

中學程度

第二冊

模範英文教本

陳獨秀編

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**ENGLISH LESSONS**

**FOR**

**MIDDLE SCHOOLS**

**NO. 1.**

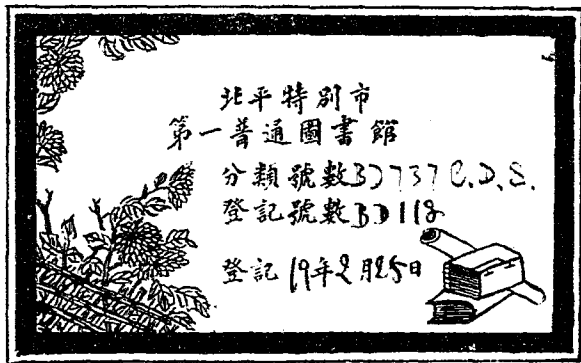
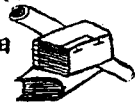
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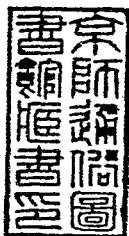


# ENGLISH LESSONS

FOR

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

NO. 1.



上海羣益書社出版

習外國文與本國文異趣、故不可無剖析  
明顯之書。習英文與他國文異趣、故不  
可徒誦文法而忽於習慣用例。青年之習  
外國文與童子又異趣、故識其當然復欲  
求其所以然。以此三說、徵諸吾國英文  
教科用書、完璧蓋罕覩也。吾友陳獨秀  
君、久慨於此。取材衆籍、創爲是書。  
於文法之活用、語法之組織、文勢之異  
同輕重、深致意焉。其書倘爲教育界所  
採用、誠可謂吾國英文教授一大改新。  
用弁一言、以爲介紹。

## 溫宗堯序

民國五年九月

歐美人之習其國文也。少者誦讀本 (Reader) 稍長則習文法 (Grammar) 其後自能爲文。若夫語言固不求之於書籍也。至習外國語言文字則異。是德國人之習英文。英國人之習法文者。皆必於讀本文法之外。別製一種 Lesson 書。糅合會話文法。繙譯而爲之。且釋之以國文焉。蓋習外國文與習本國文異趣。必如是。而其國語言文字之綱要與習慣。始易於曲喻而灼解也。吾國人習英文之書。如英文法程及譯本。正則英文教科書。皆此之類。顧法程雖簡明。而釋文法過畧。正則書雖完備。然又嫌編制凌亂。不合文法程序。解釋破碎。不合吾國人教授英文之習慣。二者皆未盡善也。是書之作。矯正二者之弊。由淺入深。由簡之繁。別爲四冊。第一冊釋八種詞之要略。第二冊釋各種詞之不規則法。第三冊釋各種詞之特別要點。第四冊釋動詞之各種法 (如 Mood, infinitive 之類) 及各種前置詞之用法。不知吾國英學界。視此與法程及正則教科書爲何如也。

編者識

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( 1 )

# ENGLISH LESSONS

No. 2.

## LESSON I.

bottle  
shelf  
bag

瓶  
棚, 架  
袋

nest  
cage  
basket

巢  
籠  
籃

## CONVERSATION.

What do you see in this room?

I see a table and some chairs.

What do you see on the table?

I see a bottle and some glasses.

What do you see on the wall?

I see a shelf with some books on it.



## GRAMMAR.

(a) I like apples.

(b) I want some apples.

- (1) 上列第一例之“apples”。無定數之觀念。故稱爲不定複數 (Indefinite Plural)。
- (2) 上列第二例之“apples”。或爲“two apples”。或爲“three apples”。有數之觀念。故稱爲有限複數 (Limited Plural)。
- (3) “Give me.” “I want.” “I have.” 等之次。爲複數名詞而無定數者。則用有限複數。例如下表。

I want some novels.

Lend me some novels.

- (4) Some 爲漢文若干之義。而漢文恆略之。如云我需書。英文有二種譯法如下。

I want a book.

I want some books.

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 吾見若干少年男女於游戲場  
(play-ground)
- ( 2 ) 園中有羣花襍樹 (shrub)
- ( 3 ) 巢中有卵
- ( 4 ) 籃中有橘
- ( 5 ) 客廳有桌與椅 (parlour)
- ( 6 ) 取茶碗來
- ( 7 ) 架上置有書籍
- ( 8 ) 足下何所需
- ( 9 ) 吾需紙
- (10) 此書信有數謬誤處(mistake)
- (11) 此文中有數難解之字(hard word)
- (12) 此盒中有筆管 (penholder)
- (13) 足下需金何用 (what.....for?)
- (14) 需購書
- (15) 乞假小說與予
- (16) 假君以有趣之小說

LESSON II.

pencil	鉛 筆	tabacco	煙
nib	筆 頭	wine	酒
penholder	筆 管	medicine	藥
quill	毛 筆	bread	麵 包

CONVERSATION.

1.

What do you want, Sir ?

I want some pens.

Don't you want any pencils ?

No, I do not want any.

2.

Have you any gold pens ?

No, we have none.

Have you any quill pens ?

Yes, we have some.

## GRAMMAR.

- |  |
|--|
| (a) Do you want <b>any</b> pencils ?         |
| (b) I want <b>some</b> pens.                 |
| (c) I do <b>not</b> want <b>any</b> pencils. |

(1) 疑問及否定。則以 “any” 代 “some”。  
如上列之例。

- |                    |
|--------------------|
| Any (?) = 幾何(乎)    |
| (Not) any = 一些也(無) |

(2) “Any” 之意。如上所云。但吾國文言  
恆略之。如下例。

- |       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 足下需書乎 | { Do you want a book ?     |
|       | { Do you want any books ?  |
| 吾不需書也 | { I do not want a book.    |
|       | { I do not want any books. |

(3) “Not any” = “no” = “none.”

- |  |
|--|
| I do <b>not</b> want <b>any</b> books. |
| I want <b>no</b> books.                |
| I want <b>none</b> .                   |

(4) “No,” “none” 單數複數皆可用。

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Has he a father?            | { He has <b>no</b> father.   |
|                             | { He has <b>none</b>         |
| Has he <b>any</b> brothers? | { He has <b>no</b> brothers. |
|                             | { He has <b>none</b> .       |

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 君此地有友人乎
- ( 2 ) 家鄉有之此地無也 (at home)
- ( 3 ) 架上有英文字書乎
- ( 4 ) 無有也
- ( 5 ) 足下有弟兄乎
- ( 6 ) 有弟兄而無姊妹
- ( 7 ) 彼屋之周圍有樹木乎 (about the house)
- ( 8 ) 無有也
- ( 9 ) 此兒無兩親而有親戚乎  
(relation, relative)
- (10) 親戚亦無之
- (11) 此文有謬誤處乎
- (12) 絕無誤處
- (13) 君有佳筆否.
- (14) 有極佳者
- (15) 君有小說乎(複)
- (16) 有數種

LESSON III.

---

knife	刀	fruit	果 物
fork	叉	peach	桃
dish	盤	vegetable	菜 蔬
plate	碟	potato	馬鈴薯

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

What do you want, to begin with?

I want some knives and forks.

What else do you want?-

I want some dishes and plates.

2.

Don't you want any fruit?

Some peaches will do.

Don't you want any vegetables?

Some potatoes will do.

## GRAMMAR,

加-es而作複數之名詞。計有四例。

- (a) 名詞語尾之爲 s, z, x, ch, sh 者。概加 -es。  
 (b) 名詞語尾爲 y。而 y 之前非韻字者。則變 -ies。  
 (c) 名詞語尾爲 o 者。亦加 -es。  
 (d) 名詞語尾爲 f, fe 者。概變 -ves。

A.		
Box.....boxes	}	Dish.....dishes
Glass.....glasses		Peach.....peaches
paths		baths
B.		
Fly.....flies	}	City.....cities
Cry.....cries		Lady.....ladies
days	boys	keys
C.		
Hero.....heroes	}	Potato.....potatoes
Negro.....negroes		Tomato.....tomatoes
bamboos	pianos	mosquito(e)s
D.		
Calf.....calves	}	Wife.....wives
Wolf.....wolves		Knife.....knives
chiefs	hoofs	roofs



## EXERCISE.

---

改下文名詞爲複數

- ( 1 ) Do you like a peach?
- ( 2 ) Will you have a peach?
- ( 3 ) Has that man a wife?
- ( 4 ) That man has a wife and family.
- ( 5 ) A pony is a small horse.
- ( 6 ) An ass is not a small horse.
- ( 7 ) That lady has a baby.
- ( 8 ) There is a young lady in our class.
- ( 9 ) A fox is a cunning animal.
- (10) He has a gold watch.
- (11) This knife cuts well.
- (12) Does this watch keep good time?
- (13) A good daughter will make a good wife.
- (14) The lady waved a handkerchief.
- (15) The ship lost her cargo.

## LESSON IV.

swan	鵞	ewe	牝 羊
goose	鵝	ox	牡 牛
mouse	麤 鼠	buli	牡牛,野牛
rat	鼠	cow	牝 牛
deer	鹿	louse	虱
stag	牡 鹿	duck	鴨
hind	牝 鹿	hen	牡 雞
sheep	綿 羊	cock	雄 雞
ram	牡 羊	cat	貓

Man is stronger than woman.

A child is either a boy or a girl.

Swans are larger than geese.

Mice are smaller than rats.

A deer is either a stag or a hind.

How many sheep have you?

Oxen differ from bulls and cows.

## GRAMMAR.

---

(1) 不規則複數名詞如下表

A man.....	some men
A woman.....	some women
A child.....	some children
An ox.....	some oxen
A goose.....	some geese
A foot.....	some feet
A tooth.....	some teeth
A mouse.....	some mice
A louse.....	some lice

(2) 單複數同形之名詞如下表。

A sheep.....	some sheep
A deer.....	some deer

## EXERCISE.

---

### 改下文名詞爲複數

- ( 1 ) This desk is one foot and one inch wide.
- ( 2 ) Has that woman a child?
- ( 3 ) That woman is a workman's wife.
- ( 4 ) I see a goose on the pond.
- ( 5 ) The hunter shot a deer.
- ( 6 ) There is a sheep feeding on the  
hillside.
- ( 7 ) There is a mouse in the cupboard.
- ( 8 ) This child has a bad tooth.
- ( 9 ) The mouse will play when the cat  
is away.
- ( 10 ) The ox draws the wagon.
- ( 11 ) A boy likes to play.
- ( 12 ) boy is stronger than girl.
- ( 13 ) A man is older than a boy.
- ( 14 ) A boy is older than a child.
- ( 15 ) A child is older than a baby.

## LESSON V.

---

### CONVERSATION.

---

#### 1.

Is that man rich?

People say that he is very rich.

Is he generous?

Some people say that he is very free  
with his money.

#### 2.

Why do you like this place?

Because these people are very kind to me.

Have you many friends here?

Yes, I know twenty or thirty people.

#### 3.

Why is Japan so strong?

Because the people love their country.

What do you think of the Chinese?

The Chinese are an industrious people.

## GRAMMAR.

- (1) 名詞之形爲單數。而其意爲複數者。  
此謂之集合名詞 (Collective Noun)。  
例如下表。

(a)	{ Are these <b>people</b> honest? Yes, they are quite honest.
(b)	{ Are your <b>family</b> all well? Yes, they are all very well.
(c)	{ What are <b>cattle</b> ? They are cows and oxen.
(d)	{ What a <b>poultry</b> ? They are hens, ducks, and the like.

- (2) 複數名詞。有定 不定 有限 無限 各  
用法。集合名詞。亦同此例。如下表。

(a)	The <b>people</b> love their country. (人民) <u>定複數</u>
(b)	<b>People</b> say..... (世人) <u>無限不定複數</u>
(c)	Some <b>people</b> say... (有人) <u>有限不定複數</u>
(d)	{ A great <b>people</b> . } { Many <b>peoples</b> . } (國民) <u>普通名詞</u>

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 彼輩正直乎
- ( 2 ) 不甚正直
- ( 3 ) 此地多家禽 (plentiful)
- ( 4 ) 世人云彼爲大學者
- ( 5 ) 有人謂彼爲瘋顛 (madman)
- ( 6 ) 彼攜家眷乎 (.....with him)
- ( 7 ) 家眷後至 (.....coming after him)
- ( 8 ) 海中多魚
- ( 9 ) 日本人勇敢之國民也 (brave)
- ( 10 ) 中國人勤勉之國民也
- ( 11 ) 中國人大國民也
- ( 12 ) 猿似人
- ( 13 ) 彼書店有英文書乎 (book store)
- ( 14 ) 有則有之無甚佳者
- ( 15 ) 日本多火山 (volcano)
- ( 16 ) 中國少馬 (scarce)

## LESSON VI.

---

coin	錢 幣	shilling	英國銀幣
mark	德國銀幣	pound	英國金幣
dollar	美洲銀幣	franc	法國銀幣
penny	英國銅幣	rouble	俄國銀幣

## CONVERSATION.

---

### 1.

What are these coins made of?

They are made of gold.

Are all coins made of gold?

No, many are made of silver or copper.

### 2.

What is that ship built of?

It is built of wood.

Are all ships built of wood?

No, most steamers are now built of iron  
or steel.



## GRAMMAR.

- |                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| (a) Most pens are made of steel. |
| (b) Some pens are made of gold.  |

- (1) “Pen,” “pencil” 等名詞。有 “two pens.” “three pencils” 等之數可計。此謂之普通名詞 (Common Noun)。
- (2) “Gold,” “silver,” “iron” “copper” 等名詞。皆屬不可數計之物質。此謂之物質名詞 (Material Noun)。
- (3) 物質名詞。無複數。不可附不定冠詞。
- (4) “made of” “built of” 之次。必爲物質名詞。表示材料之義也。

- |   |
|---|
| That house is built of <b>brick</b> . (不可云 bricks)  |
| That bridge is built of <b>stone</b> . (不可云 stones) |
| That pen is made of <b>gold</b> . (不可云 golds)       |
| That coin is made of <b>copper</b> . (不可云 coppers)  |

## EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 足下飲酒乎
- ( 2 ) 吾向不飲酒 (never)
- ( 3 ) 足下吸煙乎 (smoke)
- ( 4 ) 吾愛吸煙
- ( 5 ) 足下嗜外國煙或中國煙乎
- ( 6 ) 吾頗嗜中國煙 (like.....better)
- ( 7 ) 煙酒皆有害衛生 (bad for the health)
- ( 8 ) 茶與加非足下何所嗜也 (coffee)
- ( 9 ) 吾嗜加非也
- ( 10 ) 中國屋建以瓦
- ( 11 ) 西洋屋多建以瓦與石 (most.....)
- ( 12 ) 間有建以鐵者 (some.....)
- ( 13 ) 船有木製者有鐵製者
- ( 14 ) 氣船大概以鋼鍊也
- ( 15 ) 橋有木造亦有石造鍊造者
- ( 16 ) 此井水可飲 (good to drink)

LESSON VII.

---

grape	葡 萄	meat	肉
wine	酒 葡 萄 酒	beef	牛 肉
beer	麥 酒	cabbage	白 菜
milk	牛 乳	grass	草

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Shall I give you some fruit?

Please give me some grapes.

You seem to like grapes.

Yes, I am very fond of grapes.

2.

Will you have some wine?

I will take some beer.

You like beer better than wine, do you?

Yes I prefer beer to wine.

### GRAMMAR.

(a)	I	like	wine.
(b)	Give me	some	wine.

- (1) 物質名詞之形。雖常爲單數。而其義意與用法。則與複數普通名詞無異。
- (2) 物質名詞與普通名詞之對照如下表。

(a)	{	I like wine.	(b)	{	I want some wine.
		I like grapes.			I want some grapes.
(c)	{	給吾萍果	{	Give me an apple.	
				Give me some apples. (若干數)	
		給吾麥酒		Give me some beer. (若干量)	

### EXERCISE.

- (1) 此器銀製者乎
- (2) 此 aluminium 所製也
- (3) 牛馬食草 (feed on.....)
- (4) 西洋人食麵包與肉 (live on.....)
- (5) 中國人食米魚與蔬菜
- (6) 金銀貴金屬也 (precious metal)

LESSON VIII.  
—  
CONVERSATION.  
—

I.

Have you any paper ?

Yes, I have some.

Don't you want some pens ?

Yes, I want some.

2.

Will you have some wine ?

Yes, i will take a glass.

Shall I give you some grapes ?

Yes, please give me some.

3.

Will you take some brandy, to finish with ?

Please give me some tea or coffee.

Which will you take, tea or coffee ?

I will take som teac.

## GRAMMAR.

- (1) 疑問文及否定文。物質名詞之前。不用“some”而用“any”。亦如普通名詞有限複數之例。

Do you want <b>any</b> money?
I do <b>not</b> want <b>any</b> money.
I        want <b>no</b> money.
I        want <b>none</b> .

- (2) 疑問文亦有用“some”者。

Have you <b>not some</b> books?
<b>Don't</b> you want <b>some</b> money?

此例於豫期可定之答覆時用之。如下表。

{ You have <b>some</b> books, have you <b>not</b> ?
{ <b>Yes</b> , I have <b>some</b> .
{ You want <b>some</b> money, <b>don't</b> you?
{ <b>Yes</b> , I want <b>some</b> .

依此例次之間辭可用“some”。

Will you have <b>some</b> wine?
Shall I give you <b>some</b> grapes?

**EXERCISE.**

---

- ( 1 ) 足下需金錢否
- ( 2 ) 倘需金錢可奉假也
- ( 3 ) 吾需錢乞相假
- ( 4 ) 足下用酒乎
- ( 5 ) 稍飲麥酒
- ( 6 ) 足下携有金錢乎(Have you...with you?)
- ( 7 ) 未携一錢
- ( 8 ) 君需錢何爲也 (What.....for?)
- ( 9 ) 需錢幾何也 (How-much?)
- (10) 吾需百圓
- (11) 買茶來
- (12) 須買茶幾何
- (13) 不買加非乎
- (14) 加非尙有也 (.....have.....left)
- (15) 君食麵包乎
- (16) 乞賜若干

## LESSON IX.

---

### CONVERSATION.

---

#### 1.

Do you spend much money?

Yes, I spend much on books.

Do you read many books?

Yes, I read as many as I can.

#### 2.

How much money do you spend?

I spend ten or twenty dollars a month.

How many books do you read?

I read as many as I can get.

Has your father many books?

He has many Chinese books, but very few English ones.

Does he read much English?

He reads much Chinese, but very little English.



## GRAMMAR.

---

- (1) “Many” (多數) “few” (少數) 用於複數普通名詞。
  - (2) “Much” (多量) “little” (少量) 用於物質名詞。
- 

## EXERCISE.

---

- (1) 足下需紙若干
- (2) 請給吾一帖(計二十四張) (a quire)
- (3) 足下需筆頭若干
- (4) 請給一盒
- (5) 足下用紙甚多乎 (use)
- (6) 吾用紙與筆均甚多也
- (7) 足下之英文書甚多也
- (8) 書雖多鮮有佳者
- (9) 君飲酒過多 (too much)
- (10) 吾食果物過多
- (11) 乞賜茶一杯

LESSON · X.

---

bowl	碗	pint	量名(約三合一勺)
loaf	塊	gallon	量名(約七升半)
pail	桶	ounce	衡名(約七錢六分)
sheet	頁	quart	量名(約六合三勺)

CONVERSATION.

---

How much wine shall I give you ?

Give me a bottle of wine.

How much tobacco do you want ?

I want a paper of tobacco.

How much coffee will you take ?

I 'll take a pound of coffee.

How much tea do you want ?

I want a can of Bohea.

How much sugar shall I give you ?

Give me fifty cents' worth of sugar.

## GRAMMAR.

(a) Will you give me **some** paper?

(b) Will you give me **a piece of** paper?

- (1) 用數量名詞。代 “much,” “little,” “some” 等字。以表示物質名詞之定  
量。如下表。

A cup of tea.	A sheet of paper.
A glass of wine.	A gallon of beer.
A bowl of rice.	A quart of milk.
A loaf of bread.	An ounce of coffee.
A bottle of beer.	A pound of meat.
A box of cake.	A pint of wine.
A basket of fruit.	A pail of water.
A can of tea.	A bag of money.

- (2) 物質名詞無複數。而數量名詞有複  
數也。

I eat **three bowls** of rice.

He drinks **five bottles** of beer.

{ **How much** beer can you drink?

{ **How many** bottles of beer can you drink?

## EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 足下能食飯若干碗也
- ( 2 ) 能食三四碗
- ( 3 ) 飲茶七八杯
- ( 4 ) 請賜水一杯
- ( 5 ) 足下需麥酒幾瓶
- ( 6 ) 請給上等酒十瓶
- ( 7 ) 往井汲一桶水來
- ( 8 ) 吾受彼果物一籃 (received)
- ( 9 ) 回贈白蘭地酒四瓶  
(in return for his present)
- (10) 足下需何種紙
- (11) 請給洋紙三四頁
- (12) 足下能飲酒若干也
- (13) 吾能飲葡萄酒三瓶
- (14) 余甚飢食飯甚多 (hungry)
- (15) 余甚渴飲麥酒三瓶 (thirsty)
- (16) 彼能食牛肉三磅

## LESSON XI.

---

traveller	游 人	rider	騎 者
preacher	說教者	speaker	演說家
hunter	獵 者	writer	文 家
painter	畫 師	shoe-maker	靴 匠
sailor	水 手	shop-keeper	店 家
labourer	勞動者	seller	販賣者

## CONVERSATION.

---

What is a traveller?

A traveller is a man who travels.

What is a preacher?

A preacher is a man who preaches.

What is a hunter?

A hunter is a man who hunts.

What is a painter?

A painter is a man who paints pictures.

## GRAMMAR.

(a) I know a man—he speaks English well.

(b) I know a man who speaks English well.

- (1) 上列文句第二例之“who”即指名詞“man”也。故謂之代名詞。又“who”字爲

“i know a man.....”

“(he) speaks English well”

兩文間之接續。兼有接續詞之作用。

- (2) 代名詞而兼接續詞之作用者。謂之關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun)。  
(3) 關係代名詞所關係之名詞。(如上例之“man”) 謂之前詞 (Antecedent)。

(c) A man who speaks well is a good speaker.

(d) A man who writes well is a good writer.

- (4) 英文稱人之藝術能與不能。有二種語法。如下例。

彼能言、	{ He speaks well.
	{ He is a good speaker
彼不能文	{ He writes poorly.
	{ He is a poor writer

## EXERCISE.

---

Answer :—

- ( 1 ) What is a teacher ?
- ( 2 ) What is a learner ?
- ( 3 ) What is a beginner ?
- ( 4 ) What is a story-teller ?
- ( 5 ) What is a shoe-maker ?
- ( 6 ) What is a shop-keeper ?
- ( 7 ) What is a buyer ?
- ( 8 ) What is a seller ?
- ( 9 ) What is a labourer ?
- (10) What is a sailor ?
- (11) What is a good player ?
- (12) What is a good speaker ?
- (13) What is a good writer ?
- (14) What is a good rider ?
- (15) What is a good painter ?

LESSON XII.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

The house which stands on the hill—

That is the school-house.

And the houses which stand at the foot of  
the hill—

Those are the teacher's houses.

2.

Do you see the man who is standing at  
the door?

Yes, he is one of the teachers.

What is he doing?

He is watching the boys who are at play.



## GRAMMAR.

- |   |
|---|
| (a) The man <b>who</b> is standing at the door.           |
| (b) The house <b>which</b> stands at the top of the hill. |

- (1) 主要之關係代名詞。“who,” “which” 二字是也。
- (2) “Who” 指人者也。
- (3) “Which” 指物者也。

- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| (c) The man <b>who</b> is standing.  |
| (d) The boys <b>who</b> are playing. |

- (4) 關係代名詞。無數之變化。故其爲主格之時。其所屬動詞之形。爲單爲複。依其 antecedent 而定之。例如下表。

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| } | The man <b>who</b> (=he) teaches.                  |
|   | The boys <b>who</b> (=they) learn.                 |
|   | The house <b>which</b> (=it) stands at the top.    |
|   | The houses <b>which</b> (=they) stand at the foot. |

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 此宣城所出之紙也
- ( 2 ) 此湖州所製之筆也
- ( 3 ) 此徽州所產之墨也
- ( 4 ) 此福建所產之茶也
- ( 5 ) 此書何人所著也
- ( 6 ) 著此書者乃中國人也
- ( 7 ) 坐於客廳者何人也
- ( 8 ) 送信來之人也
- ( 9 ) 方與君語者何人也
- ( 10 ) 教英文之美國人也
- ( 11 ) 彼教會話之婦人何名也
- ( 12 ) 彼非昨日曾來之人乎
- ( 13 ) 彼爲昨日來此者之弟也
- ( 14 ) 蘇州河穿上海市而流 (flow through)
- ( 15 ) 穿上海市而流者蘇州河也
- ( 16 ) F-Rays 者意大利之新發明也 (invent)

LESSON XIII.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

What is a bachelor?

A man who is not yet married.

And a widower is—

A man who has once been married and  
whose wife is dead.

2.

Who is that gentleman?

He is the man who teaches me german.

Who are those boys?

Those are the students whom I teach—the  
students to whom I teach English.

## GRAMMAR.

- |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| (a) The man <b>who</b> teaches me.    |
| (b) The man <b>whose</b> son I teach. |
| (c) The man <b>whom</b> I teach.      |

(1) 關係代名詞。有格 (Case) 之變化。

Nominative.	Possessive.	Objective.
who.....	whose.....	whom
which.....	{ whose of which }	..... which

(2) “Which” 之所有格。或用 “whose” 或用 “of which” 皆可。

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| (a) The mountain <b>which</b> rises to the west. | { | <b>whose</b> summit we see.  |
| (b) The mountain                                 |   | <b>of which</b> we see the summit.<br>the summit <b>of which</b> we see. |
| (c) The mountain <b>which</b> I ascended.        |   |  |

(3) 關係代名詞之爲賓格者。對談時往往省之。

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| { | The man <b>who</b> teaches me.          |
| { | The man. ( <b>whom</b> ) I teach.       |
| { | The book <b>which</b> is newly out.     |
| { | The book ( <b>which</b> ) I am reading. |

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 僕之書較君所讀之書有趣
- ( 2 ) 君所欲之書何書也
- ( 3 ) 欲會僕者其人在何處也 (want to see)
- ( 4 ) 足下欲會何人也
- ( 5 ) 吾欲見此屋之主婦
- ( 6 ) 此僕所失之表也
- ( 7 ) 送信之人已歸去矣
- ( 8 ) 此爲其人送來之信也
- ( 9 ) 喪夫之婦人何名也
- ( 10 ) 喪夫之婦曰寡婦 (widow)
- ( 11 ) 雇僕之人曰 employer
- ( 12 ) 所雇之僕曰 employé
- ( 13 ) 假君之書已讀過乎
- ( 14 ) 承借之書已讀過矣
- ( 15 ) 未婚之女何名也
- ( 16 ) 女之未婚者曰 maiden

LESSON XIV.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

I.

Who is the man you spoke to just now ?

The man to whom I spoke is a Mr. Brown.

Is that the man you spoke of yesterday ?

No, the man (whom) I spoke of is not here.

2.

Is this your native place ?

Yes, this is the village where I was born.

Were you born in this house ?

Yes, this is the cottage in which I was  
born and bred.



EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 僕生於此村中
- ( 2 ) 此僕所生之村也
- ( 3 ) 彼所住之屋洋房也
- ( 4 ) 君所坐之椅壞矣
- ( 5 ) 此僕所乘之船也
- ( 6 ) 僕同行者英國人也
- ( 7 ) 僕之弟寄居西人處
- ( 8 ) 僕弟所寄居者美國人也
- ( 9 ) 此時所停止之停車場何處也  
(stop at a station)
- (10) 吾儕所住之地球乃行星也 (planet)
- (11) 君所不解者何章句也 (passage)
- (12) 君所不解之意何字也 (meaning)
- (13) 此書僕無一字不解
- (14) 君交付行李於何人 (luggage)
- (15) 僕所交付行李之人今不見矣
- (16) 欲見僕者何人也



## LESSON XV.

---

### CONVERSATION.

---

#### 1.

Who was the man that called to-day?

It was Mr. Cheng.

What was the ship that arrived to-day?

It was the Kiangshing.

#### 2.

Is this book interesting?

Yes, it is the most interesting book (that)

I ever read.

Is the author a good writer?

Yes, he is one of the greatest writers

that ever lived.

#### 3.

Is this what you want?

No, that is not what I want.

I do not understand what you mean.

This is what I mean.

## GRAMMAR.

- (1) 關係代名詞。“who,” “which” 之外。  
尚有 “that,” “what” 二字。
- (2) “That” 有代理 “who,” “whom,”  
“which” 之作用。

(a)	{ A man <b>who</b> lived long ago. The greatest man <b>that</b> ever lived.
(b)	{ The book ( <b>which</b> ) I am reading The best book ( <b>that</b> ) I ever read.

- (3) “That” 不可用於前置詞之次。

(c)	{ The man <b>of whom</b> you speak. The man ( <b>whom</b> ) you speak of. The man ( <b>that</b> ) you speak of.
-----	---

- (4) “What” 與他關係代名詞異者。其兼  
有 Antecedent 之作用也。

(d)	{ I know <b>what</b> you mean. = that which you mean. }	(事)
(e)	{ I know <b>what</b> you want. = the thing which you want. }	(物)

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 足下不解吾所云乎
- ( 2 ) 足下所欲者何書也
- ( 3 ) 承借之書已卒讀矣
- ( 4 ) 此書逸趣得未曾有
- ( 5 ) 吾未見有此佳作
- ( 6 ) 足下所云乃此事乎
- ( 7 ) 吾知君所欲之物
- ( 8 ) 是乃僕所欲也
- ( 9 ) 吾當盡力爲之 (all I can, what I can)
- ( 10 ) 居彼屋中者何人也
- ( 11 ) 吾告以所知之事
- ( 12 ) 彼之所得悉以貯蓄 (earn—save)
- ( 13 ) 請聽吾所言 (listen to.....)
- ( 14 ) 應遵親訓 (mind, obey)
- ( 15 ) 有欠必償 (owe—pay)
- ( 16 ) 此非君所尋之書乎 (look for)

LESSON XVI.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

Which is the easier, English or French ?

English is easier than French.

Which is the easier, French or German ?

French is the easier of the two.

Which is the harder, Latin or Chinese ?

Chinese is the harder of the two.

Is Sanskrit harder than Latin or Chinese ?

Sanskrit is the hardest of the three.

What is the easiest of all languages ?

English is certainly one of the easiest languages.

What is the hardest of all languages ?

Perhaps Sanskrit is one of the hardest languages.

## GRAMMAR.

(1) 形容詞及副詞之 Comparison。有下列各例。

- (a) Comparative 加 - er。 Superlative 加 - est。
- (b) 單韻字與單無音字之語尾。則重其無音字。
- (c) 語尾原有 e 者省之。
- (d) 無音字與 y 之語尾。則 y 變為 i。

(a)	Hard.....	harder.....	hardest
(b)	Big.....	bigger.....	biggest
(c)	Wide.....	wider.....	widest
(d)	Sly.....	slier.....	sliest

(2) 上列之例。乃指單音之形容詞副詞而言也。複音者則用 “more.” “most” 以表示比較之階級。已述於前冊。惟二音字中。亦有用單音字之例者。

Able.....	abler.....	ablest
Easy.....	easier.....	easiest
Happy.....	happier.....	happiest
Narrow.....	narrower.....	narrowest

(a) English is easier than German.

(b) English is the easier of the two.

- (3) 由上例觀之。Comparative 有二種用法。其第二用法 (即 b 例)。則效 Superlative 之形式也。

English is the easier of the two languages.

English is the easiest of the three languages.

English is the easiest of all languages.

- (4) 句首用 “which?” 之疑問文。其 Comparative 之形容詞。須附冠詞 “the” 於前。

Which is the prettier, the rose or the peony?

Which do you think the better, wealth or health?

Which do you like the better, wine or beer?

- (5) Superlative 之形容詞。必附 “the” 於前。又往往置 “of”, “among” 於後。如下例。

English is the easiest language in the world.

English is the easiest of all languages.

English is the easiest of the three languages.

English is the easiest language among them.

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 金與鐵孰有用也
- ( 2 ) 鐵之效用大於金
- ( 3 ) 鐵之用處甚多也
- ( 4 ) 鐵爲金屬中最有用者
- ( 5 ) 白金與黃金孰重也
- ( 6 ) 白金重
- ( 7 ) 白金爲金屬中最重者
- ( 8 ) 英語較法語孰有用
- ( 9 ) 英語較有用
- ( 10 ) 彼少年於兄弟中最聰明 (clever)
- ( 11 ) 彼等姊妹孰麗 (pretty)
- ( 12 ) 妹更麗
- ( 13 ) 英文最易
- ( 14 ) 梵文最難
- ( 15 ) London 爲世界第一大都會
- ( 16 ) 健康至寶也

LESSON XVII.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Which is the better, wealth or health?

Health is better than wealth.

Which is the worse, death or dishonour?

Dishonour is the worse of the two.

2.

Is she as beautiful as her sisters?

No, she is less beautiful than her sisters.

Is she as clever as her sisters?

She is the cleverest, but the least  
beautiful of the three.

3.

How did you spend last Sunday?

We went boating.

How far did you go?

We went about a mile farther out.



## GRAMMAR.

(1) 不規則之形容詞及副詞如下表。

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Much	} .....more.....	} .....most
Many		
Little.....	less.....	least
Good	} .....better.....	} .....best
Well		
Bad	} .....worse.....	} .....worst
Ill		
Old.....	{ older.....	{ .....oldest
	{ elder.....	{ .....eldest
Far.....	{ farther.....	{ .....farthest
	{ further.....	{ .....furthest

(2) “Less.” “least” 之用法。

(a)	{ She is <b>not so beautiful as</b> her sister.
	{ She is <b>less beautiful than</b> her sister.
(b)	{ She is <b>the least beautiful of</b> the three.
	{ She is <b>the plainest of</b> the three.

## EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 彼學校學生皆能如君之操英語乎
- ( 2 ) 皆優於僕也
- ( 3 ) 校中何人操英語最好
- ( 4 ) 何人英文最好
- ( 5 ) 作文之誤者何人最多
- ( 6 ) 方君之作文最多誤處
- ( 7 ) 作文錯誤處最少者足下也
- ( 8 ) 春秋二時何者最佳 (pleasant season)
- ( 9 ) 僕最喜秋天
- ( 10 ) 寒熱何者最好
- ( 11 ) 僕最不喜熱
- ( 12 ) 何人離學校最近也 (live near to...)
- ( 13 ) 張君離學校最近
- ( 14 ) 何人離學校最遠 (far from.....)
- ( 15 ) 僕離學校最遠
- ( 15 ) 王君離學校較張君稍遠

LESSON XVIII.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Is diamond as hard as steel ?

Diamond is harder than any other substance.

The diamond is the hardest substance. is it ?

Yes, it is the hardest of all substances.

2.

Is platinum heavier than gold ?

Yes, platinum is heavier than any other metal.

Then platinum is the heaviest metal ?

Yes, it is the heaviest of all metals.

3.

Does Mr. B. speak English well ?

Yes, he speaks it better than any one else.

Who speaks English best in all the school ?

Mr. B. is the best speaker in the whole school.

## EXERCISE.

---

(a) 變 Comparative 爲 Superlative。

1. Iron is more useful than any other metal.
2. He speaks English better than any one else.
3. He was wiser than any other man of his age.
4. He is cleverer than any of his brothers.
5. She is prettier than either of her sisters.
6. Lake Toong-ting is larger than any other lake in China.
7. I like China better than any other country.

(b) 變 Superlative 爲 Comparative。

1. Gold is the costliest of all metals.
2. The Himalayas are the highest mountains on earth.
3. England is the richest country in the world.
4. He is the best English scholar in China.
5. English is the easiest of all languages.
6. He is the greatest man that ever lived.

## LESSON XIX.

---

garden	花 園	Confucianism	孔 教
park	公 園	Buddhism	佛 教
museum	博物院	Christianity	耶 教
exhibition	博覽會	Mohammedanism	回教

## CONVERSATION.

---

### 1.

What a beautiful garden!

Yes, it is very beautiful, indeed!

I never saw a more beautiful garden.

This is the most beautiful garden I ever saw.

### 2.

Who was Confucius?

He was a wise man who lived in China a long time ago.

Was he so very wise?

He was one of the wisest man that ever lived.

## GRAMMAR.

- (a) I never saw so great a man.  
(b) I never saw a greater man.  
(c) He is the greatest man I ever saw.

上列文句。形式異而意義同。

## EXERCISE.

- (a) 改下列文句之形容詞爲 Comparative 之形。
1. I never saw such a fine sight.
  2. I never heard so sweet a song.
  3. Nothing is so hard as diamond.
  4. Nothing is so useful as iron.
- (b) 改 Comparative 爲 Superlative。
1. I never saw a prettier child.
  2. I never heard a more wonderful story.
  3. Nothing is simpler.
  4. A greater man never lived.

LESSON XX.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Is English easier than German?

English is much easier than German.

Is English easier than French?

English is a little easier than French.

2.

Which is the better, health or wealth?

Health is far better than wealth.

Which is the worse, death or dishonour?

Dishonour is by far the worse of the two.

3.

How old are you?

I was fifteen last May.

How old is your friend Mr. A.

He is eighteen—three years older than I am.

## GRAMMAR.

- (1) 得加程度副詞於 Comparative 及 Superlative。

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | { This is <b>much</b> better than that.        |
|     | { This is <b>far</b> better than that.         |
|     | { This is <b>a little</b> better than that.    |
| (b) | { This is <b>much</b> the better of the two.   |
|     | { This is <b>much</b> the best of all.         |
| (c) | { This is <b>by far</b> the better of the two. |
|     | { This is <b>by far</b> the best of all.       |

- (2) 得加表示差度之名詞於 Comparative。

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | { He is <b>three years</b> older than I am.  |
|     | { He is older than I <b>by three years</b> . |
| (b) | { I am <b>one inch</b> taller than he is.    |
|     | { I am taller than he <b>by one inch</b> .   |

依此可證下列之文例。

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (c) | { This is <b>far</b> better than that.         |
|     | { This is better <b>by far</b> than that.      |
|     | { This is <b>by far</b> the better of the two. |



EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 病人如何 (invalid)
- ( 2 ) 今日稍好
- ( 3 ) 此書較前冊孰難 (last)
- ( 4 ) 此書稍難
- ( 5 ) 中國比日本孰大
- ( 6 ) 中國大於日本遠矣
- ( 7 ) 此次教師學問優於前師乎 (former)
- ( 8 ) 此次教師優於前者遠矣
- ( 9 ) 君身與彼孰高
- (10) 僕較彼高一寸
- (11) 彼學校遠不及此學校
- (12) 甲之英語遠勝於乙
- (13) 前此英文教科書無有及於此者
- (14) 彼於二人中學問差勝者
- (15) 彼於三人中學問最優
- (16) 彼爲世界長人之一也

LESSON XXI.

afraid	懼		proud	驕	傲
modest	謙	遜	ashamed	羞	恥
polite	客	氣	obedient	順	從
rude	粗	暴	obstinate	固	執
glad	悅		fond	嗜	好
sorry	憂	愁	quiet	安	靜

1.

Be diligent! And you will succeed.

Be careful! Or you will fall.

Post this letter for me!

Don't be long about it!

2.

Do you like fruit?

Yes, I am very fond of fruit.

Do you fear that dog?

No, I am not afraid of a dog.

## GRAMMAR.

---

- (1) 有種形容詞。可加命令法之 “Be”。  
以示動作之意者。

Be careful!	Don't be careless!
Be diligent!	Don't be idle!
Be honest!	Don't be dishonest!
Be kind!	Don't be cruel!
Be modest!	Don't be proud!
Be obedient!	Don't be obstinate!
Be polite!	Don't be rude!
Be quick!	Don't be long!
Be quiet!	Don't make such a noise!

- (2) 此種形容詞。可加前置詞於其次。以  
代動詞。

I like fruit.	= I am fond of fruit.
I fear that man	= I am afraid of that man.
(a)	{ Don't be proud of it.
	{ Don't be ashamed of it.
(b)	{ I am glad of it.
	{ I am sorry for you.

**EXERCISE.**

---

- ( 1 ) 待人務親切 (kind)
- ( 2 ) 對長者務謙遜 (your superiors)
- ( 3 ) 務遵師訓
- ( 4 ) 男兒勿泣 (Be a man !)
- ( 5 ) 勤則成
- ( 6 ) 勿羞貧
- ( 7 ) 富而毋驕
- ( 8 ) 務正直
- ( 9 ) 勿妄語 (tell a lie)
- ( 10 ) 惰必敗 (failed)
- ( 11 ) 勿背親命 (disobey)
- ( 12 ) 以後務留意 (after this)
- ( 13 ) 君畏彼乎
- ( 14 ) 吾何畏彼哉
- ( 15 ) 禁止喧譁
- ( 16 ) 速行,遲則不及矣(not in time-too late)

LESSON XXII.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Will you kindly show me the way ?

Certainly.

Won't you dine with me to-day ?

With pleasure.

2.

When will you pay me the money ?

I will pay you as soon as I can.

Will you pay me at the end of the month ?

Yes, I will not fail do so.

3.

Will you pay me the money at once ?

I am sorry I can't.

Will you pay down the money, or not ?

No, I won't.

# GRAMMAR.

(a)	{	Show me the way!
	{	<b>Will you</b> show me the way?
(b)	{	Come with me!
	{	<b>Won't you</b> come with me?

(1) 命令法加 “Will you?” “Won't you?”

則為願望之義。

(2) “I will,” “I won't.” 對於 “will you,”

“won't you” 之答覆。則表示承諾、拒

絕、要約諸義。例如下表。

(a)	{	<b>Will you</b> pay the money?
	{	Yes, I will..... <u>承諾</u>
(b)	{	<b>Will you</b> pay the money?
	{	No, I won't..... <u>拒絕</u>
(c)	{	<b>Will you</b> pay me without fail?
	{	I will do so without fail..... <u>要約</u>

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 君自此益奮勉乎 (work hard)
- ( 2 ) 必盡力爲之 (as hard as I can)
- ( 3 ) 往郵政局由何路也 (the way to.....)
- ( 4 ) 與僕同行
- ( 5 ) 汝不從余所云乎 (obey me)
- ( 6 ) 遵命
- ( 7 ) 汝將來留意乎 (in future)
- ( 8 ) 將來必慎之 (for the future)
- ( 9 ) 予得聞所云乎
- ( 10 ) 秘密也不可使聞之 (secret)
- ( 11 ) 無論何人皆不語之乎
- ( 12 ) 不語他人願相告也
- ( 13 ) 倘無論何人皆不語之可奉告也
- ( 14 ) 足下今回試爲之
- ( 15 ) 竭力爲之 (do my best)
- ( 16 ) 一切爲君爲之 (do anything)

LESSON XXIII.

---

post office	郵政局	court	審判廳
custom house	稅關	police station	警察署
station	車站	church	教堂

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Will you have a glass of wine?

No more, thank you.

Shall I give you some beer?

No, thank you.

What will you have?

Let me have some tea.

2.

Where shall I take the letter?

Take it to the office.

Shall I wait for an answer?

Yes, bring an answer at once.



## GRAMMAR.

(a)	Lend me some money!
(b)	<b>Will you</b> lend me some money?
(c)	Yes, <b>I will</b> lend you some.
(d)	How much shall I lend you?
(e)	Lend me ten dollars!

- (1) 依上例 “will,” “shall.” 皆關係於命令法之助動詞也。
- (2) “Will you?” 者。質問他人意志之辭也。加於命令法。則爲願望之義。

Lend me some money, <b>will you</b> ?
<b>Will you</b> lend me some money ?

- (3) “Shall I?” 者。質問關係自身之他人意志之辭也。是爲詰命之義。其答辭則用命令法。

I will lend you some.
How much shall I lend you?
Lend me ten dollars?

- (4) 故知 “will,” shall 皆關於意志之辭也。

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 乞假吾以書
- ( 2 ) 無論何書惟君所欲皆可奉借
- ( 3 ) 君欲借何書
- ( 4 ) 乞假以饒有逸趣者
- ( 5 ) 倘有人尋君將何所云 (ask for you)
- ( 6 ) 云吾外出 (not at home)
- ( 7 ) 云吾往學校 (away at school)
- ( 8 ) 將偕彼同來乎
- ( 9 ) 偕彼同來
- ( 10 ) 何時偕來
- ( 11 ) 請今晚同來
- ( 12 ) 乞借余五十圓
- ( 13 ) 將何所用之 (What.....for?)
- ( 14 ) 請語我以有趣之故事
- ( 15 ) 將語何等故事 (What.....about?)
- ( 16 ) 請語以偉人之事 (some)

LESSON XXIV.

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CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Can't you answer my question?

No, sir, I can not.

Can any one answer it?

I don't think any one can.

2.

Father, may I go out?

Yes, you may go out for a little while.

May I go to see a friend?

Yes, but you must not stay long.

3.

May I not stay at home to-day?

Yes, you may do so if you are not well.

Must I go to school to-morrow?

No, you need not go if you do not get well.

## GRAMMAR.

(a) Can you do so? No, I can not do so.

(b) May I do so? No, you must not do so.

(c) Must I do so? No, you need not do so

- (1) “Can” 之義曰能。其否定爲 “can not”。
- (2) “May” 之義曰可。其否定爲 “must not”。
- (3) “Must” 之義曰必。其否定爲 “need not”。

## EXERCISE.

- (1) 可與僕偕游乎
- (2) 不可不用功也
- (3) 先生,此詩必記誦乎(learn...by heart)
- (4) 不必成誦也
- (5) 書練習必以 pen and ink
- (6) 不可書以鉛筆也
- (7) 不可羞貧
- (8) 不可說謊

LESSON XXV.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

Where are you going, Mr. Pope?

I am going out for a walk.

Let me come with you!

Yes, get your hat and come along.

Where shall we go?

Let us go to the park.

Yes, and we will go to the Zoo.

And see the lion—oh, that will be fun!

George wants to come too.

Tell him to come.

He says he must get his hat.

Tell him not to be long about it.

John would like to come too.

Let him come—the more the better.

## GRAMMAR.

- |     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| (a) | Let him come!     |
| (b) | Tell him to come! |

(1) “Let me.....” 之用法如下表。

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (a) | Let me <b>have</b> the book = give me the book.   |
| (b) | Let me <b>see</b> the book = show me the book.    |
| (c) | Let me <b>hear</b> the story = tell me the story. |
| (d) | Let me <b>come</b> with you = take me with you.   |

(2) “Let us.....” 之用法如下表。

- |     |                        |
|-----|------------------------|
| (a) | Where shall we go?     |
| (b) | Let us go to the park. |

(3) “Let him.....” 之用法如下表。

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (a) | Let him <b>come</b> = tell him to come.   |
| (b) | Let her <b>go</b> = tell her to go.       |
| (c) | Let them <b>wait</b> = tell them to wait. |

(4) Tell him to.....” 之用法如下表。

- |     |   |                           |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| (a) | { | Work hard!                |
|     |   | Tell him to work hard.    |
| (b) | { | Do not be idle!           |
|     |   | Tell them not to be idle. |

EXERCISE.

a.

---

- ( 1 ) 請示我以新購之時辰表
- ( 2 ) 此佳表也以若干購之
- ( 3 ) 彼時遲來告彼自此勿過時刻也
- ( 4 ) 告彼早來
- ( 5 ) 告彼明日來乎
- ( 6 ) 告彼今晚來
- ( 7 ) 告其勿忘彼事 (that matter)
- ( 8 ) 今日好天氣 (weather)
- ( 9 ) 不往何處游乎 (some where)
- ( 10 ) 吾等其往公園打毬 (base-ball)
- ( 11 ) 張君至請進乎 (show him in)
- ( 12 ) 請暫待須臾 (for a moment)
- ( 13 ) 吾等其登山 (go up a hill)
- ( 14 ) 吾等其泅水 (go in swimming)
- ( 15 ) 晚矣歸休 (it is late)
- ( 16 ) 吾等乘電車行

## EXERCISE.

b.

---

Answer :—

1. Will you show me the way? Yes,.....
2. Shall I show you the way? Yes,.....
3. Shall I come to-morrow? Yes,.....
4. Can't you do it? Yes,.....
5. May I look at the pictures? Yes,.....
6. May I go out into the garden? Yes,.....
7. May I take the flowers? No,.....
8. May I not stay away from school? No,...
9. Must I not stay away from school? No,...
10. May I go? No,.....
11. Must I come? No,.....
12. Must I go to school to-day? Yes,.....
13. Where shall I go?
14. Where shall we go?
15. What shall we play?



## LESSON XXVI.

---

meet	遇		arrive	到	着
ask	訪, 求		welcome	歡	迎
know	知		attend	出	席
forget	忘		absent	缺	席

## CONVERSATION.

---

### 1.

Have you read to-day's paper?

Yes, I have.

Then you know about the late affair?

Yes, I have read all about it.

### 2.

Have you read the "New Testament"?

Yes, I have.

When did you read it?

I read it when I was very young.

## GRAMMAR.

- |  |
|--|
| (a) Have you read to-day's paper?      |
| (b) Have you read the "New Testament"? |

(1) Perfect Tense 有二用法。如下表。

完成	{ Have you read to-day's paper? Yes, I have read it (already).
經驗	{ Have you (ever) read the "New Testament"?? Yes, I have read it (once).

(2) Perfect Tense 者。表示動作之完成或經驗所得之結果也。

I have seen a lion, so I know what it is like.
I have seen the lion, so I do not want to see it.
I know the man, for I have met him.
I have a bicycle—I have bought one.

(3) Perfect Tense 之爲現在而非過去者。  
不可與過去詞並用。如下例。

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | { I have read the "New Testament."<br>I read it when I was very young. |
| (b) | { Has he arrived?<br>Yes, he arrived yesterday.                        |

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 已搖鈴乎
- ( 2 ) 首次鈴方搖 (only just)
- ( 3 ) 已開課乎
- ( 4 ) 尙未開課也
- ( 5 ) 二次鈴尙未搖也
- ( 6 ) 新來之先生已會見乎
- ( 7 ) 昨日已見之
- ( 8 ) 雞旣鳴矣
- ( 9 ) 東方明矣
- ( 10 ) 君曾習法語乎
- ( 11 ) 三年前曾習之
- ( 12 ) 彼勞苦之人也 (a man of the world)
- ( 13 ) 彼閱事多矣 (see much of life)
- ( 14 ) 彼不達世務 (see nothing of life)
- ( 15 ) 君之表何時失去
- ( 16 ) 二三日失之電車中  
(a few days ago)

LESSON XXVII.

---

ill	疾, 惡	consumption	肺 勞
sick	有 恙	cholera	霍 亂
fever	發 熱	dysentery	痢 疾
cold	感冒, 冷	dyspepsia	胃 病

CONVERSATION.

---

How long have you been ill?

I have been ill for a fortnight.

Have you ever been ill before?

No, I have never been ill in my life.

Is that your sister?

Yes, she is taking care of me.

How long has she been here?

She has been here for a week.

Has she ever been here before?

Yes, she has been here very often.

## GRAMMAR.

TENSE OF THE "TO BE."	
Present.	Present Perfect.
I am You are He is	I have been You have been He has been
Past.	Past Perfect.
I was You were He was	I had been You had been He had been
Future.	Future Perfect.
I shall be You will be He will	I shall have been You will have been He will have been

“Have been” 者。表示狀況之繼續及經驗二義。例如下表。

<u>繼續</u>	{ How long have you been ill? I have been ill for a week.
<u>經驗</u>	{ How often have you been ill? I have been ill once before.

## EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 君自何時居此處也
- ( 2 ) 居此三年矣
- ( 3 ) 三年前來此
- ( 4 ) 令慈何時得病 (get ill)
- ( 5 ) 已病一星期矣
- ( 6 ) 上星期六得病
- ( 7 ) 前此曾患病乎
- ( 8 ) 家母生平未嘗服藥 (take medicine)
- ( 9 ) 彼外國人已久居中國乎
- ( 10 ) 彼居中國五年矣
- ( 11 ) 彼五年前來中國
- ( 12 ) 令兄仍在英國乎 (still)
- ( 13 ) 彼已留英幾年
- ( 14 ) 彼已留英五年矣
- ( 15 ) 令弟自何時進病院也 (in hospital)
- ( 16 ) 已二星期矣

LESSON XXVIII.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Is your brother still in England?

No, he has come home from England.

Is he at home?

No, he has gone for a walk.

2.

Where is your cousin?

He has gone to America.

Have you been in America?

No, I have never been abroad.

3.

Is any one staying with you?

My aunt has come to town.

Has she ever been here before?

She has never been here in her life.

## GRAMMAR.

- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| (a) He has gone to America. |
| (b) He has been in America. |

(1) “Have come,” “have gone” 爲完成之義。亦卽所以表示主格者之所在也。

- |  |
|--|
| (a) The doctor has come = he is here.    |
| (b) My brother has gone out = he is out. |

(2) “Have gone” 無用於第一第二人稱之理。

(3) “Have come,” “have gone。” 於經驗之義。則皆用 “have been。”

- |     |                                    |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| (a) | { She has come to town.      來矣    |
|     | { She has been in town.      曾來過   |
| (b) | { He has gone to America.      去矣  |
|     | { He has been in America.      曾去過 |



EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 醫生已來乎
- ( 2 ) 已來在裏邊 (within)
- ( 3 ) 看護婦已來乎 (nurse)
- ( 4 ) 尙未來也
- ( 5 ) 足下曾去過日本乎
- ( 6 ) 觀博覽會去過 (fair)
- ( 7 ) 彼何學校出身也 (graduate from..)
- ( 8 ) Stanford 大學卒業生也
- ( 9 ) 君等之教師曾出過洋否
- (10) 曾去過英國
- (11) 聞王君已往廈門 (Amoy)
- (12) 非也, 彼已往奉天 (Mukden)
- (13) 彼曾游萬里長城 (Great Wall)
- (14) 君曾往西湖乎  
(St. Lake—West Lake)
- (15) 去春曾往觀梅 (plum-blossoms)
- (16) 梅花今又開矣 (bloom)

## LESSON XXIX.

shoot	射 獵	wonder	驚 詫
study	用 功	prepare	準 備
work	操 作	examine	考 試
play	游 戲	pass	及第, 通過

### CONVERSATION.

#### 1.

Where have you been all this while?

I have been in my room upstairs.

What have you been doing?

I have been reading this book.

#### 2.

Is your brother at home?

There comes my brother.

Where has he been?

He has been shooting out in the field.

## GRAMMAR.

THE PROGRESSIVE FORM.	
Progressive Present.	Prog. Present Perfect.
I am writing	I have been writing
You are „	You have been „
He is „	He has been „
Progressive Past.	Prog. Past Perfect.
I was writing	I had been writing
You were „	You had been „
He was „	He had been „
Progressive Future.	Prog. Future Perfect.
I shall be writing	I shall have been.....
You will be „	You will have been....
He will be „	He will have been.....

(1) 改正下列文句。

- (a) How long have you been knowing him?
- (b) I have been knowing him for two years.
- (c) He has been living here for five years.
- (d) I have always been liking him.

- (a) Where have you been all this while?  
(b) Where have you been doing?

(2) “Have been doing” 者。表示動作之繼續也。

How long have you been doing it?  
I have been doing it for a year.

(3) “Have been doing” 者。用 “have been” 之狀況繼續義。加 “doing” 以表示動作繼續也。

- (a) { I have been in this school for two years.  
I have been studying English two years.  
(b) { He has been ill for a week.  
He has been suffering from influenza.  
(c) { Have you been in your room?  
Have you been studying?  
(d) { I have been at work.  
I have been working.  
(e) { He has been at play.  
He has been playing.

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 足下居此幾年矣
- ( 2 ) 已五年矣
- ( 3 ) 君習英文若干年矣
- ( 4 ) 吾習英文二年矣
- ( 5 ) 足下何處去來
- ( 6 ) 野外運動來 (take exercise)
- ( 7 ) 彼西洋人頗善華語
- ( 8 ) 彼居華已幾年矣
- ( 9 ) 彼來華已越二十春秋矣  
(over twenty years)
- (10) 君行何處來也
- (11) 吾往張君處來 (been to see.....)
- (12) 張君今何爲
- (13) 彼準備考試 (prepare himself for...)
- (14) 君尙未食乎
- (15) 已食畢矣 (have done.....)

LESSON XXX.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

Where are you going?

I am going to Nanking.

When are you going to Peking?

I shall be there next month.

2.

Are you going all by yourself?

No; my brother is going with me.

Is he coming?

Yes, he will be here in time.

3.

What do you want?

I want some paper.

What are you going to do?

I am going to write a letter.

## GRAMMAR.

I	am	going	to	write.
You	are	going	to	write.
He	is	going	to	write.

- (1) 上文動詞之形。表示意志於未來之事也。
- (2) 如斯用法之“going”（擬）。乃一種助動詞也。
- (3) 有種動詞。不加“going”。但用現在進行法。亦足以表示未來之意。例如下表。

(a)	{	The man is dying. (=is going to die)
		其人垂死
(b)	{	The train is starting. (=is going to start).
		火車即開

- (4) 依此例“going,” “coming” 皆有二種用法。例如下表。

(a)	{	<u>現在</u> Where are you going?
		<u>未來</u> When are you going? (=going to go)
(b)	{	<u>現在</u> He is coming this way.
		<u>未來</u> He is coming very soon. (=going to come)

## EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 君之文已作成乎 (composition)
- ( 2 ) 已繕成矣
- ( 3 ) 君曾讀此書乎
- ( 4 ) 今方讀之
- ( 5 ) 吾已讀過
- ( 6 ) 吾即讀之
- ( 7 ) 此書讀畢擬讀何書
- ( 8 ) 擬讀歷史 (history)
- ( 9 ) 令兄已定計游美乎 (decide)
- ( 10 ) 擬畢業即行
- ( 11 ) 病人已如何
- ( 12 ) 已垂危矣
- ( 13 ) 君出學校擬何爲 (leave school)
- ( 14 ) 出洋乎就職業乎 (go into business)
- ( 15 ) 君何時歸省 (go home)
- ( 16 ) 考畢即歸 (be over)



LESSON XXXI.

---

Asia	亞 洲	Australia	澳 洲
Europe	歐 洲	America	美 洲
Africa	非 洲	continent	大 陸

CONVERSATION.

---

What is the lion called?

The lion is called the "king of beasts,"  
and he looks like one.

Where is he found?

He is found in some parts of Asia and  
Africa.

Is the lion ever seen in the daytime?

It is very seldom that he is seen in  
broad daylight.

Is his voice ever heard?

His terrible roar is heard at night, when  
all is quiet.

## GRAMMAR.

- |   |
|---|
| (a) We must live, or we shall die.          |
| (b) In order to live we must eat something. |

- (1) 動詞依意分類。別爲二種。
- (2) “Live,” “die” 等動詞。表示其關於 主詞 (Subject) 自身之動作。名曰 自動詞 (Intransitive Verb)。
- (3) “Eat,” “drink” 等動詞。表示其 主詞 加於 賓詞 (Object) 之動作。名曰 他動詞 (Transitive Verb)。

- |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| (c) We eat rice and fish in China.    |
| (d) Rice and fish are eaten in China. |

- (4) 移他動詞之 Object 爲 Subject。則動詞變爲 Passive 之形。如下例。

Active.	We	do	it.
Passive.	It	is	done.

- (5) Passive 之作法。乃改動詞之形爲 過去分詞 而加 “Be” 也。

EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 西人飲茶置糖與牛乳
- ( 2 ) 駱駝名沙漠之船 (desert)
- ( 3 ) 此屋三年前所建
- ( 4 ) 此人人皆好之
- ( 5 ) 此兒人皆悅之
- ( 6 ) 此書以簡易英文爲之也  
(in easy English)
- ( 7 ) 彼學校教英文乎
- ( 8 ) 彼學校教何功課
- ( 9 ) 彼店售何物
- (10) 此河多魚
- (11) 此植物何名也
- (12) 此書華人所作也
- (13) 電話美國所發明也(telephone)
- (14) 英語通行於世界
- (15) 彗星見於三年前 (comet)

LESSON XXXII.

Pacific Ocean	太平洋	Arctic Ocean	北冰洋
Atlantic	” 大西洋	north pole	北 極
Indian	” 印度洋	south ”	南 極
Antarctic	” 南冰洋	equator	赤 道

CONVERSATION.

1.

Has the new school been opened?

Yes, it has.

When was it opened?

It was opened last April.

2.

Has the English college been opened?

Not yet.

When is it to be opened?

It will be opened next year.

## GRAMMAR.

TENSES OF A PASSIVE VERB.	
Present.	Present Perfect.
I am loved	I have been loved
You are "	You have been "
He is "	He has been "
Past.	Past Perfect.
I was loved	I had been loved
You were "	You had been "
He was "	He had been "
Future.	Future Perfect.
I shall be loved	I shall have been.....
You will be "	You will have been.....
He will be "	He will have been.....

## EXERCISE.

---

- ( 1 ) 亞美利加洲何時發見者( discover )
- ( 2 ) 美洲發見於一千四百九十二年
- ( 3 ) 此學校創立於何時( establish )
- ( 4 ) 此學校設於十年以前
- ( 5 ) 有分校乎 ( branch )
- ( 6 ) 分校亦已開校
- ( 7 ) 此屋何時所築
- ( 8 ) 五年前所築
- ( 9 ) 彼何故受罰 ( punish )
- ( 10 ) 違背命令也 ( disobey orders )
- ( 11 ) 彼傲慢可憎 ( haughty—hate )
- ( 12 ) 此書譯本也 ( translated )
- ( 13 ) 此書譯成五六國文矣  
( translate into..... )
- ( 14 ) 彼被犬咬 ( bite )

LESSON XXXIII.

---

giant	大力士	kill	殺	
knight	武士	cut	斬	伐
hero	英雄	answer	答	問
patriot	烈士	reply	回	覆

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

By whom was Goliath\* killed?

He was killed by David.

How was he killed?

He was killed with a stone.

2,

Sir, may I write with a pencil?

No, you must write with pen and ink.

May I use red ink?

No, all answers must be written in black ink.

---

\*Goliath, the Philistine giant.

# GRAMMAR.

- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Goliath was killed by David.     |
| (b) Goliath was killed with a stone. |

(1) Passive Verb 之次。用

“By” 則表示原來主詞。

“With” 則表示所用器具。

Goliath was killed by David with a stone. =David killed Goliath with a stone.
--

(2) 填作下列文句。

Active.	Passive.
1. We do it.	=It is done.
2. We did it.	=It.....
3. We shall do it.	=It.....
4. We can do it.	=It.....
5. We may do it.	=It.....
6. We must do it.	=It.....
7. We have done it.	=It.....
8. We had done it.	=It.....
9. We shall have done it.	=It.....



## EXERCISE.

---

改下文動詞爲 Passive。

1. His friends respect him.
2. His enemies fear him.
3. Columbus discovered America.
4. Who discovered Australia?
5. Who invented the telephone?
6. Who made the heaven and the earth?
7. Everybody likes an honest boy.
8. Nobody will like a dishonest boy.
9. My grandfather built this house.
10. Who built the Great Wall?
11. We can not see the stars in the daytime.
12. We can hear his voice.
13. You may look at the pictures.
14. But (you) must not touch them.
15. You must write the answers with pen  
and ink.

LESSON XXXIV.

serene	晴	朗	lofty	高	邁
calm	寂	靜	savage	} 野	蠻
clear	澄	清	barbarous		
sublime	崇	高	civilized	文	明

CONVERSATION.

1.

What do you call these flowers?

We call them pconies.

What are those blue flowers called?

They are called wistarias.

2.

What is meant by "serene"?

It means "calm and clear."

What do you mean by "sublime"?

It means "grand and lofty."

## GRAMMAR.

- |  |
|--|
| (a) The lion is called the king of beasts. |
| (b) We call the lion the king of beasts.   |

- (1) 漢文如云「獅稱獸王」。動詞「稱」字之形。固無主動、被動之分。即稱獅之人。英文所謂主詞者。漢文亦從畧也。
- (2) 英文於斯文例。動詞倘用主動 (active) 之形。必冠以不定主詞。(如上表 b 例) 倘畧主詞。則動詞之形。必從被動 (Passive) 也。(如上表 a 例)
- (3) 不定主詞。類用複數。例如下表。

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| (a) We.   | { This fish is eaten in China.<br>We eat this fish in China.           |
| (b) You.  | { What is this flower called?<br>What do you call this flower?         |
| (c) They. | { What is taught at that school?<br>What do they teach at that school? |

- (4) Active 之主詞倘爲代名詞。則 Passive 之次概畧之。如下例。

- |  |
|--|
| (a) We see the stars at night.           |
| (b) The stars are seen [by us] at night. |

## EXERCISE.

---

改下文動詞爲 Active。

1. What is that tree called?
2. The camel is called the ship of the desert.
3. How is the name spelt?
4. It is said that he is a great man.
5. I am told that he is a great scholar.
6. How is this phrase translated?
7. Much beer is drunk in Germany.
8. What is meant by "shrewd"?
9. What is done when a dog runs mad?
10. What is sold at that store?
11. What is taught at that school?
12. English is spoken all over the world.
13. What language is spoken in South  
America?
14. Washington is called the "Father of  
his Country."

LESSON XXXV.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

When shall we pass the famous river ?

We have passed it already.

When did we pass it ?

Just before we stopped at the last station.

2.

Did any one call while I was out ?

Yes, somebody asked for you in your absence.

What did he say ?

He said he would call again.

3.

What made you so nervous ?

because everybody looked at me.

What made you break down ?

because somebody coughed at me.

# GRAMMAR.

(1) 規則動詞之過去及過去分詞。概加 ed 於現在形而爲之。有三例如下

- (a) 單韻字與單無音字之語尾。則重其無音字。
- (b) e居語尾者則省 e。
- (c) 無音字與 y 之語尾。則變 y 爲 i 而加 ed。

(a)	To stop.....	stopped
(b)	To live .....	lived
(c)	To try.....	tried

(2) 多音之動詞。依其 Accent 之位置。而定語尾無音字之重否。例如下表。

(a)	To of'ier.....	of'fered
(b)	To occur'.....	occur'red

(3) ed 加於 f, k, p, s, x, sh, ch, 之次者。則讀如 t。

laughed	looked	passed	wished
coughed	stopped	mixed	watched
asked	crossed	fixed	reached

## EXERCISE.

---

1. When shall we cross the river?  
We have.....it already.
2. Can you pass the examination?  
I have.....it already.
3. Whom did you wish to see?  
I.....to see the principal.
4. When did they open the new school?  
They.....it last month?
5. When did you enter this school?  
I........it last year.
6. When did the big earthquake occur?  
It.....the day before yesterday.
7. Did he ever travel?  
He.....much in his youth.
8. Do they admit girls at that school?  
No, women are not.....
9. Does your father permit you to smoke?  
No, I am not.....to smoke.
10. Is the train moving?  
No, it has.....

LESSON XXXVI.

CONVERSATION.

1.

Have you seen the principal?

No, he is nowhere to be seen.

When did you see him last?

I saw him yesterday.

2.

How did you know that he was a spy?

I knew it by a certain sign.

Have you known him long?

Yes. Besides, a man is known by the company he keeps.

3.

When did your brother go to Korea?

He went there last month.

Is he there still?

No, he has gone to Manchuria.



## GRAMMAR.

IRREGULAR VERBS: FIRST CLASS.		
GROUP A.		
See	..... saw	..... seen
Eat	..... ate	..... eaten
Give	..... gave	..... given
Take	..... took	..... taken
Fall	..... fell	..... fallen
Lie	..... lay	..... lain
Slay	..... slew	..... slain
Bid	..... bade	..... bidden
GROUP B.		
Know	..... knew	..... known
Show	..... showed*	..... shown
Blow	..... blew	..... blown
Grow	..... grew	..... grown
Throw	..... threw	..... thrown
Fly	..... flew	..... flown
Draw	..... drew	..... drawn
GROUP C.		
Come	..... came	..... come
Run	..... ran	..... run
GROUP D.		
Sit	..... sat	..... sat
Stand	..... stood	..... stood
Hold	..... held	..... held

## EXERCISE.

a.

---

1. Where did the old man sit?  
He..... by the fire.
2. Where did the young man stand?  
He..... beside the old man.
3. Where did the dog lie?  
He..... on the rug before the fire.
4. What did you eat at dinner?  
I..... some fish.
5. What did you take after dinner?  
I..... some tea.
6. What did you give the man?  
I..... him some money.
7. How did the wind blow?  
It..... very hard.
8. Did you run fast?  
Yes, I..... as fast as I could.

## EXERCISE.

### b.

---

改下文動詞爲 Passive。

1. We must do it at once.
2. Everybody knows that man.
3. The storm has done much harm.
4. They mistook me for a burglar.
5. They threw stones at us.
6. He showed me into the parlour.
7. The wind shook the house.
8. The wind blew down many houses.
9. My father forbade me to read novels.
10. When will they hold the meeting?
11. A white horse drew the carriage.
12. Who drew the picture?
13. Cain slew Abel.
14. He took me to the park.

LESSON XXXVII.

---

bite	咬	weave	織
hide	藏	choose	東
wake	醒	bear	負
steal	竊	tear	撕

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

When did you write to your uncle ?

I wrote yesterday.

Has your cousin also written to him ?

Yes, his letter was written on the back of mine.

2.

Whom did the dog bite ?

He bit his master. He has bitten several other people.

Have you ever been bitten by a dog ?

Never.

## GRAMMAR.

IRREGULAR VERBS: SECOND CLASS.		
GROUP A.		
Write .....	wrote .....	written
Ride .....	rode .....	ridden
Rise .....	rose .....	ris'en
Drive .....	drove .....	driv'en
GROUP B.		
Bite .....	bit .....	bitten
Hide .....	hid .....	hidden
GROUP C.		
Speak .....	spoke .....	spoken
Break .....	broke .....	broken
Wake* .....	woke .....	waked.*
Steal .....	stole .....	stolen
Weave .....	wove .....	woven
Freeze .....	froze .....	frozen
Choose* .....	chose .....	chosen
GROUP D.		
Bear .....	bore .....	{ born borne
Tear .....	tore .....	törn
Wear .....	wore .....	wörn
GROUP E.		
Get .....	got .....	got
Sell .....	sold .....	sold
Tell .....	told .....	told
Shine .....	shone .....	shone

## EXERCISE.

a.

---

1. Did you tell the man to come at once?  
Yes, I.....him to do so.
2. What did the dog steal?  
He.....a piece of meat.
3. When did you write home?  
I.....home a few days ago.
4. Where did the boy drive the cow?  
He.....her to the pasture.
5. To whom did you speak?  
I.....to the manager.
6. Which box did the old man choose?  
He.....the lighter one.
7. What time did you get up this morning?  
I.....up at seven.
8. Did your brother rise at seven?  
He.....before seven.
9. Did you break the window?  
No, it is that boy who.....it.

## EXERCISE.

b.

---

改下文動詞爲 Passive。

1. The dog bit his master.
2. People speak English all the world over.
3. You must speak English in class.
4. What language do they speak in Brazil?
5. Who wrote this book?
6. Somebody stole my dog.
7. We wear straw hats in summer.
8. You must not forget this rule.
9. Whom did they choose?
10. Who told you to come?
11. The noise woke the child.
12. We drove the dogs away.
13. Somebody hid my books.
14. Have they sold the house?
15. They have not sold it yet.

LESSON XXXVIII.

CONVERSATION.

1.

Has the bell rung yet?

Yes, it rang a little while ago.

Has school begun?

Yes, it began just now.

2.

Have you found a house?

Yes, I have found one.

It is a good house?

Yes, a better one is not to be found here.

3.

What did the men do?

They drank and sang and made merry.

What did the women do?

They spun and wove and wrung their sleeves.



## GRAMMAR.

IRREGULAR VERBS : THIRD CLASS.				
GROUP A.				
Begin	.....	began	.....	began
Sing	.....	sang	.....	sung
Ring	.....	rang	.....	rung
Spring	.....	sprang	.....	sprung
Sink	.....	sank	.....	sunk
Drink	.....	drank	.....	drunk
Shrink	.....	shrank	.....	shrank
Swim	.....	swam	.....	swam
GROUP B.				
Spin	.....	spun	.....	spun
Sting	.....	stung	.....	stung
Swing	.....	swung	.....	swung
Cling	.....	clung	.....	clung
Fling	.....	flung	.....	flung
Wring	.....	wrung	.....	wrung
Hang	.....	hung	.....	hung
Dig	.....	dug	.....	dug
Stick	.....	stuck	.....	stuck
Strike	.....	struck	.....	struck
Win	.....	won*	.....	won*
GROUP C.				
Find	.....	found	.....	found
Bind	.....	bound	.....	bound
Wind	.....	wound	.....	wound
Grind	.....	ground	.....	ground

## EXERCISE.

a.

---

1. When did you begin English?  
I.....it last year.
2. What did you drink last night?  
I.....some beer.
3. Has the bell.....yet?  
Yes, it.....just now.
4. What did the children sing?  
They.....the psalm.
5. Can you swim across this river?  
Yes, I.....across it last summer.
6. Did he strike you?  
Yes, he.....me three times.
7. Where did you find this purse?  
I.....it in the street.
8. Did you win the prize?  
No, Bom.....it, as usual.
9. Wring the towel!  
I have.....it dry and.....it up.

## EXERCISE.

### b.

---

改下文動詞爲 Passive。

1. The new boy won the prize.
2. I have found my watch.
3. The children sang songs of welcome
4. Did he strike you?
5. I wind up my watch every day.
6. When did you wind up the clock?
7. Lightning struck him dead.
8. I hang my hat on the peg.
9. They still hang criminals.
10. You must wring your towel dry.
11. They will bind you hand and foot.
12. They began this building long ago.
13. They spin cotton into thread.
14. They are digging a well.
15. A wasp has stung me.

LESSON XXXIX.

---

CONVERSATION.

---

1.

What does a gold watch cost?

A good one costs a good deal of money.

What did yours cost you?

Mine cost me 200 dollars.

2.

Does the porter let you in?

Yes, he lets me in every day.

Did he let you in to-day?

Yes, he let me in, but I could not stay.

3.

Does he put out the light when he goes to bed?

Yes, he always puts it out.

Did he put it out last night?

He says he put it out last night.

## GRAMMAR.

IRREGULAR VERBS: FOURTH CLASS.					
GROUP A.			GROUP D.		
Have	had	had	Fed	fed	fed
Make	made	made	Lead	led	led
Hear	heard	heard	Read	read	read
Lay	laid	laid	Meet	met	met
Pay	paid	paid	Shot	shot	shot
Say	said	said	GROUP E.		
Flee	fled	fled			
GROUP B.			Let	let	let
Bend	bent	bent	Set	set	set
Lend	lent	lent	Put	put	put
Send	sent	sent	Hit	hit	hit
Spend	spent	spent	Rid	rid	rid
Build	built	built	Cut	cut	cut
GROUP C.			Shut	shut	shut
			Cost	cost	cost
Keep	kept	kept	Hurt	hurt	hurt
Sleep	slept	slept	Spræad	spræad	spræad
Creep	crept	crept	GROUP F.		
Weep	wept	wept			
Sweep	swept	swept	Catch	caught	caught
Feel	felt	felt	Teach	taught	taught
Kneel	knelt	knelt	Buy	bought	bought
Mean	mēant	mēant	Bring	brought	brought
Leave	left	left	Think	thought	thought
Lose	lost	lost	Fight	fought	fought
			Seek	sought	sought

## EXERCISE.

a.

---

1. To whom **did** you **lend** the money?  
I.....it to Mr. Wong.
2. To whom **did** you **send** the flowers?  
I.....them to my aunt.
3. When **did** you **meet** the man?  
I.....him a few days ago.
4. What **did** your father **say**?  
He.....that I might go.
5. **Did** you **find** any game last Sunday?  
Yes, I.....some snipe.
6. What **did** that man **teach** you?  
He.....me grammar.
7. When **did** your brother **leave**?  
He.....last Monday.
8. What **did** you **buy** at the Bazaar?  
I.....a hat.
9. How **did** you **spend** the money?  
I.....it on books.
10. How **did** you **place** the books?
  - (a) One I.....on the shelf.
  - (b) Another I.....on the table.
  - (c) The third I.....in the drawer.

## EXERCISE.

### b.

---

改下文動詞爲 Passive。

1. We must pay the money.
2. A little dog leads the blind man.
3. You feel no pain.
4. When do we hear the cuckoo?
5. I put the papers in the drawer.
6. I lay the book on the table.
7. You must keep the money.
8. You ought to send for the doctor.
9. Where do they catch these fish?
10. In what class do they read this book?
11. What time do they shut the door?
12. You must sweep out the floor.
13. You must keep the window open.
14. You may leave the door open.
15. You must not spend the money.

## 化學講義

史浩然譯

本書編纂雖屬講義體裁然次序一照中學教科書毫不更動蓋其主旨本在應中學程度參攷之用篇中於物質之組成分子量原子量化學記號化學方程式構造週期律溶液解離及活動量之定律等最要而難解之處務必盡力說明丁寧周至使讀者如親承良師之指授無有隔膜之感末後附難題三百餘則并其解答凡化學上疑晦之點皆為揭出

定價二元六角

## 物理學講義

史浩然譯

是書主旨為中學參攷之用故編法次序均照中學教科不稍更變而於疑難之處則解釋加詳書中列圖多至四百餘幅為從來所未有最便於自修之試驗

定價二元二角



# 納氏英文法講義

趙灼譯編

納士斐而文典 Nesfield's English Grammar Series. 爲英文新著中最善之作 近年

以來我國學校率皆用之以作教本 惟原書係教科體裁學者每病其簡略 且全係英文 無漢字適當之解說 本社取其全書四卷演成講義 凡扼要處皆加註釋 反覆說明極其詳盡 并於原書所列問題一附以答案 曾習原文者得此本讀之 有反證融會促進記憶之益 而尤便於教授

- |     |   |   |     |   |     |   |   |
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## 納氏英文法第一表解

沈元鼎編 ● 一角六分

是書乃將納士斐爾英文法第一冊之大綱節目編列成表 英文與漢文並列 讀者一翻閱問即能知全書之脈絡程序 原書章節浩博 極易遺忘 倘能時常覽此表 用佐原書之不足 於記憶上實有事半功倍之益

# 漢英文學因緣

蘇元瑛編

是書為中人之通英文及英人之通中文者雜譯中國及英國極優美之詩詞而成中國之詩詞上溯周秦下迄近世皆有選錄悉英譯之英人之著作則又以漢文譯之 都七十餘首中國譯界得未曾有譯事中情詩詞最難顯達而此書之作 則皆詞氣澹泊神情宛肖不失原文意旨特此散見叢籍未嘗成書 曼殊室主人 吾國之夙於世界文學者也見而惜之因集錄以成是冊名之文學因緣蓋謂文學界中不可多得之事也

三角五分

# 漢釋英文選

陳仲撰

是書乃美國華盛頓歐文 Washington Irving 三弟初歐陸陸紀行之作都計三十四章所言多西歐風俗 文章幽秀嫻雅美若詩畫且勝辭輕妙絕無艱深難解之病 英俗巧於誇美而於是書則舉國上下皆喜讀之書中以一頁之半列原文以其半列漢釋 漢釋之文清潔無滓 尤為可貴卷末附錄英美名家年表最便考知歷代名著

第一編 三角

# 美國公民學

定價八角

是書為美國學校通用課本首述公民之初步次述公民與政府之關係次述公民於經濟上之義務次述公民與社會之關係次述公民與國際之關係大而政事小至社交盲動行止皆當各有儀則以矩範之不可稍相踰越次倉唐先生評謂綱舉目張細織俱備其精至之意與我國大學禮記相出入洵人道之軌範社會國家之通維不僅於以見美利堅立國之精神並足為我國今日之模範有志之士當奉作座右之銘

# 美國民主政制大綱

陳其鹿譯

此書分上下二編上編述地方自治及邦自治之制度下編述中央政府之制度且附述合衆國建國及革命史略於凡構成各種制度之要素組織政府各部之程序人民與約法之關係皆能措詞不繁而大要畢備閱覽一過即可將共和國所以成立之大本了然於心我國國體雖已變更而未諸共和真諦者尙屬不少此書最足借鏡言簡事賅尤便誦讀

定價三角五分

# 英 文 書 翰 鑰

一 名 英 漢 尺 牘 大 全

黃 識 陳 光 益 合 編

書凡六編三十章一百一十餘節其中整篇尺牘三百餘首率錦數句二千餘句信封信箋款式四十餘種名片款式二十餘種告白格式十餘種人之分類自名公巨卿至於士農工商各有舉例事之分類自慶祝弔唁銀錢往來至於家庭瑣屑分別為二十餘項關於社會上應有之尺牘殆已搜載無遺而於尺牘書寫收發之種種規則花郵片之書寫法名片之使用法等不憚詳細解剖反覆說明尤為難能而可貴譯文典雅高華絕無粗俗牽強之弊其後所附錄之八門因於尺牘有關遂並列於是冊然在英籍中則皆各成一書是購一書不啻購多書也

定 價 大 洋 一 元 五 角

# 英漢雙解辭典

大 本 二 元 五 角      小 本 一 元 六 角

字之構造本乎事之。意有淺深。故字之難有顯晦。淺顯者易說。深晦者難明。徵之各國。莫不如是。中英兩國。地異俗殊。譯解之字典。欲求字字悉與原文吻合。毫無遺義。實屬難能之事。海通數十年。我國行用之英文字。典僅只英華單解一種。每有字義曲奧。不易知曉者。非求攷於英文原本不可。然此非積學之士。有所不能。中等程度。未易語此。本社欲補斯缺。特編此雙解之本。凡舉一字。既有漢文譯解。復列英文原解。兩相比照。實誠自見。可無疑問。不通之苦。盡釋。述其特色。

(一) 讀漢譯單解詞典者。不能知英文原義之深微。

(二) 讀英文單解詞典者。不能知漢文譯義之確詰。

(三) 雙解對照。不僅能知英漢兩義之確否。並藉資翻譯之練習。

(四) 作文會話。有雙解詞典以資參鏡。可免生澁牽強之弊。

(五) 中等程度。能知英漢確解。足為專門時代。預植基礎。節省工力。

雙解之益。既述如右。雖未敢因此抹殺一切單解之詞典。然其所以彌補單解詞典之缺項者。實不為少。不獨有助於漢譯之本。並能補英文原本所不及。此蓋我國前此所無。而當今備有之本也。

# 中英會話辭典

(著 生先湖東國美)

本書著者為美國博言博士 E. W. Fastling. 東湖先生書中體例首編 摘取日常所用各種名詞形容詞分章節目別類提出 以便學者易於暗記 二編 為普通各種會話 三編 為商業各種會話 四編 為普通及商業往復各種信札其信札之稱呼格式以及商業上之常用省畧語字廣告樣式招牌文字等無不一一彙舉 計凡分一百六十餘類可謂搜羅宏富而剖別至於細微又臚列極有順序無絲毫凌雜紛亂之弊意有所需翻索即得其中會話體裁宛若兩人對坐互相應答按時按事徹始徹終尤為本書之特色 洵會話書中最整秩完備之作迥非徒然抄集多數散語而成者 所可望其項背者也

袖珍本  
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 經管即新無所於斯學記  
 憶及了助進之最有效中  
 逸趣橫生亦可作文章小  
 說讀

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# 精 印 傳 奇 小 說

先 出 數 種 以 後 續 刊

我國詞曲之學。始於唐。盛於宋。元明以降。代有能者。文人學士。閒吟雅詠之不足。則譜為劇本。歌之舞臺。以普及於社會。十數年來。昆曲不行於世。劇本亦大更易。前人所珍好者。今且芻蕘視之。本社懼其渙漫漸滅。不可收拾。因撮其尤者。精校刊行。印刷鮮明。裝潢美麗。書中重要人物。則影印畫像。以增人之思慕。意欲以形下之錦繡。媲美形上之文章。庶不負前人之結撰精心。且以起今人之審美觀念。或亦海內 達人雅士所心許也。

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