


中學生升學必讀

# 初中英文複習指導

丁光宇編

最新本



現代  
教育研究社  
出版

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升學考試必讀

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## 初中英語複習指導

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# I. 常用字彙

## (Vocabulary)

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. accompany 陪                                  | 2. adventure 冒險     |
| 3. aeroplane 飛機                                 | 4. amusement 娛樂     |
| 5. ancestral temple 祠堂                          |                     |
| 6. attention 注意                                 | 7. ant 螞蟻           |
| 8. authority 權威                                 | 9. autumn 秋季        |
| 10. bandit 土匪                                   | 11. bank 銀行         |
| 12. basin 流域                                    | 13. basket ball 籃球  |
| 14. bath 洗浴                                     |                     |
| 15. beaming with smile 現微笑                      |                     |
| 16. biscuits 餅干                                 | 17. bottom 底        |
| 18. breakfast 早飯                                | 19. brick 磚         |
| 20. bridge 橋                                    | 21. ceremony 儀式     |
| 22. chance 機會                                   |                     |
| 23. chairman of the national government<br>國府主席 | 24. China 中國        |
| 25. city 城                                      | 26. civilization 文化 |
| 27. clean 清潔                                    | 28. colony 殖民地      |
| 29. comfortable 舒服                              |                     |
| 30. commercial value 商業上的價值                     |                     |
| 1. commerce 商業                                  | 32. community 社會    |
| 3. constitution 憲法                              | 34. continent 大陸    |
| 15. courtesy 禮貌                                 | 36. dance 跳舞        |

37. day after tomorrow 後天  
38. delicious 美味      39. delightful 可喜的  
40. democracy 民主政治  
41. destroy 破壞      42. dictionary 字典  
43. diligent 勤勞      44. diplomacy 外交  
45. drink 飲      46. each other 互相  
47. economic crisis 經濟恐慌  
48. education 教育      49. elephant 象  
50. emperor 皇帝      51. empty 空  
52. enemy 敵人      53. especially 尤其是  
54. experience 經驗      55. expensive 昂貴  
56. faithful 忠誠      57. family 家眷  
58. February 二月      59. fled 逃  
60. flower 花      61. forest 森林  
62. forget 忘記  
63. fortune-teller 算命者  
64. foundation 基礎  
65. fountain pen 自來水筆  
66. friend 朋友      67. fruit 水果  
68. garden 花園      69. glad 喜悅  
70. glory 榮耀  
71. golden sunset 金黃色的落日  
72. good bye 再會      73. good dishes 佳肴  
74. gossip 談天      75. government 政府  
76. graduate 畢業      77. grandmother 祖母  
78. gravitation 地心吸力  
79. grow 生長      80. handkerchief 手帕

81. health 健康      82. history 歷史  
83. hospital 醫院    84. hundred 百  
85. hungry 飢餓      86. imagination 想像  
87. in broad daylight 在光天化日之下  
88. independent 獨立    89. intelligence 智力  
90. invade 侵佔      91. irksome 討厭的  
92. inventor 創造家    93. Japanese 日本人  
94. joint examination 會考  
95. king 王      96. knowledge 學問  
97. length 長度      98. letter 信  
99. lunch 點心      100. manner 態度  
101. many 多      102. many times 多次  
103. meat 肉      104. microscope 顯微鏡  
105. military drill 兵式操  
106. mis-apprehension 誤會  
107. motor-car 汽車    108. move 移動  
109. museum 博物院    110. music 音樂  
111. musical instrument 樂器  
112. musician 音樂家  
113. national disgrace 國恥  
114. national government 國民政府  
115. native goods 國貨    116. neighbor 隣人  
117. never mind 不用介意  
118. newspaper 報  
119. no smoking 禁止吸烟  
120. of course 自然    121. parlour 客堂  
122. patriotic movement 愛國運動

123. perspiration 汗  
124. please sit down 請坐  
125. purple 紫  
126. population 人口  
127. president 校長  
128. procession 儀仗  
129. protect 保護  
130. quarter past twelve 十二點一刻  
131. quick 快  
132. railway 鐵路  
133. recitation 背誦  
134. republic 共和國  
135. resignation 辭職  
136. review 溫習  
137. school work 成績  
138. science 科學  
139. speeches given by famous men 名人演說  
140. shower 陣頭雨  
141. simple 簡單  
142. sing 唱  
143. skating 跑冰  
144. splendid 燦爛  
145. spoiled child 壞小孩  
146. stop 停止  
147. story 故事  
148. sugar 糖  
149. summer vacation 假暑  
150. sweet 甜  
151. swim 游泳  
152. tailor 裁縫  
153. telegram 電報  
154. tennis 網球  
155. territory 領土  
156. theatre 戲院  
157. the conferring of diplomas 發給文憑  
158. the construction of highways 建築公路  
159. the labor problem 勞工問題  
160. themselves. 他們自己  
161. the new life movement 新生活運動  
162. thorough 澈底的  
163. Tibet 西藏



164. to angle for fish 釣魚  
165. to attack 攻擊  
166. to die for the country 爲國而死  
167. tomorrow morning 明天早晨  
168. to recover lost territories 收復失地  
169. to read newspapers 閱報  
170. to seek assistance 借助於  
171. to take notes 記錄 172. transparent 透明  
173. travel 旅行 174. treaty 條約  
175. junior middle school 初級中學  
176. university 大學 177. up-to-date 時新的  
178. victory 勝利 179. war 戰鬥  
180. warm 溫暖 181. watermelon 西瓜  
182. weather 天氣 183. willow 柳  
184. wishing you a happy new year  
祝君新年快樂



## II. 相反字

(antonyms or opposites)

1. advantage, disadvantage (益, 損)
2. affirmative, negative (正, 負)
3. above, below (上, 下)
4. ancient, modern (古, 今)
5. appear, disappear (顯, 隱)
6. arrive, depart (聚, 散)
7. beautiful, ugly (美, 醜)
8. before, behind (前, 後)
9. believe, suspect (信, 疑)
10. best, worst (最優, 最劣)
11. better, worse (較優, 較劣)
12. black, white (黑, 白)
13. bought, sold (買, 賣)
14. bright, dark (明, 暗)
15. bright, dull (利, 鈍)
16. broad, narrow (闊, 狹)
17. came, went (來, 去)
18. city, country (城, 鄉)
19. cold, hot (冷, 熱)
20. common, uncommon (普通, 不普通)
21. conceal, uncover (隱匿, 顯露)
22. day, night (日, 夜)

23. death, birth (死, 生)
24. diligent, lazy (勤, 惰)
25. dirty, clean (污穢, 清潔)
26. dwarf, giant (侏儒, 巨人)
27. early, late (早, 晚)
28. east, west (東, 西)
29. Emperor, Empress (皇, 后)
30. enemy, friend (仇, 友)
31. equal, unequal (平等, 不平等)
32. fast, slow (快, 慢)
33. father, mother (父, 母)
34. first, last (最先, 最後)
35. foreign, native (外洋, 本土)
36. forget, remember (遺忘, 記憶)
37. fat, lean (肥, 瘦)
38. front, back (前, 後)
39. full, empty (盈, 虧)
40. good, bad (善, 惡)
41. grandfather, grandmother (祖父, 祖母)
42. high, low (高, 低).
43. husband, wife (夫, 妻)
44. inside, outside (內, 外)
45. junior, senior (長者, 後進)
46. lend, borrow (借出, 借進)
47. life, death (生命, 死亡)
48. light, heavy (輕, 重)
49. love, hate (愛, 恨)

50. many, few (多, 少)
51. masculine, feminine (雄, 雌)
52. master, servant (主, 僕)
53. merry, cruel (慈和, 凶殘)
54. more, less (更多, 更少)
55. morning, evening (晨, 夕)
56. most, least (最多, 最少)
57. much, little (多, 少)
58. noble, mean (貴, 賤)
59. nephew, niece (姪, 姪女)
60. new, old (新, 舊)
61. often, seldom (常, 希)
62. open, close (開, 閉)
63. peace, war (和平, 戰爭)
64. plus, minus (加, 減)
65. poor, rich (貧, 富)
66. present, absent (在, 不在)
67. question, answer (問, 答)
68. quickly, slowly (疾, 徐)
69. rainy, sunny (晦, 晴)
70. right, wrong (正, 誤)
71. safe, dangerous (安, 危)
72. separate, unite (分散, 聯合)
73. shallow, deep (淺, 深)
74. short, long (短, 長)
75. sick, healthy (疾病, 健康)
76. soft, hard (柔, 剛)

77. sorrow, joy (憂, 喜)
78. strong, weak (強, 弱)
79. success, failure (成, 敗)
80. take, give (取, 予)
81. tall, short (長, 短)
82. teacher, student (師, 生)
83. thick, thin (厚, 薄)
84. top, bottom (頂, 底)
85. unequal, equal (不平等, 平等)
86. unpleasant, pleasant (哀, 樂)
87. useless, useful (無用, 有用)
88. water, fire (水, 火)
89. wealth, poverty (豐饒, 貧困)
90. wet, dry (濕, 乾)
91. whole, part (全體, 局部)
92. widower, widow (鰥夫, 寡婦)
93. win, defeat (勝, 敗)
94. wise, stupid (智, 愚)

### III. 問 答

#### (Conversation)

1. How old are you?

[答] I am seventeen years of age.

2. Do you like to study English?

[答] Yes, I like to study English.

3. What time is it by your watch?

[答] By my watch, it is half past nine.

4. What are you doing now?

[答] I am taking the entrance examination in English now.

5. When did you come here?

[答] I came here at seven o'clock this morning.

6. When do you get up every morning?

[答] I get up at seven o'clock every morning.

7. How long have you been here?

[答] I have been here for three years.

8. Did you study hard before this examination?

[答] Yes, I studied hard before this examination.

9. What do you do when you are hungry?

[答] When I am hungry, I eat.

10. Is it difficult for a middle school student to answer these questions?

[答] It is not difficult for a middle school student to answer these questions.

11. What are the eight parts of speech?

[答] The eight parts of speech are: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

12. What are the four seasons of a year?

[答] The four seasons of a year are: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

13. What are the twelve months of a year?

[答] The twelve months of a year are, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

14. With what do you write?

[答] I write with a pen.

15. With whom do you come?

[答] I come with my father.

16. What fruit do you like best?

[答] I like oranges best.

17. Why do you attend the weekly memorial service?

[答] We attend the weekly memorial service to pay our respects to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

18. How long do you sleep every night?

[答] I sleep seven hours every night.

19. What do you do when you get up in the morning?



[答] When I get up in the morning, I wash my face and brush my teeth.

20. Shall you go home after the entrance examination?

[答] Yes, I shall go home after the entrance examination.

21. Do you think that English is difficult to you?

[答] I think that English is not difficult to me.

22. Where and when were you born?

[答] I was born in a small city in the year 1920.

23. Why do you like to study in a school so far from the city?

[答] I like to study in a school so far from the city, because the surroundings there are rather good.

24. What are you going to do if you can enter this school?

[答] If I can enter this school, I shall study science.

25. How long have you studied English?

[答] I have studied English for three years.

26. How far is your school from your home?

[答] My school is three miles from my home.

27. When did you get up yesterday morning?

[答] Yesterday morning I got up at seven o'clock.

28. Why smoking is a bad habit?

[答] Smoking is a bad habit, because it wastes money and injures health.

29. What is a pen used for?

[答] A pen is used for writing.

30. What day was yesterday?

[答] Yesterday was Saturday.

31. With what do you wash your face?

[答] I wash my face with water and soap.

32. Where is your school?

[答] My school is in a town.

33. How many persons are there in your family?

[答] There are six persons in my family.

34. Is it very hot in summer?

[答] Yes, it is very hot in summer.

35. Is Tsinan a beautiful city?

[答] Yes, Tsinan is a beautiful city.

36. What is the most delightful country of Europe?

[答] Switzerland is the most delightful country of Europe.

37. Who was the first president of the Republic of China.

[答] Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the first president of the Republic of China.

38. In order to manufacture articles on a large scale, what is necessary?

[答] In order to manufacture articles on a large scale, capital, machinery and managers are necessary.

39. What are the five separate powers of the Chinese government?

[答] The five separate powers of the Chinese government are: legislative, executive, judicial, examining and supervisory.

40. What form of government has China?

[答] China has a constitutional government.

41. Who was Dr. Sun Yat-sen?

[答] Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the founder of the Republic of China.

42. When did you start to learn English?

[答] I started to learn English three years ago.

43. Among the books you have learned, which do you like best?

[答] Among the books I have learned, I like "Modern China" best.

44. What is the metropolis of China?

[答] Nanking is the metropolis of China.

45. When will your school open in the autumn?

[答] My school will open on September 1st.

46. What are the seven days of a week?

[答] The seven days of a week are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.



## IV. 標點及大寫

### (The use of punctuation and Capital letter)

#### 1. 點 (Period or Full Stop) 的用法:

- (1) 放在敘述句 (declarative sentence) 的末尾.

例 a. He came to see me yesterday.

b. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

- (2) 放在不着重的命令句 (imperative sentence) 的末尾.

例 a. Lend me your dictionary, please.

b. Close your books after class.

- (3) 放在縮寫字 (abbreviation) 的後面.

例 a. Co. (for Company)

b. Pron. (for pronoun)

c. Subj. (for subject or subjunctive)

d. U. S. A. (for United States of America)

#### 2. 疑問符號 (Interrogation Point or Question Mark) 的用法:

- (1) 疑問符號用在疑問句 (interrogative sentence) 的末尾.

例 a. How are you getting on?

b. Are you interested in mathematics?

## 3. 感嘆符號 (Exclamation Point) 的用法:

- (1) 放在感嘆句 (Exclamatory sentence) 的末尾.

例 a. How cold it is today!

b. What beautiful flower the rose is!

- (2) 放在着重的命令句 (imperative sentence) 的末尾.

例 a. Stop that noise at once!

b. Keep your hands clean!

- (3) 放在感嘆詞 (interjections used emphatically) 和感嘆字 (Exclamatory words) 的後面.

例 a. Aha! I have discovered your hiding place.

b. Nonsense! I do not believe it.

## 4. 撇 (Comma) 的用法:

- (1) 把沒有用 and 等字連接的同一詞類的字, 或組織相仿的許多字分開來.

例 a. We have had a long, hard, uninteresting journey.

b. I like apples, pears, and peaches.

c. He went out quietly, took his horse, and slipped away unseen.

- (2) 把同位字 (appositive) 或同位的殘句 (appositive phrase) 分開.

- 例 a. The owner of this house, Mr. Johnson, is going to sell it.
- b. Washington, the capital of the United States, is a very beautiful city.

註：當同位字與被形容的名字關係甚切，撇可省去，例。My brother John gave me this book.

- (3) 把直接說話的命名主位字 (nominative of direct address) 分開。

例 Mr. Wang, will you kindly repeat your words?

- (4) 放在不着重的感嘆字 (interjection used unemphatically) 的後面。

Oh, how tired I am!

- (5) 把不靠上下文的主位殘句 (nominative absolute phrase) 分開。

例 a. Spring having come, the birds began to sing.

b. The soldiers marched down the street, their flags waving.

- (6) 把論及表詞 (participial phrase) 動作的原因 (cause)、時候 (time)、限定 (manner)、方法 (means) 或情形 (circumstances) 的殘句分開。

例 a. Having eaten my breakfast, I went out.

b. The teacher sat near the stove, holding his book in his hand.

(7) 分詞短的插句 (Short parenthetical expression)

例 He is a man who, I believe, is trustworthy.

(8) 放在首句的副詞殘句 (adverbial phrase) 的後面.

例 a. On the other side of the river, there is a bridge.

b. In all my travels, I have never seen such beautiful scenery as this.

(9) 分開「是」(yes) 或「非」(no)

例 a. Yes, I have seen him.

b. No, it cannot be done.

(10) 分開混合句 (compound) 裏面的子句.

例 a. There was no fire in the stove, and the room was so cold that I could not stay.

b. The wind had stopped blowing, but it was still raining very hard.



註：倘子句極短，撇可省去。

例 The bell rang and the train started.

- (11) 放在主要子句 (Principal clause) 前面的副詞子句 (Adverbial clause) 之後。

例 After the guests had all come, we went into the dining room.

- (12) 分開延長意思 (Continuative sense) 的形容詞子句 (Adjective clause)。

例 I am going to see Mr. Lee, who will wait for me to dine with him.

- (13) 放在介紹短直接述事的詞句 (An expression that introduces a direct narration, especially if the narration is short) 之後。

例 He said, "The earth moves round the sun!"

註：在連接字介紹間接述事的詞句之前，撇可省去。

例 a. He said that the earth moves round the sun.

b. I asked whether they had come.

c. I know who he is.

## 5. 一點一撇 (Semi-colon) 的用法：

- (1) 不用‘點’ (period) 意在表明幾句說話中間的密切關係。

例 The bell rang; the passengers hastened to take their places; the train started.

- (2) 分開混合成句 (Compound sentence) 裏面的子句 (Clauses), 假使一句裏有許多撇 (comma).

例 a. I said we were too tired to go any farther; and the others, with the exception of John, agreed with me.

b. When we started, the sky was clear; but before we had gone two miles, it began to rain.

- (3) 放在用‘雖然’等字連接的同等子句 (coördinate clauses) 之間。

例 a. It is very hot in his room; nevertheless he is unwilling to open the window.

b. He is my father; therefore I obey him.

#### 6. 帽點 (Colon) 的用法:

- (1) 放在一連的單字 (a list of words), 陳述語 (statements), 或問題 (questions) 之前。

例 a. We must take with us the following things: an ax, a hammer, some nails, and a saw.

b. I have three reasons for going home: my health is not good, I have some business to attend to, and I wish to see my parents.

c. These questions must be decided: shall we hold a meeting? if so, when and where we meet?

(2) 放在普通陳述語的解釋句 (Illustrations of a general statement) 之前.

例 That man is dishonest: he lies and cheats.

(3) 放在長的直接述事句 (direct narration) 之前.

例 a. He said to me: "We shall not be able to land for several hours, as we shall have to wait until the tide rises high enough for the boat to be able to cross the bar."

7. 引號 (Quotation marks) 的用法:

(1) 撇開直接的引證句 (direct quotations)

例 a. He asked, "when will you go home?"

b. He said, "How interesting the story is!"

(2) 撇開‘書’‘文’‘詩’的標名。

例 a. He has read “The Vicar of Wakefield.”

b. Lamb wrote “Tales from Shakespeare.”

(3) 喚起對於特殊字句的注意。

例 The noun to which a pronoun refers is called the “antecedent” of the pronoun.

8. 劃 (dash) 的用法。

(1) 表明主話的猝然中止 (breaking off).

例 His name is — I am sorry to say I have forgotten his name.

(2) 放在總結一句前段的句語之前。

例 1. He cut the wood, he made the fire, he cooked the food — he did all these things.

2. Chen, Lee, Chang, Wang — all these students have done good work.

註：劃須比連字號長三倍

9. 連字號 (Hyphen) 的用法：

(1) 放在混合名詞 (compound nouns) 的中間。

例 Father-in-law, cold-blooded

- (2) 放在一個字的中間，假使此字在一行內不能完全寫出。

例..... locomotive.

註：單音節的字切不可分開。

10. 所有記號 (apostrophe) 之用法：

- (1) 表明字母的省去：

例 don't (for do not)

· I've (for I have)

- (2) 作為所有位名詞的記號。

例 Boy's.

- (3) 做成字母符號等等的複數。

例 t's n's.

11. 大寫 (Capital Letter) 用于：

- (1) 書、詩、文標名的第一字和標名中間的主要字。

例 "The Vicar of Wake-field."

"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

- (2) 每句的第一字：

例 What do you want?

- (3) 直接引證句 (direct quotation) 的第一字。

例 He said, "Do you know his name?"

- (4) 專門名詞。

例 He has lived a long time in Paris.  
Henry and Thomas are my friends.

- (5) 專門形容詞或作為名詞用的專門形容詞.

例 He is a French citizen.  
Can you speak French?

- (6) 月份和禮拜的名稱:

例 He will come on Tuesday the second of March and stay until the following Saturday.

- (7) 代名詞‘我’和感嘆詞‘嗚呼’.

例 You and I are friends.  
O, what a sad thing it is!

# v. 文 法

## (Grammar)

1. What is a sentence?

A sentence is a combination of words that makes a complete sense.

2. What are the different kinds of sentences?

Give an example for each.

There are five different kinds of sentences.

- (1) Those which simply affirm or deny something are called Assertive.

Ex. A man's success depends chiefly on himself. (affirm)

He did not get much help from others. (negative)

- (2) Those which contain some command or prohibition are called Imperative.

Ex. Rely chiefly on your own efforts. (command)

Do not rely much on the help of others (Prohibition)

- (3) Those which inquire about something are called Interrogative.

Ex. Have you finished that task?

- (4) Those which express some wish are called Optative.

Ex. God save the poor.

(5) Those which express some feeling of the mind in connection with the assertion made are called Exclamatory.

Ex. What a foolish fellow you have been!

3. What are the different forms of sentences? Give an example for each.

There are four different forms of sentences:

(1) Those which contain a single subject and predicate, and either or both may be combined in form are called simple sentences.

(a) Dogs bark, (simple subject and predicate)

(b) She ran and sang. (compound predicate)

(c) Dick and Bill are friends. (compound subject)

(d) He and I ran and jumped. (compound subject and predicate)

(2) Those which contain two or more complete sentences joined by coordinate conjunctions are called compound sentences.

Ex. The gate opened and a waiter came in.

(3) Those which consist of one principal and one or more subordinate clauses are called complex sentences.



Ex. The train started when the bell rang.

- (4) Those which has one or more subordinate and more than one principal clauses are called compound complex sentences.

Ex. When teachers left the school, work ended and play began.

4. What is a phrase? A clause?

A phrase is a combination of words that makes sense, but not a complete sense. as:  
*On the river.*

A clause makes a complete sense but is used as part of a larger sentence. as:  
*This is the house — where we live.*

5. What are the principal forms in which a subject can be expressed? Give an example for each. The subject of a sentence must be either a noun or a noun-equivalent, the principal forms of which are as follows:—

(a) Noun: *A ship* went out to sea.

(b) Pronoun: *He* is wise.

(c) Infinitive: *To err* is human.

(d) Gerund: *Sleeping* is necessary to health.

(e) Phrase: *How to do this* puzzles all of us.

(f) Clause: *Whoever needs it* may have it.

6. What are the principal forms in which an object can be expressed? Give an example for each. The various forms in which the object can be expressed are the same as those in which the subject can be expressed.

(a) Noun: Help *the man*.

(b) Pronoun: Help *him*.

(c) Infinitive: We desire *to succeed*.

(d) Gerund: He loves *riding*.

(e) Phrase: We do not know *how to do this*.

(f) Clause: We do not know *what he wants*

7. What are the kinds of nouns? Give an example for each. Nouns are of five different kinds.

(a) Proper ..... China

(b) Common ..... country

(c) Collective ..... group

(d) Material ..... wood

(e) Abstract ..... love

8. What is the distinction between a collective noun and a noun of Multitude?

A collective noun denotes one undivided whole; and hence the verb following is singular

*The class is big.*

A noun of Multitude denotes the individuals of the group; and hence the verb is plural, although the noun is singular.

*The class are diligent.*

9. What are the different kinds of genders? Give an example for each.

The different kinds of genders are:

- (a) Masculine ..... father
- (b) Feminine ..... mother
- (c) Common ..... parent
- (d) Neuter ..... house

10. What are the different kinds of cases. Give an example for each.

The different kinds of cases are:

- (a) Nominative—The *man* walks.
- (b) Objective—I meet *the man*.
- (c) Possessive—The *man's* will is very strong.

11. What are the different kinds of adjectives? Give examples for each.

There are altogether six different kinds of adjectives:

- (a) Proper: describing a thing by some Proper noun. as: The *English* language; The *Chinese* people.
- (b) Descriptive: showing of what quality or in what state a thing is. as: A *brave*

- boy; An *industrious* student.
- (c) Quantitative: showing how much of a thing is meant. as: much, enough, sufficient.
- (d) Numeral: showing how many things or in what order. as: one, two, first, second.
- (e) Demonstrative: showing which or what things are meant. as: this, that, such, certain.
- (f) Distributive: showing that things are taken separately or in separate lots. as: each, every, either.
12. What is the difference between cardinals and ordinals? Give examples for your answer.
- Cardinals are numbers which show how many things there are. as: one, two, three, four, etc.
- Ordinals are numbers which show the serial order in which a thing stands. as: first, second, third, etc.
13. What are the substitutes for adjectives. Give examples for each.
- Substitutes for adjectives are:
- (a) Participle: An *interesting* book, a *fallen* tree.

(b) Adverb with some participle understood:

The *then* (reigning) ruler, the *down* (going) train.

(c) Noun or Gerund used as adjective: a *school* garden, a bathing place.

(d) Noun or pronoun in the Possessive case.

*My* book, *Their* friendship.

(e) Verb in the infinitive mood: A chair *to sit on*.

(f) Preposition with its object: A man *of virtue*.

(g) An adjective clause: The book *that you lent me* will not be lost.

14. What are the degrees of comparison?

The degrees of comparison are three in number:

(a) The Positive denotes the simple quality; as, "A beautiful flower."

(b) The Comparative denotes a higher degree of the quality; as, "a more beautiful flower."

(c) The Superlative denotes the highest degree of the quality; as, "The most beautiful flower."

15. What are the different kinds of Pronouns? Give examples for each.

There are four different kinds of Pronouns:

- (a) Personal; as, I, you, she, etc.
- (b) Demonstrative; as, this, that, such, etc.
- (c) Relative; as, who, that, as, etc.
- (d) Interrogative; as, who? which? what? etc.

16. What are the relative words that need no Antecedents?

- (a) Whom—he whom

Ex. Whom God loves dies young.

- (b) Who—he who,

Ex. Who steals my purse, steals trash.

- (c) What—the thing which, or the things which.

Ex. I can not tell you what (=the things which) happened.

- (d) “Ever,” or “soever” added to a Relative pronoun gives the meaning of totality.

Whosoever (=any and every person who) breaks this law will be punished.

17. What are the main classes of verbs?

Verbs are subdivided into three main classes:

- (a) Transitive—if the action does not stop with the agent, but passes from the agent to something else. as, The man *teaches* his children.  
man teaches his children.
- (b) Intransitive—when the action stops with the agent and does not pass from the agent to anything else. as, Men *sleep* to preserve life.
- (c) Auxiliary—which (a) helps to form a tense or mood of some Principal Verb, and (b) foregives its own signification as a Principal verb for that purpose. as, I *have* come from home.

18. Distinguish between a subjective and an objective complement and give one example for each. When the Complement comes after an Intransitive verb, it is called a Subjective Complement, because it relates to the Subject; as, I am a *Chinese*. But when it comes after a Factive verb in the Active voice, it is called an Objective Complement, because it relates to the object; as, They made him *captain*.

19. Name the different forms of objective complement and give one example for each. The Objective Complement may be in seven different forms.

	Subject	Verb	Object,	Complement
Noun:	They	made	him	captain.
Adjective:	I	make	them	happy.
Participle:	They	found	him	still studying.
Prep. with obj.:	This plot	filled	us all	with terror.
Infinitive:	I	like	a bad man	to become good.
Adverb:	They	found	the man	asleep.
Clause:	We	have made	him	what he is.

20. Name the different forms of subjective complement and give one example for each.

	Subject	Verb	Complement
Noun:	A horse	is	a four-legged animal.
Adjective:	The man	has fallen	sick
Participle:	The man	appears	pleased.
Prep. with obj.:	Your coat	is	of many colors.
Infinitive:	The flower	seems	to be falling.
Adverb:	The man	has fallen	asleep.
Clause:	The results	are	what we expected.



21. What are the tenses?

- (a) The Present Indefinite: The sun *shines* by day, and the moon by night.
- (b) The Past Indefinite: He *went* to school yesterday.
- (c) The future tense: I *shall go* to school.
- (d) The Present Perfect: I *have lived* twelve years in Shanghai.
- (e) The Past Perfect: He *had been* ill two days, when the doctor was sent for.
- (f) The Future Perfect: You *will have heard* this news already; so I need not repeat it.
- (g) The Present Progressive: When I come to class, I find that my teacher *is teaching*.
- (h) The Past Progressive: The best swimmer was swimming bravely when a huge wave came.
- (i) The future Progressive: He will be working hard when you go to see him at his house to-morrow evening.
- (j) The Present Perfect Progressive: I *have been studying*.
- (k) The Past Perfect Progressive: I *had been studying*.

(1) The Future Perfect Progressive: I shall have been studying.

22. What are the various uses of subjunctive mood? Give examples.

The subjunctive mood expresses a purpose, a wish, a condition, or a doubt. as:

(a) Purpose: I gave you a prize that you *might work* well again.

(b) Wish: Long *live* the President.

(c) Condition and its consequence: If I had been in his place, I should have paid the money,

(d) Doubt or Supposition: Provided he confess his fault, I will pardon him.

23. What are the uses of infinitive? Give examples to show each.

There are two kinds of Infinitives, the Noun-Infinitive and the Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitive.

The Noun-Infinitive may be used:

(a) Subject to a verb.

*To err* is human; *to forgive* is divine.

(b) Object to a verb.

A good man does not fear *to die*.

(c) Complement to a verb.

He appears *to be* a wise man. (Intransitive)

They ordered him *to be punished*.

(Factitive)

(d) Object to a preposition.

They desired nothing but *to succeed*.

(e) As a form of exclamation.

Foolish fellow! *to suppose* that he could be pardoned!

The Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitive can be used.

(a) To qualify a verb.

He came *to see* his parents.

(b) To qualify a noun.

Give him a chair *to sit* on.

(c) To qualify an adjective.

Be quick *to hear* but slow *to speak*.

(d) To introduce a parenthesis.

They were thunderstruck,—so *to speak*,  
— on hearing this news.

24. What are the various uses of Participles? Give examples.

The various uses of participles are:

(A) as part of a finite verb, as: The work is *done*. Here “done” is a past participle.

(B) As an adjective.

(a) qualify a noun.

*Running* water is wholesome.

(b) be qualified by an adverb.

The man was picked up in an almost *dying* state.

(c) Admit of degrees of comparison.

This flower is more *faded* than that.

(d) be used as a noun.

Let *bygones* be *bygones*.

25. What are the three moods? Give two sentences for each. The three moods are:

(a) Indicative mood.

1. He had been ill two days, when the doctor was sent for.
2. Death is the common lot of all men.

(b) Imperative mood.

1. Stand up, boys.
2. Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.

(c) Subjunctive mood.

1. Far be it from me to say anything false.
2. I give you a prize, that you may work well again.

26. What are the various uses of Gerunds?

Give examples.

The various uses of Gerunds are:

- (a) Subject to a verb: *Sleeping* is necessary to life.
- (b) Object to a verb: He enjoyed *sleeping* in the open air.
- (c) Complement to a verb: His almost constant habit *was sleeping*.
- (d) Object to a preposition: He was fond of *sleeping*.

27. What is the distinction between a participle and a gerund? Give two sentences for each.

A participle is a double part of speech, a verb and an adjective combined as,

- (a) Gold is a metal *dug* out of the earth.
- (b) He is here, *teaching* his son English.

A gerund is also a double part of speech, a noun and verb combined as,

- (a) She was very fond of *being* admired.
- (b) *Spelling* is more difficult than *writing*.

28. What is the distinction between a Verbal noun and a gerund? Give examples.

A Verbal noun is preceded by the Definite article and followed by the preposition "of", whereas a Gerund has no article preceding it and no preposition following it. The former construction is the original one. The latter is modern, and arose simply out of the omission of the preposition "of".

- (a) I am engaged in the careful *reading* of a book. (Verbal noun)
- (b) I am engaged in carefully *reading* a book. (Gerund)

29. What are the different classes of adverbs. Give an example for each.

Adverbs are divided into three classes :

(A) Simple adverb

- (a) Time: He will *soon* arrive.
- (b) Place: We must rest *here*, and not *there*.
- (c) Number: He did this *once*, but he will not do it *again*.
- (d) Manner: He did his work *slowly*, but *surely*.
- (f) Affirming or Denying: He did *not* come after all.

(B) Interrogative adverbs.

- (a) Time: *When* did he come?
- (b) Place: *Where* did he stop?
- (c) Number: *How often* did the dog bark
- (d) Quantity: *How far* was that report true?
- (e) Manner: *How* did he do this?
- (f) Cause: *Why* did he do this?

(C) Relative adverbs

- (a) This is the place *where* we live.  
(b) Let me know the time *when* you will come.

30. What are the two uses of Adverbs? Give examples. The two uses of adverbs are:

- (a) Attributive: He is *entirely* wrong.  
(b) Predicative: The train is *off*.

31. Name the different kinds of co-ordinate conjunctions and give example for each.

There are four different kinds of co-ordinate conjunctions:

- (a) Cumulative: The one received a prize, *and* the other was promoted.  
(b) Alternative: He was *neither* an idler *nor* a gambler.  
(c) Adversative: He is sad, *but* hopeful.  
(d) Illative: He will die some day; *for* all men are mortal.

32. What are the different modes in which one sentence can be made to depend on another? Give examples.

The chief modes of dependence are nine in number:

- (a) Apposition: He made a promise that he would return soon.  
(b) Cause or Reason: He will succeed, because he has worked hard.  
(c) Effect: He talked so much that he made himself hoarse.

- (d) Purpose: He took medicine, so that he might recover.
- (e) Condition: I will do this, if I am allowed.
- (f) Concession or contrast: He is an honest man, though he is poor.
- (g) Comparison: He is as clever as I.
- (h) Extent or Manner: He chose the men, according as they were strong or weak.
- (i) Time: He called at the house, as the clock struck four.

33. What is a simple sentence? How it is composed?

A simple sentence is a sentence which has only one Finite verb (expressed or understood); as,

Rain falls.

A simple sentence is composed of four distinct parts:

1. Subject.
2. Adjuncts to the subject, if any.
3. Predicate.
4. Adjuncts to the Predicate-verb, if any.

34. What is a compound sentence? Give examples.

A compound sentence is one made up of two or more co-ordinate clauses. as,

- (a) The sun rose with power, and the fog dispersed. (Cumulative)



- 
- (b) Either he must leave the house or I. (alternative).
  - (c) He called at my house, but I did not see him. (adversative)
  - (d) He came back tired; for he had walked all day. (Illative).

35. Give the different kinds of clauses in the complex sentence. Illustrate.

- (a) Noun clause: Where he is going is not known to any one.
- (b) Adjective clause: Among the men, who came here to-day, not one turned out to be honest.
- (c) Adverb clause: Men engage in some work, that they may earn a living.



## VI. 填 空 白

(Fill blanks)

### 1. 名 詞 (nouns)

1. This is one of the best — — that I have ever studied.  
This is one of the best books that I have ever studied.
2. He has bought a knife and a ———  
He has bought a knife and a pen.
3. Master and ——— were both very happy.  
Master and mistress were both very happy.
4. The white and the black ——— can catch mice.  
The white and the black cat can catch mice.
5. I can not choose among so many ———.  
I can not choose among so many things.
6. All ——— were not true.  
All news were not true.
7. Confucious was a great ———.  
Confucious was a great sage.
8. ——— is the first day of a week.  
Sunday is the first day of a week.
9. My uncle bought me a ———.  
My uncle bought me a book.
10. Hongkōng is an ——— near Canton.  
Hongkong is an island near Canton.

11. The world war began in the ——— 1914.  
The world war began in the year 1914.
12. ——— tastes sweet.  
Sugar tastes sweet.
13. We study ——— in order to know the past.  
We study history in order to know the past.
14. A large ——— of students were in this school.  
A large number of students were in this school.
15. Do you know ——— about the history of the Great War?  
Do you know something about the history of the Great War?
16. His ——— has gone to Shanghai.  
His father has gone to Shanghai.
17. The wedding will take ——— in the church next Friday.  
The wedding will take place in the church next Friday.
18. She is singing a ———.  
She is singing a song.
19. These four ——— are my offspring.  
These four children are my offspring.
20. He took ——— in order that he might recover.  
He took medicine in order that he might recover.

## 2. 形 容 詞 (adjectives)

21. Mary is ——— honest girl.  
Mary is an honest girl.
22. He is ——— Newton of the age.  
He is the Newton of the age.
23. I am more ——— than he.  
I am more diligent than he.
24. This is the ——— of the two sisters.  
This is the prettier of the two sisters.
25. He is ——— wisest of all the students.  
He is the wisest of all the students.
26. Alice is pretty, but Mary is ———.  
Alice is pretty, but Mary is prettier.
27. Hangchow is the most ——— place in China.  
Hangchow is the most beautiful place in China.
28. This picture is fine, but that one is ———,  
and the third is the ——— of all.  
This picture is fine, but that one is finer, and  
the third is the finest of all.
29. They supposed that the three men were ———.  
They supposed that the three men were  
absent.
30. He has been here for ——— hour.  
He has been here for an hour.
31. I have a ——— dollars in my pocket.  
I have a thousand dollars in my pocket.

32. Shanghai is greater than any — seaport  
in China.  
Shanghai is greater than any other seaport  
in China.
33. The horse is so — that I can not ride on.  
The horse is so high that I can not ride on.
34. That is — best way.  
That is the best way.
35. How — water do you have?  
How much water do you have?
36. Self help is the — help.  
Self help is the best help.
37. Ships are —.  
Ships are numerous.
38. I shall be — next week.  
I shall be busy next week.
39. How — this flower smells!  
How fragrant this flower smells!
40. We all wish to have — health.  
We all wish to have good health.
41. The tiger is the — among animals.  
The tiger is the fiercest among animals.
42. It is — to be good than to be rich.  
It is better to be good than to be rich.
43. They showed him — respect.  
They showed him great respect.
44. A — pen carries its own ink.  
A fountain pen carries its own ink.

45. A — room is a room where we eat.  
A dining room is a room where we eat.
46. He enjoyed sleeping in the — air.  
He enjoyed sleeping in the open air.
47. One must obey — parents.  
One must obey one's parents.
48. Although he is —, yet he is —.  
Although he is poor, yet he is honest.
49. He had — bread.  
He had much bread.
50. You can take — side.  
You can take either side.

### 3. 代 名 詞 (pronouns)

51. This book is —.  
This book is mine.
52. I — saw the horse.  
I myself saw the horse.
53. The air of the hills is cooler than — of  
the plains.  
The air of the hills is cooler than that of  
the plains.
54. There were six lazy boys and four indus-  
trious — in our class.  
There were six lazy boys and four indus-  
trious ones in our class.
55. You have paid your debts, — is a clear  
proof of your honesty.

- You have paid your debts, which is a clear proof of your honesty.
56. That is the man —— I saw yesterday.  
That is the man whom I saw yesterday.
57. The man —— I believe to be best fitted for the position in Walton.  
The man whom I believe to be best fitted for the position is Walton.
58. I handed the letter to a youth, —— I thought to be your brother.  
I handed the letter to a youth whom I thought to be your brother.
59. This is such a book —— you want.  
This is such a book that you want.
60. Every body thinks —— own way is wise.  
Every body thinks his own way is wise.
61. The man —— lived there died yesterday.  
The man who lived there died yesterday.
62. He asked me —— was elected.  
He asked me who was elected.
63. Is this the pen —— you bought for your brother?  
Is this the pen that you bought for your brother?
64. It is he —— failed in the examination.  
It is he who failed in the examination.
65. I like you better than ——.  
I like you better than he.



66. Every body should depend on ———.  
Every body should depend on himself.
67. Where is the picture ——— belongs to my brother?  
Where is the picture that belongs to my brother?
68. Tell me ——— you wish to have.  
Tell me what you wish to have.
69. ——— do you think I am?  
Who do you think I am?
70. It is ——— that brings the flowers.  
It is she that brings the flowers.
71. ——— are you looking for?  
What are you looking for?
72. By ——— were you introduced to him?  
By whom were you introduced to him?
73. ——— book is that?  
Whose book is that?
74. ——— of these books do you prefer?  
Which of these books do you prefer?
75. ——— a foolish fellow he is!  
What a foolish fellow he is!

#### 4. 動 詞 (verbs)

76. The sun ——— by day and the moon by night.  
The sun shines by day and the moon by night.

77. A good student — not play all the time.  
A good student does not play all the time.
78. When — you start for Shanghai?  
When will you start for Shanghai?
79. There — four seasons in a year.  
There are four seasons in a year.
80. Where — she studying English?  
Where is she studying English?
81. What — you do yesterday morning?  
What did you do yesterday morning?
82. You must — careful in doing the work.  
You must be careful in doing the work.
83. Can you tell me what he — done?  
Can you tell me what he has done?
84. Mr. Li — already studied English for three years.  
Mr. Li has already studied English for three years.
85. She will — punished by her teacher.  
She will be punished by her teacher.
86. What — you doing when I came here?  
What were you doing when I came here?
87. If I — you, I would not go.  
If I were you, I would not go.
88. We students are fond of — English.  
We students are fond of studying English.
89. To study is — save the country.  
To study is to save the country.

90. Half of the audience —— foreigners.  
Half of the audience are foreigners.
91. She said that she —— come next week.  
She said that she would come next week.
92. England and the United States —— at peace.  
England and the United States are at peace.
93. Neither Arthur nor John —— right.  
Neither Arthur nor John is right.
94. I have —— the lesson.  
I have studied the lesson.
95. I —— do my work to-morrow.  
I shall do my work to-morrow.
96. You as well as he —— worked all day.  
You as well as he have worked all day.
97. In —— any kind of work our eyes are necessary.  
In doing any kind of work our eyes are necessary.
98. Will you —— me the book?  
Will you give me the book?
99. If I were a bird, I —— fly.  
If I were a bird, I would fly.
100. He —— finished his work, when you came.  
He had finished his work, when you came.
101. He as well as you —— my friend.  
He as well as you is my friend.

102. The hen has — three eggs this week.  
The hen has laid three eggs this week.
103. This news — be true.  
This news may be true.
104. The number of my friends — small.  
The number of my friends is small.
105. The train — gone before I come to the station.  
The train has gone before I come to the station.
106. America was — by Columbus who believed that the earth — round.  
America was discovered by Columbus who believed that the earth is round.
107. — you return home to-day?  
Shall you return home to-day?
108. — you do me this favour?  
Will you do me this favour?
109. I have — cold.  
I have caught cold.
110. Let us — a walk after supper.  
Let us take a walk after supper.
111. I have — a dictionary — by the Commercial Press.  
I have bought a dictionary published by the Commercial Press.
112. — diligent.  
Be diligent.

113. — rapidly, he fell down.  
Running rapidly, he fell down.
114. The master was absent, the business was  
——.  
The master was absent, the business was  
suspended.
115. One of my watches — stolen.  
One of my watches has been stolen.
116. You no less than he — worthy of praise.  
You no less than he are worthy of praise.
117. The news — us happy.  
The news makes us happy.
118. I — not — at home to-morrow morn-  
ing.  
I shall not stay at home to-morrow morn-  
ing.
119. He — no sooner heard the news, than he  
wept aloud.  
He had no sooner heard the news, than he  
wept aloud.
120. It — a week since the holidays com-  
menced.  
It is a week since the holidays commenced.
121. Seventy cents — a great deal.  
Seventy cents is a great deal.
122. If this had been true, I — sorry for it.  
If this had been true, I should have been  
sorry for it.

123. I —— told you a hundred times.  
I have told you a hundred times.
124. You —— to help me who —— a friend  
of yours.  
You ought to help me who am a friend of  
yours.
125. Franklin said that honesty —— the best  
policy.  
Franklin said that honesty is the best  
policy.
126. The horse and the rider do not seem to  
—— tired.  
The horse and the rider do not seem to  
be tired.
127. This is one of the best books that ——  
lately been published.  
This is one of the best books that have  
lately been published.
128. The sun —— in the east and —— in the  
west.  
The sun rises in the east and sets in the  
west.
129. You and I —— in the garden the day be-  
fore yesterday.  
You and I were in the garden the day  
before yesterday.
130. There —— many people in my room.  
There are many people in my room.

131. We —— read a good newspaper every day.  
We should read a good newspaper every day.
132. His sons —— taught English.  
His sons were taught English.
133. Honey —— sweet.  
Honey tastes sweet.
134. A storm can —— down trees and houses.  
A storm can tear down trees and houses.
135. Nobody will ever —— a liar.  
Nobody will ever believe a liar.
136. Time —— like an arrow.  
Time flies like an arrow.
137. Knives are used for —— food.  
Knives are used for cutting food.
138. If I —— not come to this school last month,  
I should have gone to Nanking.  
If I had not come to this school last month,  
I should have gone to Nanking.
139. —— tired of work, the men went home.  
Being tired of work, the men went home.
140. —— shot the tiger he returned home.  
Having shot the tiger, he returned home.
141. The lazy boy has —— on the bench for a long time.  
The lazy boy has sat on the bench for a long time.

142. Will you —— the next sentence?  
Will you read the next sentence?
143. Gold is a metal —— out of the earth.  
Gold is a metal dug out of the earth.
144. It is easier to —— than to ——.  
It is easier to read than to write.
145. —— along the street, I met a friend.  
Walking along the street, I met a friend.
146. How many cents —— there in a dollar?  
How many cents are there in a dollar?
147. Have you ever —— a tiger?  
Have you ever seen a tiger?
148. What were you —— when they saw you?  
What were you doing when they saw you?
149. Long —— the king!  
Long live the king!
150. He is the man whom I ——.  
He is the man whom I respect.
151. I think it —— rain.  
I think it will rain.
152. She —— to school every day and —— her lessons very diligently.  
She goes to school every day and studies her lessons very diligently.
153. The murderers were —— and ——.  
The murderers were caught and punished.
154. How did you —— your last holiday?  
How did you spend your last holiday?



155. I was pleased at his —— to-day.  
I was pleased at his coming to-day.

5. 疏 狀 詞 (Adverbs)

156. —— are many students in this room.  
There are many students in this room.
157. His brother is the —— diligent student of all.  
His brother is the most diligent student of all.
158. Wang lives in Shanghai ——.  
Wang lives in Shanghai now.
159. —— more he gains, —— better for him.  
The more he gains, the better for him.
160. As —— as I have the opportunity, I shall come to see you.  
As soon as I have the opportunity, I shall come to see you.
161. We prepared for the examination —— day long.  
We prepared for the examination all day long.
162. He speaks English ——.  
He speaks English clearly.
163. Of all the flowers, the rose is the —— popular.  
Of all the flowers, the rose is the most popular.

164. Very few of us know —— to use our eyes well.  
Very few of us know how to use our eyes well.
165. Things done by halves are ---- done right.  
Things done by halves are never done right.
166. The students worked —— after seven o'clock.  
The students worked hard after seven o'clock.
167. He went —— to the place.  
He went directly to the place.
168. We go ---- of the country at two o'clock.  
We go out of the country at two o'clock.
169. He spoke —— to his brother.  
He spoke angrily to his brother.
170. My teacher is ---- older than I.  
My teacher is much older than I.
171. —— was Confucious born?  
When was Confucious born?
172. He studies more —— than they.  
He studies more diligently than they.
173. She sings very ----.  
She sings very melodiously.
174. I was —— surprised at hearing the news.  
I was much surprised at hearing the news.

175. He drew —— to me.  
He drew near to me.
176. He will —— arrive.  
He will soon arrive.
177. We must rest —— but not ——.  
We must rest here but not there.
178. He did this ——, but he will not do it ——.  
He did this once, but he will not do it again.
179. He is —— the cleverest boy in the class.  
He is certainly the cleverest boy in the class.
180. —— did he stop?  
Where did he stop?
181. How —— did the dog bark?  
How often did the dog bark?
182. He will be —— soon.  
He will be here soon.
183. His work is —— much better than yours.  
His work is very much better than yours.
184. Sugar is —— sweet.  
Sugar is very sweet.
185. The weather to-day is cold —— for me.  
The weather to-day is cold enough for me.
186. I never —— saw such a dreadful sight.  
I never before saw such a dreadful sight.
187. The servant closed the windows ——.  
The servant closed the windows gently.

188. He is clever —— in books, but a fool in practice.  
 He is clever indeed in books, but a fool in practice.
189. This bridge is —— dangerous.  
 This bridge is quite dangerous.
190. There was —— a grievous famine in China.  
 There was once a grievous famine in China.

## 6. 前置詞 (Prepositions)

191. He is fond —— reading stories.  
 He is fond of reading stories.
192. I usually rise —— five —— the morning.  
 I usually rise at five in the morning.
193. He is much interested —— chemistry.  
 He is much interested in chemistry.
194. Don't behave rudely —— your superiors.  
 Don't behave rudely toward your superiors.
195. It is very kind —— you to do this.  
 It is very kind of you to do this.
196. He did this —— behalf —— his schoolmates.  
 He did this on behalf of his schoolmates.
197. —— Sunday he was busy either —— school or —— home.  
 On Sunday he was busy either in school or at home.

198. We see — our eyes.  
We see with our eyes.
199. Don't laugh — him.  
Don't laugh at him.
200. He is a boy whom every one likes to play —.  
He is a boy whom every one likes to play with.
201. Write you answer — English.  
Write you answer in English.
202. China is — great danger.  
China is in great danger.
203. He was absent because — his sickness.  
He was absent because of his sickness.
204. He studies in order — gain knowledge.  
He studies in order to gain knowledge.
205. He grew tired — the hot weather.  
He grew tired with the hot weather.
206. Put — your uniform when you are at school.  
Put on your uniform when you are at school.
207. We must rise — our enemy.  
We must rise against our enemy.
208. This book consists — ten chapters.  
This book consists of ten chapters.
209. Don't be angry — her.  
Don't be angry with her.

210. This table is made — wood — the carpenter.  
This table is made of wood by the carpenter.
211. He is always seeking — wealth.  
He is always seeking for wealth.
212. A bird flies — our heads.  
A bird flies over our heads.
213. This is different — the other.  
This is different from the other.
214. A sentence is made up — words.  
A sentence is made up of words.
215. It is impossible to write — a pen.  
It is impossible to write without a pen.
216. He left — Shanghai last week.  
He left for Shanghai last week.
217. This young man was born — a noble family.  
This young man was born of a noble family.
218. I found, — my surprise, that the box was empty.  
I found, to my surprise, that the box was empty.
219. I don't agree — him.  
I don't agree with him.
220. He failed — of his laziness.  
He failed because of his laziness.

221. I wish to go home —— you.  
I wish to go home with you.
222. He will call —— me —— a few days.  
He will call on me after a few days.
223. They came —— the month —— September.  
They came in the month of September.
224. An old man came —— his house —— his child walking —— his side.  
An old man came to his house with his child walking by his side.
225. His brother died —— an accident.  
His brother died through an accident.
226. The boat was tied —— the shore —— a sailor —— a rope.  
The boat was tied to the shore by a sailor with a rope.
227. Copper differs —— brass —— color  
Copper differs from brass in color.
228. I can hear —— my ears.  
I can hear with my ears.
229. Pay attention —— your handwriting.  
Pay attention to your handwriting.
230. What did the visitor ask —— ?  
What did the visitor ask for ?
231. Why do you stop here —— saying a word ?  
Why do you stop here without saying a word ?

232. Send —— the doctor, please.  
Send for the doctor, please.
233. That house belongs —— my uncle.  
That house belongs to my uncle.
234. We should not depend —— others.  
We should not depend on others.
235. His property was divided —— his three sons.  
His property was divided among his three sons.
236. We should learn to sympathize —— others.  
We should learn to sympathize with others.
237. Have you read the story —— Confucious?  
Have you read the story about Confucious?
238. A student should take care —— his books.  
A student should take care of his books.
239. The newspaper is —— great value to-day.  
The newspaper is of great value to-day.
240. We must get rid —— the mosquitoes.  
We must get rid of the mosquitoes.
241. Nobody can live —— air.  
Nobody can live without air.
242. I can write —— the blackboard ——  
chalk.  
I can write on the blackboard with chalk.
243. They sailed --- Europe —— September.  
They sailed for Europe in September.



214. They went to school —— foot.  
They went to school by foot.
245. He was born —— Canton —— the second  
—— November —— the year 1915.  
He was born in Canton on the second of  
November in the year 1915.
246. The horse is lame —— one leg.  
The horse is lame of one leg.
247. I don't care —— this.  
I don't care for this.
248. I sit —— the chair.  
I sit on the chair.
249. All —— one fulfilled their promises.  
All except one fulfilled their promises.
250. He will die —— a few days.  
He will die in a few days.
251. —— advice he gave them some money.  
Besides advice he gave them some money.
252. The frog fell —— the well.  
The frog fell into the well.
253. He will begin school —— to-morrow.  
He will begin school from to-morrow.
254. He will return —— a week's time.  
He will return within a week's time.
255. A modest man does not boast —— his  
merits.  
A modest man does not boast of his merits.

256. Your fault does not admit — any excuses.  
Your fault does not admit of any excuses.
257. He will not listen — what you say.  
He will not listen to what you say.
258. It is now — evening.  
It is now towards evening.
259. I will not take less — ten dollars.  
I will not take less than ten dollars.
260. He was taken — his guard.  
He was taken off his guard.
261. He recovered his health — means — sea air.  
He recovered his health by means of sea air.
262. Your actions are — accordance with common sense.  
Your actions are in accordance with common sense.
263. What have you to say — regard — that subject?  
What have you to say in regard to that subject?
264. I have kept a reserve fund — case — accidents.  
I have kept a reserve fund in case of accidents.

265. I have nothing to say —— reference ——  
this question.  
I have nothing to say with reference to  
this question.

### 7. 連 接 詞 (Conjunctions)

266. The student is not so old —— the teacher.  
The student is not so old as the teacher.
267. Which is better, this —— that?  
Which is better, this or that?
268. He studies more diligently —— I.  
He studies more diligently than I.
269. My grandfather is old, —— he likes to  
play with children.  
My grandfather is old, but he likes to play  
with children.
270. —— you —— I shall be held responsible.  
Both you and I shall be held responsible.
271. He was so feverish —— he could not speak  
—— eat.  
He was so feverish that he could not speak  
and eat.
272. I am glad —— I have made few mistakes.  
I am glad that I have made few mistakes.
273. He is a rascal, his son ——  
He is a rascal, his son another.
274. The thermometer rises or falls according  
—— the air is hot or cold.

- The thermometer rises or falls according  
as the air is hot or cold.
275. He said —— he had done it.  
He said that he had done it.
276. Health is better —— wealth.  
Health is better than wealth.
277. I like neither tea —— coffee.  
I like neither tea nor coffee.
278. Wait —— the bell rings.  
Wait until the bell rings.
279. I don't know —— he will try again.  
I don't know whether he will try again.
280. It has been two years, —— I came here.  
It has been two years, since I came here.
281. He is not —— tall as I.  
He is not so tall as I.
282. He acted —— he were crazy.  
He acted as if he were crazy.
283. He came here —— I was out.  
He came here when I was out.
284. The weather was —— hot —— I could not  
do anything at all.  
The weather was so hot that I could not  
do anything at all.
285. This is the place —— he was born.  
This is the place where he was born.
286. Though he is poor —— he is honest.  
Though he is poor yet he is honest.

287. I am —— tall —— my father.  
I am as tall as my father.
288. He was not only accused, —— convicted.  
He was not only accused, but also convicted.
289. Either this man worked —— his parents.  
Either this man worked or his parents.
290. He was found guilty, and —— he was put to death.  
He was found guilty, and therefore he was put to death.
291. I will read that book, —— you advise me.  
I will read that book, if you advise me.
292. He will succeed, —— he has worked hard.  
He will succeed because he has worked hard.
293. He was not contented, —— rich he became.  
He was not contented, however rich he became.
294. Hot —— the sun is, we must go out.  
Hot as the sun is, we must go out.
295. He returned home, —— he had done the work.  
He returned home, after he had done the work.
296. The sun will rise, —— the world lasts.  
The sun will rise, while the world lasts.

297. We never understand — he acted so.  
We never understand why he acted so.
298. Let me ask you, — you are to-day.  
Let me ask you, how you are to-day.
299. He took medicine, — he might recover.  
He took medicine, so that he might recover.
300. Let us go to bed, — it is now late.  
Let us go to bed, as it is now late.

## VII. 改 錯

(Correct the errors)

### I. 名詞之誤用

#### (1) 普通名詞由單數變多數之誤

規則 I—凡名詞之尾爲 s, x, sh, ch 者, 由單數變爲多數時, 須加 es 於其後.

例: [誤] I have two boxs in the room.

[正] I have two boxes in the room.

規則 II—名詞之尾爲 “y” 該 “y” 前爲子音者, 由單數變多數時, 須變 “y” 爲 “ies”.

例: [誤] There are many, many flys on the dunghill.

[正] There are many, many flies on the dunghill.

規則 III—除上條規則外, 尙有名詞之尾爲 “y”, 而 “y” 前爲母音者, 由單數變多數時, 僅加 “s” 於後.

例: [誤] I have stayed here for many dayes.

[正] I have stayed here for many days.

規則 IV—凡名詞之尾爲 “f” 或 “fe” 者, 由單數變爲多數時須變 “f” 或 “fe” 爲 “ves”.

例：[誤] I have lost two penknifes these days.

[正] I have lost two penknives these days.

[註] 但有數名詞尾爲“f”，變多數時，僅加“s”於其後，如 chief, proof, grief, roof 等。

規則 V—有數名詞由單數變多數時，須變字中之字母。

例：foot 變爲 feet; tooth 變爲 teeth; man 變爲 men; woman 變爲 women 等。

規則 VI—混合名詞，變多數時，須加“s”於主要字之尾。

例：[誤] His mother has four son-in-laws.

[正] His mother has four sons-in-law.

規則 VII—有數名詞單多數形式一樣，無須變換，如 cattle, deer, sheep, fish 等。

例：[誤] He saw two deers in the woods last month.

[正] He saw two deer in the woods last month.

## (2) 物質名詞與抽象名詞之誤用

規則——物質名詞或抽象名詞無多數。但當本類字用作 common noun 時，即不受此限制。



例：〔誤〕 The Western countries spend many moneys in building railways.

〔正〕 The Western countries spend much money in building railways.

〔誤〕 After our school works are done, we often play tennis in the playground.

〔正〕 After our school work is done, we often play tennis in the playground.

### (3) 集合名詞之誤用

規則——集合名詞爲單數或多數，須視用時情形而定。若指整個而言，則宜用單數，若指內中各個而言，則宜用多數。

例：〔誤〕 The number of the students are small.

〔正〕 The number of the students is small.

〔誤〕 A number of students is studying hard in the classroom.

〔正〕 A number of students are studying hard in the classroom.

### (4) 特別名詞前冠詞之誤用

規則——特別名詞前不用冠詞不可變多數。

但是若將特別名詞用作普通名詞時或該字爲區別字形容時，則不在此例。

例：(a) [誤] In ancient Greece there was a beautiful girl by the name of the Io.

[正] In ancient Greece, there was a beautiful girl by the name of Io.

(b) [誤] Miss Chang is Io of to-day.

[正] Miss Chang is the Io of to-day

(c) [誤] Brave Christopher Columbus was an Italian.

[正] The brave Christopher Columbus was an Italian.

## (5) 所有位記號之誤用

規則 I—凡名詞之末尾已有“s”，則其在所有位時，僅加“'” (Apostrophe)。

例：[誤] There are many birds's nests in the woods.

[正] There are many birds' nests in the woods.

規則 II—無性名詞在所有位時，應用“of”。

例：[誤] Summer's flowers are very beautiful.

[正] The flowers of summer are very beautiful.

規則 III—凡表示空間，時間，或重量之名詞，及有莊嚴偉大性之名詞，俱可於字尾加所有格符號。

- 例： a. The trip of a day makes me tired. = A day's trip makes me tired.—時間。
- b. The distance of three miles seems very far to her. = Three miles' distance seems very far to her.—空間。
- c. He bought a fish of the weight of five pounds. = He bought a fish of five pounds' weight.—重量。
- d. The blind can never see the rays of the sun. = The blind can never see the sun's rays.—莊嚴偉大性之名詞

規則 IV—同位名詞在所有位時，其所有位記號須加于最末一字之後。

例： [誤] I met the Principal's Mr. Chang son in the street.

[正] I met the principal Mr. Chang's son in the street.

規則 V—凡幾個字當作一個名稱用時，末尾可加所有格符號。

例： [誤] He is my father's-in-law son.

[正] He is my father-in-law's son.

## 2. 代名詞之誤用

規則 I—代名詞第一，二，三身並用時，其列法照英文常規，第二身列最前，第三身次之，第一身列最後。但設第一身代名詞為多數時，則置于第三身代名詞之前。

例： a. [誤] I John and you go to school every day.

[正] You, John, and I go to school every day.

例： b. [誤] They and we are now going to school.

[正] We and they are now going to school.

例： c. [誤] The candy is for him and you.

[正] The candy is for you and him.

規則 II—凡代名詞作一動詞之主詞者應為主格。

例： a. [誤] John and me may go out.

[正] John and I may go out.

例: b. [誤] He is the man whom I think wrote the letter.

[正] He is the man who I think wrote the letter.

例: c. [誤] He knows better how to write a letter than her.

[正] He knows better how to write a letter than she.

規則 III—凡代名詞作主詞補充字者應爲主格。

例: [誤] It is me.

[正] It is I.

規則 IV—及物動詞 (transitive verb) 後之名詞或代名詞, 應爲賓格 (objective case).

例: 1. [誤] He has just visited you and I at our school.

[正] He has just visited you and me at our school.

例: 2. [誤] We met Mr. Wang, who we thought to be a very delightful gentleman.

[正] We met Mr. Wang, whom we thought to be a very delightful gentleman.

規則 V—凡前置詞 (preposition) 後之名詞, 或代名詞須用賓格 (objective case).

例: 1 [誤] Listen to I.

[正] Listen to me.

例: 2 [誤] To whosoever much is given,  
much is required.

[正] To whomsoever much is given,  
much is required.

規則 VI— 在 verbal noun 前之代名詞應為所有格 (possessive case).

例: [誤] We do not expect you coming for  
some time yet.

[正] We do not expect your coming for  
some time yet.

規則 VII— 連續代名詞 (relative pronoun) 必須與其先行詞 (antecedent) 同“人稱”並同“數”。

例: 1 [誤] It is I who is kind to you.

[正] It is I who am kind to you.

例: 2 [誤] We should respect those men  
who is kind to us.

[正] We should respect those men  
who are kind to us.

規則 VIII— 連續代名詞須緊鄰其先行詞。

例: [誤] He needs a teacher who cannot  
read and write well.

[正] He who cannot read and write well  
needs a teacher.

規則 IX—連續代名詞須與其前行字相符，即代人者用“who”，代物者用“which”。

例： 1. [誤] It is he which told me.  
[正] It is he who told me.

例： 2. [誤] I have a fountain pen who is better than yours.  
[正] I have a fountain pen which is better than yours.

規則 X—所有位連續代名詞指人應用“whose”。

例： [誤] I met a weeping lady the husband of whom was dead.  
[正] I met a weeping lady whose husband was dead.

規則 XI—所有位連續代名詞“whose”屬于人，“of which”屬於物。

例： [誤] He gave me a very thick book whose cover is very thin.  
[正] He gave me a very thick book the cover of which is very thin.

規則 XII—反身代名詞 (Reflexive pronoun) 之性別身數，須與所指之字絕對相符。

例： [誤] They himself heard the news.  
[正] They themselves heard the news.

規則 XIII—反身代名詞爲及物動詞之受

詞時，須置于該動詞之後，又其性別身數應與其所指者相符合。

例：[誤] She herself killed.

[正] She killed herself.

規則 XIV—“It” 用以代替已指定之名詞，“one” 用以代替未指定之名詞。

例：[誤] I need a fountain pen, but I have no money to buy it.

[正] I need a fountain pen, but I have no money to buy one.

規則 XV—“Either” 或 “Neither” 祇可用於二個人或二樁事之間，決不可用於二個人或二樁事以上。

例：[誤] Either (neither) of those three men would fit the post well.

[正] Any (none) of those three men would fit the post well.

規則 XVI—“Each”, “one”, “either” “neither” 爲單數代名詞，所以與牠有關係的任何代名詞須用單數。

例：a. [誤] Each of the men came forward in their turn.

[正] Each of the men came forward in his turn.

例：b. [誤] I think one ought to help their friends.



[正] I think one ought to help one's friends.

例: c. [誤] If either of these boys wins a prize they will be fortunate.

[正] If either of these boys wins a prize, he will be fortunate.

例: d. [誤] Neither of the men gets the post they wanted.

[正] Neither of the men get the post he wanted.

### 3. 冠詞之誤用

規則 I—“a”用於子音前，“an”用於母音前，此為常規。但設某字之第一字母雖為母音，而其讀音類子音者，則用“a”而不用“an”。又設某字之第一字母為默音“h”，而其開始之音係母音者，則用“an”而不用“a”。

例: a. [誤] A old man carries a box on his shoulder.

[正] An old man carries a box on his shoulder.

例: b. [誤] We do an useful thing which an one-eyed man can do too.

[正] We do a useful thing which a one-eyed man can do too.

例: c. [誤] The family of the Changs has only a heir.

[正] The family of the Changs has only an heir.

規則 II—有限冠詞 “the” 宜用於複提之名詞前, 無限冠詞 “a” 宜用於指初提之名詞前。

例: [誤] Yesterday I saw a man with the flat hat on his head, and that was a hat I had lost long ago.

[正] Yesterday I saw a man with a flat hat on his head, and that was the hat I had lost long ago.

規則 III—凡被 adjective phrase 或 clause 形容之名詞, 其前應用 “the”。

例: [誤] This is a place where I was born.

[正] This is the place where I was born.

規則 IV—凡指獨一事物的時候, 應用 “the”。

例: [誤] A earth is larger than a moon, but smaller than a sun.

[正] The earth is larger than the moon, but smaller than the sun.

規則 V—“the” 不用于多數名詞之前, 除非在特指的時候。

例: 1. [誤] The men are rational beings.

[正] Men are rational beings.

例： 2. [誤] Students of our school are very diligent.

[正] The students of our school are very diligent.

規則 VI--在專門名詞 (proper noun) 之前，不可加冠詞。但是 Proper noun 用作 common noun 時，另當別論。

例： 1. [誤] The Nanking is the capital of China.

[正] Nanking is the capital of China.

例： 2. [誤] Shanghai is New York of China.

[正] Shanghai is the New York of China.

規則 VII—於江河，海洋，羣島，山脈以及大廈，機關的名字，書報的名字，艦隊的名字等之前多用冠詞 “the”，除非在一個島或一座山的時候。

例： a. [誤] Yangtze river is the largest river in China.

[正] The Yangtze river is the largest river in China.

例： b. [誤] The Sicily belongs to Italy.

[正] Sicily belongs to Italy.

例： c. [誤] The Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

[正] Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

#### 4. 區別字級之誤用

規則 I—兩者相比時，用比較級(Comparative degree)，其法于單音節字後加 er 再用 than，字之以數音節切成者，用 more . . . . . than.

- 例： [誤] This book is thick than that.  
 [誤] This book is more thick than that.  
 [誤] This book is thickest than that.  
 [正] This book is thicker than that.

規則 II—二者以上相比時用最上級(superlative degree)，單音節字用 the . . . est . . . of，字之以數音節切成者，用 the most . . . of.

- 例： [誤] Mr. Ting is the wisest than all the students.  
 [誤] Mr. Ting is wisest of all the students.  
 [誤] Mr. Ting is the wisor of all the students.  
 [正] Mr. Ting is the wisest of all the students.

規則 III—同一意思比較級和最高級亦可互用。

- 例： a. 比較級——This book is thicker than all other ones.

最高級——This book is the thickest of all.

例: b. 比較級——Mr. Ting is wiser than any other student.

最高級——Mr. Ting is the wisest of all the students.

規則 IV—設有一事物與其同級的其餘事物相比較，則須用“other”或“else”去排除和牠比較的事物。

例: a. [誤] He studies harder than anyone in the class.

[正] He studies harder than anyone else in the class.

例: b. [誤] China has a larger population than any country in the world.

[正] China has a larger population than any other country in the world.

規則 V—在用最高級的時候，應注意“of”後的字意須將句主包含在內。

例: [誤] Of all the other books I have examined, this is the most satisfactory.

[正] Of all the books I have examined, this is the most satisfactory.

規則 VI—不同性質的事物不應互相比較。

例：[誤] The face of his father looks older than his uncle.

[正] The face of his father looks older than that of his uncle.

規則 VII—形容詞如 “level”, “round”, “square”, “flat”, “triangular”, “earthen”, “golden”, “daily”, “weekly”, “monthly”, “perfect”, 等已有絕對之意義, 不能作比較之用。

例：[誤] This is the most perfect diamond that I have ever seen.

[正] This is the perfect diamond that I have ever seen.

規則 VIII—有許多從拉丁文字而來之比較字, 牠的末尾爲 “or” 而非 “er”, 又牠的繼續字爲 “to” 而非 “than”。

- 例：
- a. His strength is superior to mine.
  - b. His work is inferior to yours.
  - c. Your departure was prior to my arrival.
  - d. Mr. Smith is junior to Mr. Brown.

## 5. 形容詞之誤用

A. “A great many”, “A great deal of” “A great number of” 用時之混淆。

規則。“A great number of”與“a great many”二仿語 (phrases) 之性質，爲能指數者，“A great deal of”一仿語之性質，爲不能指數者。

例： 1. [誤] He has wasted a great many time in doing useless things.

[正] He has wasted a great deal of time in doing useless things.

例： 2. [誤] He lost a great deal of dollars in gambling.

[正] He lost a great number of (or a great many) dollars in gambling.

B. “Some”與“any”之誤用。

規則。當“some”與“any”用作表示數量的時候，“any”用於問話及否定語 (negative)，“some”用於肯定語 (affirmative)。

例： 1. [誤] I could not find some oil in this room.

[正] I could not find any oil in this room.

2. [誤] There is any fuel in the stove.

[正] There is some fuel in the stove.

C. “Beautiful”, “handsome”, “pretty”之誤用。

規則. “Beautiful” 有形式完全的意思, 當用於人物的時候, 則表示溫柔和嬌嫩. “Handsome” 有優雅的意思, 由於教養, 訓練的緣故. “Pretty” 一字則較 beautiful 和 handsome 二字的含義為弱, 普通用於微小的事物之上.

例: 1. [誤] The captain of the football team is beautiful.

[正] The captain of the football team is handsome.

例: 2. [誤] They are enjoying the handsome scenery.

[正] They are enjoying the beautiful scenery.

#### D. “Clean” 與 “clear” 之誤用.

規則. “Clean” 的意思指沒有污濁, 沒有泥渣而言. clear 指不模糊, 不黑暗, 不用蒙蔽而言.

例: 1. [誤] My friend always keeps himself clear.

[正] My friend always keeps himself clean.

2. [誤] The sky was quite clean yesterday.

[正] The sky was quite clear yesterday.

#### E. “Cold”, “cool” 之誤用.



規則. cold 指寒冷而言, cool 指涼爽而言.

例: 1. [誤] The weather in autumn is colder than in summer.

[正] The weather in autumn is cooler than in summer.

2. [誤] The people in the north are now suffering from cool and hunger.

[正] The people in the north are now suffering from cold and hunger.

F. “Dangerous” “in danger” 之誤用.

規則. “Dangerous” 指使人受災害而言. “in danger” 指在危險中而言.

例: 1. [誤] He is very ill, but not dangerous.

[正] He is very ill, but not in danger.

2. [誤] It is in danger to play with edged tools.

[正] It is dangerous to play with edged tools.

G. “Delicious”, “delightful” 之誤用

規則. Delicious, 指味覺, 嗅覺上的快感而言. delightful 指精神上的快感而言.

例： 1. [誤] The food is delightful.

[正] The food is delicious.

2. [誤] It is a delicious concert..

[正] It is a delightful concert.

H. “Each” 與 “every” 之誤用.

規則. “Each” 指每個而言, “every” 指個個而言. 故後者雖指個體而着重在全體.

例: [誤] Every one of the two visitors is very attentive.

[正] Each one of the two visitors is very attentive.

I. “Eldest” 與 “oldest” 之誤用.

規則. Eldest 僅指人的第一個生出者而言, oldest 指無論人或事的最老者而言.

例: 1. [誤] My father is the eldest man in my family.

[正] My father is the oldest man in my family.

例: 2. [誤] This is the eldest house I have ever seen.

[正] This is the oldest house I have ever seen.

J. “Few” 與 “little” 之誤用.

規則. 不能指數之名詞, 言數量少時用 little 或 a little, 並且牠隨後的名詞一定要單數. 能指

數的名詞，言數量少時用 few 或 a few，並且牠隨後的名詞一定要多數。

例： 1. [誤] She puts a little dollars in her purse.

[正] She puts a few dollars in her purse.

2. [誤] Please feed the chickens with a few rice.

[正] Please feed the chickens with a little rice.

K. “Few” 與 “a few” 之誤用。

規則. Few 係負數形容詞指近乎沒有而言，“a few” 指有雖有但是不多而言。

例： 1. [誤] He was glad to have few books.

[正] He was glad to have a few books.

2. [誤] I am sorry to say I have a few dollars in my pocket.

[正] I am sorry to say I have few dollars in my pocket.

L. “Healthful,” “healthy,” “wholesome” 之誤用。

規則. Healthful 指促進健康而言，healthy 指已有健康而言，wholesome 指促進無論體力上的或精神上的健康而言。

例： 1. [誤] The children in the kindergarten all look healthful.

[正] The children in the kindergarten all look healthy.

2. [誤] He is a strong healthful man, he rises early, works hard, lives on healthy fare, and enjoys refreshing sleep.

[正] He is a strong healthy man; he rises early, works hard, lives on healthful fare, and enjoys refreshing sleep.

#### M. “High” 與 “tall” 的誤用。

規則. high 指體積高大者而言. tall 指體積狹細者而言. High 有時指高度速度及位置等而言.

例: 1. [誤] The high must can be seen from a distance.

[正] The tall must can be seen from a distance.

例: 2. [誤] The sun is tall in the heaven.

[正] The sun is high in the heaven.

#### N. “Later”, “latest”, “latter”, “last”, 的誤用。

規則. Later, latest, 指時間而言, latter, last 指地位而言.

例: 1. [誤] He suffered loneliness in the later part of his life.

[正] He suffered loneliness in the latter part of his life.

2. [誤] This is the last news I have got.

[正] This is the latest news I have got.

### O. “Little” 與 “a little” 的誤用。

規則. little 與 a little 之不同和 few 與 a few 之不同相似. 即 little 指近乎沒有而言, a little 指有雖有但是不多而言.

例: 1. [誤] He is so idle that he does a little work in the day.

[正] He is so idle that he does little work in the day.

2. [誤] The little girl takes only little food every day.

[正] The little girl takes only a little food every day.

### P. “Populous” 與 “popular” 的誤用。

規則. populous 有人煙稠密的意思, popular 有普通普遍的意思.

例: 1. [誤] He is populous for his kindness.

[正] He is popular for his kindness.

2. [誤] Trams are not permitted within the very crowded city, but

they are populous in the other parts.

[正] Trams are not permitted within the very crowded city, but they are popular in the other parts.

## 6. 疏狀詞之誤用

### A. “Before”, “since”, “ago” 之誤用。

規則. Before 用作疏狀詞表示“從前”常用於 perfect tense 的句子中. Since 或 ago 用作疏狀詞表示“從現今起向後計算”. 此兩字的運用, 應限於下列之條件: (1) 此疏狀詞應置於被其形容之字之後, (2) 此疏狀詞前之動詞應為 past indefinite tense. (3) 此疏狀詞前之 noun 或 phrase 應表示某時期 (period of time), 不應表示一時 (point of time).

例: 1. [誤] My house has fallen two weeks since.

[正] My house fell two weeks since.

2. [誤] His father died before three years.

[正] His father died three years ago.

3. [誤] His cousin had been here a few weeks ago.

[正] His cousin had been here a few weeks before.

B. “Fast” 之誤用.

規則. “Fast” 一字, 既可作形容詞, 亦可作疏狀詞, 字形均同, 故無加 “ly” 之必要.

例: [誤] He ran very fastly.

[正] He ran very fast.

C. “Hard” 與 “hardly” 之誤用.

規則. “hard” 一字, 既可作形容詞, 其意爲“堅固”, “艱難”. 如 hard wood, hard work. 亦可作疎狀詞, 其意爲“勤奮”, “熱心”, 字形均同無加 “ly” 之必要. 若爲 “hardly” 則有“罕有”之意.

例: [誤] The student studies very hardly.

[正] The student studies hard.

D. “Much”, “very” 之誤用.

規則. “much” 一字祇可形容形容詞及疏狀詞之在比較級者. 又 “much” 可形容動詞之任何形式除去 present participle, “Very” 一字祇可形容形容詞或疏狀詞之在 positive degree 者, 又 very 僅可形容動詞之 present participle.

例 1. [誤] The air is very hotter to-day than yesterday.

[正] The air is much hotter to-day than yesterday.

2. [誤] She is much kind to me.

[正] She is very kind to me.

3. [誤] We travelled quickly, but not much cheerfully.

[正] We travelled quickly, but not very cheerfully.

4. [誤] This news is much perplexing.

[正] This news is very perplexing.

E. “Very”, “too” 之誤用.

規則. “Very” 表示高級, “too” 表示超過等級, 有“太多”之意.

例: 1. [誤] My son's health has been too good.

[正] My son's health has been very good.

2. [誤] He writes too neatly, and spells too accurately.

[正] He writes very neatly, and spells very accurately.

F. “Yes”, “no” 之誤用.

規則. 答語之口頭語 “yes” 與 “no” 之用法, 須以答語中之語氣為標準, 答語句中為否定語氣 (如正例 1) 則用 “no”, 若為肯定語氣 (如正例 2) 則用 “yes”.

例: 1. [誤] Did he not come?

Yes, he did not come.



[正] Did he not come?  
No, he did not come?

2. [誤] Did he not come?  
No, he came.

[正] Did he not come?  
Yes, he came.

3. [誤] Is he sick to-day?  
Yes, he is not sick to-day.

[正] Is he sick to-day?  
No, he is not sick to-day.

G. “At present” 與 “presently” 之誤用。

規則. At present 意爲 “現在”, “presently” 意爲 “立刻”。

例: 1. [誤] I will return at present.  
[正] I will return presently.

2. [誤] Presently our country is very weak.  
[正] At present our country is very weak.

H. “Each other” 與 “one another” 之誤用。

規則. Each other 用在兩者之間, 而 one another 用在多於兩者之間。

例: a. [誤] The two children love one another dearly.

[正] The two children love each other dearly.

2. [誤] All students of the class should be kind to each other.

[正] All students of the class should be kind to one another.

## 7. 前置詞之誤用

A. “With”, “by” 之誤用.

規則. with 用於做事的工具, by 用於做事的人.

例: 1. [誤] The words are written on the blackboard by chalk with her.

[正] The words are written on the blackboard by her with chalk.

2. [誤] He was killed by a sword.

[正] He was killed with a sword.

B. “Among”, “in” 之誤用.

規則. among 表示在同樣大小之間的事物, 而牠所跟的名詞常為多數. in 表示在較大事物間之事物.

例: 1. [誤] This vice prevails in soldiers.

[正] This vice prevails among soldiers.

2. [誤] They concealed themselves among the deserted temple.

[正] They concealed themselves in the deserted temple.

C. “In”, “into” 之誤用.

規則. in 表示靜止的位置而 into 表示從一式變到另一式的動作.

例: 1. [誤] The frog is into the well.

[正] The frog is in the well.

2. [誤] He jumped in the river from the bank.

[正] He jumped into the river from the bank.

D. “Beside”, “besides” 之誤用.

規則. Beside 有在旁邊的意思, 而 besides 有除去的意思.

例: 1. [誤] He came and sat besides me.

[正] He came and sat beside me.

2. [誤] Beside advice he gave him some money.

[正] Besides advice he gave him some money.

E. “Among” 與 “Between” 之誤用.

規則. Among 用於二者以上, between 用於二者之間.

例： 1. [誤] There is a valley among the two mountains.

[正] There is a valley between the two mountains.

2. [誤] The teacher selected one between the students.

[正] The teacher selected one among the students.

F. “in”, “at” 與 “on” 三字指時間之誤用。

規則 I. At, in, 與 on 三字指時間之用法, 以所指之時間之長短而定, “at” 指時間較短, 如鐘點, 中午以及晚. “on” 指時間較長如日, “in” 指時間較爲最長, 如星期, 月, 年等. 又早晨前通常亦用 in.

例： 1. [誤] I began to study in school on 1928.

[正] I began to study in school in 1928.

2. [誤] He will come at Monday.

[正] He will come on Monday.

規則 II. 在有限冠詞 “the” 所指定之表時名詞前, 所用之前置詞, 無論時間長短, 均一律用 in.

例： [誤] At the night he came again to see me.

[正] In the night he came again to see me.

規則 III. 凡表時間名詞前，有形容詞 last, every, next, 等，不用任何前置詞以指之。

例：[誤] I went to visit my friend on last Monday.

[正] I went to visit my friend last Monday.

### G. 動詞後隨前置詞之誤。

不及物動詞，須有相當的前置詞隨於其後，有時同一不及物動詞，因所隨之前置詞不同而意義亦異。茲將普通成語列下：

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Agree with 贊同<br>(指人)     | 2. Agree to 附議<br>(指物) |
| 3. Arrive at 到達.             | 4. call on 拜訪.         |
| 5. Care for 照顧.              | 6. consist of 包含.      |
| 7. Die of 死於…….              | 8. Die from 死於.        |
| 9. Exchange for 交換.          | 10. Differ from 異於.    |
| 11. Fail in 失敗.              | 12. Feed on 以…爲食.      |
| 13. Fight for 爲…而戰.          | 14. Fight against 與戰.  |
| 15. Inquire of 問於<br>(指人)    | 16. Inquire after 問候.  |
| 17. Inquire about 問及<br>(指事) | 18. Inquire into 查究.   |
| 19. Join in 加入.              | 20. Listen to 細聽.      |
| 21. Look on 旁觀.              | 22. Look for 找尋.       |
| 23. Look at 細看.              | 24. Look after 照料.     |
| 25. Pride on 以…自誇.           | 26. Quarrel with 口角.   |
| 27. Run after 追隨.            | 28. laugh at 微笑.       |
| 29. Stand against 抵抗.        | 30. Quarrel about 爭及.  |

## II. 名詞後隨前置詞之誤。

規則. 在一定的名詞後須隨一定的前置詞, 但有時同一名詞因所隨之前置詞不同而意義亦異.

例: 1. 在 affection, ambition, desire, passion, pity, fondness, excuse, regard 等字之後應用 for.

例: 2. 在 confidence, interest, faith, pride, delight, 等字之後應用 in.

例: 3. 在 answer, attention, key, duty, likeness, obedience, obligation, temptation 等字之後應用 to.

## I. 形容詞及兩分詞後隨前置詞之誤.

規則. 在一定的形容詞或兩分詞後須隨一定的前置詞, 但有時亦有同一形容詞或兩分詞因其所隨之前置詞不同而意義亦異.

例: 1. 在 Fond, Proud, Afraid, ashamed, ambitions, independent, confident, desirous, envious, full 等字之後應用 "of".

例: 2. 在 accustomed, affectionate, exposed, essential, faithful, inclined, indifferent, contrary, opposed, similar 等字之後, 應用 "to".

例: 3. 在 effective, famous, fit, sufficient, useful, 等字之後應用 for.

例： 4. 在 lousy, intimate, acquainted, consistent 等字之後應用 “with”。

## 8. 動詞之誤用

### (1) 動詞在第三身單數現在時之誤用

規則 I. 現在時之動詞、若其主詞係第三身單數，則應於動詞字尾加 “s” 或 “es”。

例： [誤] He read newspapers every day.

[正] He reads newspapers every day.

規則 II. 助動詞 “do” 字在第三身單數現在時其尾應加 “es” 外，其他之 “may” “can” “must” 等助動詞不受上列規則之束縛。

例： 1. [誤] He do not understands the lesson.

[正] He does not understand the lesson.

2. [誤] He must goes now.

[正] He must go now.

### (2) 過去時助動詞之誤用

規則. 助動詞不獨如上節所載可代主動詞表示身數和現在時，亦能代主動詞表示過去時，又既表示之後，其主動詞決不可再為過去時。

例： 1. [誤] Why don't you came to school yesterday?

[正] Why didn't you come to school yesterday?

2. [誤] Yesterday he can went.

[正] Yesterday he could go.

### (3) 動詞字尾增加“s”或“es”之誤

規則. 在(1)節中所載, 動詞在第三身單數現在時條件之下, 其字尾應加上“s”. 但有字尾為“s”“sh”“ch”者, 因發音之關係須加“es”於其後, 又凡動詞字尾為“y”而“y”前為子音者, 則加“es”時, 須先變“y”為“i”, 再加“es”. 若“y”前為母音時則此“y”不須變, 只加“s”於其後.

例: 1. [誤] Every morning the little boy brushes his teeth.

[正] Every morning the little boy brushes his teeth.

2. [誤] He studys hard.

[正] He studies hard.

3. [誤] At school he plaies football.

[正] At school he plays football.

### (4) 有規則動詞由現在

#### 時變過去時之錯誤

規則. 有規則動詞變成過去時, 須加“d”或“d”於字後, 若字尾為 y 而 y 前係子音, 變時,



先變 y 爲 i 再加 ed 於後，若 y 前爲母音，變時只加 e 於其後。

例： 1. [誤] He studied with his brother in the room.

[正] He studied with his brother in the room.

2. [誤] He plaid with his brother in the playground.

[正] He played with his brother in the playground.

### (5) 簡單主詞與動詞不符之誤

規則. 簡單主詞與動詞應互相符合. 如主詞爲單數, 則動詞亦應單數, 如主詞爲多數, 則動詞亦應多數.

例： 1. [誤] The trees in the garden is very green.

[正] The trees in the garden are very green.

2. [誤] There are a student standing at the door.

[正] There is a student standing at the door.

### (6) 混合主詞不符動詞之誤

規則. 混合主詞亦應與其動詞相符合. 惟混合主詞之複數或單數應視其連接詞而定. 如用

and 則爲複數，用 or, either . . . or 及 neither . . . nor 則應以最後一主詞之身和數，爲動詞之標準。又用 “not only”, “but (also)” 時，應以最後之主詞爲動詞之標準。又用 “as well as” 時，應以最前之主詞爲動詞之標準。

- 例： 1. [誤] John and Mary is my dear friend.  
       [正] John and Mary are my dear friend.
2. [誤] Are John or Mary walking there?  
       [正] Is John or Mary walking there?
3. [誤] Not only a horse but cows is grazing in the field.  
       [正] Not only a horse but cows are grazing in the field.
4. [誤] Her looks, as well as her voice, is much admired.  
       [正] Her looks, as well as her voice are much admired.

### (7) 連綴動詞後用疏狀詞之誤

規則。連綴動詞如 look, seem, appear, taste, become, feel, 等爲不完全的不及物動詞，其後之補充字應用形容詞或名詞，不應用疏狀詞。

- 例: 1. [誤] Why do you look so angrily?  
[正] Why do you look so angry?
2. [誤] The orange tastes sweetly.  
[正] The orange tastes sweet.
3. [誤] This lesson seems very difficult-ly to me.  
[正] This lesson seems very difficult to me.

### (8) 動詞主要部分之混淆

規則. 動詞之主要部分, 常有一定之結構, 最普通的如被動式 (passive voice), 其結構由 verb to be + past participle 又如 “現在既事時” (present perfect tense) 其結構由 verb to have + past participle.

- 例: 1. [誤] A beautiful bird is saw in my garden.  
[正] A beautiful bird is seen in my garden.
2. [誤] He has saw his friend twice this month.  
[正] He has seen his friend twice this month.

### (9) “Lie” 與 “lay”; “sit” 與 “set” 之誤用.

規則 I. 動詞 “lie” 譯為“躺臥”，為不及物動詞，後無受詞。“lay” 譯為“安置”，為及物動詞，沒有受詞。

例： [誤] Yesterday I saw my dog laid on my bed.

[正] Yesterday I saw my dog lying on my bed.

規則 II. 動詞 “sit” 譯為坐，為不及物動詞，“set” 譯為放置，為及物動詞。其變化如下。

Present	Past	Past participle
set 放	set	set
sit 坐	sat	sat

例： [誤] The boy sits the books in order.

[正] The boy sets the books in order.

## (10) 問話中動詞之誤用

規則 I. 在用問話代名詞 who 或 whom 之前，應視其為主事位或為受事位。who 祇可用於主事位，而 whom 用於受事位。又若句中之動詞係表示動作時，則問句須加助動詞於主詞之前。

例： 1. [誤] Whom you are?

[正] Who are you?

2. [誤] Who you saw yesterday?

[正] Whom did you see yesterday?

規則 II. 問話疏狀詞 “when”, “how”, “why” 須置於句前，並將助動詞或主動詞 verb to be 置於主詞之前，以表示問話語氣。

- 例： [誤] How you could do it before ?  
[正] How could you do it before ?

### (11) 間接問話中動詞位置之誤

規則. 間接問話中, 其介紹附屬句連繫於主句之字無論爲附屬問話稱代詞, 或附屬問話疏狀詞, 雖其表示附句爲問話, 但因附屬句, 不能具問話之式, 故應仍用平話式.

- 例： 1. [誤] I ask him who is he.  
[正] I ask him who he is.
2. [誤] We all ask him whom did he elected yesterday.  
[正] We all ask him whom he elected yesterday.
3. [誤] I ask him how is he now.  
[正] I ask him how he is now.

### (12) 現在時之誤用

規則. 現在時言一動作, 活動於當寫或當言之頃. 此外凡例作之事, 凡固定之動作, 皆用現在時.

- 例： 1. [誤] Every day I went to school.  
[正] Every day I go to school.
2. [誤] The moon like the sun rose in the east and sets in the west.  
[正] The moon like the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

## (13) 過去時之誤用

規則. 過去時者言已往之事, 其事之作在寫或說之前, 其時間無論在一刻以前, 一月以前, 一年以前, 總須在文字上或意義上指出過去時間.

例: [誤] Yesterday I meet my friend.

[正] Yesterday I met my friend.

## (14) 將來時之誤用

規則 I. 將來時者, 言未來之動作也. 其動作之始, 在瞬息以後, 一年以後, 均屬將來.

例: [誤] I write a composition to-morrow.

[正] I shall write a composition to-morrow.

規則 II. 第一身在純粹將來式, 用 shall, 若用 will, 則其意變為 "I wish" 或 "I promise". 又第二身及第三身純粹將來式用 will, 若用 shall 則意為 I command 有命令意.

例: 1. [誤] Yesterday I promised him that next week I should lend you twenty dollars.

[正] Yesterday I promised him that next week I would lend you twenty dollars.

2. [誤] You will prepare your lesson well,

[正] You shall prepare your lesson well.

### (15) 現在完成時之誤用

規則。現在完成時應用於過去動作之不指明過去時間者。又既事時另含動作繼續之意。故完成時與過去時之顯別法爲前者言事已完，惟未註明完成時日，後者言事已作，且指出一定之過去時間。

- 例： 1. [誤] I just wrote my composition.  
[正] I have just written my composition.
2. [誤] We were in Shanghai three years.  
[正] We have been in Shanghai three years.
3. [誤] I have seen her yesterday.  
[正] I saw her yesterday.
4. [誤] I saw her once this week.  
[正] I have seen her once this week.

### (16) 過去完成時之誤用

規則。過去完成時用以表明其事之已終於過去之前也。即兩不相同之過去時相比，一爲過去時，一爲過去之過去時，此過去之過去時，即過去完成時。

例： [誤] He was sick ten days before his father came to see him.

[正] He had been sick for ten days before his father came to see him.

### (17) 將來完成時之誤用

規則. 將來完成時用以言事之作在某將來時之前.

例： [誤] I have prepared my lesson very well before you come at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

[正] I shall have prepared my lesson very well before you come at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

### (18) 現在方事時之誤用

規則. 現在方事時, 用以表示當寫或說之時, 事正作而未完.

例： [誤] When he comes we studied grammar.

[正] When he comes we are studying grammar.

### (19) 過去方事時之誤用

規則. 過去方事時用以表示一動作, 在過去時方作而未完.



例：[誤] What is he doing when you met him an hour ago?

[正] What was he doing when you met him an hour ago?

## (20) 將來方事時之誤用

規則. 將來方事時用以表明一事在將來時正作而未畢.

例：[誤] I wait for you at the station at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

[正] I shall be waiting for you at the station at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

## (21) 祈令語氣之誤用

規則. 祈令語氣, 包括祈禱命令兩部分. 係第一身向第二身有所命令或祈禱. 主詞 you 常省去, 其動詞係屬第二身現在時不能用過去時.

例：1. [誤] John, comes here now.

[正] John, come here now.

2. [誤] Forgave us our sins.

[正] Forgive us our sins.

## (22) 虛擬語氣之誤用

規則. 虛擬語氣中之假設句, 在附句中之動詞 verb "to be" 爲現在時, 應用 "were" 不宜用實語氣中之 verb "to be", 因表示假設不可有之事

也。故虛擬語氣假設句之動詞在時間上與指實語氣異，其異點為虛擬語氣現在時即指實語氣中之過去時。而虛擬語氣假設句動詞之過去時，即實指語氣之過去既事時也。

- 例： 1. [誤] If I am you, I would go at once.  
       [正] If I were you, I would go at once.
2. [誤] If I met him yesterday, I would tell him the news.  
       [正] If I had met him yesterday, I would have told him the news.

### (23) 無限式之誤用

規則 I. 根據英文習慣，在“make”“see”“hear”“let”等動詞之受詞後應省去無限式之記號“to”。

- 例： 1. [誤] My father did not let me to go out.  
       [正] My father did not let me go out.
2. [誤] He saw a stranger to go into my house.  
       [正] He saw a stranger go into my house.

規則 II. need 及 dare 兩字可作主動詞用，亦可作助動詞用，惟作助動詞用時，其後設有無限式則應省去“to”。

- 例： 1. [誤] Why need you to work so hard?  
[正] Why need you work so hard?
2. [誤] He needs study English hard.  
[正] He needs to study English hard.

## (24) 兩分詞 (participle) 之誤用

規則。兩分詞之結構有數種，最普通者有二，一為現在兩分詞，一為過去兩分詞。又其所以名為兩分詞者，因其兼有形容詞和動詞之性質，用時應以形容性質為主。若某兩分詞含有柔聲動詞之意則應用過去分詞，若含有剛聲動詞之意，則應用現在分詞。

- 例： 1. [誤] I saw an old man slept on the grass.  
[正] I saw an old man sleeping on the grass.
2. [誤] I saw a motor car driving by a coolie.  
[正] I saw a motor car driven by a coolie.

## (25) 動名詞 (Gerunds) 之誤用

規則。動名詞形式與現在兩分詞同，惟其性質有異。因動名詞含有名詞及動詞二意，用時以名詞意為主，以動詞意為副。因其含有名詞性質，故

能如名詞用之。因其有動詞性質，故其後能隨有受詞（設該名詞由於及物動詞而來者）。

例： 1. [誤] Smoke opium is a very bad habit.

[正] Smoking opium is a very bad habit.

2. [誤] He is fond of study English.

[正] He is fond of studying English.

## VIII. 圖 解

### Diagram

1. 單純句中主詞 (subject) 與述詞 (predicate) 之圖解法。

規則：先作一橫線，代表一句。再作一垂直線畫於橫線之間，而砌兩段，表示將整句分爲二部。直線之左部爲主詞部。直線之右部爲述語部。

例 1. I shall go.

I | shall go.

2. Boys play.

boys | play.

2. 受詞 (object) 之圖解法。

規則：將述詞線引長，受詞即寫于其上另作一短垂直線於述詞與受詞之間，將其分爲二部。

例：We study English.

we | study | English.

主詞補充字 (subject complement) 之圖解法！

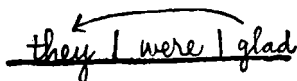
規則：主詞補充字無論爲名詞 (noun)，形容詞 (adjective) 或代名詞 (pronoun) 等，均將述詞線引長，主詞補充字即寫于其上。另

作一短直線，於主詞補充字及述詞之間將其劃分為二，再用一箭頭綫，指着主詞，表示述及主詞。

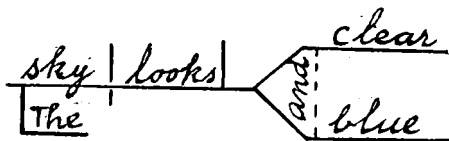
例. 1. It is you.



2. They were glad.



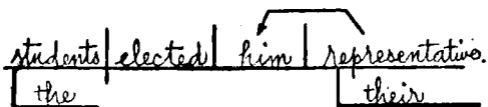
3. The sky looks clear and blue.



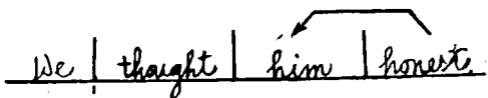
4. 受詞補充字 (objective complement) 之圖解法。

規則：受詞補充字無論為名詞、形容詞或短語 (phrase) 等均將述詞線引長，受詞補充字即置于其上，別作一短垂直線於受詞及受詞補充字之間，將其分為二部，並用一箭頭綫，指着受詞，表示述及受詞。

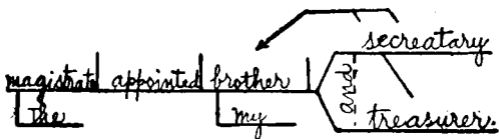
例 1. The students elected him their representative.



2. We thought him honest.



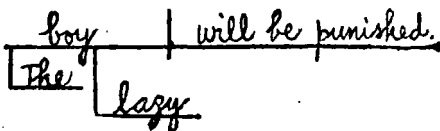
3. The magistrate appointed my brother secretary and treasurer.



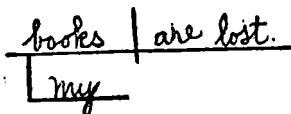
5. 形容詞、代名詞及疏狀詞用爲附加語 (modifier) 之圖解法。

規則：凡形容詞、代名詞或疏狀詞之形容某字者，即于某字之下作一斜線，置附加語於其上。又設同時形容某字之附加語不止一個，則依其先後而列之。

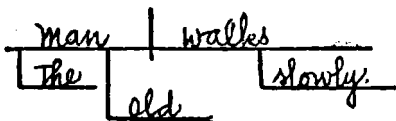
例 1. The lazy boy will be punished.



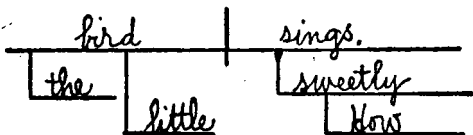
2. My books are lost.



3. The old man walks slowly.



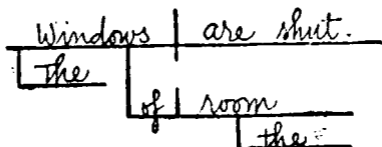
4. How sweetly the little bird sings!



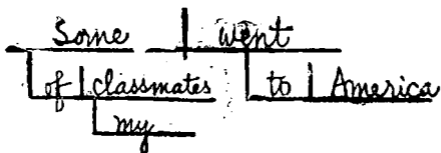
6. 區別短語 (a ljective phrase) 及疏狀短語 (adverbial phrase) 之用爲附加語之圖解法。  
規則：凡形容短語或疏狀短語之形容某字者即于某字之下先作一斜線置前置詞 (preposition) 於其上，再作一直線與上面之線平行而與該斜線相連接，前置詞之受詞即置其上。



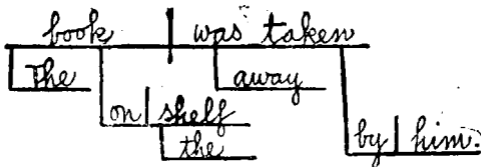
例 1. The windows of the room are shut.



2. Some of my class-mates went to America.



3. The book on the shelf was taken away by him.



7. 間接受詞 (indirect object) 之圖解法。

規則：間接受詞可視為述語附加語，蓋其省去一前置字也，故其表示法亦同。

例 1. He sent me a letter.

He | sent | letter  
 (to) | me | a

2. We gave Mr. Lee and his wife a hearty welcome.

We | gave | welcome  
 (to) | Mr. Lee and his wife | a hearty

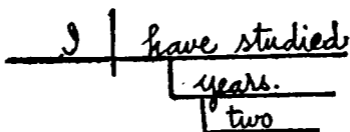
3. He sold his house and field to his relative.

He | sold | his house and field  
 to | relative | his

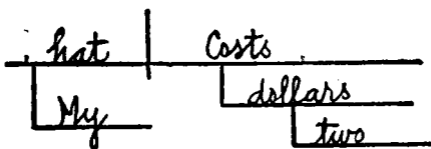
8. 表示時間、價值、距離、重量、度量等之名詞用爲附加語之圖解法。

規則：表示時間、價值、距離、重量、度量等名詞可視為疏狀附加語，蓋此等名詞前面均省去前置詞者，故其表示法同上。

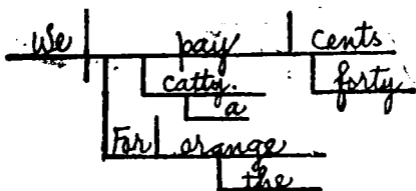
例 1. I have studied two years.



2. My hat costs two dollars.



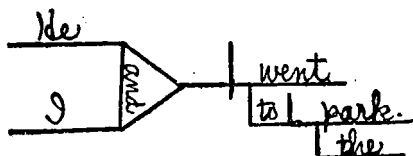
3. For the orange, we pay forty cents a catty.



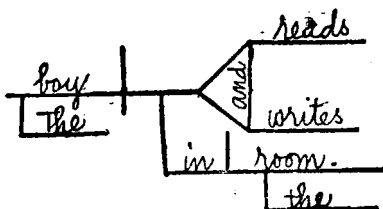
9. 複合主詞與複合述語之圖解法。

規則：複合主詞和複合述語之圖解，將主語及述語兩部幹線，分成支線，再分別寫上連接詞寫於二者之間。又若複合部有附加語時，則將附加語畫于支線前之幹線下。

例 1. He and I went to the park.



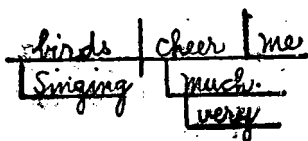
2. The boy reads and writes in the room.



10. 兩分詞 (participle) 之圖解法。

規則：兩分詞一面為形容詞，一面為動詞，其表示法視其用法而有異。若用為補充語，則其表示法同 (3) 或 (4)；若用為形容短語，則其表示法如 (6)。惟因兩分詞一面為動字，故有時亦有受字，其受字之表示法則同 (2)。

例 1. Singing birds cheer me very much.



2. A retired soldier came back home.

soldier | came  
 A | retired | back | home.

3. I am tired.

I | am | tired.

4. I saw the bridge falling.

| saw | bridge | falling.  
 the

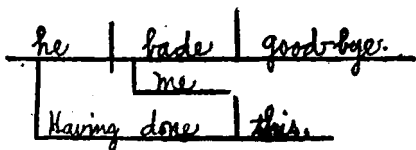
5. The old man drinking wine is his father.

man | is | father  
 The | old | his  
 drinking wine

6. Being tired of work, he went home.

he | went  
 being | tired | home.  
 of | work,

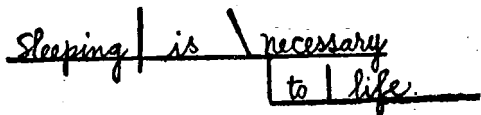
7. Having done this, he bade me good-bye.



11. 動名詞 (gerund) 之圖解法。

規則：動名詞一面為名詞，一面為動詞，其圖解法視其用法而有異。若作主詞用，則其表示法如(1)；若作受詞用，則其表示法如(2)等；又因其係動詞及名詞之混合詞，故有時亦有受詞，其圖解時將線折為兩段，以示其兼有動詞及名詞兩種功用，線之前段表示名詞，線之後段表示動詞。

- 例 1. Sleeping is necessary to life.



2. I like reading.



3. I am fond of reading.

I | am | fond  
of | reading.

4. He is fond of drinking wine.

He | is | fond  
of | drinking wine.

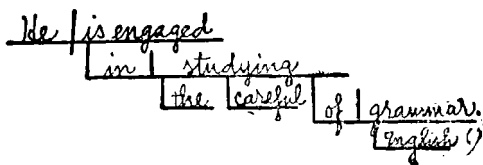
5. He likes riding a bicycle.

He | likes | riding | bicycle.  
a

6. I am fond of his coming soon.

I | am | fond  
of | coming  
his | soon.

7. He is engaged in the careful studying of English grammar.

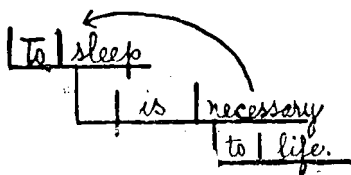


12. 無限詞 (infinitives) 之圖解法。

規則 1. 無限詞若用爲名物詞，則其圖解法須將此短語作架線舉上重行分析如其用法。

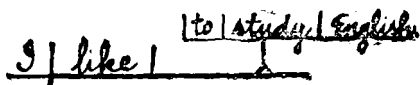
例 1. 作主詞用

To sleep is necessary to life.



2. 作受詞用

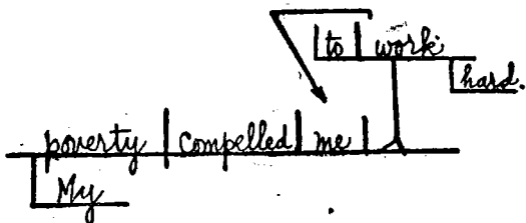
I like to study English.





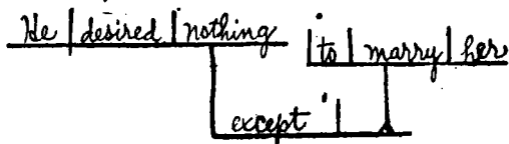
## 3. 作受詞補充字用

My poverty compelled me to work hard.



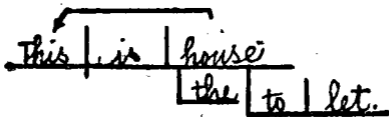
## 4. 作前置詞之受詞用

He desired nothing except to marry her.



規則 2. 無限詞若用為形容詞或疏狀詞之圖解法，則各與形容詞或疏狀詞同。

例 1. This is the house to let.



2. She has no friend to talk with.

She | has | friend  
no | to | talk with.

3. We study to get knowledge.

We | study  
to | get | knowledge.

4. I am glad to talk with my wife.

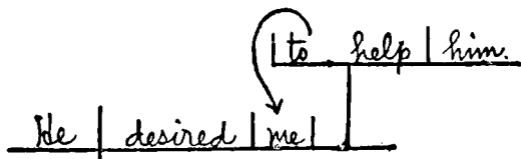
I | am | glad  
to | talk  
with | wife.  
my

規則 3. 無限詞子句 (infinitive clause) 之圖解法，因無限子句係及物動詞之受事句，故圖解時須寫於動詞後之受詞線上，但因意為一句，故主詞與述詞間之分線，須作點線。

例 1. My father wished me to be a learned man.

father | wished | me |  
My | to | be | man.  
a | learned

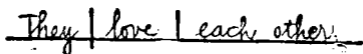
2. He desired me to help him.



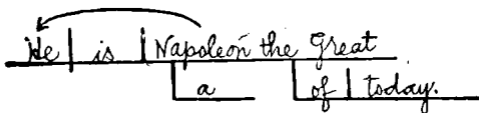
13. 短語 (phrase) 之圖解法.

規則: 一切短語, 應如整字 (single word) 圖解.

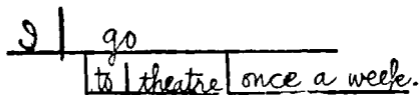
例 1. They love each other.



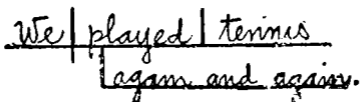
2. He is a Napoleon the Great of to-day.



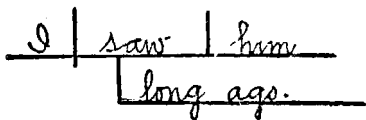
3. I go to theater once a week.



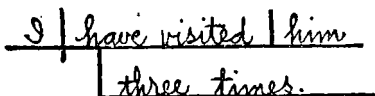
4. We played tennis again and again.



5. I saw him long ago.



6. I have visited him three times.

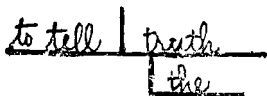
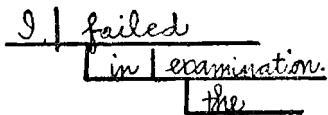


14. 特殊結構 (absolute construction) 字之圖解法。

規則：凡一字或一羣字，在句法上不與句中其他各字發生任何關係者為獨立部分其結構謂特殊結構，故圖解時須單獨另畫。

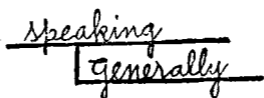
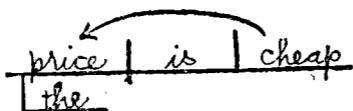
例 1. 無限字之特殊結構。

To tell you the truth, I failed in the examination.



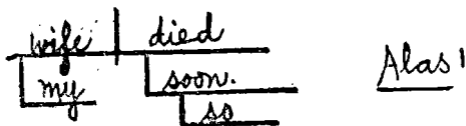
## 2. 兩分字之特殊結構。

Generally speaking, the price is cheap.



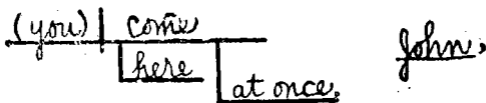
## 3. 驚嘆字之特殊結構。

Alas! My wife died so soon.



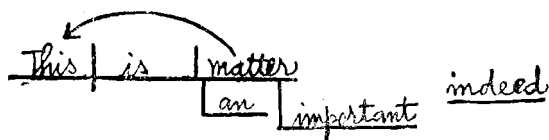
## 4. 對語呼名 (direct address) 之特殊結構。

John, come here at once.



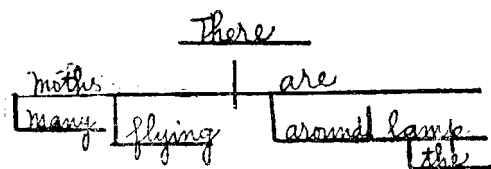
5. 括弧解釋 (parenthetical expression) 之特殊結構。

This is, indeed, an important matter.



6. 導引疏狀詞 (introductory adverb) 之特殊結構。

There are many flying moths around the lamp.



15. 複合句 (compound sentence) 之圖解法。

規則：圖解複合句時須依平行子句 (coordinate clause) 之次序上下分寫，句中作連接線，其中段為短平線，連接詞即寫於此線上，表示二子句平行，再以其兩端接各句之述詞。

- 例 1. Dr. Sun Yat-sen died, but his memory still lives.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen | died,  
 but  
 Memory | lives.  
 his | still

2. The weather is very hot, still it is bearable.

weather | is | hot,  
 The | still | very  
 it | is | bearable.

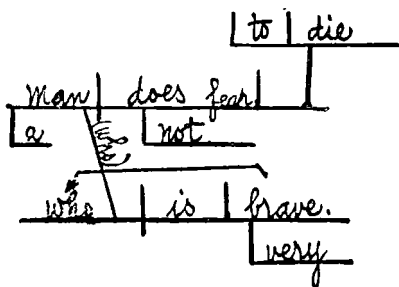
3. The pupil was very naughty therefore he was punished.

pupil | was | naughty  
 The | therefore | very  
 he | was | punished.

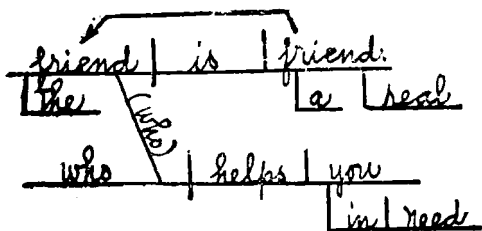
16. 包孕句 (complex sentence) 含形容子句 (adjective clause) 之圖解法。

規則 1: 將附句寫于其形容之字之線下, 用斜線連之, 又附句中之連接代名字 (relative pronoun) 其功用一面為附句之主詞, 一面為連接主附兩句, 故圖解時須將此字寫兩個以示功用有二, 但須括其一, 因句中該字只有一個也。

- 例 1. A man who is very brave does not fear to die.

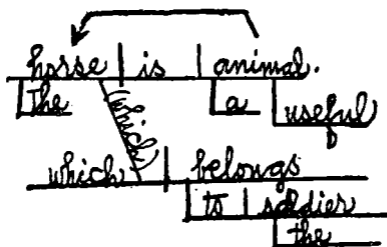


2. The friend who helps you in need is a real friend.



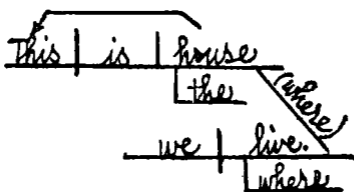


3. The horse which belongs to the soldier is a useful animal.

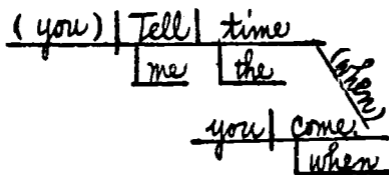


規則2：包孕句含有形容子句，設其介紹字爲複連接狀詞者，(relative adverb) 則應作兩斜線，一作於被附句形容者之線下，並連結附句之述語；一作於附句之述詞下，兩線上須寫該字兩個，惟應括其一。

- 例 1. This is the house where we live.



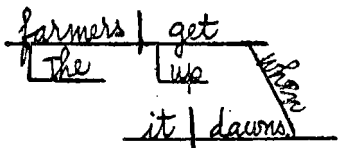
2. Tell me the time when you come.



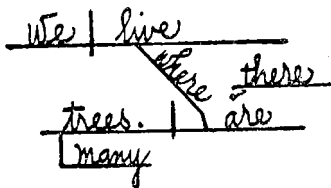
17. 包孕句含疏狀子句 (adverb clause) 之圖解法。

規則 1: 疏狀附句形容主句述詞, 先圖解主句於上, 後解附句於主句線下, 其連接詞則畫於其間連接兩句之述詞。

例 1. The farmers get up when it dawns.

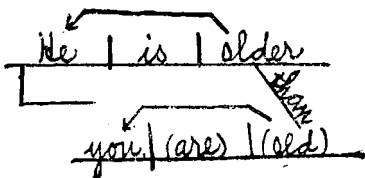


2. We live where there are many trees

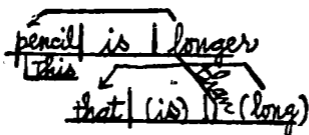


規則 2: 疏狀附句形容形容詞——全句之圖解法如上, 惟其連接詞則畫於兩句被形容之形容詞之間。

例 1. He is older than you.

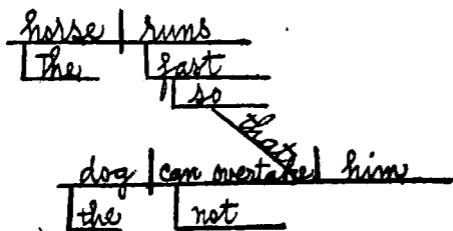


2. This pencil is longer than that.

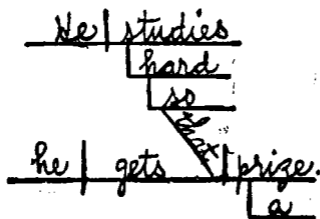


規則 3: 疏狀附句形容疏狀詞——全句之圖解法如上, 惟其連接詞則畫於主句被形容之疏狀詞之下。

例 1. The horse runs so fast that the dog can not overtake him.

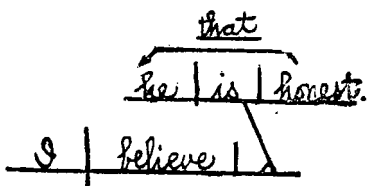


2. He studies so hard that he gets a prize.

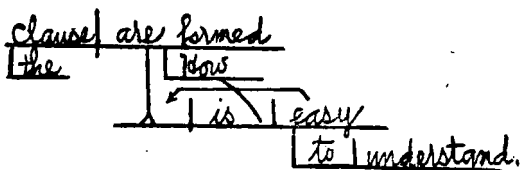


18. 包孕句含名詞子句 (noun clause) 之圖解法。  
規則：名詞子句，因其在句中用如名詞，故其圖解法可先以單名詞視之而寫於主句線上，然後再舉上而重行分析之。

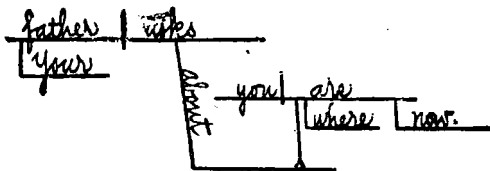
例 1. I believe that he is honest.



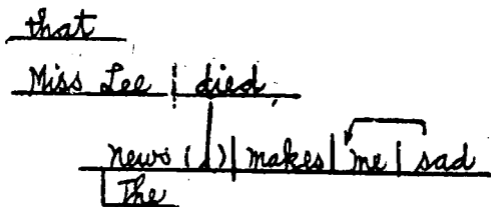
2. How the clauses are formed is easy to understand.



3. Your father asks about where you are now.



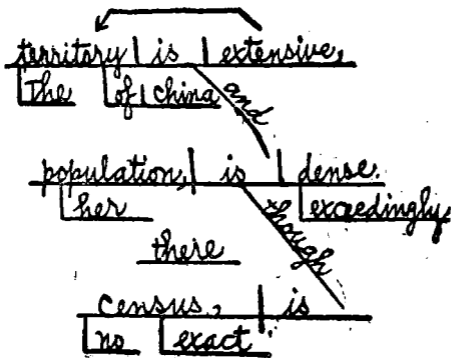
4. The news that Miss Lee died makes me sad.



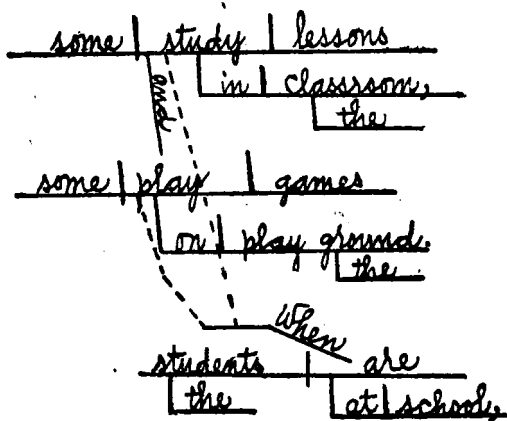
19. 複合包孕句 (compound complex sentence)  
之圖解法:

規則: 圖解複合包孕句時須先按主句次序逐一分析, 再及附句. 其複合句即以第 (15) 節法以連結之. 其包孕句再以第 (16) — (18) 節法以連結之.

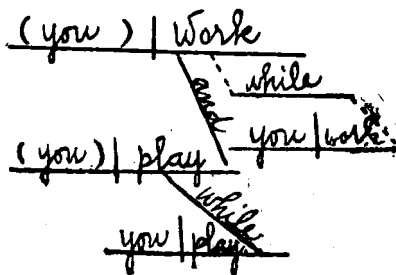
- 例 1. The territory of China is extensive, and her population, though there is no exact census, is exceedingly dense.



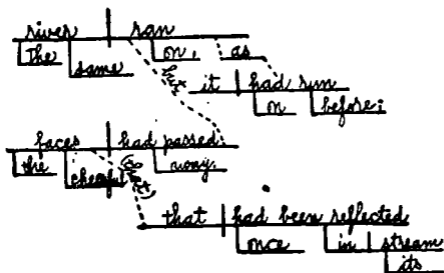
2. When the students are at school, some study lessons in the classroom, and some play games on the playground.



3. Work while you work and play while you play.



4. The same river ran on as it had run on before; but the cheerful faces that had once been reflected in its stream had passed away.



## 20. 省字句 (Elliptical sentence) 之圖解法。

規則：凡一句中有重複字和由文義可推知之字，爲簡潔計而省去者，謂之省字句。此種省字圖解時，須一律寫出，並括之以示區別。

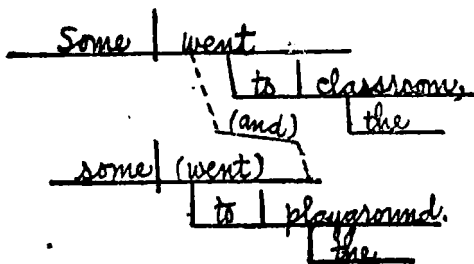
例 1. 於單純句中主字之省去。

Be silent (= you be silent).

(you) | be | silent;

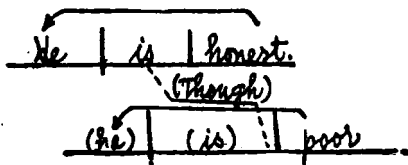
例 2. 複合句中第二句以及第三、第四等句中述詞之省去。

Some went to the classroom, some to the playground. (=some went to the class-room and some went to the playground.)



例 3. 在連字“if”“though”“when”等字後主詞和述詞之省去。

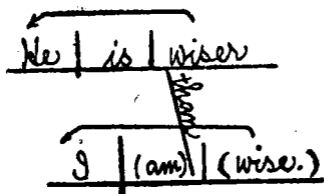
Though poor, he is honest.  
 (=Though he is poor, he is honest.)



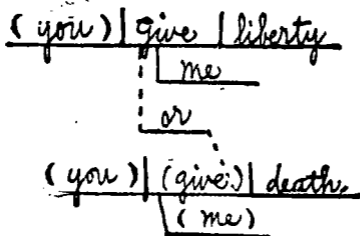
例 4. 在“than”“on”“as”等連字後之省字。

He is wiser than I. (=He is wiser than I am wise.)

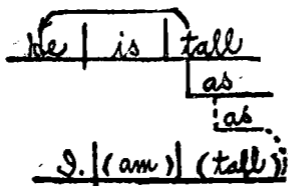




Give me liberty or death. (=you give me liberty or you give me death.)



He is as tall as I. (=He is as tall as I am tall.)



Write to me, as soon as possible. (= you write to me, as soon as (it is) possible.)

(you) | Write  
 to | me  
 soon as  
 (it) | (is) | possible.

例 5. 答語中字之省去.

Will you go to Shanghai?

certainly. (= certainly I will go to Shanghai.)

I | will go | certainly  
 to | Shanghai

## IX. 造 句

### How to make sentence.

1. about to 即將, 將要.  
My father was about to start.  
He is about to go abroad.
2. above all 最甚, 尤要者.  
I like this above all.
3. abroad 外面, 出洋.  
His name is known both at home and  
abroad.
4. according to 依照, 據.  
According to him, his father will come to-  
morrow.
5. after all 畢竟.  
After all, it does not matter much.
6. afraid of 畏懼, 恐怕.  
Are you afraid of dogs?
7. a great deal 許多.  
I will take a great deal of money to do so.
8. all the time 始終.  
I kept standing all the time in the train.
9. although 雖然.  
Although he is poor, yet he is hopeful.
10. as a rule 通常.  
The violets are, as a rule, odorless.

11. arrive at 到達。  
When does the train arrive at Nanking?
12. ashamed of 有愧。  
Are you ashamed of yourself?
13. ask for 請求。  
The beggar asks me for a loaf of bread.
14. ate 吃。  
What did you eat yesterday?
15. as for 至於。  
As for my youngest son, he is strong and hearty.
16. as if 好像。  
She looks as if she were an actress.
17. as soon as 一俟。  
As soon as he comes, she asks him.
18. as well as 不獨。  
I want a chain as well as a watch.
19. at all 全然。  
I know nothing about the matter at all.
20. at hand 近旁。  
I can not find any dictionary at hand.
21. at home 在家, 精通。  
Shall you be at home this evening?  
That foreigner is quite at home in Chinese.
22. at last 最後。  
At last, he succeeds.

23. at ease 安逸.  
Set your mind at ease about it.
24. at a loss 難決.  
I am at a loss for a word.
25. at once 立刻.  
They all moved at once.
26. at work 方在作事.  
He is at work there.
27. attend to 注意.  
One should attend to one's own duties.
28. at least 至少.  
His monthly income is about \$100 at least.
29. at the mercy of 在.....的掌握中.  
The ship is at the mercy of the waves.
30. at will 任意.  
Any one could listen to the music at will.
31. bear in mind 記住.  
This golden saying should be borne in mind.
32. at any rate 無論如何.  
Your explanation at any rate does not satisfy me.
33. at the top of one's voice 儘響.  
Each tries to speak at the top of his voice.
34. back up 作後盾.  
You are always ready to back up your friends.

35. based on (or, upon), 基於.  
On what do you base your argument?
36. basket 籃子.  
There are many apples in the basket.
37. beautiful 美麗的.  
This flower is very beautiful.
38. because of 由於.....的緣故,  
He was absent because of his illness.
39. beg for 請求.  
As I am in distress, I beg him for a little money.
40. belong to 屬於.  
This book belongs to my cousin.
41. been “be” 字之過去分詞.  
I have long been absent from home.
42. being “be” 字之現在分詞.  
Being tired with the toil, he sat down to rest
43. believe in 信仰.  
I believe in his honesty.
44. better 好些.  
His younger brother is better off now.
45. between 在兩者之中.  
He sits between us.
46. birthday 生日.  
What is your birthday?
47. bought 買  
My father bought me a book yesterday.

48. boast of 誇口.  
My cousin boasts of his wealth.
49. born at 生在.  
I was born at Shanghai.
50. born with, 生而有.  
He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
51. bravely 勇敢.  
They fight bravely.
52. brightly 光亮.  
The sun shines brightly.
53. break 破, 斷.  
A gentleman never breaks his promise.
54. build 建築.  
Carpenters build houses.
55. burden with, 加以擔負.  
The governor burdens the people with heavy taxes.
56. burst in 突然衝入.  
The mad man burst into the crowd.
57. but for 設非, 倘無.  
But for his aid, I should have died already.
58. busy at 忙於.  
They are all busy at work.
59. by and by 不久.  
You will feel better by and by.
60. by any means 用任何方法.  
I will gain the money by any means.

61. by means of 用, 依靠.  
He has achieved success by means of diligence.
62. by no means 斷不.  
The wine in this country is by no means so good as in France.
63. in order 依次.  
The procession passed in order.
64. by reason of 因.....之故.  
The price of corn has risen, by reason of the foreign demand.
65. by the way 却說.  
By the way, let me remind you of the time of our meeting.
66. by turns 輪流, 交相.  
The brother and sister nursed their mother by turns.
67. by train 乘火車.  
They travel by train.
68. by virtue of 憑, 由.  
I have a right to the property, by virtue of my position in the family.
69. by way of 經由, 作為.  
We went to England by way of Siberia.
70. by wholesale 批發.  
He sells his wheat by wholesale.



71. call on 訪謁。  
I called on my friend yesterday.
72. call attention to 使人注意。  
I called his attention to the fact.
73. capable of, 可能。  
He is capable of writing an English letter.
74. care for 照顧。  
That old man has no one to care for him.
75. care of 當心。  
He took good care of his money.
76. clear up 晴爽, 收拾清楚。  
The weather cleared up in the afternoon.  
Please clear up the room before he gets up.
77. come at 到達。  
He has come at that good result through perseverance.
78. cock and bull story, 齊東野語, 荒唐無稽  
之故事。  
The narrative of his fight with two lions  
is a cock and bull story.
79. compare with 相比。  
You just compare China with Japan and  
learn a lesson there from.
80. compel to 強迫。  
They compel you to do the evil.
81. compete with 競爭。  
He competed with me for the champion-  
ship.

82. composed of 由……而成。  
Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.
83. compulsory education 強迫教育。  
China must carry out the system of compulsory education.
84. confuse with 混雜。  
People are easy to confuse liberty with licence.
85. connection with 連接, 有關係。  
I have no connection with her.
86. consist of 組成。  
This book consists of eight parts.
87. consult with 相商。  
Consult with your father before your decide.
88. contact with 接觸。  
You will know that he is a good man when you are in contact with him.
89. contrast to 相反。  
This picture is a great contrast to that.
90. convenient for 宜於。  
It is not now convenient for me to write a letter.
91. deal with 對付。  
Don't deal with such a fellow.

92. depend on 信託, 由……而定。  
You must not depend on such a dishonest fellow.  
The value of a book does not depend on its size.
93. deprive ..... of 剝奪...的....  
Sickness deprived me of the pleasure of meeting you.
94. desire for 渴望, 企圖。  
He has a desire for fame and wealth.
95. determine on 決定。  
The bishop determined on a further appeal to the pope.
96. devote to, 從事於。  
He devoted his attention to the study of chemistry.
97. die out 漸止。  
The custom of traveling by stage was once common, but it has died out now.
98. different from 異於。  
A frog is different from a toad.
99. diligent 勤。  
Be diligent in your business.
100. direct negotiation 直接調解。  
Italy and Abyssinia are in direct negotiation.
101. disagree with 不合。  
They disagree with you.

102. dispute for 爲……而爭。  
They dispute for the prize.
103. distance 距離。  
The distance between my home and my school is three miles.
104. distinct from 不同。  
This is a distinct question from that.
105. distinguish from 分辨。  
The light is so dim that I can not distinguish one object from another.
106. divide into 分爲。  
The city was divided into ten parts.
107. do 作, 爲, did 爲過去式, done 過去分詞。  
What shall I do?  
Did you go to school yesterday?  
This work is done with success.
108. down with 打倒。  
Down with imperialistic Powers!
109. due to 由於, 爲了。  
His success is due to the assistance of his wife.
110. dwell on 注意。  
The teacher dwelt on the importance of a knowledge of chemistry.
111. each other 互相。  
The two women call each other hard names.

112. eager for 急於。  
Men are eager for wealth.
113. eat up 吃完。  
The boy has eaten up the biscuits in the can.
114. early 早。  
He gets up early every morning.
115. either 或此, 或彼。  
There is a door at either end of the room.
116. else 另外; 別的。  
What else do you want?
117. engage in 從事於。  
I am engaged in the business.
118. enough 足夠。  
We have enough time for the train.
119. enter into 進入, 加入。  
He entered into the children's sports.
120. entertain with 享以.....  
My friends entertain me with feast and music.
121. equal to 等於。  
In weight you are equal to me.
122. essential to, 主要的。  
Truth and purity are essential to moral character.
123. examination 考試。  
I have prepared lessons for the examinations.

124. except 除去。  
No men will help me except my good relatives and true friends.
125. exchange for 交換。  
I exchanged a copy of Milton with my cousin for a copy of Wordsworth.
126. exclude from 除出, 除外。  
you are excluded from this privilege.
127. experience in 專於, 精於。  
He had no experience in teaching.
128. even if 即使, 從令。  
I will start tomorrow even if it rains.
129. every now and then 時時, 屢屢。  
Every now and then this old man bursts into tears.
130. everywhere 到處。  
Everywhere he finds beautiful things.
131. faithful to, 忠於。  
Special favor should be shown to those who are faithful to duty.
132. fall into 墮入。  
I saw a man fall into the river.
133. familiar to 熟悉。  
He is very familiar to me.
134. famous for 以.....著名。  
Nelson was famous for his bravery.

135. fasten to, 縛於。  
A fisherman fastened his net to the side  
of the boat.
136. fight for 爲……而戰。  
They fight for the cause of liberty.
137. fill 充滿。  
My heart was filled with joy.
138. financial crisis 經濟危機。  
The world is in a financial crisis.
139. first of all 第一, 最先。  
First of all, you must get up early in the  
morning.
140. fit for 適合, 合配。  
This dress is fit for you.
141. fond of 喜歡。  
Children are fond of sweetmeats.
142. free from 釋放。  
I am now free from all cares.
143. football 足球。  
Do you like to play football?
144. for a while 暫時。  
Keep still for a while.
145. for the time being, 目下, 當時。  
The boy whose mother died, is staying  
with his grandmother for the time  
being.

146. from time to time 時時.  
I visit my parents from time to time.
147. full of 滿有, 富於.  
He is full of experience.
148. furnish with, 給以.  
I can furnish you with money.
149. get an idea of 想像, 領略.  
We shall get an idea of the immensity of  
Shanghai by a visit.
150. get up 起身.  
At what time do you get up in the morn-  
ing?
151. give rise to 惹起.  
He is the man who gave rise to the trouble.
152. give up 放棄.  
He gave up the business as it was not  
profitable.
153. go abroad 出洋, 到外國去.  
I wish to go abroad once in my life.
154. go on 進行.  
Go on with your story.
155. go through 經過.  
I go through the forest with my dog.
156. greatest 最偉大.  
Dr. Sun was the greatest man in China.
137. green 綠色.  
The trees are covered with green leaves.



158. grow 生長 grew [過]; grown [過去分詞]  
Weeds grow rapidly.  
My father has grown very old.
159. guard against 防備.  
You should guard against his misconduct.
160. happen to 遇到.  
I suppose that something has happened to him.
161. hardly 幾乎.  
He could hardly understand it.
162. has been 曾經  
He has been ill two days.
163. have to 必須, 不得不.  
I have to write to my friend once a week.
164. having 有 have 之現在分詞.  
Having met my friend, I went back with him to his house.
165. having been  
The letter, having been addressed to the wrong house, never reached me.
166. hear of 聽到.  
Have you heard of his behavior?
167. hide behind 藏匿.  
He is hidden behind the door.
168. hinder from 阻礙.  
His extra work hinders him from going out.

169. hither and thither 來來去去。  
In the darkness I went hither and thither  
in search of the road.
170. hope for 希望。  
He hopes for promotion all the time.
171. however 雖然。  
However poor he is he never receives any  
illegitimate money.
172. if possible 若能, 如可。  
If possible please decide it within this  
month.
173. if necessary 若需要。  
You may take it, if necessary.
174. if so 若然。  
If so, he will have to resign his office.
175. ignorant of 不知。  
Many Chinese are ignorant of their na-  
tional affairs.
176. important to 重要。  
This document is important to your case.
177. in accordance with 依照。  
He acted in accordance with a precon-  
ceived plan.
178. in addition to 於.....之外。  
I gave him some allowance in addition to  
his salary.

179. in advance 在前面。  
He is far in advance of his class.
180. in all likelihood 似乎。  
In all likelihood, reformers may not always succeed in wiping out the influence of the corrupt officials.
181. in an instant 立刻。  
He will return in an instant.
182. in any case 無論如何。  
I will try to do it in any case.
183. in as much as 因, 既然。  
In as much as you are well-armed, you need not be afraid.
184. incapable of 不能。  
This man is incapable of falsehood.
185. in case 或 in case that 如果。  
In case (that) it rains, don't expect me.
186. in company with 與 .....共同。  
He is weeding his garden in company with his servant.
187. in consequence of 因, 爲了。  
He could not come in consequence of his illness.
188. in connection with 關於。  
Tell me all you know in connection with that matter.

189. in course of 在.....中.  
There are many factories in course of erection.
190. in excess 過度.  
His expenditure in excess of his income.
191. in fact 其實.  
He appears ignorant, but in fact he is very wise.
192. in favor of 贊成.  
The majority of those present were in favor of it.
193. inferior to 亞於.  
Not all women are inferior to men.
194. in front of 在前.  
There is a bell-tower in front of the main temple.
195. in general 大概.  
The Japanese are in general shorter than the Chinese.
196. in honor of 慶祝.  
A meeting was held in honour of him.
197. in memory of 爲.....之紀念.  
He erects a monument in memory of an event.
198. in no respect 毫不, 並不.  
He is in no respect inferior to you.

199. in order 整齊, 有秩序.  
He set his books in order.
200. in order to 爲欲, 因要.  
He works hard, in order to keep his family in comfort.
201. in other words 換言之.  
In other words, he is telling a lie.
202. in place of 代替.  
A new house stands in place of the old one.
203. in proportion to 以.....爲比例.  
Men's wants become greater in proportion to the increase in their possessions.
204. in regard to 關於.  
In regard to our business, I will write to you later.
205. in short 總之.  
In short, he is a man of ability.
206. in spite of 不管, 不顧.  
I shall go in spite of the storm.
207. instead of 代替.  
Will you teach instead of me?
208. interested in 有興味於.  
I am interested in story books.
209. in the cause of 爲了.  
We fight in the cause of justice.

210. in this respect 在這點上。  
In this respect, he is more clever than you.
211. in truth 實在。  
In truth, I am not fond of foreign food.
212. in vain 徒然, 無效。  
I advised him not to smoke again and again, but in vain.
213. keep .....in mind 牢記。  
Always keep my advice in mind.
214. keep on 繼續, 保持。  
If he keeps on studying hard, he is sure to succeed.
215. keep time 準時, 合時刻。  
My watch has not kept time since I dropped it to the ground.
216. kind [名, 形] 種類; 和愛; kindly [副] 和愛地。  
The bamboo is a kind of plant.  
His mother is very kind to me.  
He kindly showed me the way.
217. laugh at 譏笑。  
Don't laugh at me.
218. lay aside 棄置。  
Please lay aside your books.
219. League of Nations 國際聯盟。  
The League of Nations was formed after the Great European War.

220. Lest.....should 恐要, 庶不致  
Take your umbrella with\* you lest it  
should rain.
221. little 小, 少, 稍.  
He is a little better today.  
You little know what you have done.
222. little by little 漸漸, 徐徐.  
Little by little, I have learned to read  
English.
223. look 看.  
It looks very pret'ty.
224. look for 尋求  
The man is looking for a house.
225. look like 形似, 貌若.  
He looks like a girl.
226. lots of 許多.  
He has lots of things.
227. made of 由.....做成.  
Bread is made of flour.
228. make money 賺錢, 獲利.  
After the outbreak of the European War,  
he made money on coal.
229. make room for 讓.....坐, 爲.....留餘地.  
He was forced to run away to make room  
for a noble youth.  
I made room for an old woman in the  
tram-car.

230. make up 補足, 決定.  
He must make up his work.
231. man of wealth 有錢財者.  
I have many acquaintances among men of wealth.
232. metal 金屬.  
Gold is a metal.
233. more or less 多少, 幾分.  
They were all more or less excited.
234. much more 更.  
Gold is much more valuable than silver.
235. mix with 調和.  
Oil does not mix with water.
236. near 相近.  
He lived near the school.
237. never 從未, 永不.  
I will never go there.
238. next to 次於, 幾乎.  
Next to raw silk, tea ranks first in the list of exports.
239. no longer 不再.  
There is no longer any room for doubt.
240. no matter what 不論, 無論.  
No matter what you say, I don't believe you.
241. no sooner than 不較.....爲速.  
No sooner had he seen me than he ran off.



242. not only..... but also 非但.....而且。  
He was not only accused, but also convicted.
243. now and then 有時, 不時。  
He comes to see us now and then.
244. now that 既然。  
Now that you have finished your work, you may go.
245. of course 勢必, 當然。  
The victory is of course on our side.
246. of importance 重要。  
Surely, it is of importance.
247. once more 再。  
Please read the last sentence once more.
248. once upon a time 從前, 往昔。  
Once upon a time, there lived an old man and an old woman.
249. one by one 一個一個地, 相繼地。  
One by one the stars appeared as the sun went down.
250. one week later 一星期以後。  
He might come here one week later.
251. on account of 因為。  
The farmers are praying for rain on account of the drought.
252. on foot 徒步。  
The physician come to see his patient on foot.

253. on purpose 故意地。  
I did not hurt you on purpose.
254. on the contrary 反之。  
You think me idle, but on the contrary  
I am very diligent.
255. on the other hand, 從另一方面說。  
On the one hand I have to work, on the  
other hand I have a great many  
visitors.
256. on time, 不過限期, 準時。  
All the guests arrived on time.
257. out of date 不入時, 舊。  
This carriage is out of date.
258. owing to 由於, 因。  
Owing to the drought the crops have  
failed.
259. pay attention to 注意。  
He pays attention to the matter.
260. people 人民, 人們。  
People say that he is going abroad.
261. point of view 見地, 觀察點。  
From my point of view, the best plan  
would be to dissolve the company.
262. pros and cons 詳細之討論。  
After a few pros and cons, they decided  
their plan.

263. put into force 施行.  
This rule will be put into force on May first.
264. seek 尋求.  
most people seek fame.
265. shake hands 握手.  
He shook hands with a foreign lady.
266. shut 關閉.  
Shut the door, please.
267. shall 將要.  
I shall go to school.
268. side by side 並列, 並行.  
We lie down side by side.
269. since 自從.  
Two years have passed since my mother died.
270. sleep 睡.  
I could not sleep at all last night.
271. so far 迄今.  
He has been trying to solve this problem, but so far without success.
272. so long as 只要, 在……的情形之下.  
So long as I live, my parents shall want nothing.
273. somewhat like 似乎.  
My dog is somewhat like yours.

274. so that 所以, 爲……之目的.  
We eat so that we may live.
275. so……that 如此……所以  
He talked so much, that he made himself hoarse.
276. sphere of influence 勢力範圍.  
The sphere of influence has hampered China's economic development.
277. step by step 一步一步, 逐漸.  
Step by step we advanced deeper into the mountain.
278. take aback 失驚.  
He was greatly taken aback by the news.
279. take place 舉行.  
When will the final examination take place?
280. the more…… the more ……愈……愈.  
The more nearly full the moon is, the more light it gives.
281. throw light upon 使明瞭.  
Your statement throws light upon their present intimacy.
282. to and fro 來來去去.  
He walked to and fro, trying to make up his mind what to do.
283. to say the least 少言之.  
To say the least, he is weak in mind.

284. to some extent 多少, 有幾分.  
I will help you to some extent.
285. tremble 戰慄.  
He trembles as he receives that news.
286. under the name of 以...名義, 藉...的名.  
He cheated me under the name of friendship.
287. up to date 最新式.  
We import auto-bicycles of up-to-date style.
288. until 直待, 迨.....之前.  
He continued lazy, until he was seventeen years of age.
289. used to 慣於.  
I used to take one cup of milk before breakfast.
290. very much 極其.  
Thank you very much.
291. wait for 期待.  
The soldiers wait for orders.
292. well off 富裕, 興盛.  
He seemed to be well off.
293. well and good 表結果美滿之詞.  
Everything is well and good.
294. whether 抑, 或, 與否.  
I don't know whether it is true or not.

295. whomsoever 無論何人。[受事格]  
I will be kind to whomsoever I meet.
296. which 何者。  
Which of those books do you like best?
297. wide 闊。  
This desk is two feet wide.
298. wisely 聰明。  
He has wisely done it.
299. with regard to 關於。  
With regard to our business, I will write to you later.
300. with a high hand 專橫。  
They governed the city with a high hand.
301. without food 沒有吃。  
Men will die without food.
302. within certain limits, 在某制限之內。  
You may do so within certain limits.
303. with pleasure 快樂。  
They have done it with pleasure.
304. with reference to 就, 關係。  
I consulted the lawyer with reference to my claim.
305. work hard. 勤於工作。  
I work hard in order to earn a living.
306. worthy of 值得。  
Such a man is not worthy of my help.

307. would.  
Should he meet me, he would know me  
at once.
308. year after year 年年.  
Year after year the number of students  
is increasing.
309. yet 尙.  
The revolution is not yet completed.
310. youth 少年人.  
Not every youth is patriotic.





# X. 字及句之變化

## 1. 規則不動詞之變化:

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
abide, 住	abode	abode
am, 是	was	been
arise, 起來	arose	arisen
awake, 醒	awoke	awaken
bear, 生; 負帶	bore	borne, born
beat, 打	beat	beaten
beget, 生	begot	begotten
begin, 開始	began	begun
behold, 看	beheld	beheld
bend, 彎曲	bent	bent
bereave, 剝去	bereft	bereft
beseech, 求	besought	besought
bet, 賭	bet	bet
bid, 吩咐	bade	bidden
bind, 裹	bound	bound
bite, 咬	bit	bitten
bleed, 流血	bled	bled
blow, 吹	blew	blown
break, 破	broke	broken
bre d, 養	bred	bred

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
bring, 拿來	brought	brought
build, 建築	built	built
burst, 裂	burst	burst
buy, 買	bought	bought
cast, 擲	cast	cast
catch, 捉	caught	caught
chide, 責罵	chid	chidden
choose, 選	chose	chosen
cling, 抱住	clung	clung
come, 來	came	come
cost, 值	cost	cost
creep, 爬	crept	crept
cut, 割	cut	cut
deal, 處理,	dealt	dealt
dig, 掘	dug	dug
do, 做	did	done
draw, 拉	drew	drawn
drink, 飲	drank	drunk, drunken
drive, 推	drove	driven
dwell, 住	dwelt,	dwelt
eat, 食	ate	eaten
fall, 跌	fell	fallen
feed, 餵	fed	fed
feel, 覺	felt	felt
fight, 打仗	fought	fought

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
find, 尋覓	found	found
flee, 逃避	fled	fled
fly, 飛	flew	flown
for bear, 不允	for bore	for borne
forget, 忘記	forgot	forgotten
for sake, 棄	for sook	for saken
freeze, 凍	froze	frozen
get, 得	got	given
go, 去	went	gone
grind, 磨	ground	ground
grow, 生長	grew	grown
hang 掛; 吊	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
have, 有	had	had
hear, 聽見	heard	heard
heave, 舉起	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
hew, 砍; 斫	hewed	hewn
hide, 藏	hid	hidden
hit, 打	hit	hit
hold, 執	held	held
hurt, 傷	hurt	hurt
keep, 守	kept	kept
know, 知	knew	known
lade, 裝貨	laded	laded, laden
lay, 放; 置	laid	laid
lead, 引	led	led

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
leave, 離	left	left
lend, 借	lent	lent
let, 讓	let	let
lie, 躺	lay	lain
light, 點火	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
lose, 失	lost	lost
make, 做	made	made
mean, 意思	meant	meant
meet, 遇	met	met
pay, 付錢	paid	paid
put, 放	put	put
read, 誦	read	read
reeve, 穿繩	rove	rove
rend, 破裂	rent	rent
rid, 拋棄	rid	rid
ride, 騎	rode	ridden
ring, 搖鈴	rang	rung
rise, 起來	rose	risen
run, 跑	ran	run
say, 說	said	said
see, 看見	saw	seen
seek, 找尋	sought	sought
sell, 賣	sold	sold
send, 送	sent	sent
set, 落	set	set

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
shake, 搖	shook	shaken
shave, 削去, 修面	shaved	shaved, shaven
shed, 落脫	shed	shed
shine, 照	shone	shone
shoe, 釘馬掌	shod	shod
shoot, 打鎗	shot	shot
show, 指出	showed	shown
shrink, 縮	shrank	shrunk, shrunken
shrive, 懺悔	shrove, shrived;	shriven, shrived
shut, 關	shut	shut
sing, 唱	sang	sung
sink, 沉	sank	sunk
sit, 坐	sat	sat
slay, 殺	slew	slain
sleep, 睡	slept	slept
slide, 溜	slid	slid, slidden
sling, 拋	slung	slung
slink, 潛逃	slunk	slunk
slit, 割開	slit	slit
smite, 打	smote	smitten
sow, 撒種	sowed	sowed, sown
speak, 說	spoke	spoken
spend, 用掉	spent	spent
spin, 紡	spun	spun
spit, 吐唾	spit	spit

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
split, 剖	split	split
spread 散佈	spread	spread
spring, 躍	sprang	sprung
stand, 站	stood	stood
stave, 擊穿	stove, staved	stove, staved
steal, 偷	stole	stolen
stick, 粘	stuck	stuck
sting, 螫	stung	stung
stink, 發臭	stunk	stunk
strew, 撒	strewed	strewn
stride, 大步走	strode	stridden
strike, 打	struck	struck, stricken
string, 串錢	strung	strung
strive, 爭鬥	strove	striven
swear, 起誓	swore	sworn
sweep 掃	swept	swept
swell 腫	swelled	swelled, swollen
swim, 游泳	swam	swum
swing, 搖擺	swung	swung
take, 取	took	taken
teach, 教	taught	taught
tear, 撕開	tore	torn
tell, 告訴	told	told
think, 想	thought	thought
thrive, 興旺	throve, thrived	thriven thrived

Present tense (現在式)	Past tense (過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
throw, 擲	threw	thrown
thrust, 用力推	thrust	thrust
tread, 踐踏	trod	trodden
wake, 醒	wake, waked	woke, waked
weave, 織	wove	woven
weep 哭	wept	wept
wet, 浸濕	wet	wet
wiu, 勝	won	won
wind, 繞; 捩	wound	wound
wring, 扭	wrung	wrung
write, 寫	wrote	written

## 2. 直接引句及間接引句 (direct and indirect quotations) 之變換:

規則 I. 凡由陳述直接句換至間接句, 常用引導字 “that”.

規則 II. 無論由直接引句換至間接引句, 或由間接引句換至直接引句, 該句代名詞之身數應依理變動.

規則 III. 由直接陳述句變至間接陳述句, 設其報告句之動詞 (reporting verb) 為過去時候, 則被報告句中之動詞 (verb in the reported speech) 須變至過去時候四式之一, 即現在時候變至過去時候; 現在完成時變至過去完成時; 簡單將來時 (simple future) 變至過去將來時 (past future) 等; 若為過去時候則應變為過去完成時;

設其報告句中之動詞爲現在或將來時候，則被報告句中之動詞時候可完全不變。

例 (1) [直接] He said, "John is a good boy."  
.....Pres. indef.

[間接] He said that John was a good boy.....Past indef.

(2) [直接] The servant told me, "The guests have arrived".....Pres. perf.

[間接] The servant told me that the guests had arrived....Past perf.

(3) [直接] The merchant said, "The goods will come.".....pres.

[間接] The merchant said that the goods would come.....past.

(4) [直接] I told my teacher, "I shall have finished my book to-morrow"... future perf.

[間接] I told my teacher that I should have finished my book the next day.

(5) [直接] He said, "No one knew me."

[間接] He said that no one had known him.

(6) [直接] I told him, "When it strikes ten, I have not yet gone out."



[間接] I told him that when it struck ten, I had not yet gone out.

規則 IV. 倘被報告句 (reported speech) 爲疑問句, 則報告動詞之 “say” 或 “tell” 應變至 “ask” 或 “inquire.”

例 (1) [直接] He said to me, “What is the shortest way back?”

[間接] He inquired of me what was the shortest way back.

(2) [直接] He said to me, “Where are you going?”

[間接] He asked me where I was going.

(3) [直接] He said to him, “Why do you stop here?”

[間接] He asked him why he stopped there.

(4) [直接] He said to us, “Are you going away to-day?”

[間接] He inquired of us whether we were going away that day.

規則 V. 倘被報告句爲命令句, 則報告動詞之 “say” 須變爲 “order,” “command,” “tell,” “ask,” “advise,” “request,” “invite” “beg” 等。又命令語氣須變爲無限語氣 (infinitive mood).

例 (1) [直接] He said to his servants, “Go away at once.”

[間接] He ordered his servants to go away at once.

(2) [直接] He said to his friend, "Work steadily."

[間接] He advised his friend to work steadily.

(3) [直接] He said to his master, "Pardon me, sir."

[間接] He begged his master to pardon him.

(4) [直接] He said to his friend, "Please lend me your book."

[間接] He asked his friend to be kind enough to lend him his book.

### 3. 自動語氣 (active voice) 與被動語氣 (passive voice) 之變換.

規則 1. 由自動語氣變被動語氣時，先將自動語氣中之受詞變為被動語氣中之主詞，次將被動語氣句中述詞，變為仿語 (verb phrase). 變時，須保存其原意. 其形成仿語之方法：若自動語氣之述詞為簡單時間，則由 verb "to be" 加 past participle 即成. 若自動語氣之述詞為完成時，則由 verb "to have" 加 been 加 past participle 即成. 至於述詞之時間，則在 verb "to be" 或 verb "to have" 上表現.

規則 2. 由自動語氣變被動語氣時，其述詞須及物動詞方可，若為不及物動詞則不能改變.

- 例 (1) I saw an ox.  
An ox was seen by me.
- (2) They have been called patriots.  
People have called them patriots.
- (3) About this time I met an old beggar.  
About this time, an old beggar was met by me.
- (4) One day the clay was lifted again from a place.  
One day he again lifted the clay from a place.
- (5) We shall begin our study.  
Our study will be begun by us.
- (6) He took the salt-egg and put it on the bow of the boat to give it a sunning.  
The salt egg was taken and put on the bow of the boat to give it a sunning by him.
- (7) Very few people know anything about the operation of the human body.  
The operation of the human body is only known to very few people.
- (8) Suddenly he noticed that sun was setting.  
Suddenly the setting of the sun was noticed by him.
- (9) Once more he throw his net.  
Once more his net was thrown.

- (10) She has made a new dress.  
A new dress has been made by her.
- (11) The king commanded the army.  
The army was commanded by the King.
- (12) We shall spend the vacation at Kuling.  
Our vacation will be spent at Kuling.
- (13) He teaches his cousins English.  
His cousins are taught English by him.
- (14) They regarded him very clever.  
He was regarded very clever.
- (15) I saw that young man in the room.  
That young man was seen by me in the room.
- (16) Did you ever hear anything about the Great War?  
What was heard by you about the Great War?
- (17) Mary hid my little cat under her bed.  
My little cat was hidden by Mary under her bed.
- (18) I got up as soon as the servant rang the bell.  
I got up as soon as the bell was rung by the servant.
- (19) I have sent the letter.  
The letter has been sent by me.
- (20) We gave him one hundred dollars.

One hundred dollars were given to him  
by us.

- (21) The teacher is teaching them English.

They are being taught English by the  
teacher.

- (22) They lent me five dollars.

Five dollars were lent to me by them.

- (23) He was given a book by the teacher.

The teacher gave him a book.

- (24) The letter is written by my friend.

My friend writes the letter.

- (25) I have been told the story.

He has told me the story.

- (26) He was offered two hundred dollars by  
you.

You offered him two hundred dollars.

- (27) A cat killed a mouse.

A mouse was killed by a cat.

- (28) A naughty boy broke the window.

The window was broken by a naughty  
boy.

- (29) My room has just been swept by the  
maid.

The maid has just swept my room.

- (30) A basket was carried by the old woman.

The old woman carried a basket.

- (31) The soldiers killed many robbers.

- Many robbers were killed by the soldiers
- (32) They sell those books cheap.  
Those books are sold cheap by them.
- (33) A bird has been killed by this boy with a stone.  
This boy has killed a bird with a stone.
- (34) He will be visited by me.  
I shall visit him.
- (35) America was discovered by Columbus.  
Columbus discovered America.
- (36) A doctor must be sent for by you.  
You must send for a doctor.
- (37) I am taught by my teacher.  
My teacher teaches me.
- (38) Opium smoking has ruined the man's life.  
The man's life has been ruined by opium smoking.
- (39) My father does not allow me to play tennis.  
I am not allowed to play tennis by my father.
- (40) What made him sick.  
By what was he made sick?
- (41) Newspapers are being read by us.  
We are reading newspapers.

(42) You will be punished by your father if you do this.

Your father will punish you, if you do this.

(43) He does not promise to invite you.  
To invite you is not promised by him.

(44) I shall complete my writing by the end of this month.

My writing will be completed by the end of this month.

#### 4. 正面句和反面句的變換 (Interchange of Negative and Affirmative Sentences).

規則：凡句中無“not,” “no,” “none”等反面字者謂之正面句。否則謂之反面句。故正面句與反面句之互相變換即句中反面字之變換或插入而不變句中之原意也。

例 (1) [反] He was not present.

[正] He was absent.

(2) [反] None but the brave deserves the fair.

[正] The brave alone deserves the fair.

(3) [反] His services cannot be forgotten.

[正] His services are too great to be forgotten.

(4) [反] A wise man will not overstep the bounds of duty.

- [正] A wise man will abstain from overstepping the bounds of duty.
- (5) [反] No sooner did he see the tiger than he fled.
- [正] As soon as he saw the tiger he fled.
- (6) [反] The ship does not move steadily.
- [正] The ship moves on steadily.
- (7) [反] You would not do your work carelessly next time.
- [正] You will do your work better next time.
- (8) [反] They told the child that they could not help killing the bird.
- [正] They told the child to kill the bird.
- (9) [反] Your need is not less than mine.
- [正] Your need is as great as mine.
- (10) [反] The Indian army has not been triumphed.
- [正] The Indian army has been defeated.
- (11) [反] The moon does not shine so brightly as the sun.
- [正] The moon shines as brightly as the sun.
- (12) [反] None but the book you bought yesterday he likes the best.
- [正] He likes the book you bought yesterday.



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(13) [反] He is not lost to visit his friend.

[正] He is going to visit his friend.

(14) [反] Many students do not work hard.

[正] Many students work lazily.



## XI. 繙 譯

### 1. 繙 譯 要 訣

繙譯乃以自己的文字達他人之意思，往往有不能得心應手之苦，而於初學者為尤甚。蓋二國文字性質各異，以彼適此，有時如柄鑿之不相合，欲收揮灑自如之效，必須有融合貫通之方，舉其要訣不外：

(1) 熟閱原文：未譯之先須將全文或全句細閱一遍，務得其精義所在。

(2) 分別首要點及次要點：原文中如有艱深詞句一時不易着手，或詞句雖淺近，但無適當文字可以應用者，須辨其輕重之點，使原文之要點在譯文中能曲盡其意。

(3) 注意新名詞：新有之字，見於時人筆墨者，在普通字典中往往無可檢查，故學者須平時於日報上雜誌上多多注意。

(4) 選字準確：英文中有一字數解或數字一解者，不可不詳細辨別。蓋歧字 (Synonyms) 一項，為數至多，初視則同，細察實異，如 “Great” 與 “large” 二字，字典中均譯作 “大”，如欲譯 “孫逸仙係中國大人物” 一句，作 “Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was a large man of China.” 則一大笑話。蓋大人物之大，當作 great, large 一字，係指體積而言

也。故選用單字時，不可不特別注意。

(5) 注意譯文文法：中西文句結構不同，譬如在英文中欲成一完全句 (complete sentence)，必須有句主 (subject) 及動字 (predicate verb) 二項，二者缺一即不成句。漢文則不然，如“月白風清”一句內缺 predicate verb。“移花接木”一句內缺 subject，譯作英文時，當將 subject 及 predicate verb 分別加入，如“The moon is bright and the breeze are refreshing.” (月白風清) “We transplant a branch of a tree to another tree.” (移花接木)。故譯者對於中西文法不同之點須注意審察。

(6) 不可逐字繙譯：此為繙譯之大忌，如華語“他是北京來的客人。”又“今天落雨甚大，”若逐字繙譯，則讀者茫然。以上數語應譯為“He is a guest from Peking.” “Today it rains very heavily.” 也。

(7) 難譯之字：英文中有許多字為漢文所無者，又漢文中亦有字為不能以相當之英文代表者，譯者於此須有變通調劑之法。

(8) 注意譯文語氣：繙譯既畢，須審察前後文或某句是否連貫，有無矛盾，又是否與原文如出一轍，如是則不失原文本意，無牽強支離之病矣。

2. 繙譯示範 (由漢譯英)

Specimens of Translation  
(From Chinese to English)

- (1) 讀書是學生的本分。  
Studying is the duty of students.
- (2) 去年冬天我住在姑母家裏。  
Last winter I lived in my aunt's home.
- (3) 飲酒過多足以傷身。  
Drinking too much will spoil one's health.
- (4) 既至上海我住在旅館裏。  
After arriving at Shanghai, I stayed in a hotel.
- (5) 抗敵就是救國。  
To resist our enemy is to save our country.
- (6) 一年有四季, 春夏秋冬。  
There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- (7) 月東升而日西沉。  
While the moon rises in the east, the sun sets in the west.
- (8) 少壯不努力老大徒悲傷。  
If you don't work hard in youth, you will mourn in vain at your old age.

- (9) 我們的學校屬於公衆。  
Our school belongs to the public.
- (10) 己所不欲勿施於人。  
Do to others as you would have others do to you.
- (11) 我已經在初中畢業了。  
I have already graduated from a Junior middle school.
- (12) 你爲什麼來投考本校。  
Why do you come to take the entrance examination of this school?
- (13) 幸而天不熱，否則我們要病了。  
Fortunately, the weather is not hot, otherwise we should be sick.
- (14) 我們應當明瞭師範生的責任。  
We should know the responsibilities of a student of the normal school.
- (15) 我的父親的父親是我的祖父。  
My father's father is my grandfather.
- (16) 桌子上有三本書。  
There are three books on the desk.
- (17) 一只貓追一只鼠。  
A cat runs after a mouse.
- (18) 君能講英語或法語？  
Can you speak English or French?
- (19) 王君比我年長四歲。  
Mr. Wang is four years older than me.

- (20) 我袋裏有銀元兩枚。  
I have two silver dollars in my pocket.
- (21) 我們吃東西因爲要滋養身體可以做事。  
We take food to get nourishment for our body so that we may work.
- (22) 一個人活一天就該做一天工。  
We must work as long as we live.
- (23) 昨晚十時臥鐘搖時，我還在做功課。  
At ten o'clock last night when the bell rang for us to go to bed, I was still preparing my lessons.
- (24) 他們抵岸時已幾夜沒有睡了。  
When they reached land, they had not slept for many days.
- (25) 你父親寄給你的信收到沒有？  
Have you received a letter from your father?
- (26) 牆上有一張美麗的圖畫。  
There is a beautiful picture on the wall.
- (27) 我昨天看見他在戲院裏。  
Yesterday, I saw him in a theatre.
- (28) 你到過上海沒有？  
Have you ever been at Shanghai?
- (29) 他們明天下午到這裏來。  
They may come here, tomorrow afternoon.

- (30) 若使你昨天晚上在這裏, 你會聽見一個有趣的故事。

If you had been here yesterday afternoon, you might have heard an interesting story.

- (31) 我幫助她恐怕她失敗。

I help her or she will fail.

- (32) 我不知道你是否了解我。

I don't know whether you understand me or not.

- (33) 你念過幾本英文書?

How many English books have you read?

- (34) 你覺得學英語是困難的事嗎?

Do you find it difficult to study English?

- (35) 我希望你成功。

I hope that you will succeed.

- (36) 你對於外國語有興趣嗎?

Are you interested in foreign languages?

- (37) 天氣雖熱我仍至學校受試驗。

Though the weather is hot, yet I still go to school to take the examination.

- (38) 昨日我看見一蜘蛛在籬上結網。

Yesterday, I saw a spider making a web on a fence.

- (39) 西諺云“天助自助者。”

In the west, there is a proverb, "God helps those who help themselves."



- (40) “醫生，我的左眼有點毛病。”  
 “Doctor, there is some trouble with my left eye.”
- (41) 知識可以助人行義，亦可助人爲惡。  
 Knowledge may help one to do good or evil.
- (42) 國人唯有一致團結方可禦侮圖存。  
 It is only by united action that we can resist invaders and keep our existence.
- (43) 李君偕弟來平擬一同在平入學，蓋因平市學校既多且完善也。  
 Mr. Li come to Peiping with his brother. They intended to study together here, for schools at Peiping are numerous and perfect.
- (44) 求幸福者卒不能得，不求幸福者而幸福常至焉。  
 Those who seek after happiness fail to get it, but those who don't seek after are often blessed.
- (45) 吾等終日忙碌。  
 We are busy all day long.
- (46) 窗須日夜常開。  
 Windows should be opened day and night.
- (47) 吾儕青年務宜預備以待時局之變。  
 We, the youth, should always be prepared for the changing situation of the world.

- (48) 強健之志須有強健之體魄。  
A sound mind dwells in a sound body.
- (49) 以汝之勤敏觀之，可謂前途極有希望之青年也。  
Considering your diligence and wisdom, you are hopeful in the future.
- (50) 明天五點鐘全校學生齊集操場的那張通告很是奇怪。  
The order that all the students of our school will gather together in our playground at five o'clock tomorrow is very surprising.
- (51) 天圓地方的那句話現在沒有人相信了。  
The saying that the sky is round and the earth square is not believed by any one now.
- (52) 你能常給我寫信嗎？  
Will you often write letters for me?
- (53) 這許多人中他跑得最快。  
He is the fastest runner among them.
- (54) 他天天八點鐘到學校。  
Every day he goes to school at eight o'clock.
- (55) 做這事很難。  
It is quite difficult to do this work.
- (56) 那個學生來時，校鈴已搖過了。  
When that student came, the bell had

rung.

- (57) 我昨天下午接到我父親的一封信。  
Yesterday afternoon I received a letter from my father.
- (58) 你上月裏看見過他嗎？  
Have you ever seen him last month?
- (59) 不要這麼懶吧！  
Don't be so lazy!
- (60) 多麼美的一朵花啊！  
How beautiful this flower is!
- (61) 今夏天氣較熱。  
The weather of this summer seems to be hotter.
- (62) 華北運動會將在天津舉行。  
The Northern China Athletic Meeting will be taken place at Tientsin.
- (63) 西安已增設公共汽車兩輛。  
Two buses have been increased at Sienan.
- (64) 我們希望火車在新年前能通到西安。  
We hope that trains may pass Sienan before the new year day.
- (65) 學然後知不足。  
After studying, then we know that our knowledge is still not yet enough.
- (66) 中國兵士作戰比日本兵士勇敢。  
The Chinese soldiers fight more bravely

- than the Japanese.
- (67) 你所看見的那個年老人是我的國文先生。  
That old man whom you see is my teacher of Chinese.
- (68) 早眠早起使人康健。  
Early retiring and early rising make a man healthy.
- (69) 他狀若恐怖。  
He seems to be fearful.
- (70) 食東西太多是不好的。  
To eat too much is harmful.
- (71) 當然他與我同去。  
Certainly he goes with me.
- (72) 商人每日買賣東西。  
Merchants sell and buy goods every day.
- (73) 我來此校考試並希望能及格。  
I come to this school to take the entrance examination and I hope that I can pass it.
- (74) 我見籃內有三個蛋。  
I see three eggs in the basket.
- (75) 因你勤力，故能成功。  
You succeed, because of your diligence.
- (76) 若我考試及格，我便可入此校了。  
If I can pass the examination, I may enter this school.
- (77) 今日下午我們在校打球。  
This afternoon, we play balls in our school.

- (78) 有了學問應爲社會服務。  
Having acquired knowledge, we must serve society.
- (79) 女子應與男子受同等教育。  
Men and women should be equally educated.
- (80) 汝願爲良好市民乎？汝應奮力讀書。  
Do you wish to be a good citizen? Then you must study hard.
- (81) 知難行易。  
To know is difficult; to act is easy.
- (82) 讀書愈多智識愈廣。  
The more we study, the more we know.
- (83) 誰能讀此書，我卽以此書與之。  
I will give this book to who ever can read it.
- (84) 筆與劍孰爲有力。  
Which is more powerful, the pen and the sword?
- (85) 火兵到時，屋宇已燒成平地。  
When the firemen came the house had been burned to the ground.
- (86) 此班學生年之最大者較先生年之最輕者爲長。  
The oldest student in this class is older than the youngest teacher.

- (87) 你們到那裏去?  
Where shall you go?
- (88) 我們到公園裏去散步一會。  
We shall take a walk in the garden.
- (89) 我們的英文教師非常和善, 非常誠懇。  
Our English teacher is very kind and very sincere.
- (90) 你可否介紹我們去見他?  
Will you introduce us to him?
- (91) 你們的學校真和家庭相似。  
Your school is just like a family
- (92) 英語是否爲世界上最通行的語言?  
Is English the most popular language in the world?
- (93) 雖然我勸他用功一點, 他總不聽我的話。  
Though I often advise him to study hard, yet he will never listens to my words.
- (94) 他父親是個誠實客氣的商人。  
His father is an honest and polite merchant.
- (95) 他的姊妹也是一個留學生。  
His sister is also a returned student.
- (96) 關於這個問題, 我們討論得很久了。  
With regard to this question, we have had a long discussion.
- (97) 余每日傍晚到公園散步。  
Every day, I take a walk in the garden at sunset.

- (98) 余讀英文已經三年。  
I have studied English for three years.
- (99) 夏天乃一年中之最熱之一季。  
Summer is the hottest season of a year.
- (100) 此人若較余爲幼。  
This man seems to be younger than me.
- (101) 君最喜何種書籍？  
What kinds of book do you like best?
- (102) 青年在家應服從父母，在校應當恭敬師長。  
Youth should obey their parents at home and respect their teachers in school.
- (103) 假若你是我兄弟，我也不能饒恕你。  
Even if you were my brother, I could not pardon you.
- (104) 我們爲生存而飲食，非爲飲食而生存也。  
We eat to live, but do not live to eat.
- (105) 非等到他來的時候你不能走。  
You are not allowed to go until he comes.
- (106) 你和他一般高。  
You are as tall as he.
- (107) 你要那一個，要黑的還是要白的？  
Which one do you want, the white or the black?
- (108) 我不但要用功讀書，而且我必須有好的身體。

I should study hard, but also keep my body strong.

(109) 你必須讀到校鈴搖時爲止。

You must study until the school bell rings.

(110) 假若我是你我一定是快樂的。

If I were you, I should feel happy.

(111) 我正在讀書。

I am studying.

(112) 他不飲酒，但他的朋友很能飲酒。

He cannot drink wine, but his friend can drink very much.

(113) 你比我聰明。

You are wiser than I.

(114) 明天你要不要回家。

Will you go home tomorrow?

(115) 現在二點半鐘。

It is half past two now.

(116) 昨日你讀到那裏？

Where did you stop yesterday?

(117) 火車快開了。

The train will soon start.

(118) 這不是太遲麼？

Is it not too late?

(119) 我的哥哥今天到北平去了。

My brother goes to Peiping today.

(120) 對的，今天上午我必須去拜訪他。

Yes, I must visit him this morning.



- (121) 風吹樹叶, 片片作蝴蝶飛。  
The wind blows the leaves of the tree and makes them dance as butterflies.
- (122) 青春是人生最快樂的時期嗎?  
Is youth the happiest period of our life?
- (123) 不要怕, 我的小朋友!  
Don't fear, my boys!
- (124) 明天早些來。  
Come here early tomorrow.
- (125) 太陽什麼時候落山?  
When does the sun set?
- (126) 他今天不去, 明天一定去。  
He does not go today, but he will go tomorrow.
- (127) 對不住, 我不能告訴你。  
Excuse me, I can not tell you.
- (128) 我們要互相幫助。  
We should help each other.
- (129) 他病了不能來考試。  
He can not take the examination for he is sick.
- (130) 我下星期要回家一次。  
I shall return home next week.
- (131) 他一面說一面向前追。  
He talks and runs at the same time.
- (132) 他的商業近年來頗發達。  
His business is quite prosperous recently.

- (133) 他們不在家裏怎樣呢?  
What shall we do, if he is not at home?
- (134) 只要有飯吃, 有錢用, 他什麼事都肯做。  
He is willing to do any thing, if he is provided with food and money.
- (135) 他的胆子大, 所以見了也不懼。  
He is bold, so he seeing it, does not fear.
- (136) 他愈讀愈不明白。  
The more he studies, the more confused he becomes.
- (137) 他們罵也可以, 笑也可以, 與我是不相干的。  
I don't mind their laughing and criticising.
- (138) 十塊錢還不夠他吃一頓飯嗎?  
Is ten dollars not yet sufficient for him to buy a meal?
- (139) 他來不來很是疑問。  
His coming or not is still a question.
- (140) 那狗回過頭來就逃, 一面逃一面叫。  
The dog turned its head and then fled, barking along.
- (141) 你見過他的父親?  
Have you ever seen his father?
- (142) 我還沒有, 但是明天我將見他。  
Not yet, but tomorrow I shall visit him.
- (143) 太陽每天升於東方。  
Every day the sun rises from the east.

(144) 那教英文的人是我的哥哥。

The man who teaches English is my brother.

(145) 那教師和學生們從前是很好的朋友。

Formerly, the teacher and the students were good friends.

### 3. 繙譯示範 (由英譯漢)

#### Specimens of Translation

#### (From English to Chinese)

(1) Not many young men can see their own faults, but Franklin could see his, more than that, he tried hard to get rid of them. He kept a little book in which he wrote down his faults, if he wasted half an hour of time, or a shilling of money, or said anything that he had better not have said, he wrote it down in his book. He carried that book on his pocket all his life, and he studied it as a boy at school studies a hard lesson. By it he learned three things—first to do the right thing; next, to do it at the right time; last of all, to do it in the right way.

青年能夠留心自己過失的很少，但是富蘭克林非但能留心，並且還竭力悔改。他保藏一本小冊，把他的過失記錄下來，倘若他浪費半小時，或一個先令，或是講了還是不講好的話，他就寫在那小冊子上面。他終身把那小冊子帶在身邊，他時時翻閱，好像小學生研究艱難的功課一樣。由此他得到三大利益：第一，做正當的事情；其二，不錯過時間；末了，走正當的途徑。

(2) Dear Brother:

I came to school ten days ago. At first I felt very lonesome and always thought of home and you. But now I feel better, because I have many schoolmates to study and play with. School began on the day I come. My lessons are many, but I like them and will study them hard. We have no classes after three o'clock in the afternoon. I always play with my schoolmates when my classes are over. The teachers here are very kind and treat me well, and my schoolmates are also good to me. How are you getting along in your lessons? Are they as interesting as mine? Please correct my letter and send it back to me.

親愛的哥哥：

我十天前到校的，起先覺得很寂寞，並且常常想念家庭和你，但是現在我覺得好得多了，因為我有許多同學在一起讀書和玩耍。我來的那日

學校就開學的，我的功課很多，但是我喜歡那許多功課，並且還將用心去研究。我們下午三點鐘就沒有課了。當我沒有課的時候，我常常和我的同學一起玩。校裏的先生都很仁慈，待我很好；我的同學對我也很和善。你對於你的功課怎樣？是否和我一樣有興趣？請你改正我的信，並且送還給我。

(3) There was once a rich merchant who took for his second wife the proudest and most disagreeable woman in the land. She had two daughters who were as proud and hateful as herself. The merchant had one little girl who was just like her dead mother, the best woman in the world. Soon after the marriage, the stepmother became jealous of the goodness and beauty of the little-girl who was so unlike her own daughters. She gave all the mean work of the house to do, and made her dust and sweep and scrub, while the lazy sister, had nothing to do. She was made to sleep in the attic, with only a bed and a chair in her room while her step-sisters had fine rooms with mirrors and carpets and soft chairs.

從前有一個富商，他娶了一個世界上最驕傲而又最令人討厭的女人為繼室。她有兩個女兒，其驕傲討厭也和她自己一樣。商人前妻有一弱女，正像她已故的母親，世界上最好的女子。結婚以後，繼母因為這個弱女的美麗、溫良很異乎她自

己親生的兩個女兒，於是心懷妒忌。她就將家中全部下賤的雜事給她幹，使她拂拭、洒掃、洗刷。同時她的兩位懶惰妹妹却什麼事都不做。她被派在小樓頂上睡眠，那房裏僅有一張床和一張椅子，而她的“晚妹們”却有幾間精美的住室，陳設許多鏡子、地毯和軟椅。

(4) I like school very well. It is just like our home. Some of our teachers are as kind as my father, and all the schoolmates are friends. This term we have a little club, calls "Brothers club," our little uncle Jim is also in the club, so we call each other "brother." Is not it funny?

我很歡喜學校，學校確如我們的家庭，我們許多先生都像我的父親那樣仁慈，同學們都是朋友。這學期我們有一個小會，叫做“兄弟會”，我們的小叔叔 Jim 也在這會裏，所以我們互相叫着兄弟，那不是很有趣的麼？

(5) Her father did not think it necessary to tell his beloved child how very foolish he had been, but contented himself with showing how much wiser he had now grown. For this purpose, he led little Marygold into the garden; where he sprinkled all the remainder of the water over the rose bushes and with such good effect that more than five thousand roses recovered their beautiful bloom.

他的父親以爲無需將他過去如何的愚蠢告訴他可愛的孩子，而以表示他現在比從前聰明爲滿足。爲此，他將瑪麗果特帶到花園裏去；他將所有餘剩下來的水，完全澆在許多玫瑰花枝上，居然立刻見效，那五千多枝的玫瑰花重又回復牠們原來的美麗了。

(6) At last, the king made a proclamation, that if any one would tell him a story that should last forever, he would make him his heir and give him the princess, his daughter, in marriage; but if any one should pretend that he had such a story, and should fail (that is, if the story did come to an end), he was to have his head chopped off.

最後，這君主發出一道上諭說：“倘若任何人能夠講一個永遠講不完的故事，他情願把他承繼做嗣子，並且將他的公主給他做妻子，但是倘若那個人自以爲有這樣一個故事而失敗了（就是說那個故事若是終止了），他就要斬他的首級。

(7) “There is a wonderful power in steam,” he thought, “There was never a giant who had so much strength. It would draw our wagons, it would push our ships, it would plow and sow, it would spin and weave. For thousands of years men have been working alongside of its power, never dreaming that it might be made their most useful servant.”

他想：“在蒸汽裏有極奇異的力量，從沒有一個巨人有這樣大的力氣。牠能拖動我們的重車，牠能推進我們的船隻；牠能耕種；牠能紡織，幾千年前，人們在牠的旁邊工作，從沒有夢想到牠可以做他們的一個最有用的僕人。”

(8) During the first two hundred and fifty years of Rome, as long as it was governed by Caesar, the Romans were engaged in frequent wars with their neighbors.

當羅馬在最初二百五十年之間，為凱撒所統治的期間，羅馬人時時和牠的鄰國人打仗。

(9) No matter what business you take up, if you want to succeed, you must do your work a little better than others. Simply doing your duty is not enough, for everybody is expected to do his duty. You can not make your superiors think you are interested in your work, if you simply watch the clock too closely. One secret of success is always to do more than one's duty.

無論你做什麼事情，倘若你希望成功，你必定要把你的工作做得比別人好一些，祇是盡職還不夠，因為無論對誰都希望他盡職的。倘若你僅僅謹守時間，你便不能使你的上級職員相信你對於工作有興趣，所以做事要常常超過本分是成功祕訣之一。

(10) In China there are very few public libraries. Though in big cities you may find a library



building, which contains a reading room with daily papers and magazines, but very few books are to be found. In schools they have libraries of their own for the students, but not for the public.

在中國很少公共圖書館，雖然在大城市中你能尋到圖書館的建築物，有儲藏日報及雜誌的閱書室，但是藏書很少。在學校裏，他們雖也有專供自己學生用的圖書館，但不是為大眾用的。

(11) Time is much useful than money. Money can be borrowed, squeezed, stolen or robbed. But, how can you borrow, squeeze, steal or rob time? Time once gone, never comes back. She is always passing and never staying. You can't tell her to stay. There are only twenty-four hours in a day and a night, and every one, rich or poor, king or peasant, receives neither more nor less of this amount.

光陰比金錢更有用。金錢可借貸可盜竊，可是你怎能借貸盜竊時間呢？光陰一去不復回，她永遠的飛逝，從不停留，也不能叫她停留。一晝夜只有二十四小時，這數目，無論何人，貧或富，天子或農夫，都是不多不少的享受着。

(12) She slowly got up and went into the garden. It was a most beautiful place. There were trees, flowers, rocks, and a pond. But the beauty of the garden was lost upon her. For she was in deep

thought. She was thinking of the examination that was coming the next day. She was determined to do well. So very softly she repeated some of the lessons to herself. Sometimes she would smile to herself, — it was a smile of satisfaction, for she was pleased to find that she could remember all her lessons.

她慢慢地起來，向着花園裏走去。那是一個極幽美的地方，有樹林花卉，假山和小池。可是這花園的美麗她視若無睹，因為她是在深思着。她在思索明天將要舉行的考試。她決意要考得好，所以她對自己輕輕地背誦着功課，有時她現出滿意的微笑，因為她覺得她所有的功課都能記得了。

(13) Our school is about two miles from the village. It stands at the foot of a wooded hill with a stream running before the front gate, so we have to cross a small bridge to come to our school. The house which is a brick building has four classrooms and a large playground at the back. It is a very cool place in the summer.

我們的學校大約距離村莊兩英里，在一重多樹的小山腳下，校門前有一條小溪，所以我們到學校的時候必須經過一頂小橋。校舍是磚砌的，共有四只教室，在後面有一片大運動場。夏天是很涼快的。

(13) My Dear Sister:

London is such a wonderful place! It is very large; there are many shops in the street; and

crowds of people and motor cars running in all directions. I can not tell you a quarter of what I have seen, but I hope I shall be able to write you a longer letter all about London by and by.

Your loving brother,  
William.

親愛的姊姊·

倫敦是這樣一個奇異的地方！面積很大，街上有  
很多的店鋪，很多的居民和向各方駛行的汽車。我不能告訴你我所見到的四分之一，但是我希望我將來能夠給你一封較長的完全講倫敦的信。

你可愛的弟弟威廉·

(14) It is not easy to be a good boy scout. A boy scout studies harder, works more and thinks better. He always has a sense of duty, ready to give help at any time and at any place. He is above all not selfish. He is constantly on the job, on the watchout for a useful thing to do. To be brave, to be honest, to be just, and to have the sense of shame are the daily rules of boy scout. As a matter of fact, boy scouts should be considered as the fore runners of the national new life movement.

要做一個好童子軍是不容易的。一個童子軍讀書要更勤，作事要更多，思想要更好。他常常要負責任，預備在任何時任何地幫助人家。他尤其要不自私自利，常常奉公守職，找有用的事情去

做。勇敢、誠實、公正和知恥都是童子軍的日常信條。在事實上，童子軍應視為我國新生活運動的前驅。

(16) The First Flower of Spring.

One bright morning early in spring, little Tommy ran into his class room at half past eleven.

“Why are you so late, Tommy?” the teacher asked. “Where have you been all the morning?”

“I was out on the meadow”, he answered.

“Oh, you naughty boy,” she said. “What were you doing there?”

Tommy turned away, trying to hide something behind his back. The teacher caught his dirty hand and found a little flower.

“So you were looking for the first flower of spring on the meadow,” she said. “For whom did you get it? For which one of the girls here? Tell me.”

“I can not tell,” Tommy looked at her strangely.

“Is it for Mary?” she asked again.

“No!”

“It is for Betty then.”

Tommy shook his head in silence.

“Perhaps you don't want to tell me,” she said. “Well, then, come up and stand there! Take care not to be late again.”

So Tommy stood there until the class was over. He did not move when the teacher told him to go. After all had gone away he put the flower in a bowl of water on the teacher's desk speaking very low, “Poor little flower! She has not guessed that it was for herself.”

### 春天第一朵花

在早春一個清明的早晨，小湯姆走到課堂裏的時候，已經十一點半鐘了。

“湯姆！你爲什麼來得這樣晚？”先生問，“這一早你到什麼地方去的？”

“我在外面草地上”，他回答說。

“哦！你這頑皮的孩子！”她說，“你在那兒做什麼？”

湯姆轉過身去，想要把一件東西藏匿在背後似的。

先生拉住他齷齪的手，發見一朵小花。

“原來你在草地上找尋春天第一朵花，”她說，“你爲誰去找的？爲了這裏那一個女孩子？告訴我！”

“我不能夠說出來，”湯姆很奇異的望着她。

“是爲了瑪麗嗎？”她又問。

“不是”。

“那麼是爲了白蒂嗎？”

湯姆靜靜的把頭搖了一搖。

“你或者不願意告訴我吧？”她說。“好，走來，在這裏站着！當心些，以後不要再遲到。”

於是湯姆站在那裏，直到退課，他的先生叫他去，他還是不走。到全體都走出去了，他把花放在先生教桌上的一碗水裏，低聲的說：“可憐的小花呵！她竟猜不到這花是爲了她自己採的。”

## XII. 作 文

### (Composition)

#### I. How to write a Composition.

When you are required to write, you should think clearly before writing what you are going to say and how many topics or central *ideas* you wish to *develop* in your work. If you have three or four distinct topics that all have some direct connection with the subject, you should divide your composition into three or four paragraphs corresponding to these topics, and arrange them in their logical order. For example, write a paragraph on "A Small Village". One of the easiest ways to gather your material and write your composition well is to ask yourselves before writing questions like these:

- (1) Where is the village?
- (2) About how many people live there?
- (3) How do they mostly earn their living?

We must always keep in our mind that the thought expressed in every paragraph must bear on the central thought of the whole composition just as the idea in every sentence of

a paragraph must bear on the central topic of the paragraph. And your first sentence should let the reader clearly understand what topic the paragraph is going to treat. This sentence is called the topic sentence of the paragraph. A mastery of the use of the topic sentence is one of the best ways to secure clearness and unity in paragraph writing.

Following *the development of your ideas* in a composition by answering a series of questions related to the subject, then comes the more systematic method of *preparing a composition*. That is by making an outline before writing. The best way to make an outline consists of three steps:

- (1) Jot down brief notes of your ideas.
- (2) Group those notes into natural divisions. Remember that each natural division will be a paragraph in your composition.
- (3) Arrange your paragraphs in natural order. Suppose your subject is "A Trip to a Hill."
  - (a) Jot down your brief notes like this:
    1. Location of the hill.
    2. When we started.
    3. Companions.
    4. Things we carried with us.



5. When we arrived.
6. Trees and flowers.
7. The fountain
8. The temple and the monk.
9. Our dinner.
10. We drank tea.
11. View from the top
12. Return.
13. Sunset.
14. Tired.

(b) Now classify these notes. They naturally fall into four divisions, or paragraphs:

- (1) The Journey (1-5)
- (2) Things we saw (6-8)
- (3) Enjoyment (9-11)
- (4) The return (12-14)

(c) Now arrange these four paragraphs in natural order. The best order in narrating something is the order in which the events occurred. The four paragraphs given above are in this order.

Suppose your subject is "The View from My Window."

(a) You jot down the notes as following:

- (1) The evergreen hedge along the walk.
- (2) Distant hills on the left.
- (3) Rice fields on the right.
- (4) Great variety of scenes.

- (5) How much I like it.
- (6) Elm trees in front.
- (7) Canal and wooden bridge left of the fields.
- (8) View particularly pretty in moonlight.
- (9) Different sights in summer and winter.
- (10) Rose bushes under my window.
- (b) Natural divisions:
  - (1) Distant objects (2, 3, 7);
  - (2) My enjoyment of the view (4, 5, 8, 9);
  - (3) Objects close by (1, 6, 10).
- (c) Paragraphs in natural order:
  - (1) Objects close by (10, 6, 1);
  - (2) Distant objects (2, 3, 7);
  - (3) My enjoyment of the view (4, 8, 9, 5).

Now, following *the development of your ideas and the preparation of an outline*, comes *the step of actually writing your composition*. In doing this, you must pay attention to four essential qualities: unity, proportion, proper arrangement and coherence.

## 2. General Subjects for Compositions,

### A. 報告過去事項類.

- (1) A Page from My Diary.
- (2) My Family.

- (3) My School.
- (4) My New Year Holidays.
- (5) A Day Spent in the Country.
- (6) My Father.
- (7) On My First Arrival at Shanghai.
- (8) My Best Friend.
- (9) My Daily Life.
- (10) Our Village (or My Native Village)
- (11) My Favorite Book.
- (12) A Country Walk.
- (13) A Football Game.
- (14) A View from My Window.
- (15) Our School Building.
- (16) My Past and My Future.
- (17) Before Examination.
- (18) An Interesting Thing.
- (19) A Dream.
- (20) The Pleasures of Reading.
- (21) Getting up in a Cool Summer Morning.
- (22) A Moon-light Night.
- (23) A Kind Man.
- (24) How I Spend My Leisure.
- (25) The New Life Movement in My School.
- (26) My School Life.

B. 評議解釋類

- (1) Our Native Goods.

- (2) How to Love Our Country.
- (3) School and Family.
- (4) Our Country.
- (5) Why Should We Study in the Middle School.
- (6) What Is Our Student's Duty.
- (7) How to Be a Good Student.
- (8) Industry.
- (9) Railways.
- (10) Early Rising.
- (11) China's Need for Science.
- (12) Honesty is the Best Policy.
- (13) Courage.
- (14) Politeness.
- (15) Our Responsibilities.

### C. 書信類

- (1) From a Boy or Girl to His Parents.
- (2) Asking about the Condition of a School.
- (3) A Report on School life.
- (4) Inquiring after a Friend's Illness.
- (5) An Application for Employment.
- (6) Asking for Absence.
- (7) Proposing a Picnic.
- (8) Asking a Friend to Take the Entrance Examination of Some Middle School.
- (9) A Letter to a Friend Who Is Unable

to Study in School.

(10) Borrowing a Book.

D. 時令類

(1) My Summer Life.

(2) Things Happened in the Winter Vacation.

(3) Autumn.

(4) Summer.

(5) Winter.

(6) Spring.

(7) Ice.

(8) Farmers in the Summer Time.

### 3. Examples for Compositions

#### A. 報告過去事項類

##### MY FATHER

My father is one of the hard-work citizens in my country. He inherited the spirit of thrift, diligence and temperance from his father, and acquired the virtue of dutifulness, justice, and patience from his long study. Here I shall plainly state one of his worthy deeds without any exaggeration.

About ten years ago in our native place, there was a great flood. All farms were ruined

and every village near by was laid desolate. What a great disaster it was! As this news reached relief association, a great sum of money was set aside for the relief of the destitute people. During this time, the leader of our native place was a greedy man whose name was Liu Tzu Jui. When he received the money, he consigned the larger part of it to his private pocket. When my father heard of it, he got angry and brought a lawsuit against him. But at that time, our magistrate was also greedy. He accepted a large bribe and dismissed the case lightly. My father fearing nothing quarreled with the magistrate and was finally put into prison.

But justice must be vindicated sooner or later. So it was the case with my father. After several days, he brought the complaint to the provincial authorities. After suffering much trouble both mental and physical, he finally gained victory, and that money was at last returned to the public coffers. A tablet was sent to my father by our country men in recognition of my father's noble deed that greedy man, Liu Tzu Jui, died of grief at the same time.

The above fact was known to all of my country men.

## HOW I SPEND MY LEISURE

Every day I have one or two leisure hours. When I have no work to do, I often sit alone in my bedroom. The sky is blue and the fleecy clouds are motionless. I stand near the window and stare at the natural beauties in silence. Sometimes I take one of my beloved books from the bookcase and read it in a low voice. My heart is as calm as the water in a placid lake. I read and meditate, meditate and read. What a peaceful hour I enjoy! My soul is mingled with mother nature. As time goes on, I will read more and get more familiar with some great writers and I hope our acquaintance will continue all through my life.

## ON MY FIRST ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI

As I was born in the country, I did not know the prosperity and luxury of a city life. When I was thirteen years of age, I went to my native city, I was surprised at its numerous inhabitants and enormous commerce. But, when I began to study at Shanghai, I was even more bewildered. The roads which are paved with cement or stones are all broad and wide, and stretch in all directions. Along both sides are high buildings. Thousands of people are travelling to and fro on the street, either on

foot, or by cars. The roads are crowded with the vast number of people. Automobiles of different kinds run fast and dazzle our eyes. All such things seem to show that Shanghai is the paradise on earth.

But on the other hand, Shanghai is full of evils. There are places which offer temptations to thoughtless young men to make them degenerate. We, the new arrivals from interior regions, should make up our minds to resist the evils and familiarize ourselves with the good aspects.

My daily life is quite simple and yet quite interesting. I take breakfast at seven o'clock. I talk about the daily news with my folks while eating.

Sometimes I go to school by tramcar and sometimes I go there on foot, if time is amply sufficient. In school I learn different kinds of languages and different branches of science. When class is over, I play games with the schoolmates in the playground.

Toward evening I return home. I take supper at eight o'clock. Then comes my comfortable hour. The light is turned on in the sitting-room, where all my folks have comfortable seats. We tell stories, read books or do something else. Sometimes friends come in to



have games or music. When my parents remind me that time is late and every body should go to bed. I retire and fall into my sweet dream.

### MY NATIVE VILLAGE

My native village is several miles from a town and there are many other villages nearby. It is surrounded by thousand acres of farm-lands. Our houses is built on a river. The road before our farm-house may be used as farmyard during the harvest season. Behind the house are chicken yards and a barn in which cattle are kept. The river that flows there irrigates the farms of the whole village. About half a mile away may be found a pump along the river, which is kept running either by cattle or by men. It pumps water from the river into the fields. Besides cultivating lands, the villagers turn to fishing, silkworm breeding, wine making and the like as their auxiliary work.

Near our village there is a hill, which produces stones for the building of railroads and houses. Many people are engaged in the work of quarrying, especially when their auxiliary business is on the decrease and the demand of stones for construction purposes is daily

rising. The stones either in large pieces or in pebbles are all transported through the river, so ships sail all day long. These are the general conditions of my native village.

Studied ancient history of Hsia Dynasty and knew how much Emperor Yü valued time. It reminds me of the proverb, "Time is money," which contains a great deal of truth. To save time often means to save money or to make money. History is full of stories of how the ancient sages saved their time in every possible way. Tao Kan everyday transported thousands of pieces of bricks to the outside of his house in the morning and carried them back in the evening. He always said to others, "Even Great Yü, a saint, saved every minute. Should we, ordinary people not save every second," these are good examples for us to follow so I record them in my diary.

### A DAY SPENT IN THE COUNTRY

Once I lived in my relative's home in the country. I saw much of rural life. I shall tell something here:

Before breakfast, the boys fed the cows and took them to the field where they were made ready for work. The girls made the beds, and helped their mother prepare break-

fast. At about seven o'clock, the father and the boys came in from the stable and washed hands and faces. Then they took breakfast. There were only beans and vegetables. They talked about the day's plan while eating.

After breakfast, they took their cows to one of their rice fields. They put a fairly large field into good condition before lunch time. Meanwhile, mother and girls attended to household affairs as well as prepared lunch.

At lunch all were hungry. After lunch, the males went to work in the field again.

Evening came. Father and boys fed their cows and put them up for the night. Mother fed the chickens. The girls lighted the lamps and set the table for supper. Before going to bed the girls had some needle work to do. This was what I had seen in a day during my stay in the country.

## B. 評議解釋類

### CHINA'S NEED FOR SCIENCE

China, as one of the modern nations, must adopt a science program. Looking around, you will find how much of what we want to do for China depends upon scientific knowledge. Thousands of miles of highways and railways

are waiting for construction. The Yellow River needs to be dredged to prevent it from overflowing. Enemies from outside as well as inside have to be overcome. How shall we do these things without a mastery of the fundamental principles of modern science?

When Dr. Paul Monroe investigated our educational system for the government in 1921, he declared that the greatest weakness of Chinese schools lay in the inefficient teaching of science. "How can China become a modern nation without the aid of science?" asked he.

Thus, if you want to make China progressive and prosperous, you must develop science first. Let us, then, make up our minds to study science to be the builders of modern China.

### OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

The question, what are our responsibilities, has been in my mind for many years. We know that China is in her national crisis. Her territory is gradually invaded. Her people are in danger of being enslaved. But most of them are still busy working for themselves only. I think that our responsibilities at present are to serve for our country.

China has more than four hundred million

people. If every one can serve his country from the smallest to the largest, and no person would let a day go by without doing something that is for the goodness of his country, then how great a force it may be! How can the world powers resist such a great force!

Now, the question is how to serve our country. It does not mean that every one should give up his occupations or professions and go into the army to prepare for the war with our enemies. But it does mean that every man in an official position, no matter how small, if he does justice to all and works faithfully, is a man who has served his country. Any one who has been an honorable public servant, a faithful worker, an honest merchant, a sincere teacher,—one of the hard-work heroes of his country in any line of service is one who has performed his responsibilities and may hold his head up looking around boldly and proudly.

### C. 書信類

#### A LETTER ASKING ABSENCE

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I shall be absent from school for three weeks from this day, as I shall

take a change of air in accordance with the doctor's advice owing to beriberi from which I have been suffering since last Sunday.

Yours obediently,

TING MIN YUAN.

### A LETTER ASKING ABOUT THE CONDITION FOR A SCHOOL.

Dear Mr. Lee,

From Mr. Chang I learned that you are back from Nanking. I intended to see you at your house, but, thinking you might be out, I thought it better to write you instead.

This summer I graduated at the Junior middle school and shall be a Senior in the fall. Father wants me to keep on studying in the same school, but I prefer to go to the capital, where there are many young students from all provinces. The more the students, the keener the competition, hence the greater the stimulation or better studies. Moreover, in the chief metropolis, we have a broader outlook on life.

There are many high schools in the capital. Will you please let me know which one enjoys the highest reputation?

Yours respectfully

K. Y. TING

PROPOSING A PICNIC

Dear Friend,

What a fine day it is! The nature is at its best. I suggest to have a picnic with you in the country. For lunch, we shall have sandwiches at a picturesque spot where we may enjoy the fine views. If you are willing to join me, will you please come to my home by a quarter to eight tomorrow morning? We shall then talk the matter over.

Yours very truly,

TING KUANG YU

A LETTER INQUIRYING AFTER HEALTH

Dear Mr. Chang,

It has been a long time since we have heard from each other. Kindly excuse my long silence. I am very glad that you are enjoying your usual excellent health in spite of the changeable and unpleasant weather. Kindly accept the accompanying box of oranges, with my compliments of the season.

My family are all well, and extend to you their best regards.

Trusting you will take every care of yourself in this unsettled season.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

TING KUANG YU,

## AN APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Sir:

I beg to apply for the vacant situation in your office. Having only recently left school, I have no actual experience of an office boy's duties, but being good at arithmetic and able to write neatly, I probably could make myself useful in other lines.

At home I have been taught to be methodical and careful in all my duties, and have been brought up to recognize the importance of discipline.

My father, who is a respectable tradesman in Shanghai, would be glad to call upon you and describe my character and qualifications, should you think this application worthy of your attention. My age is sixteen.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WANG.

## C. 時令類

## THE SUMMER VACATION

After the month of June, we students generally have a summer vacation which lasts at least two months. During the time, the weather is rather hot, and the day is very long. I get up as early as six o'clock and then go



outdoors to enjoy the fresh air and the cool breeze. Breakfast is ready at eight o'clock.

After breakfast I bring some interesting novels and read them under the trees where I may pass the whole morning cosily, after lunch, I take a nap.

The most comfortable hour is the evening. When the sun has set and the moon is rising we sit on benches in the open air. The postman brings us the mail, some friends come for an evening's talk. Some one may be asked to play piano or to sing. The time for us to go to bed is always as late as eleven o'clock. Thus, I have passed my summer vacation comfortably as well as unconsciously.

### SPRING

Spring begins with the month of February, and lasts till the end of April. The earlier part of it is wintry, and sometimes the snow and ice remain till the middle of the season. Towards its close, the weather becomes much milder; and instead of the rough cold, east winds, we have mild breezes from the south. The snow and ice disappear entirely, and nature seems to waken up from its winter sleep.

The fields begin to be covered with richer

grass; the trees show their little green sprouts which will be leaves by and by. This is the time for the farmer to sow his seed, if he wishes to have a crop in autumn. Many birds return to us in spring from warm countries of the south, where they have spent the winter; and of course the cuckoo is always looked upon as the herald of the spring-time.

### SUMMER

Summer begins with May and ends with July. The days gradually lengthen until near the end of June, when it is midsummer. The nights are very short, and sometimes cool. The fields are now bright and green. Towards the close of the season the grass becomes so high that it may be cut down, dried in the sun and stored away for winter use. On a hot summer day, one is glad to leave the dry, dusty road, and to wander through the fields or woods where he may hear the songs of birds and take the cooler breeze.

### AUTUMN

Autumn begins with the month of August and ends with October. In the early part, the weather is very warm and pleasant; but later on it becomes colder, and nights longer.

The months of August and September are perhaps the most enjoyable of the year. The crops and the fruit trees are now ripe; the fields are waving with yellow corn; the swallows are busy in the air, the sky may be full of light clouds. In the evening the moon is like a cold mirror. All these and more make the Autumn a very nice season for all of us.

In the middle of the season the crops are cut down and the country in many places presents a lively scene with the harvests. But towards the end of the season, the trees begin to lose their foliage, and the branches are gradually strewed with withered leaves.

## WINTER

Winter begins with November and lasts for three months. The weather becomes colder and colder as the season advances, until the end of the year; the days are very short, while the nights are long and dark. North winds with their cutting cold prevail. The temperature of the air is often below freezing point. We have heavy snow-fall. The earth soon becomes muddy and dirty in the town, but in the country, it lies pure and white over the fields.

Though winter gives such a cold appearance to everything, yet it is a season of great joy; and all young people look forward to the New Year with eager expectations.

