

英文法初步

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英文法初步

一國的語言，有一國的語法，不可隨便意造，一定要「人云亦云」，跟着那一國的人說，才算不錯，否則便不通了。這種語法，年長月久，習慣相沿，不問有理無理，都是要得的。

各種語法的總稱，便是我們所謂文法。文法是活的，隨時代遞嬗，而稍有變化。以英國的文法而論，莎士比亞時代的文法，和現有的就已經有點不同了。

普通講英文法的，都是把英國字分爲八類，即所謂八品詞，而一類一類地來講，使初學者去死記，實在乾燥無味。把那些條文記熟了，也不見得就能寫通英文，因爲一國的國語，畢竟不是一些單字，而是一些句子。所以我現在講文法，想從字句講起。單字要裝在句子裏面才能活，句子要集合單字才能成。單字與句子，是不可分離的。

一、單字和句子

我們說話固然用的都是些單字，但如果排列不得法，那些單字便失了意義。現在請看下面的排列法：

Can sentence I this read.

Into the running she room came,

Are today how you?

Book in down write this your.

Gave she pen a me.

這些都不成其爲句子，因爲它們不能把所要說的意思

表達出來。一定要依照固有的語法排列成：

I can read this sentence.

She came running into the room.

How are you today?

Write this down in your book.

She gave me a pen.

然後才成爲句子，才能發生意義。

你仔細把上面兩種句子比較一下，便知雖係同樣的幾個字，因爲排列不得法，便完全不知所云。我們學習一國外國語言，最要緊的就是學習這些一定的語法，不是學幾個單字就行了的。文法應該是告訴我們怎樣把單字正當地排列成句，不應是單告訴我們那個字是名詞，那個字是動詞就行了的。如果我們能夠把句子說通，我們也就用不着再學什麼文法，英文自然也就算是學通了。

練習題 一 ✓

指出下列者，何係句子，何非句子：

1. I saw a bird in the tree.
2. That boy is in my class.
3. Knows boy well class.
4. Your pen where?
5. Who lives in that house?
6. My friend that in house.
7. To where goes he?
8. Who goes there?

練習題二 ✓

試將下列集合之單字排列成句：

1. See the we every day postman.
2. Postmen always glad we see to the are.
3. Friend he all us to is a kind.
4. Parcels us letters and brings he.
5. News he friends of brings us our.
6. Postman bag a carries the.
7. Full letters and parcels of bag the is.
8. A letter he sometimes us brings.
9. Letters on written the is address the.
10. Bring letters the knows he where to.

二、平敘句和問句

我們試看下面兩個句子：

Jack has lost his pen.

Has Jack lost his pen?

第一句是告訴我們一件事情，是說傑克失掉了他的筆。這是一個句子，因為它能夠表達一種意思。這種句子，我們叫作平敘句，因為它是敘述一件事情。

第二句雖同樣是用的那幾個字，因為排列稍有不同，而意思也不完全一樣。它並沒有告訴我們一件事情，而是問我們那件事情，要我們告訴他。所以這種句子叫作問句，我們的回答便是平敘句了。

問句也和平敘句一樣，是一個通順的句子，因為

它也一樣能表達一種意思出來。雖則它並沒有告訴我們什麼事，我們可懂得他想問我們的意思。這次是要我們來把那件事情告訴發問的人。

問句很容易地可以改成平敘句，平敘句也很容易地可改成問句。現在不妨讓我們舉幾個例子在下面：

She can write well. (平敘句)

Can she write well? (問句)

He is reading his book. (平敘句)

Is he reading his book? (問句)

Are you all ready? (問句)

You are all ready. (平敘句)

可見只稍稍變動一下字的次序，平敘句就變成問句，問句便變成平敘句了。

不過英文中也有些句子，是沒有這樣簡單就改變了的。例如以 who, where, when, how, why 開頭的問句，就非把句子完全改變，是不能改爲平敘句的。如 Who is she? Where has he gone? 等，便不容易改爲平敘句。

練習題三

試將下列平敘句改爲問句：

1. She has learnt her lesson.
2. The writer has all the trouble for nothing.
3. He is careless.
4. At last all his letters are given out.
5. His bag is empty.

6. The Postman can go home again.
7. He can have a good rest till tomorrow.
8. There were plenty of fishes in the pond.
9. The crane was very fond of fish.
10. The crane was getting old.

練 習 題 四

試將下列問句改爲平敍句：

1. Are all cranes fond of fish?
2. Were the fishes getting too clever?
3. Has he heard some bad news?
4. Will he bring his net with him?
5. Will he throw his net into the pond?
6. Has he made a good plan?
7. Will he tell them about it?
8. Will you be quite safe here?
9. Will he pick them up in his beak one by one?
10. Will it be hard work for him?

三、加 Do, Does, Did 的問句

除上述的以 who, where 等開頭的問句，不能移動一兩字便改爲平敍句外，其餘的問句似乎只要把動詞移到主格的後面，便可成爲平敍句了。不過那也只限於有下列諸動詞的句子：am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must. 例如：

The house was full of people.	(平敘句)
Was the house full of people?	(問句)
You have finished it.	(平敘句)
Have you finished it?	(問句)
He must go.	(平敘句)
Must he go?	(問句)

包含其他動詞的句子，便非顛倒主格和動詞所能了事。如 She reads well. 一個平敘句，我們便不能說成 Reads she well? 那不僅不成其為問句，而且不成其為句子。我們一定要在那原句前面加一個 Does, 而將動詞所加的 s 去掉，即 Does she read well? 然後才成一個問句。

第一或第二人稱冠以 Do. 第三人稱句以 Does, 過去冠以 Did, 為對於包含普通動詞的平敘句，改為問句時所不可不補充的字眼。茲再舉數例如下：

You think so.	(平敘句)
Do you think so?	(問句)
He won a prize.	(平敘句)
Did he win a prize?	(問句)
She caught the ball.	(平敘句)
Did she catch the ball?	(問句)

由上舉之例句中，我們可以看出，加 Do, Does, Did 的時候，原句中的過去式動詞，應改為現在式。

練習題五

試將下列平敘句改為問句：

1. He reached the town.
2. The crane flew back to the pond.
3. He was coming down into the water.
4. The crane was dead.
5. He saved himself.
6. He is your best friend.
7. She learnt this lesson long ago.
8. They will soon grow tame.
9. That horse can trot very fast.
10. That boy broke the window.

練習題六

試將下列問句改爲平敘句：

1. Does a train run on rails?
2. Did he sell his horse?
3. Did she learn her lesson well?
4. May I go in next?
5. Do you know that man?
6. Can you read that sentence?
7. Does he always wear a hat?
8. Does she love her father and mother?
9. Did the birds build a nest for themselves?
10. Shall we win the match this afternoon?

四、 否定的語句

肯定句變成否定句，普通是加 not，但有時也有

加 no 的。例如：

He is a teacher. Affirmative

他是一個教師。肯定句。

He is not a teacher. Negative.

他不是一個教師。否定句。

He is no teacher. Negative.

他不是一個好教師。否定句。

在複合動詞的時候，就把 not 放在助動詞與動詞之間，如：

I have found my book. Affirmative.

我找到我的書了。肯定句。

I have not found my book. Negative.

我沒有找到我的書。否定句。

在肯定句中已有 am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must 諸動詞之一的時候，如上諸例所示，只消加一 not 或 no，便成爲否定句。如果句中沒有這一類的動詞，而是用的別的動詞時，便像問句一樣，要再加 do, does, 或 did 進去，才可改成否定。例如：—

He wastes his time. Affirmative.

他浪費他的時間。肯定句。

He does not waste his time. Negative.

他不浪費他的時間。否定句。

You wrote a letter to me. Affirmative.

你寫了一封信給我。 肯定句。

You did not write a
letter to me. Negative.

你沒有寫一封信給我。 否定句。

從上舉的四個例句看來，我們知道用普通動詞時，要把 not 加在前面，而且還要再加一個固定的助動詞 do (第三人稱用 does, 過去用 did)。還有一事要注意的，就是既加上助動詞，則原來的動詞、便不要再有人稱、數和時的變化了。

練 習 題 七

試將下例的肯定句改爲否定句：

1. His father has come back.
2. His father came back to-day.
3. His father comes back every day.
4. His father will come back tomorrow.
5. You may go now.
6. That girl reads very well.
7. I can lift it easily.
8. I lifted it easily.
9. I see him now.
10. I saw him a little while ago.

練 習 題 八

試將下列之否定句改爲肯定句。

1. I cannot write very well.
2. I did not write it well.

3. I do not understand it at all.
4. I have not seen him to-day.
5. I did not see him yesterday.
6. I do not see him every day.
7. I shall not tell you the answer.
8. I did not tell them the answer.
9. He does not tell me the news.
10. I do not know his father very well.

練習題九

試將下列之肯定句改爲否定句，否定句改爲肯定句。

1. You can see the clock.
2. She cannot tell the time.
3. We may start now.
4. I can run home in a few minutes.
5. He might not come after all.
6. You do not understand this question.
7. You must go away.
8. She could not find the way.
9. We listened attentively.
10. I wrote down the address in my note-book.
11. That will be enough.
12. She couldn't answer all the questions.
13. I shall go home at 5 o'clock.
14. We may win next time.

15. Give him that book.
16. Don't answer that question.
17. Put that book on the desk.
18. My brother works hard.
19. My sister is idle.
20. I know he would not come.

練 習 題 十

試將下列平敘句改爲問句，問句改爲平敘句；肯定句改爲否定句，否定句改爲肯定句。

1. They saw the poor man fall down.
2. Did you know your letter to-day?
3. You must not make a noise.
4. He threw down his cap on the floor.
5. That wouldn't be right.
6. It is going to rain very soon.
7. They could all see him.
8. The car went by at a great rate.
9. Could you believe it?
10. You must obey your parents.
11. The train is late today.
12. It is coming into the station.
13. He has got his ticket.
14. The guard blew his whistle.
15. The engine pulls the whole train along.
16. The carriages are full of passengers.

17. The engine driver starts the train.
 18. Off it goes.
 19. We said good-bye to our friends.
 20. We do not know when we shall see them again.

五、文句——主格與謂詞

1. 所有的英文句子，都可以分成兩部分，即：

主格	謂詞
The boy	ran away.
The girl	goes to school.

在第一個句子 The boy ran away 之中，我們所說的是 the boy 的事，所以 the boy 就叫作這句子的主格。凡說到這主格動作的（在本句中為 ran away），就叫作謂詞。

2. 我們應注意，主格有時只包含一個字，例如：

主格	謂詞
Boys	are fond of games.

有時又可以包含幾個字，例如：

The boys in my class	are fond of games.
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3. 同樣地謂詞有時只包含一個字：

主格	謂詞
The poor old man	died.

有時又可以包含幾個字：

The poor old man	died yesterday in the hospital.
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練習題 十一

試將下列諸句之主格及謂詞分開：✓

1. The girls are talking.
2. That boy looks ill.
3. Tom talks too much.
4. That man works hard.
5. The shops are shut.
6. Many of the boys were late today.
7. She is very young.
8. The dog barked.
9. The big black dog barked at the poor old beggar.
10. My brother Tom jumped over the bar.

(注意) 在普通句子中，主格大都是在一句之首，但是在問句中，主格就在動詞或動詞的一部分之後：

Can *you* read?Does *Mary* know her lesson?

在分開這種問句的主格和謂詞時，仍照普通句子一樣，即：

主格	謂詞
You	can read.
Mary	does know her lesson.

另外還有一些問句，如：

Where is my book?

When did you come?

Who is that gentleman?

其主格與謂詞的分法如下：

主格	謂詞
My book	is where.
You	did come when.
That gentleman	is who.

練習題 十二

試將下列各句的主格及謂詞分開：✓

1. My little sister does not go to school yet.
2. How old is she?
3. She is not quite four years old.
4. Where did you put your pen?
5. I put it on that desk?
6. What time is it?
7. I do not know.
8. My watch has stopped.
9. Is your watch going?
10. When is school over?

六、主格，謂詞及目的格

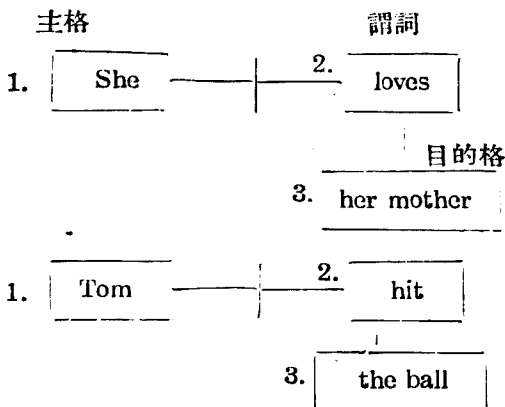
She loves her mother.

Tom hit the ball.

在上舉的例句中，動詞 loves 和 hit，後面都需要再接一兩個別的字，才可以使意思完全。這種補充的

字，就叫作目的格。

凡遇到有目的格的句子，我們便可以分做三部分即：



現在我們把主格謂詞及目的格，各用一個框子分開，並標明 1.2.3. 的數字，以後我們只消標明數字，便可不必要每次都寫主格謂詞和目的格的字樣了。我們知道 1. 總是主格，2. 總是謂詞，而 3. 總是目的格。

練習題 十三

試將下列文句之主格，謂詞及目的格分開：✓

1. Have you seen my brother? 火車
2. I saw him yesterday.
3. Jane knits socks.
4. Can you knit socks?
5. George bought a pen.
6. He wrote a letter

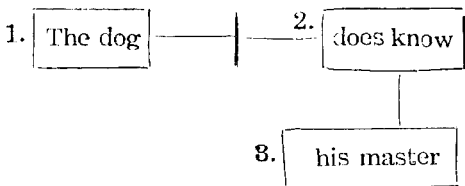
7. The naughty boy stole some apples.
8. Our side won the match.
9. Did you see the match.
10. I lost my cap.

練習題十四 ✓

試將下列文句之主格，謂詞及目的格分開：

1. Birds lay eggs.
2. The cat caught a rat.
3. The old black cat caught a very big rat.
4. The dog knows his master.
5. Does the dog know his master?
6. The wise dog knows his own master.
7. My brother collects stamps.
8. The man sells oranges.
9. Does he sell apples?
10. Tom can ride a bicycle.

(註) 問句如 No. 5 應照下面這樣來分：



練習題十五

試將下列文句之主格謂詞及目的格分開：

1. Many people watched the fire.

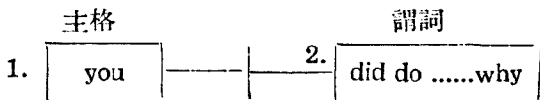
2. Did you borrow my book?
3. We climbed the mountain.
4. The man lost all his luggage.
5. I must buy a ticket.
6. I remember your promise.
7. I am reading a good book.
8. I have forgotten his name.
9. Can you see the clock?
10. I know him.

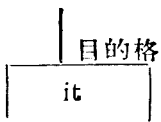
練習題十六

試將下列文句之主格，謂詞及目的格分開：

1. Hundreds of people watched the fire.
2. The captain made thirty-five runs.
3. We won the match.
4. The dog caught the hare.
5. The carpenter made a wooden box.
6. Did you see that car?
7. It was making a great row.
8. When did you see my brother?
9. I have found it.
10. Why did you do it?

(註) 問句如 No. 10 應照下面這樣來分：





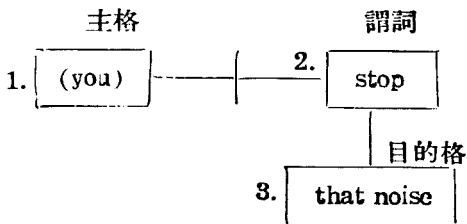
凡句中之字，如 why 一類的，看去既不能屬於主格又不能屬於目的格的，則應歸入謂詞的框中。容後我們將學習把這種字另外畫出專用框子來。

練習題 十七 V

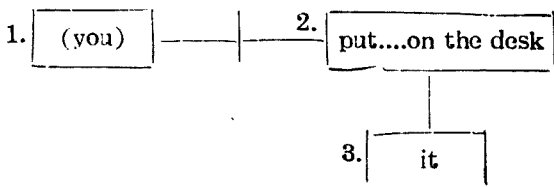
試將下列文句的主格，謂詞及目的格分開：

1. Stop that noise.
2. Those girls missed the train.
3. The boy rides his pony.
4. He was buttoning his coat.
5. Have you found your book?
6. Someone has torn it.
7. Put it on the desk.
8. Give her some sweets.
9. She will like that.
10. Where have you put it?

(註) 如 No. 1 那一類的句子，是命令式的；普通得照下面這樣來分：



圖中的主格省略了，所以，我們分析時應該加進去。爲表示是補進去的，我們可加一道括弧：



練習題 十八

試將下列文句之主格，謂詞及目的格分開：

1. What have you found?
2. I have found a robin's nest.
3. Where did you find it?
4. I found it in that bank.
5. Don't take the eggs.
6. I won't touch them.
7. Don't put your hand in the nest.
8. You will frighten the mother.
9. Arm has done her exercise well.
10. She has written it carefully.

七、名詞

凡事物人地的名字都叫作名詞，如boy, girl, John, Mary, China, sun, truth, goodness 等都是的。一個句子中的主格或目的格，照例是名詞，或是用作名詞的字或字羣，例如：

Mary reads. (名詞)

用作名詞的則有：

She reads. (代名詞)

My sister Mary reads. (字羣)

The girl next to me reads. (字羣)

練習題十九

試將下列文句中的名詞指出：

1. Mary has been her friend.
2. Tom found his knife.
3. The girl had a new hat.
4. My father reads the newspaper.
5. The cow gives milk.
6. Hens lay eggs.
7. Birds build nests.
8. Trees have leaves.
9. Fishes eat worms.
10. Cats catch rats.
11. Has the boy found his book?
12. Put your book on the shelf.
13. Jane wrote a letter.
14. Her friend received the letter.
15. The postman brought the letter.
16. The postman has letters, post-cards and parcels
in his bag.
17. Tom, Jack and Mary saw the postman.

18. The lady bought some apples, pears and plums.
 19. That man sells oranges, peaches, apricots and grapes.
 20. Men, women and children like pears, plums and peaches.

練習題二十

再將練習題十九之文句分出主格謂詞及目的格。

練習題二十一

將下列文句中之空白，填上適當的名詞：

1. — caught a —.
2. — had a —.
3. We know that —.
4. — told us a —.
5. The — jumped over the —.
6. My — bought some — and — for me,
7. The — lost their —.
8. — lent me her —.

附：所有符的用法

Tom's father, Mary's sister, John's fault.

當我們表示于某人的，或與某人有關的一件事，我們便可在名詞上加所有權的符號，即〔，〕如上例所舉出的一樣。

如果那名詞尾上，已經有了一個s，便只消加一個〔，〕符已足，不必再加s，如：

The boys' books., The lions' skins.

練習題二十二

在下列文句中的必要處補入〔s〕或〔'〕：

1. Johns head aches.
2. Anns book is lost.
3. Men's clothes are sold here.
4. Tigers skins are used as rugs.
5. Childrens game are good fun.
6. The cats tail is long.
7. The soldiers rifles are clean.
8. The mans coat is over there.

八、單數和複數

1. The bird is on the tree.

這兒我們所說的，是一隻鳥和一株樹，所以我們所用，即所謂單數。

The birds are on the trees.

這兒我們所說的，是好幾隻鳥和好幾株樹，所以鳥和樹都是用的複數。

(註)名詞改用了複數，動詞便不用 is, 而要改用 are 了，因為 are 才是複數的動詞。

2. 由單數名詞變成複數名詞：

(i) 普通是加 s : bird—birds, boy—boys,
tree—trees.

(ii) 對於下列四種名詞，便加 es :

(a) 名詞末尾爲 s, 或聲音像 s: fish-es, loss-es

church-es, box-es.

(b) 大多數以 O 結尾的名詞：potato—es,
Mosquito—es.

(c) 以子音加 y 而結尾的名詞，將 y 改成 i
再加-es: lady—ladies, pony—ponies,
baby—babies.

(d) 以 f 或 fe 結尾的名詞，將 f 改成 v 再
加—es: knife—knives, life—lives, wife—
wives.

(iii) 有少數的名詞是將其中的母音變化改爲複
數的: man—men, woman—women, goose—
geese, mouse—mice, foot—feet, tooth—teeth.

(iv) 還有一兩個字，是加 -en 或 -ren 的: ox
—oxen, child—children.

練習題二十三

試將下列之單字改成複數造句: boy, man, box, duty,
glass, hat, monkey, hero, loaf, child, cow, wolf, penny,
cent, leaf, goose, proof, tooth, sheaf, mouse.

(注意) 如主格爲單數，其句中的動詞也要用單數：

The boy runs.

如主格複數，其句中的動詞也要用複數：

The boys run.

練習題二十四

試將下列句中之單數改爲複數：

1. The cat caught the mouse.

2. The potato is hot.
3. The man broke the glass.
4. The woman sold the goose.
5. The thief stole the purse.
6. The child lost the toy.
7. The church is full.
8. The wife is in the house.

練習題二十五

試將下列句中之複數改為單數：

1. The foxes were running away from the hounds.
2. The wolves have their dens in holes in the cliffs.
3. The children were playing on the pianos.
4. The men were planting potatoes in their gardens.
5. The farmer's wives are bringing sheaves of wheat from the fields.
6. Members of Parliament employ many manservants.
7. The men with their oxen are ploughing the fields.
8. The women are feeding the geese.
9. The sheep and the deer are grazing together in the field.
10. The mice were running over his feet till the cats caught them.

九、名詞的男性女性和中性

英文名詞的性別是極其簡單的，即雄的為男性，

雌的爲女性，其餘一切都是中性。

由男性名詞變成女性名詞，有三種辦法：

(1) 在男性的名詞後加 *ess*: lion—lion-ess, author—author-ess, baron—baron-ess, giant—giant-ess.

(ii) 完全用一個不同的字來表示：

男	女	男	女
boy	girl	uncle	aunt
brother	sister	nephew	niece
king	queen	gander	goose
man	woman	boar	sow
husband	wife	lord	lady
carl	countess	buck	doe
father	mother	ram	ewe
son	daughter	bull	cow

(iii) 另加一個性別的接頭語：

男	女
cock—sparrow	hen—sparrow
he—goat	she—goat
man—servant	maid—servant

練習題二十六

試舉下列諸字的女性：

bull, peacock, master, emperor, duke, giant hero, uncle, grandfather, nephew, stag, king, dord, tiger, mayor, workman, leopard, gander, sir, monk.

練習題二十七

試舉下列諸字的男性：

bride, mother, sister, queen, wife, niece, goose, aunt, lass, duck.

(注意) 英文中有許多字是男女兩性共通的：

如：pupil, teacher, parent, child, cat, swan, deer, bird, beast, baby.

練習題二十八

試將下列諸字之性別舉出：

fish, tree, miller, milliner, doctor, dentist, teacher, scholar, author, actor, singer, bachelor, cousin, parent, spy, scout, guide, cook, peace, virtue, ship, executrix, heroine, earth, begum, president.

練習題二十九

試將下列諸字之性別舉出：

abbot, prior, pupil, singer, robin, heifer, colt, wolf, ram, sheep, filly, drake, gander, wife, spinster, sir, miss, son, Mr, landlady, marquis, viceroy, sultan, countess, doctor, master.

十、形容詞

Those two black birds are crows.

那兩隻黑鳥是老鴉

在上面舉出的這個例句中，those 一字告訴我們哪幾個(which)鳥，不是我們跟前的這幾個(these)；而是那兒的那幾個(those)，two一字告訴我們有好多

的(how many)鳥；而 black一字，告訴我們是那種樣子的(what kind)鳥。這三個字 those, two, black, 都是拿來形容鳥的，所以叫作形容詞(Adjective)。

一個形容詞是拿來補充一個名詞的意思的，同時給它以一種限制，既說是一個黑鳥，自然決不是一個黃鸝鳥，或是一個綠的鸚鵡，或是別的顏色的鳥。

我們很容易把一句話中的形容詞找出來，只要我們問：(1) Which? (2) How many? (3) What kind of? 所有的形容詞，都不出乎這三種。

練 習 題 三 十

試將下列各句中的形容詞指出：

1. That poor little girl has lost her way.
2. That big woman in a black dress is her mother.
3. The big kind mother is looking for the little lost girl.
4. I can see five red roses on that small branch.
5. There are three brown cows and four yellow ones grazing in that green field.
6. All those cows give us good sweet milk.
7. With this sharp knife I will cut my new pencil.
8. Look at those fine red apples on that big tree.
9. That little green book belongs to that tall young man.
10. That big airplane up in the air is making a loud buzzing noise.

(註) 形容詞不一定要放在名詞前面，也不一定要有幾個字連在一起，如：

His dirty hands need washing.

他的髒手要洗。

His hands are dirty.

他的手是髒的。

第一例中的形容詞，只有 dirty 一字，是放在名詞前面的；第二例中的形容詞，也只有 dirty 一字，但是到了動詞後面去了。

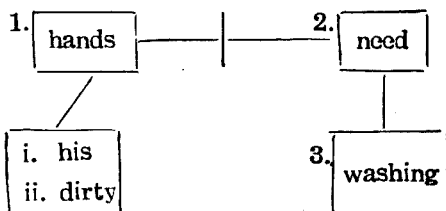
練習題 三十一

試將下列各句中的形容詞指出：

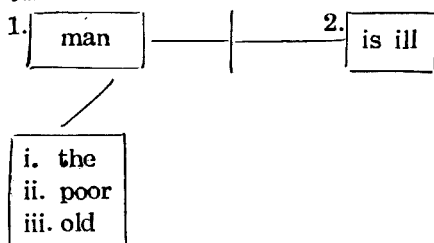
1. Those big trees are covered with green leaves.
2. We write with black ink on white paper.
3. I can see many grey roofs on those new houses.
4. The bright sun is shining in the clear blue sky.
5. This cloth is fresh and clean.
6. The blue smoke rises from many small fires.
7. The day is warm and bright.
8. Where did you buy your pretty new clothes?
9. I bought them at that big new shop in the High Street.
10. I received a long and interesting letter from my elder brother.

(註) 當你分析這些句子時，我們可以把形容詞放在另外一個圈子裏面，放在它所形容的那個字的

左邊。例如：His dirty hands need washing.



2. 如：The poor old man is ill.



我們有時還可以把一個名詞來作形容詞用例如：
 football boots (打足球的鞋子)；country gentleman
 (鄉下的紳士)；car park (汽車的停留場)，這些
 原來的名詞，現在既當作形容詞了，我們就把它們作
 形容詞看待好了。

練 習 題 三 十 二

試將下列句中的形容詞指出：

1. The clouds look dark and threatening.
2. The heavy rain came pouring down on the poor, unfortunate spectators.
3. That rope ladder will be very useful.
4. That football bladder has a hole in it; it is no good.

5. His new motor cycle makes a terrible noise.
6. There is so much motor traffic in this town that we have to be very careful, when crossing the main street.
7. Is your wireless set in good working order?
8. Yes, the tone is good and I can get many foreign stations.
9. We have two excellent cinemas in our town, but the pictures they show us are not always good.
10. The loud speaker arrangements are not satisfactory.

練習題三十三

試將下列名字，全作為形容詞用，造成句子每句中包含一字：

Man, horse, boy, girl, cow, cock, hen, post, foot, eye, nose, pen, ink, book, river, sea, air, grass, leaf, tree, thunder, lightning, desk, China knife, spoon, egg, tea, salt, sugar.

形容詞的比較格

當我們把一個事物與另外一個或幾個事物比較的時候，我們就要用到形容詞的比較格了。

Chang is taller than Wang. (比較級)

張比王高些。

Li is the tallest of all. (最上級)

李是其中最高的。

形容詞的比較級和最上級是怎樣形成的呢？對於普通音節很少的形容詞，比較級是加 -er，最上級加 -est 在原字上。例如：

原形	比較級	最上級
long	long-er	long-est.

如果那個形容詞有三四個音節的話，我們就不再加 -er 或 -est，把那個字弄得更長。我們要用另外一種方法，即是在那個形容詞的前面，另加 more 或 most 的字樣，例如：

原形	比較級	最上級
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
satisfactory	more satisfactory	most satisfactory

另外還有幾個特別的形容詞，在比較時，既不在後面加 er 或 est，也不在前面加 more，或 most，而有其固有的辦法，茲舉出如下：

原形	比較級	最上級
good	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
much, many	more	most
near	nearer	nearest, next
far	farther, further	farthest, furthest

練 習 題 三 十 四

試將下列形容詞之比較級及最上級造成句子：

Active, young, large, high, far, grey, many, dry,

lonely, much, ugly, blue, red, icy, cold, wet, near, long, tender.

十一、代名詞

我們已經知道了一個句子裏面的主格和目的格都是名詞，或是有名詞的功用的字。

大多數有名詞功用的字，都是代名詞。請看下面的例句；

Mr. Smith was walking in *his* garden, *he* was smoking *his* pipe, and *his* little dog was with *him*.

(史密斯先生在他的花園裏走着，他正吸着他的烟斗，他的小狗跟着他。)

句中的斜體字，都是代名詞，我們如果全用名詞的話，便成爲；

Mr. Smith was walking in Mr Smith's garden, Mr. Smith was smoking Mr. Smith's pipe, and Mr. Smith's little dog was with Mr. Smith.

這樣說來多麼難聽，又多麼累贅，所以我們非用代名詞來代替那些名詞不可。

練習題 三十五

試將下列的句中的代名詞指出，並說明其所代替的名詞；

1. The boy said I wanted my book, I left it on the desk.
2. Mary won the first prize, she is a clever girl.
3. George, where does your father live? Is that his

house?

4. That is a big tree, it has a big trunk and its branches are covered with leaves.
5. The boys have lost their ball and they are looking for it.
6. When I go to bed at night, I am so tired that I fall asleep as soon as my head touches the pillow.
7. "Very well," said the Head Mistress, "I shall call all of you up one by one, and if I find that any girl has not brought her books, I shall send her back to fetch them.
8. Mary said to Jane, "Will you please lend me your pen because I want to write a letter to my mother."
9. The master told the boys that, if they brought their exercises to him at four o'clock, he would correct them.
10. The girl said, "When I go down the town I often see my friends walking about, or going into shops to buy things they want. If they see me, they stop and talk to me."

練 習 題 三 十 六

試將下列例句中之空白處，填入適當的代名詞：

1. —called out to—.
2. Won't—come in and sit down beside—?
3. —was afraid that—would spoil—coat with

- sticky fingers.
4. ——tried to drive the flies away, but——came back again, a great swarm of——.
 5. There——lay, seven flies, all of——dead.
 6. Now——must let the world hear all about——and——brave deed.
 7. ——will shut up——shop and leave——to take care of——.
 8. “There,” said——, “see what——did. Can ——do that ——little man?”
 9. What do——think of——?
 10. ——came to the place where——had found——

下面是普通常用的一些代名詞：

人稱代名詞

第一人稱

第二人稱

第三人稱

單數 複數 單數 複數 單數 複數

男性 女性 中性 三性

主格	I	we	you	you	he	she	it	they
目的格	me	us	you	you	him	her	it	them
所有格	my	our	your	your	his	her	its	their
	mine	ours	yours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs

關係代名詞

主格	who	which	that
目的格	whom	which	that
所有格	whose	of which	of that

My, your, its, our, their 是用於名詞之前的，如：
my book, your father, its top, our food, their home.

Mine, ours, yours, theirs 是單獨用的，不和名詞
連結，例如：This is mine. That is yours. these books
are ours. those books are theirs.

十二、冠 詞

英文中的 a, an, the 三個字，實際都是形容詞，
不過在文法上，把它們叫做冠詞。這幾個小小的字，
在英文中用得最多；事實上差不多沒有一句簡單的話
用不到它們的。英美人對於冠詞，是從小說慣了的，
所以毫無困難，但對於外國人，這冠詞却極感麻煩。
什麼地方要，什麼地方不要，常常很不容易決定。現
在把關於冠詞的用法，舉出幾種規則如下：

一般的用法：凡普通名詞在單數的時候，要用冠
詞 (a 或 an 或 the)：

A boy can do it. 這事一個小孩子都能做。

The boy can do it. 這事那個小孩子都能做。

複數的普通名詞，便不要加冠詞：

Cats eat mice. 貓吃老鼠。

Boys love games. 小孩愛遊戲。

不過當我們說到前面已經提到過，或是早為我
們所知的特殊的事物時，雖係複數的普通名詞，也可
用冠詞的 the, 如：

The cats eat the mice. 貓吃老鼠。

還有 a 和 an, 叫作不定冠詞, the 叫作定冠詞。現將兩種冠詞的用法, 分別說明如下:

“A” 或 “an” 的用法。A 是用於以子音開頭的字前面, 如 a boy a girl. 不過有些字, 雖以母音開頭, 因其所發的音係子音, 所以仍可用 a, 如 a university a European, a ewe, 但遇到讀短音的 u 開始的字, 便要用 an, 如 an umbrella, an umpire. An 是用於以母音或無聲的 h 開頭的字前面, 如: an elephant, an hour.

“The” 的用法: the 是用於 (1) 指出一件已知或已提到的事物: Give me the book. Read the notice. (2) 當我們說到的東西, 如果是唯一的, 我們要加 the, 如 the earth, the sun, the sky. (3) 在人名地名之前通常決不用 the: Smith is my friend. China is a vast country. 但在河名, 山脈, 羣島的名字前, 又要用 the, 如 the Ganges; the Yangtze River; the Himalayas, the Solomon Islands. (單獨一個山, 則不用: 如 Mt. Omei.) (4) 形容詞的最上級, 如: He made the highest score. She is the youngest girl in the class.

習題三十七

試將下列各句中的空白處填入 a, an 或 the:

1. — boy is standing near — tree.
2. She is not — friend of mine.
3. He is — friend I told you of.
4. I left — umbrella in — train.
5. Shanghai is — great city.

6. — Alps are in Europe.
7. He is — best boy in — class.
8. France is — country of Europe.
9. I found — flower in — garden.
10. She ran to — station to catch — train.

練 習 題 三 十 八

將下列文句中落掉 a 或 an 之處，照需要補入：

1. This is bad mistake.
2. It is rose without thorn.
3. He is universal provider.
4. Friend lent me umbrella.
5. We spent night at hotel.
6. Man is famous hunter.
7. There is use for most things.
8. You had better take return ticket.
9. I saw ewe and lamb.
10. All we need is umpire.

練 習 題 三 十 九

將下列句中落掉 a, an 或 the 處，照需要補入：

1. Sun set and sky grew dark.
2. Postman brought me letter.
3. I wrote letter to station-master.
4. I forgot to put stamp on letter.
5. Garden is full of roses.
6. Chungking is mountain city.

7. It is on Yangtze River.
8. Point out Himalayas on map.
9. Close book and put it on desk.
10. I see airplane flying over city.

十三、動詞

現在請看下面這三個簡單的句子：

The little girl *laughs*. 小女孩子笑。

The boy *caught* the ball. 男孩子捉住那皮球。

The man *is* tired. 那人疲倦了。

三句中的斜體字是說到那女孩、男孩和男人的一種動作或狀態的。這種字普通我們叫作動詞。一個動詞不一定只有一個字，有時可以有兩三個字，例如：

The girl *is laughing*; The boy *has caught* the ball;
He *has been writing*.

練習題三十九

在下列文句中的空白處填上適當的動詞：

1. The boy ——.
2. The girl —— the flower.
3. The old man —— ill.
4. The master —— the lesson.
5. The cow —— milk.
6. The cat —— away.

練習題四十

試將列下諸字造句，說出其動作或狀態：

Bird, tree, river, book, stone, sun, sky, rain, day, night, garden, grass, field, corn, letter, stamp, postman.

十四、動詞的時

我們都知道 today, yesterday, tomorrow, 是指現今，現今以前，現今以後，即所謂現在，過去，未來。英文的動詞也是這三種時候。表示動作是發生在現在，或在過去，或在未來。這三種時候，在文法上叫作 the Present, the Past, the Future.

現在且將動詞 Love (愛)一字的三種時候，寫出來以示一斑：

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Future Tense</i>
I love	I loved	I shall love
you love	you loved	you will love
he(she,it) loves	he(she,it) loved	he(she,it) will love
we love	we loved	we shall love
you love	you loved	you will love
they love	they loved	they will love.

所謂現在，過去，未來是三種主要的 tense, 除此以外，還有別的 tense. 例如：

<i>Present Continuous</i>	(現在進行時)	: <i>He is loving.</i>
<i>Present Perfect</i>	(現在既事時)	: <i>He has loved.</i>
<i>Past Continuous</i>	(過去進行時)	: <i>He was loving</i>
<i>Past Perfect</i>	(過去既事時)	: <i>He had lov d.</i>

其他別的 tense, 我們暫時可以不去管它。

動詞 *to be* 是英文中一個基本動詞。用的最多，現不妨把其變化寫出來：

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Future Tense</i>
I am	I was	I shall be
you are	you were	you will be
He (She, it) is	He was	He will be
we are	we were	we shall be
you are	you were	you will be
They are	They were	They will be
<i>Pres. Cont.</i>	<i>Past. Perf.</i>	<i>Fut. Perf.</i>
He is being	He had been	He will have been
<i>Pres. Perf.</i>		
He has been		
<i>Imperative:</i> Be. <i>In finitive:</i> To be. to have been.		
<i>Pres. Participle:</i> Being.		
<i>Past Participle:</i> Been. <i>Gerund:</i> Being. having been.		

動詞 *to have* 也用得極多，變化如下：

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Future Tense</i>
I have	I had	I shall have
You have	You had	You will have
He (she, it) has	He had	He will have
We (you, they) have	We (you, they) had	we (you, they) will have
<i>Pres. Cont.:</i> I am having	<i>Past. Cont.:</i> I was having.	
<i>Pres Perf.:</i> I have had	<i>Past. Perf.:</i> I had had.	

Pres. Per f. C. nt.: I have been having

Fut. Per f.: I shall have had

Imperative: Have *Infinitive*: To have, to have had.

Present Participle: Having

Past Participle: Had *Gerund*: Having, having had

大多數的動詞，過去時都是在現在時上加-ed或-d來表示，如：

<i>Present</i> : Wa'k	<i>Past</i> : Walk-ed
Love	Love-d

有些動詞由現在變成過去，除尾上加-t或-d外，還要將字中間的字母更動，如：

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
bring	brought	buy	bought
catch	caught	teach	taught
think	thought	feel	felt
keep	kept	leave	left
lose	lost	say	said
sleep	slept	meet	met

其餘的動詞就是改變字中間的母音，尾音並不加-d或-t.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
awake	awoke	bear	bore (borne)
begin	began	come	came
bind	bound	draw	drew (drawn)
do	did (done)	fall	fell (fa'len)

eat	ate(eaten)	fly	flew(flown)
fight	fought	get	got
forget	forgot(forgotten)	go	went(gone)
give	gave(given)	know	knew(known)
grow	grew(grown)	ride	rode(ridden)
lie	lay(lain)	rise	rose(risen)
ring	rang(rung)	shake	shook(shaken)
see	saw(seen)	speak	spoke(spoken)
sing	sang(sung)	steal	stole(stolen)

(註)括弧內的字是 Past Particip'le. 那是常用在一種既事時或被動時的，例如：He has eaten. She has spoken. It was taken. It is written.

練習題四十一

指出下列各句中動詞的現在，過去及未來：

1. I saw a man in the road.
2. He will be ready soon.
3. I like oranges.
4. The little girl looks ill.
5. My father bought a house.
6. The man will sell his belongings.

練習題四十二

試將下列文句中的現在動詞改爲過去：

1. I see a pin on the floor.
2. I shall go home.
3. He will pass.

4. She knows her lesson.
5. I think it is a good plan.
6. Her mother teaches her.

練 習 題 四 十 三

試將下列文句中的動詞改爲未來時：

1. I lost my pen.
2. She bought me a present.
3. My father was pleased.
4. The wind blows hard to-night.
5. The ship sails on Friday.
6. He wastes his money.

練 習 題 四 十 四

試將下列文句中的動詞改爲現在時：

1. I filled my fountain pen with ink.
2. I shall find this lesson difficult.
3. She wrote to her mother.
4. The bird built a nest.
5. The cow gave us milk.
6. Did he know his lesson?

練 習 題 四 十 五

試將下列文句中之空白照括弧中之動詞填以適當的時候：

1. Yesterday I —— (buy) a coat.
2. Where —— you —— (buy) it?
3. I —— (buy) it at that shop.

4. — (Be) that the coat?
5. Yes, I — (wear) it now.
6. — (like) it?

十五、副詞

1. He came yesterday.

在上舉的例句中，yesterday一字是形容動詞 came 的，告訴我們他何時來的。

這樣的一個字，我們叫作副詞(Adverb)。

有時一個副詞告訴我們何時：

He came *today*.

有時又告訴我們怎樣：

She writes *quickly*.

有時又用來形容一個形容詞：

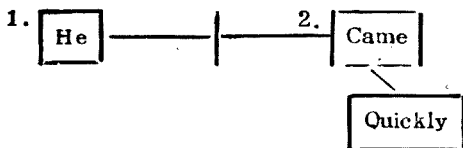
That is *very* good.

有時還可以用來形容另外一個副詞：

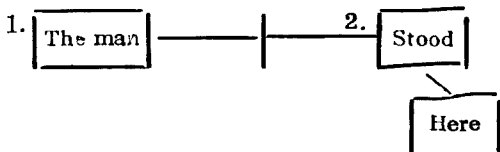
It happened *quite* suddenly.

2. 在一個有副詞的文句中，我們分析起來，便如下面這樣：——

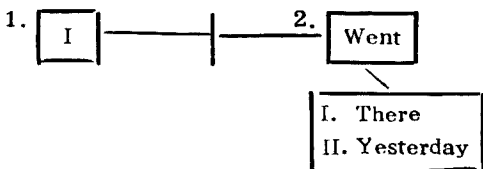
He came quickly:



The man stood here:



Yesterday I went there:



練習題四十六

試在下列文句中之空白處，填入適當的副詞：

1. He works —.
2. — are you going?
3. Are you — ready?
4. I saw him —.
5. She was — first.
6. — did you find it?
7. I found it —.
8. That story is — forgotten.
9. — he will be gone.
10. That was — good.

練習題四十七

試指出下列句中之副詞：

1. Do it quickly.

2. We seldom see him.
3. I have never seen such a big elephant.
4. Did you do it today.
5. They ran here, and there, and everywhere.
6. Read this carefully.
7. He replied immediately.
8. That is quite enough.
9. He was going very quickly.
10. She sings beautifully.

有時一個副詞是由好幾個字組成的，如：**at once** in time, in a moment, with a will. 這普通用得很多的辭，便叫作副詞句，但我們也時常可用一個副詞來代替一個副詞句的，例如：**at once**=**immediately**; **in a moment**=**instantly**; **at a great rate** 或 **like a flash**=**quickly**.

練習題四十八

試將下列之副詞及副詞句指出：

1. The house stands there to this day.
2. He answered at once.
3. Put it on the ground.
4. Pick it up.
5. Pick it off the ground.
6. I found him at once.
7. I will come in a moment.
8. It was well written.

9. She went away in a hurry.
10. He was gone like a flash.

練 習 題 四 十 九

試以適當之副詞或副詞句，填入下列文句之空白處。如每句有幾種說法時，則盡量寫出：

1. — she stood.
2. The car passed us —.
3. Put that book —.
4. He — refused my request.
5. He speaks —.
6. The man ate his food —.
7. The poor fellow is — ill.
8. They talk —.
9. Write this down —.
10. — he threw down the book.

練 習 題 五 十

試以副詞句代替下列句中之副詞：

1. She wrote it carefully.
2. Quickly the answer came.
3. Finally he agreed.
4. Suddenly the bridge gave way.
5. She cheerfully consented.
6. It consisted largely of rubbish.
7. The train passed us swiftly.
8. They received him joyfully.

9. She parted from her mother sorrowfully.
10. He angrily refused.

練習題 五十一

試將下列之副詞及副詞句造句：

Now, then, there, here, today, in a moment, like lightning, in a hurry, with a smile, cheerfully, carelessly, in anger, steadily, quietly with a roar, by itself, with a bang, day by day, slowly, by degrees, gradually, a little, at a time, drop by drop, earnestly, attentively, with all his ears, eagerly, with a frown, on purpose by accident, charmingly, beautifully, clearly, loudly in a loud voice, with great skill.

十六、前置詞

請試看下面幾個句子：

My hand is *on* the book. 我的手在書上。

My hand is *under* the book. 我的手在書下。

My hand is *over* the book. 我的手在書上頭。

My hand is *near* the book. 我的手在書近邊。

句中的斜體字 *on, under, over, near* 都叫作前置詞 (preposition).

一個前置詞是常用在一個名詞或代名詞之前，以表示它和別的字的关系；但有時也可以放在它的名詞的後面。我們可以說：

I stick to this purpose. 我堅持我的宗旨。也可

以說：

This purpose I stick to. 我堅持我的宗旨。兩句中的 to 都是前置詞：

練 習 題 五 十 二

試舉出下列句中之前置詞：

1. The orange is on the plate.
2. My hand is in my pocket.
3. He put his pen near his book.
4. Come under this tree.
5. They were walking beside the stream.
6. The bird flew over the house.
7. You can do it with my help.
8. She came without her hat.
9. The new road passes between the two towns.
10. It is ten minutes to twelve.

練 習 題 五 十 三

試在下列句中之空白處填入適當之前置詞：

1. The girl is —— the class.
2. She has gone —— her sister.
3. London is —— the river Thames.
4. He went —— the road —— his bicycle.
5. The poor man cannot walk —— his stick.
6. He went —— the shop —— a newspaper.
7. I left my pen —— the desk but went back —— it.
8. The mouse ran —— the table.

9. Will you play — us — the new school?

10. Children — twelve go — half-price — train

前置詞不一定是一個字，有時也可以有兩個以上的字構成的，例如：

He did badly owing to his illness.

她因病而做得很壞。

She sat down in front of me.

她坐下在我前面。

這樣的前置詞又可稱為前置詞句 (Preposition phrases)

練習題五十四

試舉出下列句中之前置詞及前置詞句：

1. The village is two miles from here.
2. In addition to this she gained the first prize for mathematics.
3. I shall always pray for your happiness.
4. Because of his short sight he always wear glasses.
5. In spite of his weakness he managed to climb the tree.
6. Work with all your might.
7. From time to time they come here.
8. About this time of year the corn is usually cut.
9. For the sake of our old friendship I will help you.

練習題五十五

試在下列句中填入適當之前置詞或前置詞句：

1. She stood staring —— the house.
2. The boy ran —— the road.
3. The master was walking——and —— the room.
4. —— his fears he dived —— the water.
5. We were running —— and —— the playground.
6. The notes were —— the greatest use —— me.
7. —— this he gave me a watch.
8. He leaned his head —— his hand and looked —— his book.
9. The batsman hit —— the ball but missed it and it went —— his wicket.
10. ——his shirt he rushed —— the burning house
(註) 以上大多數的句子都有幾種填法。

十七、 副詞與前置詞

我們現在不妨比較一下這些句子：

前置詞	副詞
Put your cap <i>on</i> the table.	Put your cap <i>on</i> .
把你的帽子放在桌上。	戴上你的帽子。
He stood <i>by</i> me.	Stand <i>by</i> .
他站在我旁邊。	傍立；傍觀。
Come <i>near</i> me.	That one came <i>near</i> .
到我近邊來。	那一個進來了。
It went <i>through</i> the window. Will it go <i>th ough</i> ?	

這從窗口出去了。 這會通過嗎？

句中的 *on, by, near, through* 等，當其與名詞或代名詞連用時，如上舉在左邊的例句中所用，都是前置詞；當其與動詞連用時，如上舉在右邊的例句中所用，便是副詞了。

練 習 題 五 十 六

試將下列句中的斜體字分爲副詞及前置詞：

1. She watched *beside* her child *through* the night.
2. This train goes *th ough* to London.
3. Do you share *of* it *with* all your might.
4. Put *up* your hands.
5. Think no more *about* it.
6. We found part *of* the house *in* darkness.
7. If we all stick *to* it we shall pull *through*.
8. Keep down *under* the shadow *of* the tree.
9. *Round* he g es, *round and round* the tree.
10. *From* time to time accidents *of* this kind happen.
11. Work is *over* *for* the day.
12. Come in, there's nobody *in* the room.
13. *Over* there all went *over* the first jump.
14. You will find it *between* the two houses.
15. The flowers *in* my garden are nearly *over*.
16. He was leaning *against* the door. *
17. He went *inside* and I saw no more *of* him.

18. *Off* went the train to the *next* station.
 19. He knocked it *off* the table.
 20 He has gone *above*.

十八、接 續 詞

請看下面幾個例句：

He jumped *and* she ran.

他跳和她跑。

Shall I go *or* will you?

是我去還是你去？

She told me *but* I didn't believe it.

她告訴了我但我不相信。

句中的 *and*, *or*, *but*, 都是把兩個句子連絡起來，所以叫作接續詞。除了單純的文句之外，我們常要用到這些字。它們的功用，不僅可以連絡文句，還可以連絡整句的一部分，有時甚至可以連絡單字。如：

Two *and* three make five.

二加三等於五

練 習 題 五 十 七

試舉出下列句中之接續詞：

1. The man *and* his two sons' came up.
2. I knew the answer quite well *but* I could not remember it.
3. Will you have an apple *or* a pear?
4. Mary did not know it, *nor* did Jane.
5. Tell me if you wish.

6. She came because I told her to.
7. You can invite Tom and George, but not Harry.
8. You must obey or you will be punished.
9. I want a pen and some paper, if you have any.
10. Come in and warm yourselves by the fire.

練習五十八

試在下列句中之空白處填入適當之接續詞：

1. The farmer brought some sheep — cows to the market.
2. Will you have this pen — that?
3. I will come — she will let me.
4. He fell down — he was so tired.
5. Is that a stone — a piece of wood?
6. Catch me — you can.
7. I see some pears — some apples — no oranges.
8. She may come — she has finished all her work.
9. I like it — it tastes so sweet.
10. Come on Thursday — Friday — not tomorrow.

十九、驚歎詞

我們常要發出一種聲音，當我們感覺到痛苦(Ah! Oh!),或是吃驚(Alas!),或是叫喚(Hey! Ho! Hallo!)的時候。這種聲音，便叫作驚歎詞。

練習題五十九

試指出下列句中之驚歎詞：

1. Oh! how that hurts!

2. Hallo! Is that you, Tom?
3. Hush! don't make so much noise.
4. Hurrah! we have won the match.
5. Alas! he is dead.
6. Ah! that's a pity.
7. Oh, how beautiful!
8. Pooh! that's nothing.
9. Hey! you over there, come here at once.
10. Tut! but! don't make a fuss.

練習題六十

試將下列句中之空白處填入適當之驚歎詞：

1. ——he's falling.
2. ——, who's there?
3. ——, for shame.
4. ——! well done!
5. ——she's asleep.
6. ——,they are all dead.
7. ——that's one more goal to us.
8. ——,well done.
9. ——,did you hear that?
10. ——! he laughed.

二十、文句的分析

總復習

I. 試將練習題六十一之文句，分為主格與謂詞，如下例所示：

The horse ran.

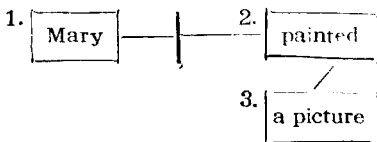


練習題六十一

1. She sleeps.
2. We walk.
3. They talk.
4. The girl smiles.
5. My father works.
6. The children play.
7. Birds fly.
8. Mary sings.
9. The cat purrs.
10. I write.

II. 試將練習題六十二之文句，分為主格，謂詞及目的格，（如果有的話），如下例所示：

Mary painted a picture.



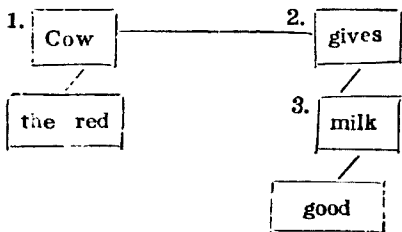
練習六十二

1. I knew my lesson.
2. It disappeared.
3. Tom kicked the football.
4. I bought a book.

5. The hen laid an egg.
6. The children laughed.
7. The man baked a loaf.
8. She filled the jug.
9. We drank some water.
10. Give me that flower.

III. 形容詞——試將練習題六十三之文句，分為主格，謂詞及目的格，並以另框指出其形容詞，如下例所示：

The red cow gives good milk.



注意形容詞均放在其所形容的字左邊下面。

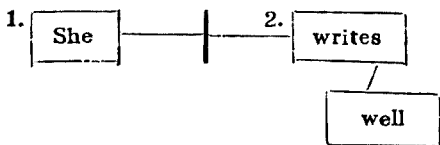
練 習 題 六 十 三

1. The bright sun shines.
2. The old man drank some cold water.
3. The little boy loves his mother.
4. We love beautiful flowers.
5. Most trees have green leaves.
6. I have brought all my new books.

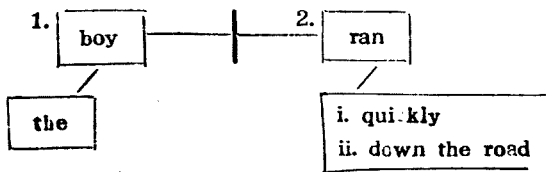
7. Look at that lovely picture.
8. That little bird is singing.
9. The old gardener cut the long grass.
10. He drank some fresh milk.
11. I saw three dear little chickens.
12. My big elder brother has left school.
13. Have you seen my new white shoes?
14. The old blind man met us.
15. All the boys can read their new books.
16. The poor lame man missed the train.
17. Did you see those pretty little birds?
18. The black cat drank the sweet warm milk.
19. Take that other red book.
20. Can you knit a woollen scarf?

IV. 副詞——試將練習題六十四之文句分析，並指出其副詞及其他形容動詞之字，例如：

She writes well



The boy ran quickly down the road.



練習題六十四

1. She went along.
2. In a moment she was gone.
3. The sweet flower will soon fade.
4. You must go at once.
5. The boy was writing very carefully.
6. The man spoke wisely and well.
7. He ruled his country with great wisdom.
8. The good doctor treated his patients very skillfully.
9. Don't do things in a hurry.
10. Do you understand this thoroughly?
11. The motorist should always drive very carefully.
12. The accident happened entirely owing to his rashness.
13. I cannot give you an answer without careful thought.
14. Eat slowly and chew your food well.
15. Look at me attentively.
16. Keep to the left.
17. Put up your hands.
18. Take all these things away at once.
19. Repeat these words slowly and clearly.
20. In a moment she came back.



(13179)