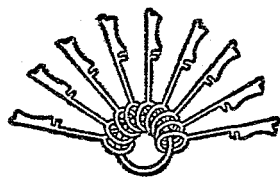


初中學生文庫

英文同音異字彙解

編者 林天蘭



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# ENGLISH HOMONYMS

Explained in Chinese and Illustrated in English

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By

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## PREFACE

This brief work is designed to be a guide to middle school students in their apprehension of English words of identical pronunciation but different meaning. The words are arranged in 280 groups, each containing two or more homonyms explained in Chinese and illustrated in English. In a few cases, such as *bridal* and *bridle*, *principal* and *principle*, the words, tho they are not homonyms in a strict sense, are listed to show the slight difference rather than the sameness in pronunciation.

The compiler believes that this book is the first of its kind ever published in China. Hence he will be pleased to know from his young friends how useful it has proved to them, or how many new groups they can add to those contained in it.

T. L. L.

# ENGLISH HOMONYMS

## Explained in Chinese and Illustrated in English

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
1. a	ei; ā	名詞：英文字母的第一字— The English alphabet begins with <i>A</i> and ends with <i>Z</i> .
	ay, aye	,, ,, 輔詞：常永 — His mercies for <i>aye</i> endure.
	eh	,, ,, 感嘆詞：甚麼？—You don't know, <i>eh</i> ?
2. ail	eil; āl	動詞：致病—What <i>ails</i> you, Mr. Ling?
	ale	,, ,, 名詞：一種麥酒—English farmers used to drink a great deal of <i>ale</i> .
3. air	εɪ*; êr	名詞：(1) 空氣—The <i>air</i> in a closed room soon becomes foul. (2) 天空—Birds can fly in the <i>air</i> . (3) 微風—Open the window and let the <i>air</i> go through. (4) 歌調—Let us play the national <i>air</i> . (5) 豐態—Mr. Wang has a dignified <i>air</i> .

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		動詞：(1) 通氣—You should <i>air</i> the room. (2) 誇示—He likes to <i>air</i> his learning.
ere	ɛə*; êr	聯詞或前置詞：以前—(1) “Sir, come down <i>ere</i> my child die.” (2) I expect to see him in Nanking <i>ere</i> long.
heir	,, ,,	名詞：承繼者—Mr. Chuan’s son died last year, so he is going to name his nephew Chi-liang as his <i>heir</i> .
4. aisle	ail; il	名詞：禮拜堂裏的過路—The <i>aisles</i> as well as the seats in the church were filled with people who had come to hear Mr. Chiang.
isle	,, ,,	名詞：小島 (現在常用於詩或地名)—The <i>Isle</i> of Man is in the Irish Sea. 動詞：(1) 使成小島—The headland was finally <i>isled</i> by the ever surging waves. (2) 在島居住—The sailors <i>isle</i> here during the winter.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
5. ait	eit; āt	名詞：江或湖中間的小洲 (多用于英國的白話)—My English friend says many willows grow on that <i>ait</i> .
ate	„ „	動詞 ( <i>eat</i> 的過去式): 食— Did you have a chance to eat crabs at Nanking Hotel? Oh, yes, I <i>ate</i> four of them.
eight	„ et	形容詞或名詞：八—(1) A Chinese dining table can easily seat <i>eight</i> persons. (2) How many did you buy? I bought <i>eight</i> .
6. all	ɔ:l; ʌl	名詞：全體— <i>All</i> are here. 形容詞：完全— <i>All</i> stu- dents in this class like that professor. 輔詞：完全—It is <i>all</i> right.
awl	„ „	名詞：小錐—Does the cobbler use a small <i>awl</i> ?
7. allowed	ə'laʊd; ǎ-laʊd'	動詞 ( <i>allow</i> 的過去式): 允 許—I have <i>allowed</i> him to write his English composi- tion at home.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
<b>aloud</b>	ə'-ləud; a-loud'	輔詞: 響亮—Chinese girls were taught not to laugh <i>aloud</i> in company.
8. <b>altar</b>	'oltə*; əl'tar	名詞: 壇—A stone <i>altar</i> stands before the image of Kuan-ti.
<b>alter</b>	„ əl'ter	動詞: 更變—(1) I am not going to <i>alter</i> my decision. (2) Fashion <i>alters</i> from time to time.
9. <b>arc</b>	ɑ:k; ärc	名詞: 弧形—An <i>arc</i> is a part of a circle.
<b>ark</b>	„ ärk	名詞: (1) 美國的運貨船—Arks move slowly along the shore. (2) 耶教聖經中: <u>挪亞</u> 的方舟—The <i>ark</i> appeared like a large box rather than a boat. (3) 摩西的約櫃—What was kept in the <i>ark</i> ?
10. <b>ascent</b>	ə'-sent; ä-çent'	名詞: (1) 登高—Our <i>ascent</i> was very difficult. (2) 崗巒—There is a high <i>ascent</i> behind the village. (3) 階級—A stone <i>ascent</i> leads to the ancestral hall.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>assent</b> ə'-sent; ă-sent'	名詞：許可，首肯—I would not do this until my father gives his <i>assent</i> . 動詞：應允—Indulgent mothers usually <i>assent</i> to every request of their daughters.
11.	<b>auger</b> 'ɔ:ge*; a'ger	名詞：大螺旋鑽—The carpenter is boring a large hole with his <i>auger</i> .
	<b>augur</b> „ a'gur	名詞：看朕兆而預告吉凶者—That old man claims to be a great <i>augur</i> . 動詞：占卜—He <i>augurs</i> your future from the words you happen to choose.
12.	<b>ought</b> ɔ:t; at	名詞：隨便何物。任何部份—For <i>ought</i> I know he is an imposter.
	<b>ought</b> „ ôt	輔助詞：應當—Every boy <i>ought</i> to love his parents.
13.	<b>aye</b> ei; i	名詞：是，贊成—The <i>ayes</i> were in the majority.
	<b>eye</b> „ y	名詞：眼，目—Let the doctor see your sore <i>eye</i> . 動詞：看，視—She <i>eyed</i> him with suspicion.



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
I	ai i	代名詞：我—I don't know you.
14. bad	bæd; bǎd	形容詞：惡劣—You are a good boy; he is a <i>bad</i> boy.
bade	„ „	動詞：(1) 囑咐 (bid 的過去式)—I <i>bade</i> him go. (2) 叮嚀—He <i>bade</i> me good-by.
15. bail	beil; bāl	名詞：(1) 法庭上擔保的人—Mr. Lin became the defendant's <i>bail</i> . (2) 擔保—The defendant was released on <i>bail</i> . (3) 壺，桶上活動的把柄—The <i>bail</i> of the kettle is broken. (4) 防禦工程的外柵—You cannot take the town hall unless you break through the <i>bail</i> . (5) 馬房的闌木—I tied your horse to the sunny side of the <i>bail</i> . 動詞：擔保—I <i>bailed</i> him.
bale	„ „	名詞：(1) 一包或一捆的貨物—Mr. Dung bought three hundred <i>bales</i> of cotton today. (2) 災殃—We are going through long days of <i>bale</i> . 動詞：打包—We shall <i>bale</i> the cotton.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
16. ball	bo:l; bɑ:l	<p>名詞: (1) 球—Do you like to play <i>ball</i> with me? (2) 砲彈—How heavy is this cannon <i>ball</i>? (3) 跳舞會—Mrs. Chang had a winter <i>ball</i> at her home last night.</p> <p>動詞: 擰成球形—The snow will <i>ball</i> as it rolls down the hill.</p>
bawl	,, ,,	<p>動詞: 呼喊—Did you hear the village people <i>bawl</i> at each other?</p> <p>名詞: 呼喊—I cannot stand their <i>bawl</i>.</p>
17. bard	ba:d; bɑ:d	<p>名詞: (1) 詩翁—There were many <i>bards</i> in Tang dynasty. (2) 鎧甲—The <i>bard</i> was formerly worn by a man at arms. (3) 火腿片—You may lay the <i>bard</i> on the pheasant now.</p>
barred	,, ,,	<p>動詞 (bar 的過去式): (1) 閉—We have <i>barred</i> the door. (2) 阻—The way to the house is <i>barred</i>. (3) 用條彩做記號—They <i>barred</i> the cover of the box.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
18. bars	bɛ.*r; bār	<p>形容詞：赤裸的，沒有遮蔽的—(1) It is proper for children to go with <i>bare</i> arms in summer time. (2) The trees are <i>bare</i> in my yard. (3) I am telling you the <i>bare</i> truth.</p> <p>動詞：使赤裸，去遮蓋—In the narrow shops it is so hot that the clerks have to <i>bare</i> their bosoms at work.</p>
bear	„ „	<p>名詞：(1) 熊—Standing on its hind feet a large <i>bear</i> is said to be able to hug a person to death. (2) 鄙夫—The fellow is a <i>bear</i>.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 負荷—<i>Bear</i> arms and fight for your country. (2) 忍，當—I cannot <i>bear</i> your crying. (3) 生產—The cat will soon <i>bear</i> a few kittens.</p>
19. baron	'bæren; bār'on	<p>名詞：(1) 英國的男爵—The wife of a <i>baron</i> is called baroness. (2) 丈夫—He is her <i>baron</i>.</p>
barren	'bæren; bār'en	<p>形容詞：(1) 不能孕育—She seems to be <i>barren</i> of children. (2) 瘠的—This is a <i>barren</i> land. (3) 缺乏的—His speech is <i>barren</i> of interest.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
20. base	beis; bās	<p>名詞: (1) 脚, 底—At the <i>base</i> of the hill you will find some sweet springs. (2) 基—The <i>base</i> of a wall should be well laid. (3) 根據地—The Germans got Tsing-tao as their naval <i>base</i>. (4) 低調 (等於 bass)—Do you sing <i>base</i> or tenor?</p> <p>動詞: 基於—On what reasons do you <i>base</i> your argument?</p> <p>形容詞: 低下的, 鄙卑的— (1) That is a <i>base</i> fellow. (2) No country should issue <i>base</i> coins.</p>
bass	,, ,,	<p>名詞: (1) 低音或低調—Mr. Wang has a strong voice for <i>bass</i>. (2) 唱低調的人—Who is the <i>bass</i> of the quartet?</p> <p>形容詞: 音沉的—I heard the <i>bass</i> sound most clearly.</p>
21. bask	ba:sk; bāsk	<p>動詞: (1) 曝煖—It is pleasant for those village children to <i>bask</i> in the winter sun. (2) 沾恩—Let the poor people <i>bask</i> in your benevolence.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
<b>basque</b>	ba:sk; bask	<p>名詞: (1) 美國女人的腰服—The dress maker will finish her <i>basque</i> tomorrow.</p> <p>(2) 歐洲 Bay of Biscay 地方的人, 或他的語言—A <i>Basque</i> looks different from a Frenchman.</p>
22. <b>bay</b>	bei; bā	<p>名詞: (1) 海灣—This <i>bay</i>, used now by our navy, is closed to foreign ships.</p> <p>(2) 房子內的牀梁間—We are going to put a large looking glass in the middle <i>bay</i>.</p> <p>(3) 倉房內的儲芻處—Can the children play in the <i>bay</i>?</p> <p>(4) 桂—We have planted a number of <i>bay</i> trees in the garden.</p> <p>(5) 吠聲—At night we are often waked by the <i>bay</i> of the street curs.</p> <p>(6) 堰隄—Here is the <i>bay</i> that shuts off the water from flooding our town.</p> <p>動詞: (1) 閘水—This dam will <i>bay</i> up the water. (2) 吠—The dogs will <i>bay</i> at the bear.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	bey bei; be	名詞：土耳其各省的省長— The <i>bey</i> had an interview with the American newspaper man.
23.	be bi:; bē	動詞：是—I shall be twenty-one years old tomorrow.
	bee ,, ,,	名詞：(1) 蜜蜂—The <i>bee</i> is a useful insect; it can supply us with honey. (2) 合作或俱樂部之鄰社—The <i>bee</i> of Si-hu is a popular one.
24.	beach bi:tʃ; bēch	名詞：江湖或海的斜岸— Come, let us take a walk along the sandy <i>beach</i> . 動詞：使船擱岸—They <i>beach</i> their ship.
	beech ,, ,,	名詞：樹名, 山毛櫸—Some boats are made of <i>beech</i> .
25.	beat bi:t; bēt	動詞：(1) 連打—Birds <i>beat</i> the air with their wings. (2) 扑打—Don't let the cruel master <i>beat</i> the boy on the head. (3) 勝—He can <i>beat</i> you in mathematics. (4) 衝撞—The waves <i>beat</i> against the shore. (5) 圍獵—We will <i>beat</i> the hunting ground. (6) 跳動—Our hearts <i>beat</i>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
beat	bi:t; bēt	with joy at the victory of our army. (7) 船逆風橫進—The wind is against us, so we shall have to <i>beat</i> . 名詞: (1) 一擊—The <i>beat</i> was too heavy for the little boy. (2) 擊打—Do you hear the <i>beat</i> of the drum? (3) 巡察的路—At our school the night-watchman is always on his <i>beat</i> . (4) 節拍—Follow the <i>beat</i> of the choir master.
beet	„ „	名詞: 蘿蔔—We eat <i>beets</i> in China, but we do not make sugar out of them.
26. beau	bou; bō	名詞: 好時髦服裝而常注意於女人的男人—He is a <i>beau</i> , a lady's man.
bow		名詞: (1) 弓—Our forefather used to fight with <i>bows</i> and arrows. (2) 弓形的物件—In playing violin you have to draw the <i>bow</i> across the strings in order to make a sound. (3) 線或帶的活結—What a beautiful <i>bow</i> you have made with the ribbon!

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
27. <b>been</b>	bi:n or bin; bīn or bēn	動詞 (be 的過去分詞): 是 —I have <i>been</i> sick for three days.
<b>bin</b>	bin; bīn	名詞: 盛五穀或煤炭的大箱 —In each kitchen there is a wooden <i>bin</i> for holding rice.
28. <b>beer</b>	bi:r; bēr	名詞: 啤酒—You cannot buy <i>beer</i> or whiskey in America.
<b>bier</b>	„	名詞: (1) 棺木架—The rel- atives of the deceased fol- lowed the <i>bier</i> to the grave. (2) 棺材—The <i>bier</i> of the rich man cost five hundred taels.
29. <b>bell</b>	bel; bēl	名詞: (1) 鐘—Do you know how loud a sound that mon- astery <i>bell</i> can make? (2) 鈴—That silver <i>bell</i> was given to me for my birthday present. (3) 鐘號或鈴號— Hear the supper <i>bell</i> .
<b>belle</b>	„ „	名詞: 美女—Miss Hu is the <i>belle</i> of our school.



<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
30. <b>berry</b>	'beri; bĕr'y	<p>名詞: (1) 漿果—I have gathered every <i>berry</i> from the garden. (2) 咖啡子—The <i>berry</i> will turn brown when it is dry.</p> <p>動詞: (1) 產生漿果—These plants <i>berry</i> in the spring. (2) 採取漿果—We are going out to <i>berry</i>.</p>
<b>bury</b>	„ „	<p>動詞: (1) 埋—They stopped fighting to <i>bury</i> the dead. (2) 掩—It is a pity to see him <i>bury</i> his head in his hands. (3) 專注—He will <i>bury</i> himself in the study of classics.</p>
31. <b>berth</b>	bər'θ; bĕrth	<p>名詞: (1) 停船之所—This is a good <i>berth</i> for your boat. (2) 舟車中之睡床—Who is going to occupy the upper <i>berth</i>? (3) 位置, 缺—He has a comfortable <i>berth</i> as commissioner of customs.</p> <p>動詞: 安置床位—We can easily <i>berth</i> you.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	birth bə:θ; bɜ:θ	名詞: (1) 生—She gave <i>birth</i> to a daughter. (2) 家世—He is of noble <i>birth</i> . (3) 天性—By <i>birth</i> he is an actor.
32.	blew blu:; bli:u	動詞 (blow 的過去式): (1) 吹—(a) The wind <i>blew</i> very hard last night. (b) We <i>blew</i> the whistle and the policeman rushed in. (2) 花開—Last month many peonies <i>blew</i> in this garden. (3) 誇張—He <i>blew</i> too loud to be believed by his friends.
	blue ,, ,,	形容詞: 藍色—The colors of the new Chinese flag are <i>blue</i> , white and red.
33.	boar bɔə*; bɔ:r	名詞: 公豬—The meat of the <i>boar</i> is a little tuff.
	bore ,, ,,	名詞: (1) 大潮—I am going to Hangchow to see the <i>bore</i> . (2) 討厭的人或東西—You are a <i>bore</i> . (3) 鑽孔的錐—You can get a <i>bore</i> from the machine shop. (4) 鑽好的孔—Here is the <i>bore</i> I made.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>bore</b> .bo:*; bōr	動詞: (1) 鑽孔—Can you <i>bore</i> a hole through this plate? (2) 叫人討厭—Their tedious words <i>bore</i> me.
34.	<b>bold</b> bould; bōld	形容詞: (1) 大膽—Liang is timid; Huang is <i>bold</i> . (2) 顯現—What a <i>bold</i> view the hill presents!
	<b>bowled</b> „ „	動詞 (bowl 的過去式): (1) 用旋轉的東西打擊—The gate was <i>bowled</i> down by a number of village boys. (2) 打木球.—They <i>bowled</i> on the playground. (3) 疾轉趨—The boy <i>bowled</i> off in haste to break the news to his father. (4) 車旋—The guests enjoyed the view of the landscape as the carriage <i>bowled</i> along the road.
35.	<b>bolder</b> bouldə*; bōl'der	形容詞 (bold 的高級): 大膽—You are <i>bolder</i> than your sister.
	<b>boulder</b> , „ „ <b>houlder</b>	名詞: 大圓石—We can sit on this <i>boulder</i> and take our lunch.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
36. <b>bole</b>	boul; bōl	名詞: (1) 樹幹—The <i>bole</i> of this tree is two feet round. (2) 種赤泥—Western people formerly used the <i>bole</i> for medicine.
<b>boll</b>	„ „	名詞: 植物的莢子—Has each cotton plant several <i>bolls</i> ? 動詞: 生莢—When does the flax begin to <i>boll</i> ?
<b>bowl</b>	„ „	名詞: (1) 碗—Give him a <i>bowl</i> of rice. (2) 木球—Let us play a game of <i>bowls</i> . 動詞: (1) 以圓物打下一—Don't <i>bowl</i> the window. (2) 打木球— <i>Bowl</i> on, boys.
37. <b>borough</b>	'bʌrə; bōr'o	名詞: 英美地方行政區域—In England each <i>borough</i> has the right of sending at least one member to Parliament.
<b>burrow</b>	„ bur'o	名詞: (1) 穴窟—A Chinese proverb says each rabbit has three <i>burrows</i> . (2) 土堆或石堆—There is <i>burrow</i> beside the coal mine.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
<b>burrow</b>	'BAROU; bur'o	動詞: (1) 掘窟—These animals are able to <i>burrow</i> deep into the ground. (2) 穴居—Some primitive people <i>burrow</i> during the winter.
38. <b>bough</b>	bau; bou	名詞: 樹枝—I see a bird on the topmost <i>bough</i> .
<b>bow</b>	,, bow	名詞: (1) 點頭或鞠躬—With a graceful <i>bow</i> , miss Ting began to sing. (2) 船首—Do you see the flag on the <i>bow</i> of the ship? 動詞: (1) 鞠躬—Let us <i>bow</i> before our national flag. (2) 克服—No matter how great a king is, he cannot <i>bow</i> all nations for a long time.
39. <b>boy</b>	boi; boi	名詞: (1) 童子—In this class there are only one <i>boy</i> and two girls. (2) 侍者—The <i>boy</i> will bring you some tea and refreshment.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<b>buoy</b>	boi; boi	<p>名詞：水面浮標—The <i>buoy</i> is set there to keep the ships away from hidden rocks underneath or nearby.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 設浮標—The customs office is going to <i>buoy</i> this place. (2) 使浮—I fastened to a plank and it <i>buoyed</i> me. (3) 扶持—This will <i>buoy</i> up your spirit.</p>
40. <b>bread</b>	bred; brĕd	<p>名詞：(1) 麵包—The Chinese have learned to like <i>bread</i>. (2) 糧食—Every one of us must work hard to earn his daily <i>bread</i>.</p>
<b>bred</b>	,, ,,	<p>動詞 (breed 的過去式, 過去分詞): (1) 生產—A variety of cattle were <i>bred</i> on the farm. (2) 救養—These children are well <i>bred</i>.</p>
41. <b>brewed</b>	bru:d; brud	<p>動詞 (brew 的過去式): (1) 釀酒—Our uncle <i>brewed</i> a great quantity of <i>kau-liang</i> last year. (2) 醞釀—The plot was <i>brewed</i> and carried out carefully. (3) 發作—A storm <i>brewed</i>.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
<b>brood</b>	bru:d; brōd	<p>名詞：(1) 羣小雛—See how the hen is taking care of her <i>brood</i> of chicks. (2) 子息—Mr. Lo has a large <i>brood</i> of boys and girls.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 覆翼—The mother birds <i>brood</i> on their eggs. (2) 幽思—It is of no use to <i>brood</i> over your misfortune.</p>
42. <b>bridal</b>	'braɪdl; brɪ'dal	<p>形容詞：屬於新娘或新婚的</p> <p>—(1) My sister's <i>bridal</i> dress is very beautiful. (2) Certain Chinese poets wrote <i>bridal</i> songs for their friends.</p> <p>名詞：婚宴—The <i>bridal</i> was held at the Great Northern Hotel.</p>
<b>bridle</b>	'braɪdl; brɪ'dl	<p>名詞：(1) 馬勒—In Chinese legends we read of gold <i>bridles</i> given by a king to his favorite generals. (2) 禁制—The officials wisely put a <i>bridle</i> to that unscrupulous movement.</p>

- | Group No. | Pronunciation                  | Explanation   |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|
|           | <b>bridle</b> 'braidl; brɪ'dl  | 動詞: (1) 勒馬—Do you know how to <i>bridle</i> a horse?<br>(2) 勒止—Learn to <i>bridle</i> your temper. (3) 昂首自誇—See how he <i>bridles</i> in the class-room.  |
| 43.       | <b>broach</b> broutʃ; brōch    | 名詞: 鑽子—Give me a <i>broach</i> ; I want to make a hole through this board.<br>動詞: (1) 叉—You can <i>broach</i> the bird and lay it over the fire. (2) 開桶眼— <i>Broach</i> the cork and give us a drink of the wine. (3) 提事—I will <i>broach</i> this matter to him. |
|           | <b>brooch</b> broutʃ or brūch; | 名詞: 胸針—Mr. Tao gave a diamond <i>brooch</i> to his wife.  |
| 44.       | <b>bruit</b> bru:t; brɪt       | 名詞: 謠言—Did you hear the <i>bruit</i> about the war?<br>動詞: 傳播—Some people are apt to <i>bruit</i> whatever they hear.   |
|           | <b>brute</b> „ „               | 名詞: (1) 畜生—Is it true that a <i>brute</i> has no reasoning power. (2) 狠心人—He is a <i>brute</i> treating his wife like this.   |



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
brute	brut; brüt	形容詞：(1) 無智識—The <i>brute</i> fellow doesn't understand a single thing. (2) 野蠻的—What a <i>brute</i> fellow he is!
45. but	bat; büt	聯詞：惟—I am old, <i>but</i> he is young.
butt	,, ,,	名詞：(1) 粗鈍的一端 (棍桿等物)—The soldier struck the poor coolie with the <i>butt</i> of his gun. (2) 一塊木板同別塊木板連接之端—The <i>butt</i> of this plank is rather thin. (3) 槍鵠目的—Aim at the <i>butt</i> . (4) 笑柄—Don't make yourself a <i>butt</i> of ridicule. (3) 一種大桶—We have sold a <i>butt</i> of wine today. (6) 用頭的舐觸—One <i>butt</i> of a wild buffalo may kill you. 動詞：(1) 舐—Our oxen never <i>butt</i> at each other. (2) 截斷—I wish to <i>butt</i> both ends of this board.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
46. buy	bai; bȳ	動詞：買—Where did you <i>buy</i> this book?
by	„ „	輔詞：近，傍—He stood <i>by</i> . 前置詞：(1) 近—There is a cottage <i>by</i> the river. (2) 被—This picture was drawn <i>by</i> him. (3) 由—We know a man <i>by</i> his friends.
bye	„ „	形容詞：旁的，次的—Let me offer you a <i>bye</i> consideration.
47. calendar	'kælind*; cäl'ën-dar	名詞：日歷—Get a new <i>calendar</i> from the book store.
calender	„, cäl'ën-der	名詞：一種研布或紙的機器—Put the cloth through the <i>calender</i> if you wish to add gloss to it. 動詞：研布或紙—The workers are going to <i>calender</i> the paper.
48. candid	'kændid; cän'-did	形容詞：公直—A <i>candid</i> man often speaks straightforwardly.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>candied</b> 'kændid; cǎn'did	形容詞: (1) 成爲糖的—Do you like <i>candied</i> peanuts? Indeed I do. (2) 甜蜜的 (比喻)—Don't let his <i>candied</i> words beguile you.
49.	<b>cannon</b> 'kænən; cǎn'on	名詞: 火炮—Does the greatness of a nation depend on how many <i>cannon</i> she possesses?
	<b>canon</b> „ „	名詞: (1) 規條—To become a monk you have to obey a set of monastic <i>canons</i> . (2) 經書—The book of Ruth is one of the sacred <i>canon</i> . (3) 天主教的一位教官—Rev. Johnson is a <i>canon</i> of the Catholic Church.
50.	<b>canvas</b> 'kænvəs; cǎn'vas	名詞: (1) 帆布—Our tent is made of strong <i>canvas</i> so it will stand both rain and wind. (2) 畫布—The American artist is very particular with his <i>canvas</i> . (3) 網眼布—My sister bought three yards of <i>canvas</i> for her embroidery work.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>canvass</b> 'kænvəs; cǎn'vas	動詞: (1) 營求—I am going to <i>canvass</i> some votes for you. (2) 查驗— <i>Canvass</i> the statistical returns for me, will you? 名詞: (1) 營求—Your <i>canvass</i> is closely watched by you enemies. (2) 查驗—The <i>canvass</i> of the book shows no serious mistakes.
51.	<b>capital</b> 'kæpitl; kǎp'i-tal	名詞: (1) 柱頂拱斗—Some <i>capitals</i> in Chinese buildings have very artistic style. (2) 京城—Nanking is our national <i>capital</i> . (3) 資本—That company has a <i>capital</i> of one million dollars. (4) 大楷的字母—The pronoun "I" is always written in <i>capital</i> letter. 形容詞: (1) 首要的—What is the name of your <i>capital</i> city? (2) 關係生死的一The <i>capital</i> punishment will be inflicted on him. (3) 絕好的—You have a <i>capital</i> idea.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>capitol</b> 'kæpɪtl; cæp'i-töl	名詞: (1) 美國議院及大理 院的辦公處—The corner stone of the <i>capitol</i> was laid by George Washington. (2) 美國各邦之議事廳—This state has just completed its new <i>capitol</i>
52.	<b>carat</b> 'kærət; cār'at	名詞: 一種法碼 (量金用的, 等於純金的二十四份之一)— You will have an 18 <i>carat</i> gold watch.
	<b>carrot</b> ,, cār'ot	名詞: 蘿蔔—We use the <i>carrot</i> as a vegetable.
53.	<b>cast</b> ku:st; cást	動詞: (1) 擲—I have <i>cast</i> away my old shoes. (2) 投 —I am going to <i>cast</i> my vote in favor of Mr. Wang. (3) 鑄模—Can you <i>cast</i> a model for this image? 名詞: (1) 擲—His house stands at a stone's <i>cast</i> from here. (2) 模—The <i>cast</i> is well made. (3) 戲劇裏的脚 色—I like to know the <i>cast</i> of this play.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>caste</b> kɑ:st; cɑst	名詞: 階級—This Indian gentleman belongs to a high <i>caste</i> .
54.	<b>caster</b> 'kɑ:stər; cɑst'er	名詞: (1) 拋擲者—Who was the <i>caster</i> ? Punish him. (2) 五味罇—Put the <i>caster</i> before the guest so that he can easily reach for it when he wants condiments. (3) 牀棹脚底下的小旋輪—This <i>caster</i> in out of order.
	<b>castor</b> 'kɑ:stər; cɑst'or	名詞: (1) 獺—We caught a <i>castor</i> yesterday. (2) 獺皮—His hat is lined with <i>castor</i> . (3) 一種做大衣用的厚布—How much does the <i>castor</i> cost per yard?
55.	<b>cease</b> si:s;    çēs	動詞: 停止—Do not <i>cease</i> to love him.
	<b>sees</b> si:z;    sēs	動詞 (see 的單數現在時第三人稱): 看, 見—He <i>sees</i> very clear now.
	<b>seas</b> si:z;    sēs	名詞 (sea 的多數): 海—All are brothers within the four <i>seas</i> .

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
56. <b>cede</b>	si:d; çēd	動詞: 讓棄—After the Sino-Japanese war China was forced to <i>cede</i> Formosa to Japan.
<b>seed</b>	„ sēd	名詞: (1) 種子—Can you give me some <i>seed</i> of this plant? (2) 原因—Do not sow the <i>seed</i> of trouble. (3) 子息—A hero came up from the <i>seed</i> of Huang-ti. 動詞: (1) 撒種—We shall <i>seed</i> the ground with clover. (2) 去種了—You cannot eat it before you <i>seed</i> it. (3) 生種子—It is now time for the dandelion to <i>seed</i> .
57. <b>ceil</b>	si:l; çēl	動詞: (1) 釘天花板—When will the carpenter <i>ceil</i> the room? (2) 塗墁牆壁—They don't want to <i>ceil</i> the wall?
<b>seal</b>	„ sēl	名詞: (1) 印—Who is the keeper of the great <i>seal</i> ? (2) 鈴記—Is the <i>seal</i> on the paper genuine? (3) 封信函的蠟—The <i>seal</i> used for this letter is very sticky. (4) 海狗—A <i>seal</i> is found only in the northern climate.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		<p>動詞: (1) 蓋印—Let him <i>seal</i> the document. (2) 封緘—You can <i>seal</i> the letter now. (3) 捕捉海狗—We will begin to <i>seal</i> here.</p>
58.	<i>ceiling</i> 'si:lɪŋ; ʧɛl'ɪŋ	<p>名詞: 天花板—Even the <i>ceiling</i> of that room is carved with flowers and birds.</p>
	<i>sealing</i> ,, sɛl'ɪŋ	<p>動詞 (seal 的現在分詞): (1) 蓋印—Your <i>sealing</i> of this document is necessary. (2) 封閉—Before <i>sealing</i> your letter, be sure that everything in the content has been properly written.</p>
59.	<i>cell</i> sel; ʧɛl	<p>名詞: (1) 小室—Each monk occupied a small <i>cell</i> in the cloister. (2) 監獄的號舍—Is every <i>cell</i> filled with a prisoner? (3) 細胞—The ameba is made up of only one <i>cell</i>.</p>
	<i>sell</i> ,, sɛl	<p>動詞: 售賣—The Chinese used to <i>sell</i> a great quantity of rice to the Japanese, but now they have to buy it from foreign countries.</p>



<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
60. <b>cellar</b>	'selə*; çǎl'ar	名詞: 地窖—The <i>cellar</i> of our house is dark but cool.
<b>seller</b>	,, sel'er	名詞: (1) 售賣人—Mr. Liu is the <i>seller</i> and Mr. Huang is the buyer. (2) 售賣品—Which book is the best <i>seller</i> of the year?
61. <b>cense</b>	sens; çǎns	動詞: 焚香, 以香燻物—We will first <i>cense</i> the chamber and then receive the holy abbot.
<b>sense</b>	,, sǎns	名詞: 意識—He has lost the <i>sense</i> of hearing. 動詞: 感覺—My dog can easily <i>sense</i> any danger ahead.
62. <b>censer</b>	'sensə*; çǎn'ser	名詞: 香爐—Put more incense in the <i>censer</i> .
<b>sensor</b>	,, çǎn'ser	名詞: 檢查者—Mr. Chuan has been appointed chief <i>sensor</i> of newspapers.
63. <b>cent</b>	sent; çǎnt	名詞: 分錢幣—The postal cards are sold at one <i>cent</i> each.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<b>scent</b>	sent; sĕnt	名詞: (1) 氣味—The rose has a sweet <i>scent</i> . (2) 嗅能—My hound has a strong power of <i>scent</i> . 動詞: (1) 嗅—Can you <i>scent</i> it? (2) 使香—She would <i>scent</i> her handkerchief.
<b>sent</b>	„ „	動詞 (send 的過去及過去分詞式): (1) 遣—I <i>sent</i> my servant to Nanking. (2) 送—Have you <i>sent</i> the letter?
64. <b>cere</b>	siə*; çĕr	動詞: 用蠟布殮死人—The undertaker will come to <i>cere</i> him.
<b>sear</b>	„ sĕr	形容詞: 枯槁—There are only <i>sear</i> plants in the garden. 形容詞: (1) 枯槁—The hot sun <i>sears</i> all my vegetables. (2) 燒烙—The furnace has <i>seared</i> his skin. (3) 使失知覺—Do not let the sin <i>sear</i> your conscience.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>seer</b> 'si:ə*; sēr	名詞: (1) 看見者—The <i>seer</i> must also be the doer. (2) 先知者—A prophet was called <i>seer</i> .
65.	<b>cereal</b> 'siəriəl; çēr're-al	名詞: 穀倉—I take fruit and <i>cereal</i> for my morning meal.
	<b>serial</b> ,, sē'ri-al	形容詞: 按序的—Your <i>serial</i> story is read with avidity. 名詞: 按期出版物—We are going to publish a <i>serial</i> .
66.	<b>cession</b> 'seʃən; çəsh'on	名詞: 讓與—The <i>cession</i> of Korea to Japan was a great mistake on the part of China.
	<b>session</b> ,, sēsh'on	名詞: 集會—No important laws were passed in the first <i>session</i> of the assembly.
67.	<b>chased</b> tʃeɪst; chāst	動詞 (chase 的過去及過去分詞式): (1) 追趕—We <i>chased</i> the enemy to the hill. (2) 鑲嵌—It is <i>chased</i> with silver.
	<b>chaste</b> ,, ,,	形容詞: 貞潔的—We Chinese always respect a <i>chaste</i> and virtuous lady. (2) 清順的—Mr. Hang writes in a <i>chaste</i> style.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
68. <b>choir</b>	'kwaiaə*; kwɪr	名詞: (1) 唱歌團—The audience will remain seated while the <i>choir</i> sing. (2) 禮拜堂裏唱歌團的座位—Please come to <i>choir</i> and join us.
<b>quire</b>	„ „	名詞: 一刀紙—There are twenty-four sheets of paper to each <i>quire</i> .
69. <b>cholera</b>	'kɒlə*; çɒl'er	名詞: 怒氣—The <i>cholera</i> of the old man is what makes him go cross.
<b>collar</b>	„ çɒl'ar	名詞: (1) 領, 領圈—I do not like the solid high <i>collar</i> . (2) 似領之物—The carpenter will put a <i>collar</i> on the post. 動詞: (1) 執領—The thief tried to run away, but we did finally <i>collared</i> him. (2) 加領—I have ordered my servant to <i>collar</i> the dog.
70. <b>chord</b>	kɔ:d; çɔ:d	名詞: (1) 絃綫—In the midst of the artist's performance, one <i>chord</i> of his guitar broke. (2) 合奏—Those instruments gave us a beautiful <i>chord</i> . 動詞: 上絃—He had no time to <i>chord</i> his bow.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<b>cord</b>	kɔ:d; kôrd	名詞: (1) 小繩—Why don't you tie it with a <i>cord</i> ? (2) 筋系—The spinal <i>cord</i> is a part of your nervous system. 動詞: 捆束—You must <i>cord</i> these packages before you can take them along.
71. <b>cite</b>	sait; ˈçit	動詞: (1) 引證—I can <i>cite</i> many authors to support my argument. (2) 傳審—The judge is going to <i>cite</i> Mr. Teng before him.
<b>sight</b>	„ sīt	名詞: (1) 視能—My <i>sight</i> is poor. (2) 眼界—From here you can take a broad <i>sight</i> . (3) 景緻—What a lovely <i>sight</i> ! 動詞: (1) 觀看—You cannot <i>sight</i> it from here. (2) 瞄槍—You must <i>sight</i> your gun before you fire.
<b>site</b>	ˈsaɪt	名詞: 位置—This is a proper <i>site</i> for our college.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
72. clause	kleɪz; klaɪs	名詞: (1) 文法中間的子句—In a complex sentence there are at least one principal <i>clause</i> and one subordinate <i>clause</i> . (2) 契約中間的條節—Your interests are safely guarded by this <i>clause</i> .
claws	kleɪz; klaɪs	名詞 (claw 的多數式): 腳爪—Each foot of the cat is furnished with five <i>claws</i> . 動詞 (claw 的第三人稱): 抓—It <i>claws</i> you when it is provoked.
73. climb	klaɪm; eɪm	動詞: (1) 攀高—Can you <i>climb</i> the hill with me? (2) 上升—The moon will <i>climb</i> up. 名詞: 登高—It was a long <i>climb</i> .
clime	,, ,,	名詞: 地方, 氣候 (多用於詩)—“The azure <i>clime</i> of the young season.”—Shelley.
74. coarse	koɪs; eɔɪs	形容詞: (1) 粗魯的—His manner is <i>coarse</i> . (2) 粗大的—Your garments are made of <i>coarse</i> cloth.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
course	kɔːs; eɔːrs	<p>名詞：(1) 道程—It is not a very long <i>course</i> from China to America. (2) 課程—We have provided a good <i>course</i> of study for our students. (3) 一道菜—The feast consisted of sixteen <i>courses</i>.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 跑—Can you <i>course</i> it in three minutes? (2) 打獵—With the hounds you can easily <i>course</i> the hares.</p>
75.	colonel 'kɔːnl; eɪr'nəl	<p>名詞：陸軍團長—Mr. Smith has been promoted to the rank of <i>colonel</i>.</p>
kernel	, , kɛr'nəl	<p>名詞：果仁—Those people make a kind of curd from the <i>kernels</i> of the almond. (2) 粒—Take a <i>kernel</i> of corn and study it.</p>
76.	core kɔː*; eɔːr	<p>名詞：(1) 果心—There is a worm in the <i>core</i> of the pear. (2) 事件的中心, 要部—The <i>core</i> of the matter is easily detected.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>corps</b> ko:ʔ; eōr	名詞：—隊兵—The general was asked to send a <i>corps</i> of soldiers to guard the building.
77.	<b>cousin</b> 'kəʒn; eʊʒ'n	名詞：(1) 堂兄弟或表兄弟—Kuanging is not my brother but my <i>cousin</i> . (2) 堂姊妹或表姊妹—Your <i>cousin</i> is as pretty as your sister.
	<b>cozen</b> ,, coz'n	動詞：欺瞞—Don't let him <i>cozen</i> you.
78.	<b>creak</b> kri:k; erēk	名詞：輾軋的聲音—The <i>creak</i> made by the old fashioned door is very disturbing. 動詞：發輾軋的聲音—When the wagon moves along, every part of it will <i>creak</i> .
	<b>creek</b> kri:k; erēk	名詞：小溪河—I used to catch many fish from that <i>creek</i> .
79.	<b>cruise</b> kru:z; kru:ʒ	動詞：航行，巡洋—This steamship <i>cruises</i> along the eastern coast. 名詞：航行—This is her first <i>cruise</i> to Honkong.



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>cruse</b> kru:'z; kru:s or kru:'s; or kru:s	名詞：小瓶，小杯—I kept the medicine in that <i>cruse</i> .
80.	<b>cue</b> ju:; kũ	名詞：(1) 彈球棍—I must chalk my <i>cue</i> . (2) 暗示—I am going to give him a <i>cue</i> as to what to say to his employer. (3) 梳辮 (queue)—The Chinese gentleman used to wear <i>ques</i> . (4) 一羣繼續的人—(queue 全)—A long <i>cue</i> of people stood at the ticket window.
	<b>queue</b> ,, ,,	名詞：(同上面 cue 3, 4) 一樣的意義。
81.	<b>currant</b> 'karənt; eũr'ant	名詞：(1) 壹種小葡萄乾—The <i>current</i> is very sweet (2) 覆盆子的樹或果—Can you find any bird on the <i>currant</i> ?
	<b>current</b> ,, eũr'ənt	形容詞：(1) 流行的—The <i>current</i> price is thirty cents a pound. (2) 經常的—The expenses for the <i>current</i> year are heavy.
		名詞：(1) 流水—The boat was carried away by the <i>current</i> . (2) 潮流—You cannot go against the <i>current</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
82.	<b>cygnet</b> 'signit; çŷg'nět	名詞: 小天鵝—What a beautiful bird is the <i>cygnet</i> !
	<b>signet</b> ,, sig'nět	名詞: 鈴章—The president uses this <i>signet</i> for sealing his private letters.
83.	<b>cymbal</b> 'sɪmbəl; çŷm'bal	名詞: 銅鈸—Arabian girls dance very elegantly to the <i>cymbals</i> .
	<b>symbol</b> ,, sŷm'bol	名詞: 表號—This picture is a <i>symbol</i> of domestic happiness.
84.	<b>Dane</b> dein; dān	名詞: 丹麥國的人民—Mr. Carlton is a <i>Dane</i> .
	<b>deign</b> ,, dēn	動詞: 俯允—Admiral Lan will <i>deign</i> himself to speak to the conference.
85.	<b>dear</b> diə*; dēr	形容詞: (1) 親愛的—I am writing to my <i>dear</i> mother. (2) 昂貴的—This cloth is too <i>dear</i> for me.
	<b>deer</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 鹿—I saw the hound coursing a deer.
86.	<b>desert</b> di'zə:t; de-šərt'	動詞: 離棄—It is not right to <i>desert</i> one's children.
		名詞: 應得的報酬—Do not worry; he will get his <i>desert</i> some day.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<i>dessert</i> di'zə:t; dɛ ʃɛrt	名詞：餐後來了一道的小點心 (包含水果糕餅等)—Ordinarily we do not have <i>dessert</i> , but at a feast we may have two or three kinds of <i>dessert</i> .
87. <i>dew</i>	dju:; dū	名詞：露—Let the <i>dew</i> fall on the flowers. 動詞：凝露—It will <i>dew</i> very soon.
<i>due</i>	„ „	形容詞：(1) 欠的—Three dollars are <i>due</i> to you. (2) 適當的—Mr. Tseng was inaugurated with <i>due</i> ceremony. (3) 應期的—Steamship Hai-Kang is <i>due</i> today (4) 歸因的—The inefficiency of the court is <i>due</i> to the corruption of the officials. 名詞：應付的款或應盡的義務—The membership <i>due</i> is one dollar each. 輔詞：適正的—It lies <i>due</i> west.
88. <i>doe</i>	dou; dō	名詞：牝鹿—We do not wish to hurt the <i>doe</i> in our hunt.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>dough</b> dou; dō	名詞: 生麵—This <i>dough</i> is just good enough for your bread.
89.	<b>done</b> dan; dōn	動詞 (do 的過去分詞): 做, 成—I have <i>done</i> this thing, and I am glad to say so
	<b>dun</b> „ dŭn	動詞: (1) 強討債—He will <i>dun</i> you until you pay him the whole sum. (2) 醃魚—We usually <i>dun</i> the fish in a dark place. 名詞: (1) 強討債者—He is an unbearable <i>dun</i> . (2) 討債的行爲—I cannot stand his <i>dun</i> . (3) 高阜—In our childhood days we used to climb up the <i>dun</i> behind the village. 形容詞: 黑傻色的—This piece of old cloth is <i>dun</i> in color.
90.	<b>dost</b> dast; dōst	動詞 (do 的第二人稱單數式現已少用): 做—“Thou <i>dost</i> ” is substituted by “you do” in ordinary speech.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>dust</b> dʌst; dʌst	<p>名詞：灰塵—After a week's absence, I found all my books covered with <i>dust</i>.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 拂塵—After sweeping the floor you must always <i>dust</i> the furniture. (2) 撒塵—This strong wind will <i>dust</i> your face. (3) 欺罔—Don't let him <i>dust</i> you.</p>
91.	<b>dyeing</b> 'daɪŋ; dī'ing	<p>動詞 (dye 的現在分詞)：染—He is <i>dyeing</i> this piece of cloth in black.</p> <p>名詞：染術—Can <i>dyeing</i> be learned in a year?</p>
	<b>dying</b> ,,    ,,	<p>動詞 (die 的現在分詞)：臨死—The <i>dying</i> young mother asks to see her child.</p>
92.	<b>earn</b> ə:n; ɛrn	<p>動詞：賺—What can you <i>earn</i> from your labor?</p>
	<b>urn</b> ,,    ūrn	<p>名詞：甕—After the crimination they keep the ashes of the dead in an <i>urn</i>.</p> <p>動詞：封於甕內—I am <i>going to urn</i> the tea.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
93. earnest	'ə:nɪst; ɛr'nɛst	<p>形容詞: (1) 熱誠—As Foo-ping is an <i>earnest</i> boy, he will certainly succeed. (2) 緊急—It is very <i>earnest</i> that I should see you.</p> <p>名詞: 熱誠—His <i>earnest</i> is his asset.</p>
Ernest	„ „	<p>名詞: 英文男子之名—<i>Ernest</i> will come with his sister Mary.</p>
94. fain	fein; fān	<p>輔詞: 欣然—I would <i>fain</i> do it had I the time.</p> <p>形容詞: 欣喜—I was <i>fain</i> to hear it.</p>
fane	„ „	<p>名詞: 廟宇—On the top of the hill we found an old <i>fane</i>.</p>
feign	„ feɪn	<p>動詞: 假冒—You may <i>feign</i> to be suffering from hunger but nobody will believe you.</p>
95. faint	feɪnt; fānt	<p>形容詞: 輕弱的—The woman has a <i>faint</i> voice. (2) 淺淡的—The satin has a <i>faint</i> color.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		<p>動詞: (1) 乏力—The old teacher will <i>faint</i> under the pressure. (2) 暈迷—The poor mother <i>fainted</i> when she heard the sad news (3) 漸隱—In a few minutes the beautiful cloud will <i>faint</i> away.</p>
	<i>feint</i> ., <i>fent</i>	<p>名詞: (1) 假託—His sickness is a clever <i>feint</i>. (2) 虛擊—The <i>feint</i> conducted by the nationalist army was effective.</p>
96. <i>fair</i>	<i>fɛə*</i> ; <i>fâr</i>	<p>形容詞: (1) 美麗的—She has a <i>fair</i> complexion. (2) 良好, 順利的—We had <i>fair</i> weather. (3) 公平—Mr. Chiang's attitude is <i>fair</i>. (4) 頗好—Liang is a <i>fair</i> student.</p> <p>名詞: (1) 佳人—Only the brave deserve the <i>fair</i>. (2) 市場—Can you sell this at the <i>fair</i>?</p>

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<b>fare</b>	fɛə*; fâ	名詞: (1) 旅行—Some people can <i>fare</i> here and there on a small amount of money. (2) 度日, 遭逢—How does he <i>fare</i> ? 名詞: (1) 舟, 車費—What is the <i>fare</i> from Foochow to Canton? (2) 食品—Mrs. Lo generally gives us good <i>fare</i> .
97. <b>foul</b>	faul; foul	形容詞: (1) 污穢的—How <i>foul</i> is the water! (2) 臭的—What causes the <i>foul</i> breath? (3) 不公平的—I call that a <i>foul</i> decision. 動詞: 使污—Do not <i>foul</i> the child's mind.
<b>fowl</b>	„ fowl	名詞: 禽, 雞—Mother said we might have <i>fowl</i> for dinner.
98. <b>fate</b>	feit; fât	名詞: 命運—Do you believe in <i>fate</i> ? Yes, all Chinese people do.
<b>fête</b>	„ fet	名詞: 筵席—They gave a <i>fete</i> in honor of General Pang.



<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
99. faun	fɔ:n; fʌn	名詞：神話裏的山神—The <i>faun</i> was supposed to be a god of the shepherds.
fawn	„ „	名詞：(1) 小鹿—We caught three <i>fawns</i> yesterday. (2) 諂媚—I am disgusted with his <i>fawn</i> . 動詞：(1) 生小鹿—It will <i>fawn</i> within two weeks. (2) 乞憐—I despise those who <i>fawn</i> on their superiors.
100. feat	fɪt; fēt	名詞：奇行，異績—What a <i>feat</i> it was to conduct the poorly organized army to victory!
feet	„ „	名詞 (foot 的多數式)：(1) 脚—My <i>feet</i> are longer than yours. (2) 尺—This is two <i>feet</i> long.
101. ferrule	'feru:l; fēr'il	名詞：五金製的護環—I will put a <i>ferrule</i> round the pole to strengthen it.
ferule	„ fer'ul	名詞：夏楚—When I was a young pupil I was often punished with a bamboo <i>ferule</i> . 動詞：扑責—The teacher finally <i>feruled</i> him.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
102. find	fɪnd; fɪnd	<p>動詞: (1) 尋—I am going to <i>find</i> him. (2) 發見—You will <i>find</i> out that he is a fool. (3) 給養—Mr. Liu gives me ten dollars a week and also <i>finds</i> me.</p> <p>名詞: 尋得的物件—I will show you my <i>find</i>.</p>
fined	„ „	<p>動詞 (find 的過去式); (1) 濾清—The salt must be <i>fined</i> before it is used. (2) 罰款—Ma was <i>fined</i> ten dollars.</p>
103. finish	'fɪnɪʃ; fɪn'ɪʃ	<p>動詞: 完了—I can <i>finish</i> the work in two hours.</p> <p>名詞: 修飾—This piece of work has a beautiful <i>finish</i>.</p>
Finnish	„ „	<p>形容詞: 屬芬蘭國的—This is a <i>Finnish</i> custom.</p> <p>名詞: 芬蘭土語—<i>Finnish</i> is as strange a language to me as Japanese.</p>
104. fir	fɜː*; fɪr	<p>名詞: 杉樹—In Fukien there are a great many <i>fir</i> trees.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>fur</b> fə.*; fûr	名詞：附毛的獸皮—In winter time Chinese living in the north are usually dressed in <i>fur</i> . 動詞：用裘製—I am going to <i>fur</i> my over-coat.
105.	<b>flea</b> flɪː; flē	名詞：跳蚤—It is very hard to catch a <i>flea</i> , for it can leap very fast.
	<b>flee</b> „ „	動詞：逃—When the evidence was strong against him he had to <i>flee</i> from the country.
106.	<b>floe</b> flou; flō	名詞：漂流的大冰塊—Don't let your boat collide with the <i>floe</i> .
	<b>flow</b> „ „	動詞：(1) 流—Several rivers <i>flow</i> this way. (2) 出—Wealth <i>flows</i> from industry. (3) 汎濫—The flood may <i>flow</i> away several villages. 名詞：(1) 流—The <i>flow</i> is fast. (2) 流暢—His thought has a graceful <i>flow</i> . (3) 潮漲—The tide is at <i>flow</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
107. flour	flaʊə*; flour	<p>名詞：麵粉—Bread is made of <i>flour</i>.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 磨成粉—In this case you must <i>flour</i> the sulphur before using it. (2) 糝粉—I don't know how to <i>flour</i> it.</p>
flower	'flaʊə*; flow'-er	<p>名詞：(1) 花—The peony is my favorite <i>flower</i>. (2) 精華—The general perished with the <i>flower</i> of his army.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 華飾—The servant will <i>flower</i> the hall. (2) 開花—Roses <i>flower</i> here in early spring.</p>
108. flew	flu; fly	<p>動詞 (fly 的過去式)：飛—The swallows <i>flew</i> away last winter.</p>
flue	„ „	<p>名詞：烟突， 焰管—This <i>flue</i> does not draw the smoke very well.</p>
109. fort	fo:t; fôrt	<p>名詞：砲壘， 砲台—It will take many days to reduce this <i>fort</i>.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>forte</b> fɔ:t; fɔrt	名詞：(1) 優長—Oratory is my brother's <i>forte</i> , while painting is mine. (2) 音樂中間洪亮的部份—The <i>forte</i> was played and sung with lively spirit.
110.	<b>forth</b> fɔ:θ; fɔrθ	輔詞：進前—Stand <i>forth</i> so that the audience may see you.
	<b>fourth</b> ,, ,,	形容詞：第四—I am the <i>fourth</i> brother of the family.
111.	<b>freeze</b> fri:z; frēz	動詞：(1) 結冰—The water will <i>freeze</i> tonight. (2) 冰凍—The intense cold will <i>freeze</i> a person.
	<b>frieze</b> ,, ,,	名詞：(1) 粗絨布—The farmer's jacket is made of <i>frieze</i> . (2) 建築物的小壁—The <i>frieze</i> is richly ornamented.
112.	<b>gait</b> geit; gāt	名詞：(1) 走路的狀態—A-fung has a clumsy <i>gait</i> in walking. (2) 道路—Go to the end of the narrow <i>gait</i> before you stop.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>gate</b> geit; gāt	名詞：大門—Our school has such a big compound that it takes me more than ten minutes to walk from the door of my room to the principal <i>gate</i> .
113.	<b>gild</b> · gild; gīld	動詞：(1) 鍍金—He can <i>gild</i> the pin and make it look like gold: (2) 增色—You need not <i>gild</i> your conduct with fine words.
	<b>guild</b> „ „	名詞：公所，同鄉會—The Ningpo merchants have a strong <i>guild</i> in Shanghai.
114.	<b>gilt</b> gilt; gīlt	形容詞：鍍金的—The knife has a <i>gilt</i> handle. 名詞：鍍物的金—The <i>gilt</i> will be worn off in a few months.
	<b>guilt</b> „ „	名詞：罪辜—The <i>guilt</i> of the robber is so enormous that he will never be pardoned by the governor.
115.	<b>grate</b> greit; grāt	名詞：(1) 鐵欄—The <i>grate</i> of the window is too strong for the thief. (2) 爐柵—The <i>grate</i> of the stove must be furnished with holes so that the air can go through.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		<p>動詞: (1) 裝鐵欄—Are you going to <i>grate</i> your door?            (2) 擦, 括—Did you see the farmers <i>grate</i> their teeth?            (3) 激怒—Don't <i>grate</i> his feelings with harsh words.            (4) 磨擦作聲—The children should not rub these things together and make them <i>grate</i>.</p>
	<i>great</i> greit; grät	<p>形容詞: (1) 大—Princeton is one of the <i>great</i> universities in America. (2) 高—Your idea is <i>great</i>.</p>
116.	<i>greaves</i> cri:vz; grēvs	<p>名詞: 軍用腿甲—Do modern soldiers still use <i>greaves</i> for the protection of their legs?</p>
	<i>grieves</i> ,, ,,	<p>動詞: 憂傷—The president <i>grieves</i> to hear of the death of so many people.</p>
117.	<i>groan</i> groun; grōn	<p>名詞: 呻吟—It is very sad to hear the soldiers <i>groan</i> over their painful wounds.            動詞: 呻吟—Do you hear their <i>groan</i>?</p>

- | <i>Group No.</i> | <i>Pronunciation</i>               | <i>Explanation</i>  |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|                  | <b>grown</b> groun; grōn           | 形容詞 (grow 的過去分詞):<br>長大—My little sister has<br><i>grown</i> since I went to<br>America three years ago.  |
| 118.             | <b>grocer</b> 'grousə*;<br>grō'çer | 名詞: 賣食品雜貨者—Mr.<br>Li is a <i>grocer</i> : he sells tea,<br>fruit, and canned goods.   |
|                  | <b>grosser</b> ,, grō'ser          | 形容詞 (gross 的比較式):<br>更粗的—It is true that an<br>ordinary monk in China<br>must live on <i>grosser</i> food<br>than the abbot. (2) 更醜的<br>—This is a <i>grosser</i> crime<br>than forgery.  |
| 119.             | <b>guessed</b> gest; gĕst          | 動詞 (guess 的過去式): 揣<br>想—You <i>guessed</i> wrong.   |
|                  | <b>guest</b> ,, ,,                 | 名詞: 客—General Hsiung<br>was <i>guest</i> of honor of the<br>banquet.  |
| 120.             | <b>hail</b> heil; hāl              | 名詞: (1) 雹—The <i>hail</i><br>ruined most of my grain in<br>the field. (2) 招呼—I turn-<br>ed at his <i>hail</i> .<br>動詞: (1) 降雹—It is go-<br>ing to <i>hail</i> pretty soon. (2)<br>招呼—We shall <i>hail</i> him<br>when he comes. (3) 來自<br>—He <i>hails</i> from Canton. |



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		感歎詞： 福哉！— <i>Hail</i> to you, my dear teacher!
	<b>hale</b> heil; hāl	形容詞： 健康—What a <i>hale</i> man old Mr. Kuang is!
121.	<b>hair</b> hɛə*; hār	名詞： (1) 髮—The Chinese have dark <i>hair</i> and yellow skin. (2) 毛—What beautiful <i>hair</i> your cat has!
	<b>hare</b> „ „	名詞： 野兔—My dog can out-run any <i>hare</i> .
122.	<b>hall</b> hɔ:l; hāl	名詞： (1) 堂—This is our dining <i>hall</i> ; that our <i>hall</i> of reception. (2) 學院—Where is the science <i>hall</i> ? (3) 門廳—You can leave your overcoat in the <i>hall</i> .
	<b>haul</b> „ „	動詞： (1) 力扯—Do not <i>haul</i> it in this end. (2) 轉船向風—You may <i>haul</i> it toward southeast now. 名詞： (1) 力扯—The <i>haul</i> was too strong for the animal. (2) 一網獲得者—The fisherman had a big <i>haul</i> last night.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
123.	hart    ha:t; härt	名詞：五歲以上的紅小鹿— The <i>hart</i> was caught two years ago with its mother.
	heart    ,,    ,,	名詞：(1) 心, 心經—Dr. Lo tried to estimate how many times my <i>heart</i> beats in a minute. (2) 衷懷—I had a <i>heart</i> to heart talk with him. (3) 中部—We traveled to the very <i>heart</i> of Tibet.
124.	heal    hi:l; hēl	動詞：醫治—Do you believe he can <i>heal</i> me?
	heel    ,,    ,,	名詞：(1) 腳踵—The new shoes hurt my toes and <i>heels</i> . (2) 末了—The <i>heel</i> of the affair was an inglorious one. 動詞：(1) 跳舞—He <i>heels</i> well. (2) 偏向—Which way does he <i>heel</i> ?
125.	hear    hiə*; hēr	動詞：聽—Did you ever <i>hear</i> my bird sing?
	here    ,,    ,,	輔詞：此處—You must stay <i>here</i> .

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
126.	heard hæ:d; hērd	動詞 (hear 的過去式): 聽— <i>I heard</i> of Mr. Ching long ago, but I have not met him yet.
	herd ,, ,,	名詞: (1) 一羣牲口—I saw the farmer driving a <i>herd</i> of cattle to the market place. (2) 一羣愚人—Sometimes it is very hard for a reformer to appeal to the <i>herd</i> . 動詞: (1) 集羣—The deer generally <i>herd</i> at this creek for water. (2) 牧養—Having bought the sheep, you must learn how to <i>herd</i> them.
127.	hie hdi; hī	動詞: 急行—Why did he <i>hie</i> to the city of Wuhu.
	high ,, ,,	形容詞: 高—(1) You can see the <i>high</i> pagoda long before you reach the temple. (2) I wish to get a <i>high</i> education.
128.	him him; hīm	代名詞 (he 的第三人稱單數目的格): 他—Did you receive any letter from <i>him</i> ?

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>hymn</b> him; hÿm	<p>名詞: 讚美詩—Let us sing the first <i>hymn</i>.</p> <p>動詞: 歌唱—These people often <i>hymn</i> and pray together.</p>
129.	<b>hoes</b> houz; hōſ	<p>名詞 (hoe 的多數式): 鋤—The farmer bought two <i>hoes</i> from the blacksmith.</p> <p>動詞: 鋤—I am going to <i>hoe</i> the weeds from my garden patch.</p>
	<b>hose</b> houz; hōſ	<p>名詞: (1) 長襪—My <i>hose</i> is torn. (2) 噴水皮帶—The fire was put out by Mr. Lin's skillful use of the long <i>hose</i>.</p>
130.	<b>hole</b> houl; hōl	<p>名詞: 洞, 竅—(1) Here is a <i>hole</i> in the tree. (2) I have a <i>hole</i> in my pocket.</p>
	<b>whole</b> ,, ,,	<p>形容詞: 全—Tell me the <i>whole</i> story.</p> <p>名詞: 全—The <i>whole</i> of China must be preserved.</p>
131.	<b>hue</b> hju; hū	<p>名詞: (1) 色彩—The cloud has a red <i>hue</i>. (2) 呼喊—There was a great <i>hue</i> among the village people at the eclipse of the sun.</p>

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>hew</b> hju:; hū	動詞：砍伐—Several coolies were hired to <i>hew</i> wood.
132.	<b>in</b> in; in	輔詞：內—Come <i>in</i> . 前置詞：在內—Mr. Teng is <i>in</i> the office.
	<b>inn</b> ,, ,,	名詞：客店—You may stay over night at an <i>inn</i> and finish your journey next day.
133.	<b>indict</b> in'dait; indit'	動詞：公訴—The grand jury is going to <i>indict</i> him.
	<b>indite</b> ,, ,,	動詞：撰著—I must <i>indite</i> the address myself.
134.	<b>jam</b> dʒæm jəm	名詞：(1) 果子醬—I made a supper of bread and plum <i>jam</i> , and a cup of tea. (2) 一羣擁擠的人—I was in such a <i>jam</i> that I could hardly breathe. 動詞：擁擠—I saw a great many people <i>jam</i> into the room.
	<b>jamb</b> ,, ,,	名詞：門或窗的旁柱—Each <i>jamb</i> of the door is beautifully carved by Chinese artists.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
135. joust	dʒuːst; jʊst	動詞：馬上比武—Warriors in olden times loved to <i>joust</i> with each other.
just	,, ,,	形容詞：公正的—Mr. Li's action in <i>just</i> . 輔詞：恰好—He gave me <i>just</i> five dollars. 動詞：與 <i>joust</i> 同。
136. key	kiː; kē	名詞：(1) 鑰匙—I cannot open the door without a <i>key</i> . (2) 解式, 慧鑰—The teacher has a <i>key</i> to the hard problems of this book. (3) 樂鍵—Please play the second <i>key</i> again. (4) 音—This note is the <i>key</i> of this piece of music. (5) 栓塞—The carpenter will put a <i>key</i> in the structure. (6) 樞石—The arch is not finished until the <i>key</i> is put on. (7) 暗礁—There lies a <i>key</i> near the shore. 動詞：(1) 加栓—I will <i>key</i> it to prevent it from warping. (2) 和音—You must <i>key</i> it before you can play or sing.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	quay ki:; kē	名詞: 埠頭—The cargo was unloaded at the <i>quay</i> .
137.	kill kil; kīl	動詞: (1) 殺死—To <i>kill</i> a man is a crime; but to <i>kill</i> a tiger is a brave deed. (2) 毀傷—A politician will take every chance to <i>kill</i> his rival's reputation.
	kiln „ „	名詞: 爐, 窯—Many beautiful pieces of pottery have been produced at this <i>kiln</i> .
138.	lade leid; lād	動詞: (1) 裝貨—How soon are you going to <i>lade</i> the rice? (2) 辱水—Tell my servant to <i>lade</i> the water out of the bath-tub.
	laid „ „	動詞 (lay 的過去式): (1) 放置—I <i>laid</i> the book on the table. (2) 生蛋—The hen <i>laid</i> three eggs in two days.
139.	lain lein; lān	動詞 (lie 的過去分詞): 假臥—I had just <i>lain</i> down when I heard the bomb.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<b>lane</b> leɪn; lān	名詞: 狹路巷—His house stands at the end of the <i>lane</i> .
140.	<b>lea</b> liː; lē	名詞: 草場—The cows are returning from the <i>lea</i> .
	<b>lee</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 無風的一邊—Our ship was anchored at the <i>lee</i> of the island.
141.	<b>leach</b> li:tʃ; lēch	動詞: 濾淨—Can you <i>leach</i> the coffee?
	<b>leech</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 蛭, 蟻—The <i>leech</i> can suck your blood.
142.	<b>lead</b> led lēd	名詞: 鉛—Several utensils are made of <i>lead</i> .
	<b>led</b> ,, ,,	動詞 (lead 的過去式): 引導—I <i>led</i> him by the hand.
143.	<b>leads</b> li:dz; lēds	動詞 (lead 的現在第三人稱單數式): 引導—Where he <i>leads</i> I will follow.
	<b>Leeds</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 英國一個邑的名— <i>Leeds</i> is situated in central northern England.
144.	<b>leaf</b> li:f; lēf	名詞: 葉—Who can give me the largest <i>leaf</i> of the tree? (2) 頁—Please turn over the fifth <i>leaf</i> of the book. (3) 似葉之物—Take a <i>leaf</i> from the screen.



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		動詞：發葉—Will the rose <i>leaf</i> in early spring?
	lief li:f; lēf	輔詞：欣然—He should <i>lief</i> do so.
145.	leak li:k; lēk	動詞：漏—(1) The wine will <i>leak</i> through here. (2) Both tubs <i>leak</i> .
		名詞：漏處，裂罅—The <i>leak</i> must be filled.
	leek ,, ,,	名詞：一種小葱，韭—The <i>leek</i> is an eatable vegetable.
146.	lean li:n; lēn	動詞：(1) 斜倚—You should not <i>lean</i> on the fence. (2) 傾向—Which way does your father <i>lean</i> ?
		形容詞：(1) 瘦—Mr. Fan is a <i>lean</i> man. (2) 薄乏—His speech is generally <i>lean</i> in idea.
		名詞：瘦肉—I should like to have a piece of <i>lean</i> if you please.
	lien ,, ,,	名詞：執管他人產業之權—My <i>lien</i> is upheld by the court.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
147. Lear	liə*; lēr	名詞：莎翁樂府一個人物的名—King <i>Lear</i> was driven insane by the ingratitude of his elder daughter.
leer	,, ,,	動詞：斜睨—She would <i>leer</i> at him. 名詞：斜睨—I don't like that <i>leer</i> of hers.
148. leased	li:st; lēst	動詞 (lease 的過去式)：租—I <i>leased</i> the land from Mr. Fong.
least	,, ,,	形容詞 (little 的最高級)：最少—I had <i>least</i> money. 輔詞：最少的—I was <i>least</i> afraid of him.
149. lessen	'lesn; lēs'n	動詞：減少，減輕—He did that to <i>lessen</i> your pain.
lesson	,, ,,	名詞：(1) 功課—I have a very hard <i>lesson</i> today. (2) 教訓—We got a very good <i>lesson</i> from our last year's experience.
150. lie	lai; li	動詞：(1) 偃臥—Now you must <i>lie</i> down and rest. (2) 位置—Where does the West Lake <i>lie</i> ? (3) 說假話—Never <i>lie</i> ; but tell the truth.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		名詞: (1) 形勢, 地位—This is the <i>lie</i> of the place. (2) 假話—It is a <i>lie</i> ; don't believe it.
	lye    „    „	名詞: 灰水, 鹼水—The <i>lye</i> is used in making soap.
151.	limb    lim;    lim	名詞: (1) 肢體—He lost a <i>limb</i> during the war. (2) 樹枝—I can almost reach the lowest <i>limb</i> of the banyan. (3) 盤體物件的邊, 緣—The <i>limb</i> of this disk is very smooth. 動詞: (1) 肢解—The bandits did not <i>limb</i> the child, for they received a heavy ransom from his father. (2) 去枝—You must <i>limb</i> the trees one by one.
	limn    „    „	動詞: 水彩描畫—The boy can <i>limn</i> without a teacher.
152.	links    links;    links	名詞: (1) 有草的沙地—The children can play at the <i>links</i> . (2) 打 golf 球所劃的路徑—Mr. Ling is the greatest hand at the <i>links</i> . (3) 鐵鏈的各環 (link 的多數)—Two <i>links</i> of this chain are broken.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	lynx liŋks; lÿŋks	名詞：(1) 大野貓—That boy is as quick and keen-sighted as a <i>lynx</i> . (2) 天文的天貓星宿—Can you see the <i>lynx</i> without a telescope?
153.	loan louŋ; lōŋ	動詞：借出—Can you <i>loan</i> me some money? 名詞：債—We are able to pay our <i>loan</i> now.
	lone „ „	形容詞：(1) 孤寂—You can find no one on this <i>lone</i> island. (2) 單身—Miss Wang is a <i>lone</i> woman.
154.	made meid; mād	動詞 (make 的過去式)：(1) 作，做成—I <i>made</i> that cake. (2) 使—I <i>made</i> him apologize.
	maid „ „	名詞：(1) 少女—What a beautiful <i>maid</i> she is! (2) 侍女—She is my aunt's <i>maid</i> .
155.	mail meil; māl	名詞：(1) 郵件—Do I get any <i>mail</i> today? (2) 鎧甲—The <i>mail</i> of the general protected him from the shot of the arrows.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		動詞: (1) 郵寄—Will you <i>mail</i> this for me? (2) 著甲— <i>Mail</i> the soldier before you send him out.
	<b>male</b> meil; māl	名詞: 雄, 牡, 男—The <i>male</i> is usually stronger than the female. 形容詞: 雄的—This is a <i>male</i> dog.
156.	<b>main</b> mein; mān	形容詞: 首要的—This is my <i>main</i> point. 名詞: (1) 概要—In the <i>main</i> he is easy to please. (2) 大海洋—This ship has just come back from the <i>main</i> . (3) 力—I am to do it with might and <i>main</i> .
	<b>Maine</b> mein; mān	名詞: 美國一邦的名—My teacher came from <i>Maine</i> .
	<b>mane</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 馬鬃—My pony has a beautiful <i>mane</i> .
157.	<b>maize</b> meiz; mǎz	名詞: 玉蜀黍—The meal of <i>maize</i> is used for making cake.
	<b>maze</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 迷亂之路或事—I don't know how to get out of this <i>maze</i> . 動詞: 困惑—Do not let that <i>maze</i> you.

- | <i>Group No.</i> | <i>Pronunciation</i>     | <i>Explanation</i>  |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 158.             | <i>mantel</i> 'mæntl;    | 名詞：火爐上橫板—This   |
|                  | <i>mantle</i> ,, ,,      | 名詞：外套—You may take<br>off the <i>mantle</i> as it is warm<br>in here.<br>動詞：著外衣—The mother<br>has <i>mantled</i> the child.   |
| 159.             | <i>mark</i> md:'rk; märk | 名詞：(1) 誌, 號—We set<br>a <i>mark</i> at this place. (2)<br>分數—Their examination<br><i>marks</i> are very high. (3)<br>標鵠—He always hits the<br><i>mark</i> .<br>成語：a man of <i>mark</i> 有<br>名望的人。<br>動詞：做記號—Policemen<br><i>mark</i> this house with chalk. |
|                  | <i>marque</i> ,, ,,      | 名詞：捕捉敵船的許可票—<br>The government issued a<br>letter of <i>marque</i> .  |
| 160.             | <i>marshal</i> 'md:ʃəl;  | 名詞：(1) 大將軍— <i>Mar-</i>   |
|                  | <i>mār'shal</i>          | <i>shal</i> Foch died sometime<br>ago. (2) 維持秩序員—Whom<br>have you appointed as <i>mar-</i><br><i>shal</i> today?<br>動詞：整列— <i>Marshal</i><br>them well when they join<br>the parade.  |

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>martial</b> 'mɑ:ʃəl; mār'shal	形容詞: 軍事的, 戰事的— (1) These people usually have a <i>martial</i> spirit. (2) <i>Martial</i> law has been declared.
161.	<b>mean</b> mi:n; mēn	形容詞: (1) 庸鄙—He is a <i>mean</i> man. (2) 中間的— He has a <i>mean</i> stature. 名詞: 中道—Confucius taught of the golden <i>mean</i> . 動詞: 含意, 存意—What do you <i>mean</i> by “neces- sity?”
	<b>mien</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 外表, 態度—My teacher has a cheerful <i>mien</i> , no matter what happens to him.
162.	<b>meat</b> mi:t; mēt	名詞: 肉食—Being a vegetarian he does not eat <i>meat</i> .
	<b>meet</b> ,, ,,	動詞: 遇, 接, 會—(1) I am very glad to <i>meet</i> you. (2) The students will <i>meet</i> here. 形容詞: 適宜—It is <i>meet</i> for me to say a few words.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
mete	mī:t; mēt	<p>動詞：分給—Now you can <i>mete</i> out the rice to the poor.</p> <p>名詞：(1) 量, 度—Are you sure the <i>mete</i> is right? (2) 界限—Write down the <i>metes</i> and bounds of this lot.</p>
163.	miner 'mɪnə*; mīn'er	<p>名詞：(1) 鑛工—A <i>miner</i> should not work more than six hours a day. (2) 水雷工兵—There are some very skillful <i>miners</i> on board that boat.</p>
minor	,, mī'nor	<p>形容詞：較低的, 較小的一 This is a <i>minor</i> fault of his.</p> <p>名詞：未成年者—A <i>minor</i> has no right to vote.</p>
164.	might maɪt; mīt	<p>名詞：權力—<i>Might</i> is not right.</p> <p>動詞 (may 的過去式)：可能—Mother said I <i>might</i> go if I finished my lesson.</p>
mite	,, ,,	<p>名詞：(1) 微物, 錙銖—I won't take the widow's <i>mite</i>. (2) 小蟲—Don't kill the <i>mite</i>.</p>



- | <i>Group No.</i> | <i>Pronunciation</i> | <i>Explanation</i>   |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 165. missed      | mɪst; mɪst           | 動詞 (miss 的過去式): (1) 失誤, 不中—He tried and <i>missed</i> . (2) 遺漏—You have not <i>missed</i> a single name. (3) 覺有喪失—Ever since I came to this school, I have <i>missed</i> my home garden very much. |
|                  | mɪst                 | 名詞: 霧—The <i>mist</i> is very thick.<br>動詞: 霧蔽, 下濛雨—It began to <i>mist</i> all night.   |
| 166. moan        | məʊn; mɔ:n           | 動詞: 呻吟—Can you hear the wounded soldiers <i>moan</i> ?<br>名詞: 哀哭—Anybody will be moved by the <i>moan</i> of the hungry crowd.   |
|                  | məʊn                 | 動詞 (mow 的過去分詞): (1) 刈草—Have you <i>mown</i> all the hay? (2) 屠殺—They have <i>mown</i> down thousands of innocent people.   |
| 167. muscle      | 'mʌsl; mʌs'l         | 名詞: (1) 肌—That decayed <i>muscle</i> must be rid of. (2) 同 <i>mussel</i> .   |

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>mussel</b> 'masl; mʌs'l	名詞: 蠔, 蚌—We got a very large <i>mussel</i> for soup.
168.	<b>mustard</b> 'mastəd; mʌs'tard	名詞: 芥子—The <i>mustard</i> has a pungent smell.
	<b>mustered</b> ,, mʌs'terd	動詞: (muster 的過去式): 集伍—We <i>mustered</i> all young men in the village and marched out in a body against the bandits.
169.	<b>nay</b> nei; nā	輔詞: 否, 不是— <i>Nay</i> , I will not agree with him. (2) 且 (語助)—He will give them food, <i>nay</i> , shelter also. 名詞: 不承認—Your <i>nay</i> is unconditional.
	<b>neigh</b> ,, ,,	動詞: 馬嘶—The horses <i>neigh</i> at night. 名詞: 馬嘶—The sudden <i>neigh</i> of the horse frightened me.
	<b>nee</b> ,, ,,	形容詞: 母家姓 (指婦人)—Mrs. Liu, <i>nee</i> Cheng, was in town visiting her relatives.
170.	<b>nice</b> nais; nis	形容詞: 精美的—Your sister draws <i>nice</i> pictures.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>gneiss</b> nɔɪs nɪs	名詞：花剛片石（地質）— <i>Gneiss</i> is not found in this part of China.
171.	<b>night</b> naɪt; nɪt	名詞：夜—This is a dark <i>night</i> .
	<b>knight</b> ,, ,,	名詞：武士，爵士—The king made him a <i>knight</i> . 動詞：立為爵士—Mr. Smith will be <i>knighted</i> by the king.
172.	<b>nave</b> neɪv; nəv	名詞：(1) 禮拜堂的中部— The bishop stood in the <i>nave</i> while the congregation bowed their heads in prayer. (2) 輪轂—The upset of the carriage was due to a broken <i>nave</i> .
	<b>knave</b> ,, ,,	名詞：奸僕，棍徒—That <i>knave</i> cheated me.
173.	<b>no</b> nou; nō	輔詞：不，否— <i>No</i> , I am not a general. 形容詞：無—I have <i>no</i> newspaper to read.
	<b>know</b> ,, ,;	動詞：知，識—I don't <i>know</i> you, sir. To see is to <i>know</i>
174.	<b>not</b> nɒt; nɔ̃t	輔詞：不，無—He is <i>not</i> a merchant but a lawyer.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>knot</b> not; nɒt	名詞: (1) 繩結—This is a very difficult <i>knot</i> to untie. (2) 木節—This tree has many <i>knots</i> . 動詞: 纏結—You can <i>knot</i> it here.
175.	<b>oar</b> ɔ:*, ɔr	名詞: 槳櫂—On the Min River there are many boatmen who can use one <i>oar</i> by each hand. 動詞: 划槳—We had to <i>oar</i> against the wind.
	<b>ore</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 鑛苗—Let us send the <i>ore</i> to Dr. Sun to be tested.
176.	<b>ode</b> ɔud; ɔd	名詞: 短詩—The <i>ode</i> was written by my teacher.
	<b>owed</b> ,, ,,	動詞 (owe 的過去式): 欠負—I <i>owed</i> Mr. Hung five hundred taels.
177.	<b>Oh, O</b> ɔ; ɔu	感歎詞: 啊! 嗚呼!— <i>Oh</i> , what a sight! <i>O</i> , that I could be with her!
	<b>owe</b> ,, ,,	動詞: 欠負—Does he <i>owe</i> you anything?

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
178. our	'auə*; our	代名詞：我們的— <i>Our</i> dog is very strong.
hour	„ „	名詞：小時—In half an <i>hour</i> I shall join you.
179. pain	pein; pān	名詞：(1) 痛苦—This will stop your <i>pain</i> in the head. (2) 勞苦—I took great <i>pains</i> to pass the examination, 動詞：使痛心—It <i>pains</i> me to hear that he is detained without any cause.
pane	„ „	名詞：方玻璃—Who broke the <i>pane</i> ?
180. pair	peə*; pâr	名詞：(1) 一對，一雙—I will give you a <i>pair</i> of socks. 動詞：成對—It is a delicate job to <i>pair</i> all these sheep.
pare	„ „	動詞：削去—Who will <i>pare</i> the apples for me?
pear	„ „	名詞：梨—This is a sweet <i>pear</i> .
181. peal	pi:l; pēl	名詞：(1) 轟聲—The <i>peal</i> of thunder frightened me. (2) 一組鐘或節奏—The <i>peal</i> of the bells are sonorous.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
		動詞: 轟聲—It <i>pealed</i> so loud that we could not sleep any longer.
	peel pi:l; pēl	名詞: 果皮—The <i>peel</i> of the orange is not eatable.
		動詞: 削皮—Will you <i>peel</i> this orange?
182.	pearl pə:l; pērl	動詞: 真珠—I will give her a string of <i>pearls</i> for her birthday.
	purl ,, pûrl	名詞: (1) 水渦—Here the water forms pretty <i>purls</i> . (2) 麥酒—People make very tasty <i>purl</i> in my country.
		動詞: 水流潺潺—The stream <i>purls</i> along the hillside.
183.	palate 'pælit; päl'ät	名詞: (1) 腭—He has a deep <i>palate</i> . (2) 滋味—You will have a dainty <i>palate</i> .
		形容詞: 上腭音的—R is a <i>palate</i> sound.
	pallet ,, päl'ët	名詞: (1) 小床—Your servant can sleep on this <i>pallet</i> . (2) 雜具名—A <i>pallet</i> is used in various mechanical workmanship.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
184.	pale peil; pāl	形容詞：(1)無血色的—Her face is <i>pale</i> . (2)清淡的—There is the <i>pale</i> moon light. 名詞：柵欄—Nobody can go beyond the <i>pale</i> . 動詞：(1)失色—Her face <i>paled</i> considerably. (2)柵圍—It will take many hours to <i>pale</i> completely that place.
	pail ,, ,,	名詞：提桶—Get some water with that <i>pail</i> .
185.	pall poil; pāl	名詞：(1)罩棺的黑布—They have put on the <i>pall</i> and the hearse is ready to proceed. (2)大衣—That <i>pall</i> is too big for him. 動詞：(1)披—You may <i>pall</i> it now. (2)失味—The soup began to <i>pall</i> . (3)饜足—The plentiful feast will <i>pall</i> your appetite.
	pawl ,, ,,	名詞：(航)絞盤掣子—A strong new <i>pawl</i> is needed for the windlass.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
186.	<b>peace</b> pi:s; pēs	名詞：平安，和平—When can we have world <i>peace</i> ?
	<b>piece</b> ,, ,,	名詞：一塊，一件—Give me a <i>piece</i> of cake.
	<b>pease</b> pi:z; pēs	名詞：豆類— <i>Pease</i> will grow very fast in this climate.
187.	<b>peak</b> pi:k; pēk	名詞：峯，頂—Nobody has ever climbed to the <i>peak</i> of the mountain. 動詞：消瘦—She began to <i>peak</i> in the strange environment.
	<b>peek</b> ,, ,,	動詞：窺視—Don't <i>peek</i> through the window.
	<b>pique</b> ,, ,,	名詞：愠怒—control your <i>pique</i> . 動詞：激怒—He is often <i>piqued</i> by your behavior.
188.	<b>pedal</b> 'pedl; pēd'al	名詞：踏板—Each old loom had two <i>pedals</i> . 形容詞：踏板的—A small <i>pedal</i> organ may be carried to that village. 動詞：踏踏板—You have to <i>pedal</i> it in order to make it go forward.



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>peddle</b> /'pedl; pɛd'l/	動詞: 負販—I <i>peddle</i> goods every day.
189.	<b>peer</b> piə*; pēr	動詞: 細視—The boy was afraid to <i>peer</i> into the dark room. 名詞: (1) 同輩—This is my <i>peer</i> . (2) 貴族—A <i>peer</i> has certain privileges.
	<b>pier</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 碼頭—The launch will wait at the <i>pier</i> .
190.	<b>pi</b> pai; pī	動詞: (印) 亂置活字—The printer's apprentices <i>pi</i> all the types.
	<b>pie</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 包子—I am very fond of apple <i>pie</i> .
191.	<b>plain</b> plein; plān	名詞: 平地—You can easily march over this <i>plain</i> . 形容詞: (1) 平的—This field is <i>plain</i> . (2) 分明的—The reason is very <i>plain</i> . (3) 坦率的—He is a <i>plain</i> man.
	<b>plane</b> ,, ,,	名詞: (1) 平面—There is a geometrical <i>plane</i> . (2) 鉋—The carpenter has a very sharp <i>plane</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
		動詞：鈍平—You will have to <i>plane</i> this board.
		形容詞：平的—Some say the earth is <i>plane</i> .
192. <b>plait</b>	plæit; plāt	名詞：褶—Make a <i>plait</i> here.
		動詞：褶，辮— <i>Plait</i> the hair.
<b>plate</b>	pleit; plāt	名詞：(1) 金屬版—A <i>plate</i> of steel is very strong. (2) 碟—I got a <i>plate</i> of soup from the kitchen.
		動詞：鍍，護以金屬版—They are going to <i>plate</i> the vessel.
193. <b>plum</b>	plam; plūm	名詞：梅—The <i>plum</i> blossoms are very sweet. <i>Plums</i> are rather sour.
<b>plumb</b>	„ „	名詞：鉛錘—Try the <i>plumb</i> and see if the wall is perpendicular.
		動詞：以鉛錘測量—I will <i>plumb</i> the building.
		形容詞：直垂的—The wall is <i>plumb</i> .

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
194. pole	poul; pōl	<p>輔詞：正，完全—The bird flies <i>plumb</i> southward.</p> <p>名詞：竿—They carry load with a <i>pole</i>.</p> <p>動詞：以竿支撐—<i>Pole</i> it or it will fall.</p>
poll	„ „	<p>名詞：(1) 頭—They first chop off the <i>poll</i> of the prisoner. (2) 人數簿—Let me see the <i>poll</i> of the electors.</p> <p>動詞：斬，刈—The boy will <i>poll</i> grass for you.</p>
195. pore	pɔ:*; pōr	<p>名詞：孔—You can see big <i>pores</i> on his cruel face.</p> <p>動詞：注視，注意—I wish you to <i>pore</i> intently upon that book.</p>
pour	„ „	<p>名詞：大雨—It was such a <i>pour</i> that the street was flooded.</p> <p>動詞：傾注—You may <i>pour</i> the water in the tub.</p>
196. pray	prei; prā	<p>動詞：(1) 禱告—Let us <i>pray</i>. (2) 請求—I <i>pray</i> you to have mercy on her.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>prey</b> prei; prā	名詞：捕獲物—The lion is enjoying his <i>prey</i> . 動詞：搶劫—The bandits will no longer <i>prey</i> on the helpless people.
197.	<b>principal</b> 'prinsəpəl; prin'çi-pal	名詞：(1) 主，首—Who is the <i>principal</i> of this school? 形容詞：主要的—This is my <i>principal</i> objection.
	<b>principle</b> 'prinsəpl; prin'çi-pl	名詞：主義—We have to stand by our <i>principle</i> .
198.	<b>prophet</b> 'prɒfɪt; prɒf'et	名詞：先知—The <i>prophet</i> is not a fortune teller but a moral teacher.
	<b>profit</b> ,, prɒf'it	名詞：(1) 貨利，利益—What will be the total <i>profit</i> of this sale? 動詞：利益—This scheme will <i>profit</i> nobody.
199.	<b>rask</b> ræk; rāk	名詞：痛苦—The <i>rack</i> was hard to bear. 動詞：受苦—This misfortune of his father <i>racks</i> him with grief.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
wreck	ræk; räk	名詞: (1) 一種海草—The ashes of the <i>wreck</i> is useful in making iodine. (2) 破壞—The <i>wreck</i> was beyond reclamation.
200. rain	rein; rān	名詞: 雨—This will protect you from the <i>rain</i> . 動詞: 降雨—Do you think it will <i>rain</i> today?
rein	,, ren	名詞: (1) 韁—Hold the <i>reins</i> ! (2) 制馭—Who has the <i>rein</i> of the government? 動詞: 韁馭— <i>Rein</i> the horse.
reign	,, ,,	名詞: 統治—You cannot ignore the <i>reign</i> of law. 動詞: 統治—The Emperor <i>reigned</i> with a firm hand.
201. raise	reiz; rās	動詞: (1) 使升, 舉— <i>Raise</i> your head. (2) 種植, 飼養—Are you going to <i>raise</i> wheat or corn?
raze	,, ,,	動詞: 剷平, 毀滅—These bandits <i>raze</i> cities and towns wherever they go.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
202.	rap    ræp; rǎp	動詞: 拍, 急敲—I did not <i>rap</i> on the door. 名詞: 拍, 急敲—The <i>rap</i> woked him from his nap.
	wrap    ,,    ,,	動詞: 捲, 包—Do you want me to <i>wrap</i> this book? 動詞: 外包—Do not spoil the <i>wrap</i> .
203.	read    red; rĕd	動詞 ( <i>read</i> 的過去式): 讀, 閱讀—I <i>read</i> his letter and hastened to send him a reply.
	red    ,,    ,,	形容詞: 紅, 赤—A <i>red</i> flower is most beautiful. 名詞: 紅赤— <i>Red</i> is my favorite color.
204.	read    rīd; rĕd	動詞: 讀, 閱讀—We <i>read</i> newspapers every morning.
	reed    ,,    ,,	名詞: 蒲, 葭— <i>Reeds</i> grow on the bank of the river.
205.	reck    rek; rĕk	動詞: 介意 (多用於詩)—They do not <i>reck</i> what difficulties they have to face.
	wreck    ,,    ,,	動詞: 破壞—This storm will <i>wreck</i> many ships.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		名詞：破船—The <i>wreck</i> will be towed into the harbor.
206. reek	ri:k; rēk	名詞：烟，汽—The <i>reek</i> was poisonous. 動詞：發烟，出汽—The bed <i>reeks</i> with opium.
wreak	,, ,,	動詞：科罰，報復—It is not right to <i>wreak</i> on an innocent person. 名詞：報復—His <i>wreak</i> was terrible.
207. rest	rest; rĕst	名詞：(1) 休息—What you need is <i>rest</i> . (2) 平安—There was no <i>rest</i> in the country for twenty years. (3) 餘剩—They will take twenty apples and you may have the <i>rest</i> . 動詞：休息— <i>Rest</i> in peace.
wrest	,, ,,	動詞：扭奪，強奪—They will soon <i>wrest</i> the power from him.
208. rice	rais; rīs	名詞：米，飯—I eat two bowls of <i>rice</i> each meal.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	rise raiz; riʒ	動詞：起，往上一We <i>rise</i> at six every morning. 名詞：起，上升—The aëroplane made a graceful <i>rise</i> .
209.	right rait; rīt	名詞：(1) 正道，權利—It is my <i>right</i> to buy the store. (2) 右邊—You turn to the <i>right</i> . 形容詞：(1) 正當，正直—Am I <i>right</i> ? (2) 右邊—Give me your <i>right</i> hand. 動詞：使正—Who can <i>right</i> the wrong?
	write ,, ,,	動詞：寫—Please <i>write</i> your name.
	wright ,, ,,	名詞：工匠—Li Sung is a ship- <i>wright</i> .
210.	ring riŋ; riŋg	名詞：(1) 環，圈—My mother gave me a gold <i>ring</i> . (2) 鐘聲—The <i>ring</i> of the church bell was pleasing to my ear. 動詞：(1) 圈圍—Come, boys, let us <i>ring</i> the play ground. (2) 搖，鳴— <i>Ring</i> the bell!



Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	wring rɪŋ; rɪŋ	動詞: 扭絞— <i>Wring</i> the clothes and dry them in the sun.
211.	road roud; rōd	名詞: 道路—We are going to build this <i>road</i> very soon.
	rode ,, ,,	動詞 (ride 的過去式): 騎, 乘車—They <i>rode</i> thirty miles to meet the bride.
212.	roam roum; rōm	名詞: 徘徊, 遨遊—He set out to <i>roam</i> in the wild woods.
	Rome ,, ,,	名詞: 羅馬—There are many beautiful churches in <i>Rome</i> .
213.	roe rou; rō	名詞: (1) 母鹿—The <i>roe</i> was trapped with her young. (2) 魚卵—The islanders are very fond of <i>roe</i> .
	row ,, ,,	名詞: (1) 行, 列—A <i>row</i> of peach trees stood there. (2) 蕩舟—Let us have a <i>row</i> on the lake. 動詞: 蕩槳—Can you <i>row</i> to the other side?

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
214. role	roul; rōl	名詞：扮演之人物—She played the <i>role</i> of Yang Kwei-fei.
roll	„ „	名詞：(1) 捲, 旋轉—We are dizzied by the <i>roll</i> of the machine. (2) 卷軸—He showed me a <i>roll</i> of pictures. (3) 名冊—The teacher has called the <i>roll</i> . 動詞：(1) 捲— <i>Roll</i> up the cloth. (2) 旋轉—The stone <i>rolled</i> down the hill.
215. root	ru:t; rōt	名詞：根—The <i>root</i> of this herb has a medicinal value. 動詞：拔根—Soldiers were sent out to <i>root</i> up the poppies.
route	„ rūt	名詞：路, 道路—This is the shortest <i>route</i> to the sea.
216. rough	ra:f; rūf	形容詞：(1) 粗糙—The board is <i>rough</i> . (2) 不平—The sea was very <i>rough</i> last night.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		動詞: 使粗糙—Sometimes they <i>rough</i> the stones for the walls.
	<b>ruff</b> raf; rŭf	名詞: (1) 一種鵝鳥—A <i>ruff</i> was shot by the boy. (2) 綳領—Three hundred years ago every gentleman in England wore a <i>ruff</i> . (3) 一種門牌—Our grandfathers used to play <i>ruff</i> together.
217.	<b>rung</b> ran; rung	名詞: (1) 梯級, 梯框—Every <i>rung</i> of the ladder is made of hard wood. (2) 船底材—This <i>rung</i> must be replaced before the ship sails.
	<b>wrung</b> ,, ,,	動詞 (wring 的過去式): 扭, 絞—She <i>wrung</i> her hands in despair.
218.	<b>rye</b> raj; rī	名詞: 黑麥— <i>Rye</i> is used as the chief article of food among the peasants.
	<b>wry</b> ,, ,,	形容詞: 歪—The beggar has a <i>wry</i> head.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
219. sail	seil; sāl	名詞：帆—When is the boat going to set <i>sail</i> ? 動詞：駕帆，駛船—They will <i>sail</i> from Amoy to Hongkong.
sale	„ „	名詞：售賣—The <i>sale</i> of the property was witnessed by two lawyers.
220. sane	sein; sān	形容詞：清爽—His is a <i>sane</i> mind.
seine	„ „	名詞：大魚網—Sometimes this <i>seine</i> is cast miles away from the coast. 動詞：以大網漁魚—You are not allowed to <i>seine</i> in this lake.
221. scène	si:n; sēn	名詞：(1) 台幕—Many plays demand an artistic <i>scene</i> . (2) 風景—What a beautiful <i>scene</i> !
seen	„ „	動詞 (see 的過去分詞)：見，看—I have <i>seen</i> him.
222. scull	skAl; skül	名詞：(1) 小艇—The school boys will enjoy a ride on the <i>scull</i> . (2) 槳，櫓—I have learned to use a <i>scull</i> .

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>skull</b> skal; skül	動詞：搖橈—Are you strong enough to <i>scull</i> ? 名詞：腦殼，頭顱—The savages use all <i>skulls</i> for drinking vessels.
223.	<b>seam</b> si'm; sēm	名詞：縫，縫口—See that you do not rip the <i>seam</i> of the fur. 動詞：縫—Can you <i>seam</i> the two pieces together?
	<b>seem</b> „ „	動詞：似乎，像—You <i>seem</i> to have forgotten him.
224.	<b>senior</b> 'si:njə*; sēn'yor	名詞：(1) 長者，老人—He is my <i>senior</i> . (2) 大學最高級學生—Wang is a <i>senior</i> of Great China University. 形容詞：(1) 年長的—John is my <i>senior</i> brother. (2) 領袖的—Mr. Chai is the <i>senior</i> partner of this firm.
	<b>seignior</b> „ „	名詞：(1) 南歐貴族之稱呼，如英文“Sir”—It is my great pleasure to welcome you, <i>Seignior</i> . (2) 諸侯，領主—The <i>seignior</i> of that manor is a stern man.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
225.	<i>serf</i> sɜ:f; sɜ:f	名詞: (1) 佃奴—This fellow was a <i>serf</i> in Russia. (2) 村夫—What an ignorant <i>serf</i> !
	<i>surf</i> „ „	名詞: 衝岸的海浪—The <i>surf</i> almost dashed the boat to pieces.
226.	<i>serge</i> sə:dʒ; sɜ:ʃ	名詞: 一種薄絨布—His suit is made of blue <i>serge</i> .
	<i>surge</i> „ „	名詞: 大浪—The swimmer was almost carried away by the angry <i>surge</i> . 動詞: 湧起—The sea <i>surged</i> so roughly that we had to lie down.
227.	<i>shear</i> ʃiə*; ʃɪr	動詞: 剪—To <i>shear</i> sheep is quite a sight.
	<i>sheer</i> „ „	形容詞: 單, 純—This is <i>sheer</i> nonsense. 動詞: 船斜行—You can see those ships <i>sheer</i> from their course.
	<i>shire</i> 'ʃaɪə*; ʃɪr	名詞: 英國的郡—That <i>shire</i> boasts of the best piece goods in the world.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
228.	shoe fu:; shoō	<p>名詞: (1) 鞋—This <i>shoe</i> is made of leather. (2) 蹄鐵—The horse needs new <i>shoes</i>.</p> <p>動詞: 納履, 釘蹄鐵—I can <i>shoe</i> any horse.</p>
	shoo ,, ,,	<p>動詞: 以“去”叱退雞犬—They need somebody to <i>shoo</i> the chickens from the vegetable garden.</p> <p>感歎詞: 去!</p>
229.	shone fɔn; shōn	<p>動詞 (shine 的過去式及過去分詞): 照耀—Bright stars have <i>shone</i> on this land.</p>
	shown ,, ,,	<p>動詞 (show 的過去分詞): 顯示—Many things will be <i>shown</i> to you if you just keep your eyes open.</p>
230.	slay slei; slā	<p>動詞: 殺死, 打死—Can you <i>slay</i> all the rebels?</p> <p>名詞: 與 sley 同.</p>
	sley ,, ,,	<p>名詞: 紡織用的杓梳—This <i>sley</i> has been in constant use for sixteen years.</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		動詞: 梳經—The weaver will first <i>sley</i> the threads.
	<b>sleigh</b> slei; sle	名詞: 雪車—My <i>sleigh</i> can take both of you to the party.
231.	<b>sleight</b> slait; slit	名詞: (1) 狡計—Your <i>sleight</i> will never deceive me. (3) 手技, 手法—The coins were removed by a <i>sleight</i> of hand.
	<b>slight</b> , ,	形容詞: 輕的, 微—The harm is very <i>slight</i>
		動詞: 怠慢, 輕忽—Don't <i>slight</i> your guest.
		名詞: 輕視—He will never forgive your <i>slight</i> .
232.	<b>so</b> sou; sō	輔詞: (1) 如此, 如斯—It is <i>so</i> bright as to dazzle your eyes.
		聯詞: 所以—He has sent for me, <i>so</i> I am going.
	<b>sew</b> , ,	動詞: 縫紉—Give me the needle and thread and I will <i>sew</i> the clothes for you



<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	<i>sow</i> "    "	名詞: (1) 母猪—The <i>sow</i> will have several pigs very soon. 動詞: 播種—It is necessary to <i>sow</i> in the spring.
233.	<i>soar</i> so:*; sōr	動詞: 飛翔—Do you see the eagle <i>soar</i> in the sky?
	<i>sore</i> "    "	形容詞: 疼痛—This is good for your <i>sore</i> throat. 名詞: 痛, 瘡, 腫—I have a <i>sore</i> in the left eye.
234.	<i>sole</i> soul; sōl	形容詞: 單獨的—The rich man's <i>sole</i> son was carried off by the bandits. 名詞: (1) 腳掌—My left <i>sole</i> is sore. (2) 鞋底—You need a new <i>sole</i> . (3) 板魚, 比目魚—We caught two large <i>soles</i> .
	<i>soul</i> "    "	名詞: 靈魂—Do you believe in the everlasting life of a human <i>soul</i> ?
235.	<i>some</i> sam; sūm	形容詞: 多少的, 幾許的—I have saved <i>some</i> money for buying <i>some</i> books.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		<p>代名詞：幾許，一部份— Some have more and some have less.</p>
	sum	<p>動詞：總結—I will <i>sum</i> up the entries.</p> <p>名詞：(1) 總數—Please let me know the <i>sum</i> total. (2) 款項—I can let you have a small <i>sum</i> of money.</p>
236.	son    san;    sŭn	<p>名詞：兒子—My oldest <i>son</i> is an engineer.</p>
	sun	<p>名詞：太陽，日—We welcome the <i>sun</i> in the cold morning.</p> <p>動詞：曝，曬—Stay here while I <i>sun</i> your wet clothes.</p>
237.	stake    steik;    stāk	<p>名詞：(1) 樁，棧—Let us drive in a <i>stake</i> to mark this place. (2) 賭博的押注—Five hundred dollars was the <i>stake</i>.</p> <p>動詞：圍柵—The garden was carefully <i>staked</i>.</p>
	steak	<p>名詞：肉排—Do you like the <i>steak</i> tender or well done?</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
238.	<b>stare</b> stæə*; stâr	動詞: 注視—Do not <i>stare</i> at her like this. 名詞: 注視—He has a cold <i>stare</i> .
	<b>stair</b> ,, ,,	名詞: (1) 一階—Go up the <i>stair</i> . (2) 一層階級, 梯階 (多用於多數式)—The upper room was reached by a flight of <i>stairs</i> .
239.	<b>stationary</b> 'stei- fneri; stā'- shon-ā-ry	形容詞: 靜的, 定的—It is not difficult to take picture of a <i>stationary</i> object.
	<b>stationery</b> ,, stāshon-ě-ry	名詞: 文房用具如紙筆等—You spend too much on <i>stationery</i> .
240.	<b>steal</b> sti:l; stēl	動詞: (1) 偷—Do not <i>steal</i> anything from your neighbors. (2) 私來, 私去—He usually <i>steals</i> to Shanghai.
	<b>steel</b> ,, ,,	名詞: 鋼鐵—This sword is made of the finest <i>steel</i> . 形容詞: 鋼的—This is a <i>steel</i> knife. 動詞: (1) 鑲鋼—Every weapon must be <i>steeled</i> . (2) 使強—His words <i>steeled</i> my heart.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
241. <i>step</i>	<i>step; stĕp</i>	<p>名詞：(1) 步，一步—The first <i>step</i> is marked with uneasiness. (2) 梯階—They counted the <i>steps</i> before climbing.</p> <p>動詞：舉步—Will you <i>step</i> in the office?</p>
<i>steppe</i>	„ „	<p>名詞：無樹木之平原—Our train slowly crossed the <i>steppe</i> in Siberia.</p>
242. <i>stile</i>	<i>stail; stil</i>	<p>名詞：(1) 越牆籬之階級—What a high <i>stile</i> this is! (2) 門框的直柱—The <i>stiles</i> are made of oak.</p>
<i>style</i>	„ „	<p>名詞：(1) 雕刻用的尖刀—My friend, the famous engraver, is very particular with his <i>style</i>. (2) 體格，風格—Mr. Liu's writing has an elegant <i>style</i>. (3) 態度，風尚—He usually dresses himself in modern <i>style</i>.</p> <p>動詞：稱呼—How shall I <i>style</i> him?</p>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
243.	story 'sto:ri; stō'ry	名詞: (1) 故事—A <i>story</i> must be true to life. (2) 層, 樓—Mr. Liu lives on the third <i>story</i> .
	storey ,, ,,	名詞: 層樓 (同上第二義)
244.	straight streit; strāt	形容詞: 正的, 直的—The road is <i>straight</i> and you cannot miss the house.
	strait ,, ,,	形容詞: (1) 狹, 窄—The river is very <i>strait</i> here, and every boat must be cautious in passing. (2) 困難—I don't like to see you in <i>strait</i> circumstances. 名詞: 海峽—A <i>strait</i> lies between the two countries.
245.	sutler 'sʌtlə*; sūt'ler	名詞: 荷蘭國隨軍賣貨者—You can get tobacco and liquor from the <i>sutler</i> .
	subtler ,,	形容詞 ( <i>subtle</i> 的比較式): 更狡獪, 更巧, 更精明—His mentality is <i>subtler</i> than his teacher's.
246.	tail teil; tāl	名詞: 尾, 末端—That black bird has a white <i>tail</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
		動詞：裝尾—I have but to <i>tail</i> the kite and we shall be able to fly it.
<b>tale</b>	teil; täl	名詞：(1) 故事—Here is an old <i>tale</i> I heard in India. (2) 計數—The <i>tale</i> of the goods is somewhat confused.
247. <b>taper</b>	'teipə*; tã'per	名詞：(1) 小蠟燭—Will you hold this <i>taper</i> for me? (2) 尖頂—The <i>taper</i> of the pole is fitted with a sharp needle. 形容詞：尖削—The <i>taper</i> bars stop the entrance. 動詞：成尖—This end of the club <i>tapers</i> sharply.
<b>tapir</b>	„ „	名詞：獾— <i>Tapirs</i> are found in South America.
248. <b>tare</b>	təə*; tãr	名詞：(1) 除包—One catty is the usual tare of this package. (2) 莠草—The <i>tare</i> must be weeded. 動詞：秤扣除包—The package will be properly <i>tared</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	tear tsə*; târ	動詞: 撕, 裂—Nobody is strong enough to <i>tear</i> this cloth to pieces. 名詞: 裂—The <i>tear</i> is beyond mending.
249.	taught tɔ:t tət	動詞 (teach 的過去式): 教, 導—He <i>taught</i> me English in the middle school.
	taut ,, ,,	形容詞: (1) 緊—The line is rather <i>taut</i> . (2) 整齊—The cabin is <i>taut</i> .
250.	tea ti:; tē	名詞: 茶—Which do you prefer, green <i>tea</i> or red <i>tea</i> ?
	tee ,, ,,	名詞: 考夫球的發球處—Place your ball on the <i>tee</i> .
251.	team ti:m; tēm	名詞: (1) 一隊, 一組—Our <i>team</i> will easily beat theirs.
	teem ,, ,,	動詞: 多產—The sea <i>teems</i> with fish.
252.	tear tiə*; tēr	名詞: 眼淚—Two big drops of <i>tear's</i> fell down her cheeks.
	tier ,, ,,	名詞: 行, 列—A <i>tier</i> of seats were occupied by girl students.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
253. the	ði:; ðē	形容冠詞: "The" is called a definite article.
thee	,, ,,	代名詞: 你 (舊式單數主受格)—I sent <i>thee</i> three letters.
254. their	ðeə*; ðâr	代名詞: 他們的— <i>Their</i> house is bigger than ours.
there	,, ,,	輔詞: (1) 彼處—Stand <i>there</i> for a while. (2) 有一— <i>There</i> was a man in the house.
255. threw	θru:; θru	動詞 ( <i>throw</i> 的過去式): 投, 拋—He <i>threw</i> the ring into the well.
through	,, ,,	前置詞: (1) 過—Can you see anything <i>through</i> the window? (2) 緣— <i>Through</i> his help the gardener has a regular job now. 輔詞: 完畢, 透徹—I examined the case <i>through</i> and <i>through</i> .
256. throe	θrou; θrō	名詞: 劇烈痛苦—Death finally released him from the <i>throe</i> .
throw	,, ,,	動詞: 投, 擲— <i>Throw</i> the ball.



<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
		名詞: 投, 擲—Big fortunes changed hands by a <i>throw</i> of dice.
257. <b>throne</b>	θroun; thrōn	名詞: 王座—The king came down his <i>throne</i> and kissed the wounded prince.
<b>thrown</b>	„ „	動詞 (throw 的過去分詞): 投, 擲—I have <i>thrown</i> it away.
258. <b>tide</b>	taid; tid	名詞: 潮水—The steamship will come in with the <i>tide</i> .
		動詞: 渡過—Can you help me to <i>tide</i> over my hard times?
<b>tied</b>	„ „	動詞 (tie 的過去式): 繫, 結—I <i>tied</i> the sheep to the pole.
259. <b>time</b>	taim; tīm	名詞: 時間—This <i>time</i> I am not going to excuse him.
		動詞: 計時—Who will <i>time</i> the race?
<b>thyme</b>	„ tīm	名詞: 茴香—Add a little <i>thyme</i> and it will be much more tasteful.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
260. toe	tou; tō	名詞: 趾—My servant has a sore <i>toe</i> . 動詞: 以趾蹴觸—He would <i>toe</i> the ball a few times.
tow	„ „	名詞: (1) 拖—The crew of this boat are going to take that one in <i>tow</i> . (2) 被拖的船—That is a heavy <i>tow</i> . (3) 麻屑—This <i>tow</i> is used in spring. 動詞: 拖—It will take a long time to <i>tow</i> the disabled boat into harbor.
261. tracked	trækt;	動詞 ( <i>track</i> 的過去式): 追
trăkt		踪—I <i>tracked</i> him to the mountains.
tract	„ „	名詞: (1) 地方, 區域—A <i>tract</i> of sand lay before us. (2) 短文—This <i>tract</i> is taken from the author's latest book.
262. troop	tru:p; trōp	名詞: (1) 一羣—We saw a <i>troop</i> of boys marching out of the school. (2) 軍隊 (常用多數式)—The general is enlisting <i>troops</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
		動詞：前進—They <i>trooped</i> to the circus.
	<i>troupe</i> tru:p; tryp	名詞：一班，一隊—That <i>troupe</i> of actors visited our town last year.
263.	<i>vale</i> veil; vāl	名詞：(1) 小溪—You can leap over the <i>vale</i> . (2) 山谷 (只用於詩)—“There is a brown church on the <i>vale</i> .”
	<i>veil</i> ,, ,,	名詞：(1) 遮蓋物—The <i>veil</i> was drawn aside and the picture was shown to the public. (2) 面帕—The lady put on a black <i>veil</i> . 動詞：遮隱—They will <i>veil</i> the picture. 成語：to take the <i>veil</i> 做尼姑—After the death of her husband she decided to take the <i>veil</i> .
264.	<i>vane</i> vein vān	名詞：(1) 風標—We have set a new <i>vane</i> on top of our house. (2) 風車之葉—Each <i>vane</i> of the windmill is ten feet long.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		形容詞: (1) 驕矜—You need not be so <i>vain</i> . (2) 虛空—This is a <i>vain</i> hope.
	<b>vain</b> vein; ven	名詞: (1) 血管—Be careful with the <i>vein</i> . (2) 性情—He has an artistic <i>vein</i> . (3) 礦脈—They have just discovered a <i>vein</i> of zinc.
265.	<b>rise</b> vais; vis	名詞: 失德, 惡習—The <i>vice</i> of drinking is not so horrible in China as that of opium smoking. 形容詞: 次, 副—The <i>vice</i> minister is leaving for Nanking today;
	<b>rise</b> ,, ,,	名詞: (1) 老虎鉗—A very powerful <i>vice</i> must be used for this kind of work.
266.	<b>wade</b> weid; wād	動詞或名詞. 涉水—There is no bridge: you have to <i>wade</i> across. 名詞: 小溪—A shallow <i>wade</i> lies between the two villages.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	weighed weid; wād	動詞 ( <i>weigh</i> 的過去式): 秤, 衡—The boy <i>weighed</i> his box last night.
267.	wail weil; wāl	動詞: 哀哭—If my son should be lost to me, I will <i>wail</i> day and night. 名詞: 哀哭—Her <i>wail</i> was pitiful.
	wale ,, ,	名詞: 鞭痕—Every <i>wale</i> on his body shows how cruelly his master treats him. 動詞: 鞭至起痕—The master used to <i>wale</i> him every day.
268.	waist weist; wāst	名詞: (1) 腰部—She has a slender <i>waist</i> . (2) 短衫—She has ordered a new <i>waist</i> to be made by the tailor.
	waste ,, ,,	動詞: 虛耗—He was sorry to <i>waste</i> so much money and time in gambling. 名詞: 虛耗—The <i>waste</i> is too big for the business to bear any profit. (2) 荒地—There lay an immense <i>waste</i> before me.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
269. wait	weɪt; wɑːt	動詞: (1) 等候—I will <i>wait</i> for you at the tea house. 名詞: 等候—The <i>wait</i> was too long for him.
weight	ˈweɪt	名詞: (1) 重量—The <i>weight</i> of the load is one hundred pounds. (2) 重要—The <i>weight</i> of evidence is against him.
270. waive	weɪv; wɑːv	動詞: 丟棄—Are you going to <i>wave</i> your right.
wave	ˈweɪv	名詞: 波浪 (1)—He was pushed up by a strong <i>wave</i> . (2)—The electric <i>wave</i> is very strong. 動詞: 招展—Do you see the banners <i>wave</i> ?
271. ware	weə*; wɑːr	名詞: 商品—They sell very nice earthen <i>ware</i> in this city.
wair	ˈweɪr	名詞: 一種木板—Each <i>wair</i> must be well planed.
wear	ˈweə	動詞: (1) 穿, 著—You don't <i>wear</i> fur in summer. (2) 磨, 損—This tyre will <i>wear</i> out in a few months.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
		名詞：穿著或穿著之物— Look at her beautiful <i>wear</i> !
272.	<i>way</i>	wei; wē
		名詞：(1) 路—Show me the shortest <i>way</i> to the park. (2) 方法—You should not act this <i>way</i> .
	<i>weigh</i>	„ we
		動詞：秤, 衡—His duty is to <i>weigh</i> the coins as soon as they come out of the mint.
273.	<i>weak</i>	wi:k; wēk
		形容詞：弱—China will not long remain a <i>weak</i> nation.
	<i>week</i>	„ „
		名詞：星期—The first day of the <i>week</i> is Sunday.
274.	<i>wean</i>	wi:n; wēn
		動詞：斷乳—When are you going to <i>wean</i> the little boy?
	<i>ween</i>	„ „
		動詞：想像—Tell him not to <i>ween</i> day and night.
275.	<i>whirl</i>	hwɔ:l; hwīrl
		動詞：急轉—Leaves <i>whirl</i> in the autumn wind.
		名詞：旋轉—In the <i>whirl</i> of the dust many insects were carried here and there.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	<b>whorl</b> hwɔ:l; hwɔ:rl	名詞：環生的葉或花— Notice the beautiful <i>whorl</i> .
276.	<b>won</b> wɔn; wʊn	動詞 (win 的過去式)：勝贏 —Who <i>won</i> the battle? Who <i>won</i> the prize?
	<b>one</b> ʌn ʌn	形容詞：一個— <i>One</i> man can easily stop five children from coming in. 代名詞：那個—I like to choose the black <i>one</i> if it doesn't make any difference to you.
277.	<b>wood</b> wud; wʊd	名詞：(1) 林—You may lose your way in the <i>wood</i> . (2) 木料—The table is made of hard <i>wood</i> . 動詞：供給木—To fish is more interesting than to <i>wood</i> .
	<b>would</b> ʊd ʊd	助動詞：將—I planted the tree but it <i>would</i> not grow.
278.	<b>yew</b> ju:; yu	名詞：扁柏—The <i>yew</i> tree is an evergreen.
	<b>you</b> ju ju	代名詞：你— <i>You</i> don't know what <i>you</i> are talking about.



<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
279. <b>yolk</b>	jouk; yök	名詞：蛋黃—We use only the <i>yolk</i> in making this kind of cake.
<b>yoke</b>	„ „	名詞：(1) 牛軛—This <i>yoke</i> is made for two oxen. (2) 耦牛—The peasant changed a <i>yoke</i> of oxen for a pear orchard. (3) 負擔—The king laid a heavy <i>yoke</i> on the people. 動詞：駕軛—Don't try to <i>yoke</i> the beasts when they are too young.
280. <b>your</b>	juə*; yʊr	代名詞：你的— <i>Your</i> dog is a little sick.
<b>you're</b>	„ „	你是 (you are 兩字的合音)— <i>You're</i> right.
<b>ewer</b>	'ju(:)ə*; yu'er	名詞：大口的水壺—If you wish to wash your hands there is water in the <i>ewer</i> .

THE END

# 模範英漢會話

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## Model Anglo-Chinese Conversation

本書內容分：“基礎會話”，“分類會話”，“分類單詞”及“附錄”四編。基礎會話，以問話為標題，下列各種不同之答語，凡設百二十四問，關於日用語言，大致皆備；分類會話，以談話性質為題，列問答語若干句，以備選用；分類單詞，包含各種常用之字或詞，共分五十類。本書之基礎會話，尤為他書所無，學者若能熟讀而默識之，自能應用裕如。

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全書內容分：第一章宴會，第二章婚禮，第三章殯禮，第四章招宴，第五章觀劇，第六章賽馬場中，第七章跑冰，第八章買物，第九章汽車遊行，第十章鐵道旅行，第十一章沿海旅行。舉凡關於交際應用會話，詳備無遺。且題材新穎，言詞又極流利，學者一經閱讀此書，不特於交際英語能應付裕如，即於英美社交禮節，亦可由此知其梗概。全書英華對照，極易了解，誠為英語會話書中不可多得之善本也。

# 中華書局出版

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Figures of Speech

英文修辭格之種類，不下百餘種，本書擇其有用而為我國學生易於摹倣者二十四種，詳細舉例闡述，例句之多少，視每種之使用而定，最有用者例句最多。普通修辭學，其修辭格例句，類多引名言與語，句數不多，讀者不易明瞭，難於應用，本書例句，務求淺顯，凡較有用之修辭格，引例輒多至百餘句，俾讀者得因例究義，融會貫通。如遇較難之名詞及例句，均加註中文，以便初學。

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Basic English Grammar

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英文連繫詞用法	樊兆庚 一冊	二角
英文同音異字彙解	林天蘭 一冊	二角五分
六百個英文基本成語	桂紹軒 一冊	二角八分

## The "Living-English" Series

# 直接法英語副讀本

本書係日本東京英語教學研究所所長 H. E. Palmer 所主編，分初，中，高三級，教者得視生學程度之高低，斟酌採用。內容注重語法，就課文設為問答，多方變化，反覆運用，使學者出口和耳的訓練，引到手和眼的訓練，以養成能說，能聽，能看，能寫的能力。書中將 Anomalous Finites 在問答語中之用法，逐字設為例句，反覆練習，期使未請問答讀法之學生，得以有充分之訓練，而能運用自如。

————讀本十二冊 教授書一冊————

(A) Easy (B) Fairly Simple (C) Advanced

- |   |      |
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| 2. The Three Candidates (B).....                            | 四角   |
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 { The Technique of Question-Answering

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