

國家圖書館



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直接法英語讀本參考書
第三冊



臺北

學友書局發行

自序

語言是媒介的工具，由語言我們可以疎通意志增進感情，消滅人與人間的隔閡，解消國際間的糾紛。那麼我們處於現世紀，爭競激烈往來日盛的今日，必須把握世界通用之語言以應付世界潮流之趨向。可是此事並不算很容易，非待其學習者之精心潛研，決不可達到其最後之目的矣。

學友書局主人勸我們翻譯本課本，以便利社會人士以及親愛的中學生們，其意義與任務誠屬於重且大也。

我們本是天資魯鈍，所學不多。不敢當之，可是至於愛好斯學，我們敢信不落人後也。又不堪默認店主之懇切，茲不顧自己之淺學，傾注微力。不過因為準備時間過于匆促，未免失之過深。

希望各方人士多多給予指正。

民國三十七盛夏於臺北

周定剛

識

陳真
由國家圖書館數位化、典藏

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凡例：爲便利初學者的學習計，本書的行文力求吻合課本，翻譯力求簡明適妥，惟於意思較難解的地方，另附註釋。至於“新字”裡所用國，囯等記號乃係=國動詞；囯=名詞；囯=形容詞；囯=狀詞 or 副詞囯=前置詞；囯=接續詞 or 連詞；囯=冠詞，囯=代名詞；等等，又“新字”裡所附的發音乃根據萬國音標文字而註之。—編者識—



直接法英語讀本

第三册

第一課 我們已經做了甚麼？

(注重點：現在完了時態)

告訴我今天你所做過的一些事情吧。

今天我起來，洗了(臉手)穿了衣服了，吃了早飯了，以及到了學校來了這個星期我們已經所做過的是些什麼呢？

—p. 2— 這個星期我們已經幾次到了學校來，我們受過幾課英文，我們和先生說了英文，我們讀了英文書和寫過練習題。

那麼告訴我，你這個月已經所做過的一些事情吧。

這個月我和朋友們做過競技，我已經去放過風箏，我已經在湖裏游泳過。

我已去散步過，我已到過學校來以及買了種種東西。我這個月過得很愉快。

—p. 3— 那麼今年你所做過的事情是些什麼？

我已到過海岸去，走了長途的散步，而且我已經做過許多別的事情了。

你知道你的教師今年已經所做過的幾種事情嗎？

他(先生)教我們功課，他對我們講過英文，他已經改過我們的練習題，他給我們改了發音上的錯誤。(你知道)他還有做過什麼？

我不知道他另外還有做過什麼，因為他並不告訴我。

為何他不告訴你？

也許因為我不問過他，所以他也不告訴過我。

(=他不告訴過我的理由，也許是因為我不問過他了吧。)

我們學完了這一課嗎？

不，還沒，我們差不多學習了它，可是並不完全。

註釋和說明

—p. 4—

(注重點：現在完了時態的作法)

現在時態

現在完了時態

I am.

我是

I have been.

{我到過……
{我已在……

I buy

我買

I have bought [bɔ:t]

我已買過

I collect [kəl'ekt]

我蒐集

I have collected.

我已集成過

I correct [kər'ekt]	我改正	I have corrected	我已改正過
I give	我給	I have given [gɪv]	我已經給了
I tell	我講	I have told [təʊld]	我已經說過
I ask [ɑ:sk]	我問	I have asked [ɑ:skt]	{我已問過 我已請過
I finish [f'ɪnɪʃ]	我做完	I have finished	我已經完成

新 字

breakfast [br'ekfəst]	早餐	dress [dres]	【動】穿(衣服)	kite [kɑɪt]	{紙鳶 風箏
different [d'ɪfrənt]	【形】不同的	generally [dʒ'ənərəli]	【副】		{普通地 大概地
perhaps [pəh'æps]	【副】也許	pronunciation [prənʌnsi'eɪʃən]	發音(法)		

作 文

A. 試答下列各問：

1 今天你有吃過早飯嗎？

答 Yes, I have had (my breakfast to-day).

2 這個禮拜你上了幾個英文功課？

答 I have taken several English lessons this week.

3 你有到過西湖沒有？

答 Yes, I have been to West Lake this year.

或 No, I have not been there.

4 你今天所做了的是些什麼事情？

答 To-day I have got up, washed, dressed, had my breakfast and come to school.

5 假如你欲洗澡的話你應該要有甚麼？

= 假使你想要洗澡你應有什麼東西？

答 I must have soap and water.

6 這個星期你受過幾種英文功課還是只受過單課呢？

答 I have taken several English lessons this week.

或 I have taken only one.

—p. 5— 7 你們的先生教你們幾個英語功課？

答 He has given us several English lessons.

8 大概(普通)每個星期你有幾個英語功課。

答 We generally take two or three English lessons every week.

9 普通誰改正你們的練習題？

答 Our teacher generally corrects our exercises.

10 英文的發音和中國語的(發音)相同還是不同？

答 It is different.

11 英文的發音對於你(們)是有困難還是容易？

答 It is difficult for us (me).

或 It is easy for me.

12 這個月有出去很遠嗎？= 這個月你有作過很遠的散步嗎？

答 Yes, I have (taken long walks).

或 No. I have not.

13 當你欲知道某某人已經到過什麼地方的時候，你要怎麼說？

答 I say, "Where have you been?"

14 當你想要知道某某人已做過什麼事情的時候，你要怎樣說？

答 I say, "What have you done?"

B. 將適當之過去分詞，如 (done), (had), (got), (been), (finished), (come).

等填入下列各句空白中。

- 1 Our teacher has given us an English lesson.
- 2 Tell me what you have done to-day.
- 3 I have flown my kite and I have swum in the lake.
- 4 Has your friend got up yet?
- 5 I have never been to England.
- 6 Have you finished your exercises?
- 7 I have taken several English lessons this week.
- 8 We have enjoyed ourselves very much this month.
- 9 I have taken my breakfast, and I have now come to school.
- 10 Now I have written this exercise.

C. 將下列各行作成疑問：

- 1 我們做完這課 Have we finished this lesson?
- 2 你已經洗好了 Have you washed yourself?
- 3 他們在湖裏游過 Have they swum in the lake?
- 4 你已經做完了它(那件事) Have you done that?
- 5 我的朋友已經寫完了他的練習題了 Has my friend written his exercises?
- 6 你很快樂了=你很享受自己了 Have you enjoyed yourself?
- 7 他們已經有到過海岸去 Have they been to the seaside?

- 8 我的朋友已經到英國去了 Has my friend gone to England?
9 先生已經改正我們的練習題了 Has the teacher corrected our exercises?
10 你吃過了(你的)的早飯了 Have you had your breakfast?
D. 將現在完了時態填入下列各句現在時態中：

- 例 如： 現在完了時態
我起來 [I have got up.]
你游泳不游泳? [Have you swum?]
—p. 7— 我不遊戲 [I have not played.]
1 你和朋友們競技嗎? [Have you played games with your friends?]
2 我寫我的練習題 [I have written my exercises.]
3 我不和朋友們遊玩 [I have not played with my friends.]
4 我吃早飯 [I have had my breakfast.]
5 你有快樂嗎=你有享受沒有 [Have you enjoyed yourself?]
6 先生改正我們的練習題 [The teacher has corrected our exercises.]
7 我不做好 [I have not finished it.]
8 我們往海岸去 [We have been to the seaside.]
9 你們的教師教你英文課嗎? [Has your teacher given you English lessons?]
10 我上學校來 [I have come to school.]

第二課 發生事故

(附註：注重被動語態)

這玻璃杯破了。=這玻璃杯被破壞。為何破壞呢?因為有人打破它。你打破了嗎?不是,

別人打碎的。他昨天打碎的。

紙被撕碎。為何被撕碎?因為我已經撕破了它。

—p. 8— 何時撕裂它? 我昨天撕裂它。

你是特意撕裂還是偶然地撕碎它?

我偶然地撕碎它。

我的手指被割傷了。

我割傷了手。=我的手割傷了。為什麼我割傷我的手?

因為昨天我割傷了。我並不故意割傷了。當我在修修着
我的鉛筆時偶然地割傷了。

這張紙被摺疊。它是被摺成的紙片。為何(被)摺起?

因為我已摺成它, 我剛剛摺成過它。

你故意摺成還是偶然摺疊它的？

我故意摺成了的。

—p. 9— 這是倒木。 它已倒了。 爲何已倒了呢？

它是因風吹倒了。

幾時風吹它倒呢？

風吹它倒於上個星期大風雨中。

=於上個禮拜大風雨中風吹倒它。

你愛暴風雨嗎？ 不，我不愛暴風雨。

這是倒的烟肉。它已倒了。 爲什麼？

因爲地震已搖過它倒。

幾時地震搖它倒？ 去年地動搖落它。

那烟肉當大地動時落下來。

你愛地動嗎？

不，我並不愛地震 = 不，我一點都不愛 (not.....at all)

—p. 10— 這些樹葉已經從樹掉下來爲什麼？

因爲風吹落它們 (= 樹葉)

風在秋天吹落了它們。

當你跌落玻璃杯時常會發生什麼？

玻璃杯會碎。

當有地震時常發生什麼？ 房屋被搖倒。

當暴風中常發生什麼？ 樹被吹倒。

西曆1923年9月初1在日本曾有過一次大地震。它是個

可怕的地震。 中國並不感覺到。

註釋和說明

(動詞的變化)

Break [breik] 打破

broke [brɔ:k]

broken [br'oukn]

Tear [tiə] 撕破

tore [tɔ:]

torn [tɔ:n]

Cut [kat] 割，切

cut

cut

Fold [fould] 摺疊

folded [f'ouldid]

folded

Fall [fɔ:l] 倒

fell [fel]

fallen [f'ɔ:lən]

Blow [blou] 吹

blew [blu:]

blown [bloun]

Shake [ʃeik] 搖

shook [ʃuk]

shaken [ʃ'eikn]

Feel [fi:l] 感覺

felt [felt]

felt.

或 Yes, the wind blows hard during a storm.

6 你愛暴風雨嗎？

答 No, I don't. *(don't) like them*

7 你用什麼來修鉛筆呢？

答 I sharpen my pencil with a knife.

8 你往往偶然地把衣服撕破嗎？

答 Yes, I do.

—p.12— 9 撕破薄紙片是容易還是困難？

答 It is easy.

10 你往往故意地把衣服撕破嗎？

答 No, I don't.

11 地震往往把房搖倒嗎？

答 Yes, they do.

或 Yes, earthquakes sometimes shake houses down.

12 你愛地震嗎？

答 No, I do not.

13 昨天這裏有過地震嗎？

答 No, there was no earthquake here. (沒有)

或 Yes, there was. (有)

14 用剪刀截紙是容易還是困難？

答 It is easy.

15 當你落下玻璃時往往發生什麼？

答 It breaks.

16 摺疊紙片是容易還是困難？

答 It is easy.

17 有地震時往往發生什麼？

答 Houses are shaken down.

18 你用什麼來摺疊紙呢？

答 I fold a piece of paper with hands. (用手摺紙)

19 在大雨風時往往發生什麼？

答 Trees are blown down.

B. 將適當之句子填入各句空白中：

1 This glass is broken; who broke it?

2 This paper is torn; who tore it?

- 3 I have cut my finger; I cut it by accident.
- 4 This is a fallen tree; it fell down yesterday.
- 5 This chimney was shaken down by an earthquake.
- 6 These leaves were blown down by the wind.
- 7 My exercises are corrected by my teacher.
- 8 I have never been to Japan.
- 9 This exercise is done.

C. 將下列各行之字排列成句：

- 1 Somebody has broken this glass.
- 2 I tore the paper by accident.
- 3 I cut my finger yesterday.
- 4 The wind blew down the tree.
- 5 These leaves have fallen from the trees.
- 6 Who has broken this glass?

D. 將下列主動語態 (active voice) 改爲，被動語態 (passive voice)

例子：

- | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|
| 我受課，我學習功課 | [A lesson is taken by me.] | 功課被我所學習 |
| 你捉(捕)魚 | [Fishes are caught by you.] | 魚爲你所捕 |
| 1 我打碎這個玻璃器 | [This glass is <u>broken</u> by me.] | |
| 2 每個人都讀這些書 | [These book are <u>read</u> everybody.] | |
| 3 英國人講英文 | [English is <u>spoken</u> by English people.] | |
| 4 我撕破這張紙 | [This paper is <u>torn</u> by me.] | |
| 5 地震搖倒房屋 | [Houses are <u>shaken</u> down by the earthquake.] | |
| 6 每個人做它 | [That is done by every body.] | |
| 7 其他某人拿去這些東西 | [These things are taken by somebody else.] | |
| 8 我的朋友摺疊這張紙 | [This paper is folded by my friend.] | |
| 9 風吹落樹葉 | [The leaves are blown down by the wind.] | |
| 10 上海的人們並不覺着那大地震 | | |
- p. 14— [The big earthquake was not felt by the people in Shanghai.]

第三課 它用於什麼目的 = 它有什麼用處？

- p. 15—
- 1 小刀子是鋼製的而用於切東西 (= 切斷用)。
 - 2 叉是由金屬製的又是用於(食)吃東西 (= 食用的)。
 - 3 匙是由金屬做的，而用於喫(食用)。

- 4 瓶(壺)是由金屬做的，而是倒(灌，澆，注)水用的。
- 5 洗臉盆是由金屬做的，而用於洗滌(洗滌用)。
- 6 洋燈是由玻璃做的是燈明用的。
- 7 球是由橡皮或是，皮革製的，是投擲用的。
- 8 鎗是由金屬做，而是射擊用的。
- 9 紙鳶(風箏)是由竹和紙做的，是飛翔用的。
- 10 扇子是由竹和紙做的，是搨用的。
- p.16— 11 網球的球拍是由木頭和絃做的，是遊戲用的(運動的)。
- 12 牙刷是很有用，是用於刷牙齒(刷牙用)。

會 話 的 公 式

教師 請你看看(1)的東西，而且告我，你所看到的東西好不好？

學生 (1)的東西？ 哼，好的。待我想一想。什麼是(1)的東西。喔！我知道
道了(想出來了)它是小刀而用於切斷東西(=是切斷用的)
(同樣地適於 2, 3, ……等)

作 文

A. 試答下列各問：

1 什麼時候你用扇子？

答 I use a fan in summer (for fanning.)

或 I use a fan in a hot day (to fan myself.)

2 牙刷有什麼用呢？

答 It is used for brushing teeth.

3 什麼時候你用叉？

答 I use a fork for eating.

4 網球的球拍有什麼用呢？

答 It is used for playing

5 風箏是由什麼做的？

It is made of bamboo and paper.

6 洋燈是在晝間用的，還是在夜間用的？

答 It is used during the night.

7 洗面器(洗臉盆)大概是圓的還是方的？

答 It is generally round.

8 叉是用什麼做的

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答 It is made of steel.

9 鎗用於什麼？=鎗有什麼用呢？

答 It is used for shooting.

10 你把球如何處置呢？=你怎麼樣使用球呢？=你把球做什麼？

答 I throw the ball.

或 I use it for throwing.

11 若是你欲洗時，你應該要拿(有)什麼東西呢？

答 I must have a wash-basin.

或 I must have soap and water.

12 風箏有什麼用？

答 It is used for flying.

13 你把匙如何處置？=你把匙做什麼？

答 I use it for eating.

14 網球的球拍用什麼做的？

答 It is made of wood and gut.

15 你什麼時候刷你的牙齒，當你吃飯前還是吃飯後？

答 I brush my teeth before I eat. (食前刷)

或 I brush my teeth after I eat. (食後刷)

B. 填入空白中：(附註：注重，動詞，現在式，和動名詞)

例：

I cut with a knife because it is used for cutting.

1 I throw a ball because it is used for throwing.

2 I fly a kite because it is used for flying.

3 I light a lamp because it is used for lighting.

4 I shoot a gun because it is used for shooting.

5 I eat with a spoon because it is used for eating.

6 I fan with a fan because it is used for fanning.

7 I play with a tennis racket because it is used for playing.

8 I pour with a jug because it is used for pouring.

第四課 幾種行動

1 在第一圖 小孩剛剛投擲了球。

2 在第二圖 小孩將要捉球。

3 在第三圖 小孩正在蹴着球。(踢着球)

- 4 在 第四的 他在划着船。
 5 在 第五的 他在吹着喇叭。
 6 在 第六號 他在水中游着。
 7 於 第七圖 小孩子在坐着脚踏車。
 8 於 第八圖 一個男人在拉着人力車。(東洋車)
 9 在 第九圖 他在挑着兩個(一對)籃子。
 10 在 第十圖 他在眺着望遠鏡 = 他正在由望遠鏡探視着。
 11 在 第十一圖 男人在打着網球。
 —p. 19— 12 在 第十二圖 小孩在潛入水中。

註釋和說明

(動詞的變化)

—p. 20—

現在時態

過去時態

過去分詞時態

throw [θrou] 投擲

threw [θru:]

thrown [θroun]

catch [k'ætʃ] 捉捕

caught [kə:t]

caught

kick [kik] 蹴踢

kicked

kicked

row [rou] 划

rowed [roud]

rowed

blow [blou] 吹

blew [blu:]

blown [bloun]

swim [swim] 游泳

swam [swæm]

swum [swʌm]

ride [raid] 騎, 坐車

rode [roud]

ridden [ridn]

carry [k'æri] 運搬, 扛, 挑

carried [k'ærid]

carried

新 字

trumpet [tr'ampit] 喇叭

pull [pu:l] 【動】引、拉、拖、

telescope [téleskou] 望遠鏡

ricksha [r'ikʃə] 或 rikisha

= [r'ikiʃa:] 人力車, 東洋車

picture [p'iktʃə] 圖畫, 畫, 肖像, 照相

bicycle [báisikl] 脚踏車

作 文

A. 試答下列各問：

1 若你由望遠鏡探視, 你能够看見遠距離的東西嗎?

答 Yes, I can.

2 人們常常用籃挑(運搬)東西嗎?

答 Yes, they do.

喇叭有什麼用呢?

答 It is used for blowing.

4 若是你由望遠鏡探視的話，你能够看到什麼？

答 I can see things a long way off.

5 人是拉着車還是挑着車呢？

答 He pulls it.

6 人們在那兒划船？

答 They row boats in the river.

7 小船是由什麼做的？

答 It is made of wood.

8 腳踏車有什麼用呢？

答 It is used for riding.

9 你把喇叭能幹什麼？

答 I can blow with it.

10 小孩們當他們坐腳踏車的時候是不是愉快？

答 Yes, they do.

或 Yes, the little boys enjoy themselves, when they ride bicycles.

11 你想捉球是容易還是困難？

答 I think it is easy.

12 在第一圖那個孩子剛剛擲着什麼？

答 He has just thrown a ball.

13 你踢球用右脚還是用左脚呢？

答 I kick a ball with my right foot.

14 你能打網球嗎？

答 Yes, I can (play tennis).

或 No, I can not (play tennis).

15 你當打網球時愉快嗎？

答 Yes, I enjoy myself when I play tennis.

或 Yes, I do.

B. 將把被動語態完結下列各文：

1 If they play tennis, then tennis is played by them.

2 If he has just caught the ball, then the ball has been caught by him.

3 If he is kicking the ball, then the ball is being kicked by him.

4 If he blew a trumpet, then a trumpet was blown by him.

5 If he pulls a ricksha, then a ricksha is pulled by him.

- 6 If he was carrying the baskets, then the baskets were being carried by him.
- 7 If we have just ridden our bicycles, then our bicycles have been ridden by us.
- 8 If they row a boat, then a boat is rowed by them.
- 9 If I am going to catch a ball, then a ball is going to be caught by me.
- 10 They blew some trumpets, so, some trumpets were blown by them.

—p. 22—

第五課 動物和昆蟲

- 1 象是世界上最大的動物，象被發見於印度。
- 2 鹿住在森林中或者在山上。鹿有角在頭部。
- 3 熊是大的動物，併且，牠住在，野原。
- 4 駱駝是看得奇怪的動物，牠的背是不平的。
- 5 兔是有很長的耳朵，又能跑得很快。
- 6 山羊在牠的頭部有角。牠是很有益的動物。
- 7 (綿)羊是很有益的。 { 我們從綿羊，獲得，羊毛。
- 8 馬用於拖重的東西和騎馳。 { = 我們有羊毛，是從綿羊來的。
- 9 蝴蝶是很美麗的。蝴蝶從花到花飛舞，爲了找着它的食物。= 蝴蝶從一花穿過一花爲着尋找食物。蝴蝶是個昆蟲。
- p. 24— 10 蛇是很長，而是住在草裡。
- 11 龜，住在水邊，而有堅硬的背。龜走得很慢。
- 12 狼像狗，可是它是野獸，又狗是馴服的動物。

註釋和說明

Butterfly [b'ʌtəflai] 蝴蝶，單數	butterflies 同上複數
wolf [wʊ:lɪf] 狼	wolves [w'ʊ:lɪvz] 同上複數
Deer [diə] 鹿，單複同形	sheep [ʃ'i:p] 羊，單複同形

新字

animal [ˈæniməl] 動物	insect [ˈɪnsɛkt] 昆蟲	forest [f'ɔ:rɪst] 森林
elephant [ɛ'lɪfənt] 象	bear [beə] 熊	horn [hɔ:n] 角
strange-looking [str'eɪndʒ-l'ʊkiŋ] 【形】看得奇異的	flat [flæt] 【形】平的	
rabbit [r'æbɪt] 兔子	goat [gəʊt] 山羊	useful [ju:sfʊl] 【形】有用的

horse [hɔ:s] 馬 find [faɪnd] 【動】發見，尋找 { beautiful
snake [sneɪk] 蛇 grass [grɑ:s] 草 { [bj'u:tɪfʊl] 【形】美麗的
hard [hɑ:d] 【形】堅硬的 tortoise [t'ɔ:təs] 龜

作 文

A. 試答下列各問：

- 1 象是世界上最大的動物還是最小的動物呢？
答 It is the largest animal in the world.
- 2 蛇住在哪兒？
答 A snake lives in the grass.
- 3 在這些圖中什麼動物像狗呢？
答 A wolf in these pictures is like a dog.
- 4 山羊有幾枝角？
答 A goat has two horns.
- 5 馬有什麼用的？=馬用於什麼(目的)呢？
答 A horse is used for pulling heavy things and for riding.
- 6 鹿在什麼地方可以找到？=我們在哪兒看見鹿呢？
答 We find deer in the forests or on the mountains.
- 7 蝴蝶怎樣獲得牠們的食物呢？
答 They fly from one flower to another (to find their food).
- 8 什麼動物有長的鼻子呢？
答 Elephants have long noses.
- 9 你愛蛇嗎？
答 No, I don't (like snakes).
- 10 在這兒，什麼動物有堅硬的背呢？
答 A tortoise has a hard back.
- 11 熊是未馴的動物(野獸)，還是馴服的動物？
答 It is a wild animal.
- 12 由什麼東西我們可以獲得羊毛？=羊毛是由什麼東西來的？
答 We get wool from a sheep.
- 13 在這些畫像中哪一隻是最小的動物？
答 A tortoise is the smallest animal in these pictures.
- 14 爲了找得它的食物，蝴蝶幹什麼？
答 They fly from one flower to another.

15 羊毛是有用的東西嗎？

答 Yes, it is.

16 在哪一國我們發見許多象呢？

答 We find a lot of elephants in India.

17 狼愛吃兔兒嗎？

答 Yes, it does.

18 什麼時候我們看見許多蝴蝶，於夏天還是於冬天呢？

答 We see a lot of butterflies in summer.

19 龜能走得慢還是快呢？

答 A tortoise can walk slowly.

20 有許多樹的地方你叫做什麼呢？

答 We call it a forest.

21 鹿住在哪兒？

答 It lives in the forests or on the mountains.

22 狼是未馴的動物還馴服的動物呢？

答 Wolves are wild animals.

23 我們有時吃綿羊肉嗎？

答 Yes, we do. 有
No, we don't. 不吃

B. 試寫下列各句的複數：

rickshas [r'ikʃəz] 東洋車，人力車

bicycles [b'aisiklz] 腳踏車

butterflies [b'ʌtəflaiz] 蝴蝶

goats [gəʊts] 山羊

teeth [ti:θ] 牙齒

knives [n'aivz] 小刀

tortoises [t'ɔ:təsis] 龜

kites [kaits] 紙鳶（風箏）

telescopes [t'eliskoups] 望遠鏡

deer [diə] 鹿，單複同形

wolves [w'u:lvz] 狼

dictionaries [d'iksənəri:z] 字典

rackets [r'ækits] 球拍

sheep [ʃ'i:p] 綿羊單複同形

horses [h'ɔ:siz] 馬

glasses [gl'a:siz] 玻璃（杯）鏡

讀書試驗

讀書試驗 時間 5分鐘

1 下列各句若適合事實者寫“Yes”，有錯誤時寫“No”，答對的時候得2分，不對時失2分（=扣2分）

(No) 1 大概水是用一對籃子運搬的。

sheep

- (Yes) 2 駱駝是看得奇怪的動物。
(Yes) 3 我們在吃早餐以前醒起來。
(No) 4 英文的發音和中國話一樣的。
(Yes) 5 風箏飛於空中。
(Yes) 6 你們的先生常常改正你們的錯誤。
(No) 7 我們故意地撕破衣服。
(Yes) 8 摺疊紙片是很容易。
(No) 9 在1923年上海有過一次大地震。
(No) 10 匙是用玻璃做的。

II 將於對的句下畫一條線：

- 1 它是吹用的。
trumpet
- 2 靠近海邊的陸地之一部分。
seaside
- 3 當早晨你起來的時候你穿它們。
clothes
- 4 它往往搖倒房屋。
earthquake
- 5 早晨起牀之後我們所吃的食物。
breakfast
- 6 投擲用的圓的東西。
ball
- 7 你能看見許多於街路。
rickshas
- 8 當我們想要看看離着很遠的東西的時候用它。
telescope
- 9 住在草裡的長細的動物。
snake
- 10 當夏天飛的昆蟲。
butterfly

第六課 講 話

Jim: 明天是星期日；我們要怎麼辦呢？你有工夫嗎？

Tom: 是的，我明兒都沒什麼事做(工夫倒有)。

我可以愛做什麼就做什麼？(=我能幹我所愛的事情)

—p. 28— Jim: 好極了。(=很好)那麼偕們一同到鄉村去散步，好不好？

或者在城市裏玩耍玩耍？或者各自留在家裏呢？

Tom: 我想寧願留在家裏。可是我父母親都要出去。他們星期一才回來，所以明天我將獨居(那麼明天我就獨自一人)請你過來同我坐好不好？你的父母親要讓你到這兒來嗎？他們(你的父母親)反對不反對，假如你過來同我過(坐)一天的話？即使我們不出去，我們也有許多愉快的事情可談，也有很多高興的事情可做的，我們一同將有愉快的一天；我們就談談使我們高興的事情。我準把我的兩親所送給我的生日送品(生日的禮物。)給你看看。

我們一定一塊兒來看看那些東西，而且用它們來遊玩。

Jim: 都好 我準到貴府(您的家)。什麼時候我可以來到？我九點鐘就來，還是九點是太早呢？若是你願意的話，我就(一定)遲到些吧。

Tom: 九點算是不太早了。

Jim: 那麼我就大約九點到這兒來。讓偕們一同來過着整天好不好？讓我們一同享得愉快。我就喜歡看你的禮品，而且，用它們來遊玩。可是，下午，請你和我出來一會兒。

我的父親剛剛給我買了一架腳踏車。我還不會坐它；你能坐得很好，所以請你過來教我坐，好不好？。

Tom: 那是很好的意見。(那是很有意思)。我將很高興地幫助你。由此請你明天九點過來好不好？我們就有了很愉快地早晨，而我們下午就出去，那麼我就教你坐車吧。

Jim: 那好極了。

Tom: 好，再見，明天見，明天見 Tom 君。

註釋和說明

(注意：反語的【疑問的】『是不是』的作法)

我明天將要來，是不是？

你是不是明天將要來呢？

你每天都來，是不是？

你每天都來，是不是？

你昨天來過，是不是？

你昨天是不是來過？

我寧可留在家裡。

他們獨自過了一天。

他們倆一同過了一天。

—h. 31— 於九點。

大約於九點。

來會我。

來這兒坐。

明天去會他。

來那裏坐。

我剛剛看過他。

我剛才做過(那件事)。

我剛才去過那裏。

我剛已看了他。

我剛已完結了那件事。

我剛已到過那裏。

注意 just now 不能和『現在完了』同時用。

即使下雨，我們也能出去散步。

即使我們不能一塊兒過了整天，我們也能够過了一天的一部分。

附註：Things that are interesting 的 interesting [ˈɪntərɪstɪŋ] 【形】有趣的，高興的，用於 that clause 裏面。

Interesting things 高興的事情，有趣的事情，【形】直接修飾 things

Things that interest people 這裏的 interest 是動詞。

意思是 使人們高興(有趣)的事情。

他們反對我來嗎？=假使我來的話，他們將要反對嗎？

他們決不反對你來=假如你來，他們並不反對。

你們反對我給你借小刀嗎？

不，我不反對(=沒關係)。

我一定把它借給你。

讓他做這工作。

讓我們明天一同到某處去，好不好？

讓我們來遊戲，好不好？

The whole day = All the day 整天

The whole country = All the country 全國(到處)

作 文

A. 試答下列各文：

- 承接今天而來的那一天叫什麼？
=繼今天而來的日，我們叫什麼呢？

答 We call it to-morrow.

2 今天之前日我們叫什麼呢？

答 We call it yesterday.

3 今天是什麼日？

答 It is Monday (Sunday, Tuesday……etc).

4 明天是什麼日？

答 It will be Tuesday (Wednesday……etc).

5 昨天是什麼日？

答 It was Sunday (Saturday; Friday……etc).

6 你星期日有工夫嗎 = 星期日你是自由(沒事做嗎？)

答 Yes, I shall be free on Sunday. (有工夫)

或 No, I shall not be free on Sunday. (沒工夫)

7 你大概星期日都有工夫嗎？

答 Yes, I am.

8 你星期日大概去散步，還是住在家裏呢？

答 I generally go for a walk on Sunday.

或 I generally stay at home.

9 下一個禮拜你寧願出去散步還是住在家裡呢？

答 I would rather stay at home.

或 I would rather go for a walk next Sunday.

10 你住在城市裏還是住在鄉村呢？

答 I live in town.

或 I live in the country.

11 你在禮拜日大概是獨自，還是和別人在一處呢？

答 I am generally alone on Sunday.

或 I am generally with other people.

12 你平常獨自過了星期日還是和別人在一起呢？

答 I generally spend Sundays alone.

或 I generally spend Sundays with other people.

13 你喜歡談使你高興的事情還是不使你高興的事情呢。

答 I like to talk about things that interest me.

14 你在學校裏過(了)整天還是只過(了)一部分呢？

答 I spend only part of the day in school.

或 I spend the whole day in school

15 你的父母親反對你獨自散步，還是他們讓你獨自散步呢？

答 My parents mind if I go for walks alone.

或 They let me go for walks alone.

16 什麼時候人們有放假，在夏天還是冬天？

答 People generally have their holidays in the summer.

或 People generally have their holidays in the winter.

—p. 33— 17 上一個假日(最近的放假日)你到什麼地方去呀？

答 I went to Shanghai (Ts'aushan..... etc) for my last holidays.

18 你喜歡接受禮物嗎？=你喜歡受納贈品嗎？

答 Yes, I do.

或 No, I do not.

19 你這早晨在九點之前到學校來呢，還是在九點之後來的呢？

答 I came to school this morning before nine o'clock.

20 你有腳踏車沒有？

答 Yes, I have one. (有)

或 No, I have not. (沒有)

21 誰教你講英文呢？

答 Our teacher of English teaches us to speak English.

B. 將 shall 或者 will 填入下列空白中：

1 Shall you be free to-morrow? Yes. I shall.

2 Will you come to my house? Thank you. Yes, I will come.

3 Will your father let you come?

4 So you will come to my house to-morrow.

5 Shall I come at nine o'clock?

6 Jim says that he will go to Tom's house.

7 Tom says that nine o'clock will not be too early.

8 Where shall we go to-morrow?

9 To-morrow I shall be quite alone.

10 My mother will not mind if I come to see you.

C. 將未來時態填入下列各句現在時態：

例： (解在括號中)

I go to London. (I shall go to London.)

He goes to London. (He will go to London.)

I do not know. (I shall not know.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Do you understand? | Shall you understand? |
| —p.34— 1 我看(=見,會)他 | I <u>shall</u> see you. |
| 2 我們談到我們的假日 | We <u>shall</u> talk…… |
| 3 我知道嗎? | <u>Shall</u> I know it? |
| 4 我在這兒。 | I <u>shall</u> be here. |
| 5 我到學校去。 | I <u>shall</u> go to school. |
| 6 你的父親讓你來嗎? | <u>Will</u> your father let you come? |
| 7 我每天來。 | I <u>shall</u> come every day. |
| 8 約翰並不告我。 | John <u>will</u> not tell me. |
| 9 我們的先生教我們功課。 | Our teacher <u>will</u> give us lessons. |
| 10 我開門嗎? | <u>Shall</u> I open the window? |
| 11 我不在這裡。 | I <u>shall</u> not be here. |
| 12 我的朋友拿一個。 | My friend <u>will</u> take one. |
| 13 我很高興的幫助你。
=我能幫助你是很高興 | I <u>shall</u> be glad to help you. |
| 14 我並不知道什麼 | You <u>will</u> not know anything. |
| 15 你有工夫嗎? | <u>Shall</u> you be free? |
| 16 我不學法文。 | I <u>shall</u> not learn French. |
| 17 Green 先生教法文 | Mr. Green <u>will</u> teach French. |
| 18 你每天到那邊嗎 | <u>Shall</u> you go there every day? |
| 19 你每天做它。 | You <u>will</u> do it every day. |
| 20 我們早完成工作。 | We <u>shall</u> finish our work early. |

D. 寫下列各句的反對語出來：

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 heavy (light) | 2 can (can't) | 3 buy (sell) |
| 4 give (receive) | 5 up (down) | 6 dark (bright) |
| 7 round (square) | 8 well (ill) | 9 near (far) |
| 10 easy (difficult) | 11 more (less) | 12 good (bad) |
| 13 hot (cold) | 14 out (in) | 15 better (worse) |
| 16 borrow (lend) | 17 wet (fine) (dry) | 18 late (early) |
| 19 alone (together) | 20 whole (part) | |

—p.35—

第七課 雙十節

明天我們將有放假日。爲何明天是放假呢？因爲(那天)。

是中華民國的生日。每個人(人人)都有一天的放假。各市，各縣各省的一

切商行 學校將停止(=門關起來)。它是國慶紀念日。大家都要記得和慶祝那一天。

在上午我們將有國父紀念週。我們將讀總理遺囑。然後我們將傾聽幾位演講家(的演講)。他們將告我們應該如何盡效於三民主義，應該怎麼樣來愛護國家，以及在校中應認真學習功課。

在下午，我們將去看看街上。在各戶門口有國旗。也許我們將在公園裏散步，而且看看人家在遊戲。

那天，是多麼愉快的日子呀！

註釋和說明

I shall = I'll 我要 (單純未來) He will = He'll 他要 (單純未來)

I shall not = I shan't 我將不... He will not = He won't 他將不

民國初年 = 1911年 (naint'i:n h'andred ən ilévn)

民國20年 = 1831年 (naint'i:n h'andred ən θ'ə:t(-wan))

must 的說明

我們應該要善良
我們應該要幸福
我們應該要忠義

我們應該要工作
我們應該愛護國家
我們應該要憶記總理遺囑

新 字

double [dʌbl]	雙的，二重的	birthday [b'ɔ:θdi]	生日，生日
everybody ['evrɪbɔdi]	人人，每人	holiday [h'ɒlɪdi]	休日，放假日，節日
shop [ʃɒp]	商店	province [pr'ɒvɪns]	省
shut [ʃʌt]	關，閉，停止	memory [méməri]	紀念，記憶
listen [lɪsn]	傾聽	speaker [sp'ɪ:kə]	講話者，講說者，演講者
loyal [lɔɪəl]	忠義的	will [wɪl]	意，志，遺囑
flag [flæɡ]	國旗	principle [pr'ɪnsəpl]	主義，原理
remember [rɪm'emlə]	記憶，紀念，致意，記得，懷想。		

作 文

A. 試答下列各問：

1 你在什麼日慶祝國慶紀念日？

答 We celebrate the National Holiday on the Double tenth.

2 誰寫“三民主義”的？

答 Dr. Sun Yat-sen wrote it.

3 你有讀過總理遺囑嗎？

答 Yes, I have read it.

4 講的人你叫做什麼？

答 We call him speaker.

5 你們在學校裏有總理紀念週沒有？

答 Yes, we have.

6 在各戶門口將有什麼？

答 There will be a flag at every door.

7 你愛你的國家嗎？

答 Yes, I do.

8 十月十日是什麼日子？

答 It is the National Holiday.

9 什麼時候一切的商店和學校被停止呢？

答 All the shops and schools will be shut on October the tenth.

10 你常常(有時)在公園裏散步嗎？

答 Yes, I do.

或 Yes, sometimes I go for a walk in the park.

11 當你有假日的時候，你將去散步沒有？

答 Yes, I will.

12 今年是民國幾年？

答 It is the 37th year of the Republic.

13 我們應該對國家忠義的嗎？

答 Yes, we must (be loyal to our country).

14 當我們在校中，我們應怎樣工作(用功)呢？

答 We must work hard.

或 We must study very hard.

15 每個人都紀念國慶日嗎？

答 Yes, everybody will remember it.

—p. 38— 16 人們在公園裏做什麼？

答 They (People) play games in the park or take a walk in the park.

17 當你有假日(放假)時你過得愉快嗎？

答 Yes, I do.

B. 於下列各文盡量(可能的範圍內)縮寫其未來動詞。

例 He will = He'll. We shall = we'll.

1 We'll have a holiday on the Double Tenth.

當雙十節我們放假。

2 They'll have a meeting.

他們將要開會

3 He'll not go to school.

他將不到學校去

4 You'll have a holiday.

你將有放假(一天)

5 They'll tell us that we must be loyal.

他們將告訴我們應該要忠義的。注意 that 是連接詞(接續詞)。

= 他們將把我們應要忠義之事告訴我們。

6 In the morning we'll have a meeting.

早晨我們將有一個會。

C. 試將 "a" "an" 或 "the" 填入以下各句空白或者可將不必要的 "a" "an" "the" 字刪去。

1 An elephant is the largest animal in the world.

2 Are—wolves wild animals or—tame animals?

3 A tortoise lives near the water and has a hard back.

4 From what do we get—wool?

5 We shall have a holiday on the Double Tenth.

6 Perhaps we shall go for a walk in the park, and see—people playing—games.

7 In the morning we shall have a meeting.

8 This is the twenty-second year of the Republic.

9 All the shops in—city will be shut.

10 What do you call the place where there are a lot of trees?

第八課 早晨的散步

Tom, 這早晨在你到學校以前你做了什麼呢?

首先我醒起來, 洗(手面), 穿衣服而下樓來了。

那麼其次(底下)我想你吃了早飯罷。

不, 我並不吃了早飯, 因為時間還太早, 人人除了我以外還在牀上睡覺着。

因大家(一家人)都睡覺着, 所以我戴着帽子, 開了門, 而靜靜地走出去了。

—p.39— 那麼其次你走到哪兒去的呢？

起初我穿過在我家後面的小樹林中去了。

當我正在穿過樹林中，我看到小鳥在樹林裏飛舞着，並且聽到小鳥們的叫鳴。

在樹林的一邊，我走來到一條河。因為我在離着橋很遠的地方，所以我脫了我的鞋子和襪子，而越過河水。

你可知道，那條河是很廣而並不深的，所以我很容易地橫過了。

當我達到彼岸，我坐在草上數分鐘(一會兒)，因為我的腿(脚)淋濕着。

當我的腿(脚)乾着，我就穿我的鞋子和襪子，那麼我再走進去。

那麼你就走到哪邊去呢？

我走上小山，可是我不能夠走得很快了，因為那坐小山峻險得很。

—p.41— 終於(最後)我走到山頂，而我爲了休息數分鐘(休息片刻)便坐下去，因為我疲乏些了。

那麼那時我便看着我的手錶，以知時間，我看着時間太遲，便受驚了，又因爲肚子餓着，我趕快回家去。

我從山的另一邊跑下來，一直等到我來到那架橋爲止。

你所知道，橋是完全靠近我家，所以我快就回到家裏。

你太遲了早飯嗎？(=你趕不上早飯嗎？)

不，早飯恰好預備好了，因為我是散步之後而餓得很。

所以我便很高興了。我吃了早飯而當食後我到了這個學校來。

註釋和說明

(注重：動詞的變化)

每天	昨天	今天
每週	上一個禮拜	這個星期
I do. 我做	我做過	我已做完了
I come. 我來	我來過	我已來了
I wake up. 我醒	我醒了	我已醒了
I wash. 我洗	我洗了	我已洗過
I dress. 我穿	我穿了	我已穿過
I am. 我是	我是(我在...了)	我已經到過...
You are. 你是	你是(你在...了)	你已經到過...
I put. 我放	我放了	我已放了
I open. 我開	我開了	我已開了
I go. 我走(去)	我去過	我已到過

I see.	我看見(無意識的見)	我看過	我已看過
I hear.	我聽見	我聽過	我已聽過
I take.	我拿	我拿到	我已拿到
I walk.	我走(路)	我走到	我已走到
I get.	我(獲)得	我得到	我已得了
I sit.	我坐	我坐了	我已坐了
I can.	我能	我能...到(=了)	——
I look.	我見(瞧)(有意識的看)	我見了	我已見過
I make.	我做	我做過(=了)	我已經做過
I run.	我跑	我到	我已跑到
I have.	我有	我有了	我已有了

新 字

quietly [k'waiətli]	副靜靜地	except [iks'eɪt]	前除...外
stocking [st'ɒkɪŋ]	名長襪	rather [r'a:ðə]	副寧可, 稍
surprise [səpr'aiz]	副使驚愕, 名驚駭	hungry [h'ʌŋɡri]	形飢餓的
Hangchow [hɑŋtʃ'ou]	固名杭州	Ichang [i'tʃɑŋ]	宜昌
{ across [əkr'ɒ:s]	{ 副橫斷地 前橫切, 橫斷	{ go across	越過
{ through [θru:]	前通過兩邊	{ walk across	走過
infinitive [ɪnf'ɪnɪtɪv]	名不定詞	preterit [pr'etərɪt]	形過去的 名(文)過去, 時態
imperative [ɪmp'etərɪv]	形命令的, 必須的 名(文)命令法, 祈使法	present [pr'eznt]	形現在的 名(文)現在時態

作 文

A. 試答下列各問：

1 這早晨在你吃了早飯以前你做過什麼？

答 First I woke up, washed, dressed, came downstairs, put on my hat, opened the door and went out for a walk.

2 你起得早還是慢呢？

答 I got up early.

3 你自己洗澡的還是其他某人給你洗的？

答 I wash myself

4 你吃早飯是在你起牀之前還是在起牀之後呢？

答 I had my breakfast after I got up.

5 你吃早飯是在你上課之前還是上課之後呢？

答 I had my breakfast before I came to school.

6 當你把你的手從水裏抽出來的時候，手是淋濕着還是乾的？

答 They are wet.

7 走上峻險的山是困難還是容易呢？

答 It is difficult.

8 你在疲乏的時候大概做什麼？

答 I sat down to rest a few minutes.

9 現在疲乏嗎？

答 No, I am not tired now.

10 當你想知道時間的時候，你看看什麼東西？

答 I look at my watch.

11 哪一個好呢；過早還是太遲呢？

答 To be too early is better.

12 在沒有橋梁的時候，橫過河是容易還是困難呢？

答 It is easy, if the river is not at all deep.

13 在肚子餓的時候，人們做什麼呢？

答 They eat something.

14 在你遲到的時候，趕緊是對還是不對呢？

答 It is right.

15 什麼時候人們休息呢？

答 People rest when they are tired.

16 什麼時候人們吃呢？

答 People eat when they get hungry.

17 哪一個使你更疲乏呢，走上小山還是走下小山呢？

答 To walk up a hill makes me more tired.

18 當你疲乏時，你喜歡休息嗎？

答 Yes, I am glad to rest when I am tired.

19 什麼時候人們要趕緊呢？

答 People make haste when they are too late.

20 你的先生坐在他的，桌子前面還是後面呢？

答 My teacher sits behind his desk.

21 你戴帽子是在你進入(屋裡)還是出去的時候呢？

答 I put on my hat when I go out.

22 你何時脫帽呢？

答 I take off my hat, when I go in.

B. 將適當的前置詞如：in, into, up, down, on, off, across, through, out of, away from, among, near, 填入下列空白中。

- 1 Tom put his hat on his head.
- 2 He opened the door and went off the house.
- 3 Then he went through a little wood, and saw the birds flying among the trees.
- 4 He walked through the water and got across the river.
- 5 First he walked up the hill and then he ran down the hill on the other side.
- 6 He walked across the bridge.
- 7 He opened the door and went into the house.
- 8 Take your books out of that desk and put them on this table.
- 9 my friend went away from Hangchow last year.
- 10 He lives in a small house in (near) I-chang.

C. 將下列之現在時態改爲符合的過去時態。

- 1 I woke up and washed.
- 2 Did you wake up early?
- 3 I did not do this very well.
- 4 I was surprised to see how late it was.
- 5 He dressed and came downstairs.
- 6 Did your friend come here?
- 7 I could not walk very fast because the hill was so steep.
- 8 He went through the little wood.
- 9 I had to sit down to rest.
- 10 I did not know that.
- 11 It was very easy for me to get across.

D. 將適當的 be 動詞填入下面空白。

如：

am }
is } 現在時態
are }

was }
were } 過去時態

be 不定詞和命令法(祈使法)

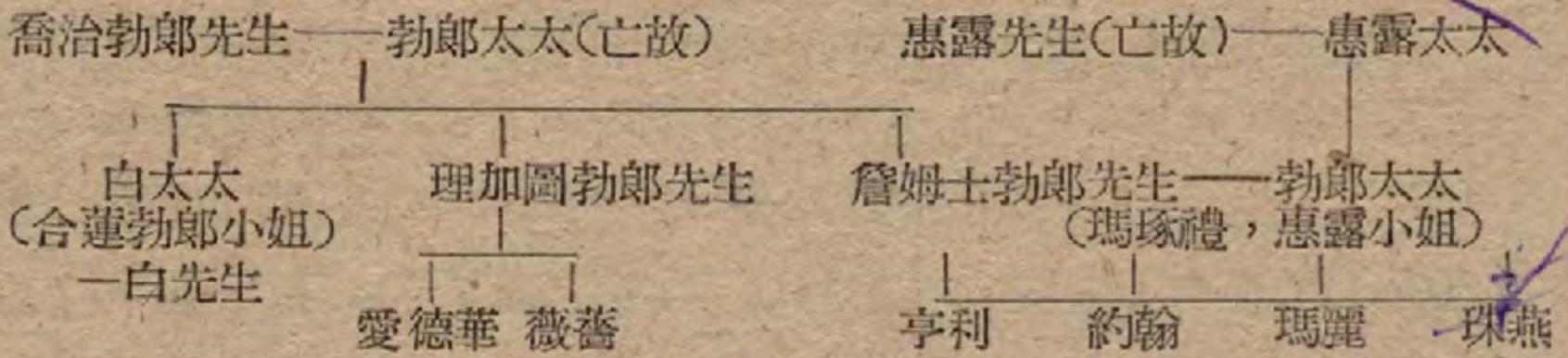
been 過去分詞

being (ing 一式)

- 1 I am writing my exercise.
- 2 It is nice to be a bird.
- 3 We are all learning English.
- 4 When I looked at my watch; I was surprised to see how late it was.
- 5 I am afraid that I sometimes make mistakes.
- 6 I have been to the seaside.
- 7 The little girl is running.
- 8 When I came out, all the people in the house were asleep.
- 9 Your friends are learning English.
- 10 I don't like being late.
- 11 I live in the water because I am a fish.
- 12 Are you English or Chinese?
- 13 I am not resting; I am working.
- 14 That is my house.
- 15 When I got home, breakfast was just ready.
- 16 I have not been out to-day.
- 17 Is your friend here?
- 18 As I was getting hungry, I made haste to get home.
- 19 That must be wrong.
- 20 These words are not difficult.
- 21 I sat down because my feet were wet.
- 22 I like being early.
- 23 I am not deaf.
- 24 Is it too late for breakfast this morning?
- 25 We are not making any mistakes now.
- 26 I do not want to be late.
- 27 Are you coming with me?
- 28 Have you been to the seaside this year?
- 29 Please be early.
- 30 Those birds are flying.

第九課 親 戚

第九課 說明圖表



Brown (勃郎) 夫妻住在倫敦。他們結婚了。勃郎先生是勃郎太太的丈夫，而勃郎太太是勃郎先生的妻子。

勃郎先生的教名(洗禮時的命名)是詹姆士。勃郎太太的教名是瑪琢禮。

他們有四子孩子，亨利，約翰，瑪麗，珠燕，這些孩子們中的兩個是很年輕。其他的那兩個並不那樣年輕。

詹姆士，勃郎先生是他們的父親，而又勃郎太太是他們的母親。

勃郎夫妻是孩子們的兩親。

那四個孩子們是兄弟姊妹；亨利和約翰是兩個弟兄。

瑪麗和珠燕是兩個姊妹。亨利和約翰是詹姆士，勃郎夫妻的男孩；瑪麗和珠燕是(他們的)女孩。

亨利是長男，珠燕是最年輕的。

勃郎先生的父親很老，他的名字叫喬治。他和一家人同居。

喬治，勃郎是四個孩子們的祖父。勃郎太太有個母親；她是四個孩子的祖母，她的名字惠露，她(祖母)不住在倫敦她住在海岸。勃郎先生的母親幾年前死了。

勃郎太太的父親還活着的呢？不，他死了。他去年死了。

亨利和約翰是老人勃郎先生和老夫人惠露女士的孩子。

瑪麗和珠燕是他們的孫子。

—p.49— 勃郎先生有兄弟姊妹。他的哥哥的名字叫理加圖，勃郎，而又他的姊妹的名字叫合蓮。他的姊妹結婚了。她是和白先生結婚的，所以她叫做白太太。在她結婚以前她的名字是合蓮，勃郎小姐。

白氏夫妻沒有孩子。

勃郎太太沒有兄弟姊妹。

理加圖勃郎是老喬治勃郎先生的兩個兒子之一個。另一個

男兒子是詹姆士，他是那四個孩子們的父親。

理加圖勃郎是四個孩子的大伯。白太太是四個孩子的姑媽。她的丈夫，白先生，是四個孩子們的姑夫。

理加圖勃郎先生有兩個孩子。就是愛德華和薇薈。這兩個孩子是，亨利，約翰，瑪麗，珠燕的堂兄弟姊妹。愛德華 (Edward 的譯音) 是堂兄，而薇薈是堂妹。愛德華是老勃郎先生的孫子，而薇薈是他的女孫子。因為她的家庭離着倫敦不太遠，所以那四個孩子常常到那邊去訪問他們的祖母，惠露太太，她是很愛她們(孩子們)。在暑假的時候，全家族大概到海岸去而那堂兄妹一塊兒在砂上遊玩，蒐集貝殼，以及在海中水浴，過得愉快的日子。

新 字

- Marry [m'æri] 圖結婚，使結婚，娶 husband [h'æzbænd] 圖丈夫
 Wife [waif] 圖妻 christian [kr'istʃən] 圖基督教徒
 Parent [p'ɛərənt] 圖親(父或母)，祖先 family [f'æmili] 圖基督教的
 grand son [gr'æn(d)sən] 圖孫兒 外孫 grand-daughter [gr'æn(d)d'ɔ:tə] 圖孫女 外孫女
 grand mother [gr'æn(d)m'ʌðə] 圖祖母 shell [ʃel] 圖貝殼
 Collect [kəl'ekt] 圖蒐集 Cousin [k'ʌzn] 圖堂兄弟或堂姊妹
 bath [ba:θ] 圖浴場，浴室 bathe [beɪð] 圖沐浴，入浴
 bathing [beɪðɪŋ] 圖浴身 bathe 的現在分詞
 表兄弟或表姊妹

註 釋 及 說 明

—p. 50—

原 級	比 較 級	最 上 級
An old house.	An older house.	The oldest house.
舊 的 家	比 較 舊 的 家	最 舊 的 家
An old man.	An older man.	The oldest man.
老 人	比 較 年 老 的 人	最 年 老 的 人
My young brother.	My younger brother.	My youngest brother.
我 的 年 少 的 弟 弟	我 的 比 較 年 少 的 弟 弟	我 的 最 年 少 的 弟 弟
	My elder brother.	My eldest brother.
	我 哥 哥	我 的 最 年 大 的 哥 哥
Older houses.	Older people.	Elder brothers.
比 較 舊 的 房 子	比 較 年 老 的 人 家	哥 哥 們
Elder sisters.		
姊 姊 們		

Mr. White came here yesterday: you know him,

白先生昨天到這兒來：您認識他。

A Mr. White came here yesterday: you do not know him.

某一個白先生到這兒來：您不認識他。

—p. 51—

He died last year He is dead.

他去年死了。 他死了。

He did not die last year. He is not dead; he is alive.

他去年沒有死。 他沒有死。 他還活着。

A few days ago.

Four months ago.

數日前

四個月前

Three weeks ago.

Some years ago.

三個禮拜前

幾年前

The children visit their grandmother, who is very fond of them. 那小

孩子們訪問他們的祖母，她很喜歡他們。(who 是關係代名詞)

=The children visit their grandmother and she is very fond of them.

那小孩子們訪問他們的祖母，她很喜歡他們。

I spoke to Mr. white, who is my friend.

我跟白先生講，他是我的朋友。

=I spoke to Mr. white, and he is my friend.

我跟白先生講，他是我的朋友。

I took a book which was on the table. (which 也是關係代名詞)

我拿了一本書，那是在桌子上。=我拿了一本所放在桌上的書

=I took a book and it was on the table.

我拿了一本書，那是在桌子上。

Write to the man who is my friend.

寫給那個人，他是我的朋友。

=Write to the man, and he is my friend.

寫給那個人，他是我的朋友。

Write to the man who is in Nanking.

寫給在南京的那個人。

=Write to the Nanking man.

寫給那個南京人。

Take the book which is on the table.

拿桌子上的那一本書。(=拿那一本所放在桌子上的書)

=Take the book on the table.

拿桌子上的那一本書。

I enjoyed myself collecting shells.

我享樂聚集貝殼。

The pupils are at school learning English.

那些學生在學校學英文。

They are sitting at their desks writing.

他們坐在他們的桌子前寫字。

As her home is not far from London.

因為她的家從倫敦不遠。

=Her home not being far from London.

因為她的家從倫敦不遠。

I like being at the seaside.

我喜歡到海邊去。(=我喜歡在海邊)。

—p. 52—

Punctuat on Marks (標點符號)

- Full stop 句點，全點
- , Comma 逗 點
- ; Semi-colon 半 支 點
- : Colon 支 點

? Point of interrogation or Interrogation Point or Question mark 問號

! Point of exclamation or Exclamation Point 驚歎號

' Apostrophe 省 字 號

— Dash 長 劃 號

— Hyphen 連 字 號

“ ” Quotation Marks 引 號

() Parentheses 括 弧

作 文

A. 將答下列諸問：

1 勃郎先生及勃郎太太住在那裡？

答 They live in London.

2 勃郎先生是丈夫或者是太太呢？

答 He is the husband.

3 勃郎太太是丈夫或者太太呢？

答 She is the wife.

4 勃郎先生的教名是什麼？

答 His Christian name is James.

5 勃郎太太的教名是什麼？

答 Her christian name is Marjorie.

6 他們有幾個小孩子呢？

答 They have four children.

7 他們的四個小孩子的名字是什麼？

答 They are Henry, John, Mary and Jane.

8 他們都是很年輕的嗎？

答 Two of these children are very young and the other two are not so young.

9 他們的爸爸的名字是什麼？

答 Their father is Mr. James Brown.

或 It is Mr. James Brown.

10 他們的媽媽的名字是什麼？

答 Their mother is Mrs. Brown.

或 It is Mrs. Brown.

11 哪個是兄弟？

答 Henry and John are the two brothers.

12 哪個是姊妹？

答 Mary and Jane are the two sisters

13 亨利和約翰是男孩或者是女孫呢？

答 They are Sons.

或 They are boys.

14 瑪麗和珠燕是男孩或者是女孩呢？

答 They are daughters.

或 They are girls.

15 哪一個是最年大的孩子？

答 Henry is the eldest child.

16 哪一個是最年青的孩子？

答 Jane is the youngest child.

17 詹姆士勃郎先生有沒有爸爸？

答 Yes, he has an old father.

18 他的名字是什麼？

答 His name is George.

19 他是較老或者是很老？

答 He is very old.

20 他自己住或者跟著家庭的人住？

答 He lives with the family.

21 這四個小孩子有沒有祖父？

答 Yes they have a grandfather.

22 他的名字是什麼？

答 His name is George Brown.

23 這四個小孩子有沒有祖母？

答 Yes, they have a grandmother.

24 她的名字是什麼？

答 Her name is Mrs. Field.

25 她是住在倫敦或者是住在海濱？

答 She lives at the seaside.

26 勃郎太太的爸爸還活着嗎？

答 No, he is dead.

27 他什麼時候死的？

答 He died last year.

28 誰是老勃郎先生和老惠露太太的孫子。

答 Henry and John are the grandsons of them.

29 誰是老勃郎先生和老惠露太太的孫女？

答 Mary and Jane are the granddaughters of them.

30 詹姆士勃郎先生的兄弟的名字是什麼？

答 His name is Richard Brown.

31 他的姊妹的名字是什麼？

答 Her name is Helen.

32 她出嫁了嗎？

答 Yes, she is married.

33 她的名字是什麼？

答 Her name is Mrs. White.

34 她出嫁以前的名字是什麼？

答 Her name was Miss. Hele Brown.

35 白先生和白太太有幾個小孩呢？

答 No. They have no children.

36 勃郎太太有幾個兄弟和姊妹呢？

答 She has no brother and sister.

37 誰是那四個小孩的大伯呢？

答 Richard Brown is the uncle of them.

38 誰是那四個小孩的姑媽呢？

答 Mrs. White is the aunt of them.

39 您有幾位叔父？(任意答之)

答 Yes, I have two.

40 您有幾位叔母？(任意答之)

答 No. I have no (aunt).

41 誰是那四個小孩的表兄弟和表姊妹呢？

答 Edward and Rose is the cousins of them.

42 她的家裏是近倫敦或者是遠呢？

答 Her home is not far from London.

43 暑假裏全勃郎家人普通到哪裏去呢？

答 They go to the seaside.

44 當他們在海濱的時候那表兄弟和表姊妹做什麼？

答 They enjoy themselves together playing on the sands, collecting shells and bathing in the sea.

B. 將適當單語填在劃線上：

1 Mr. White is Mrs. White's husband.

2 Mrs. White is Mr. White's wife.

3 I have one brother and two sisters.

4 Mrs. Brown's father is not alive ; he died last year.

5 Mr. and Mrs. White have no children.

6 Her home is not far from London.

7 Mrs. Field is very fond of the four children.

8 The cousins enjoy themselves playing on the sands, collecting shells and bathing in the sea.

9 My father's father is my grandfather.

10 My mother's brother is my uncle.

C. 將下列單語團排成文章：——

- 1 Mr. Brown and Mrs. Brown live in London.
- 2 The two children are very young.
- 3 Mrs. Field London does not live in London.
- 4 Mrs. Brown's father died last year.
- 5 The cousins enjoy themselves together.
- 6 The four children go to visit their grandmother.

D. 將在下列文章中有下線的單數語改爲複數語：——

(字“a”爲不定冠詞，因此由省略而構成複數。)

- 1 I played games.
- 2 They are presents.
- 3 These are bicycles.
- 4 Bridges go over rivers.
- 5 He has gone for walks.
- 6 These hills are steep.
- 7 These are foreign stamps.
- 8 Those mountains are high.
- 9 Bicycles are made of steel.
- 10 Glasses break easily.

第十課 寫 信

—p. 56—

當我們寫信的時候，我們拿一張紙和一枝筆，我們先把住址寫在信紙的右角，這下面我們寫敬辭〔例如『我親愛的表兄弟（姊妹）』，親愛的勃郎先生，『親愛的亨利』，然後，在次列，我們開始本文。

在這後面，我們寫別的问候（例如『您的誠實的』），然後簽我們的名字，

我們折疊信，把信放在一個信筒裏而閉之，在信筒正面上，我們寫收信人的名字和住址，我們決不把我們的名字和住址寫在信筒上面，我們把郵票附黏在右角頂，然後我們投函之。

附註：Brown [braun] 勃郎譯音

stick [stik] 黏附

stamp [stæmp] 郵票

Henry [h'enri] 亨利譯音

address [ædr'es] 住址，地址

—p. 57— 亨利寫給愛德華的信。

141 車站 街

丁抹 坡，倫敦 S. E. (西南)

七月二十七號，一九二五。

我親愛的表兄弟：——

我有愉快的消息要告訴您的！我們將于下禮拜六要到海濱去，母親說假如您喜歡的話，您和您的妹妹能跟我們一同去的。

我們忙著準備，而我們很希望您和玫瑰來的，請您馬上(寫信)告訴我是否您們倆能一同來，那麼我的媽媽要把關於火車事項告訴您。

我很期待天氣好，因為我們能常常水浴，今年我們要釣魚去，所以不要忘記帶您的釣具來。

女子們說要像我們去年做過的一樣再去收拾貝殼，可是我不想做，因為我有多了，我希望以捕蝴蝶來代替，可是我的妹妹們說那是很慘酷，因此我們非常愛動物不可的，可是我不以為捕蝴蝶是比釣魚更慘酷的了，是不是？

再見，我現在得要寫信給祖母而問她當我們到那裏的時候是否於車站接我們。

我的兄弟們以及姊妹們也送他們的愛給您和玫瑰。

您可愛的表兄弟，

亨利

附註：Edward 愛德華，人名，Rose 玫瑰女人名，do hope 很希望，do 加重語氣，do you? 您哪，表示問人的意思的句，S. E. = South—East 即西南。

註釋和說明

—p.58—

中國都市，例如南京，漢口，或者廣東。

動物，例如貓或者狗。

在信的開頭，我們寫我們的住址。

在信筒的後面，我們既不寫什麼東西。

我的名字， 我自己的名字。

下禮拜六 = 今天以後要來的禮拜六。

上禮拜六 = 今天以前來過的禮拜六。

您能來嗎？ = 告訴我您能不能來。(whether, if 都通用)

您去嗎？ = 告訴我您去不去。(whether, if 都通用)

我有充分的貝殼。

我沒有充分的錢。

在這房子十分溫暖了。

我的弟弟還不到念書的充足年齡

因為我不多，請再給我些吧。

我們正在準備著。

他漸年老了。

我的襪子漸乾了。

成爲遲了。

我們的功課漸成困難。

我們的功課漸成有趣。

來，請來

來啦，不要來啦

瞧，請瞧一瞧

瞧一瞧吧，不要瞧吧

做那個，請您做那個 做那個啦，不要做它啦

我不那樣想；您哪（您那樣想嗎）？

我喜歡洗浴；您哪（喜歡洗澡嗎）？

我的妹妹想那是慘酷；您哪（想那是慘酷嗎）？

我會游泳；您會（游泳）嗎？

我有腳踏車；您有（腳踏車）嗎？

以某物造成。

喜歡某物（或者某人）。

被某物覆蓋著。

用於做某物（事）。

準備於某事。

作 文

—p. 60—

A. Answer the following questions. (將答下列各題)

- 1 We take a sheet of paper and a pen.
- 2 We begin by writing our address.
- 3 We write address on the top right-hand corner of the paper.
- 4 Yes, we write the date under this.
- 5 We write the greeting on the left side.
- 6 We begin the real letter after the greeting.
- 7 We write another greeting (such as yours sincerely) at the end of the letter.
- 8 We sign our name after the greeting.
- 9 We fold the letter after we have written it.
- 10 We put the letter in an envelope after we have folded it.
- 11 We write the address on the front of the envelope.

- 12 We write the name and address of the person who will receive it.
- 13 We do not generally write our name and address on the envelope.
- 14 We stick a stamp on the envelope.
- 15 We stick the stamp in the top right-hand corner.
- 16 We post the letter after we have written the address and stuck a stamp on it.
- 17 I stick a Chinese stamp on a letter which I post in China.
- 18 I stick an English stamp on a letter which I post in England.
- 19 I stick an American stamp on a letter which I post in United States.
- 20 I stick a French stamp on a letter which I post in France.
- 21 這題不必作答，假如要：Yes I do. 就好。
- 22 Henry lives in London.
- 23 S. E. means South-East.
- 24 The date of Henry's Letter is July 27th 1925.
- 25 Yes, Denmark Hill is in London.
- 26 No, Nanking Road is not in Shanghai, but in Nankin.
- 27 Henry is writing to his cousin.
- 28 Henry is telling Edward a jolly news.
- 29 Browns is going to seaside.
- 30 Henry's mother says that Edward and his sister can come with Henry if Edward likes.
- 31 Brown children hope to collect shells.
- 32 Henry asks Edward to bring fishing things.
- 33 Henry says that his mother will write about the train.
- 34 Henry hopes that the weather will be fine.
- 35 Because Henry can often bathe.
- 36 No, the children don't hope to go fishing.
- 37 Because Henry says they are going fishing this year.
- 38 The girls are going to collect shells.
- 39 They collected shells the year before.
- 40 Henry wants to collect butterflies instead of shells.
- 41 Because Henry has enough shells.
- 42 Henry's sister says collecting butterflies is very cruel.
- 43 Yes, we must be kind to animals.

- 44 No, it is not good to be cruel to animals.
45 Yes, I think it is more cruel to catch butterflies than to catch fish.
46 Henry must write to his grandmother to ask her if she will meet them at the station when they get there.
47 Henry's brothers and sisters send their love to Edward and Rose.
48 Henry wants his grandmother to meet them at the train station.
49 Henry signs the letter.
50 Henry sends the letter to Edward.

—p.63—

B. 將用適當的語詞填於各劃線，得要慎重考慮是用不定形（去，來，做，等等）或者是用進行形（走著，來著，到著，做著等等）：

- 1 It is time to get ready,
- 2 I am going to Canton tomorrow.
- 3 Will you go to see me?
- 4 We are getting ready.
- 5 I like swimming in the sea.
- 6 This year we are going fishing.
- 7 Do not forget to bring your fishing things.
- 8 I like collecting shells.
- 9 Do you stick foreign stamps?
- 10 What are you doing? I am not doing anything.

C. 將下列有劃線的各單數語改爲複數形：

附註：

單語 a 或者 an 有時候是真的不定冠詞，在這場合表示『一般地』，『每一個』的意思。

單語 a 或者 an 有時候不是真的不定冠詞，而是表示『一個』的數的冠詞。當單語 a 或者 an 是真的不定冠詞時，由於省略而構成複數。

例：

A wood has trees in it. (Woods have trees in them).

單 數

單數 複 數

複數

—p.64—

當單語 a 或者 an 是數的冠詞的時候，那複數類語通常由於如 some, any, two, several, 等等來表示之。

例：

I see a tree.
(我看一棵樹)

(I see Some trees)
(我看幾棵樹)

- 1 I have been to several shops.
- 2 I saw two bicycles.
- 3 Rivers have water in them
- 4 We often went for walks.
- 5 Houses are shaken down by earthquakes.
- 6 I want some pencils.
- 7 Trees are blown down by storms.
- 8 Please give me some stamps.
- 9 I like holidays.
- 10 I want to catch some fish.
- 11 I want to catch fish.
- 12 There are two glasses on the table.
- 13 We begin letters by writing our address.
- 14 I saw many beautiful butterflies.
- 15 We stick stamps on envelopes.

—p. 65—

D. 將寫作下列單數名詞的複數形：

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Stars | 2 Butters | 3 Brothers |
| 4 Exercises | 5 Wives | 6 Mistakes |
| 7 Crosses | 8 Minutes | 9 Children |
| 10 Thousands | 11 Men | 12 Shells |
| 13 Languages | 14 Sisters | 15 Dictionaries |
| 16 Halves | 17※Japanese | 18 Earthquakes |
| 19 Feathers | 20 Cousins | 21 Holidays |
| 22 Leaves | 23※Fish | 24 Games |
| 25 Glasses | 26 Women | 27 Mouths |
| 28 Addresses | 29※Deer | 30 Knives |

Test for Reading (讀書考驗)

讀書考驗

時間：10分鐘。

添寫“yes”或者“no”在括弧裏。

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 1 (Yes) | 2 (Yes) | 3 (No) |
| 4 (Yes) | 5 (Yes) | 6 (No) |

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 7 (Yes) | 8 (No) | 9 (No) |
| 10 (No) | 11 (Yes) | 12 (No) |
| 13 (No) | 14 (Yes) | 15 (No) |
| 16 (No) | 17 (No) | 18 (Yes) |
| 19 (No) | 20 (No) | |

—p. 67— A. 找出適當語而填在線上：

- 1 I cannot buy that book because I have no money.
- 2 I look at my watch because I want to see the time.
- 3 We sit down to rest because we are tired.
- 4 We generally eat when we are hungry.
- 5 At three o'clock in the morning we are asleep.
- 6 We can collect shells at the seaside.
- 7 When a woman marries she has a husband.
- 8 A man who speaks is called a speaker.
- 9 The place where we live is called our home.
- 10 A butterfly is an insect.

- B.
- 1 A place where there are many trees is a forest.
 - 2 If you light a lamp it will burn.
 - 3 You will be cold if you have not enough clothes.
 - 4 You cannot wash yourself without water.
 - 5 On your birthday you may get some presents.
 - 6 He could not see because he was blind.
 - 7 Sitting down and doing nothing is not interesting.
 - 8 We can go across a river on a bridge.
 - 9 On our holidays we hope for fine weather.
 - 10 You cannot see if there is not enough light.

—p. 68—

第十一課 狗 與 骨

曾經有一隻狗，有一天，牠發見了附著許多肉的一塊大肉骨，我想牠是在屠肉店舖前面發見的，可是不大正確，無論如何牠直接看到那枝骨，牠就拾起帶它跑走了，因為牠不願意給別的狗從牠奪去，牠很快地跑了，牠希望單獨地跑到某地方去享受盛餐。

在牠路上，牠非渡過一條深河上的一座小橋不可，當牠剛要渡過橋的時候

，牠瞰下，牠想在水面看到另外的狗，那實在決不是別狗，而只是牠自己於水面的反映，不過牠一看到這，馬上就想要從別狗(因為牠想的)把那肉骨奪去，然而牠爲要能拿那枝骨牠開了口，牠隨時做那樣，當然那枝肉骨從牠的口掉下於水中了。

於時他跳進小河裏去，可是別狗和那肉骨都不能找到了，因此牠失掉了牠的晚餐，而且非空肚地回家不可了。

我想那隻狗是非常的貪食和很愚呆，您不是同樣地那樣相信的嗎？

附註：

a lot of = much, be not quite sure = (沒有完全確實), enjoy 意思有好幾種，看文適譯爲宜。文例：to enjoy a good dinner (吃美味的晚餐), to enjoy oneself (歡喜，快樂), to enjoy good health (身體很好) 等等之類。on one's way (在路上)，例：on one's way to school (在上課的路上) on one's way from school (在下課路上), reflection [ri'flekʃən] (反映反照), directly [di'rekʃli 或 dai-] = as soon as (立刻，馬上，即時) of course (當然不消說), nor (亦不), greedy ['gri:di] (貪食的)，例：Greedy Gut [gat] (大食漢)。

作 文

—p. 69—

A. 解答下列諸問：

1 您曾經有沒有讀過第十一課？

答 Yes, I have read, or No I haven't.

2 這課是不是關於狗和肉骨的？

答 Yes, this lesson is about a dog and a bone.

3 那隻狗覓出大的骨呢？或者小的呢？

答 The dog found a large bone.

4 那塊肉骨附着很多的肉在裏頭呢？或者附着少的肉在裏頭呢？

答 The bone had a lot of meat on it.

5 牠是在屠肉舖前面發見肉骨的？或者是屠肉舖後面發見的呢？

答 He found it in front of a butcher's shop.

6 牠看到了骨馬上做了什麼事？

答 He picked it up.

7 當牠抓起肉骨的時候幹了什麼事？

答 He ran away with it.

—p. 70— 8 怎麼牠趕快地跑呢？

答 Because he did not want other dogs to take it away from him.

9 牠希望到那裏去呢？

答 He wanted to go to some place.

10 牠希望享受什麼呢？

答 He wanted to enjoy a good dinner.

11 牠得要渡過什麼呢？

答 He had to go across a little bridge.

12 在橋下面的是什麼？

答 A deep stream was under bridge.

13 在河上面的是什麼？

答 A little bridge was over the stream.

14 那隻狗剛恰渡橋的時候幹了什麼事？

答 He looks down.

15 牠瞰下水面想出了什麼？

答 He thought he saw another dog.

16 那是真地別狗？或者是牠自己的影？

答 It was only his own reflection.

17 那隻狗想要從別隻狗搶什麼東西？

答 He wanted to take away the bone.

18 那是真正別狗嗎？

答 No, it was not. It was his own reflection.

19 怎麼那隻狗開了口呢？

答 Because he thought he could take bone.

20 那狗一開口就立刻發生了什麼事？

答 The bone fell out of his mouth.

21 那塊肉骨丟在什麼東西裏去？

答 The bone fell into the water.

22 那狗跳入什麼東西裏去呢？

答 The dog jumped into the stream.

23 牠能够發見別的狗與別的肉骨了嗎？

答 No, he could not find the other dog nor the bone either.

24 牠失掉了什麼東西？

答 He lost his dinner.

25 您想不想那狗是貪食與愚呆的呢？

答 Yes, I think the dog was greedy and silly.

—p. 70—

B. 將以適當的連詞填入劃線上，例如 directly (立刻)，when (當…時候)，while (…當中)，if (…是否)，as (因爲…，當…時候)，because (因爲)，before (…以前)，until (到…什麼時候止，訖)，and so (所以)，so that (結果)：

- 1 The dog wanted the bone because he was hungry.
- 2 If a stream is deep you must go across it by a bridge.
- 3 Walk along this road until you come to a butchers shop.
- 4 Directly the dog saw the bone he picked it up.
- 5 As he lost his dinner he had to go home hungry.
- 6 He saw another bone and so he opened his mouth so that he could teke it.
- 7 While I was going to school this morning I met a friend.
- 8 As the dog was runing across the bridge he looked down.
- 9 He ran fast because he did not want other dogs to have the bone.
- 10 Before you post a letter you must stick a stamp on it.

—p. 71—

C. 將下列語群排爲文章：

- 1 One day the dog found a big bone.
- 2 He picked it up and ran away with it.
- 3 He had to cross a little bridge.
- 4 He wanted to take the bone from the other dog.
- 5 The silly dog had to go home hungry.
- 6 I shall have to work to-morrow.

—p. 72—

D. 將於下列文章，以“he”字替換“I”字，而且換該換的動詞。

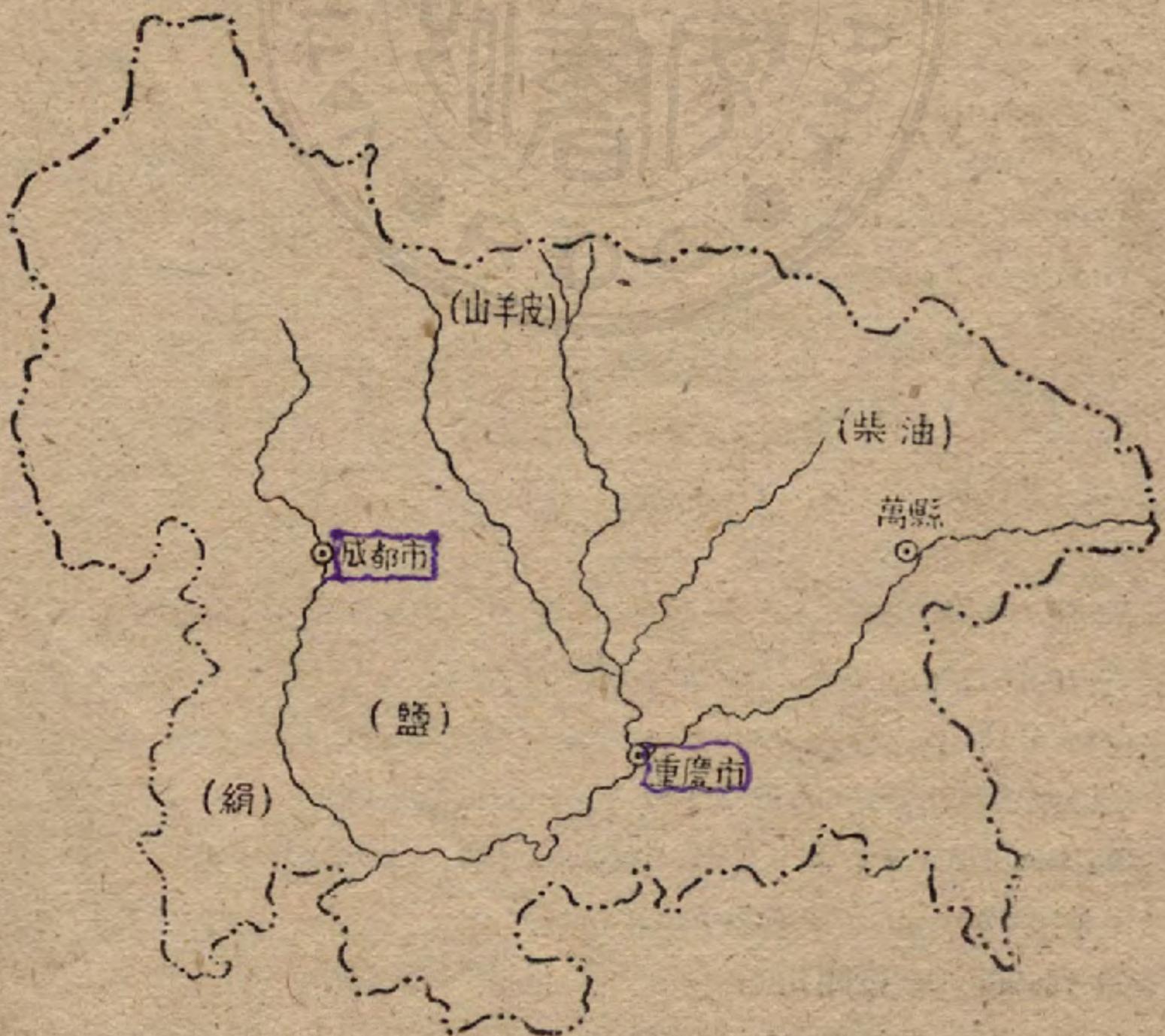
- 1 He must write a letter.
- 2 He has to go away to-morrow.
- 3 He can jump over this stream.
- 4 He hopes the weather will be fine.
- 5 He does not quite understand.

E. 將下列各陳述改爲問句：

- 1 Did the dog find a big bone?

- 2 Did he pick it up and ran away?
- 3 Was he very hungry?
- 4 Did the dog run very fast?
- 5 Did he want to go to some place quite alone?
- 6 Had the dog to go across a little bridge?
- 7 Did he think he saw another dog?
- 8 Did he want to take away the bone?
- 9 Did he open his mouth?
- 10 Was the dog very silly? *silly*
- 11 Did the bone fall out of his mouth?
- 12 Did he jump into the stream?
- 13 Did he lose his dinner?
- 14 Was the dog very greedy?
- 15 Was it his own reflection in the water?

第十二課 四川省



四川是中國的一大省，是在中國西部，臨接西康，四川大約有五千萬人口，而且氣候終年(一年到頭)溫暖，適於耕作，所以有農業省之稱。

成都是四川的首都，那是被設立在平原上，是個近代的都市，有好的學校，廣闊的街路和大商店，最重要的商業都市是重慶，橫着於揚子江傍邊的小丘上，恰似上海，是中國的海港，重慶也是四川的港口。

四川這語就是表示四條河江的意思，在這些江河上，許多輪船在那裡航上航下，他們從上海及外國輸入棉絲，煤油以及製造品，他們搬出鹽，絹絲及絹布、羊皮、柴油及豬毛。

恐怕在這省最美的山是峨眉山，外國人爲着那許多寺社及祠廟，特地愛好峨眉山。

在古時，最著名的街路是東大路，那是從重慶，穿過省的中心通到成都，那條街道穿過幾個城市，一直沿着江到劍州，越過小丘的長徑又穿下橫着成都平原。現今有好的汽車路(公路)隨伴着西大路。

四川約略有德國那樣的大，而當那政府及工業組織好的時候，會成爲如在歐洲的一個國家一樣的重要。

新 字

附 註：

Szechuan(四川), all the year round(一年到頭, 終年, 通年) agricultural [*ægr'ikʌltʃʊrəl*] (農業的), Just as, so... (像...一樣, ...也), up and down (上下), to take down (降下, 運出), Ore (峨眉山), be fond of (= like 希望, 愛好) industry [*i'ndʌstri*] (工業), organize [*'ɔ:gənaɪz*] (組織, 組成)

註 釋 與 說 明

—p. 75—

原 級	比 較 級	最 高 級
large (大)	larger (比較大)	largest (最大)
beautiful (美麗)	more beautiful (比較美麗)	most beautiful (最美麗)

※上述所示普通三音節以上要加添 more, most.

In the old days = a long time ago.

在古時 長久以前(老早以前)

Nowadays = now, at this time.

現今 今日 在這時代(當今)

Just as five is the half of ten so is fifty the half of a hundred.

恰似五是十的一半，五十也是如此地一百的一半。

Just as Nanking is the capital of China, so is Chengtu the capital of Szechuan.

恰似南京是中國的首府，成都也是四川的首都。

It is lying on hill. He is lying on a bed.

那是躺著在丘上，他躺著在床上。

Noun (名詞)

commerce 商業

industry 工業

agriculture 農業

Adj. (形容詞)

commercial 商業的

industrial 工業的

agricultural 農業的

—p. 76—

Preposition (前置詞)

We walk over (or across) bridges. (越過)

我們走過橋

Rivers run under bridge. (在...直下)

河川於橋下

Trains go through tunnels. (穿過)

火車穿過隧道

We live in houses. (在...中)

我們住在房子裏

We put things in (or into) boxes. (到...中)

我們把東西放在箱子裏

We drink out of glasses (由...，表示離失)

我們喝酒用玻璃杯

Squirrels climb up trees. (到...上)

栗鼠登上樹木

Rocks roll down mountains. (到...下)

岩石滾下山來

Boys often run down hills. (同上)

小孩子們常常跑下岡來

We walk along roads. (沿着...)

我們沿着路走

We turn round corners. (繞着...)

我們轉過隅

We keep books on shelves. (在…上，靜止的)

我們把書藏在架子

We take books off shelves. (從…外，離開)

我們從架子拿下書來

We write with pens. (用…帶以，併用器具)

我們用鋼筆寫

Rivers run between their banks. (於…中間)

河川在它們兩邊中間流着

Steamer goes from Japan to China. (從…到…)

(火輪)汽船從日本航到中國

in front of our eyes (or before them). (在…前面)

我們戴眼鏡在我們眼睛前面

Chungking Park is in the middle of Chungking. (在…中央)

重慶公園在重慶的中央

Boats have rudders at the back of them (or behind them). (在…後面)

船在它們的後部有舵

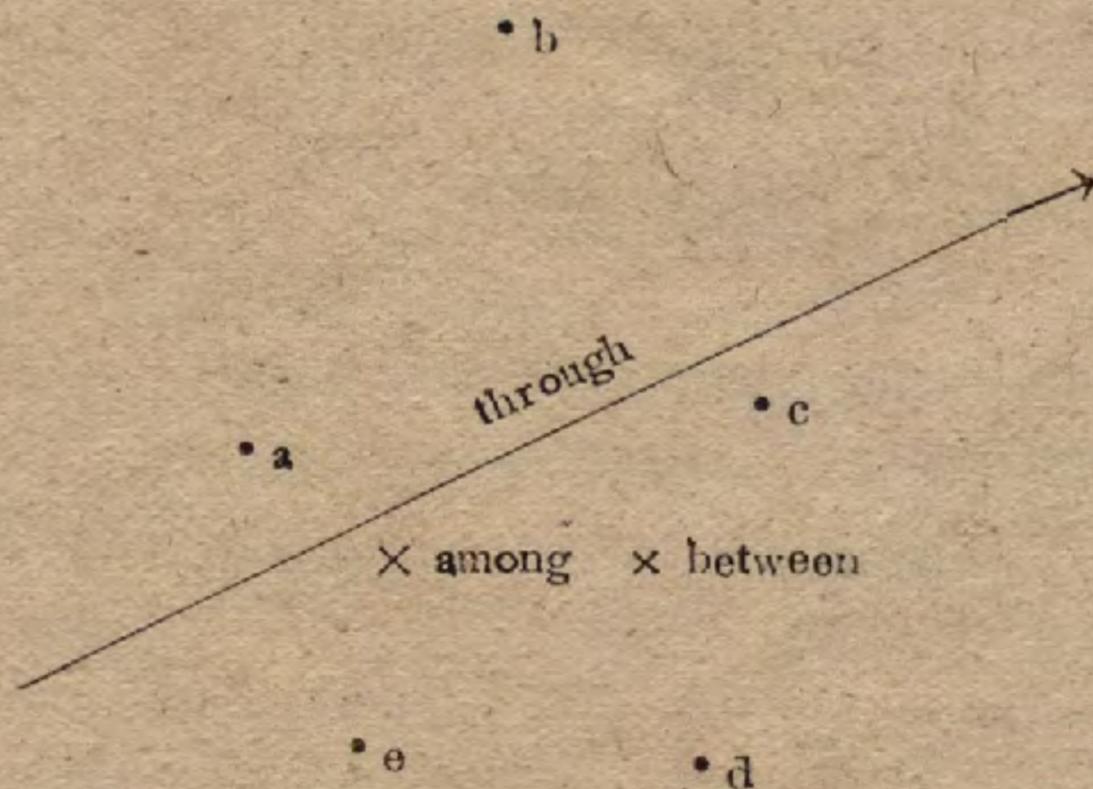
The tops of mountains are often above the clouds. (在…上面，漠然地)

山頂常在雲上面

Clouds are often below the tops of mountains. (在…下面，漠然地)

雲常在山頂下面

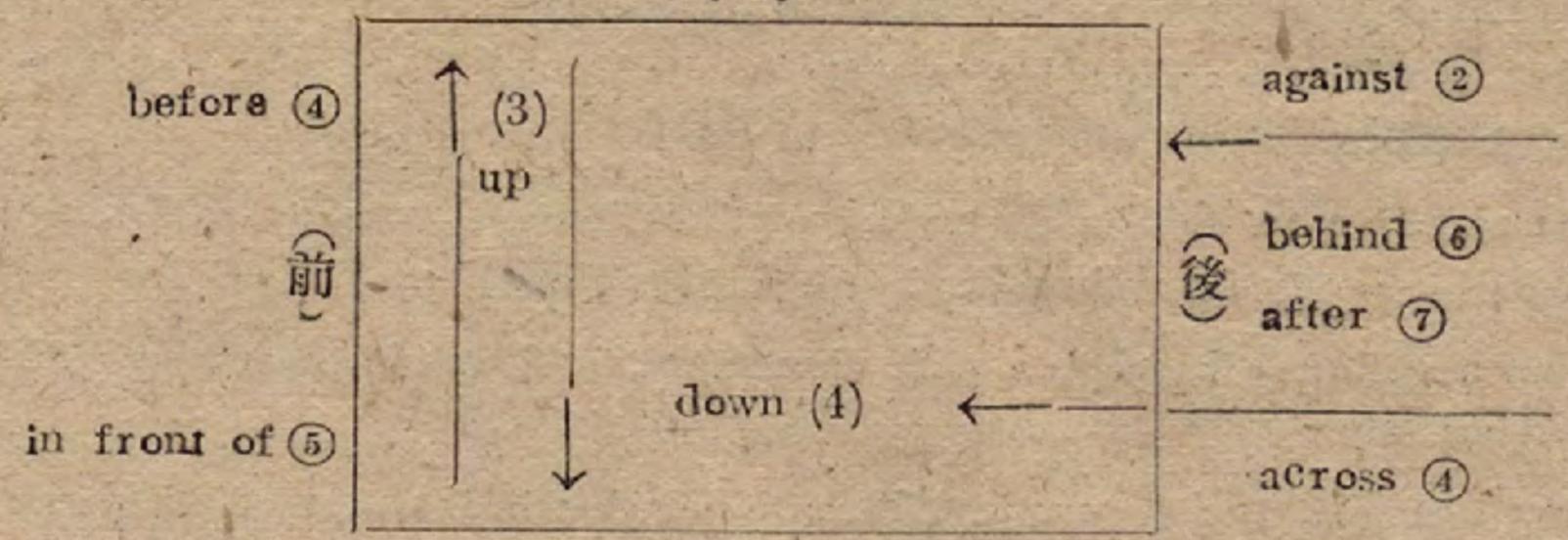
參考：(1)表示兩個之間及兩個之間的關係的前置詞。



II 表示對線的關係的前置詞。

x above ⑩ x over ⑧

(上)



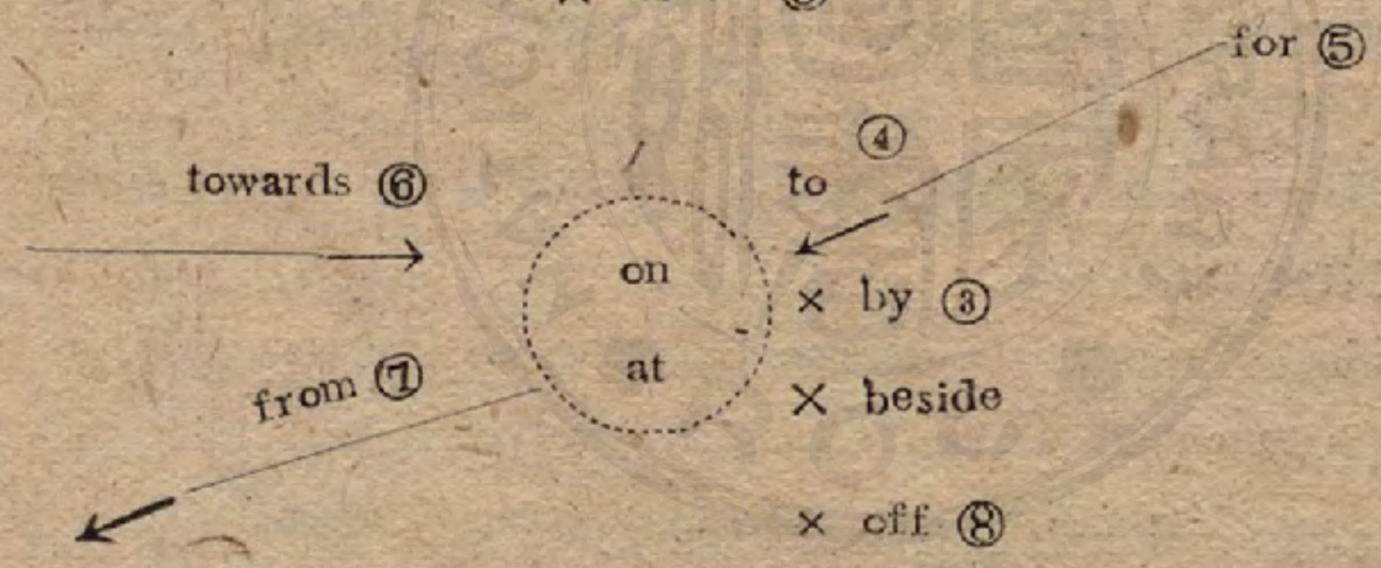
(下)

← along ③ on (12)

x below x under ⑨

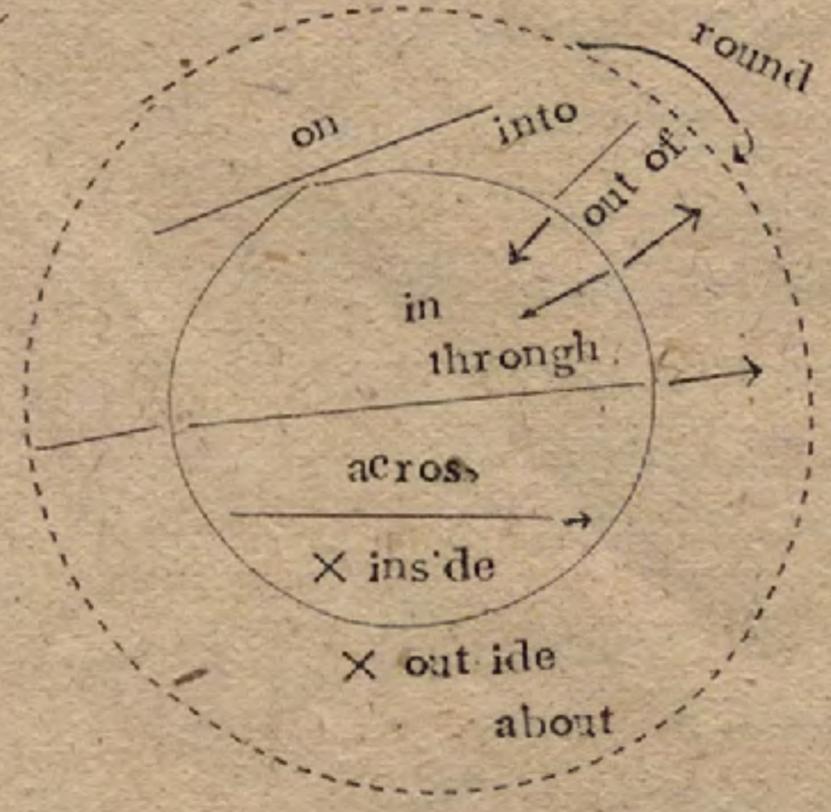
III 表示對某一點的關係的前置詞：

x above ⑨



IV 表示對廣場所的關係的前置詞：

around



作 文

A. 將用 “Just as _____ so _____” 結合這些對文章：

- 1 Just as China is a Republic in Asia, so the United States is a Republic in America
- 2 Just as Sun yat-sen is the father of the Chinese Republic, so George Whashington is the father of the American Republic.
- 3 Just as Chinese is written with characters, so English is written with Roman letters.
- 4 Just Shanghai is the port of China, so London is the port of England.

—p. 78—

B. 將前置詞填入空白欄：

- 1 Szechuan is in the west of China over near Sikang.
- 2 It is more difficult to go up river than down river.
- 3 The road ran through the central part of the province.
- 4 It went along the shore of a river, over a range of hills and down across the Chengtu plain.
- 5 Chungking is on a hill beside the Yangtse River.

C. 將改下列文章的事實的錯誤：

- 1 Chengtu is built on a hill and Chungking lies on a plain.x }
Chengtu is built on a plain and Chungking lies on a hill.o }
- 2 About seventy thousand people live in Szechuan.x About fifty million people live Szechuan.o }
- 3 The great East Road goes from Chengtu to Wanshien.x The great East Road goes from Chungking to Chengtu. }
- 4 Szechuan is much smaller than Germany.x }
Szechuan is nearly as large as Germany.o }
- 5 Chengtu is the most important commercial city in Szechuan.x }
Changking is the most important commercial city in Szechuan.o }
- 6 The word “Szechuan” means “five rivers”.x }
The word “Szechuan” means “four rivers”.o }
- 7 The characters 西大路 mean “Great East Road”.x }
characters [‘kærikto] (文字) }
The characters 大西路 mean “Great west Road”.o }

- 8 Chengtu is a city lying on a hill.X }
 Chengtu is a city built on a plain.O }

—p. 79—

第十三課 寓言

寓言就是帶着道德的一種簡單的故事，小孩子們喜歡聽或者喜歡讀寓言，它們(寓言)因為有所教我們種種東西之緣故，所以很有好處。

最初又最有名的寓言作家是叫做伊索氏這一個人，他是希臘人，而居于大約二千五百年前，(2,500 的念法)是 tu: θ'auzənd faiv handrid

您在寓言裏會看到把動物當做真的人物來講，而且牠們會講話，因此 he, she, him, her 等詞被用於代替 it 和 its 的。

這裡有一個伊索氏寓言，那是關於聰明鳥叫著鴉的故事，這寓言的教訓就是當某一件事情對我們幾乎至難的時候，假如我們稍想一想而用我們的智慧的話我們便常常能發見做事的方法。而且一見似乎困難的許多事情，其實是很容易，那是真的。

有一天，一隻鴉，牠很疲倦和很口渴，想要找一點水來飲，牠到處望，最後發見了一個底下有一點水的舊壺子，可是那水太低於壺中鴉便得不到，所以想要撞倒壺子，可是牠不够力量打之，因為那壺子非常地重，然後牠想了一想，走去拾起幾塊石頭，而一個一個地投在壺裏去，這樣便壺裏的水漸漸高升。一直到最後水到鴉想要喝的水量之高。

這裡有一個別的伊索氏的寓話，那是關於有個用意倒好可是弄出愚笨的事情的猴子的故事。許多人像這隻猴子。牠們存心良善有最好的企圖；可是因為牠們做事缺了慎思，結果牠們做了害多利少的了，那樣的朋友比敵人更壞。

曾經有一位老人家住在東方的，而他有一隻猴，他很愛好牠，這猴子很有用處，因為牠能使鳥類驚駭致免吃果實。牠通常是個很聰明的動物，可是有時候牠做事不考慮而就不常是聰明了。

在夏天的一個熱的下午，那個人睡在他的椅子上，那溫順的猴坐在他的傍邊使蠅子不能到他的鼻子。一隻蠅子來站在那人的鼻端上；那猴子趕快地把它趕走，那時候那蠅子再飛到那個人的鼻上，那隻猴又把牠趕走，其後蠅子又再飛過來一次，這使猴子那壓樣地生氣，結果牠拿起又大又重的石頭，向蠅子一擲了，那塊石頭殺死了蠅子，可是那塊石頭是用那壓樣地力量擲的，結果那個人的鼻子都由它弄壞了。

新	字
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附註：

fable [feɪbl] 寓言，神話，故事

Aesop 伊索氏

notice 注意到，看到

etc = and so forth (on) 云云，等等

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] 智慧，智力

bottom 底

at last 終於

as much as 和...同量

from eating 避免吃

on the end of 在...末端

once more 再一次

moral [mə'rel] 道德，風俗，教訓

Greek 希臘的，希臘人

as if 好像

impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl, -'pɒsi-] 不可能

thirsty [θ'ɜ:sti] 口渴

註釋與說明

(單數名詞與複數名詞)

One enemy

一個敵人

Two enemies

兩個敵人

One fly

一隻蠅子

Two flies

兩隻蠅子

This is my intention

這是我的企圖

[這是我的心願(意向)]

I intend to do it

我謀做那個

新出動詞

What did the crow drop into the jar? (drop 放下，下垂，投入)

那隻烏鴉把什麼東西投入壺中呢？

The monkey wanted to kill the fly, (kill 殺死)

那隻猴希望殺那隻蠅虫

The monkey did not seem to be very wise. (seem 看似，好像)

那隻猴不見得很聰明

Where did fly stand? (stand 站下)

蠅虫站在哪裡？

Why did the monkey throw the stone? (throw 拋，投，擲)

為什麼那猴投了石頭呢？

What did the crow try to do? (try 試，實行，企圖)

那隻烏鴉試作了什麼？

The monkey intended to help the man. (intend 企圖，謀)

那隻猴想要幫助那個人

I like reading stories = I like to read stories, (reading, to read『讀』)
我愛好讀故事 (同左) (的動詞當做動名詞用)

A man who writes fable is a writer of fable. (write 寫作)
寫寓言的人是寓言作家 (writer 寫作的人)

A man who teaches is a teacher. (teach 教, teacher 教的人)
教的人是教師

It seems as if it is going to rain, (be動詞第三人稱單數茲用於)
(and I think that it is going to rain) (未來, 合一事實可能性大。)
天氣好像要下雨了, (我也想天將要下起雨來)

It seems as if it it were going to rain, (but (were 用於未來的不確)
I am quite sure that it is not going to rain,) (實及背於事實的假定)
天氣好像要下雨, (可是我絕對相信不會下雨)

The water was too low for the crow to reach. (too...to reach 有)
那水過淺, 則烏鴉得不到 (否定的意思)

That book is too difficult for the boy to read, (too...to read)
那本書過深, 則那小孩念不來 (念不來)

The water was high enough for the crow to drink. (to drink)
水十分高, 那烏鴉喝得到 (喝得到)

This book is easy enough for the boy to read. (to read 能念)
這本書十分容易, 小孩子都能念

This made the water rise. (made...rise 使...上升)
這使水上升

This made the monkey angry. (made...angry 使...生氣)

—p. 84—

Many people like this monkey. (like 愛好)
很多人愛好這隻猴子

Many people are like this monkey. (be like 像, 如)
很多人像這猴子隻般的

We find a way of doing a thing. (of doing = to do 『做』的動名詞)
(= We find a way to do a thing)

我們發見了做事的方法

To frighten the birds from eating the fruit. (from eating 防止吃)
要使鳥驚駭不給牠吃果實

To keep the birds from eating the fruit. (from eating 同上)

要看守鳥而不給鳥吃果實

To frighten the flies away from his face. (從·離開)

要驚駭蠅不接近他的面孔

To keep the flies away from his face. (從·離開)

要看守蠅子不給牠接近他的面孔

He threw the stone with such force (因為那樣子; ...所以, 表示原因) that it broke the man's nose. (和結果 such 後面是跟著名詞)

他用那麼樣的力量投了石頭, 所以石頭把他的鼻子弄壞了

He threw the stone with so much force (意思同上, ...後面) that it broke the man's nose. (是跟著, 形容詞)

他用那麼樣大的力量投石, 所以石頭把他的鼻子弄壞了

Hangchow is such a beautiful place that an enormous number of people visit it every year. (理論同前)

杭州是個那麼樣美麗的地方, 所以無數的人每年訪問之

Hangchow is so beautiful that an enormous number of people visit it every year. (理論同前)

意思同上

作 文

A. 試改下列事實的誤述: (揭改好的)

1 Fables are useful, because they teach us things.

2 Aesop was a Greek, and lived in Greece about 2,500 years ago

—p. 85— 3 A crow is a black bird.

4 The crow in the story was very thirsty, and tried to find some water to drink.

5 The crow picked up some stones and dropped them into a jar one by one.

6 The story tells us that there was once an old man living in an Eastern country, who had a monkey.

7 The monkey sat by the side of the man to keep the flies away from his face.

8 The afternoons in summer are very hot.

9 The monkey picked up a stone and threw it at the fly.

Handwritten signature or mark in the bottom right corner.

⑩ The stone killed the fly, but it broke the man's nose

B. 將排下列每個語群成爲文章：

① This story is about a clever bird called a crow.

② One day a crow tried to find some water to drink.

③ Then the clever crow dropped the stones into the jar.

④ The monkey sat near the man to keep the flies away.

⑤ The stone killed the fly, but broke the man's nose.

—p. 86—

第十四課 陷阱 (獨幕劇)

演員：黑氏——強盜

高氏 }
矮氏 } —— 黑氏的朋友

白氏——兌換者

白價——他的兒子

時代：革命前。

地方：在中國。

佈景：在北路的一個兌換舖，價正在把錢，放在箱子裏，黑先生來，進入店舖，他從衣袋裏抽出銀環。

黑氏：我想要把這銀環賣掉，您買不買？

價：是銀環？好，我們要買。

黑氏：我不喜歡賣掉，因爲我的爸爸許多年前給我的。

價：那麼您怎麼要賣呢？

黑氏：嚶，我有大的家眷，而且現在沒有事做。

價：可憐得很……那銀環給我看看。

黑氏：這一個了，您要買多少呢？

價：等一等吧，我稱一稱看，（價拿環，高氏來）。

高氏：您是黑先生嗎？

黑氏：是的。

高氏：好的，我到過府上，他們說您已經來了舖當了，所以我到這裏來。

黑氏：是的，我要賣我的銀環的，我沒有錢買米的，我的小孩們都沒有東西吃。

高氏：不要賣掉，我已經從成都的您的哥哥拿些錢來了。

黑氏：嘻，好！多少呢？

高氏：一塊銀子——十兩了，他慾望老早就給您的，可是沒有人可帶來給您的，當我跟他說我要到重慶來的時候，他便很高興。這裡有銀子。

黑氏：謝謝您，他有信沒有？

高氏：有，這裡。

黑氏：謝謝，這一千現款是給您的。

高氏：謝謝，再見，（高氏走出去）。

黑氏：再見……再，請您把那環子還給我，好嗎？現在不賣了。

價氏：（把環子交給他）。

黑氏：我不會念，請您給我念這封信好不好？

價氏：好好，（他念）……

成都，三月一日，一九〇八

— p. 88 — 親愛的弟弟；——

您最後寫給我的那一信裏邊，您說您沒有事情做，而且剩下沒有多少錢，抱歉得很。我慾望以一點錢幫助您。

我等着要帶這一塊銀子給您的人已經好久了。現在這一位，是我的朋友王先生，他要到重慶去而把銀子帶去的。是十兩。抱歉得很，我沒有多少錢。以後我就可能多送一點的。

您和小孩子們怎麼樣？我很希望要看您們的。我很喜歡他們的。下一年我恐怕要到重慶去。我到府上去就快樂了。

您的誠實的
約 翰

黑氏：謝謝，那麼您要給我換這一塊銀嗎？

價氏：是是。我將它稱一稱吧（他稱而且私語着），哈哈！他的信說有『十兩』，而這兒有十一兩，我能拿一兩起來做我自己用的，然而只給他十兩，那麼我就大約可得二萬元。好哇！（價從錢箱拿出現金，來給黑氏）是。

有十兩銀的，這是您的錢——二十萬八千元，每一兩銀是二萬八百元，

黑氏：謝謝您，再見。

價：再見。

（白氏進入店舖來，價走，矮先生沿着街到兌換舖來）。

矮氏：我想要換這個美金，請您換一換。

白氏：好，今天十四萬九百元。

矮氏：好的（白氏拿現金）。

剛纔有沒有一個人來換一塊銀子？

白氏：我不曉得。我剛剛來的。

矮氏：誰在裏這？

白氏：我的兒子價，整個早上在這裡。

矮氏：問他看。

白氏：價啊！ 價啊！

價：（在遠處），這裏了，爸爸。

白氏：你來吧！

價：（進來）什麼事？

白氏：剛纔沒有一個人來換一塊銀子嗎？

價：有，怎麼？

矮氏：叫他去拿來，我想那是不好的東西。

白氏：去拿來給我，（價走出）。

矮氏：那一個人是懶怠而且毫無用處的傢伙，他告訴人家他的名字是黑的，可是那並不是他的名字。

白氏：什麼！ 您認識他嗎？

矮氏：是的，他從我的朋友搶去，我的朋友給我講關於他的事情，有一天我們在街上看到他，而我的朋友給我說，『您看看那個人。您認識他嗎？他是個流氓』。

價氏：（帶着那塊銀子來）

那塊銀子在這兒，爲什麼您要它呢？

白氏：這位以爲這塊是壞東西。

價氏：似乎不錯的。

白氏：是，好像不壞的，可是我們開來瞧一瞧看，（他切開那塊銀子）是壞的！

喔，喔！價 您幹什麼！啦壞東西，你幹什麼啦！（價跑走）您知道這個人在那兒嗎？

矮氏：是，我在街尾的茶館碰到他，我能領您到他去。

白氏：好好，那麼讓我們走吧！

矮氏：等一等！您要給我多少？半塊美金行嗎？

白氏：好的，我要給您半塊美金，趕快！去吧！

矮氏：先給我半塊美金。

白氏：哈。好。（他拿了）這兒。去吧！

矮氏：叫您的小孩來，並且帶那個銀子來。

— p. 92 — 白氏：價叫您的媽媽來看店，而跟我們來。拿那塊銀子來。

新 字

附註：robber [ˈrɒbə] 囹強盜，盜賊。 changer [ˈtʃeɪndʒə] 囹改變者，兌

換者。revolution [revə'lu:ʃən] 圖變革，改革，革命。exchange [iks'tʃeɪndʒ] 交易所。silver ['silvə] 圖銀(的) weigh [wei] 圖稱估量。ring [riŋ] 名指環，環。ounce [aʊns] 盎司，英兩，兩等於28,35公分。be fond of=like. 愛 perhaps [pəh'æps] 圖也許，或許。hurrah [hu'ra:] 圖萬，歲好哇。cash [kæʃ] 圖正金，現金。fellow [f'eləʊ] 圖伙伴，傢伙。

—p. 93—

佈景²。一個茶館。許多人坐在店舖正在喝茶。黃氏也在這裡。矮氏，白氏及價循街路來。

矮氏：那邊！您看那個人了？他正在喝茶和看信。那就是強盜。

白氏：(走進館內向黑氏說)。

是不是您剛纔換了一塊銀子的？

黑氏：是的。

白氏：對了，那不行。我要牽您到警察局去。

黑氏：等一等！在成都送我一塊銀子，我不知道那是不好的。抱歉得很，可是不可以拉我到警察局去的。怎麼我能够知道那是壞的呢？

白氏：好。我不拉您到警察局去；可是把我的錢還給我。

黑氏：好的，假使那塊銀子不好，我就把您的錢還給您。讓我看看。

白氏：那兒，價？

價：這兒，爸爸。

黑氏：我換的是這一個嗎？

價：是的。

黑氏：那麼我要把您的錢還給您。可是首先我要稱一稱看看。店主！請您拿秤來稱那塊銀子好不好？

(那店主拿秤來稱銀子)

黑氏：奇怪！這塊有十一兩！這不是我的銀子！（他對全人家說）。

您們看這兒。這個人說我換了壞銀條。您們看這封信吧。這封信講的是多少？十兩！是的，而且他給我二十萬八千元的現金。剛纔他講這塊銀子是我的。然而那是十一兩。他是惡人。（他對白氏講）出去！我要拉您到警察去。您這個惡漢！出去！

—p. 95

附註：too bad=I am sorry 圖抱歉得很。

you thing, you dog 罵人的詞。

註釋及說明

A pair of scales

一副秤

An ounce

一盎司

Will you buy this ring?

您要買這指環嗎?

It seems to be

那好像是

He seems to be a good pupil.

他好像是好人家

Please lend me your scales.

請您的秤借我

Will you please lend me your scales?

請您把您的秤借我

Would you mind lending me your scales?

您的秤借我怎麼樣(反對嗎)

Look after the shop.

看店

Two scales

二副秤

Two ounces

二盎司

=Do you want to buy this ring?

您希望買這指環嗎?

I think it is

我想那是

I think he is a good pupil.

我想他是好人家

I want to borrow your scales.

我希望借您的秤

作文

A 將下列會話公式盡量地寫出文章：

(1)

I want to {sell, see, buy} this {silver ring, gold ring, copper box} 九種

I want to {sell, see, buy} that {silver ring, gold ring, copper box} 九種

I want to {sell, see, buy} your {silver ring, gold ring, copper box} 九種

(2)

I have brought you { some money } from your brother { in Chentu } 九種
 { some pictures } { in Nanking }
 { some books } { in London }

I have brought him { some money } from your brother { in Chengtu } 九種
 { some pictures } { in Nanking }
 { some books } { in London }

I have brought them { some money } from your brother { in Chengtu } 九種
 { some pictures } { in Nanking }
 { some books } { in London }

I have brought you { some money } from your father { in Chengtu } 九種
 { some pictures } { in Nanking }
 { some books } { in London }

I have brought him { some money } from your father { in Chengtu } 九種
 { some pictures } { in Nanking }
 { some books } { in London }

I have brought them { some money } from your father { in Chengtu } 九種
 { some pictures } { in Nanking }
 { some books } { in London }

(3)

Will you please read this { letter } for me ? 三種
 { word }
 { sentence }

Will you please read this { letter } for him ? 三種
 { word }
 { sentence }

Will you please read this { letter } for them ? 三種
 { word }
 { sentence }

(4)

I have { waited } for ten days. 三種
 { worked }
 { been here }

I have { waited } for two hours. 三種
 { worked }
 { been here }

I have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{waited} \\ \text{worked} \\ \text{been here} \end{array} \right\}$ for two weeks 三種

B. 試答下列諸問：

- 1 Five peoples take part in this play.
(參加演戲)
- 2 Yes, this story takes place in a money exchange.
(發生於……)
- 3 Mr. Black wants to sell a ring.
- 4 We weigh a thing.
- 5 We have a pair of scales.
- 6 Mr. Short want to chang into cash.
- 7 Rascal is a bad man.
- 8 Yes, we fond of things to eat.
- 9 Yes, a mother is genelly fond of her children.
- 10 Because we want to know how heavy a thing is.

—p. 97—

第十五課 總明的小孩子們

很久以前，依照着中國故事，一個人帶着一隻象來到中國中部的一個鄉村。這是這個鄉村的人看到象的第一次，他們就開始欲知那隻象的重量。可是每一個人關於重量有不同的意見，每一個人說他是對的而別人總是不對的。

雖然他們謀想計劃，由這計劃來發見重量，可是他們不能夠找出什麼，就是因為他們沒有够大的秤來量那隻巨大的動物。

剛好那個時候，有個孩子他已在聽他們的談話，走前面來說道：『我有辦法查出重量的；讓我試試看。』

他們付之一笑，想着在他們自己失敗的時候，小孩子到底有什麼辦法，可是他們同意讓他嘗試。

那小孩子先把象站在船裏。那動物的重量當然使船沉下於水中有一點距離。而那孩子就圈一個印在船側浸水的地方。

然後他把象拿出來，水便降下到以前的水位去。

其後他聚集很多的大石頭一個一個地裝在船裏。那船漸漸地再沉下去，一直到最後水升上到船腹的印來。過表示在船裏的石頭是和象一樣的重。

那麼把石頭一個一個地量是很容易，當這些重量統統加算下來的時候，人家都知道那象的重量。

這裏還有別的中國聰明小孩的故事。

許多年以前在一個村社，有一個滿着水的大缸子放在一個房子前面。這缸傍邊很多小孩子在那裏玩着。

不久那些小孩子中的一個攀登到缸子頂上去，而且看入缸中。忽然之間他跌倒裏面。

怎麼辦？怎麼他們能從水中救出小孩呢？大家都沒有法子做。那個時候有一個聰明孩子拿着一塊大石頭向那缸一擲。那缸破了；水便衝出而小孩子得了命。

附註：

according to [ə'kɔ:diŋ] 依照，根據。

elephant [ˈelɪfənt] 象。

a certain [ˈse:tn] 圈或，某。

wonder [ˈwʌndə] 圈懷疑。

different [ˈdɪfrənt] 圈不同的，各色各樣的。

huge [hju:dʒ] 圈鉅大的。

forward [ˈfɔ:wəd] 圈到...前面。

laugh [lɑ:f] 圈笑。

agree [ə'gri:] 圈贊成，同意。

level [ˈlevəl] 圈水位，水準。

a number of [ˈnʌmbə] 許多。

presently [ˈprezntli] 圈不久，即時。

slip [slɪp] 圈滑倒。

rush [rʌʃ] 圈衝進，突進。

註釋及說明

—p. 101—

單數名詞與複數名詞

One idea

Two ideas

一個意見

兩個意見

新出動詞

They had to add the weights together.

他們統統把重量加上起來。

Did they agree to let the child try?

他們贊成讓他嘗試了嗎？

What did the people begin to wonder?

那群人開始懷疑什麼？

It was wrong for the child to climb to the top of the jar.

那小孩登上缸頂是錯的。

They thought that the child was going to be drown.

他們想了那孩子是正在淹死。

The child's plan to weigh the elephant did not fail.

那孩子量那雙象的計劃並不失敗。

The people began to laugh at the child.

那群人開始笑那孩子。

Did the water rush out of the jar or into the jar?

是水從缸衝出來，還是進入去呢？

Did the child slip into the jar or out of the jar?

是小孩滑在缸中或者是滑在缸外呢？

This is the first time I have seen such a thing. (現在式)

這是我所看過那樣東西的第一次。

This was the first time I had seen such a thing. (過去式)

這是我曾經看過那樣東西的第一次。

—p. 102—

Now, they have failed to find a plan. (現在完了)

現在，他們已經找不出計劃。=他們現在為找出計劃之事已經失敗了。

Then, they had failed to find a plan. (過去完了)

那時候，他們已經找不出計劃。

Now, the child has the elephant put in a boat by the men.

=He tells somebody else to do it.

現在，那個孩子靠那些人把象放在船內。(現在式 have+o+p.p)

=他叫其他的某人做那件事。

Then, the child had the elephant put in a boat by the men.

=He told somebody else to do it.

那時候，那個靠那些人把象放在船內。(過去文 had+o+p.p)

=他叫其他的人做那件事。

The child had the elephant taken out of the boat.

那孩子已叫人家把象從船內牽出來了。(過去了 had+o+p.p)

(不是自己親做的)

He had the weights added together.

他已叫人家把那些重量統統加上起來。(不是自己親做的)

I had taken the letter. = I did it myself.

我已拿了信。 我自己做它。

I had the letter taken. = I told somebody else to do it.

我(叫人)拿信。 我叫其他白某人做它。

They did not make the boy try, but they let the boy try.

他並不使那小孩嘗試，可是他們讓那孩子嘗試。

直接及間接問句

How heavy is it?

那多少(重量)?

I don't know how heavy it is.

我不知道 多少(重量)。

How much does it weigh?

那個重多少?

I don't know how much it weighs.

我不知道那重多少。

How can we weigh the elephant?

我們怎麼能量象呢?

I don't know how we can weigh it.

我不知道我們如何量之。

How can we save the child?

我們怎麼能救那個小孩呢?

I don't know how we can save it.

我不知道我們如何救之。

There was a jar standing in front of the house.

有站在房子前的一個孩子。

=There was a jar and it was standing in front of the house.

有一個缸站在房子前。

作 文

A. 將適當前置詞填入於每個劃線：

1 A child was listening to them.

2 There was a jar standing in front of the house.

3 They laughed at the child.

4 They weighed the stones one by one.

5 The boy made a mark on the side of the boat.

6 We waited on two hours.

7 Listen to me.

8 The water was too low for the Crow to reach.

B. 下列十個文章是主動語態，將它們以被動語態改之。

1 A mark was made on side of the boat by the boy.

2 The elephant was taken out of the boat by the man.

3 A number of large stones were collected by the child.

4 The stones were weighed one by one by the men.

5 These weights were added together.

- 6 The weight of the elephant was known by the people.
- 7 A large stone was brought by a clever child.
- 8 The stone was thrown by him.
- 9 The jar was broken by the stone.
- 10 The little child was saved by the big child.

C. 將下列練習題十題寫成現在時態：

- 1 The boy makes a mark on the side of the boat.
- 2 The man takes the elephant out of the boat.
- 3 The child collects a number of large stones.
- 4 The men weigh the stones one by one.
- 5 They add these weights together.
- 6 The people know the weight of the elephant.
- 7 A clever child brings a large stone.
- 8 He throws the stone.
- 9 The stone breaks the jar.
- 10 The big child saves the little child.

D. 將仿例作這些文章：

- 1 The child did not put the elephant in the boat. the child had the elephant put in the boat.
- 2 Instead of taking the elephant out of the boat, the child had the elephant taken out of the boat.
- 3 Instead of adding the weights together, the child had the weights added together.
- 4 I did not write the letter myself. I had it written by somebody else.

E. 下列各文章組成所謂『間接話法』，間接話法改爲直接話法如下：

- (a) 必要時改人代名詞，所有格，等等。
- (b) 因此要改動詞的人稱。
- (c) 以現在時態詞替換過去時態詞。
- (d) 省略連詞 that 而補充引符 [“”]
- (e) 以 here now 替換 there, then. 等等。

- 1 The child said, “I have a plan”.
- 2 The child said, “I can weigh the elephant”.
- 3 The man said, “It is not possible to weigh the animal”.
- 4 The man said, “I am busy because I have a good deal of work”.

5 The man said, "I shall be pleased to help my friend".

6 The man said, "I hardly ever see my friend".

7 The man said, "I understand the difference now".

第十六課 賢 王

這故事找出於聖經的，是個包含着許多猶太人的歷史的古代的書。有許多著名的故事在聖經裏，都是，像這個關於所羅門王的，是每個英國小學生都頗曉得的：

曾經有兩個婦人，他們都有了小嬰兒。頭一個婦人的嬰兒死趁了，而趁夜裡她偷了第二個婦人的嬰兒。當早晨第二個婦人走去頭一個婦人那裡說道，『您偷了嬰兒』。那婦人暫且鬧了打架，兩個最後決定要把這件送到國王去。

於是，她們到所羅門國王那裡去給他報告這件事情。所羅門王堅忍地聽。於是他想出一個賢策來，由這策略他便能發見哪一個婦人真真地偷了嬰兒的。

他叫了下僕。當下僕來，他高聲地說，『給我銳的刀劍』。當下僕拿劍來的時候，國王把嬰兒抱起來。然後他對兩個婦人道『我並不知道，這個嬰兒是那一位的，可是我剛好想到個方策，解決這爭擾的。我將嬰兒截做兩塊，然而把一塊給您們各位。

當偷嬰兒的婦聽之，她馬上贊成，可是那真的母親跪下她膝來乞道：『咳國王，請救那嬰兒的性命了。把那嬰兒給另外這個婦人而讓他生活了。

那麼於是國王聽之，他便知道所希望救那嬰兒的婦人是真的母親。他把嬰兒還給她。這以後，他把偷嬰兒婦人關在土牢獄。

當在街上的人聽到這的時候，他們都稱讚所羅門國王的智慧。

附註：Bible [ˈbaɪbl] 圈聖經。 ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] 圈 old, 古代的。

contain [kəˈteɪn] 圈有，包含。 a great deal of 許多。

Jewish [ˈdʒuːɪʃ] 圈猶太的。 Solomon [ˈsɒləmən] 固名所羅門西洋上古猶太國王。

be well known 通曉的。 baby [ˈbeɪbi] 圈 babe, child 嬰兒。

Quarrel [ˈkwɔːrəl] 圈打架，鬭爭。 finally [ˈfaɪnəli] 圈 = at

last, in the end, 終於，最後。 case [keɪs] 圈案件，事態，問題

in a loud voice 高聲地。 sharp [ʃɑːp] 圈尖的，銳利的。

settle [setl] 圈解決。 Prison [ˈprɪzn] 圈牢獄，監獄。

wisdom [ˈwɪzdəm] 圈智慧。

註釋及說明

(形容詞的名詞)

形容詞

wise (a.)
聰明的，賢明的

just (a.)
正當的，正義的

名詞

wisdom (n.)
智慧

justice (n.)
正義，正當的行爲

ancient
古代的

more ancient
比較古代的

most ancient
最古代的

famous
著名的

more famous
比較著名的

most famous
最著名詞

作 文

A. 將這些文章受動態改爲主動態：

- 1 We find this story in the Bible.
- 2 Every English schoolboy knows this story.
- 3 The two women take the case to the king.
- 4 The servant brought a sharp sword.
- 5 The king put the second woman into prison.
- 6 The king thought of a good plan.
- 7 They praised Solomon for his wisdom.
- 8 The two women told the story.

B. 將改寫這些文章如例：

- 1 The king had the two women called by the servant.
- 2 The king had the baby brought into the room by them.
- 3 Solomon had a sword brought to him by a servant.
- 4 The king had the baby given back to the real mother by some body.
- 5 The king had the other woman put into prison by them.

C. 將“a” “an” “or” “the” 填入劃線：

- 1 The Bible is an ancient book which contains a great deal of the history of the Jewish people.
- 2 He sent for a servant and when the servant came he had a sharp sword.
- 3 Solomon knew that the woman who wanted to save the child's life was the real mother.

—p. 111— 4 A sword is generally sharp.

5 I shall cut the baby in two and give you each a half.

D. 將故事裏的形容詞作表而且以“more”及“most”構成最上級的詞下劃一線：

原 級	比 較 級	最 上 級
1 <u>ancient</u>	more ancient	most ancient
2 small	smaller	smallest
3 <u>famous</u>	more famous	most famous
4 wise	wiser	wisest
5 loud	louder	loudest
6 real	realer	realest
7 great	greater	greatest

第十七課 賣 梨

這故事採出於『聊齋』，是一本奇怪故事的中國書，而每一個中國小學都曉得的。您不須要相信這些故事是真的，可是它們是同樣地有趣。故事裏面的道士知道當人家看不見東西的時候，怎麼使他們來想像他們是看得見的。

有一個從鄉下來的愚笨的人，有一次拉着裝滿圓美成熟的梨子車到市場去賣。當他到鎮上的時候，他遇到一個可憐的道士乞求着梨子。那賣梨的人拒絕給他任何一個，可是附近的店舖的人買了梨給那個道士。

道士立刻開始吃梨并且當他吃之際，他轉過頭來給站在他的周圍的人說道我自己有些好梨子。不過等到我種這些種子的一個，我就給您們大家點兒好梨子。

於是他拿一個種子種在一個孔裏而聲高地要求了水。把梨給他的人喜歡滑稽而且給他從茶館拿一碗熱水來。道士把熱水灌在種子然後叫他們看它生長。

於這個時候有一大圈子圍繞着道士，窺見要發生什麼事。不久小草木出來了。漸漸地長大而又有了些花。接着有些成熟的梨子生長在樹上。道士開始一個一個地摘取梨子，然而把它們給傍觀者。

當梨都被摘光了，道士拿一把小斧截到那棵樹然後帶它走。

當首先道士開始播種子的時候，那個愚笨的賣梨人來站在他的旁邊。他驚異地看，忘掉他自己的梨子。當道士帶了樹走去而不能再被看到之後，賣梨人回到他的車子去，您想怎麼樣？他發見着那是空的，而且，現在那架車子也只剩有一根木柄了。

從此賣梨人終於知道這些人都是在吃着他的梨子的。他追了道士，可是不能找出他。恰好在一街隅，他發見了他的推車的一根壞木柄。

附註：Pear [pɛə] 名梨。

Liao chai 固固聊齋。

strange [streɪn ɪʒ] 圖奇異的，奇怪的。 necessary [nəˈesɪsəri] 圖必要，須要。

priest [ˈpriːst] 圖牧士，僧。 push [ˈʊʃ] 圖推。

wheelbarrow [ˈhwiːlbærəʊ] 圖手推車。

beg [beg] 圖乞求。 beggar 圖乞丐。 refuse [riˈfjuːz] 圖拒絕。

immediately [iˈmiːdjetli] 圖 = directly, 立刻，即時。

seed [siːd] 圖種子。

bowl [bəʊl] 圖碗。

pour [pɔː] 圖灌注。

circle [sɜːkl] 圖圈子，輪。

empty [emˈti] 圖空。

註釋及說明

p. 114—

The country.

地方。鄉下

not in the city

不在城市

A country.

國家

China is a country.

中國是一個國家

Noun (名詞)

Verb (動詞)

refusal

拒絕

refuse

拒絕，不允

a plant

樹木

to plant

種植

Prepositions (前置詞)

It is found in a book of stories.

那是在故事的書探出來的。(被動語態)

It is known to every boy.

那每個小孩子都知道。(同上)

It is not necessary for you to believe.

您不須要相信的。

A man from the country.

鄉下來的人。

A wheelbarrow full of pears.

充滿着梨的手推車。

The priest begged for some pears.

道士求了些梨子。

He called loudly for some water.

他聲高地要求了點水。

The foolish Pear-seller stood beside him.

愚笨的賣梨的站在他的旁邊。

He watched with wonder.

他驚異地看。

He ran after the priest.

他追逐道士。

The tree had some flowers. — Some flowers came on the tree.

那棵樹有了些花兒——有些花兒出來到樹上。

He had a bad fall. — He fell down.

他有了壞墜落——他跌到了。

He had an accident yesterday. — yesterday something happened to him.

他昨兒有了一樁事——昨兒他發生事情。

After he had gone I saw his hat. After he had gone I saw his hat.

他走了之後我看到的帽子。

After it had rained for an hour I went home.

雨下了一個鐘頭之後我回家了。

作 文

—p. 115—

A. 將改下列文章事實的錯誤：

- 1 This story is found in a Chinese book.
- 2 It is not necessary for you to believe that these stories are true.
- 3 A foolish man from the country was once pushing a wheelbarrow.
- 4 He met a poor Taoist who asked him for a pear.
- 5 A man in a tea-shop bought a pear and gave it to the priest.
- 6 There was a large circle of people round the priest.
- 7 The priest took a small axe and cut down the tree.
- 8 The pear-seller turned and found his wheelbarrow.
- 9 The pear-seller ran after the priest but could not find him.
- 10 Just round the corner he found the pears.

B. 將前置詞填於空白處：

- 1 The "Liao Chai" is a book of strange stories.
- 2 It is not necessary for you to believe these stories.
- 3 A man from the country met a priest who begged for a pear.

- 4 He turned to those standing round him and said, "Wait until I plant this seed."
- 5 He planted the seed in a hole and called for water.
- 6 A man brought some water from a tea-shop.
- 7 The pear-seller stood beside him and watched with wonder.
- 8 A large circle of people stood around the priest.
- 9 The pear-seller ran after the priest and just around the corner he found the handle of his wheelbarrow.

C. 將下列間接話法改爲直接話法：

- 1 The priest said, "I have some lovely pears."
- 2 The Taoist said, "I am going to Plant the seed."
- 3 The priest told them, "Watch it grow."
- 4 The pear-seller said, "The people are eating my pears."
- 5 King So'omon said, "I can find the real mother."
- 6 The King said, "I do not know whose baby this is."
- 7 He said, "I have thought of a plan, so I will cut the baby in half."

—p. 117—

第十八課 黃花岡七十二烈士

一九一一年中國成立共和國。中國能自由以前，很多勇士得要工作以及遭難甚至於死亡。孫逸仙在外國費了許多年爲了革命工作和計劃。在終於(革命)告成以前他謀過幾次以使開始着手。這個是他的計劃的一個。

一九一一年三月二九晚上，一隊人，他們依照孫逸仙的命令，實行攻擊南部兩省廣東和廣西的省政府於廣州市。必然地繼續到來的爭亂當中，他們中間許多人被殺掉。雖然他們有了勇敢的計劃，他們不能夠占了官廳了。

這個攻擊之後，滿清政府立刻派警察去探一切革命家，而捕獲了戰後逃走的一隊人的一部分。一共七十二個人失了他們的生命，這是被政府所殺掉的以及戰中死掉都算在內。屍骸以後搬到城市外，埋在黃花岡。

墓碑已經被建立起來以紀念他們的犧牲。像岳飛，古代的英雄，他們盡忠報國而死亡。他們用他們的生命去買了革命，寧願死而不願受壓迫。

每年許多人去謁墓碑，當他們想到七十二烈士的勇敢的行爲及犧牲的精神的時候，他們便追憶他們領首的最後一句話，他講『革命尚未成功。凡我同志仍須努力』。

附註：

Hero [ˈhɪərəʊ] 圖豪傑英雄。

suffer [ˈsʌfə] 圖遭，罹受。

Revolution [revə'lu:ʃən] 圖 回轉，革命。 attempt [ə'tempt] 圖 嘗試 企圖
 order ['ɔ:də] 圖 次序，命令。 Government ['gʌvəmənt] 圖 政治，政府。
 Office ['ɒfɪs] 圖 職務，官廳。 in spite of [spaɪt] 不管，不顧。
 revolutionist [ˌrevə'lu:ʃənɪst] 圖 革命者。 escape [es'keɪp] 圖 逃，躲。
 including [ɪn'kludɪŋ] 現分包含著，算...在內。 bury ['berɪ] 圖 埋，葬。
 Ridge [rɪdʒ] 圖 山脊，畦，山脈。 monument ['mɒnjumənt] 圖 石碑，墓碑。
 Grateful ['ɡreɪtful] 圖 感謝的 知恩的 sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] 圖 供獻 犧牲
 unto [ʌntu:] 圖 至，及。 prefer...to... [prɪ'fɜː] 寧...不願...
 oppression [ə'preʃən] 圖 抑壓 壓迫 remember [rɪ'membə] 圖 記憶 懷想
 complete [kəm'pli:t] 圖 完成，完畢。 comrade ['kɒmri:d] 圖 同志，僚友。

註釋及說明

—p. 120—

He had to work.

他務必工作(過去)

"Must" has no past tense.

"Must" 沒有過去時態

I have to go.

我必須走(現在)

I must go.

我必須走

To die.

死

The dead.

屍

Their death.

他們的死

"Dead" is an adjective.

"Dead" (死的)是個形容詞

He is dead.

他是死的

The dead were buried. — Those who were dead were buried.

屍都埋葬了

死的人都埋葬了

The good. — Those people who are good.

善(人)

這些好的人

One of his attempts. — One of the times when he tried.

他的計劃的一個

他試做的時候的一個

He made many attempts. — He tried many times.

他做過許多計劃

他試做許多次

Let the work continue. — I want the work to continue.

讓工作繼續

我希望工作繼續

Let all work hard. — I want you all to work hard.

讓大家都認真做

我希望您們大家都認真做

Let's go. — Let us go. — Come on, we want to go.

讓我們去 讓我們去 來， 我們希望去

In the year 1911. In the month of May.

在一九一一年 在五月

On March 29. On the night of March 29.

在三月二十九日 在三月二十九日晚上

In spite of their bravery.

不管他們的勇敢。(雖他們勇敢進出，…但…)

They were brave but were not able to do it.

他們是勇敢，可是不能做。

I am going in spite of the rain.

不顧(管)雨，我將要去。

The rain generally stops me but I am going even if it is raining.

雨普通阻止我，可是縱令下雨我也要去。

作 文

—p. 121—

A. 將答下例諸問：

1 中國什麼時候成立共和國？

答 China became a Republic in the year 1911.

2 孫逸仙在外國做什麼？

答 He worked and planned for the Revolution.

3 從事革命的人叫做什麼？

答 We call them Revolutionists.

4 什麼字近似於“try”的？

答 It is “attempt.”

5 一九一一年三月二十九日發生什麼？

A band of revolutionists attack the Government Offices of the two southern provinces.

6 幾個(多少)人被殺掉？

答 Seventy-two men were killed.

7 什麼時候您埋葬人？

答 We burry man when he dies.

8 七十二烈士埋在什麼地方？

答 They were buried on Yellow Flower Ridge.

9 把古代中國英雄的名字寫下來。

答 It is "Yo Fei."

10 誰倡“革命工作尚未成功？”的。

答 It is Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the revolutionists.

B. 將下列文章從主動態改爲受動態：

- 1 The revolution was bought by them with their lives.
- 2 Many attempts were made by Sun Yat-sen.
- 3 The Government Offices were attacked by the Seventy-Two Heroes.
- 4 The seat was taken and planted by him.
- 5 A pear was bought by a man in a tea-shop close by.
- 6 The dead was buried by them on Yellow Flower Ridge.
- 7 Their bravery has to be remembered by us.
- 8 The dead was taken outside the city by them.
- 9 The man in the tea-shop was known by the pear-seller.
- 10 The pear was given to the bystanders by him.

—p. 122—

C. 將“a”, “an”, 或 “the” 填在空白或者不須要時刪去之：

- 1 The "Liao Chai" is a book of the Chinese stories.
- 2 In the year China became a Republic.
- 3 The Republic of China is the largest country in Asia.
- 4 When the pears were all picked the priest took an axe and cut down the tree.
- 5 The Bible is an ancient book which contains a great deal of the history of the Jewish people.
- 6 Each of the women had a small baby.
- 7 The dead were later taken outside the city and buried on the Yellow Flower Ridge.
- 8 Sun Yat-sen spent many years in—foreign countries working for the Revolution.
- 9 The king said "I have thought of a just plan to settle the quarrel.
- 10 By this time there was a large circle of people around the Priest.

—p. 123—

您的英語怎麼樣？

試看您能否在三十分內做之：

A. 十分鐘，假如意思對時寫“yes,” 假如不對時寫“no”在（ ）內。

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 (Yes.) | 2 (No.) | 3 (No.) | 4 (Yes.) |
| 5 (Yes.) | 6 (Yes.) | 7 (No.) | 8 (Yes.) |
| 9 (No.) | 10 (Yes.) | 11 (Yes.) | 12 (No.) |
| 13 (No.) | 14 (Yes.) | 15 (Yes.) | 16 (Yes.) |
| 17 (No.) | 18 (No.) | 19 (Yes.) | 20 (Yes.) |

—p. 124—

B. 將寫這些單語的女性；五分鐘：

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Man <u>woman</u> . | 2 Son <u>daughter</u> . |
| 3 Prince <u>princess</u> . | 4 Father <u>mother</u> . |
| 5 Uncle <u>aunt</u> . | 6 Husband <u>wife</u> . |
| 7 Brother <u>sister</u> . | 8 Cousin <u>nephew</u> . |
| 9 Boy <u>girl</u> . | 10 Grandson <u>granddaughter</u> . |

C. 將適當語寫在文章旁的線上：

- 1 A city to which steamers can come and go is called a port.
- p. 125— 2 A man who sells meat is called a butcher.
- 3 A very large and deep sea is called an ocean.
- 4 A lazy and useless fellow is called a rascal.
- 5 A large level place of land is called a plain.
- 6 A very big wind with heavy rain is called a storm.
- 7 The city where the government is found is called the capital.
- 8 A cover in which letters are put is called an envelope.
- 9 Plants and flower grow from seed.
- 10 A man who steals is sometimes put in to prison.

D. 假如意思相同寫“S,” 假如不相同寫“D”在()內。五分鐘。

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 (D) | 2 (S) |
| 3 (D) | 4 (D) |
| 5 (S) | 6 (D) |
| 7 (D) | 8 (S) |
| 9 (D) | 10 (S) |

—p. 126—

E. 將適當單語寫在文章旁的線上，五分鐘。

- 1 He has gone to school?

他到學校去了？

2 What do you do with a spoon?

您把匙做什麼？

3 Boys enjoy themselves when they play.

小孩子們當他們遊戲的時快樂？

4 What day will it be tomorrow?

明天是幾號(什麼日子)？

5 Our English lessons are getting difficult.

我們的英語功課漸為困難了。

6 I sat down because I was tired.

因為疲倦我坐下。

7 He opened the door and went off the house.

他關了門戶就走了。

8 I don't want anymore, I have enough.

我再也不要了，我夠了。

9 Many things which seems difficult are really easy.

似乎困難的許多東西實在容易。

10 He died two years ago.

他二年前死掉了。

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