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英文法初步

**FIRST STEPS TO
ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

范允臧編

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序 言

文法是一種抽象科學，初學者每苦難於理解，尤其是外國文法。國內各中學教授英文法，習慣上常沿用英文原文；中學生英文程度尚淺，從英文學習英文法，自不免更有隔闕之苦。日本中學所用初步英文法教本，概用日文詮釋，罕有用英文者。斯類用書，出版甚多。竊以爲我國中學教授英文法初步，亦應改用本國文爲媒介。爰搜羅彼邦通行之同類書冊，編譯而成斯書，於中學英文法教學上或不無裨益也。二十一年七月一日編者識。

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I

“It is~.” “This is~.” “That is~.”

(A)

It is a tent.

(A) 英語 “It is ~.” 就是國語 “是~。”。例如我去敲門，門內的人問 “是誰？” 的時候，我就回答說 “It is I.” (是我)。所以 “It is~.” 無須翻成 “這是~。” 的。

(B)

This is a bed.
That is a church.

(B) 國語說 “這是~。” 的時候，英語用 “This is ~.” 來表示。國語說 “那是~。” 的時候，英語用 “That is~.” 來表示。This 指近的東西，that 指遠的東西。譬如諸君住在擺有臥牀的房間，從窗子中可以望見教堂，對旁邊的弟妹說明二者的時候，那末，諸君可用 this 來指 bed，用 that 來指 church。

練習 一

1. 是我。
2. 那是櫻桃樹 (a cherry-tree)。

3. 是一隻小山羊 (a kid)。
4. 這是一枝鋼筆。
5. 那是一個警察站崗的木籠 (a police box),
6. 這是一個假面 (a mask)。
7. 那是一枝籐杖 (a cane)。
8. 什麼 (why), 是很容易的 (quite easy),
9. 是張先生 (Mr. Chang)。
10. 這是一個網球拍 (a racket)。

II

“Is this~?” “Yes, it is.”

“Is that~?” “No, it is not.”

Is this a taxi?

Yes, it is (a taxi).

Is that a bicycle?

No, it is not (a bicycle).

在普通文句裏面，文字的順序爲 This is, That is, It is 等，但在疑問的文句，文字的順序須變更爲 “Is this~?”, “Is that~?”, “Is it~?” 等。[注意：在這時候，疑問的符號(?)切勿遺忘。]

比較：—— { *This is a taxi.* (這是一輛出租的汽車。)
 { *Is this a taxi?* (這是一輛出租的汽車嗎?)

我們被人質問“這是一輛出租的汽車嗎?”的時候，我們當然非與以“是”或“不是”的回答不可。“是”的時候，我們用 “Yes, it is.” 來表示；“不是”的時候，我們用 “No, it is not.” 來表示。而

如上面所舉的例, a taxi, a bicycle 普通是被略去。還有應當注意的, 我們受了 “Is this~?” 或 “Is that~?” 等質問時, 我們是都用 “it’ 來回答的, 譬如說 “It is~.” 或 “It is not~.”。

其次, not 是一個否定的副詞, 用於否定的文句裏面。例如把國語 “這不是表。” 用英語來說時就為 “*This is not a watch.*”。而在疑問的文句, not 的位置並無變更。

{	This is not a watch.
	(1) (2) (3)
X	
{	Is this not a watch?
	(2) (1) (3)

練 習 二

1. 那是電車 (a tramcar) 嗎?
2. 是, 是電車。
3. 這是貓嗎?
4. 是, 是貓。 *cat*
5. 這是馬嗎?
6. 不, 不是馬。是一隻牛。 *ox*
7. 那是一隻船 (a ship) 嗎?
8. 不, 不是船。
9. 是一隻小艇 (a boat)。
10. 這不是一本小說書 (a story book)。

III

“What is~?”

What is this? It is a ball. What is that? It is a house.

What (什麼), who (誰), when (何時), where (何處)等叫做疑問詞,在疑問的文句裏面常常列在首位。所以國語“這是什麼?”在英語決不可譯做“Is this what?”,卻應譯做“*What is this?*”。回答這一種疑問時,我們沒有用 yes 或 no 的必要。(不過我們須用 it 來回答 this 或 that,這一層也同上例一樣。)

 練 習 三

1. 這是什麼? 是鼠 (a rat)。
2. 那是什麼? 是旗 (a flag)。
3. 這是什麼? 是鉛筆 (a pencil)。
4. 那是什麼? 是筆記簿 (a note-book)。
5. 這是什麼? 是小刀 (a knife)。
6. 這是什麼? 是鋼筆桿 (a pen-holder)。
7. 這是什麼? 是字典 (a dictionary)。

IV

“I am~.” “You are~.” “He is~.”

I am a boy.
 You are a man.
 He is a soldier.
 She is a girl.
 It is a cap.

(A) 人稱 (Person). 在英語裏面有三種人稱，就是第一人稱，第二人稱，及第三人稱。第一人稱表示講話的主體本身，如 I (單數), we (複數) 就是。第二人稱表示講話的對手方，如 you (單複數同) 就是。第三人稱表示所講的事物。所以換句話說，在第一人稱及第二人稱以外的一切事物都可歸入第三人稱裏面。(上面所舉的 he, she, it 都是第三人稱。)

(B) “be”的變化. 英語中“be”(是)這個字隨人稱的不同而有種種的變化。

I am~.	我是~。					
You are~.	你是~。					
He	}	他	}	是~。		
She					}	她
It						
	}	}				

在疑問的文句裏面排列的順序應當倒轉，自不待言：

Am I~?
 Are you~?

$$\text{Is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \sim? \\ \text{she} \sim? \\ \text{it} \sim? \end{array} \right.$$

還有，在否定的文句我們應當添加“not”。

I am not~.
 You are not~.
 He }
 She } is not~.
 It }

(注意) He 是男性, she 是女性, it 是中性或無性。I, you 無男女性的區別。

練習四

1. 我是這個學校的學生 (a pupil of this school)。
2. 你是這個學校的學生嗎?
3. 不,我不是這個學校的學生。
4. 我是貓。
5. 是狗嗎? 不,不是狗。是狐。
6. 你是成人嗎? 不,是小孩。
7. 她是女僕 (maid-servant) 嗎?
8. 不,是這一家的主婦 (the mistress of the house)。
9. 他是先生嗎?
10. 不,是書記 (a clerk)。

V

冠 詞 (Article)

<u>It</u> is a cap. <u>This</u> is the cap. It is an umbrella.
--

冠 詞。冠詞是添附於名詞前面的字，有 a, an, the 三個。A, an 叫做不定冠詞 (Indefinite article), the 叫做定冠詞 (Definite article)。

冠詞的用法。(A) 定冠詞 the 含有“這個”，“那個”等意義，但在國語沒有明示“這個”，“那個”的時候，也常適用。譬如說，‘我買給弟弟書籍和鉛筆：這就是書籍，那就是鉛筆。’的時候，後面的書籍和鉛筆二字，當然指我所買來的那本書籍和那枝鉛筆。所以我們在這時應當用“the”來加表示，就是我們應當譯做“the book”，“the pencil”。

(B) 反之，我們說“那是書籍。”，“這是鉛筆。”的時候，我們對書籍和鉛筆並沒有加以特別的指定，不過單單是說“一冊書籍”或“一枝鉛筆”吧了。在這時我們應當用不定冠詞 a 或 an 來加表示。(大體講，在單數的普通名詞前面英語都須附加冠詞。) 注意下列：

{	國語	這是帽子。		
	英語	<table> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>This is cap. (誤)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>This is a cap. (正)</td> </tr> </table>	{	This is cap. (誤)
{	This is cap. (誤)			
	This is a cap. (正)			

A 與 an 意義相同；an 用於以母音起頭的字的前面，a 用於以子音起頭的字的前面。(母音指 a, e, i, o, u；其他的字母都爲子音)

an~母音	{	a — an apple
		e — an egg
		i — an inn
		o — an ox
		u — an umbrella

a~子音 — a dog, a boy, a cat, etc.

(注意) 但是這也有例外。如下例：

(1) { He is a honest boy. (誤)
 { He is an honest boy. (正)

(2) { A dog is an useful animal. (誤)
 { A dog is a useful animal. (正)

這是諸君最易錯誤的。其實，“honest”讀做 (ɒn'ɪst)，因為起頭的發音是母音 (o)，故用 an；“useful”讀做 (yoo'sfūl)，因為起頭的發音是子音 (y)，故用 a。

(C) 又如在我們說“這一家的主人”，而含有限定的意義時，在“主人”的前面我們是用 the 來加形容，就是“the master”。這是因為我們指定這一家的主人，卻不是指他家的主人的緣故。所以在於 the，是有這一種指定的力量被包含着。普通我們對於最初見面或最初說及的事物用“a”，“an”；對於慣見慣聞的事物用“the”。例如：

One day I met a boy. The boy had a sweet
 flower in his hand.

在前一句，所遇到的小孩，讀者當然不知他的底細，所以用 a boy 來加表示，可是在後一句因為表示我所遇到的那個小孩，所以須用 the boy。

但是所講的事物，讀者依據前後的關係極易明瞭時，那末，就是在最初說及的字的面前，我們也用“the”。例如：“Nanking is the

capital of China.”, “He is *the* principal of our school.”, “Open *the* door!”, “I wait you in *the* garden.” 等。

練習 五

1. 我買了 (bought) 一本書。這就是這本書。
2. 字典是在什麼地方 (where)? 字典是在此地 (Here is~.)。
3. 我認識 (know) 一個小孩。這就是這個小孩。
4. 我要 (want) 鋼筆和墨水瓶 (inkstand)。
5. 約翰 (John) 是在花園中。
6. 你的母親 (your mother) 是在什麼地方?
7. 這就是這本書。
8. 那就是這個人。
9. 我的堂兄弟們 (my cousins) 住 (live) 在一個大屋裏面。
10. 那個人就是我們學校的校長。

VI

格 (Case)

I know you.
You know <u>me</u> .
You are <u>my</u> friend.
I am <u>your</u> friend.
He loves <u>his</u> mother.
His mother loves <u>him</u> .
He is <u>her</u> son.
She is <u>his</u> mother.
I know <u>her</u> .

前面各章裏面，如 boy, dog, book 等字都是事物的名稱，這在文法上叫做名詞 (Noun)。又 I, you, he, she, it 等字都是用於代替

事物的名稱的，這都叫做代名詞 (Pronoun)。例：

I know a boy. He is my friend.

在於上例，boy 是名詞，he 是代替 boy 的代名詞。

(A) 格。 在代名詞，有所謂格的變化。

第一人稱 (我) 的變化 { I 我 主 格
my 我的 所有格
me 我 (把我) 目的格

第二人稱 (你) 的變化 { you 你 主 格
your 你的 所有格
you 你 (把你) 目的格

第三人稱 (他) 的變化 { he 他 主 格
his 他的 所有格
him 他 (把他) 目的格

第三人稱 (她) 的變化 { she 她 主 格
her 她的 所有格
her 她 (把她) 目的格

第三人稱 (牠) 的變化 { it 牠 主 格
its 牠的 所有格
it 牠 (把牠) 目的格

(B) 動詞的數。 love (愛), know (知), see (看), go (去) 等字是表示動作的，這在文法上叫做動詞 (Verb)。而在主辭為第三人稱的單數 (he, she, it 等) 的時候，動詞的語尾須加 “s”，如 “He loves.”, “She knows.” 等就是。這叫做動詞的數。但是在名詞的語尾加以 “s” 時，卻是表示名詞的複數的，這一點讀者須加注意。

練 習 六

1. 這不是我的書。是你的書。
2. 他是他的妻子 (wife)。
3. 他是我的弟弟 (younger brother)。
4. 我的名字叫做約翰。她的名字叫做加勞蘭 (Caroline)。
5. 你知道我的名字嗎?
6. 我歡喜 (like) 她的名字。
7. 我讀這本書,他讀那本書。
8. 我知道他,他知道我。
9. 她愛她的貓。
10. 他知道她。她是他的堂姊妹 (cousin)。

VII

數 (Number)

We are students. You are students. They are students Those are pens. These are pens. There are books. Here are books.

(A) 名詞的數。國語對於名詞的數的表示不甚完全,譬如此地雖有許多的筆頭,我們也同單數一樣,只以“筆頭”表示。可

是在於英語，凡事物爲單一時這叫做單數 (Singular number)，凡事物爲二個以上時這叫做複數 (Plural number)，而普通爲表示複數起見，名詞的語尾須加“s”。

單 數	複 數
dog	dogs
pen	pens
cat	cats
pupil	pupils
boy	boys
girl	girls

(B) 代名詞的數. 代名詞同名詞一樣也有數的變化。

	單 數	複 數	
第一人稱	I	we	
第二人稱	you	you	
第三人稱	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$	they	
		this	these
		that	those

又 we, you, they 也有格的變化。[參看 VI 章 (A)。]

(1)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{our} \\ \text{us} \end{array} \right.$	我們	主 格
		我們的	所有格
		我們(把我們)	目的格
(2)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{your} \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right.$	你們	主 格
		你們的	所有格
		你們(把你們)	目的格

(3)	}	they 他們 主 格
		their 他們的 所有格
		them 他們(把他們) 目的格

(C) 名詞的複數. 名詞的複數的形式, 普通在名詞的語尾加一“s”, 已如上述。

此外尚有下列種種的方法。

(a) 名詞的語尾爲 s, x, z, sh, ch, 等時應加 es。

單 數	複 數
glass	glasses
box	boxes
buzz	buzzes
dish	dishes
church	churches

但 ch 發音爲 k 音時只加 s。

monarch monarchs

(b) 名詞的語尾爲 y, 而 y 之前爲子音時則應把 y 改爲 i, 再加 es。

單 數	複 數
city	cities
lady	ladies
body	bodies

但 y 之前爲母音時則只加 s。

boy boys
 key keys
 day days

(c) 名詞的語尾爲 o, 而 o 之前爲子音時應加 es。

單數	複數
negro	negroes
hero	heroes
motto	mottoes

但 photo 與 piano 是例外, 只加 s。

photo	photos
piano	pianos

o 之前爲母音時, 單加 s。

bamboo	bamboos
cuckoo	cuckoos

語尾爲 o, 也有隨便可以加以 s 或 es 者。如:

mosquito	mosquitos 或 mosquitoes
--------------------	------------------------

(d) 名詞的語尾爲 f 或 fe 時我們應把 f 或 fe 改變爲 v, 再加 es。

單數	複數
life	lives
wolf	wolves
wife	wives
knife	knives
例外: roof	roofs
cliff	cliffs
safe	safes

(e) 此外還有各種不規則的複數的形式。

單 數	複 數
man	men
child	children
ox	oxen
foot	feet
mouse	mice

(f) Deer, sheep, crops 等在單數複數是同一形式的。

(D) 名詞及代名詞的複數下面所用的“是”在英語都為“are”。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We are } \sim. \\ \text{You are } \sim. \\ \text{They are } \sim. \\ \text{Dogs are } \sim. \end{array} \right.$$

(E) “有～。”在英語為“*There is* ～。”或“*There are* ～。”。而“*Here is* ～。”，“*Here are* ～。”是用於指點比較 *there* 更近的事物的時候。

(1) *There is* a book.

(2) *Here is* a book.

在於國語，這兩句都可譯成“有一冊書。”，但是如欲加以分別，則(1)為“那邊有一冊書。”，(2)為“此地有一冊書。”。總之 *here* 是指比較 *there* 更近的地方。而當名詞為複數時，則 *is* 應改為 *are*。

(1) *There are* books.

(2) *Here are* books.

在上面的文句 *books* 是主辭，*here* 與 *there* 不是主辭，這一點應加注意。

練 習 七

1. 在寫字檯上 (on the desk) 有書 [複數]。
2. 我們不是女孩。是男孩。
3. 那邊有好幾隻老鴉 (some crows)。
4. 在屋頂上 (on the roof) 有麻雀 (sparrows)。
5. 這些老鴉是肚餓 (hungry)。
6. 我們是口渴 (thirsty)。
7. 他們的學校是在山上 (on the hill)。
8. 那些是天鵝 (swans)。
9. 我們是兄弟。
10. 他們是姊妹。
11. 我們愛我們的父母 (our parents)。
12. 我們的父母愛我們。
13. 此地有我們的書 [複數]。
14. 那邊有他們的鋼筆 [複數]。
15. 他們是學生嗎? 不,不是學生。

VIII

(A) “Have” 與 “Has”

<p>Have you a book? Yes, I have a book. He has a book, too. They have books.</p>

在於英語, to have (有) 這個動詞在第一人稱的單數及複數, 第

二人稱,及第三人稱的複數則爲 have, 就是在 I, we, you, they (或複數的名詞), 我們應用 have; 在第三人稱的單數則爲 has, 就是在 he, she, it (或單數名詞), 我們應用 has。

{	I	have
{	You	have
{	He	} has
{	She	
{	It	
{	We	} have
{	You	
{	They	

(B) 疑 問 與 否 定

Do you know him?
 No, I do not know him.
 Yes, I know him.
 Does he like it?
 No, he does not like it.

上例的“do”爲助動詞,在疑問的文句及否定的文句中常常附加於其他動詞而被使用。(但在“have”與“be”,我們沒有添加“do”的必要。)例如“我知道他。”在英語是

I know him.

但是“我不知道他。”在英語不是

I know not him.

卻是 *I do not know him.* (普通 *I don't know him.*)

又“你歡喜這個嗎?”在英語不是

Like you it?

卻是 *Do you like it?*

(注意) 助動詞 *do* 在疑問的文句及否定的文句中的位置如下:

Do + 主辭 + 動詞 ~ ? 疑問句

主辭 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do} \\ \text{does} \end{array} \right\}$ not + 動詞 ~ 否定句

Do 與 *have* 一樣, 在第一人稱的單數及複數, 第二人稱, 及第三人稱的複數爲 *do*, 在第三人稱單數則爲 *does*。至於與 *do* 同時並用的動詞常用原形。

{	I	}	do
	you		
	we		
	they		
{	he	}	does
	she		
	it		

練習 八

1. 你有照相帖 (an album) 嗎? 是, 我有一本 (have one)。
2. 那個紳士 (gentleman) 手中拿一枝手杖。
3. 他有我的小刀嗎? 不, 他沒有你的小刀。
4. 他們學 (study) 英語 (English) 嗎? 不, 他們不學英語。

5. 你的父親每日 (everyday) 到那邊去嗎? 不,他不每天去。
他有時 (occasionally) 去。
6. 你喜歡讀 (to read) 小說 (novel) 嗎? 不,我不喜歡讀小說。
7. 我很歡喜 (like ~ very much) 讀小說。
8. 你認識張先生嗎?
9. 不,我不認識。
10. 你的兄弟早晨起得早 (get up early in the morning) 嗎?
11. 是,他每晨五點鐘 (at five every morning) 起牀。
12. 在冬天 (in winter) 他不這樣早 (so early) 起牀。

IX

形 容 詞 (Adjective)

She is a **pretty** girl.
 He is a **good** boy.
 The boy is **good**.
 The girl is **pretty**.

凡是把事物的性質,狀態等加以形容的字叫做形容詞。如“美麗的姑娘”,“良善的小孩”裏面的“美麗的”,“良善的”就是其例。

(A) 形容詞是對於名詞或代名詞加以形容。

He is a **diligent** boy.

他是一個勤勉的小孩。

There is something **noble** about the man.

在那個人多少是有高尚的地方。

(B) 在形容詞對於名詞或代名詞加以形容的時候，普通有下列二種不同的方法。

- (1) 形容詞直接形容名詞或代名詞。
 (2) 形容詞經動詞的媒介以形容名詞或代名詞。

He is a **good** boy.
 (形) (名)

The boy is **good**.
 (名) (形)

He is **good**.
 (代名) (形)

形容詞後面沒有名詞時，我們無須添加冠詞。

{ He is an honest man.
 { He is honest.

練習九

1. 他是誠實嗎？不，是一個不誠實的東西 (dishonest fellow)。
2. 這花是紅的 (red)。
3. 她的母親是很 (very) 美麗。
4. 我的父親是一個身高的人 (a tall man)。
5. 你的父親是一個胖子 (a fat man) 嗎？不，是瘦的 (thin)。
6. 這個小孩是良善的嗎？是，是很良善。
7. 她是一個貌醜的女子 (an ugly woman)。
8. 我們的家是不很大。
9. 他是一個蠢材 (a foolish fellow)。
10. 你的哥哥是一個聰明的 (clever) 人。

X

所有代名詞與形容詞的比較

This cap is not mine.
 It is yours.
 Mine is older than yours.
 Hers is not so old.
 His is the oldest of ours.

(A) 所有代名詞。 My (我的), your (你的), his (他的) her (她的) 等表示所有者, 普通都有所有物, 如 cap, book 等, 隨在後面, 例如 my cap, your book 等就是。但是如上例中所舉 mine, yours 等卻是以一字同時對於所有者與所有物一併加以表示。這叫做所有代名詞。

所有者 + 所有物 = 所有代名詞。

單數	{	my + 名詞 = mine (我的東西)
		your + 名詞 = yours (你的東西)
		his + 名詞 = his (他的東西)
		her + 名詞 = hers (她的東西)
複數	{	our + 名詞 = ours (我們的東西)
		your + 名詞 = yours (你們的東西)
		their + 名詞 = theirs (他們的東西)

所有代名詞通常用於下面所舉的二個場合。

(1) { Is this your book?
 { No, it is not mine (my book).

(2) This is my cap, and that is yours (= your cap).

這樣看來，所有代名詞是用於避免名詞的重複的時候的。

(B) 形容詞的比較。形容詞，為表示性質與數量的程度的差異起見，常常變形。譬如 beautiful, large 單單不過是表示“美麗”，“大”的形容詞，但是在我們說“這花比那花是更美麗。”，“這屋比那屋是更大。”的時候，這就成為二個事物的比較。還有在我們說“這花在所有花中是最美麗。”，“這屋在所有的屋中是最大。”的時候，這就成為這個事物與所有其他的事物的比較了。表示“甲比乙更～”的形容詞叫做形容詞的比較級 (Comparative degree)。表示“在甲，乙，丙，丁，戊，等之中，甲是最大”的形容詞，叫做形容詞的最上級 (Superlative degree)。而形容詞的原形卻叫做形容詞的原級 (Positive degree)。

(C) 比較級與最上級的構造。形容詞的比較級通常在於短字加 -er 於語尾，在於長字則於字前加一 more；形容詞的最上級通常在於短字加 -est 於語尾，在於長字則於字前加一 most。

原形	比較級	最上級
short (短)	shorter	shortest
long (長)	longer	longest
rich (富)	richer	richest
tall (身高)	taller	tallest

語尾為子音而子音前為短母音 (ă, ě, ĭ, ǒ, ŭ) 時，語尾的子音應再加一個。如下例：

big (大)	bigger	biggest
hot (熱)	hotter	hottest
fat (肥)	fatter	fattest
wet (溼)	wetter	wettest

語尾爲 e 時則只加 -r 及 -st。

{	fine (好)	finer	finest
	rude (粗暴)	runder	rudest
	gentle (柔和)	gentler	gentlest
	idle (懶惰)	idler	idlest

語尾爲 y, 而 y 之前爲子音時, 則應改 y 爲 i, 然後再加 -er 及 -est。但 y 之前爲母音時, 則 y 可以不必變化, 就加 -er 及 -est。

{	busy (忙)	busier	busiest
	easy (容易)	easier	easiest
	pretty (美麗)	prettier	prettiest
	happy (幸福的)	happier	happiest
{	gay (歡樂)	gay ^{er}	gay ^{est}
	grey (灰色的)	grey ^{er}	grey ^{est}

以上所舉的形容詞大抵其中只含一個母音, 這叫做單音節 (one syllable) 的字。至在二音節 (two syllables) 的字及三音節 (three syllables) 以上的字則我們不加 -er 及 -est, 卻在其字的前面加 more 及 most。簡單說, 大體在於短字加 -er 及 -est, 在於長字則加 more 及 most。

原形	比較級	最上級
beautiful (美麗)	more beautiful	most beautiful
famous (有名)	more famous	most famous
comfortable (舒適)	more comfortable	most comfortable
interesting (有趣)	more interesting	most interesting

2. 比較級及最上級的用法. 比較級通常與“than”並用,最上級則在字前用“the”,字後用“of”或“in”。

- (a) { 原形:— She is pretty. (她是美麗.)
 比較級:— She is prettier *than* her sister.
 (她比她的姊姊更美.)
 最上級:— She is *the* prettiest *of* all his daughters.
 (她是他的女孩中最美的一個.)
- (b) { 原形:— He is tall. (他是高大.)
 比較級:— { He is taller *than* you. (他比你高.)
 { He is taller *than* she. (他比她高.)
 最上級:— He is *the* tallest *of* the three.
 (他在三人中最高.)
- (c) { 原形:— He is diligent. (他是勤勉.)
 比較級:— He is *more* diligent *than* you. (他比你勤勉.)
 最上級:— He is *the* most diligent boy { *of* his class-
 mates.
 { *in* his class.
 (在他的一級是最勤勉.)

{注意} (1) 比較級與“of the two”並用時,須加“the”。

- { Which is (the) more useful, iron or gold?
 (鐵與金二者那個是更有用?)
 { Iron is *the* more useful *of* the two.
 (二者之中鐵更有用.)

(2) *than* 後面的代名詞須用主格。

- { 他比我高。
 { He is taller *than* me. (誤)
 { He is taller *than* I. (正)

練習十

1. 這不是我的帽子。我的沒有這樣髒 (so dirty)。
2. 那是你的。我的比你的新。
3. 我的傘比他的舊。
4. 他在我們一級中頂用功(最勤勉)。
5. 她比她的姊姊美麗。
6. 紐約 (New York) 是世界最大都會的一個 (one of ~)。
7. 這枝花在二者之中比較美麗得多 (by far)。
8. 鐵比銅更爲有用。
9. 我們的狗比他的小。
10. 我從未看見比她更醜的女子。
11. 我從未碰到比他更聰明的人。
12. 你的頭比我的大。比我弟弟的也大。在我們三人中你的是頂大。

XI

現在·過去·未來

I see you now.

I saw you yesterday.

I shall see you again to-morrow.

在於英語，動詞所表示的動作在時間 (Tense) 上分爲現在 (Present)，過去 (Past)，及未來 (Future) 三種。在於上例，第一例表示現在，第二例表示過去，第三例表示未來。

(A) 表示現在的動詞用動詞的原形 (Root form), 而表示過去的動詞在語尾上須加 -ed, 表示未來的動詞則須添加 will, shall 等助動詞。

	現在	過去
(1) {	learn (學)	learned
	start (出發)	started
	paint (畫)	painted
	walk (走)	walked

動詞的語尾爲 e 時則只加 -d。

	現在	過去
(2) {	live	lived
	like	liked
	love	loved

動詞爲單音節的字, 且其語尾之前爲短母音時, 須將語尾的子音再加一個, 然後加以 -ed。

	現在	過去
(3) {	stop	stopped
	hop (獨腳跳)	hopped
	beg	begged
	tap (輕敲)	tapped

動詞的語尾爲 y, 且 y 之前爲子音時, 則須將 y 改成 i, 然後再加 -ed。但是 y 之前爲母音時, 則不必改 y 爲 i, 只加 -ed 就好。

	現在	過去
(4) {	try	tried
	study	studied
	cry	cried

(5) {	play	played
	stay	stayed

此外還有種種不規則的變化。就是，表示現在的動詞與表示過去的動詞，或者變無定法，或者完全相同。這一種動詞是不依據上述的規則的。這叫做不規則動詞 (Irregular verb)。

	現在	過去
(6) {	get (得)	got
	write (寫)	wrote
	see (看)	saw
	build (建造)	built
	set (放置)	set
	put (放), (推)	put
	cut (割)	cut

(不規則動詞的變化在卷末附有一表，讀者可自行參考。)

(B) 爲表示未來起見，我們在現在動詞之上再加 *shall* 或 *will*。

(1) {	I go (現在)
	I shall go (未來)
	I went (過去)
(2) {	You go (現在)
	You will go (未來)
	You went (過去)
(3) {	He goes (現在)
	He will go (未來)
	He went (過去)

關於 *shall* 及 *will* 的用法，詳見 XIII 章。

(C) 在疑問的文句及否定的文句，動詞應加 do 一節已經在

第 VIII 章上講過，而在表示過去的疑問句及否定句裏面，我們須用“did ~ + 動詞的原形”。

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | Did you go to your school yesterday? (正) |
| { | Did you <i>went</i> to your school yesterday? . . . (誤) |
| { | No, I did not go there. (正) |
| { | No, I <i>went</i> not there. (誤) |

又在表示未來的疑問句及否定句，我們不必用 do，只用 *will*，*shall*。

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| { | Will you go there? |
| { | Shall I go there? |

練習十一

1. 昨天你到什麼地方去？
2. 昨天我到南京 (Nanking) 去。
3. 他昨天到學校去嗎？
4. 不，他昨天沒有到學校去。
5. 你明天同我一道 (with me) 到上海 (Shanghai) 去嗎？
6. 是，我去。
7. 你明天到我家裏來嗎？
8. 你將我的帽子放在什麼地方？
9. 放在椅子上面。
10. 我不會放在寫字檯上。
11. 我昨天到寧波 (Ningpo) 去了。
12. 同誰一道 (with whom) 去的？
13. 同父親一道去。

14. 你的母親不一道去嗎?
15. 是,她不一道去。
16. 今天早晨你到那裏去過了?
17. 到叔父的家中 (to my uncle's) 去過了。
18. 昨晚我寫了一封信 (a letter)。
19. 去年的夏天 (last summer) 我到寧波去。
20. 我住在 (stayed) 那裏約有一個月。

XII

現在完了

- | |
|---|
| <p>a { Have you read it?
Yes, I have read it already.</p> <p>b { Have you ever read the Sketch Book?
No, I have never read the Sketch Book.</p> |
|---|

在於英語,就時間講,除了現在,過去,未來,還有所謂完了(Perfect)。完了裏面又有現在完了(Present perfect),過去完了(Past perfect),未來完了(Future perfect)。而作文裏面最常用的是現在完了。那末,現在完了究竟是表示什麼呢?

(A) 1. 現在完了表示現在剛剛完了的動作。例如下:

I have read it through. (我剛剛讀完。)

I have eaten it. (我剛剛喫完。)

He has gone. (他剛剛去。)

The bell has rung. (鈴剛剛搖過。)

2. 現在完了表示到現在為止的經驗。

I have never seen such an ugly woman.
我從未見過這樣醜的女子。

Have you ever seen a finer view?
你向來有沒有看到過比此地更美麗的風景?

3. 現在完了表示現在仍在繼續着的動作。

I have lived three years in Shanghai.
我在上海已經住了三年。

I have known him from his boyhood.
我從他的幼年時代就認識他。

明白表示過去的時間的時候(例如:“昨日看到”,“三年前碰到他”)我們須用過去,不可用現在完了。

現在完了用於沒有明示過去的時間的那種過去的动作。(且這一種动作的結果到現在還是繼續着。)

比較 { *a. I have bought a dictionary.*
b. I bought a dictionary.

將上例譯成國語,都為“我買了一册字典。”,但是在於(a)英語表示着這册字典現在還保存着,而(b)則不過表示“我買了字典”的那種過去的事實,對於這册字典現在有否保存是不問的。

(B) 現在完了的形式是“have”或“has”加一過去分詞(Past participle)。過去分詞在規則動詞是與過去同一形式的,在不規則動詞則有種種變化。(參看卷末不規則動詞表。)現在,過去,及過去分詞的變化叫做動詞的三變化。

現在	過去	過去分詞
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
come	came	come
write	wrote	written
am, is	was	been
are	were	been
do	did	done
have	had	had
give	gave	given

過去分詞不能獨立，其應用時常與“be”（就是 is, am, are 等）或“have”（就是 have, has 等）結合。

練習十二

1. 你喫過中飯 (dinner) 嗎?
2. 是, 已經喫過了。
3. 裁縫 (a tailor) 來了, 等着你 (is waiting for you)。
4. 章先生來了沒有? 不, 還沒有來。
5. 我將那本書賣了。
6. 我買了一頂新帽子。
7. 你有看見過麒麟 (a giraffe) 嗎?
8. 不, 我沒有見過。
9. 我把我的舊字典給與我的兄弟了。
10. 我把我的皮夾 (purse) 遺失了。
11. 你的自來水筆怎麼樣了 (what have you done with ~)?
給與妹妹了。

12. 她的戒指 (ring) 怎麼樣了? 賣掉了。
13. 她買了一個新的戒指。
14. 你的父親在家 (at home) 嗎?
15. 不, 到上海去了。

XIII

“Shall” 與 “Will”

I shall leave here to-morrow.
 I will do my best.
 You (he) will succeed.
 You (he) shall have this book.

我們的動作有出於我們的意志的, 也有不出於我們的意志的。就是動作可以分爲有意的與無意的二種。大體講, shall 是表示無意的動作, will 卻是表示有意的動作。

(A) 在第一人稱, shall, will 完全服從這個根本的法則。如上例中

“I shall leave here to-morrow.”

是可譯做“明日我將離開此地。”, 這不過單單表示未來的事實。

“I will do my best.”

則當譯做“我願盡我的力。”, 這表示着我的堅決的意志。

比較 1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. I \text{ will die for our country.} \\ \quad \text{我決爲國而死。(決心)} \\ b. I \text{ shall die some day.} \\ \quad \text{我總有一天要死。(未來)} \end{array} \right.$

比較 2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. I \text{ will go at once.} \\ \text{我願即刻去。 (決心)} \\ b. I \text{ shall go to school.} \\ \text{我將到學校去。 (未來)} \end{array} \right.$

(B) 在於第二人稱及第三人稱，則適與第一人稱相反，will 是單單表示未來。如下例：——

You *will* be in time for the lesson.
你趕得及上課的時間的。(未來)

He *will* come to-morrow.
他明天來。(未來)

It *will* be Sunday the day after to-morrow.
後天是星期日。(未來)

(C) 在 You (he) shall ~, 是含有着講話者的意志在內。

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{You } \textit{shall} \text{ have this book.} \\ \text{這本書給你。 (我要給你這本書。)} \\ \text{He } \textit{shall} \text{ die.} \\ \text{我要他死。 (我要殺他。)} \end{array} \right.$

就是：

You shall have = I will let you have = I will give you.

He shall die = I will make him die = I will kill him.

總之，

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{You shall } \sim = \text{I will let (或 make) you } \sim. \\ \text{He shall } \sim = \text{I will let (或 make) him } \sim. \end{array} \right.$

所以

{ *You shall see = I will let you see = I will show you.*

{ *He shall know = I will make him know = I will inform him of ~.*

{ *You shall hear = I will tell you.*

{ *He shall go = I will send him.*

(Let, make 是“使”的意思。)

練習十三

1. 這一回 (this time) 我一定盡我的力。
2. 下星期我將離開此地到南京去。
3. 這個給你。[試用“你”做主辭。]
4. 我明天到學校去。
5. 他將住在英國約三年左右 (for about three years)。
6. 我要帶妹妹到商品陳列所 (the bazaar) 去。[試用“妹妹”做主辭。]
7. 明天學校裏面我需要 (need) 這個東西。
8. 我要同你一道做。
9. 好饜 (to feed) 貓了。
10. 明天給你回答。
11. 這本書給他。
12. 不久我們將接他的信息 (hear from him)。
13. 我情願借這本書給你。
14. 他應當出洋 (go abroad) 去。[我要送他出洋。]

XIV

"May", "Can", "Must"

(A)

<p>{ You may go there. { You must not go there.</p> <p>{ I can read this book. { He can not read it.</p> <p>{ I must do it. { He need not do it.</p>

May, can, must, need 等叫做助動詞，專是用於補助其他動詞的意義的。其他動詞，對於助動詞講，叫做主動詞。如上例裏面的 go, read, do 等就是。助動詞普通很少單獨應用，常與主動詞並用。

(A) May, can, must 等與意志動詞。 就是如 go, read, do 等含有意志的動詞叫做意志動詞，反之，如 succeed, fail 等不含意志的動詞叫做無意志動詞，參看 (B) 項——並用時表示“許可”，“能力”，“必要”等意義。

(1) May 與意志動詞並用時表示“許可”。

You may go there.

你可以去。

反之，如我們表示“禁止”時，那末，不能用 may not, 卻須用 **must not.**

You must not go there.

你不許去。

“我可以～嗎？”在英語是“May I～?”。例如“我可以去嗎？”在英語是“May I go there?”。

(2) Can 與意志動詞並用時表示“能力”。

I can read this book.

我能夠讀這冊書。

He can not read it.

他不能夠讀這冊書。

(3) Must 與意志動詞並用時表示“必要”。

I must do it.

我非做不可。(我必須做。)

反之，我們爲表示“不必”起見不能用 must not, 卻須用 need not.

He need not do it.

他不必做。

(B)

{ It may rain.

{ It may not rain.

{ You must succeed.

{ You can not fail.

(B) May, can, must 等與無意志動詞 (如上例的 rain, succeed, fail) 並用時表示“推測”。

(1) May 與無意志動詞並用時表示“或許”的意義。

It may rain.

天或許下雨。

It may not rain.

天或許不下雨。

(2) Must 與無意志動詞並用時表示“必定”的意義。

You must succeed.

你一定成功。

He must be a very rich man.

他一定是一個富翁。

(注意) “You must succeed.” 決不可譯做“你必須成功。”。因為 succeed 是無意志動詞的緣故。

(3) Can 與無意志動詞並用時通常在否定句與 not 合用, 表示“不會”, 而在疑問句表示“難道會”。

You can not fail.

你不會失敗。(就是“你沒有失敗的道理”。)

Can the report be true? It can not be true.

難道這個報告會真的嗎? 沒有真的道理。(決不會真。)

比較:—

{ You may leave the room. [意志]
 你可以離開這個房間。
 { He may be ill. [無意志]
 他或許生病。

{ I can not do it. [意志]
 我沒有能力做這件事。
 { It can not be true. [無意志]
 這是沒有真的道理。(這決不會真。)

{ You *must* do it. [意志]
 你必須做這件事。
 { It *must* be true. [無意志]
 這一定是真的。

在 will, shall 後面不能用 must, can。在這時候, must 須變
為 have to, can 須變為 be able to。

I *shall* have to go there to-morrow.

明天我非到那邊去不可。

You *will* be able to read this book next year.

明年你就能夠讀這本書了。

練習十四

1. 我不能做這件事。
2. 我非做這件事不可。
3. 我今天非到學校去不可。
4. 我可以去遊戲 (go to play) 嗎?
5. 不,不可以。你須住在家中,溫習今天的功課。
6. 他沒有生病的道理,因為今天早晨我在公園中碰到他。
7. 王君 (Mr. Wang) 一定會及格的。像他這樣好的學生 (such a good scholar as he) 決沒有落第的道理。
8. 他能夠用英文 (in English) 寫信。
9. 你能夠用英文寫信嗎?
10. 我非到那邊去不可嗎?
11. 你不必去。
12. 我可以進來嗎?
13. 你可以進來。

14. 明天你不必到學校去。
15. 那個紳士一定是富翁。
16. 他一定是一個中國人。
17. 他或許是一個扒手 (pickpocket)。
18. 他或許辭職 (resign his post)。
19. 你不必這樣用功 (study so hard)。
20. 你還不可以喫這個東西。

XV

“At”, “In”, “On” (前置詞)

I get up at six every morning.
 I study in the morning.
 I sleep at night.
 We have no school on Sunday.

(A) At, in, on 等都為表示時間的前置詞 (Preposition)。At 用於表示短時間, in 用於表示長時間, on 用於表示一日。

{	at 時間
	in 午前, 午後, 晚, 月, 年, 世紀
	on 日

例如:—

- AT: I get up at six every morning.
 我每晨六點鐘起床。
- IN: I study in the morning.
 我午前讀書。

I play in the afternoon.
我午後遊戲。

I study in the evening.
我晚間讀書。

但“夜間”須用 *at night* 表示。

I sleep at night.
我夜間睡覺。

I was born in May (or in winter; in 1916).
我生在五月中(或在冬天,或在1916年)。

ON: We have no school on Sunday.
我們在星期日沒有學校的功課。

I was born on the third of July.
我生在七月三日。

對於“某日的早晨”或“某日的午後”等我們也用 *on* 表示。

My father returned home on the morning of the tenth.
我的父親是十日晨間來的。

{ I started in the morning (or evening).
我是在午前(或晚間)出發的。
I started on the evening of the third.
我是在三日晚間出發的。

(B) 爲表示某一期間起見,我們用 *for*。

{ for a week, 一星期間。
for a month, 一個月間。
for a year, 一年間。
for many weeks, 數星期間。
for three days, 三日間。
for five hours¹, 五小時間。
for the spring², 春季之間。

¹O'clock 與 hour 兩字的用法，諸君往往容易弄錯。茲特把以上兩字及 time 三者比較如下：

{ at five o'clock, 在五點鐘。
for five hours, 五小時間。
five times, 五次。

²普通 in spring 是“在春季”的意思，而 for the spring 是表示“春季之間”。夏，秋，冬也是一樣。

At 表示短時間，所以下面各字前面都用 at：

{ at sunrise, 在日出時。
at sunset, 在日沒時。
at dawn, 在天明時。
at dusk, 在黃昏時。
at noon, 在正午。

練習十五

1. 我每晨六點鐘起床。
2. 但是在星期日 (on Sundays) 我不起得這樣早 (so early)。
3. 我在七點三刻 (a quarter to eight) 到學校去。
4. 在午前我有四課 (four lessons)。
5. 正午我喫中飯 (lunch)。
6. 在午後三點半 (half past three) 我回家。
7. 我在晚上七點喫我的夜飯。
8. 他是七日早晨出發的。
9. 梟 (an owl) 是在日中 (in the daytime) 睡覺的。
10. 冬季之間他住在上海。

11. 我夏季住在寧波。
12. 他住過 (has been in) 法國 (France) 三年。
13. 我的母親病了 (has been sick) 一星期了。

XVI

“Has Gone” 與 “Has Been”

He has gone to Europe.
 He has been in Europe.
 He has been to the station.

(A) 現在完了含有完了與經驗兩種意義，已如 XII 課所述，可是“have gone”，“have come”等是只含完了的意義的。而為表示經驗的意義起見，通常是用“have been”。

[完了]	}	<p>He has gone to Europe (= He is in Europe). 他到歐洲去了 (= 他現在在歐洲)。</p> <p>He has come and is waiting for you. 他已來，正等着你。</p>
[經驗]	}	<p>He has been in Europe. 他曾經到過歐洲。</p> <p>I have been here twice. 我曾經到過此地二次。</p>

(注意) (1) “have gone” 普通在第一人稱及第二人稱是不用的。
 (2) “have been in ~” 用於大的地方，“have been at ~” 用於小的地方。

比較 { He has been in Europe.
 I have been at Ningpo.

(B) “Have been to” 用於表示 “剛正去了回來” 的意思。

He has been to the station to see his father off.
他剛正到火車站送了父親回來。

比較	{	He has gone to America. 他到美國去了。
		He has been in America. 他曾經到過美國。
		He has been to America. 他剛正到美國去了回來。

練習十六

1. 你到什麼地方去了回來?
2. 我剛正去理髮店 (the barber's) 剪了頭髮 (to have my hair cut) 回來。
3. 你曾經到過北平 (Peiping) 嗎?
4. 是,我到過那邊二次。
5. 你曾經到過歐洲嗎?
6. 不,我沒有到過。
7. 我的父親到南京去了。
8. 我剛正到我的學校去了回來。
9. 我剛正到一個照相館 (a photographer) 去拍了照相 (to have my photograph taken) 回來。
10. 你到過此地嗎?
11. 是,來過一次。
12. 我沒有到過此地。

XVII

自動態與被動態

{	I did it.
	It was done <i>by</i> me.
{	He will do it.
	It will be done <i>by</i> him.
{	She teaches us.
	We are taught <i>by</i> her.

(A) 主辭對其他事物行使動作時，這叫做自動態 (Active Voice)。反之，主辭從其他事物承受動作時，這叫做被動態 (Passive Voice)。就上例講，“I did it.” (我做這事。) 是自動態；“It was done *by* me.” (這事是被我所做。) 是被動態。兩句的意義結局是相同的，不過言語上表現的形式有不同吧了。

(B) 被動態的構成。被動態是由助動詞 “be” (be 有 is, am, are, was, were, been 等變形，須加注意) 與過去分詞結合而成。

be + 過去分詞(他動詞) = 被動態

而自動態的時候的主辭，在被動態，則移到文句的末後，且其前須加前置詞 “by”。

The soldier killed him.

He was killed *by* the soldier.

又如下例：——

{ 自動: I love my mother.
 (主辭) (目的辭)
 { 被動: My mother is loved by me¹.
 (主辭) (目的辭)

¹主辭 I 在 by 後面時須變為 me, 這是因為 by 後面須用目的格的緣故。同樣, 在 by 後面 he 須變為 him, she 須變為 her。

(C) 被動態的“時間”的變化如下:

{ I am taught by him. = He teaches me. (現在)
 { I was taught by him. = He taught me. (過去)
 { I shall be taught by him. = He will teach me. (未來)
 { I have been taught by him. = He has taught me. (現在完了)
 { I had been taught by him. = He had taught me. (過去完了)
 { I shall have been taught by him. = He will have taught me. (未來完了)

(D) 其次, 在一句裏面含有二個目的格時, 則可以構成二個被動態的句子。如下例 ——

{ 自動 { He taught me English.
 { 他教我英語。
 { 被動 { I was taught English by him.
 { 我被他教授英語。
 { English was taught me by him.
 { 英語是我被他教授於我。

(E) 被動態的行爲者被省略的場合。 在於英語, 表示一般的行爲時往往用 “we”, “you”, “they” 等做主辭, 或直接用被動態而把行爲者加以省略

{ 星是夜間看到的。

{ We see the stars at night.

{ The stars are seen at night. (*by us* 省略)

{ 這些花叫做什麼？

{ What do you call these flowers?

{ What are these flowers called? (*by you* 省略)

{ 在那個學校，教授英文。

{ They teach English at that school.

{ English is taught at that school. (*by them* 省略)

練習十七

(A) 把下列文句改成被動態：

1. The cat *caught* a rat.
2. The teacher *will praise* me.
3. Who *broke* the window? (who 的目的格爲 whom)
4. My aunt *gave* me this watch.
5. They *sell* English books at that store.

(B) 把下列文句改成自動態：

1. The window *was broken* by the boy.
2. By whom *was* this book *written*?
3. The answer *must be written* in ink.
4. I *shall be punished* by my teacher.
5. I *am loved* by my parents.

(C) 將下列各句譯成英文：

1. 他爲虎所殺了。
2. 他把虎殺死了。

3. 這封信是爲她所寫的。
4. 這一家的門戶是午前六點鐘開的。
5. 我出門時就被他們看到了。
6. 在於歐洲, 大多數的房子 (most houses) 是磚造的。
7. 飛行機 (aeroplanes) 現在在 日本 (Japan) 也被建造。
8. 他借給我一本有趣的書。
9. 小孩們聽了這聲音喫了一驚 (be frightened at the noise)。
- 10 我見了他的成功 (at his success) 覺得奇怪 (be surprised)。
11. 這隻表是爲叔父給我的。
12. 葡萄酒是什麼東西造的?
13. 鷹 (an eagle) 稱爲百鳥之王 (the king of birds)。

XVIII

過 去 完 了

I had finished it before you came.

The train had started before he got to the station.

現在完了表示某種動作在於現在已經完了,而過去完了卻表示某種動作在於過去某一時間已經完了。如下例:——

I had finished it before you came.

你來以前我已經把這件事做好了。

在這一句,你來是在過去的時間,而我做好這件事卻更在你來以前,所以我們用過去完了來加表示。

The train had started before he got to the station.

他到火車站以前火車已經開出了。

在這一句,他到火車站是在過去的時間,而火車的開出卻更在他到火車站以前,所以我們也用過去完了來加表示。

過去完了的構成是“had + 過去分詞”。

{ have + 過去分詞 = 現在完了
 { had + 過去分詞 = 過去完了

練習十八

1. 在那個時候以前 (before that time) 我曾經碰到過他。
2. 等到醫生來,他已經斷氣 (breathe his last) 了。
3. 我們到以前,這已經開始了。
4. 他說 [過去] 他的父親已經回來了。
5. 他說 [過去] 他買了一輛腳踏車。
6. 我到火車站在於車開以後。
7. 他動身以後他的母親的信到了。
8. 在我到美國去以前我曾經學過一些 (a little) 英文。
9. 我去看他的時候他已經回家去了。
10. 他說 [過去] 他從前曾經看到過我。

XIX

自動詞與他動詞

<p>I love my mother. I killed a fly. She sings sweetly. He will soon come here.</p>
--

(A) { I love my mother.
 { I killed a fly.

love (愛), kill (殺) 等動詞一定須有目的物隨在後面。單說“我愛”，“我殺”，那末，聽者就不知道我所愛或所殺者究為何物。這樣，沒有目的物則意義就不完全的那種動詞叫做他動詞 (Transitive verbs¹)。

(B) { She sings sweetly.
 { He will soon come here.

sing, come 等動詞所表示的動作，其作用不必及於他物，意義就很完全，這種動詞叫做自動詞 (Intransitive verbs¹)。換句話說，自動詞是沒有目的物跟在後面的。上例裏面的 sweetly 不過表示動作的狀態，soon 不過表示動作的時間罷了。這種副詞與動詞的關係當然和 love 與 mother 的關係不同。

(C) 動詞之中有時有兼可用作自動詞及他動詞者。

{ I read in the morning. (自動)
 我在早晨閱讀。
 { I read a book. (他動)
 我讀書。

¹諸君查字典時 *v.t.* 就是他動詞，*v.i.* 就是自動詞。

v.t. = verb transitive 的略字。

v.i. = verb intransitive 的略字。

練習十九

1. 我在電車中 (in the tramcar) 閱讀。
2. 她讀得很快。
3. 我把這本書讀了二回。
4. 我在公園中碰到陳君。

5. 我喜歡這種花。
6. 你能夠跑得快嗎?
7. 你願意與我賽跑 (have a race with me) 嗎?
8. 她養 (keeps) 一隻貓。
9. 我全夜沒有睡熟 (keep awake)。
10. 他成了一個音樂家 (musician)。

XX

現在與進行式

- (a) The sun is setting in the west.
 (b) The sun always sets in the west.

(A) 上例所舉 “The sun is setting in the west.” (太陽正在沒入西方。) 是表示現在的某種動作的進行的。這在文法上叫做進行式的現在 (Progressive present)。

to be + -ing = 進行式的現在

比較 { (1) The sun is setting in the west.
 (2) The sun always sets in the west.

把上述二句加以比較時, (1) 是表示太陽正在向西沒下, 所以是表示現在動作的進行; 可是 (2) 卻是表示“太陽常向西沒。”那種一般的真理。我們再把下述二句比較一下:——

- { (1) The house stands on hill.
 這屋(站)在山上。
 (2) The policeman is standing in front of the police box.
 警察站在崗亭的前面。

(1) 是表示現在的狀態, (2) 是表示動作的進行。讀者對於二者的差別往往容易忽視, 所以我們再擬加以申述。在於 (1), 房屋如不倒壞,

總是站在山上，所以“站在山上”乃是這所房屋的狀態。在於(2)，則不然，警察現在雖然站在岡亭的前面，可是他可以隨時營各種不同的動作（如坐下，離開岡亭等等），所以這句乃是表示警察的動作“站立”的進行。讀者對於下列宜加注意：

- (1) { 他有好的體格。
He **has**¹ a good constitution. (正)
He **is having** a good constitution. (誤)
- (2) { 他很像他的父親。
He **closely resembles**¹ his father. (正)
He **is resembling** his father. (誤)

¹總之，我們表示動作的進行或繼續是用進行式，可是表示狀態的繼續是不宜用進行式的。

(B) 進行式時間上的變化：——

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| I | am | reading. | } (現在 ~ 正在讀書。) 進行式的現在 | | |
| You | are | reading. | | | |
| He | } | is reading. | | | |
| She | | | | | |
| We | } | are reading. | | | |
| You | | | | | |
| They | | | | | |
| I | } | was reading. | } (往時 ~ 正在讀書。) 進行式的過去 | | |
| He | | | | | |
| She | | | | | |
| We | | | | | |
| You | | | | } | were reading. |
| They | | | | | |

I	}	<i>shall be reading.</i>	}	(將來~正在讀書...進行式的未來)
We				
You	}	<i>will be reading.</i>		
He				
She				
They				

此外尚有進行式的現在完了，進行式的過去完了，進行式的未來完了等，都是從動詞的現在分詞加相當的“be”的完了式構成的。

練習二十

1. 我遠遠 (in the distance) 看到教堂。
2. 我正在看畫。
3. 太陽正在從東方出來。
4. 我身邊 (with me) 沒有錢。
5. 他正在回家。
6. 你正在做什麼?
7. 我正在讀小說。
8. 當你來訪問時，我正在寫信 [過去]。
9. 她很像她的母親。
10. 我每天到學校去。
11. 我現在往學校去。

XXI

副 詞 (一)

The birds sing **sweetly**.
 I go **there** **every day**.
 The picture is **very** beautiful.
 He runs **very** fast.
When did you go?
Where are you going?
How do you do?

(A) 副詞 (Adverb) 用於形容各種動詞, 形容詞及其他副詞的。

例如在於上例, **sweetly** 形容 **sing** (動詞), **there** 及 **every day** 形容 **go** (動詞)。又 **very** 形容 **beautiful** (形容詞), 而第二個 **very** 是形容 **fast** (副詞)。

(B) 副詞表示時間, 場所, 方法, 程度, 理由等。

[時間] { **When** did you go there?
 你什麼時候去的?
 I went there **yesterday**.
 我昨天去的。

[場所] { **Where** did you go?
 你到那兒去過了?
 I went **there**.
 我去過那邊。

- [方法] { How did he do it?
他做得怎麼樣了?
He did it very nicely.
他做得很好。
- [程度] { How did you like tea?
你歡喜茶到何種程度?
I like it very much.
我非常歡喜。
- [理由] { Why do you like it?
你爲什麼歡喜?
How is it that you are always behind time?
你爲什麼常常遲到。

練習二十一

1. 我當時 (then) 還不過是一個小孩。
2. 你那時是十歲。
3. 我每天到公園去。
4. 你爲什麼做這件事?
5. 你的父親現在怎樣?
6. 從此地到南京有多遠 (how far)?
7. 你每月寫幾次信給他?
8. 你什麼時候 (what time) 起床?
9. 你認識他有多久 (how long) 了?
10. 你什麼時候回來的? 我昨天回來。
11. 你去得有多遠?
12. 你今年幾歲 (how old)?

13. 我日後 (some day) 教你。
14. 昨天你曾經出去過嗎?
15. 我沒有到什麼地方去。
16. 他講英國話講得很好。
17. 我前星期日去過寧波。

XXII

副 詞 (二)

I have met him before.
 I saw him *three years ago*.
 I see him again.
 He is always diligent.
 He often calls on me.
 He called on me the other day.

(A) Before 與 ago. Before 與 ago (“以前”) 都是表示時間的副詞, 可是 before 用於單單表示 “以前”, ago 卻用於表示 “幾日前”, “幾星期前”, “幾年前” 等等。例如在上面所舉的 “I have met him before.” (以前我曾經碰到他過。), before 單單表示 “以前”; 而在 “I saw him *three years ago*.” (三年前我看到他。), ago 是明白表示三年之前的。

(注 意) Before 與完了並用, ago 卻不能與完了並用。

與 before 及 ago 相類似的有副詞 “since”。Since 的意義是 “以來”。

The trees cast their leaves *a month since*¹,
 一月以來樹已落葉了。

I *have never seen* her *since*¹.

邇來我沒有看到她過。

¹Since 表示“邇來”時，實際就是“since then”（從那時以來），所以與完了並用。這樣 since 有時不與完了並用，有時也能與完了並用的。

比較	{	I <i>have never seen</i> him <i>before</i> .
		以前我沒有看到他過。
		I <i>have never seen</i> him <i>since</i> .
		從那時以來我沒有見到他過。

(B) *Again* 的意義是“再”，“又”。

I see him *again*.

我又碰到他。

Come *again*.

請再來。

關於 *again* 有下舉各種熟語：

again and again = *once and again* (再三再四)。

once again = *once more* (再一回)。

over again (反復)。

(C) *Always* 也是關於時間的副詞，是表示“常常”的意思。

He is *always* diligent.

他是常常勤勉。

Always 前面加一 *not* 時，意思是“未必”。

The rich men are *not always* happy.

富者未必幸福。

(D) 下面所舉都是關於時間的副詞：

often (屢次)

the other day (先日)

sometimes (時時, 有時)
 now (現在)
 nowadays (現下, 目下)
 just (剛剛, 剛正)
 yesterday (昨天)
 to-day (今天)
 to-morrow (明天)
 the day before yesterday (前天)
 the day after to-morrow (後天)
 last year (去年)
 this year (今年)
 next year (明年)
 the year before last (前年)
 the year after next (後年)
 this week (本星期) }
 last week (前星期) } month (月) 也是同樣。
 next week (下星期) }
 one day (有一天)——[過去]
 some day (有一天)——[未來]
 one of these days (近日)
 every day (每天)

練習二十二

1. 他屢次來看我。
2. 明天我來訪你。
3. 請再來!

4. 我昨天到公園去。
5. 我三年前看到他,但是邇來我沒有看到他過。
6. 我很希望將來再看到你。
7. 她是常常快活的 (cheerful)。
8. 我的父親前天回來。
9. 我的母親將於後天回來。
10. 我明年來。
11. 好人未必聰明。
12. 我再三向他要這個東西。
13. 近日我將來訪你。
14. 我將再來訪你。

XXIII

副詞 (三) “Enough” 與 “Too”

He eats too much.

Your pay is good enough for your work.

He is too honest to tell a lie.

He is old enough to understand such a thing.

(A) Too 是“太”,“過於”的意思; enough 是“足”,“充分”的意思。

He eats too much,

他喫得過多。

Your pay is good enough¹ for your work.
 你的報酬就你的工作講是夠好了。

¹Enough 普通放在牠所形容的字的後面。

(B) 1. “Too + 形容詞 + to + 動詞原形” 是一種慣用語，譯成中文時便利上 too 可譯成“因為”，to 可解作否定的意思。如下例：——

He is too honest to tell a lie. = He is so honest that
 he can not tell a lie.

因為他是誠實，他決不至於說謊的。

2. “~ enough to ~” 也是慣用語，譯成中文時便利上可把 enough 譯成“因為”，to 解作肯定的意思。如下例：——

He is old enough to understand such a thing. =
 He is so old that he can understand such a thing.

因為他年紀已大，對這樣的事情他是能夠了解的。

練 習 二 十 三

1. 因為這是太難，我不能讀。
2. 因為他是聰明，他決不會不看到那一點的。
3. 因為他很發怒，所以不能講話。
4. 她因年紀很大，可以結婚了。
5. 因為他很親切，他告訴我路徑。
6. 因為他年紀青，他不能了解這樣的事情。
7. 因為這隻貓太小，不能捕鼠。
8. 她因年紀太青，還不能結婚。
9. 我因太疲倦，不能走了。
10. 爸因太忙，不能來看我了。

XXIV

副詞 (四) “Very” 與 “Much”

This novel is **very** instructive.
 This is **much** better than that.
 He is **much** the best student in his class.
 This book is **very** interesting.
 I am **much** interested in it.

(A) **Very** 是對於形容詞及副詞的原級加以形容，卻不能形容動詞，比較級及最上級。**Much** 卻與相反。

{ This novel is **very** instructive.
 { 這冊小說是很教訓的。

Instructive (教訓的) 是形容詞的原級，所以我們可用 **very** 來加形容。

{ He works **very** hard.
 { 他工作得很勤勉。

Hard 是副詞的原級，所以我們也用 **very** 來形容。

{ This is **much** better than that.
 { 這個比那個好得多。

Better 是 **good** 的比較級，所以我們不用 **very**，卻用 **much** 來加形容。

{ He is **much** the best student in his class.
 { 他是一級中頂頂好的學生。

The best 是 **good** 的最上級，所以我們也用 **much** 來形容。

其次，在動詞直接加以形容時我們不用 **very**，也用 **much**。

- { (1) I like it **much**.
我很歡喜這個。
- { (2) I like coffee **very much**.
我非常喜歡喝咖啡。

(1) 句的 much 直接對於 like 加以形容, (2) 句的 very 卻是形容副詞 much 的。

(B) 對於作形容詞用的現在分詞 (動詞原形 + -ing) 我們用 very, 對於作形容詞用的過去分詞 (動詞原形 + -ed) 我們用 much。

- { This book is **very** interesting.
這冊書是很有趣。
- { I am **much** interested in it.
我對這個很有興味。

但下列卻是例外:

- { I am **very** tired.
我很疲倦。
- { He is **very** pleased.
He is **much** pleased.
他很喜歡。

對 pleased, very 與 much 二字都可以用。

練習二十四

1. 他能夠跑得很快。
2. 他比我高得多。
3. 他很意氣銷沉 (depressed in spirits)。
4. 多謝多謝。

5. 這個比那個大得多。
6. 她比她的姊姊聰明得多。
7. 這是很奇怪的。
8. 我大喫一驚。
9. 他比在去年勤力得多。
10. 我們的先生說明得非常明白。

XXV

副詞 (五)

He returned late at night.
 He returned lately.
 Happily she did not die.
 She did not die happily.

(A) 副詞的語尾有加 -ly 者，有不加 -ly 者。而加 -ly 者與不加 -ly 者有時意義各有不同。如下例：——

{	He returned late at night.
	他夜間很遲地回來。
{	He returned lately.
	他新近回來。

又如下例：——

{	Hard	a. 竭力地 {	study hard (竭力地學習)
			work hard (竭力地工作)
{	Hardly ¹ (殆不~)	b. 猛烈, 大 {	rain hard (雨下得大)
			blow hard (風吹得急)
			It is hardly possible. 這是殆不可能。

¹與 *hardly* 同義的副詞尚有 *scarcely*, *seldom*。

{	<i>He scarcely ever opens a book.</i>
	他差不多不披閱書籍的。
{	<i>He seldom goes to church.</i>
	他差不多不到教堂去的。

讀者對於下列各個副詞也須記憶：

{	<i>near</i>	附近
	<i>nearly</i>	差不多 (與 <i>almost</i> 同)
{	<i>quick</i>	快
	<i>quickly</i>	立刻 (與 <i>soon</i> 同)
{	<i>short</i>	短; 簡單
	<i>shortly</i>	不久; 近日
{	<i>fair</i>	美麗地
	<i>fairly</i>	公平地

(B) 就副詞的位置講，研究頗屬繁難。大體說，副詞應該位在牠所形容的字的近旁。

(a) 在形容形容詞及副詞時，應該放在前面：

We live in a very beautiful world. [形]

我們住在非常美麗的世界之內。

He can speak English very well. [副]

他能夠把英國話講得很好。

*但 *enough* 卻放在他所形容的詞的後面，這是例外：

This book is easy enough for me to read.

這冊書是容易的，所以我能夠讀。

(b) 形容動詞的場合：

1. 形容自動詞時副詞放在後面。

2. 形容他動詞時副詞放在動詞前面或目的辭的後面。

He does not **rise early** in the morning. [自動詞]
他早晨不起得早。

但 *always, never, often, sometimes, seldom, generally, rarely* 等副詞普通放在動詞前面：

He **always laughed** me.
他常常嘲笑我。

Never **speak ill** of others.
勿說別人的壞話。

He **kindly showed** me the way. [他動詞]
他親切地指示我路。

*但在有助動詞時，副詞常常放在助動詞與本動詞的中間

I **have never been** abroad.
我沒有出過洋。

(c) 形容文句全體時，普通副詞放在句的冒頭：

Fortunately he was at home.
幸而他住在家中。

比較 { **Happily** she did not die.
幸而她沒有死。
She did not die **happily**.
他沒有死得快活。

(d) Yesterday, to-morrow 等表示一定時間的副詞放在句首或句尾：

Last Sunday I went to Tsintau.
前星期日我去青島。

I **shall go** to school **to-morrow**
我明天到學校去，

練習二十五

1. 我大概六點鐘起床。

2. 我已經有得充分了。
3. 我差不多不能夠了解他的話。
4. 請你指示我路。
5. 或者你會成功, 因為你曾經竭力用功。
6. 他正在竭力地工作。
7. 快來!
8. 他差不多氣絕 (faint) 了。
9. 他住在學校的附近。
10. 雨正在下得很大。[過去]
11. 風正在吹得很急。[過去]
12. 教會話的先生講得太快。
13. 他到學校已經遲了五分點。
14. 下星期日讓我們玩得滿意 (to our heart's content) 。
15. 我今朝起得遲了。

XXVI

副詞 (六) “Yet” 與 “Already”,
“Ever” 與 “Once”

<p>Has the bell rung yet? Yes, it has rung already. No, it has not rung yet. Have you ever met him? Yes, I have met him once. No, I have never met him.</p>

(A) Already 用於肯定的文句, yet 用於疑問及否定的文句。

Has the bell rung yet?

鈴已經搖過嗎?

Yes, it has rung already.

是, 已經搖過了。

No, it has not rung yet.

不, 還沒有搖過。

就 yet 與 still 比較, 前者表示完了或未完了, 後者表示繼續:

比較	}	The bell has not rung yet.
		鈴還沒有搖過。
		He is still living.
		他還生存着。

(B) Once 用於肯定的文句, ever 用於疑問及否定的文句:

Have you ever met him?

你曾經碰到他過嗎?

Yes, I have met him once.

是, 我曾經碰到他一次過。

No, I have never met him.

不, 我從來沒有碰到他過。

I don't think he will ever do so.

我想他決不會這樣做的。

* Ever 用於純粹肯定的文句時, 意義與 always 同, 且比 always 語氣更強。

Fortune was ever on his side.

幸運常常跟着他隨。

I have ever thought so.

我常常這樣想。

練習二十六

1. 他已經來了嗎?
2. 不, 他還沒有來。
3. 你的父親已經恢復了他的健康嗎?

4. 是,他差不多已經恢復了,謝謝你。
5. 我從來沒有失敗過。
6. 火車已經到了嗎? 不,還未。
7. 我還沒有作完了文。
8. 你曾經聽到他唱歌嗎?
9. 是,我曾經聽到過一次。
10. 不,我從來沒有聽到過他唱歌。
11. 你曾經看到過老虎嗎?
12. 是,我看到過一次。

XXVII

“The better . . . , the better”,
“As . . . as . . .”, “Not so . . . as . . .”

The sooner, the better.
The more men have, the more they want.
He is as strong as an ox.
I am not so strong as he.
I ran as fast as I could.
He is as strong as ever.
He is stronger than ever.

(A) “The + 比較級 . . . , the + 比較級” 這一句表示
“愈 ~ 愈 ~”。在這時候, the 不是定冠詞, 乃是副詞。

The sooner, the better.

愈快愈妙。

The more men have, the more they want.

人愈有愈想要。

(B) “As... as...” 表示 “與～同樣”，用於肯定的時候。
 “So... as...” 與 not 並用，即用於否定的時候，表示 “不與～同
 樣”，“不這樣～” 的意思。

He is as strong as an ox.

他是與牛一樣強壯。

I am not so strong as he.

我沒有他那樣強壯。

(注意) “As～as～”，“so～as～” 後面的名詞及代名詞常用主格：

I am not so strong as *him*. (誤)

I am not so strong as *he*. (正)

(C) “As～as～” 加 can 時表示 “在可能範圍內～”。

(1) I ran as fast as I *could*.

我盡力地快跑。

(2) I will study as hard as I *can*.

我將竭力用功。

“As～as～can” 可以用 “as～as possible” 代替：

Come as early as you *can*. = Come as soon as *possible*.

在可能範圍內請你早來。

(D) “As～as ever” 表示 “與平常同樣” 的意思，“more～
 than ever” 表示 “愈加” 的意思。

He is as strong as *ever*.

他與平常一樣仍是強壯。

He is *stronger than ever*.

他比從前愈加強壯了。

練習二十七

1. 他與我一樣高。
2. 她沒有我這樣高。

3. 我能夠快,一定快去。
4. 這張畫沒有那張的美麗。
5. 這本書沒有那本的有趣。
6. 你來得愈早,那就愈好。
7. 我們的英文先生講英國話講得與外國人一樣好。
8. 他英國話講得頗好,但是不及我們的先生。
9. 你學得愈早,對你愈好。
10. 我們走得愈高,天氣愈冷。
11. 他是餓得與狼一樣。
12. 他是與平時一樣親切。
13. 小孩哭得比從前響亮了。

XXVIII

接 續 詞

You and I are pupils in this school.
 He is poor, but he is honest.
 I shall go if it is fine to-morrow.
 Are you going by sea or by land?
 I can not go as it is late now.

招字與字或句與句等加以結合的字叫做接續詞 (Conjunction)。上例所學的 and, but, if, or, as 等都為接續詞。

(A) And 是表示“~及~”:—

You and I are pupils in this school.
 你同我都是這個學校的學生。

Tom and John are our cousins.
 湯姆及約翰都是我們的堂兄弟。

連接的字爲二個以上時，那末，除最後一字之前加 *and* 外，對其餘的我們都用 (,) 代替 *and*：

Dogs, cats, oxen *and* horses are all animals.

此外 *and* 用於命令的文句後面時，其意義爲“那末”：

Study hard, *and* you will succeed.

請用功，那末，你將成功。

反是，*or* 則表示“不然”，“否則”的意思：

Study hard, *or* you will fail.

請用功，不然，你將失敗。

(B) But 表示“但”，“然”等意思：——

He is poor, *but* he is honest.

他是窮苦，但是他是誠實。

與 *but* 相似的有接續詞 *and yet*：

He made great efforts, *and yet* he failed to gain his end.

他很努力，但是他不能達他的目的而失敗了。

(C) If 表示“若”，“倘”的意思：——

I shall go *if* it is fine.

若天氣好，我(就)去。

(D) Or 表示“或”的意思：——

Are you going by sea *or* by land?

你是(由)陸路去呢，或是(由)海路去？

Is it a dog *or* a wolf?

這還是狗呢，或是狼？

Or 與 *either* 並用時，其意義爲“或～或～”：

Either you *or* I must go.

或你或我總須去一個。

“Neither ~ nor ~” 則正與 “either ~ or ~” 相反：

Neither you *nor* I am mistaken.

既非你錯，也非我錯。

此外 *or* 可作“不然”用，已如上述。

(E) As 表示“像～”，“當作～”，“因為～”，“當～時”等種種意義：——

(1) “因為～”¹：

I can not go as it is late now.

因為時候已經遲了，我不能去了。

He is weak as he is old.

因為他年紀老了，所以身體弱。

I can not fly, as I have no wings.

因為我沒有翼，我不能飛。

¹“For”，“because”二字也是含有“因為”的意義，for 表示理由，because 表示原因，而 as 則較上述二字意義稍輕。

(2) “像～”：

Men will learn to fly as birds do.

人類將來會同鳥一樣學習飛翔。

Do not act as he did.

不要像他那樣行動。

(3) “當作～”：

He is treated as the master.

他當作先生一樣受着招待。

(4) “當～時”²：

I read the letter as I went along.

我一面走，一面看信。

The sun rose as I got up.

當我起來時太陽出來了。

He went out (just) as I entered.

剛剛當我進來時，他出去了。

²表示“當～時”的接續詞尚有“when”，“while”。When 用於表示“過去或未來的某個時間”，while 用於表示“繼續”，而 as 用於表示“同時”。

(F) 其他的接續詞：——

(1) “So that” (所以):

I am ill, so that I can not go out.
我生病, 所以我不能出去。

(2) “So ~ that” (因為 ~):

Laziness travels so¹ slowly that poverty soon overtakes it.
因為怠惰走得很慢, 所以窮苦就立刻追上去了。

¹在 so 後面所用的都是形容詞或副詞。如為名詞, 則我們不能用 so, 卻須用 such:

He was in such a condition that we all felt anxious about him.

因為他是在這種狀況之下, 所以我們都很替他擔心。

(3) “So that ~ may” (為着 ~):

He worked hard so that he might gain a prize.
為着想得獎品, 他努力用功。

(4) “Even if” (即使 ~, 雖然 ~):

Even if he is poor, he is honest.
他雖窮, 他是誠實的。

(5) “As soon as” (當 ~ 時立刻 ~):

As soon as I finished my work, a friend of mine called on me.
當我工作完了時立刻一個朋友來訪問我了。

關於接續詞不遑枚舉, 讀者隨時須自加注意。

練習二十八

1. 那個老人是窮苦的, 但是他是誠實的。
2. 他是窮苦, 但是他很驕傲。
3. 這本書是有趣的, 並且是教訓的。

4. 他是年青,但是他很思慮週到的 (thoughtful)。
5. 因為他是聰明,他將成功。
6. 當我訪問他時,他正在讀書。
7. 你是火車去呢,還是輪船去?
8. 倘天下雨,我不出發了。
9. 因為他是年青,他是強壯。
10. 他是年青,但是體弱。
11. 趕快走,否則你將遲到。
12. 我的父親很高,但是我的母親很矮。
13. 他是中國人呢,還是日本人?
14. 請堅忍 (persevere), 那末,你將成功。
15. 因為時候已遲,我不願去了。
16. 因為時候還早,你同我一道去!
17. 他不但有約,並且守約。
18. 天似乎將下雨了,所以我不外出了。
19. 因為他走得快,所以我趕不上他。
20. 當他看到我時立刻他逃走了。

XXIX

普通名詞與固有名詞

<p>He is a boy.</p> <p>He is John.</p> <p>I live in a city.</p> <p>I live in Shanghai.</p> <p>I will go in a few days.</p> <p>I will go next Sunday.</p>
--

講到 boy, 凡是 John, Tom 等都是屬於其內,換句話說,凡是

男的孩子都是 boy。又講到 city, Shanghai (上海), Hankow (漢口), Peiping (北平), Tsintau (青島), Nanking (南京) 等都是 city (都市)。又講到 country, 凡 China (中國), America (美國), France (法國), Germany (德國) 等都是 country (國家)。男孩裏面固然有年齡, 容貌等的差別, 都市裏面固然有大小, 地位等的差別, 國家裏面固然有大小, 言語, 人種, 風俗等等的差別; 可是其爲 boy, 其爲 city; 其爲 country 這一點都是互相共通的。其他如 day, book, man, woman, dog 等也是同樣。這樣對於同種類的事物表示一般的名稱者叫做普通名詞 (Common noun)。

反是, 對於某一特別的事物表示名稱者叫做固有名詞 (Proper noun)。

例如 man, city, mountain, lake 等都是普通名詞; Wash. ington (華盛頓), London (倫敦), Alps (阿爾卑斯山), Lake Biwa (琵琶湖) 等都是固有名詞。

(A) 普通名詞是對於種類全體所加的名稱, 所以我們可以一一加以計數。例如在下句:

John is a boy.

約翰是男孩。

約翰是一個男孩, 所以我們用單數的普通名詞。可是在下句:

John and I are boys.

約翰與我都是男孩。

約翰與我都是男孩, 那末, boy 共有二個, 所以我們對 boy 須加 s 使成複數。這樣, 在普通名詞的數是有單複的區別的(參看第 VII 章)。同時, 在單數普通名詞之前我們務須加不定冠詞 "a", "an" 或定冠詞 "the", 這一點切勿忘卻。

I am a boy.

我是男孩。

I am the boy who broke the window.

我就是打破窗門的男孩。

(注意) 在於中文，單數複數的區別不甚嚴密，可是在於英文，單數複數的區別極為精細。

在普通名詞為複數時，與單數時所用的“a”，“an”相當的字普通為“some”。“Some”含有“若干”，“有些”的意義，卻不必直譯。(就是 a boy 不必一定直譯做“一個男孩”，some boys 不必一定直譯做“若干男孩”)。例如我們說：“小孩在花園中。”，我們如把這句譯成英文時，因為小孩沒有一定的數目，所以我們可以譯成：

There are some children in the garden.

其次，對於複數普通名詞加以定冠詞“the”時，表示事物的全部。

比較	{	They are the teachers in this school.
		他們是這個學校的教師。
		They are teachers in this school.
		他們是這個學校的教師。(他們固然是這個學校的教師，但是此外還有其他的教師。)

*對於單數普通名詞加以 a 或 the，或對於複數普通名詞不加 the 或 some 時，我們表示事物的一般。

例	{	A dog is a faithful animal.
		= The dog is a faithful animal.
		= Dogs are faithful animals.
		(一般講，)犬是有義的動物。

(B) 固有名詞裏面重要的幾種：

人名 —— John, Geroge, Napoleon.

地名 —— Tientsin, London, New York.

山川 —— Mt. Fuji, the Yangtze River.

湖沼 —— Lake Poyang,

公共建築物 —— Hankow Station.

月名 —— January, February.

曜日名 —— Sunday, Monday.

紀念日名 —— Christmas.

其他尚有報紙,雜誌,國民,國語,天體的名稱等。

*但“太陽”,“地球”,“月”等本應為固有名詞的,可是習慣上都當作普通名詞用,且無論何時都加定冠詞“the”。

The earth moves round the sun.

地球繞行太陽的周圍。

The sun is larger than the moon.

太陽比月亮大。

又四季的名稱 spring, summer, autumn, winter 也都作普通名詞用,其第一字母有時大寫,有時小寫,前面有時加“the”,有時不加“the”。

It is now **spring**.

The spring is now with us.

*固有名詞普通不加冠詞,也無複數,其第一字母常用大字(Capital letter)寫成。但下例固有名詞卻常須加定冠詞“the”的。

(C) 加定冠詞“the”的固有名詞: ——

1. 河,海,洋,灣,海峽等的名稱:

(a) **the Yangtze River** (揚子江)

(b) **the Japan Sea** (日本海)

(c) **the Pacific Ocean** (太平洋)

(d) **the Bay of Hangchow** (杭州灣)

(e) **the Straits of Gibraltar** (直布拉陀海峽)

(f) **the Panama Canal** (巴拿馬運河)

但在灣的時候，例如在 the Bay of Hangchow 固須加以 the，若在 Hangchow Bay 卻更無須再加 the 了。

2. 輪船，艦隊的名稱：

- (a) the Chung-Shan (中山艦)
- (b) the Peking (北京輪)
- (c) the Baltic Squadron (巴爾的艦隊)

3. 官衙，學校，病院，戲館等公共建築物的名稱：

- (a) the Home Office (內務部)
- (b) the Peiping University (北平大學)
- (c) the China Red Cross Hospital (中國紅十字會
病院)
- (d) the Central Theatre (中央戲院)

*但對“站”，“公園”的名稱普通不加 the。如 Nanking Station (南京站)，Hwangpu Park (黃浦公園) 等是。

4. 報紙，雜誌，書籍的名稱：

- (a) the Sinwanpao (新聞報)
- (b) the China Press (大陸報)
- (c) the English Weekly (英文週刊)
- (d) the Sketch Book
- (e) the Bible (聖經)

*但用書中的人名作書名時或用作者的姓名表示作品時不加 the。

- (a) Robinson Crusoe.
- (b) Hamlet.
- (c) I have read Hardy. (我讀了哈代的作品。)

5. 複數的固有名詞：

- (a) 國名——the United States of America (北美
合眾國)

- (b) 國名民——the Chinese (中國人)
 (c) 家族名——the Wangs (王氏一家)
 (d) 山脈名——the Alps (阿爾卑斯山)
 (e) 羣島名——the Philippines (菲律賓羣島)

練習二十九

1. 黃浦江流貫上海市。
2. 中央博物館 (Central Museum) 是在北平。
3. 富士山海拔 (above the sea-level) 一萬二千四百二十呎。
4. 你定看 (take) 何種報紙 (what papers)? 我定看大陸報與新聞報。
5. 你定閱何種雜誌? 我定閱中學生 (the Juvenile Student)。
6. 我生在杭州。
7. 我們是學生。
8. 那些先生們是我們學校的教師。
9. 我星期日來。
10. 揚子江是中國最長的江河。
11. 我還沒有讀過莎士比亞 (Shakespeare)。
12. 二三日中 (in a few day) 龍華 (Lunghwa) 的桃花將開了。

XXX

普通名詞與物質名詞

<p>The box is made of wood. Our school is built of brick.</p>

- (A) 物質名詞是指對於物質的材料, 天然物, 食料等所加的名

稱而言。譬如上例的 box (箱) 乃是具有一定的形狀且可一一計數，其大小優劣固有差別，但各種箱子都屬其內，所以這一種名詞乃是普通名詞。一旦，我們如將箱子毀壞，那末，毀後的破片已經不是箱子，卻成爲 wood (木) 了。而這“木”無論弄成怎樣破碎，其性質仍不失爲“木”的。所以 wood 是沒有一定的形狀的。這類名詞叫做物質名詞 (Material noun)。

{ Our school is built of brick.
{ 我們的學校是磚造的。

就上句講，也是同樣。School (學校) 乃是有一定的形狀的，如一旦倒壞，則 school 已不成爲 school，卻成爲 brick (磚) 了。而 brick 卻無論怎樣破碎性質不會變更。所以 school 是普通名詞而 brick 卻爲物質名詞。

物質名詞裏面重要的幾種：——

a. 材料名

paper (紙)	wool (羊毛)	brick (磚)	cotton (棉)
linen (麻布)	rock (岩)	flax (亞麻)	hemp (麻)
glass (玻璃)	stone (石)	marble (大理石)	earth (土)
sand (沙)	mud (泥)	oil (油)	cloth (布)

b. 天然物名

gold (金)	silver (銀)	copper (銅)	lead (鉛)
iron (鐵)	brass (黃銅)	tin (錫)	zinc (亞鉛)
platinum (白金)	air (空氣)	dew (露)	cloud (雲)

c. 食料名

rice (米)	wheat (小麥)	meat (肉)	beef (牛肉)
mutton (羊肉)	pork (豬肉)	fish (魚)	fruit (水果)
salt (鹽)	sugar (糖)	butter (奶油)	ham (火腿)
tea (茶)	tobacco (煙)	bread (麵包)	wine (葡萄酒)
beer (啤酒)	cheese (乳酪)	coffee (咖啡)	cocoa (可可粉)

即如上述，物質名詞沒有一定的形態，所以不能與普通名詞同樣加以一一計數。因此，對於物質名詞我們既不能加以不定冠詞 (a, an)，也不能使成複數。就是我們既不能說 a water，也不能說 two wood。那末，我們怎樣來表示物質名詞的數量呢？對這一點，我們是須用適當的普通名詞放置物質名詞前面方纔可以。例如下：

a cup of coffee (or tea) (一杯咖啡或一杯茶)

two glasses of water (二杯水)

此地所用的 glass 不是玻璃 (物質名詞) 的意思，卻是玻璃杯 (普通名詞) 的意思。

three bottles of beer (三瓶啤酒)

four pounds of meat (四磅肉)

five sheets of paper (五張紙)

six pieces of chalk (六枝粉筆)

half a dozen bottles of wine (半打葡萄酒)

seven cakes of soap (肥皂七塊)

eight loaves of bread (麵包八個)

ten bags of rice (米十袋)

a spoonful of sugar (糖一匙)

a mouthful of food (一口食物)

a handful of sand (沙一把)

two bucketfuls of water (二桶水)

an armful of wood (一抱柴)

a yard of silk (綢一碼)

在疑問的文句則如下例：

How many	{	cups of coffee ~?	(~ 幾杯咖啡?)
		loaves of bread ~?	(~ 幾個麵包?)
		pounds of sugar ~?	(~ 幾磅糖?)
		sheets of paper ~?	(~ 幾張紙?)
		bottles of cider ~?	(~ 幾瓶汽水?)
		pieces of chalk ~?	(~ 幾枝粉筆?)
		cakes of soap ~?	(~ 幾塊肥皂?)

(B) 物質名詞在不加冠詞時表示該物一般，例如“凡水”，“凡酒”。而在加冠詞時表示特殊的場合。例如：

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | Wine is made from grapes. [一般] |
| | 葡萄酒是葡萄造成的。 |
| { | The wine I drank at supper was good. [特殊] |
| | 晚餐上所喝的那種葡萄酒是好的。 |
| { | Water is good to drink. [一般] |
| | 水是適於做飲料的。 |
| { | The water of this well is not good to drink. [特殊] |
| | 這井的水是不適於做飲料的。 |
| { | I like beef. [一般] |
| | 我喜歡喫牛肉。 |
| { | The beef we had at dinner was not good. [特殊] |
| | 午餐上所喫的牛肉是不好。 |

(C) 在於對分量欲加幾分的限制時則我們用 some，但與普通名詞的場合同樣，在把英文翻成中文時，some 不必直譯。(參考 V.)

I have some paper.
我有紙。

I want some water.
我要水。

Give me some coffee, please.
請給我咖啡。

如上例加“some”時，紙不是一張二張，水不是一杯二杯，同時，紙與水也不是指一般的紙和水，我們卻不過表示某一限定的分量罷了。在“have”，“want”，“give”，“bring”等動詞的場合，大抵目的物是有限制的。所以這類動詞後面的物質名詞除明白表示數量的場合外普通都可加“some”。

I want some money.

我要錢。

Please bring me some water.

請帶水來。

而在疑問及否定的文句，“some”須用“any”代替。

Did he give you any money?

他給你錢嗎？

No, { *he did not give me any money.*
 = *he gave me no money.*
 = *he gave me none.*
 他不給我錢。

〔注意〕 Not ~ any = no. None 爲 “no one” 之略 (one 爲代名詞，此地即代表着 money)。

練習三十

1. 我喜歡肉，但我卻不大喜歡魚。
2. 那店賣着糖。
3. 煤與鐵是有用的。
4. 葡萄酒從葡萄造成，啤酒從麥 (barley) 造成。
5. 你每晨喝幾杯牛奶？
6. 請你拿一枝毛筆和二張紙給我。
7. 賣茶，糖，咖啡等的人叫做雜貨商人 (grocer)。
8. 稻是和草相似的植物。
9. 沙漠 (the desert) 是廣大的沙的平原。
10. 我喝一杯啤酒以止 (quench) 我渴 (thirst)。
11. 午餐上所喫的牛肉是硬的 (tough)。

12. 空氣比水輕。
13. 獸的肉比魚更為滋養 (nourishing)。
14. 你的表是白金的嗎?
15. 不, 是銀的。
16. 你有錢在身邊嗎?
17. 是, 我有些。
18. 那末請借些給我。
19. 對不起 (I am sorry), 我沒有多餘 (to spare) 的錢。
20. 你喫幾片麵包當中飯 (for lunch)? 喫三片。

XXXI

集 合 名 詞

The English are a practical **people**.
 People say that he will marry.

對於集合體所加的名稱叫做集合名詞 (Collective noun)。

例如 fleet (艦隊) 乃是多數軍艦的集合, family (家族) 乃是多數男女的集合。這樣, 對於團體所加的名稱都叫做集合名詞。其他重要的集合名詞如下:

army (軍隊)	nation (國民)	committee (委員會)
people (人民)	mob (暴民隊)	crew (船員)
infantry (步兵)	cavalry (騎兵)	artillery (砲兵)
crowd (羣衆)	company (公司)	party (黨)

集合名詞由用法上可以分爲三種: ——

(A) 與普通名詞相等者. 與普通名詞相等的集合名詞可以加冠詞 (a, an, the), 也可以變成複數。

The English are a practical **people**.

英國國民是專講實際的國民。

There are many **peoples** in Europe.

在歐羅巴有多種民族。

英國國民人數固然很多，但當做國民看也不過是國民的一種。這種種國民在歐洲如為多種，那末，我們如把這各種國民一詞表示時，自然當用複數。詳細些講，我們再就 class (級) 這個集合名詞加以考究。一級或由三十人合成，或由五十人合成，或由八十人合成，人數的多寡固有不同，但 class 仍不失其為 class。就是三十人的 class 是 “a class”，五十人的 class 是 “a class”，八十人的 class 也是 “a class”。從這一點講，這是與普通名詞毫無差異的。這樣的 class 如有多數存在時，那末，我們如想加以一并表示，自須用複數了。

{ This is a large class.

{ 這是人數很多的一級。

{ There are twenty classes in our school.

{ 在我們學校有二十學級。

這樣，集合名詞當做一個團體看，可以與普通名詞同樣看待。

單 數	複 數
a family (家族)	families
a people (民族; 國民)	peoples
an army (軍隊)	armies
a fleet (艦隊)	fleets
a nation (國民)	nations
a party (黨)	parties
a company (公司)	companies
a committee (委員會)	committees

*注意下述與普通名詞不同的各點:

- { (1) I have three books. [普通名詞]
我有三冊書。
- { (2) I have a family of three. [集合名詞]
我的家族是三人合成。

在(1),我們說三冊書時,只須在“book”前加以“three”使爲“three books”就行,但是在(2),我們不能與在(1)同樣地就說“three families”。爲什麼呢?因爲假如這樣說時,意義就爲“三個家族”,而不是“三人合成的家族”了。我們如說“三人合成的家族”,那末我們非譯作“a family of three”不可。

(B) 集合名詞,除在(A)一樣,把集合體當做一團體看,可以與普通名詞受同樣看待外,有時也有指組織集合體的各個分子而言者。在這個場合,形式雖是單數,意義卻是複數,所以其後面的動詞須常爲複數的。

- 比較 { (a) This class is large.
這一級很大(人數很多)。
- { (b) This class are diligent.
這一級的學生都是勤勉。

把這二者加以比較時:在(a),我們把 class 當做一團體看,所以這是單數;可是在(b),其意義爲組織這 class 的學生都是勤勉,所以形式雖爲單數,意義卻是複數。所以動詞須用複數 are。換句話說,(b)的“this class”是“the members of this class”(這一級的各生)的意思。這樣,如在(b)所用的那種集合名詞,我們特名之曰羣集名詞(Noun of Multitude)。

類似的例如下:

- { (a) My family is a large one.
我們的家族是大家族。
- { (b) My family are all well.
我家中人都很康健。

(a) 的 family 是與普通名詞性質相同的集合名詞，而 (b) 的 family 是 “the members of my family” 的意思，就是所謂羣集名詞了。

所舉的集合名詞大概是這樣可以作兩用的 (即作普通名詞用及羣集名詞用)。此外，有一種集合名詞只能作羣集名詞用，就是其形式常為單數，意義卻為複數，因而不能加以不定冠詞，也不能使成複數，下句各字就是其例：

Cattle feed on grass.

牛喫草。

Poultry are plentiful in this neighbourhood.

附近家禽很多。

(*羣集名詞被限定時加 “the”：)

The peasantry of this country were poor.

這國的農民是窮困。

The cattle are driven to the pasture every morning.

這羣牛每晨被牽至牧場。

They are tending the poultry.

他們看管這羣家禽。

In England, the nobility are wealthy.

在於英國，貴族都很富裕。

The people here are dishonest.

此地的人民都不誠實。

*對於單數的集合名詞，我們用 “it”，“which” 來加承受，而對於羣集名詞我們卻用 “they”，“who” 來加承受。

比較	}	The committee held its meeting at once.
		委員們立刻開委員會了。
比較	}	The committee were divided in their opinions.
		委員們意見不合。

(C) 集合名詞中又有形式意義都爲單數而受與物質名詞同樣的看待者。(所以不加不定冠詞,且無複數。)

其主要者如下:——

furniture (家具) produce (農作物) clothing (衣服)
 food (食物) game (獵獲的鳥獸) merchandise (商品)

Furniture is chiefly made of wood.

家具大都是木造的。

China is rich in **produce**.

中國富於農產物。

對於這一類集合名詞欲加以數的制限時,則我們須用“a piece of”, “an article of”等。

例如:——

A table is a useful **piece of furniture**.

桌子是一種有用的家具。

A chair is an **article of furniture**, too.

椅子也是一種家具。

Man needs various kinds of **food**.

人需各種食物。

表示這一類集合名詞的多寡時,不用 many, few, 卻用 much, little。

I have had **much** (or some) **game** to-day.

我今天獵獲許多鳥獸。

People living in warm countries need **little clothing**.

住在暖地的人民是無須很多衣服的。

I bought **much furniture** for the new house.

我買了許多新屋裏面用的家具。

練習三十一

1. 府上都好嗎?
2. 託福 (Thank Heaven), 舍下一同都好, 謝謝你。
3. 他須維持一個大的家族。
4. 他的家族反對 (be set against) 這個媒事 (the match)。
5. 人民愛王, 王愛人民。
6. 人家說他將辭職。
7. 我不顧慮 (care) 世人怎樣說我。
8. 這村有五十家。
9. 我家族共五人 (我有五人合成的家族)。
10. 他家差不多沒有家具。
11. 自鳴鐘是一種有用的家具。
12. 裁縫做上衣, 褲, 及其他衣服。
13. 世人說他是吝嗇者 (a miser)。
14. 冬天我們需要許多衣服。
15. 農民一般總是努力工作的。
16. 貴族們對王是忠實的。
17. 國民渴望和平 (be desirous of peace)。
18. 冬天家禽少 (scarce) 而且貴 (dear)。

XXXII

抽象名詞

Knowledge is power.

Happiness cannot be bought with money.

(A) 抽象名詞 (Abstract noun) 是指關於性質, 狀態, 動作

等無形物的名詞而言。例如我們從 “John is kind.”, “Tom is kind.”, “George is kind.” 等可以把“親切”這種性質加以抽出，名之曰“kindness”，而“kindness”這個名詞就是所謂抽象名詞。

這樣，抽象名詞乃是對於無形的性質或動作所加的名稱，所以沒有複數，也不加不定冠詞。

Knowledge is power.

知識是力量。

Love is stronger than death.

愛比死強。

Falsehood is cowardice, truth is courage.

虛偽是卑怯，真實是勇敢。

但抽象名詞，與物質名詞同樣，在指某一特殊的場合時，也加定冠詞“the”。

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | (a) Happiness cannot be bought with money. |
| | 幸福不能用錢買的。 |
| { | (b) People are envious of the happiness of our family. |
| | 世人羨慕我們家族的幸福。 |

(a) 的 happiness 是指一般的“幸福”，所以不加冠詞。而 (b) 的 happiness 卻是指我們一家的“幸福”，所以加 the。(參看物質名詞，羣集名詞。)

(B) 表示性質的抽象名詞，大概多由變更形容詞的語尾而成：

形 容 詞	抽 象 名 詞
glad (快樂的)	gladness (快樂)
cheerful (快活的)	cheerfulness (快活)
happy (幸福的)	happiness (幸福)
bold (大膽的)	boldness (大膽)
kind (親切的)	kindness (親切)
restless (不休的)	restlessness (不休)

careful (當心的)	carefulness (當心)
lazy (怠惰的)	laziness (怠惰)
fond (喜好的)	fondness (嗜好)
ignorant (無智的)	ignorance (無智; 無學)
obedient (服從的)	obedience (從順)
diligent (勤勉的)	diligence (勤勉)
innocent (天真的)	innocence (天真)
wise (聰明的)	wisdom (智)
long (長的)	length (長)
wide (廣的)	width (廣)
wealthy (富的)	wealth (富)
strong (強的)	strength (力)
dead (死的)	death (死)
deep (深的)	depth (深)
broad (廣的)	breadth (廣)
high (高的)	height (高)
brave (勇敢的)	bravery (勇敢)
proficient (熟達的)	proficiency (熟達)
vacant (空虛的)	vacancy (空虛)
false (虛偽的)	falsehood (虛偽)
honest (正直的; 誠實的)	honesty (正直; 誠實)
poor (貧苦的)	poverty (貧苦)

*由形容詞變成的抽象名詞的語尾爲 -ness, -ce, -dom, -thry, -cy, -hood, -ty 等。

(C) 表示動作的抽象名詞大概由動詞變成:

動詞	抽象名詞
expect (期待)	expectation (期待)

invite (招待)	invitation (招待)
act (行, 做)	action (動作)
add (附加)	addition (附加)
punish (罰)	punishment (處罰)
move (動)	movement (運動)
pay (支付)	payment (支付)
differ (異)	difference (差異)
decide (決定)	decision (決定)
divide (分)	division (分割)
fail (失敗)	failure (失敗)
do (做)	doing, deed (行爲)
think (想)	thought (思想)
speak (講話)	speech (言語)
know (知)	knowledge (知識)

(D) 由普通名詞轉來的抽象名詞:

普通名詞	抽象名詞
infant (幼兒)	infancy (幼年時代)
boy (兒童)	boyhood (兒童時代)
man (成人)	manhood (壯年期)
friend (朋友)	friendship (友誼)
slave (奴隸)	slavery (奴隸的境遇)

(E) 學科名也爲抽象名詞:

philosophy (哲學)	mathematics (數學)
botany (植物學)	arithmetic (算術)
zoology (動物學)	physics (物理學)
history (歷史)	ethics (倫理學; 人生哲學)
geometry (幾何)	algebra (代數)

chemistry (化學)	science (科學)
drawing (圖畫)	literature (文學)
singing (唱歌)	sociology (社會學)

(F) 抽象名詞加“of”時,其所營作用等於形容詞:

He is a man **of wisdom**. = He is a **wise man**.
他是聰明人。

This is a book **of no use**. = This is a **useless book**.
這是無用的書。

He is a man **of courage**. = He is a **courageous man**.
他是勇敢的人。

This book is **of great use**. = This book is **very useful**.
這書很有益。

She is a woman **of beauty**. = She is a **beautiful woman**.
她是美人。

(G) 抽象名詞加“with”, “in”, “by”時,其所營作用等於副詞:

She treated me **with kindness**. = She treated me **kindly**.

她待我親切。

He solved the problem **with ease**. = He solved the **problem easily**.

他把問題容易地解答了。

He left the room **in despair**. = He left the room **despairingly**.

他失望地走出房間。

I took the wrong train **by mistake**.

我乘錯了火車了。

(H) 抽象名詞前面加“all”，或後面加“itself”時，可以代替形容詞之用：

He is all attention. = He is exceedingly attentive.

他非常注意。

He is kindness itself. = He is very kind.

他非常親切。

練 習 三 十 二

1. 財富與健康二者之中，那一種給與我們更多的幸福？
2. 健康對於幸福是必不可缺的 (to be essential to~)。
3. 他教英文很有經驗 (has much experience)。
4. 如沒有水，無論何物不能生存。
5. 人們都希求幸福。
6. 無知的人們是大膽的。
7. 我對這班人的無知喫了一驚。
8. 親切是足以使人銘感的。
9. 富者羨慕貧者的幸福。
10. 他說英國話說得流暢。
11. 他正在熱心讀書 [過去]。
12. 幸而 (by good luck) 他在家中。
13. 醫生暗地 (in private) 同我說病人 (the invalid) 是不會復元了。
14. 他充滿着驚奇與羨慕 (with wonder and admiration) 凝視那張畫。
15. 小孩們很熱心地聽這個故事。

16. 他長於數學，拙於英文。
17. 必要為發明之母。
18. 他誤遭不測。
19. 勤勉為成功之父，忍耐為成功之母。
20. 人生宛如一夢。

XXXIII

性 (Gender)

He is a gentleman.
 She is a lady.
 They are my parents.
 This is our school.

在英語的名詞有男性，女性，通性，中性四種性的分別。如 man, boy gentleman, father 等字屬於“男性”(Masculine gender)。如 woman, girl, lady, mother 等字屬於“女性”(Feminine gender)。如 person, parent, student, child 等字屬於男女共通的“通性”(Common gender)。如 stone, school, table, desk 等字屬於沒有性的區別的“中性”(Neuter gender)。

(A) 中性名詞中用於擬人的場合，則凡強大壯烈者屬男性，纖弱優美者屬女性。

男性	{	the sun (太陽)	ocean (洋)
		mountain (山)	anger (怒)
		death (死)	summer (夏)
		river (江河)	winter ()
		wind (風)	— etc. —

女性	{	the moon (月)	ship (船)
		peace (和平)	lake (湖)
		mercy (慈悲)	sea (海)
		spring (春)	justice (正義)
		earth (地球)	— etc. —

在這種時候，對於男性用 *he, his, him*，對於女性用 *she, her, her* 等代名詞，自不待言。

The sun began to shine in all **his** glory.
太陽用了他的全部光輝開始照射。

The moon hid **her** face behind the cloud.
月亮把她的面孔躲在雲中了。

(B) 國名指國家時爲女性，指國土時爲中性：

Japan is proud of **her** powerful navy.
日本以強有力的海軍自矜。

Japan is noted for **its** earthquakes.
日本是以地震著名的。

(C) 具有性的區別的名詞有時有移用於“通性”者：

Man alone has the gift of speech. (包含 woman)
只有人類賦有講話的能力。

The horse is a useful animal. (包含 mare, “雌馬”)
馬是有益的動物。

*“Cousin”, “student”, 隨其所用的地方，由“he”或“she”承受之。“Baby”, “child”及動物名詞等沒有特別加以性的區別的必要時由“it”承受之。

(a) My cousin will bring **his** (or **her**) brother with **him** (or **her**).

堂兄弟(或堂姊妹)將帶他(或她)的兄弟回來。

(注意) 堂兄弟時用 he 承受, 堂姊妹時用 she 承受。

b) A lion was sleeping in its den.

獅子正在洞中睡着。

練習三十三

1. 輪船同船上的船員 (crew) 一并沉沒了。
2. 日本由四大島合成, 氣候概屬溫和。
3. 瑞士因為風景美麗, 稱為世界的公園。
4. 那個嬰孩正在母親旁邊熟睡着。
5. 幸運的神對於勤勉者賜與恩惠。
6. 英國以強大的海軍自矜。
7. 獅子為百獸之王。
8. 他有二男一女。
9. 月亮用溫和的光線照着當地。
10. 每人各有長處。
11. 你那一個表親來了, 表兄弟呢還是表姊妹?
12. 牛 (cow, 普通是指雌牛, 此地卻指一般的牛) 沒有前齒。

XXXIV

名詞的格

<p>John is a good boy. This is the boy's watch. I like the boy.</p>

名詞有三種格: 就是主格 (Nominative Case), 所有格 (Possessive Case), 目的格 (Objective Case)。

主格	所有格	目的格
{ A girl sings.	{ boy's watch.	{ I like the boy.
{ She is a girl.	{ John's book.	{ Someone is at the door.
{ Come here, Tom.		{ They elected him president.

在代名詞，各格都有變化，例如 I, my, me；但在名詞除所有格略有變化外，其主格與目的格是同形的。

(A) 主格有下述三種。一爲文句的普通的主辭 (Subject)，例如在 “A girl sings.” 中的 girl 就是。二爲主辭的補辭 (Complement)，例如在 “John is a good boy.” 中的 “boy” 就是。三爲招呼的主格，例如在 “Come here, John.” 中的 “John” 就是，這在英語叫做 Nominative of address。

(B) 所有格於表示所有的主人 (例如 “boy's watch” 的 boy's) 外，並含下例各種意義：——

(1) 表示著作者，發明者，發見者等

Webster's Dictionary (Webster 所著的字典)

Marconi's wireless telegraphy (Marconi 所發明的無線電報)

Newton's law (Newton 所發見的法則)

(2) 表示動作者。

father's return (父親的回家)

brother's success (兄弟的成功)

(3) 表示使用的目的：

a girls' school (女學校)——就是教育女子的學校。

a dog's collar (犬的項圈)——就是明示束狗的項圈。

(4) 表示時日，價格，重量，距離等：

to-day's paper (今天的報紙)

a week's absence (一星期的缺席或外出)

a dollar's worth (一元的價值)

a ton's weight (一噸的重量)

a stone's throw (投石所能及的距離; 極近的距離)

(5) 表示天然物:

the sun's heat (太陽的熱)

the earth's surface (地球的表面)

(6) 在所有格的名詞後面可把 house, store, shop 等加以略去:

I am going to my uncle's.

我正在到叔父家去。

I bought this book at Evans'

我這本書是在伊文思書店買的。

(7) "Of + 所有格" 前面的名詞附加有 "a", "this", "that", "some", "no" 等的時候:

A friend of my brother's.

This book of John's.

Some works of Mr. Chang's.

比較 { He is my brother's friend.
他是我的兄弟的朋友。
He is a friend of my brother's.
他是我的兄弟的朋友之一。

比較 { This is a picture of my uncle.
這是我叔父的像。
This is a picture of my uncle's.
這是我叔父所有的繪畫之一。

(C) 名詞爲目的格場合有下列三種：——

(1) 作他動詞的目的辭 (Object) 的場合：

(A) I love my **parents**. — [目的只一個時]

(B) He teaches them **English**. — [目的有二個時]

* 在 (B), them 叫做間接目的, English 叫做直接目的。

(C) He made the boy his **guide**.

* 在 (C), the boy 爲 made 的目的, guide 爲補辭, 指着 boy。這叫做目的格的補辭 (Objective Complement)。(可與主辭的補辭對照。)

(2) 作前置詞的目的辭的場合：

Someone is **at the door**.

有人站在門口。

* 在這一句, door 乃是前置詞 at 的目的辭。

(3) 副詞目的格 (Adverbial Object)：

前置詞與名詞合成爲副詞短語 (Adverbial phrase), 而該前置詞被略去時, 這種名詞也爲目的格。

It was very fine (on) **that day**.

那天是很好的天氣。

練習三十四

1. 今晨我在公園中碰到一個父親的朋友。
2. 你看了今天的報紙嗎?
3. 我在昨天的報紙上看到這事。
4. 我正在到校長的家中去。
5. 我這個是在伊文思書店買的。
6. 他父親的死使他成爲孤兒。

7. 他是女學校的教師。
8. 我在王君家裏碰到他。
9. 莎士比亞的劇本將永受人們讚美。
10. 到理髮店去的路是那一條?
11. 明天的功課,我已預備好了。
12. 今年的冷比往年更甚。

XXXV

複合人稱代名詞

I myself saw the accident.
 He killed himself.
 He did so against his own will.

複合人稱代名詞 (Compound Personal Pronoun) 是指附加有“-self”, 的代名詞, 例如 myself, himself 等就是。這種代名詞用於增強語氣或表示反射作用,

I myself saw the accident. [主格]
 我自己看到這個意外事件的。[增強語氣]
 He killed himself. [目的格]
 他自殺了。(目的格 himself 為主辭 he 的反射)

(B) 複合人稱代名詞的所有格為普通代名詞的所有格外再加“own”。

He did so against his own will. [增強語氣]
 他違反他自己的意志做了這件事。

(C) 複合人稱代名詞的數, 格與人稱:

格 \ 人稱	第一人稱	第二人稱	第三人稱	
單數 {	主格	Myself	Yourself	Him (herself; itself)
	所有格	My own	Your own	His own (her own; its own)
	目的格	Myself	Yourself	Himself (herself; itself)
複數 {	主格	Ourselves	Yourselves	Themselves
	所有格	Our own	Your own	Their own
	目的格	Ourselves	Yourselves	Themselves

(D) 含有複合人稱代名詞的短語 (phrases):

- (1) He was strolling about by **himself** (=alone).
他獨自徘徊着。
- (2) You must do everything **for yourself** (=without other's help).
你對無論何事不可不獨力幹去。
- (3) **For myself** (=as for me), there is no objection to the plan.
在我, 對這計劃並無異議。
- (4) It is a good thing **in itself**.
這本身是好的。
- (5) The door opened **of itself**.
門自己開了。

練習三十五

1. 天助自助者。
2. 運動本身是一件好事。
3. 只顧慮個人自己的人們不會成功。
4. 他沒有他自己的家。

5. 他自縊了。
6. 他喜歡得宛如發狂 (beside himself) 了。
7. 我自己個人去的。
8. 他個人獨自生活着。
9. 我獨自 (to myself) 占住這個房間。
10. 我躲自己在森林中。
11. 他自己裝束成全白。
12. 我們不可不助我們自己。
13. 這就是王本人。
14. 你不應這樣時常在學校缺席 (absent oneself from ~)。
15. 她在她可能範圍內把自己穿著得漂亮。

XXXVI

“It” 的研究

It is wrong to steal.

Is it true that he is dead?

He was dead. I did not know it.

It is fine to-day.

It is he that did it, not I.

(A) It 代表字, 短語 (phrase), 支句 (subordinate clause), 句 (sentence) 等。

(a) 代表字的場合:

I bought a watch. I gave it to my brother.
我買了一隻表。 我把這隻表給兄弟了。

(b) 代表支句的場合:

Is it true that he is dead?
他死這件事是真的嗎?

(c) 代表句的場合：

He was dead. I did not know it.

他已死了。 我從前卻不知道這件事(他死這件事)。

(d) 代表短語的場合：

It is wrong to steal.

偷竊是不行的。

(B) It 用於表示天氣,氣候,距離,時間,明暗等;在這時候, it 可以不必直譯。

(a) 天氣,氣候：

It is fine to-day. [天氣]

今天是好天氣。

It was very cold yesterday. [氣候]

昨天是很冷。

(b) 距離：

How far¹ is it from here to the station?

從此地到火車站有多遠?

It is five minutes' walk.

步行須五分鐘。

¹在詢問距離時,普通我們用“*How far ~?*”。

(c) 時間：

It is ten o'clock now.

現在是十點鐘。

It is Wednesday to-day.

今天是星期三。

It is time to go to bed.

已經是就寢的時刻了。

(d) 明暗：

It is very dark.

很暗。

It is lighter here than there.

這兒比那兒亮。

(C) It 的特別用法：——

It 用於表示狀態，形勢：

How is it *with* your mother?

令堂身體好嗎？

It is all up *with* him.

他已不行了。

It is always so *with* him.

他常是這樣的。

It is very kind *of* you.

你是真親切。

How goes it (with you)?

你身體好嗎？

(D) “It is ~ that ~.” 對於文中的主辭，目的辭，副辭的意義加以增強。這叫做 it 的增強語氣的法。

(a) 主辭：

[普通] I was wrong.

[增強] It was I *that* was wrong.

(b) 目的辭：

[普通] I gave him this book.

[增強] It was this book *that* I gave him.

(c) 副辭：

[普通] I went there last month.

[增強] It was last month *that* I went there.

(注意) 在 (a) 與 (b), “that” 是關係代名詞；在 (c), “that” 是接續詞。

(E) It 是含有指定的意義的代名詞, one 是含有不定意義的代名詞。It 用於承受 “the + 名詞” 的場合, one 卻用於承受 “a + 名詞” 的場合。

{ Do you want the pen?

{ Yes, I want it.

{ Do you want a pen?

{ Yes, I want one.

(F) It 有時表示人物, 但與人稱, 數, 性等無關。

{ Who is it? (是誰?)

{ It is I. (是我。)

(注 意) 我們決不能說 “It is me.”。

練 習 三 十 六

1. 我所要的是書, 不是雜誌。
2. 我的父親是從天津回來的。
3. 你有小刀嗎? 是, 我有一把。
4. 你有你常用的小刀嗎? 是, 我帶着。
5. 可責備的是你。
6. 昨天刮風。
7. 現在天下着雨。
8. 那時風刮得很大。
9. 天漸漸暗了。
10. 你兄弟身體好嗎?
11. 我真完了。
12. 你將受叱責的 (catch it)。

13. 我們該時真是喫盡苦辛。
14. 在你的表 (by your watch) 是幾點鐘?
15. 在我的表是九點一刻。
16. 我們到家 (got home) 時天已 (already) 黑了。
17. 天漸漸暖起來了。
18. 今晚也許會下雪。
19. 從你府上去到那地點有多少路?
20. 從舍間去有五英里。
21. 天氣鬱悶,不是嗎?
22. 已經遲了。
23. 他將辭職這個消息是真的嗎?
24. 說謊是不行的。
25. 她是非常親切。

XXXVII

“This”, “That”, “One” 的研究

This won't do.

That will do.

One must be careful in the choice of one's friends.

My brothers are both abroad; one is in England, and the other in America.

(A) This, that, 在前面所述各種用法外, 還有下列各種法:—

(a) 慣用法:

That won't (= will not) do. = “那不行。” [用於否定別人的議論時]

That will do. = “那樣就行。”

That's (=that is) right. = “對。”, “不錯。” [用於別人揣測得對的時候]

That can't (=cannot) be true. = “不會真的吧。”

That's certain. = “真的。”

That's it. = “對。”, “是。”

(b) 表示時間:

I met him this morning (or afternoon, evening, etc.).

今晨(或今天午後, 今晚等)我碰到他。

I have been studying it these (=this 的複數) five years.

五年以來我在研究這個。

Up to that time all had gone well.

到那時止萬事都很順手。

There was no printing in those times.

在於當時, 印刷術還未發明。

He left here this day week¹.

他前星期的今天出發的。

(注意) This day week 在下一場合就含有“下星期的今天”的意義: “He will leave this day week.” (他將在下星期的今天出發。)

(c) 用於代替 the latter (後者), the former (前者) 時:

[“This ~ that ~” 並用時, “this” 爲“後者”, 指後面的名詞, “that” 爲“前者”, 指前面的名詞。]

Work and play are both necessary to health; this (=play) gives us rest, and that (=work) energy.

工作與遊戲都對健康是必要的; 後者供給休息, 前者供給精力。

(d) 用於代替前面的 clause 時。

Please send it to him, and **that**¹ (=do so) immediately.

請把這個送給他，並請趕快。

¹在這時候 “and that” 可以看作增強語氣的辦法。

(e) 用於表示所指不明時：

He is always complaining of **this thing or that**.

他無論何時總是有噁氣的。

(f) 用於代表 noun 時：

His voice resembles **that** of a foreigner.

他的聲音像外國人。

(g) “Those” 用於所指的對象未見充分確定時：

Those who are honest will succeed in the long run.

誠實的人們終究是成功的。

(B) One 的用法：——

(a) 用於避免 noun 的重覆：

My house has three rooms, — a large **one** and two small **ones**.

我家有三個房間，——一個大的，二個小的。

(b) 用於表示 “any one” 的意義：

One must be careful in the choice of **one's** friends.

無論何人務宜慎選朋友。

One should know oneself first.

無論何人先須知道自己。

注意) 通常前面用 “One” 時後面我們須用 one 承受，就是須用 “one”, “one's”, “oneself” 等，卻不宜用 “his”, “himself” 來加

承受。可是前面用 “someone”, “every one” 等時,後面我們卻用 “his”, “himself” 來加承受。

比較 { **One** should obey **one's** parents.
Anyone should obey **his** parents.
 無論何人應該服從父母。

(c) “**One ~ the other (the others) ~**”:

My brothers are both abroad; **one** is in England,
 and **the other** in America.

我的二個兄弟都在外國; 一在英國 一在美國。

One of his sons lives in Shanghai, and **the others**
 are in country.

他一個兒子住在上海,其他的兒子們都於鄉間。

(注意) 在這種場合,除 one 以外其餘的部分都包含在 “the other” 或 “the others” 之內。又 other 或 others 須加 the, 這一點切勿遺忘。

(d) “**The one ~ the other ~**” (=That ~ this ~, 即“前者~, 後者~”的意思):

I like the dog better than the cat; **the one** is
 more faithful than **the other**.

我喜歡狗甚於貓,狗比貓更有義氣。

比較 { this ~ that ~ = 後者~, 前者~。
 the one ~ the other ~ = 前者~, 後者~。

(C) “None” 對於單數複數都可應用:

{ **None** is present. — [單數]
 誰也不出席。

{ **None** of the boys are present. — [複數]
 小孩們都不出席。

(D) “Such” 用於避免字的重複的時候：

If you are a gentleman, show yourself **such** (= a gentleman).

如你是紳士，請你表示紳士的態度。

He is a gentleman, and must be treated as **such** (= a gentleman).

他是紳士，所以我們不可不以紳士待之。

(E) “Another” 的用法：——

(a) 表示“再一個”的意義：

Please give me **another** (= one more) cup of tea.
再給我一杯茶。

(b) 表示“別一個”的意義：

This pen is not good; show me **another** (= different pen).

這個筆頭不好，請給我別一個看看。

(c) 表示“～也是同樣”的意義：

If I am a mad man, you are **another**¹.

如我是發狂，你也同是發狂。

He is a fool, and his wife **another**¹.

他是一個蠢材，他的妻子也是同樣。

¹Another 爲“an”與“other”二字所合成的。

練習三十七

1. 他看了各種醫生。(東看一個，西看一個。)
2. 他是學者，所以受着學者的待遇。
3. 他在病床寫成這書，並且只在三星期的中間。
4. 這梨何等美味！請再給我一個。

5. 他是學者,他的兄弟也是同樣。
6. 你的小孩們都好嗎?
7. 想成功的人務須堅忍。
8. 這是不行。
9. 的確嗎?
10. 無論何人是易於 (is apt to ~) 犯這種錯誤的,
11. 無論何人須服從長官的命令。
12. 出席者都有相當的捐助 (made some contribution)。
13. 我非同他商量不可,並且立刻。
14. 此地的風景很像青島的風景。
15. 我有二個兄弟;一在外國,一在北平。
16. 他們裏面,一個是美國人,其他都是英國人。

XXXVIII

不定冠詞的研究

A horse is a useful animal.
 He gets 50 dollars a month.
 They were nearly of an age.
 It is a mile or so from here to the town.
 Do you know a Mr. Hu?

不定冠詞的用法:——

(a) 同一種類的代表 (參考 V):

A horse is a¹ useful animal.

馬是有益的動物。

¹“Useful”的“u”讀作(yoo) 所以前面不加 an, 卻須用 a.

(b) "Per" (每):

He gets 50 dollars a month.

他每月得五十元。

He goes home once a week.

他每星期回家一次。

(c) "The same" (同):

They were nearly of an age.

他們差不多是同一年齡的。

Birds of a feather flock together.

有同一羽毛的鳥集在一起。(物以類聚。)

(d) "One" (一):

It is a mile or so from here to the town.

從此地到街市約有一里光景。

(e) "A certain" (某; 有一個):

Do you know a Mr. Hu?

有一個胡君你認識嗎?

The lady was a Mrs. Lin

這婦人是一位劉夫人。

(f) 用於下列慣用語中:

in a word (一言以蔽之)

in a hurry (趕快)

at a loss (手足無所措)

with a will (熱心)

as a whole (全體講; 一概論)

as a rule (一概; 一律)

for a while (暫時之間)

for a time (一時)

at a distance (遠方)

a few (二點)

練習三十八

1. 在歐洲，一日四餐。
2. 這些我是二元一打買了來的
3. 我們是同年的。
4. 昔時有一個叫做孔子的生存着。
5. 我們是同一意見的。
6. 他一躍 (at a bound) 而升到現有的地位了。
7. 他每月到這裏三次。
8. 他每月拿 120 元。
9. 一言以蔽之，他是書蠹 (bookworm)。
10. 同一時間切勿從事二件事情。
11. 在一二小時以內我們就到那兒了。
12. 我想住一二天。
13. 有一個約翰君今晨來過了。
14. 他一氣 (at a stretch) 工作這樣多的時間。
15. 對這事件我們須整個看。
16. 你所講的話我真難於了解。
17. 我爲着趕快車所以趕快去的。
18. 他每月二次寫信給我 (writes me)。
19. 貓沒有狗那樣忠實。
20. 這輛火車平均 (in an average) 以一小時二十哩的速率 (at the rate of ~) 進行。

XXXIX

定冠詞的研究

The fox is a cunning animal.

I have bought a book and some pictures; **the** book is for my brother, and **the** pictures are for my sister.

I was born on **the** tenth of May.

I have a story-book. **The** cover is very pretty.

The pen is mightier than **the** sword.

The young should respect **the** old.

He struck me on **the** head.

定冠詞的用法：——

(a) 同一種族的代表：

The fox is a cunning animal

狐狸是一種狡猾的動物。

(b) 表示同一事物的名稱反復出現時：

I have bought a **book** and **some pictures**; **the book** is for my brother, and **the pictures** are for my sister.

我買了一冊書和幾張畫；書給弟弟，畫給妹妹。

(c) 名詞爲 phrase 或 clause 所限定時：

I was born on **the** tenth of *May*.

我是五月十號生的。

Paris is **the** capital of *France*.

巴黎是法國的首都。

This is **the** village *where I was born*.

這是我出生的鄉村。

Mt. Fuji is **the** *highest* mountain *in* Japan.

富士山是日本最高的山。

He is **the** *more diligent* of the two.

二人中他比較勤勉。

*名詞後附有制限句時有時也未必一定附加 the。可把下舉二句加以比較：

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | (1) He is the principal of our school. |
| | 他是我們學校的校長。 |
| { | (2) He is a teacher of our school. |
| | 他是我們學校的先生。 |

1), (2) 固然都有“of our school”這一個制限句，但是(1)的校長在學校中只有一人，所以上加“the”，而(2)的先生在學校不止一人，他不過是先生裏面的一個，所以“of our school”事實上也不能加以嚴密的制限，故上加“a”。下句也是同樣：

- | | |
|------|--|
| 比較 { | Tokyo is the capital of Japan. |
| | Tokyo is a large city in Japan. |

(d) 最初出現的名詞，在對手方可以不言而喻時，我們也用“the”：

I have a story-book. **The** cover is very pratty.
我有一冊小說。面子(當然是那冊小說的面子)是很美麗。

Where is **the** servant?
當差在那兒?

He is in **the** garden.
他在園中。

Someone is at **the** door.
有人在門口。

I went to **the** station to see him off.
我到車站送他的行去了。

同樣，下列名詞普通都加“the”：

the doctor (醫生)	the park (公園)	the east (東)
the west (西)	the south (南)	the north (北)
the left (左)	the right (右)	the gate (門)
the window (窗)	the ceiling (天花板)	the emperor (皇帝)
the governor (知事)	the principal (校長)	the country (鄉村)
the green-grocer (蔬菜店)		the post office (郵政局)

*此外，對於唯一的自然物的名稱也加“the”：

the sun	the moon	the world	the universe
the earth	the sea	the ocean	the sky

但上列名詞如附加有形容詞時，有時也加不定冠詞：

a *busy world* (忙碌的世間)

a *full moon* (滿月)

a *cloudy sky* (曇天)

(e) 單數普通名詞有因加“the”而成爲抽象名詞者：

The pen is mightier **the sword**.

文勝於武。

I see nothing of **the hero** in him.

我看他毫無丈夫氣。

(f) “The” 加於形容詞時：

(1) 複數普通名詞

The young should respect **the old**.

青年們須敬重年老的人們。

(2) 抽象名詞

We love **the true**, **the beautiful**, **the good**.

我們愛真，美，善。

(g) 表示動作所起的地點：

He struck me on the head. (他打我頭。)

He pulled me by the ear. (他扯我耳。)

I caught him by the collar. (我扭住他領。)

(注意) 在英文，我們決不能說 “He struck my head.”, “He pulled my ear.”, “I caught his collar.” 等。

(h) 附加 “the” 的 phrases:

in the morning (早晨)	in the wet (or rain) (雨中)
in the afternoon (午後)	in the light (光明之下)
in the evening (晚間)	in the open air (戶外)
in the daytime (日間)	in the offing (洋上)
in the air (空中)	in the right (正)
in the water (水中)	in the wrong (錯)
in the sun (日光之下)	in the past (過去)
in the shade (蔽蔭)	in the way (當路)
in the dark (暗處)	—etc.—

練習三十九

1. 請把窗打開。
2. 我正在到郵政局去。
3. 我到車站去迎接父親。
4. 兩親住在鄉間。
5. 我晨則早起，晚則遲睡。
6. 我是在日光下遊戲了一番。
7. 校長到車站去送知事的行。
8. 太陽出來了。

9. 魚在海中。
10. 貓能於暗中視物。
11. 他打了 (slapped) 她一個耳光。
12. 警察捉住了扒手的肩。
13. 請到蔭處來。
14. 小孩們在日光中遊玩着。
15. 我暗中用手探路進行 (groped my way)
16. 午後我在家中。
17. 煙升入空中。
18. 他扯我袖。
19. 我正想到鄉間去。
20. 因我冒雨而行,所以我傷風了。

XL

命令與感歎

Come here, Tom. Be quick

Please come here, John.

Don't come here, John.

Let him come at once.

How *beautiful* she is!

What a beautiful *woman* she is!

(A) 命令的文句的用法: ——

(a) 命令, 指示:

Come here, Tom. Be quick.

過來, 來。

快些。

(b) 請願, 依賴·

Please come here, John
約翰, 請來這兒。

(c) **Don't come here, John.**

約翰, 勿來這兒。

(d) 對於第三者的命令用 “**Let**”·

Let him come at once.¹
立刻叫他來。

¹對於第三者的命令是經過第二人稱再對第三人稱所下的間接的命令, 所以這叫做第三人稱的命令或間接命令。

(e) 此外, 我們有時用 “**you will**” 來避免明顯的命令, 並表示和平的懇求:

You will leave the room immediately.
你立刻離開這個房間吧。

(B) 表示驚愕, 悲哀, 喜悅等的文句叫做感歎的文句。感歎的文句的末尾加感歎符號 (Exclamation Mark) “!”。

How² beautiful the flower is!
} *What² a beautiful flower it is!*
{ 這花何等美麗呀!

²“How” 附加於形容詞; “What” 附加於名詞。

主要的感歎詞——感歎詞 (Interjection) 插入句中表示感歎, 與其他的字毫無關係。

[喜悅] —— **Hurrah!** we have no school to-day
好! 今天學校放假。

類語: **Huzza!**

[驚愕] —— **Dear me!** It begins to rain,
呀! 天下起雨來了。

類語: Hah! What! Why! Oh dear! Good Heaven!
Lo! Behold!

[悲哀] —— Ah! all is over with me!
唉! 完了!

類語: Alas! Oh!

[注意] —— Look! He is coming this way.
看! 他來了。

類語: Hark! Look here!

[招呼] —— Hallow! are you Mr. Wang?
喂! 你是王君嗎?

類語: Ho! Hello! Ahoy!

其他: ——

[笑聲] —— Ha! ha! Aha

[歎賞] —— Bravo! Well done! Good!

[輕蔑] —— Pooh! Pshaw! Tut-tut! Fie! For shame!

[贊成] —— Hear! hear!

[歡迎] —— Welcome!

[離別] —— Good bye! Farewell! Adieu!

練習四十

1. 這是何等美麗的風景啊!
2. 要勤勉!
3. 他是什麼人! (他何等兇狠。)
4. 讓我們到公園裏面去散步吧!
5. 靜些!
6. 你不必自己去。叫當差拿去就行了。
7. 早晨須早起,並且可在戶外 (out of doors; in the open

air) 行深呼吸 (practise deep breathing)。

8. 如沒有事 (to be free; not to be engaged), 請來! 我們玩球吧。

9. 哈! 你同女孩兒玩。

10. 怪極! 這是不關我事的。

XLI

“Shall . . .?” 與 “Will . . .?”

(A)

How old shall you be next year?

I shall be seventeen years old.

Shall I be able to read this book with ease next year?

Yes, perhaps you will be able to read it.

Will he come this evening?

Yes, he will.

(B)

Will you lend me the book?

Yes, I will.

When shall I call on you?

Well, come to-morrow.

When shall he come?

Please let him come to-morrow.

“I shall ~.”, “You will ~.”, “He will ~.” 表示單純的未來,
“I will ~.” “You shall ~.”, “He shall ~.” 表示講話者的意志; 已

如前述(參考 XIII)。在於本章專對疑問的文句中的 shall 與 will 加以論究。

(A) 表示單純的未來的疑問文句:

- (a) { How old shall you be next year?
來年你幾歲了?
I shall be seventeen years old.
十七歲。
- (b) { Shall I be able to read this book with ease next year?
來年我能夠把這本書很容易地讀去嗎?
Yes, perhaps you will be able to read it easily then.
是,或許該時你能夠了。
- (c) { Will he come this evening?
他今晚來嗎?
Yes, he will.
是,他來的。

*通常對 “Shall you ~?” 的質問,答以 “I shall ~”, 而對 “Will he ~?” 的質問,答以 “He will ~.”。從一種相互關係類推,假如與 “You will ~.” 相對的質問為 “Will I ~?” 那本來是極便利的,但是在於英語,我們卻不能用 “Will I ~?”。爲什麼呢? 這是因爲 “Will” 本來表示含有 “意志” 的動作,如我們說 “Will I ~?”, 那末我們是把自己的意志問諸他人,於理決不可通的緣故。因此與 “You will ~.” 相對的質問須爲 “Shall I ~?” 纔是。

*諸位在 XII 章裏面已把 “I shall ~.”, “You will ~.”, “He will ~.” (單純未來) 加以研究,最好在此地把本章疑問文句裏面的 shall, will (單純未來) 一并再加以綜合的研究。

(B) 4. 探問對手方的意志時,我們用 “Will you ~?”

(1) 依賴:

Will you lend me the book?

你願不願借這本書給我嗎?

(2) 引誘

Will you go there with me?

你願同我一道去嗎?

(3) 意向

What will you do, if you fail again?

再落第時,你想怎樣辦?

*把“Would you ~”來代“Will you ~?”,那就更為恭敬。

Would you kindly explain this passage for me?

對不起,你願將這一段說明給我聽嗎?

*依賴時如加 kindly 或 please 愈示恭敬。

Will you please show me the way to the station?

你願將到車站去的路徑指示我嗎?

*表示“你不~?”時,我們通常用“Won't (=will not 之略) you ~?”。

Will you go there with me?

= Won't you go there with me?

*對“Will you ~?”的回答有“*Yes, I will ~.*”(肯定)與“*No, I won't ~.*”(否定)二種。

Will you go there with me?

Yes, I will.

No, I won't.

B. 等候對手方的指示時,我們須用“*Shall I ~?*”,“*Shall he ~?*”。這時候的回答普通是命令的文句。

{	When shall I call on you?
	我應在什麼時候來看你呢?
{	Well, come to-morrow.
	好,請明天來。

{ Shall I open the window?
我可以開窗嗎?
Please do so.
請開。

*在下例, 回答不妨用 “You may ~”。

{ Where shall I sit?
我應坐在什麼地方?
You may sit here.
你可以坐在這兒。

其次, 對於 “Shall he ~?” 的回答普通用間接命令法 “Let him ~”。

{ When shall he come?
他應什麼時候來?
Let him come to-morrow, please.
請你叫他明天來。
What shall he do?
他應做什麼?
Let him do this.
請你叫他做這個。

*在下例, 回答用 “You shall ~”, “He shall ~”。

{ Which shall I have?
我應拿那一個?
You shall have this.
你應拿這個。
When shall he have your answer?
他應在什麼時候聽你回答?
He shall have it now.
我立刻回答他。(他應該立刻得到我的回答。)

*對“Shall we ~?”的質問答以“Let us ~”。

{ Where shall we go?
我們上那兒去呢?
Let us go to the park.
我們到公園裏去吧。

(C) “Shall 的特別用法——用於商量的時候：

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) 什麼好呢? | What shall it be? |
| (b) 誰好呢? | Who shall it be? |
| (c) 什麼時候好呢? | When shall it be? |
| (d) 什麼地方好呢? | Where shall it be? |

練習四十一

1. 你願把自來水筆借給我嗎?
2. 你願再喝一些 (a little more) 茶嗎? 不,多謝,我已夠了。
3. 你願再喝一杯 (have another cup) 茶嗎?
4. 我把這封信代你寄出,好不好?
5. 我下次應該什麼時候再來呢?
6. 你輪船去,還是火車去? 我坐火車去。
7. 對不起,你肯把窗門打開嗎?
8. 杭州的梅花下月中旬會開嗎?
9. 你臉色不好。要不要差人叫醫生來?
10. 今晚如空,你肯五點半來我這兒喫晚餐嗎?
11. 要不要叫他立刻去把這封信寄出?
12. 這一箱橘子他應拿到什麼地方?
13. 什麼時候到那邊? 你六點鐘到那邊。
14. 明天什麼時候叫他來看你呢? 請叫他早晨來。

15. 我們玩什麼好呢？我們玩捉迷藏吧。
16. 你途中經過書店嗎？是，經過的。
17. 如經過，請你問一聲我所定的書有否寄到？是，知道了。
18. 假期中你到那兒去？我到青島去。
19. 你不同我到廣州去嗎？好，我去。
20. 你不去散步嗎？是，我不去。
21. 請你告訴我到公園去的路。
22. 那末，這個月底止你能付還嗎？
23. 你不同我們來玩“捉鬼”(tag)的遊戲嗎？

XLII

關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun)

I know the gentleman **who** is standing at the door.
 He lent me a book **which** was very interesting.
 This is the hat **that** I bought the other day.

關係代名詞代表前面的名詞或代名詞，同時並對文句的二部分加以聯接，換言之，乃是兼營代名詞的作用與接續詞的作用的。關係代名詞裏面有“who”，“which”，“that”三個：“who”用於代表“人”，“which”用於代表“物”，“that”用於代表“人”及“物”。[前面的名詞或代名詞在文法上叫做關係代名詞的先行詞 (Antecedent).]

就上例講：——

I know the gentleman **who** is standing at the door.
 我認識站在門口的那個紳士。

在這一句“who”代表前面的“the gentleman”，同時把“I know

the gentleman”的部分與“is standing at the door”的部分加以結合。

又，

He lent me a book **which** was very interesting.

他借給我一册很有趣味的書。

在這一句，“which”代表“a book”，同時把“He lent me a book”的部分與“was very interesting”的部分加以連結。

(A) 關係代名詞與格。在關係代名詞沒有數和性的變化，但卻有格的變化。其格的變化如下：——

	主 格	所 有 格	目 的 格
人	who	whose	whom
物	which	of which whose (不常用)	which
人 或 物	that	無	that
	what	無	what

(B) 關係代名詞的用法：

A. “Who”——用於代表“人”

(1) { I love *those* — **they** are kind to me.
I love *those* **who** are kind to me.

(2) { She is the *lady* — I met **her** at my uncle's.
She is the *lady* **whom** I met at my uncle's.

(3) { A *child* — **his** parents are dead, is called an orphan.
A *child* **whose** parents are dead is called an orphan. [所有格]

在 (1), “I love those” 與 “they are kind to me” 二部分是由 “who” 連結成爲一句。因爲 “they” 承受 “those”, 是動詞 “are” 的主格, 所以關係代名詞也用主格 “who”。在 (2), “her” 與 “the lady” 同爲 “met” 的目的辭, 所以我們用 “whom” (目的格) 來加代表。又在 (3), “his” 承受 “child”, 爲所有格, 所以關係代名詞也用所有格 “whose”。

B. “Which”——用於代表 “人” 以外的動物及無生物:

(1) { I like the book — it is interesting.
 { I like the book **which** is interesting. [主格]

(2) { This is the book — I bought it yesterday.
 { This is the book **which** I bought yesterday.

(3) { Here is a watch — its chain is broken.
 { Here is a watch **whose** (不常用) chain is broken.
 { =Here is a watch, the chain of **which** is broken.

C. “That” 用於代表 “人” 或 “物”。(但只能代用 who, whom, which, 卻不能用於所有格。) 在下面的場合我們不能用 “who”, “which”, 必須用 “that”。

(1) 先行詞附加有最上級及 “first”, “last”, “next” 等形容詞時。

He is the wisest man **that** I ever saw.
 他是我所碰到的最聰明的人。

The first man **that** came was Mr. Hu.
 最先來的是胡君。

The next man **that** came was Mr. Liu.
 其次來到的是劉君。

The last man **that** came was Miss Wang.
 最後到的是王女士。

(2) 先行詞附加有“the only”, “the same”, “the very”, “all”, “every”等形容詞時:

Man is the only animal that laughs.
會笑的動物只有人。

I have done all (things) that I could.
我已經做了我所能做的事了。

This is the same watch that I lost yesterday.
這就是我昨天所失的那隻表。

*比較 { This is the same watch that I lost. [同一物]
This is the same watch as I lost. [同種類]

This is the very man that I wanted to see.
這正是我想會見的人。

(3) 人與動物(或物)二者同為先行詞時:

The boy and his horse that fell over the precipice
were killed on the spot.
從山崖跌下的小孩與馬都當場死了。

(4) 疑問代名詞後面用“that”:

Who is the man that is reading a newspaper there?
那邊閱讀報紙的是誰?

(5) “It is ~ that ~.” 用於增強語氣, 已如上述。

D. “What” 用作關係代名詞時含有“that which”或“those which”的意義, 把先行詞也包含在內:

He gave me what I wanted.
他給了我所需要的東西。

What is beautiful is not always good.
美麗的東西未必就是好的。

又 what 還有下舉的慣用法:

He made me **what I am**.

今日的我完全由他造成。

He is **what you call a "modern boy"**.

他就是你所謂“摩登少年”。

She is clever, and, **what is better still**, very beautiful.

她是聰明的，並且還有更好的，她是非常美麗。

(C) 關係代名詞爲動詞或前置詞的目的時，不妨略去：

This is the book (that) I want.

This is the man (whom) I met yesterday.

關係代名詞前面的前置詞，在關係代名詞被省略時，移放動詞後面。

{ The house *in which* I live.

{ =The house I live *in*.

{ The book *of which* I am fond.

{ =The book I am fond *of*.

(D) 以關係代名詞爲主辭的那個動詞，其人稱及數都依從先行詞的人稱及數。

All the boys are kind to **me who am** a new student.

Why are **you so sad who are** the king of this land?

He is the **boy who is** the first in the English class.

The **boys who are** playing in the ground are students of the school.

練習四十二

1. 在面前 (to your face) 稱讚你的人們在背後 (behind your back) 往往有毀謗你的傾向 (be apt to speak ill of you)。

2. 我有今日，多賴先父的栽培。

3. 最後離船的是船主。
4. 我需要一個講英國話的人。
5. 這是你前幾天帶來的那個紳士嗎?
6. 我把偷我皮夾的女僕辭去了。
7. 這是我所見過的最美麗的花。
8. 這是我前幾天在寧波所買的一册字典。
9. 昨夜九時由上海開京的快車在蘇州站與貨車互相衝突 (to collide with a freight-train)。
10. 一生想成功的人須少時勤勉。
11. 天氣最好沒有了, 出去遠足的學生們非常快活。
12. 昨夜燒毀的房子訂有一萬兩的保險 (to be insured for 10,000 taels)。
13. 想善操英語的人須不忘練習。
14. 我在學的學校有八百學生。
15. 我們所愛戴的英文先生不久將轉任了。
16. 發明這個機械的一定是大學問家。
17. 切勿把今天能做的延至明天。
18. 那個外國人是我在向漢口去的快車中碰到過的。
19. 只有他可以信任。
20. 他把正在過橋的牧牛者和牛加以描寫。

XLIII

時間的關聯 (Sequence of Tenses)

<p>{ I think that he is ill.</p> <p>{ . thought that he was ill.</p> <p>{ I am told that your father has gone to Korea.</p> <p>{ I was told that your father had gone to Korea.</p>
--

在於國語, 對於時間的表示極不完全, 可是在於英語卻極周密

在於英語，principal clause (主句) 的動詞，(即上例所舉的 think, thought, am told, was told 等,) 如爲過去，那末，subordinate clause (支句) 的動詞，(即上例所舉的 is, was, has gone, had gone 等,) 也非用過去或過去完了不可。就上例講，在

I think that he is ill.

的句中，其動詞一方爲“think”(現在)時，他方動詞“to be”固然應該用現在形；但在

I thought that he was ill.

的句中，主句的動詞一方爲“thought”(過去)時，那末，支句中的動詞就非爲“was”(過去)不可。同樣，在

I am told that your father has gone to Korea.

的句中，其動詞一方爲“am told”(現在)時，他方固然應該用“has gone”(現在完了)；但在動詞爲“was told”(過去)時，那末，“has gone”就非變爲“had gone”(過去完了)不可了。(讀者在英文作文上面往往對於這個時間的關聯法弄錯，所以應當特別留意。)現在再舉數例如下：

- { 他不說他知道。
- { He said he does not know. (誤)
- { He said he did not know. (正)
- { 我曾經想到我將失敗。
- { I thought I shall fail. (誤)
- { I thought I should fail. (正)
- { 我曾經想到你將及第。
- { I thought you will pass. (誤)
- { I thought you would pass. (正)
- { 他見到我，立刻就逃走了。
- { He ran off as soon as he sees me. (誤)
- { He ran off as soon as he saw me. (正)

*但在說述不易的真理，習慣的行為或歷史的事實的時候，即使主句的動詞用過去形，支句的動詞卻不妨用現在形。

They did not know that the earth is round.

人們(在過去時代)還不知道地球是圓的。

*主句的動詞爲現在，現在完了，或未來時，支句的動詞對於時間用任何的形態都是不妨。

I know that he was born in Shanghai.

我知道他是在上海生的。

You will find that you are mistaken.

你將覺悟你是錯的。

He has told me that I may come at any time.

他囑我隨時可來。

練習四十三

1. 他說他明年打算出洋 (to be going abroad), 但他並不說及何時出發。
2. 我不會想到你在漢口。
3. 他告訴我他把舊檯子賣了。
4. 我不會知道那位先生就是新校長。
5. 母親說過她不認識他。
6. 他們不會想到會受責罵。
7. 他會寫信告訴我 (wrote me) 他是生病。
8. 此地碰到你真是意外。我以為你早 (long ago) 就去東京了。
9. 父親說過我可以同你去散步一回。
10. 他似乎不知道 (seemed hardly to know) 人是會死的 (to be mortal)。

11. 我以爲你的兄弟出洋去了。
 12. 他爲着 (that ~ may) 企求成功, 日夜 (day and night) 工作 [用過去形]。

XLIV

假定法現在 (Subjunctive Present)

If it rain(s) to-morrow, I shall stay at home.
 If he have (has) ever read it, he must know it well.
 If only you persevere, you will succeed.
 If *there is* a man who is equal to the task, he is the one.

不拘過去, 現在, 未來, 凡表示事實的文章都叫做直說法 (Indicative Mood)。前面所述都屬於這一類。此地所述的假定法 (Subjunctive Mood) 卻與相反, 乃是表示假設的條件, 或不能達到的願望的。

假定法的 Tense 有下列四種: ——

{	[現在]	If it be.
	[過去]	If it were.
	[未來]	If it should be.
	[過去完了]	If it had been.

(注意) (1) 動詞形不隨人稱及數而有變化。

(注意) (2) 在於現在, 凡動詞都用原形; 在於過去, 用複數形; 在於未來, 用 “should + 原形”。

本章專述假定法的現在。

(A) 假定法現在表示關於現在及未來的不確實的想像。與直

說法現在不同的地方在於第三人稱單數時所用的動詞也用動詞的原形這一點。

- 比較 { (1) If he **be** good-mannered, he may be also good-natured.
若他禮貌很好, 那他的性質也就很好的。
- (2) If he **is** good-mannered, he is not good-natured.
縱使他禮貌很好, 可是他的性質不好。

在 (1), 禮貌的好否為一種不確實的事實, 不過禮貌若好, 我們想像以為他的性質也是良好。在 (2), 禮貌的良好, 已為確實的事實, 可是是事實上他禮貌雖好, 他的性質卻是不好。所以 (1) 用“假定法現在”, 而 (2) 卻用“直說法現在”。但是, 這個假定法現在在於現代的英語, 已經有漸次消滅的傾向。在於現代, 我們普通以“直說法現在”代替“假定法現在”。如下例, “若明日下雨, 我將住在家中。”, 我們通常不說:

If it rain to-morrow, I shall stay at home. [假定法現在]

卻說:

If it rains to-morrow, I shall stay at home. [直說法現在]

(B) 為表示對於到現在為止的完了, 經驗, 繼續的懷疑起見, 我們本應用假定法的現在完了, 但普通我們卻用直說法的現在完了來加代替。例如我們說: “若他曾經讀過, 那他一定熟悉這件事情的。”, 時, 我們通常不說:

If he have ever read it, he must know it well.

卻說:

If he has ever read it, he must know it well.

就是我們以直說法現在完了 “has read” 來代替假定法現在完了 “have read”

(C) “If only ~” 或 “If ~ but ~” 表示 “只要 ~ 時” 的意思：

{ If only you persevere, you will succeed.
 = If you but persevere, you will succeed.
 { 只要你堅忍，你定會成功。

(D) 有時我們用 “if” 來增強語氣：

If there is a man who is equal to the task, he is
 the one.

假如有人勝任，那他就是其人了。

練習四十四

1. 若你去，我也去。
2. 你如明晨來，我在家。
3. 如你碰到他，請你代我致意。
4. 若這是真的，他的家屬將弄成怎樣呢？
5. 若這是真的，他總應通知我一些。
6. 明天如天氣好，我將出外。
7. 假定他已經讀完這書，他今天或許會把這書還我。
8. 如值得看，我將去看。
9. 如他年紀不是過青，我將用他。
10. 如我不用功，我將落第。
11. 假如有足以使我們遺恨之點，那末，這就是你未曾加入這一點了。
12. 只要拚命工作，人是早晚 (sooner or later) 總會成功的。

XLV

假 定 法 過 去 (Subjunctive Past)

If I were you, I would not do it.
 If I were rich, I should not have to work so hard.
 I wish I were a musician.
 She looks as if she were sick.

(A) “假定法過去”表示與事實反對的假定。其動詞常用過去形, (但 be 不拘人稱與數都用 were 代)。在這時候, 形式雖為過去, 其意義卻完全與過去無關。而在承受上文的文句, 其動詞於原形外附加 should, would, could 等。

$$\text{If } \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{過去} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \sim, \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \end{array} \right\} + \text{原形.}$$

就上例講,

If I were you, I would not do it.

若我是你 [事實上無論如何不會實現], 我不做這件事。

If I were rich, I should not have to work so hard.

若我有錢 [事實上現在我沒有錢], 我不必這樣努力工作了。

這樣, 假定法過去在形式上雖為過去, 但所表示者為與現在事實相反的想像或假定。(後文的 would, should 的用法是與 will, shall 的用法相同的。)

(B) “I wish”後面用 Subjunctive Past 時表示與現在事實相

反的願望：

I wish I were a musician.

我很願做音樂家。(惜乎我現在不是音樂家。)

I wish I could go.

我很願我能夠去。(惜乎我不能去。)

I wish I had wings.

我有翼膀就好了。(惜乎我沒有翼膀。)

(C) “As if” 後面用 Subjunctive Past 表示 “剛正像 ~”：

She looks as if she were sick.

她恰如生病的樣子。

He speaks as if he were my friend.

他講話講得宛如他是我的朋友。

(D) “If” 被略去的場合：

If I were rich, I should not have to work so hard.

上句如把 “if” 省略，則 were 須移至 “I” 前面成爲下句 (意義相同)：

Were I rich, I should not have to work so hard.

(E) “If it were not for ~,” 或 “were it not for ~” 表示 “若沒有 ~” 的意思：

If it were not for (= Were it not for) the sun's light and heat, no living thing could exist.

若沒有太陽的光和熱，生物無一能夠存在了。

(F) “But for ~” (= Without = if it were not for) 也是表示 “若沒有 ~” 的意思：

But for the sun, it would be dark all over the world.

若沒有太陽，世界到處將成爲黑暗了。

Without water, the plants and trees would all die.

若沒有水，草木都將枯死了。

(G) “As it were” (可謂, 宛如):

He is, as it were, a walking dictionary.

他可謂行走着的活字典。

練 習 四 十 五

1. 我很願我能出洋。(惜乎不能。)
2. 若我是你, 我即刻就去了。
3. 若他知道英文, 我就用他了。(惜乎他不知。)
4. 若你是我, 你怎樣辦?
5. 唉, 若我是你, 我就立刻與她結婚了。
6. 若我有錢, 我將買這個。(可是我沒有錢。)
7. 若我更年青些, 我就同你去了。
8. 若你年紀更大些, 我就帶你去了。
9. 若我是鳥, 我飛到你的地方來了。
10. 這個小孩講話宛如成人。
11. 我很願我能助你。(惜乎不能。)
12. 我很願他在此地。(事實上他不在。) 如他在, 他怎麼說呢?
13. 他談得宛如他無所不知。
14. 他若活着就好了!
15. 良言可謂人生的光明。
16. 若沒有口, 我們就不能說話。
17. 若沒有指南針, 航海者就將在不絕的危險中了。
18. 你太依賴他人了。若是我, 我就自己單獨做了。
19. 若他活着, 他決不許他的兒子怠惰的。
20. 若沒有蚊子, 我們就不必掛蚊帳了。(可是事實上有蚊子。)

XLVI

假定法未來 (Subjunctive Future)

If it should rain, I would not go.

If you should fail, would you try again?

If the sun were to come nearer to us, we should be scorched to death.

(A) 假定法未來用於表示對現在或未來所抱的強烈的疑惑。其動詞不拘人稱及數，概用“should + 原形”，意義為“若萬一～”。承受上文的文句，其動詞在原形外亦加 should, would, could, might 等。

If ~ should + 原形 ~, ~ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{原形}.$

* 假定法現在與假定法未來的比較：

比較 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ If it rains, I will not go.} \\ \text{若下雨, 我不去。} \\ (2) \text{ If it should rain, I would not go.} \\ \text{若萬一下雨, 我不去。} \end{array} \right.$

在 (1), 下雨不過為對於未來通常的想像, 而在 (2), 則表示着“(照理天是不會下雨的), 若萬一下雨”的意思。同樣：

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ If you fail, will you try again?} \\ \text{如失敗, 你再幹嗎?} \\ (2) \text{ If you should fail, would you try again?} \\ \text{如萬一失敗, 你再幹嗎?} \end{array} \right.$

在 (2), 也表示着“(照理你是不會失敗的), 如萬一失敗”的意思。

* 把 **should** 移放主格的前面則 “if” 可以略去。這與前章假定法過去時所講相同。

Should you fail, would you try again?

= **If you should fail, would you try again?**

(B) 完全表示未來的空想時, 我們用 “If + were to ~” 的形式。

If ~ were to ~, ~ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \end{array} \right\}$ + 原形。

If the sun were to come nearer to us, we should be scorched to death.

若太陽移近地球(這事當然是不會實現的), 人類將都被燒死。

練 習 四 十 六

1. 我們不必這樣趕。萬一趕不上車, 我們可以乘下一班火車去。
2. 萬一你碰着王君, 請你爲我致意。
3. 若我做內閣總理, 我將請你做內務部長。
4. 萬一天下雨, 我不出發。
5. 萬一成功, 父母多少歡喜呢?
6. 萬一天下雨, 我也去的。
7. 萬一到這邊來, 請你到我家來玩。
8. 萬一失敗, 我不得不取別種手段。
9. 萬一生病, 那我怎麼辦呢?
10. 萬一船顛覆了, 你怎麼辦呢?

XLVII

假定法過去完了 (Subjunctive Past Perfect)

If you had been there, you would have had a hard time of it.

Had you been more careful, you would not have fallen ill.

I wish I had learned English at school.

(A) 假定法過去完了表示與過去事實相反對的想像。動詞用過去完了形，而下文的動詞則用現在完了形並加 would, should could 等字。

If ~ 過去完了 ~, ~ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \end{array} \right\}$ + 現在完了。

If you had been there, you would have had a hard time of it.

假定你在那裏，你是受窘不堪了。(因為你不在，所以你沒有受窘。)

If it had not rained yesterday, I would have gone to the park.

昨天若不下雨，我是到公園去過了。(因為下雨，所以我沒有去。)

(B) 原因在於過去，結果也在過去時，用

"If ~ 過去完了 ~, ~ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \end{array} \right\}$ + 現在完了。"

原因在於過去，結果在於現在時，用

“If ~ 過去完了 ~, ~ { would } + 原形”。

{ should }

(1) If it had not been for his help, I should have been drowned.

若沒有他的救助，我那時一定是溺死了。

(2) If it had not been for his help, I should not be alive.

若沒有他的救助，我現在是不生存於此世了。

(C) 把“had”放在主格前面，則“if”可以略去：

Had you been more careful, you would not have fallen ill. (=If you had been more careful, you would....)

(D) 在“I wish”後面用假定法過去完了時，意思是表示對於過去的後悔：

I wish I had learned English at school.
在學校時代我總該學些英文的。

練習四十七

1. 假定我知道英文，我也許得着那個位置了。(惜乎我不解英文。)
2. 我總該懇求他的。如我懇求他，他也許已給我了。
3. 我總該那時問他一聲。如問他，他是一定已向我說明了。
4. 假定我曉得這個，我就不做這樣的事情了。
5. 如那時我不生病，我也許已成功了。
6. 我很願聽到他的演說。(事實上沒有聽到。)
7. 假定那時他年紀稍大，我也許用他了。
8. 假定再遲十分鐘出發，我已趕不上火車了。

9. 假定他更用功些,他在試驗早已合格了。
 10. 假定你沒有忠告我,我一定已受騙了。

XLVIII

不定詞 (Infinitive)

To tell a lie is wrong.
 I like to take a walk.
 He wants a book to read.
 I am glad to see you.
 I *saw* him enter the room.

動詞而轉營名詞,形容詞,或副詞的作用者叫做兼務動詞 (Verbal)。

兼務動詞裏面,有不定詞 (Infinitive), 分詞 (Participle), 及 動名詞 (Gerund) 三種。本章先述不定詞。

(A) 不定詞如 “to tell.”, “to take”, “to read”, “to see” 等,在動詞原形附加一 “to”。(此時的 “to” 單單不過用作不定詞的符號。)

(B) 不定詞的用法。不定詞有三種用法: 卽作名詞,形容詞,副詞用就是。

(I) 作名詞用的場合 (Noun Infinitive):—

- (a) To tell a lie is wrong. [主辭]
 說謊是錯的。
 (b) I like to take a walk. [目的辭]
 我喜歡散步。
 (c) My intention is to become a great writer. [補辭]
 我的心願在於成一作家。

在 (a), "To tell a lie" (說謊這件事) 爲 "is" 的主辭; 在 (b), "to take a walk" (散步這件事) 爲 "like" 的目的辭; 在 (c), "to become a great writer" (成爲作家這件事) 爲 "is" 的補辭。這樣, 不定詞作名詞用時, 作用與一般名詞相同。(但與名詞亦有差別, 卽 (1) 不加冠詞, (2) 沒有複數是。)

又作名詞用的不定詞爲主辭時, 普通常以 "it" 做形式上的主辭而把不定詞放在後面。

To tell a lie is wrong. = It is wrong to tell a lie.

To master a foreign language is difficult.

= It is difficult to master a foreign language.

通達一種外國語是難的。

(II) 作形容詞的場合 (Adjective Infinitive):

(a) He wants a book to read.

他要一冊閱讀的書籍。

(b) He has no food to eat.

他沒有喫的東西。

(c) There is no time to lose.

一刻沒有猶豫的餘地。

在 (a), "to read" 爲 "book" 的形容詞; 在 (b), "to eat" 爲 "food" 的形容詞; 在 (c), "to lose" 爲 "time" 的形容詞。又從自動詞轉來的不定詞後面應加適當的前置詞。

He has no house to live in.

他沒有住的房子。

There is no chair to sit on.

沒有坐的椅子。

(III) 作副詞用的場合 (Adverb Infinitive):——

(a) 表示目的:

He *stopped to take* a rest.

他爲休息起見立住了。

We *eat to live*, not *live to eat*.

我們爲活而食, 不是爲食而活。

“To take”, “to live”, “to eat” 各對動詞 “stop”, “eat”, “live” 加以形容。

(b) 表示結果:

I awoke *to find* my trunk gone.

我醒轉來, 皮包已經沒有了。

He worked hard *only to fail* in the examination.

他很用功, 但他卻落第了。

通常 “only + 不定詞” 是表示 “~, 但結果卻 ~。 的意思。

(c) 對形容詞加以形容:

I am *glad to see* you.

看見了你, 我很快樂。

I am *sorry to say* I cannot accompany you.

不能陪你, 我很抱歉。

You are *fortunate to have* a rich uncle.

你的叔父很富, 你真幸運。

They are *ready to start* at any moment.

他們預備好無論何時都可出發。

“To see”, “to say”, “to have”, “to start” 各對 “glad”, “sorry”, “fortunate”, “ready” 等形容詞加以形容。

(d) 對副詞加以形容：

(1) He is *too* wise to ~~do~~ such a thing.

因他聰明，決不會做這樣事情的。

(2) He is strong *enough* to work.

因他健康，他能工作。

(1) “To do” 對副詞 “too”，(2) “to work” 對副詞 “enough” 加以形容。

(IV) 作補語的場合：——

(a) 加在 “order”，“tell”，“advise”，“ask”，“allow” 等後面時：

He ordered me to post the letter.

他命我寄這封信。

I told him to begone.

我叫他出去。

He advised me to stop smoking.

他勸我戒烟。

He asked me to register the parcel.

他託我掛號郵寄這個小包。

(b) 作 “hear”，“see”，“make”，“let”，“have” 等的補辭用的不定詞把 “to” 略去：

They saw someone enter the room.

他們看到有人走進房間。

We heard the girl sing.

我們聽到姑娘唱歌。

He made me come and sit beside him.

他叫我來，坐在他旁邊。

I will have him show me the way.

我將叫他引路。

I let him go back to his own house.

我叫他回家。

*但“see”, “hear”, “make”等爲 passive 時, “to” 卻不可省略。

{ They saw someone enter the room.
 { = Someone was seen to enter the room.

{ We heard the girl sing.
 { = The girl was heard to sing.

{ He made me come and sit beside him.
 { = I was made to come and sit beside him.

(c) 注意下列:——

I want to go there myself.

我願自己去。

I want *you* to go there on my behalf.

我要你爲我去一趟。

*“Wish”, “desire” 也同 “want” 一樣, 有上舉二種用法

(C) 不定詞其他的用法:——

(1) “It takes ~ + infinitive” (爲~, 要幾人或幾時):

It takes five men to lift the stone.

爲舉起這石, 要五個人。

It takes a letter five days to reach him.

信到他手, 要五天。

(2) “It costs ~ + infinitive” (爲~, 要多少錢):

It costs (mm) 50 Dollar to repair the gate.

爲修理大門, 要五十元。

(3) "Likely + Infinitive" (似乎要~):

It is likely to rain.

天似乎要下雨了。

(4) "To be apt + Infinitive" (易於~):

Students are apt to fall into this error.

學生易於陷入這種錯誤。

(5) "To be + Infinitive" (該~應該會~):

He is to come next Sunday.

下星期日他應該會來的。

(6) "To be about + Infinitive" (將~; 剛正將~):

I am about to start.

我剛將動身。

(7) Absolute Infinitives.——不定詞,與句中他字毫無關係,獨立被使用時,這叫做 Absolute Infinitive (獨立不定詞)。

To be sure, he has some sense, but he is lacking in courage.

的確,他多少具有智慧,但他沒有勇氣。

To be frank with you, I can not agree with you.

坦白講,我不能贊同你的意見。

He is, so to speak (=as it were), a bookworm, 他就是通常所稱為書蟲的。

其他,—— To tell the truth (實在講), to do him justice (公平批評起來), strange to say (真奇怪), etc.

練習四十八

1. 用鉛筆寫信是失禮的。
2. 扶助老弱乃是我們的義務。

3. 爲着遊覽 (to do the sights) 需一星期。
4. 飯後立刻作劇烈運動,對於身體是不行的。
5. 知他人的缺點易,知自己的缺點難。
6. 門鈴響了,他出去看是誰來了。
7. 我很快樂我能効勞。
8. 他決定遷居郊外。
9. 他沒有談話的朋友,沒有居住的房子。
10. 實在講,我對讀英文覺得厭倦 (to be tired of ~) 了。
11. 通達英語至少要十年工夫。
12. 坦白講,你稍稍太怯懦了。
13. 回家後,切勿忘卻立刻寫謝信 (a letter of thanks) 給他!
14. 年青的人往往(易於)過食。
15. 出發的準備已經好了嗎? 要不要我遣人去叫洋車?
16. 你有像他這樣忠實的朋友是很幸運的。
17. 天似乎將下雪了,我不得不從山上趕快下來。
18. 他們聽了這事將很悼惜。
19. 因爲這書太難,我不能讀。
20. 因他身體不甚強壯,不能走這麼遠。
21. 有的人是爲着工作而生活,有的人是爲着喫食而生活。
22. 我爲避杭州的暑熱,每年到莫干山去。
23. 他叫我以水盛滿這瓶。
24. 我要你把這個清繕一下 (to make a fair copy of ~)。
25. 請你告訴他把樓上的電燈開着 (to turn on the electric light)。
26. 一個老翁請求我告訴他到漢口車站去的路。
27. 我今朝在公園中看到一個小孩用手杖敲打小狗。

XLIX

分 詞 (Participle)

Who is the gentleman **sitting** under the tree?
 There are many **interesting** novels in the library.
 That is a house **built** some hundred years ago.
 They are all **distinguished** men.
 He **kept** me waiting.
 He **looked** much **pleased** at the news.

分詞 (Participle) 裏面有現在分詞 (Present Participle) 與 過去分詞 (Past Participle) 二種, 都用作形容詞或補辭。(至於現在分詞用於構成進行式, 過去分詞用於構成被動態及完了式已如上述。)

(A) Participle 用作形容詞時, 通常現在分詞含有自動的意義, 過去分詞含有被動的意義。

Who is the gentleman **sitting** under the tree?
 坐在樹下的紳士是誰? [自動]

This is a house **built** some hundred years ago.
 這是數百年前所建的房屋。[被動]

* 在於上例, 我們也可看做在名詞後面略去了關係代名詞與動詞 "to be"。

Who is the gentleman **that is sitting** under the tree?
 This is a house **which was built** some hundred years ago.

* 分詞與普通形容詞同樣有時位在所形容的名詞前面。

There are many **interesting** novels in the library.
在圖書館裏，有許多有趣的小說。

They are all **distinguished** men.
他們都是知名之士。

B) 用作補辭的 Participle:——

(1) 現在分詞:

I kept **standing** for two hours.
我立了二點鐘。

He kept me **waiting**.
他叫我等着。

He came **running**.
他快跑而來。

I saw him **running**.
我看他跑着。

(2) 過去分詞:

He looked much **pleased** at the news.
聽了這個消息，他臉上喜歡得很。

He died **loved** by all.
他受衆人的愛戴而死。

She wept to see him **killed**.
她見他爲人殺死就哭了。

(C) 關係代名詞的省略與“and”的省略:

He ran away with 300 dollars **belonging** (= *which*
belonged) to the bank.
他拿了銀行的款三百元逃走了。

He started from Shanghai on the night of the 6th,
arriving at Nanking on the following morning.

=Starting from Shanghai on the night of the 6th, he arrived at Nanking on the following morning.
 =He started from Shanghai on the night of the 6th, and arrived at Nanking on the following morning.

(D) 用 Participle 而 “when”, “as”, “if”, “though” 等被省略的場合。在這時候，分詞句 (Participial phrase) 的主辭如與主句的主辭相同時，分詞句的主辭是被略去。

(1) 同一主辭：

Returning home from school (=When I returned home from school), I was much surprised to find my mother very ill.

從學校回來，我見了母親病得利害 大喫一驚。

Being ill in bed with fever (=As I was ill in bed with fever). I could not go to see him off yesterday.

因爲發熱，我昨天不能送他的行。

Being occupied with important matters (As he was occupied with important matters), he had no time to see me.

因爲他有要事，他沒有時間來訪問我。

Turning to the left (=If you turn to the left), you will find the house you want.

若你向左轉彎，你就會找到你所要找的房子。

(2) 異主辭——在這時候，分詞句的主詞不被略去，而放在 Participle 的前面。

This being done (=When this was done), he returned as quickly as he could.

這事完了，他就在可能範圍內趕快回去了。

The day being fine (= As the day was fine), we decided to go mountain climbing.

因為那天天氣很好，我們就決定去登山。

It being cold (= As it was cold), we told the servant to make a fire in the stove.

因為天氣很冷，我們吩咐僕人生火爐的火。

在同一主辭的場合，如主辭為名詞時，把分詞句放在主辭前後都無不可：

{ Hearing a footstep outside, the burglar at once ran away.

{ The burglar, hearing a footstep outside, at once ran away.

聽到外面的腳步聲，賊就逃走了。

(E) Have ~ 過去分詞 及 “get ~ 過去分詞” 都是 “被~” 的意思：

- (1) I had my purse stolen.
我的皮夾被偷去了。
- (2) He had his head cut off.
他頭被斬了。
- (3) I will have my photograph taken.¹
我將拍一張照片。
- (4) I must get a new coat made.
我必須(使人)做一件新衣。
- (5) He got his house burnt down in the fire.
他的家被火燒了。

(F) Absolute Participle. — Participial phrase 與句中字 沒有關係而被使用時，這叫做 Absolute Participle (獨立分詞)。

- (1) Generally speaking, girls speak a foreign tongue better than boys.
→ 一般說，女子講外國話比男子好。

- (2) Such being the case, I cannot attend school to-day.
這樣,我今天不能上學校去。
- (3) Judging from your appearance, you seem to be younger than I.
從外觀看,你似乎比我年青。
- (4) Talking of weather, is it very dry in summer in Japan?
從氣候講,在於日本,夏季是少雨嗎?
- (5) Considering your age, you have done very well so far.
從年齡着想,你到現在止總算是做得不錯了。
- (6) Strictly speaking, this is not good.
嚴格說,這是不好的。

練習四十九

1. 來往天津上海間的輪船每星期三轉泊 (call) 青島。
2. 在海上拋錨 (to lie at anchor) 的那船叫做什麼名字?
3. 請看那個在對岸步行着的人! 他很像你的父親。
4. 我每晚用功到十二點鐘止。
5. 我躺在草上,仰看蒼天,耳聽雲雀。
6. 他聽了你的突然的出發 (your sudden departure) 似乎失望。
7. 你能讀那法文寫的廣告嗎?
8. 老實講,我想我自己去。
9. 街上走時,我碰着一個老友。
10. 我住在離市很遠的地方,來訪的客人很少。
11. 先生告假,學校裏沒有課了。

12. 一般講,中國人比日本人長於外國語。
13. 從語調想,他是廣東人。
14. 立刻這個消息被村民所知道了。
15. 他從腳踏車上跌下,折了手臂。
16. 嚴格講,這些都錯。
17. 混雜中 (in the confusion) 我的表被偷去了。
18. 你肯(叫人)把這件行李爲我運到車站去嗎?
19. 他帽被風吹落了。
20. 要你等候,對不起。
21. 物價日趨昂貴。

L

動名詞 (Gerund)

My greatest delight is reading.
 Reading is necessary to us.
 I am fond of reading.

Gerund 與 Present Participle 形雖相同,但作用卻異。
Participle 營形容詞的作用,而 Gerund 卻營名詞的作用。

比較 { The man reading at the desk is my brother
 (PARTICIPLE)
 倚桌讀書的是我的兄弟。
 He spends most of his time in reading.
 (GERUND)
 他把大部分時間化在讀書上面。

(A) Gerund 營名詞的作用，所以與名詞同樣，常用作主辭，目的辭及補辭。

Reading is necessary to us. [主辭]
讀書對於我們是必要的。

I am fond of reading. [目的辭]
我喜歡讀書。

My greatest delight is reading. [補辭]
我最所喜歡的就是讀書。

*Gerund 與 Infinitive 可以作名詞用，二者的差別在於 Infinitive 不能作前置辭的目的辭這一點上面。

比較 { I am fond of reading. (正)
I am fond of to read. (誤)

*Gerund 與名詞的差別如下：——

比較 { (1) He saved money by living plainly. (GERUND)
他因生活簡單貯蓄了錢。
(2) He saved money by plain living. (NOUN)
他因簡單的生活貯蓄錢。

(1) 句中的 plainly 是副詞，(2) 句中的 plain 是形容詞，副詞不能形容名詞，所以 (1) 句中的 living 不是名詞，卻是 Gerund。

(B) Gerund 應有的主辭有省去者，有不省去者：

{ (a) I regret having done so.
我很後悔我這樣做。
(b) I regret his having done so.
我很可惜他這樣做。

把 (a), (b) 加以比較時，在 (a) 這樣做的是 "I"，因與主辭同一，所以 "my having done" 的 "my" 是被略去。但在 (b)，這樣做的是

“he”, 因與主辭不同, 所以在這種時候我們必須說 “his having done”。像 “his” 就叫做 Gerund “having done” 的意義上的主辭 (Sense-subject)。

同樣, 用 Gerund 我們可把文句縮短, 如下例:——

{ I am sure that he *will come*.
=I am sure of his *coming*.
我確信他一定來。

{ I was not aware that he *was* such a rich man.
=I was not aware of his *being* such a rich man.
我不知道他這樣有錢。

{ He repents that he *was* (or *has been*) idle.
=He repents of *having been* idle.
他懊悔他以前是怠惰。

{ He denied that he *had done* it.
=He denied *having done* it.
他否認他做這事。

* 大體講, 從 “having + 過去分詞” 構成的 Gerund 是表示比主句的敘述動詞 (Predicate Verb) 的時間更在以前的時間, 單純的 Gerund 表示與主句的敘述動詞同一的時間或以後的時間。

{ I am sure of *passing* the examination.
=I am sure that I shall pass the examination. [未來]
我確信我一定及第。

{ I am sure of your *being able* to solve this question.
=I am sure that you are able to solve this question. [現在]
我確信你一定能夠解答這個問題。

(3) “Can not help + Gerund” = can not but + Root
(動詞原形), (不能不~):

I can not help thinking so.

(= I can not but think so.)

我不得不作這樣想。

(4) “Feel like + Gerund” = feel inclined + Infinitive,
(差不多感到~; 差不多要~)

I felt like crying over it.

(= I felt inclined to cry over it.)

對這件事我差不多要哭了。

(5) “On (one’s) Gerund” + As soon as (or when) ~ +
Verb, (當~時; 在~時立即)

On hearing the news, she turned pale.

(= When she heard the news, she turned pale.)

她一聽到這個消息面色就變蒼白了。

Upon my saying so, she turned pale.

(= As soon as I said so, she turned pale.)

在我這樣說了以後她面色立成蒼白了。

(6) “Of one’s + Gerund” = Past Participle + by one-
self, (自~):

It is not a tree of his planting.

(= It is not a tree planted by him.)

這不是他自己手植的樹。

(7) “Come near + Gerund” = nearly + Root, (差不
多~):

He came near falling.

(= He nearly fell.)

他差不多跌下來了。

練習五十

1. 我做完了寫信這件事。
2. 誰能賽跑獲勝是在不可知之數。
3. 閱讀好書是愉快的。
4. 我確信他競技的勝利。
5. 我見了他,就禁不住笑出來了。
6. 他服毒 (to take poison) 自殺了。
7. 我把晚間的時間化在讀書上面。
8. 增進健康的 (of improving one's health) 祕訣在於早起。
9. 一聽到這個報告,他立即離開北平。
10. 他爲着學習法文的目的 (for the purpose of ~) 到法國去了。
11. 車內吸煙,請自重 (=請自禁制, to refrain from ~)!
12. 他固執 (insisted upon) 要我付錢。
13. 到了巴黎,我立即打電報給他了。
14. 沒有努力,他想成功。
15. 開箱想求內容 (the content. 不損實在是不可能了。
16. 他在新沂鐵路發生的意外事件 (the recent railway accident) 時,差不多死了。
17. 我們不得不佩服他偉大的人格 (personality)。
18. 人何時生病是不能預知的。
19. 我不以君呼我蠢才 (a donkey) 爲意。
20. 我以爲這書有讀的價值 (to be worth reading)。
21. 我對這樣卑劣的行爲不能不加輕視。
22. 這是她親自做成的點心。
23. 他懊悔他在中學時代的懶惰。

LI

前置詞的用法

I. About (一般表示“附近”,“左右”的意思):—

(a) “附近”:

He lives somewhere **about** the station.

他住在車站附近。

I took a walk **about** the park.

我在公園附近散步了一回。

Her hair hangs **about** her neck. [物]

她的頭髮垂到頸邊。

} [場所]

(b) “左右”:

My father started **about** ten.

父親是在十時左右出發的。

(c) “到處”,“各處”:

My uncle is wandering **about** Europe.

叔父目下漫遊歐洲各地。

(d) “身邊”:

Have you any money **about** (=with) you?

你身邊帶有錢嗎?

There is something **uncommon about** him.

在他,多少有與衆不同之點。

(e) “從事”:

What are you **about**?

你幹什麼事?

He goes **about** his work in earnest.

他認真做事。

(f) “就”;“對於”:

We have consulted **about** the matter

對於該事,我們曾經商量過。

Talk $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{about} \\ \text{of} \end{array} \right\} \sim = \text{“就}\sim\text{談話”}$; 但 about 用於比較細談的時候。

2. Above (一般表示“上位”的意義,與“below”相對):——

(a) “上方”:

There stands a hill **above** the sea.
海岸上面有一座小山。

The sun rises **above** the horizon.
太陽昇到地平線上。

(b) “勝於~”(=better than~)

Health is **above** wealth.
健康勝於財富。

(c) “恥於”; “脫出”; “超越”:

He is **above** asking questions.
他恥於發問。

A great man rises **above** vanity.
偉人脫卻虛榮心。

He lives **above** his means.
他營與身分不相應的奢侈生活。

(d) “~之上”, “~以上”(=more than~, over~):

He must be **above** forty.
他一定在四十歲以上。

(e) 熟語:

Above all, beware of illness.
頂緊要的,請留心生病。

It is **above** reproach.
真對不起。

He is **above** suspicion.
他是光明磊落。

3. After:—

(a) “～後”:

We went out after sunset. [時間]

我們在日沒後外出。

After a storm comes a calm. [順序]

暴風雨之後必有晴和的天氣。

(b) “追求”:

The policeman ran after the thief.

警察尾追竊賊。

He thirsts after money.

他渴求金錢。

(c) “自然的結果”

He must succeed after such labours.

因為他這樣勤勉，他一定會成功的。

(d) “不拘～”:

He has failed after all his labours.

不拘他的勤勉，他竟失敗了。

(e) “似～”; “做～”:

She takes after her mother.

她貌似她的母親。

I was named after my uncle.

我承襲叔父的名字。

(f) “監護”:

His uncle looks after him.

他的叔父對他加以監護。

(g) “探問”, “問候”:

He asked after your health.

他問候你的健康。

(h) 熟語：

one after another (相繼, 陸續)

one after the other (輪流)

day after day (日復一日)

the day after to-morrow (後日)

after all (結局)

4. Across:—

“(到) 對面”。

This boy can swim across the stream.

這小孩能夠游泳到這條河的對岸。

He lives across the street.

他住在這條街的對面。

5. Against (一般表示“反對”的意義):—

(a) “倚～”：

She stood leaning against the window.

她倚窗站着。

There is a blackboard hanging against the wall.

壁上掛有一塊黑板。

(b) “反對”：

I am against the plan.

我反對這個計劃。

I had to do so against my own will.

我不得不違反自己的意志這樣幹了。

(c) “對抗”：

The enemy could not make head against us.

敵人已經沒有向我們抵抗的意氣。

He rose against his father.

他向着他的父親反抗起來了。

(d) “衝突”:

He knocked his head **against** a post.
他把頭向柱上撞。

(e) “對稱”:

Twenty of our soldiers were killed **against** fifty on
the enemy's side.
對敵軍戰死者五十名，我軍戰死者只有二十名。

(f) “準備”:

We must provide **against** accidents.
我們對於意外事變不可不有準備。

(g) “不利”:

There is no evidence **against** me.
對我，沒有不利的證據。

(h) “背景”:

We saw Mt. Fuji clearly **against** the evening sky.
我們很明白地把以晚空做背景的富士山看過了。

6. Along (“沿着”):—

They went down **along** the river.
他們沿江走下去了。

7. Among 與 Between (between 用於二個事物之間; among 用於三個以上事物之間):—

I divided apples **among** the five children.
我把蘋果分給五個小孩。

I divided apples **between** the (two) children.
我把蘋果分給二個小孩。

8. At (一般表示“一點”的意義) —

(a) “時間的一點”:

The theatre began **at** four o'clock.
戲院四點鐘開場。

She married at the age of twenty.
她是在二十歲結婚的。

(b) “場所的一點”：

He lives at Nanyūan.
他住在南苑。

(c) “接近” (“at” 與 “by” 二者都表示接近的意義；“at” 表示具有目的的接近，by 表示偶然的接近)：

{	The servant is now at the well.
	僕人現在井旁。(汲水或洗濯)
{	There is a willow-tree by the well.
	井旁有一株楊柳。

(d) “比例”：

The train runs at the rate of 40 miles an hour.
火車用一點鐘四十哩的速度進行着。

(e) “代價”：

We sell these apples at five coppers each.
這些蘋果我們賣五個銅元一個。

(f) “從事”：

We are at work now.
我們現在從事工作。

(g) “狀態”：

The two countries were then at war.
兩國當時是在戰爭的狀態中。

I was at leisure this morning.
今晨我是閑空無事。

(h) “目標”：

The dog began barking at me.
狗向着我開始吠叫了。

I threw a stone at the dog.

我向狗投了一石。

(i) “見”; “聞”:

We were surprised at the sight.

我們見了這種光景, 喫了一驚。

We were frightened at the news.

我們聽了這個消息, 喫了一驚。

(j) 熟語:

at least (至少)

at hand (沉傍)

at last (遂)

at large (一般; 自由)

at an end (終了)

at a loss (困難)

at pleasure (隨意)

at any rate (總之)

9. Before (一般表示“在～前”的意義):——

(a) “場所”:

Someone is standing before me.

有人站在我的前面。

(b) “時間”:

You must come here before two o'clock.

你必須於兩點鐘前來此。

(c) “選擇”:

I choose death before such disgrace.

與其受這樣的恥辱, 我寧死。

(d) 熟語:

He will be here before long.

他不久即來。

10. Behind (一般表示“在～後”的意義):——

(a) “後面”:

A dog is waiting for its master behind the door.

狗在門後等候主人。

(b) “背地”:

You should not speak ill of others behind their back.

你不應背地說他人的壞話。

(c) “遲誤”:

You are always behind time.

你是常常遲到。

(d) “身後”:

He has left a great fortune behind him.

他身後遺下很大的財產。

11. Below (一般表示“下位”的意義,與“above”相對):——

(a) “下方”:

There is a pond below the bridge.

橋下有池。

The sun sinks below the horizon.

日沒於地平線下。

(b) “劣於”:

Wealth is below health.

財富不及健康。

(c) “以下”:

He can not be below forty.

他一定不會在四十歲以下。

12. Beneath (表示“在～下”的意義):——

(a) “足下”:

The earth is beneath our feet.

地在足下。

The plank gave way beneath me.

我所站立着的板折斷了。

(b) “卑劣”:

She is **beneath** him in birth.
她出身比他低微。

(c) “有餘”:

His conduct is **beneath** contempt.
他的行為足以引起他人的輕視而有餘。(輕視尙嫌不足)

(d) “恥於”:

I consider it **beneath** me to beg for anything.
我以向人求乞爲恥。

13. **Beside** (=by the side of, “在～的傍邊”):—

(a) “在傍”; “並立”:

He is standing **beside** his father.
他站在父傍。

(b) “目標之外”:

He answers **beside** the mark.
他的回答不得要領。(答非所問)

(c) “比較”:

This is a poor work **beside** yours.
這與君的製作相較是拙劣得很。

(d) 熟語:

He was **beside** himself with joy.
他喜歡得幾乎發狂。

14. **Besides** (“在～之外”):—

Besides advising, he gave them money.
他忠告之外,並給他們金錢。

15. *Between* (“二者之間”):—

(a) “二者之間”; “區別”; “選擇”:

I walked **between** two walls.
 我行兩壁之間。

I cannot find any distinction **between** these two.
 我對這二者不能加以區別。

He had to choose **between** honour and wealth.
 他對於名譽與財富二者不得不任選其一了。

(b) 熟語:

Between ourselves I am going to resign my post.
 祕密講, 我是預備辭職。

16. *Beyond* (一般表示“超越”的意義):—

(a) “彼方”:

My house is **beyond** the hill.
 我家是在山的彼方。

(b) “不及”:

This task is **beyond** my strength.
 這件工作非我的能力所能及。

Such luxuries are **beyond** our reach.
 以我們的財力不能購這樣的奢侈品。

(c) “以上”(= further than):

I heard nothing **beyond** that.
 那點以上(除那點外)我並沒有聽到什麼。

17. *But* (表示“除~”的意義):—

I will give you anything **but**¹ this.
 除了這個, 無論何物我都願給你。

He gave me nothing **but**² this.
 除這個外, 他並不給我什麼。

He was all *but*³ dead.

他總算不死就是了。(危幾至死)

¹Anything *but* = never. ²Nothing *but* = only.

³All *but* = almost.

18. By:—

(a) “靠傍”:

Come and sit *by* me!

來, 坐在我的傍邊!

(b) “行爲者”:

This was written *by* my mother.

這是我母親寫的。

(c) “爲止”:

I will come *by* five o'clock.

到五點鐘止(五點鐘前)我一定來。

(d) “手段”:

How did you come, *by* train or *by* boat?

你怎樣來的, 坐火車還是坐船?

I took him *by* the hand.

我握住他的手。

(e) “量的單位”:

This is sold *by* the yard.

這是照碼出賣的。

(f) 熟語:

by oneself (單獨)

by day (日間)

by night (夜間)

by halves (半途)

by turns (輪值)

by rule (照章)

by the way (順便)

by way of ~ (經過~)

by dint of ~ (賴~)

by virtue of ~ (由~之力)

by means of ~ (用~)

by all means (無論如何)

by no means (決不~)

by and *by* (不久; 立刻)

19. For:—

(a) “目的地”:

My father left Shanghai for Nanking.

我的父親從上海出發到南京去了。

(b) “目的”:

What are you here for?

你為什麼在此?

(c) “原因”; “理由”

He was praised for his brave conduct.

爲着勇敢的行爲, 他被人所讚美。

For this reason, I don't join him.

爲着這個緣故, 我不與他提攜。

Germany is famous for its beer.

德國以啤酒著名。

(d) “愛助”:

I will do anything for you.

如於君有益, 我願盡力。

(e) “交換”:

I have bought it for ten dollars.

這個我用十塊錢買來的。

(f) “時間”:

I have been ill for a week.

我已經病了一星期了。

(g) “比例”:

He is clever for his age.

用年齡作比例, 他是聰明的。

(h) 熟語:

For all his wealth, he is unhappy.

不拘有錢, 他是一個不幸福的人。

For all = notwithstanding (不拘)。

(g) 其他:

for heaven's sake (請看天的面上; 務求)

for the sake of ~ (爲着~)

for the purpose of ~ (爲了~目的)

for the time being (一時; 近日)

for ever (永久)

for life (一生)

for the most part (大部分)

for certain (的確)

as for ~ (關於~)

for my part (在我)

for this once (這次爲限)

once for all (一次爲限)

20. From:—

(a) “從”:

How far is it from here to your house? [場所]

從此地到君家有多遠?

I work from morning till night. [時間]

從早晨到夜間我工作着。

The colour changed from red to blue. [變化]

顏色從紅變爲藍了。

(b) “推理”:

From what I have seen of him, he seems to be a
good man.

從我所見到的幾點看來, 他似乎是一個好人。

(c) “原因”; “動機”:

From this cause they quarrelled.

爲着這個原因, 他們所以爭論。

He is suffering **from** influenza.

他患着流行性感冒。

I say this **from** motives of kindness.

從好意出發，我這樣說。

(d) “原料”：

Wine is made **from** grapes.

葡萄酒是用葡萄做的。

(e) “起源”：

Where do you come **from**?

你從那兒來？

(f) “分離”：

I must part **from** you.

我不得不與君別離了。

He rose **from** table.

他離座了。

(g) “不在”：

He was **from** home this morning.

他今晨不在家中。

(h) “隱蔽”：

She will hide anything **from** her husband.

她將各事從她的丈夫隱瞞。

I keep the matter **from** everybody.

對於無論何人，我守秘密。

(i) “區別”：

The translation varies **from** the original.

譯文與原文是有出入。

You must distinguish right **from** wrong.

是非你不可不辨。

(j) “阻礙”; “禁止”; “保護”:

Illness prevented me **from** coming.

爲着疾病我不能來。

There is a law which prohibits minors **from** smoking.

有一條法律是禁止未成年者吸煙的。

He protected me **from** harm.

他保護我, 使我不受傷害。

The roof shelters us **from** the rain.

屋頂所以蔽雨。

(k) 熟語:

to live from hand to mouth (從手到口; 隨賺隨喫)

to be driven from pillar to post (四方奔走, 遇事失敗)

to go from bad to worse (每况愈下)

from time to time (時時)

from day to day (一日一日)

from head to feet (全身)

21. In:—

(a) “包含”; “包括”:

It is a drop **in** the ocean.

這真是大海一滴。

He has **in** him the making of a great man.

他具備着偉人的素質。

I am wholly **in** his power.

我完全在他的支配下面。

There are three eggs **in** the nest.

巢中有三個蛋。

(b) “場所”; “範圍”(表示比“at”更廣的場所及範圍):

They eat rice **in** China.

中國人喫米。

There is nothing in the house.

家無長物。

I met him in the streets.

我在街中碰到他的。

(c) “方向”；“方面”：

The steamer sailed in a western direction.

輪船向着西方駛去。

He has no equal in the way of talking.

就談論講，他是無敵。

(d) “時”（表示比“at”更長的時間）：

in the twentieth century (在二十世紀)

in January (在正月)

in summer (在夏季)

in the daytime (在日間)

in the morning (在午前)

I never saw such a great man in my life.

我生平從未見過這樣偉大的人物。

(e) “時間的經過”：

I shall be back in a short time.

我不久即回。

The blossoms will be out in a few days.

兩三日後花將開放。

I was just in time.

我剛正趕及。

(f) “狀態”：

The room is in good order.

房間是收拾得很整齊。

He is in good humour.

他是快活得很。

The blossom is in full bloom.

花是滿開。

(g) “天氣”：

Where are you going in this rain?

在這個雨天，你上那兒去？

I take a walk in sunshine or in rain.

不論晴雨，我是散步一回的。

The ship was lost in a gale.

船在暴風中遭災了。

(h) “方法”：

Do it in this way!

請這樣做！

The house is built in foreign style.

這屋是照洋式建造的。

(i) “形狀”；“形體”：

They were standing in a row.

他們站成一列。

Is the book in print or in manuscript?

這冊是印刷品呢，還是原稿呢？

(j) “數量”：

They come in great numbers.

他們來了多人。

Beer is consumed in large quantities.

啤酒消費很大。

(k) “指明”：

I have a good companion in a dog.

我有那個狗朋友。

I have found a good friend in Mr. Woo.

我得到了那個姓吳的好友。

(l) “扮裝”; “服飾”:

What shall I go **in**?

我穿什麼衣服去呢?

He sleeps **in** his clothes.

他和身睡覺。(不脫衣)

They are **in** arms.

他們是武裝着。

(m) 熟語:

in one's stead (代~) **in point of** ~ (在~點看)

in the long run(結局) **in defiance of** ~ (不管~)

in the main (大體) **in consequence of** ~ (爲了~)

in short (要之) **in front of** ~ (在~前)

in person (自己) **in view of** ~ (從~觀察起來)

in season (及時) **in regard to** ~ (關於~)

in a word (一言以蔽之) **in the presence of** ~ (前面~)

in face of ~ (冒着~) **bear in mind** (銘諸肺腑)

22. Into (“in” 表示靜止, “into” 表示運動): —

a) “運動”:

{ He went **into** the room.

{ 他走進房間去。

{ He is **in** the room.

{ 他在房間裏面。

(b) “變化”:

Water turns **into** ice.

水化爲冰。

A boy grows **into** a man

孩子長爲成人。

(c) “陷入”:

He ran into debt.
他借債了。(陷入借債的狀態)

He flew into a passion.
他發怒了。(陷入憤怒的狀態)

(d) 熟語:

into the bargain (加之)
to take into one's head (忽然想着)
to fall into the shade (名聞漸晦)

23. Of:—

(a) “分離”; “除去”; “剝奪”:

The pickpocket robbed me of my purse.
扒手把我的皮夾奪去了。

I will cure you of your disease.
我願把你的病醫好。

They deprived him of his right.
他們把他的權利剝奪了。

The leaves fall of the tree.
葉從樹上落下。

I am rid of the trouble.
我脫卻煩惱。

(b) “原因”; “起源”:

Your illness comes of eating too much.
你的病是因爲喫得過多。

What has become of him?
他怎麼樣了?

He died of apoplexy.
他死於中風。

(c) “部分關係”:

I know **some of** them.
其中也有幾個人是我認識的。

One **half of** the sum is mine.
金額的一半是我的。

This is a kind **of** rose.
這是玫瑰花的一種。

(d) “形容關係”:

You are a man **of** experience.
你是有經驗之人。

These are trees **of** my planting.
這些是我種的樹。

(e) “所有關係”:

I have a house **of** my own.
我有我自己的屋。

He is a friend **of** mine.
他是我的一個朋友。

(f) “同格關係”:

The Republic **of** China (中華民國)

The city **of** London (倫敦市)

(g) “動作關係”:

I am convinced **of** the truth of your statement.
我確信你所講的話。

He boasts **of** his skill.
他自誇他的技巧。

(h) “材料”:

Formerly all ships were made **of** wood.
從前船都是木造的。

(2) 熟語:

of oneself (單獨)	of late (近來)
of necessity (必)	of late years (近年)
of course (自然)	all of a sudden (突然)

24. Off:—

(a) “離”; “脫”:

He takes off his clothes.

他脫下衣服。

The door is off the hinges.

門的絞鏈脫落了。

(b) “洋面”:

Ceylon is an island off the south of India

錫蘭島是在印度南部洋面。

25. On, upon:—

(a) “表面”:

There is a fly on the ceiling.

天花板上有一隻蠅。

He hangs a picture on the wall.

他掛畫於壁上。

(b) “時”; “日”:

I was born on the eleventh of March.

我是在三月十一日出生的。

We have no school on Sundays.

星期日我們學校是放假的。

My uncle started on the morning of the 15th inst.

我的叔父是本月十五日早晨動身的。

On arriving at Canton, I visited my aunt.

我到廣東後就去訪姑母。

(c) “生活的基本”:

The Japanese live **on** rice, too.
日本人也以米為常食的。

He lives **on** 100 dollars a month.
他的生活費用是每月百元。

(d) “倚賴”

You should not depend **upon** others.
你不該倚靠他人。

(e) “攻擊的目標”:

They made an attack **upon** the enemy.
他們向敵人攻擊。

(f) “題目”:

He wrote a book **on** politics.
他著了一冊關於政治的書籍。

(g) “事情”:

He called **on** me **on** important business.
他為着要事訪我。

My father went **on** a trip.
我的父親去旅行去了。

(h) 熟語:

on board (船上)	on an average (平均)
on foot (步行)	on the whole (大體)

26. Out of: ---

(a) “In 的反對”:

He is a fish **out of** water.
他正如出水的魚。

He keeps **out of** debt.
他不借債。

(b) “Into 的反對”:

He came **out of** the room.
他從房間裏出來。

(c) “喪失”; “奪卻”; “滅絕”:

He is **out of** breath.
他氣已絕。

The book is **out of** print.
這書已經絕版。

It is **out of** character. (= It is *out of* keeping with
his character.)
這是與他不相稱的。

(d) “動機”:

He said so **out of** kindness.
他爲了好意所以這樣說的。

They say such things **out of** envy
他們爲了嫉妬所以講這些話。

27. Over:—

(a) “上方”:

We have a roof **over** us.
我們頭上就是屋頂。

(b) “被覆”:

I spread the cloth **over** the table.
桌上我鋪了桌毯。

The grape-vines hung **over** the garden.
葡萄藤罩滿了庭園。

(c) “到處”:

I will show you **over** Peiping.
我將帶你遍遊北平。

(d) “越過”:

The eagle flew away **over** the hill.
老鷹向着山的那邊飛去了。
I jumped **over** a ditch.
我跳過小溝。

(e) “形態”:

I lean **over** my book.
我屈身俯讀我書。

(f) “一面 ~”:

We talk **over** our meals.
一面喫飯，我們一面談天。
We discussed the matter **over** a bottle of wine.
一面喝酒，我們一面商量事情。

(g) “原因”:

She was crying **over** the remains of her child.
她爲了小孩的屍體大哭。

(h) “以上”:

He must be **over** forty.
他年齡一定在四十以上。
He has lived abroad **over** ten years.
他出洋十年以上了。

(i) “~中”:

The patient will not live **over** to-day.
今日之中病人難保性命。

(j) “從”:

The child fell **over** the precipice.
小孩從山崖落下。

(k) 熟語:

hand over hand (交互舉左右手; 從速)

heels over head (倒轉; 不顧前後)

over head and ears in debt (or in love) (債如山積
或溺於情愛)

over shoes over boots (一不做二不休)

28. Through:—

(a) “貫通”:

A bullet passed **through** his hat.
一彈射穿他的帽子。

(b) “貫流”:

The Hwangpu River flows **through** the city of
Shanghai.
黃浦江流貫上海市。

(c) “繼續”:

The rain lasted **through** the night.
澈夜下雨。

(d) “到處”:

A thrill ran **through** my vein,
我全身發抖了。

(e) “通路”:

We wandered **through** the jungle.
我們徘徊縵樹林中。

The light glimmers **through** a thicket.
微光從林叢中透射過來。

(f) “經過”; “終了”:

I have read **through** the book.
我把這冊書全讀了。

(g) “手段”; “原因”; “動機”; “理由”:

He spoke with the foreigner **through** an interpreter.
他用翻譯與外國人談話。

He lost his place **through** neglect of his duty.
他爲荒怠職務而免職了。

It was all **through** you that we failed.
我們的失敗全由於你。

29. To:—

(a) “方向”:

I will go **to** the right.
我向右去。

(b) “到達點”:

She worked hard **to** her dying day.
他勤勉工作至臨終止。

(c) “目的”:

He keeps a seat **to** himself.
他爲自己占一坐位。

(d) “結果”:

He was flattered **to** his ruin.
他被人迷惑, 以至一敗塗地。

To our surprise, they failed,
他們失敗出於意外。

(e) “比較”；“對比”：

Ten to one, he will fail.

十中八九他是失敗的。

A is nothing to B.

A是不能與B比的。(A斷不及B)

(f) “附加”：

Add three to five.

試加三於五。

(g) “程度”：

You have succeed to a certain degree.

你到某程度止是成功了。

They were killed to a man.

他們被殺得一人不留。

(h) “配合”：

They danced to the music.

他們隨着音樂跳舞。

She sang to the piano.

她合着鋼琴唱歌。

(i) 熟語：——

to all appearance (無論怎樣看)

to all eternity (永遠)

to all intents and purposes (在所有各點：在所有各種意義)

to and fro (那邊這邊)

to boot (加之)

to my knowledge (就我所知)

to my mind (照我的私見)

to no purpose (毫無意義)

to the backbone (完全)

to the full (充分)

to the purpose (有效)

30. Towards:—

(a) “向着 ~”:

He hurried towards the woods.

他向林中很急地走去。

(b) “將近 ~”:

The wind will abate towards evening.

將近黃昏, 風將停歇。

Towards midnight, a violent wind sprang up.

將近半夜, 大風來了。

(c) “對 ~”:

He is kind towards us.

他對我們很是親切。

31. Under:—

(a) “下方”:

Let us rest under the tree.

我們且在樹下休息休息。

(b) “以下”:

He must be under 30 years of age.

他一定年在三十以下。

(c) “負擔”:

People groaned under the heavy taxes.

人民呻吟在重稅之下。

He sank **under** the load.
他倒在重負之下。

(d) “支配”；“監督”；“庇護”：

He is **under** the paternal roof.
他在雙親的膝下。

He studied English **under** a foreigner.
他就外國人學習英文。

He was a general **under** Napoleon.
他是拿破崙部下的一個將軍。

(e) “事情”；“境遇”：

It is impossible **under** such circumstances.
在這樣境況下這是不可能的。

Under the fear of death, he made restitution.
在極危險的環境下(有被殺的危險) 他履行賠償。

(f) “時代”；“治下”：

Under his mayoralty the city thrived.
在他做市長的時代，市極繁盛。

32. With:—

(a) “對於”：

I quarrelled **with** him.
他與我爭論。

Don't keep company **with** him.
切勿與他往來。

I am very intimate **with** him.
我與他極親密的。

I got angry **with** him.
我對他發怒。

(b) “同居”；“集會”：

He is chatting with his friend.

他與朋友閑談。

He met with a wolf on the way.

他路中碰到了狼。

Come and dine with us.

來與我們共餐。

I have lived with my uncle for three years.

三年以來我與叔父同住。

(c) “一致”；“調和”：

I agree with you there.

在那一點，我與君意見相同。

I feel with you.

我對你抱同情。

He that is not with me is against me.

不與我合作者便是我敵。

They are in harmony with each other.

二人間的關係是很圓滿。

(d) “所有關係”：

That man with a hat on is my uncle.

那個戴帽的就是我的叔父。

That person with a sinister expression is the detective whom I spoke of.

那個臉色兇狠的人就是我所講的那個偵探。

(e) “隨身”；“身邊”：

I have no money with me.

我身邊沒有錢。

Leave the luggage with the servants.

請將行李交給僕役。

(f) “手段”；“工具”：

We see with our eyes, and hear with our ears.
我們用眼看，用耳聽。

I have no money to buy with.
我沒有購買的錢。

(g) “材料”。

The streets are paved with stone.
街路是石鋪的。

He filled the glass with wine.
他把葡萄酒酌了滿杯。

(h) “處分”；“處置”：

What have you done with your watch?
你把表弄成怎麼樣了？

What shall I do with this child?
我把這小孩怎樣處置呢？

(i) “成因”；“原因”：

He is down with fever.
他因熱病病倒了。

The streets are thronged with people.
街上人山人海。

She was almost beside herself with joy.
她歡喜得幾乎發狂了。

(j) “比較”：

This is not to be compared with that.
這是不能與那個比的。

(k) “不拘 ~”:

With all her merits, she was not proud.

不拘她有許多美點, 她不自誇。

33. Within:—

(a) “以內”(指時間):

You will be all right again within a few weeks.

一兩星期以內你病一定會好。

(b) “區域內”:

Smoking is not allowed within school bounds.

在學校範圍內禁止吸煙。

(c) “力之所及”:

I will do everything within my power.

凡力所及, 我都願幹。

The book is within the reach of students.

這冊書是學生們所能購買(或閱讀)的。

34. Without:—

(a) “With 的反對”:

I cannot read the novel without a dictionary.

沒有字典, 我不能閱讀這冊小說。

Without health, happiness is impossible.

沒有健康, 幸福無從談起。

I cannot get along without him.

沒有他, 我難以度日。

(b) “Within 的對立”：

He is waiting **without** the gates.

他在門外等候。

附 錄 一

解 答

練 習 一

- (1) It is I.
- (2) That is a cherry-tree.
- (3) It is a kid.
- (4) This is a pen.
- (5) That is a police box.
- (6) This is a mask.
- (7) That is a cane.
- (8) Why, it is quite easy.
- (9) It is Mr. Chang.
- (10) This is a racket.

練 習 二

- (1) Is that a tramcar?
- (2) Yes, it is (a tramcar).
- (3) Is this a cat?
- (4) Yes, it is.
- (5) Is this a horse?
- (6) No, it is not. It is an ox.
- (7) Is that a ship?
- (8) No, it is not (a ship).

- (9) It is a boat.
(10) This is not a story book.

練 習 三

- (1) What is this? It is a rat.
(2) What is that? It is a flag.
(3) What is this? It is a pencil.
(4) What is that? It is a note-book.
(5) What is this? It is a knife.
(6) What is this? It is a pen-holder.
(7) What is this? It is a dictionary.

練 習 四

- (1) I am a pupil of this school.
(2) Are you a pupil of this school?
(3) No, I am not a pupil of this school.
(4) I am a cat.
(5) Is it a dog? No, it is not. It is a fox.
(6) Are you a man? No, I am a boy.
(7) Is she a maid-servant?
(8) No, she is the mistress of the house.
(9) Is he a teacher?
(10) No, he is a clerk.

練 習 五

- (1) I bought a book. This is the book.
(2) Where is the dictionary? Here is the dictionary. (=

Here it is.——(普通是這樣說。)

- (3) I know a boy. This is the boy.
- (4) I want a pen and an inkstand.
- (5) John is in the garden.
- (6) Where is your mother?
- (7) This is the book.
- (8) That is the man.
- (9) My cousins live in a large house.
- (10) That man is the principal of our school.

練 習 六

- (1) This is not my book. It is your book.
- (2) She is his wife.
- (3) He is my younger brother.
- (4) My name is John. Her name is Caroline. (John 與 Caroline 是固有名詞, 所以不加冠詞。)
- (5) Do you know my name?
- (6) I like her name.
- (7) I read this book, *and* he reads that book. (*and* 是接續詞。)
- (8) I know him, and he knows me.
- (9) She loves her cat.
- (10) He knows her. She is his cousin.

練 習 七

- (1) There are books on the desk.
- (2) We are not girls. We are boys.

- (3) There are some crows.
- (4) There are sparrows on the roof.
- (5) These crows are hungry.
- (6) We are (*or* feel) thirsty.
- (7) Their school is on the hill.
- (8) Those are swans.
- (9) We are brothers.
- (10) They are sisters.
- (11) We love our parents.
- (12) Our parents love us.
- (13) Here are our books.
- (14) There are their pens.
- (15) Are they students? No, they are not students.

練 習 八

- (1) Have you an album? Yes, I have one.
- (2) That gentleman has a cane in his hand.
- (3) Has he my knife? No, he has not your knife.
- (4) Do they study English? No, they do not study English.
- (5) Does your father go there everyday? No, he does not go there everyday. He goes there occasionally.
- (6) Do you like to read a novel? No, I do not like (*or* I don't like) to read a novel.
- (7) I like to read a novel very much.
- (8) Do you know Mr. Chang?
- (9) No, I do not know (*or* don't know) him.

-
- (10) Does your brother get up early in the morning?
 - (11) Yes, he gets up at five every morning.
 - (12) In winter he does not get up so early.

練 習 九

- (1) Is he honest? (*or Is he an honest man?*) No, he is a dishonest fellow.
- (2) This flower is red.
- (3) Her mother is very beautiful. (*or Her mother is a very beautiful woman.*)
- (4) My father is a tall man.
- (5) Is your father a fat man? No, he is thin. (*or No, he is a thin man.*)
- (6) Is this a good boy? Yes, he is a very good boy.
- (7) She is an ugly woman.
- (8) Our house is not very large.
- (9) He is a foolish fellow.
- (10) Your brother is a clever man.

練 習 十

- (1) This is not my cap. Mine is not so dirty.
- (2) That is yours. Mine is newer than yours.
- (3) My umbrella is older than his.
- (4) He is the most diligent (boy) in our class.
- (5) She is more beautiful than her (elder) sister.
- (6) New York is one of the largest cities in the world.
- (7) This flower is by far the more beautiful of the two.

- (8) Iron is more useful than copper. (“鐵”, “銅” 爲物質名詞, 故無須用冠詞.)
- (9) Our dog is smaller than his.
- (10) I have never seen an uglier woman than she.
- (11) I have never met a wiser man than he.
- (12) Your head is bigger than mine. It is bigger than my (younger) brother's. Yours is the biggest of us three.

練習 十 一

- (1) Where did you go yesterday?
- (2) I went to Nanking yesterday.
- (3) Did he go to school yesterday?
- (4) No, he did not go to school yesterday.
- (5) Will you go to Shanghai with me to-morrow?
- (6) Yes, I will (go to Shanghai with you).
- (7) Will you come to my house to-morrow?
- (8) Where did you put my cap?
- (9) I put it on the chair.
- (10) I did not put it on the desk.
- (11) I went to Ningpo yesterday.
- (12) With whom did you go?
- (13) I went there with my father.
- (14) Didn't your mother go with you?
- (15) No, she did not go with us.
- (16) Where did you go this morning?
- (17) I went to my uncle's.
- (18) I wrote a letter last night.

-
- (19) I went to Ningpo last summer.
(20) I stayed there for nearly a month.

練習十二

- (1) Have you taken (or had) your dinner?
(2) Yes, I have taken it already.
(3) A tailor has come, and is waiting for you.
(4) Has Mr. Chang come? No, he has not come yet.
(5) I have sold the book.
(6) I have bought a new cap.
(7) Have you ever seen a giraffe?
(8) No, I have never seen one.
(9) I have given my old dictionary to my brother.
(10) I have lost my purse.
(11) What have you done with your fountain-pen? I have given it to my sister.
(12) What has she done with her ring? She has sold it.
(13) She has bought a new ring.
(14) Is your father at home?
(15) No, he has gone to Shanghai.

練習十三

- (1) I will do my best this time.
(2) I shall leave here for Nanking next week.
(3) You shall have this. (=I will give it to you.)
(4) I shall go to school to-morrow.
(5) He will stay in England for about three years.

- (6) My sister shall go to the bazaar with me. (=I will take my sister to the bazaar.)
- (7) I shall need it at school to-morrow.
- (8) I will do it with you.
- (9) This cat shall be fed.
- (10) You shall have my answer to-morrow.
- (11) He shall have this book.
- (12) We shall hear from him very soon.
- (13) I will lend this book to you.
- (14) He shall go abroad.

練習十四

- (1) I can not do it.
- (2) I must do it.
- (3) I must go to school to-day.
- (4) May I go and play?
- (5) No, you must not. You must stay at home and review to-day's lessons.
- (6) He can not be ill, for I met him in the park this morning.
- (7) Mr. Wang must succeed. Such a good scholar as he can not fail.
- (8) He can write a letter in English.
- (9) Can you write a letter in English?
- (10) Must I go there?
- (11) You need not go there.
- (12) May I come in?

- (13) You may come in.
- (14) You need not go to school to-morrow.
- (15) That gentleman must be a rich man.
- (16) He must be a Chinese.
- (17) He may be a pickpocket.
- (18) He may resign his post.
- (19) You need not study so hard.
- (20) You must not eat it yet.

練習十五

- (1) Every morning I get up at six o'clock.
- (2) But, on Sundays I do not get up so early.
- (3) At a quarter to eight, I start for school.
- (4) In the morning I have four lessons.
- (5) I eat my lunch at noon. (*or* At noon I take my lunch.)
- (6) I come home at half past three.
- (7) I have my supper at seven in the evening.
- (8) He started on the morning of the seventh.
- (9) An owl sleeps in the daytime (=by day).
- (10) He stays at Shanghai during the winter.
- (11) I am at Ningpo during the summer.
- (12) He has been in France for three years.
- (13) My mother has been sick for a week.

練習十六

- (1) Where have you been?
- (2) I have been to the barber's to have my hair cut.

- (3) Have you ever been at Peiping?
- (4) Yes, I have been there twice.
- (5) Have you ever been in Europe?
- (6) No, I have never been there.
- (7) My father has gone to Nanking.
- (8) I have been to my school.
- (9) I have been to a photographer to have my photograph taken.
- (10) Have you ever been here?
- (11) Yes, I have once been here.
- (12) I have never been here.

練習十七

(A)

- (1) A rat was caught by the cat.
- (2) I shall be praised by the teacher.
- (3) By whom was this window broken?
- (4) { This watch was given me by my aunt.
 { I had this watch given me by my aunt.
- (5) English books are sold at that store.

(B)

- (1) The boy broke the window.
- (2) Who wrote this book?
- (3) You must write the answer in ink.
- (4) My teacher will punish me.
- (5) My parents love me.

(C)

- (1) He was killed by a tiger.
 - (2) He killed a tiger.
 - (3) This letter was written by her.
 - (4) The door of this house is open at 6 a.m.
 - (5) I was seen by them when I came out.
 - (6) In Europe most houses are built of brick.
 - (7) Aeroplanes are nowadays made in Japan.
 - (8) { He lent me an interesting book.
I had an interesting book lent me by him.
An interesting book was lent to me by him.
- (9) The children were frightened at the noise.
 - (10) I am surprised at his success.
 - (11) This watch was given me by my uncle.
 - (12) What is wine made from?
 - (13) An eagle is called the king of birds.

練習十八

- (1) I had seen him before that time.
- (2) When the doctor came, he had already breathed his last.
- (3) It had begun when we arrived there.
- (4) He said that his father had returned.
- (5) He said that he bought a bicycle.
- (6) I arrived at the station after the train had left.
- (7) The letter from his mother reached here after he had started.

- (8) I had learned English a little before I went to America.
- (9) He had gone home when I went to see him.
- (10) He said that he had seen me before.

練習十九

- (1) I read in the tramcar.
- (2) She reads fast.
- (3) I have read the book twice.
- (4) I met Mr. Chen in the park.
- (5) I like this flower.
- (6) Can you run fast?
- (7) Won't you have a race (or run a race) with me?
- (8) She keeps a cat.
- (9) I kept awake all night.
- (10) He became a musician.

練習二十

- (1) I see a church in the distance.
- (2) I am looking at a picture.
- (3) The sun is rising in the east.
- (4) I have no money with me.
- (5) He is going home.
- (6) What are you doing?
- (7) I am reading a novel.
- (8) When you called on me, I was writing a letter.
- (9) She closely resembles her mother.

-
- (10) I go to school every day.
(11) I am going to school now.

練習二十一

- (1) I was only a child then.
(2) You were ten years old.
(3) I go to the park every day.
(4) Why did you do it?
(5) How is your father?
(6) How far is *it* from here to Nanking? (it表示距離.)
(7) How often do you write to him a month?
(8) What time do you get up?
(9) How long have you known him?
(10) When did you return? I returned yesterday.
(11) How far did you go?
(12) How old are you?
(13) I will teach you some day.
(14) Did you go anywhere yesterday?
(15) No, I went nowhere.
(16) He speaks English very well.
(17) I went to Ningpo last Sunday.

練習二十二

- (1) He often came to see me.
(2) I shall call on you to-morrow.
(3) Come again, please!
(4) I went to the park yesterday.

- (5) I saw him three years ago, but I have never seen him since.
- (6) I hope I shall see you again.
- (7) She is always cheerful.
- (8) My father returned the day before yesterday.
- (9) My mother will return the day after to-morrow.
- (10) I shall come next year.
- (11) A good man is not always wise.
- (12) I asked him for it again and again.
- (13) I shall call on you one of these days.
- (14) I shall call on you again.

練習二十三

- (1) It is too difficult to read.
- (2) He is too wise not to see that.
- (3) He is too angry to speak.
- (4) She is old enough to marry.
- (5) He was kind enough to show me the way.
- (6) He is too young to understand such a thing.
- (7) The cat was too small to catch a rat.
- (8) She is too young to marry.
- (9) I was too tired to walk.
- (10) He was too busy to come to see me.

練習二十四

- (1) He can run very fast.
- (2) He is much taller than I.

- (3) He is much depressed in spirits.
- (4) Thank you very much.
- (5) This is much larger than that.
- (6) She is much cleverer than her sister.
- (7) It is very strange.
- (8) I was much surprised.
- (9) He is much more diligent than he was last year.
- (10) Our teacher explained it very clearly.

練習二十五

- (1) I generally rise (or get up) at six.
- (2) I have had enough.
- (3) I can hardly understand him.
- (4) Kindly show me the way.
- (5) Perhaps you will succeed, as you have been studying very hard.
- (6) He is working hard.
- (7) Come quick!
- (8) He nearly fainted.
- (9) He lives near the school.
- (10) The rain was falling hard.
- (11) The wind was blowing hard.
- (12) The teacher of conversation speaks too fast.
- (13) He was five minutes late at school.
- (14) Let us play to our heart's content next Sunday.
- (15) I rose late this morning.

練習二十六

- (1) Has he come yet?
- (2) No, he has not come yet.
- (3) Has your father recovered his health yet?
- (4) Yes, he has almost recovered already, thank you.
- (5) I have never failed yet.
- (6) Has the train arrived yet? No, not yet.
- (7) I have not finished my composition yet.
- (8) Have you ever heard him sing?
- (9) Yes, I have heard him sing once.
- (10) No, I have never heard him sing.
- (11) Have you ever seen a tiger?
- (12) Yes, I have seen it once.

練習二十七

- (1) He is as tall as I (am).
- (2) She is not so tall as I.
- (3) I will go as quickly as I can.
- (4) This picture is not so beautiful as that.
- (5) This book is not so interesting as that.
- (6) The sooner you come, the better it will be.
- (7) Our English teacher speaks English as well as a foreigner.
- (8) He speaks English quite well, but he can not speak so well as our teacher.

- (9) The sooner you learn it, the better it will be for you.
- (10) The higher up we go, the colder it becomes.
- (11) He is as hungry as a wolf.
- (12) He is as kind as ever.
- (13) The child cried louder than ever.

練習二十八

- (1) That old man is poor, but he is honest.
- (2) He is poor, but he is very proud.
- (3) This book is both interesting and instructive.
- (4) He is young, but he is very thoughtful.
- (5) He will succeed as he is clever. (or He is clever, so he will succeed.)
- (6) When I called on him, he was reading a book.
- (7) Are you going by train or by steamer?
- (8) I shall not start if it rains.
- (9) As he is young, he is strong.
- (10) He is young, but weak.
- (11) Make haste, or you will be late.
- (12) My father is very tall, but my mother is short.
- (13) Is he a Chinese or a Japanese?
- (14) Persevere, and you will succeed.
- (15) I won't (=will not) go, as it is late.
- (16) Go with me as it is still early.
- (17) He *not only* made a promise, *but also* kept it. (“not only ~, but also ~” 乃是表示“不但~, 並且~”的接續詞。)
- (18) It looks like rain, so I will not go out.

- (19) He walks so fast that I can not keep up with him.
- (20) He ran off as soon as he saw me.

練習二十九

- (1) The Hwangpu River runs through the City of Shanghai.
- (2) The Central Museum is at Peiping.
- (3) Mt. Fuji is 12,420 feet above the sea-level.
- (4) What papers do you take (in)? I take (in) the China Press and the Sinwanpao.
- (5) What magazine do you read? I read the Juvenile Student.
- (6) I was born in Hangchow.
- (7) We are students.
- (8) Those gentlemen are teachers of (or in) our school.
- (9) I shall come on Sunday.
- (10) The Yangtze Kiang is the longest river in China.
- (11) I have never read Shakespeare.
- (12) The peach-blossoms of Lunghwa will be out in a few days.

練習三十

- (1) I like meat, but do not like fish very much.
- (2) They sell sugar at that store. (or Sugar is sold at that store.)
- (3) Coal and iron are very useful.
- (4) Wine is made from grapes, and beer from barley.

- (5) How many cups of milk do you take (or drink) every morning?
- (6) Please bring me a writing-brush and two sheets of paper.
- (7) A man who sells tea, sugar, coffee and the like is called a grocer.
- (8) Rice is a grass-like plant.
- (9) The desert is a great plain of sand.
- (10) I took a glass of beer to quench my thirst.
- (11) The meat I had at dinner was tough.
- (12) Air is lighter than water.
- (13) Meat is more nourishing than fish.
- (14) Is your watch of platinum?
- (15) No, it is of silver.
- (16) Have you some money with you?
- (17) Yes, I have some money.
- (18) Please lend me some, then.
- (19) I am sorry I have no money to spare.
- (20) How many pieces of bread do you take for lunch? I take three pieces.

練習三十一

- (1) Are your family all well?
- (2) Thank Heaven, we are all very well, thank you.
- (3) He has a large family to support.
- (4) His family are set against the match.

- (5) The people love the king and the king loves the people
- (6) People say that he is going to resign.
- (7) I don't care what people may say of me.
- (8) There are fifty families in the village.
- (9) I have a family of five.
- (10) There is little furniture in his house.
- (11) A clock is a useful article of furniture.
- (12) The tailor makes coats, trousers, and other articles of clothing.
- (13) People say he is a miser.
- (14) In winter we need much clothing.
- (15) The peasantry are usually hard workers.
- (16) The nobility were loyal to their king.
- (17) The people are desirous of peace.
- (18) Poultry are scarce and dear in winter.

練習三十二

- (1) Which gives us more happiness, wealth or health?
- (2) Health is essential to happiness.
- (3) He has much experience in teaching English.
- (4) Without water, nothing could live.
- (5) All men seek for happiness.
- (6) Ignorance is bold.
- (7) I am surprised at the ignorance of these people.
- (8) Kindness is felt by all.
- (9) The rich envy the happiness of the poor.
- (10) He speaks English with fluency.

-
- (11) He was reading a book with eagerness.
 - (12) By good luck, he was at home.
 - (13) The doctor told me³ in private that the invalid would not recover.
 - (14) He gazed on the picture with wonder and admiration.
 - (15) The children were all eagerness to hear the story.
 - (16) He is good at mathematics, but poor in English.
 - (17) Necessity is the mother of invention.
 - (18) He came to an untimely end by accident.
 - (19) Diligence is the father of success, and patience its mother.
 - (20) Life is a dream.

練習三十三

- (1) The steamer sunk (or went down) with all her crew on board.
- (2) Japan consists of four principal islands and its climate is generally mild.
- (3) Switzerland is called the park of the world for its scenic beauty.
- (4) The baby lay asleep (or was sleeping) by its mother.
- (5) Fortune bestows her favours to those who are diligent.
- (6) England is proud of her powerful navy.
- (7) The lion is the king of all animals.
- (8) He has two sons and a daughter.
- (9) The moon shed her mild light upon the scene.
- (10) Every man has his own merit.

- (11) Which of your cousins has arrived, he or she?
- (12) A cow has no front teeth.

練習三十四

- (1) I met a friend of my father's in the park this morning.
- (2) Have you read to-day's paper?
- (3) I learned it in yesterday's paper.
- (4) I am going to the principal's.
- (5) I bought it at Evans'.
- (6) His father's death left him an orphan.
- (7) He is a teacher of a girls' school.
- (8) I met him at Mr. Wang's.
- (9) Shakespeare's plays will always be admired.
- (10) Which is the way to the barber's?
- (11) I have prepared to-morrow's lessons.
- (12) This year's cold is severer than usual.

練習三十五

- (1) Heaven helps those who help themselves.
- (2) Exercise is a good thing in itself.
- (3) He who thinks only of himself will not succeed. (or Those who think of none but themselves will not succeed.)
- (4) He has no house of his own.
- (5) He hanged himself.
- (6) He was beside himself with joy.

- (7) I went by myself.
- (8) He lives by himself.
- (9) I have this room to myself.
- (10) I hid (hide 的過去) myself in the woods.
- (11) He dressed himself in white.
- (12) We must help ourselves.
- (13) It was the King himself.
- (14) You should not absent yourself from school so often.
- (15) She dressed herself as well as she could.

練習三十六

- (1) It is a book that I want, not a magazine.
- (2) It was from Tientsin that my father returned.
- (3) Have you knife? Yes, I have one.
- (4) Have you the knife? Yes, I have it.
- (5) It is you that are to blame.
- (6) It was windy yesterday.
- (7) It is raining now.
- (8) It was blowing hard at that time.
- (9) It is getting (or growing) dark.
- (10) How is it with your brother?
- (11) It is all over with me.
- (12) You will catch it.
- (13) We had a hard time of it.
- (14) What time is it by your watch?
- (15) It is a quarter past nine by my watch.
- (16) It was dark already when we got home.

- (17) It is getting warmer and warmer.
- (18) It may snow this evening.
- (19) How far is it from your house to the place?
- (20) It is 5 miles from my house.
- (21) It is a gloomy day, isn't it?
- (22) It is late now.
- (23) Is it true that he is going to resign?
- (24) It is wrong to tell a lie.
- (25) It is very kind of her.

練習三十七

- (1) He has consulted this doctor and that.
- (2) He is a scholar and is respected as such.
- (3) He wrote this book in his sick bed, and that in three weeks.
- (4) What a sweet pear this is! Please give me another.
- (5) He is a scholar; his brother is another.
- (6) Are your little ones all well?
- (7) One who would succeed must persevere.
- (8) This won't do.
- (9) Is it certain?
- (10) One is apt to commit such blunder.
- (11) One should obey one's superiors.
- (12) Those who were present made some contribution.
- (13) I must consult with him, and that at once.
- (14) The scenery here resembles that of Tsingtau.

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- (15) I have two brothers; the one is abroad, and the other in Peiping.
- (16) One of them was an American, but the others were Englishmen.

練習三十八

- (1) In Europe they eat four times a day.
- (2) I got them for two dollars a dozen.
- (3) We are of an age.
- (4) Once there lived a man named Confucius.
- (5) We are of a mind.
- (6) He has risen to the present position at a bound.
- (7) He comes here three times a month.
- (8) He gets 120 dollars a month.
- (9) He is, in a word, a bookworm.
- (10) Don't attend to two things at a time.
- (11) We shall get there in an hour or two.
- (12) I expected to stay for a day or two.
- (13) A John came this morning.
- (14) He works so many hours at a stretch.
- (15) We must look at the matter as a whole.
- (16) I am at a loss to understand what you mean.
- (17) I am in a hurry to catch the express.
- (18) He writes me twice a month.
- (19) A cat is not so faithful as a dog.
- (20) The train runs at the rate of 20 miles an hour in an average.

練習三十九

- (1) Open the window, please.
- (2) I am going to the post office.
- (3) I went to the station to meet my father.
- (4) My parents live in the country.
- (5) I get up (*or rise*) early in the morning and go to bed late at night.
- (6) I have been playing in the sun.
- (7) The principal went to the station to see the governor off.
- (8) The sun is up (*or has risen*).
- (9) The fish lives in the water.
- (10) The cat can see in the dark.
- (11) He slapped her on the cheek.
- (12) The policeman caught the pickpocket by the shoulder.
- (13) Keep in the shade.
- (14) The children are playing in the sun.
- (15) I groped my way in the dark.
- (16) I am always at home in the afternoon.
- (17) Smoke rises in the air.
- (18) He pulled me by the sleeve.
- (19) I am going into the country.
- (20) As I walked in the rain, I caught cold.

練習四十

- (1) What a fine view it is!
- (2) Be diligent.

- (3) What a man he is!
- (4) Let us take a walk in the park.
- (5) Be quiet.
- (6) You need not go yourself; let the servant take it.
- (7) Get up early in the morning, and practise deep breathing in the open air.
- (8) Come here, if you are not engaged. Let us play ball.
- (9) Fie! you are playing with a girl.
- (10) Pooh! that's no concern of mine.

練習四十一

- (1) Will you kindly lend me your fountain-pen?
- (2) Will you have a little more tea? No, thank you, I have had quite enough.
- (3) Will you have another cup of tea?
- (4) Shall I post this letter for you?
- (5) When shall I call here again?
- (6) Shall you go by steamer or by train? I shall go by train.
- (7) Will you be so kind as to open the window?
- (8) Will the plum-trees at Hangchow bloom about the middle of next month?
- (9) You look very pale. Shall I send for the doctor?
- (10) If you are not busy to-night, will you please come and dine with me at half past five?
- (11) Shall he post this letter at once?
- (12) Where shall he take this box of oranges?

- (13) What time shall I get there? You will get there at 6.
- (14) What time shall he call on you to-morrow? Let him come in the morning.
- (15) What shall we play? Let us play hide and seek.
- (16) Shall you pass the book-seller's on the way? Yes, I shall.
- (17) If you do, will you kindly inquire if the book I ordered has arrived or not? Yes, I will.
- (18) Where shall you be during the holidays? I shall be at Tsingtau.
- (19) Won't you go to Canton with me? Yes, I will.
- (20) Won't you come for a walk? No, I won't.
- (21) Please tell me the way to the park.
- (22) Then, shall you be able to pay it back by the end of this month?
- (23) Won't you play tag with us?

練習四十二

- (1) Those who praise you to your face are apt to speak ill of you behind your back.
- (2) I owe what I am much to my deceased father.
- (3) The captain was the last to leave the ship.
- (4) I want a man who can speak English.
- (5) Is this the gentleman whom you came with the other day?
- (6) I dismissed the maid-servant who had stolen my purse.
- (7) This is the prettiest flower that I ever saw.

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- (8) This is the dictionary that I bought at Ningpo the other day.
 - (9) The express train which started from Shanghai for Nanking at 9 last night, collided with a freight-train at Soochow station.
 - (10) Those who desire to succeed in life must be industrious (or shall be diligent) while young.
 - (11) As the weather was as fine as could be, the students who had gone on the excursion had a glorious time.
 - (12) The house that was burnt down last night was insured for 10,000 taels.
 - (13) He who wishes to speak English well must not neglect practice.
 - (14) The school (which) I attend has about 800 pupils.
 - (15) The teacher (whom) we love will shortly be transferred.
 - (16) The man who has invented this machine must be a great scholar.
 - (17) Do not put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
 - (18) That foreigner is the man (whom) I met in the express for Hankow.
 - (19) He is the only man that can be trusted.
 - (20) He sketched a driver and his cows that were passing over the bridge.

練習四十三

- (1) He said that he was going abroad next year, but he did not tell me when he would start.

- (2) I did not think you were in Hankow.
- (3) He told me that he had sold his old desk.
- (4) I did not know that the gentleman was the new principal of our school.
- (5) My mother said that she did not know him.
- (6) They never expected that they would be scolded.
- (7) He wrote me that he was ill.
- (8) I never expected to meet you here. I thought you had started for To_{kyo} long ago.
- (9) Father said that I might go out for a walk with you.
- (10) He seemed hardly to know that all men are mortal.
- (11) I thought that your brother was abroad.
- (12) He worked day and night that he might succeed.

練習四十四

- (1) If you go, I will go too.
- (2) If you come to-morrow morning, I will be at home.
- (3) If you meet him, give him my best compliments.
- (4) If it be (or is) true, what will become of his family?
- (5) If it be (or is) true, he ought to tell me something about it.
- (6) If it be (or is) fine to-morrow, I will go out.
- (7) If he have (or has) done with the book, he will perhaps return it to me to-day.
- (8) If it is worth seeing, I will go and see.
- (9) If he is not too young, I will employ him.
- (10) If I do not study hard, I shall fail.

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- (11) If there is anything to be regretted, it is that you could not join us.
- (12) If only one works with all one's might and main, one is sure to succeed sooner or later.

練習四十五

- (1) I wish I could go abroad.
- (2) If I were you, I would go at once.
- (3) If he knew English, I would employ him.
- (4) If you were I, what would you do?
- (5) Well, if I were you, I would marry her at once.
- (6) If I had money, I would buy it.
- (7) If I were younger, I should go with you.
- (8) If you were older, I would take you with me.
- (9) If I were a bird, I would fly to you.
- (10) This child speaks as if he were a man.
- (11) I wish I could help you.
- (12) I wish he were here. If he were here, what would he say?
- (13) He talks as if he knew everything.
- (14) I wish he were alive!
- (15) A good book is, as it were, the light of life.
- (16) Without our mouth, we could not speak.
- (17) Were it not for the compass, a navigator would be in constant danger.
- (18) You depend on others too much. If I were you, I would do it by myself.

- (19) If he were still alive, he would not allow his son to be idle.
- (20) If there were no mosquitoes, we should not have to hang up mosquito-nets.

練習四十六

- (1) We need not be in such a hurry. If we should miss the train, we may take the next.
- (2) If you should see Mr. Wang, please give him my good wishes.
- (3) If I were to be appointed Premier, I would make you the Home Minister.
- (4) If it should rain, I would not start.
- (5) If I should succeed, what would be the joy of my parents?
- (6) Even if it should rain, I would go.
- (7) Should you come this way, please look in upon us.
- (8) If I should fail, I must resort to some other means.
- (9) If I should fall sick, what should I do?
- (10) If the ship should upset, what would you do?

練習四十七

- (1) If I had known English, I might have secured the position.
- (2) I wish I had asked him for it. If I had asked him, he might have given it to me.

- (3) I wish I had asked him then. If I had asked him, he would have explained it for me.
- (4) If I had known it, I would not have done such a thing.
- (5) If I had not been ill then, I might have succeeded.
- (6) I wish I had heard his speech.
- (7) If he had been older then, I might have employed him.
- (8) If I had started ten minutes later, I should have missed the train.
- (9) If he had studied harder, he would have passed the examination.
- (10) If you had not advised me, I should have been taken in.

練習四十八

- (1) It is impolite to write your letters with a pencil.
- (2) It is our duty to help the weak and old.
- (3) It takes (us) a week to do the sights here.
- (4) It is bad for us (for our health) to take hard exercise soon after meals.
- (5) It is easy to see others' faults, but difficult to see one's own.
- (6) The door bell rung, and he went to see who came.
- (7) I was very glad to be of some service to you.
- (8) He decided to move to the suburbs.
- (9) He has no friend to talk with, or a house to live in.
- (10) To tell the truth, I am tired of studying English.
- (11) It takes at least ten years to master English.
- (12) To be frank with you, you are a little too cowardly.

- (13) Don't forget to write him a letter of thanks as soon as you get home.
- (14) Young men are apt to eat too much.
- (15) Are you ready to start? Shall I send for a rickshaw?
- (16) You are very fortunate to have such a faithful friend as he.
- (17) As it was likely to snow, I had to hurry down the hill.
- (18) They will be sorry to hear it.
- (19) This book is too difficult for me to read.
- (20) He is not strong enough to walk so far.
- (21) Some (people) live to work, and some (others) live to eat.
- (22) I go to Mokanshan every summer to avoid the heat of Hangchow.
- (23) He told me to fill the bottle with water.
- (24) I want you to make a fair copy of this.
- (25) Please tell him to turn on the electric light upstairs.
- (26) An old man asked me to tell (show) him the way to Hankow station.
- (27) This morning I saw a boy strike a little dog with a stick in the park.

練習四十九

- (1) The steamer plying between Tientsin and Shanghai calls Tsingtau every Wednesday.
- (2) What is the name of that ship lying at anchor in the offing?

- (3) Look at the man walking on the opposite bank. He looks like your father.
- (4) I sit up studying till twelve o'clock almost every night.
- (5) I *lay* on the grass, looking up at the blue sky and listening to the larks. (*lay* 是 *lie* 的過去式。)
- (6) He seemed disappointed to hear of your sudden departure.
- (7) Can you read that advertisement written in French?
- (8) Candidly speaking, I should like to go myself.
- (9) Walking along the the street, I met an old friend.
- (10) Living so remote from town, I rarely have visitors.
- (11) The teacher absenting himself, there was no school.
- (12) Generally speaking, Chinese make better linguists than Japanese.
- (13) Judging from his accent, he seems to be a man from Canton.
- (14) Soon it became known to the villagers.
- (15) Falling from the bicycle, he had his arm sprained.
- (16) Strictly speaking, these are all mistaken.
- (17) In the confusion I had my watch stolen.
- (18) Will you have this baggage carried for me to the station?
- (19) He had his hat blown off by the wind.
- (20) I am sorry I have kept you waiting.
- (21) The prices of commodities go on rising.

練習五十

- (1) I have finished writing the letter.
- (2) There is no telling who will win the race.

- (3) Reading a good book is delightful.
- (4) I am sure of his winning the game.
- (5) I could not help laughing at him.
- (6) He killed himself by taking poison.
- (7) I spend the evening in reading.
- (8) The secret of improving one's health is to get up early.
- (9) On hearing the report, he left Peiping.
- (10) He went to France for the purpose of studying French.
- (11) Kindly refrain from smoking in the car.
- (12) He insisted upon my paying the money.
- (13) On arriving in Paris, I sent him a telegram.
- (14) He wants to succeed without making any effort.
- (15) It was impossible to open the box without injuring the contents.
- (16) He came near being killed in the recent railway accident.
- (17) We can not help admiring his great personality.
- (18) There is no knowing when one may fall ill.
- (19) I don't mind your calling me a donkey.
- (20) I think that this book is worth reading.
- (21) I cannot help despising such a mean action.
- (22) This is a cake of her own making.
- (23) He repented having been idle in his middle school days.

附 錄 二

不 規 則 動 詞 表

(下面所舉不規則動詞約二百五十字務望讀者記憶。附有*的字是，當構成現在分詞時，應省去語尾e。而附有†的字是，當構成現在分詞時，應把字末的子音再加一個，後然加以-ing。)

現 在	過 去	過 去 分 詞
abide* (住)	abode	abode
alight (降下)	alighted	alighted, alit
arise* (起)	arose	arisen
awake* (醒)	awoke	awoke
be (是)	was (were)	been
bear (生)	bore	born
bear (負)	bore	borne
beat (打)	beat	beaten
become* (成)	became	become
befall (生起)	befell	befallen
beget† (產生)	begot	begotten
begin† (開始)	began	begun
begird (圍繞)	begirded (begirt)	begirded (begirt)
behold (看)	beheld	beheld
belay (塞)	belaid	belaid
bend (屈曲)	bent	bent
bereave* (奪)	bereaved (bereft)	bereaved (bereft)
beseech (懇求)	besought	besought
beset† (圍)	beset	beset
bestead (助)	bestead	bestead
bestride* (跨)	bestrode	bestriden

現在	過去	過去分詞
bet† (賭)	bet	bet
betake* (委身; 從事)	betook	betaken
bid† (命令, 吩咐)	bade	bidden
bind (縛)	bound	bound
bite* (齧)	bit	bitten
bleed (出血)	bled	bled
blend (混合)	blended	blended
bless (垂嘉)	blessed	blessed
blow (吹)	blew	blown
break (破)	broke	broken
breed (育)	bred	bred
bring (帶來)	brought	brought
browbeat (威懾)	browbeat	browbeaten
build (建造)	built	built
burn (燒)	burned	burned
burst (破裂)	burst	burst
buy (買)	bought	bought
can (能)	could	—
cast (投)	cast	cast
catch (捉)	caught	caught
chide* (責罵)	chid	chidden
choose* (選擇)	chose	chosen
cleave* (剖)	clove	cloven
cleave* (粘着)	cleaved (clove)	cleaved (cloven)
climb (攀登)	climbed (clomb)	climbed (clomb)
cling (粘着)	clung	clung
clothe* (穿著)	clothed (clad)	clothed (clad)
come* (來)	came	come
cost (價值)	cost	cost
creep (匍匐)	crept	crept

現在	過去	過去分詞
crow (鷄鳴)	crew	crowed
cut† (割)	cut	cut
dare* (敢)	dared	dared
deal (處理)	dealt	dealt
dig† (掘)	dug	dug
ding (強擊; 猛投)	dinged (dung)	dinged (dung)
dip† (浸)	dipped	dipped
dive* (潛水)	dived (dove)	dived (dove)
do (做)	did	done
draw (引; 拉)	drew	drawn
dream (做夢)	dreamt	dreamt
dress (裝束)	dressed	dressed
drink (飲)	drank	drunk
drive* (驅)	drove	driven
dwel (住)	dwelt	dwelt
eat (食)	ate	eaten
engird (圍)	engirded (engir	engirded (engirt)
engrave* (刻)	engraved	engraved (engraven)
fall (落)	fell	fallen
feed (飼)	fed	fed
jeel (感)	felt	felt
fight (戰)	fought	fought
find (發見; 找出)	found	found
flee (逃)	fled	fled
fling (投)	flung	flung
fly (飛)	flew	flown
forbear (忍耐)	forbore	forborne
forbid† (禁)	forbade	forbidden
forego (先行)	forewent	foregone
foreknow (預知)	foreknew	foreknown

現在	過去	過去分詞
foretell (豫言)	foretold	foretold
forget† (忘)	forgot	forgotten
forgive* (恕)	forgave	forgiven
forsake* (棄)	forsook	forsaken
for swear (誓絕)	forsook	for sworn
freeze* (凍)	froze	frozen
geld (去勢, 閹割)	gelded (gelt)	gelded (gelt)
get† (得)	got	got
gild (鍍金)	gilded (gelt)	gilded (gelt)
gird (束帶)	girded (girt)	girded (girt)
give* (給與)	gave	given
go (去)	went	gone
grave* (彫)	graved	graved (graven)
grind (磨)	ground	ground
grow (生長)	grew	grown
hang (掛)	hung	hung
have* (has) (有)	had	had
hear (聽)	heard	heard
heave* (舉)	heaved	heaved
hew (切; 斬砍)	hewed	hewed (hewn)
hide* (隱蔽)	hid	hid
hit† (打; 擊中)	hit	hit
hold (含; 保有)	held	held
hurt (傷)	hurt	hurt
inlay (鑲嵌)	inlaid	inlaid
interweave* (織入)	interwove	interwoven
keep (守; 保)	kept	kept
knave (跪)	knelt	knelt
knit† (編; 織)	knitted (knit)	knitted (knit)
know (知)	knew	known

現在	過去	過去分詞
lade* (載)	laded	laded
lay (放置)	laid	laid
lead (引導)	led	led
leap (跳躍)	leapt	leapt
leave* (離開)	left	left
lend (貸, 出借)	lent	lent
let† (使)	let	let
lie (臥)	lay	lain
lie (說謊)	lied	lied
light (點火)	lighted (lit)	lighted (lit)
lose* (失)	lost	lost
make* (作; 使)	made	made
may (或許)	might	—
mean (解作~; 意在~)	meant	meant
meet (遇)	met	met
melt (鎔解)	melted	melted
misdeal (分牌錯誤)	misdealt	misdealt
misdo (做錯)	misdid	misdone
misgive* (使疑懼)	misgave	misgiven
mislay (放置錯誤)	mislaid	mislaid
mislead (引入邪路)	misled	misled
misspell (拼字錯誤)	misspelled	misspelled
mistake* (誤)	mistook	mistaken
misteach (教錯)	mistaught	mistaught
mistell (說錯)	mistold	mistold
misunderstand (誤解)	misunderstood	misunderstood
mow (刈草)	mowed	mowed (mown)
outdo (優於)	outdid	outdone
outfly (飛越)	outflew	outflown
outgo (超越)	outwent	outgone

現在	過去	過去分詞
outgrow (生長到此~大)	outgrew	outgrown
outrun† (跑越)	outran	outrun
overcome* (打勝)	overcame	overcome
overdo (做得過度)	overdid	overdone
overdraw (引得過度)	overdrew	overdrawn
overeat (食得過及)	overate	overeaten
overgo (越過)	overwent	overgone
overhang (懸~上)	overhung	overhung
overhear (竊聽)	overheard	overheard
overlay (鍍; 包; 被覆)	overlaid	overlaid
overrun (跑過)	overran	overrun
oversee (監視)	oversaw	overseen
oversell (過量售賣)	oversold	oversold
overset† (顛覆)	overset	overset
overshoot (不中的)	overshot	overshot
partake* (參與)	partook	partaken
pass (通過)	passed (past)	passed (past)
pay (交付)	paid	paid
pen† (圈圍)	penned	penned
put† (置; 放)	put	put
quit† (捨棄)	quitted	quitted (quit)
rap† (使狂喜)	rapped (rapt)	rapped (rapt)
read (讀)	read	read
reave* (奪去)	reaved (reft)	reaved (reft)
reeve* (穿過環等)	rove	rove
rend (裂)	rent	rent
repay (付還)	repaid	repaid
rid† (除出)	rid	rid
ride* (乘坐)	rode	ridden
ring (鈴響)	rang	rung

現在	過去	過去分詞
rise* (起)	rose	risen
rive* (裂開; 劈開)	rived	riven
roast (燒烤; 焙)	roasted	roast
run† (跑)	ran	run
saw (鋸開)	sawed	sawn
say (說)	said	said
see (看)	saw	seen
seek (求)	sought	sought
seethe* (煮)	seethed (sod)	seethed (sodden)
sell (賣)	sold	sold
send (送)	sent	sent
set† (放置)	set	set
shake* (震動)	shook	shaken
shall (將)	should	—
shear (剪取)	sheared	shorn
shed† (流)	shed	shed
shew (示知)	shewed	shewn
shine* (照)	shone	shone
shoe (加蹄鐵)	shod	shod
shoot (射)	shot	shot
show (示知)	showed	showed (shown)
shred† (裂碎)	shredded (shred)	shredded (shred)
shrink (縮)	shrank	shrunk
shrive* (懺悔)	shrived (shrove)	shrived (shriven)
shut† (關閉)	shut	shut
sing (唱歌)	sang	sung
sink (沉沒)	sank	sunk
sit† (坐)	sat	sat
slay (殺)	slew	slain
sleep (睡)	slept	slept

現在	過去	過去分詞
slide* (溜溜)	slid	slid
sling (投擲)	slung	slung
slink (潛逃)	slunk	slunk
slit† (裂開)	slit	slit
smell (嗅)	smelt	smelt
smite* (斬斷)	smote	smitten
sow (播種)	sowed	sown
speak (講)	spoke	spoken
speed (速進)	sped	sped
spell (拼字)	spelt	spelt
spend (消費)	spent	spent
spill (溢出)	spilt	spilt
spin† (紡)	spun	spun
spit† (吐痰)	spit	spit
split† (裂開)	split	split
spoil (損害; 弄壞)	spoilt	spoilt
spread (擴大; 傳播)	spread	spread
spring (生長; 跳躍)	sprang	sprung
stand (立)	stood	stood
stave* (擊穿)	staved	staved
stay (停; 住)	stayed	stayed
steal (偷)	stole	stolen
stick (刺)	stuck	stuck
sting (刺)	stung	stung
stink (發惡臭)	stank	stunk
strew (撒播)	strewed	strewn
stride* (闊步; 大步)	strode	stridden
strike* (打; 擊)	struck	struck
string (穿以線索)	strung	strung
strive* (努力)	strove	striven

現在	過去	過去分詞
strow (撒播)	strowed	strown
swear (立誓)	swore	sworn
sweat (出汗)	sweat	sweat
sweep (掃除)	swept	swept
swell (膨脹)	swelled	swelled (swollen)
swim† (游泳)	swam	swum
swing (搖動)	swung	swung
take* (取)	took	taken
teach (教)	taught	taught
tear (裂; 撕)	tore	torn
tell (告)	told	told
think (想)	thought	thought
thrive* (繁榮)	throve	thriven
throw (投擲)	threw	thrown
thrust (強推; 力衝)	thrust	thrust
tread (踏)	trod	trodden
unbend (弄直)	unbent	unbent
unbind (解開)	unbound	unbound
undergo (忍受; 嘗歷)	underwent	undergone
understand (了解)	understood	understood
undertake* (計劃)	undertook	undertaken
wake* (醒)	woke	waked
waylay (埋伏)	waylaid	waylaid
wear (穿著)	wore	worn
weave* (織)	wove	woven
wed† (嫁; 娶)	wedded	wedded (wed)
weep (泣)	wept	wept
wet† (弄溼)	wet	wet
will (將)	wou'd	—
win† (勝)	won	won

現在	過去	過去分詞
wind (纏繞)	wound	wound
withdraw (撤回)	withdrew	withdrawn
withhold (抑止)	withheld	withheld
withstand (抵抗)	withstood	withstood
wont (慣於)	wont	wont
work (工作)	worked (wrought)	worked (wrought)
wring (絞)	wrung	wrung
write* (寫)	wrote	written

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