



甯陽趙灼譯

訂正  
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納氏英文法講義

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定價大洋五角

氏英文法講義第一

## 叙

西班牙王嘉樂第五之言曰多識一國之語言。即多收一人之用。寧特多收一人之用而已。吾以爲多識一國之語言。即多友一國之賢才。蓋語言文字者。一國賢才所用以表著其道術。而人類交換智識之媒介也。第四世紀之間。條頓人之侵入不列顛也。固猶日耳曼一蒙昧之族耳。其思想粗獷。其語言簡陋。故其時文字類多具體的名詞。而缺抽象的名詞。然方羅馬之盛時。不列顛實隸

其版圖之下其思想文化。久涵濡於三島之中。拉丁完美之文言。足補盎古魯撒遜人之所未備。糅雜融合。日益發達。而英國之語言文字。遂粲然而明備。我國文字繁重。不易解識。且文言不能一致。故文教之普及爲難。竊爲當用羅馬之字母。以代我國固有之字音。文字語言。可以合一。簡而易行。庶能逮下。抱懷此意。亦既有年。頗欲勒爲一書。質之當世。然茲事體大。牽於人事。未能就也。趙君灼譯納氏英文法。求序於余。余以英文多出於羅馬。而深感我國文言之不

能合一也。聊述夙所懷抱者質之趙君。  
若夫此書之完善。則固讀者所共見。無  
煩鄙人之觀縷也。

光緒三十三年十一月

丹 徒 馬 良

## 緒 言

一納氏文法叢書有二特色。不偏於理論而注重實際。一也。專爲東洋人而著者。二也。故其書最適於我國人研究斯學之用。但原書課本体裁。處處留爲教師解釋之餘地。故意多含渾。初學驟讀。未易了解。茲譯成講義。以餉同胞。

一是書雖顏曰講義。然仍依原書之章節次序。無敢倒置。此蓋不獨存其真。亦欲使讀者便於與原本參讀耳。

一此編專以使初學知得文法之綱領。辨別詞類之異同爲主。故特從各方面多設問題。循循善誘。勉使讀者將此義通於心而印於腦。蓋其全編主眼即在此也。願諸讀者。幸毋草草看過。

一練習問題貴有斧正。否則不自知其正誤。則與不練習者等。此書於其問題。詳細解答。學者於獨習之中。即可收良師益友之効。

一答案之譯解。插入各語句後。於讀者誠便。但恐隨讀隨答。而不自加思索。



則過眼烟雲空無所得。故特首列問題。使讀者先以己意答之。而後與其答案對照。庶幾有所得於心。

一初學每因不知中英文言位置之異同。故有雖知語義而不明句義者。此書於其例文。特分單語譯註與成語意譯。聊以示其一斑。

一答復問題。非有相當學力。未易得其正確。譯者末學。不敢妄加杜撰。其一切答案。除照錄業師口授外。並參考他書。以期無誤。

一此書僅成一人之手。譯者學植淺薄。

誤謬之處。在所不勉。海內達人。幸以  
教之。

光緒三十四年六月

譯 者 謹 識

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# NESFIELD'S GRAMMAR SERIES

## Book I.



### Chapter I. 第一編

#### DEFINITIONS 定 義

I. The different kinds of words are called Parts of Speech. The Parts of Speech are eight in number:—

1. 言辭之殊類者名曰詞類 Parts of Speech, 詞類之數有八; 如次:—

註.—英語言辭原與文字不同, 言辭謂之 Word; 如 Grammar 是也. 文字謂之 letter 如 a, b, c, 等字母是也. 集多數之文字, 乃成一言辭或數言辭. 然言辭又不僅指出於口者而言, 即筆之於書者亦包含在內, 故有所謂 *spoken word* (說話之言), *written word* (記述之言) 之分別, 然本節謂言辭之殊類者, 乃由使用於文章上而定區別, 如後節所謂表示事物之詞, 與形容事物之詞, 皆由其使用上而區別其種類也.

1. Noun.....名 詞
2. Verb.....動 詞
3. Pro'-noun.....代 名 詞
4. Ad'-jective .....形 容 詞
5. Ad'verb .....副 詞
6. Prep'o-sit'-ion .....前 置 詞
7. Con-junc'-tion.....接 續 詞
8. In'-ter-jec'-tion .....感 歎 詞

2. Noun is the name of a person or thing; as,

2. **Noun** 名詞者,人與物之名也;如,

*James* saw a snake in the garden.

見 一 蛇 在,中 此 圖

(惹米司在圖中見一蛇)

此處之 *James* 是人名; *snake* 是物名. *garden* 亦是物名. 故 *James*; *snake*. 及 *garden* 皆名詞也.

3. A Verb is a word by means of which we can say something about a person or thing; as,



3. Verb 動詞者，依其言辭之意義而得言人與物之事也；如，

Ten men *fell* from the top of a house.

十個人墜下從其頂之一屋

(十個人從其屋之頂墜下)

此處依動詞 *fell* 之意義，吾可以言及十人之事。其事云何，即由屋頂墜下之事也。

註：一凡人與物之事，皆由動作而成；故言語中表示其人之動作，則須用動詞。如本例中若除去 *fell* 而僅言 “Ten men from the top of a house.” 則其十人所爲何事不得而知也。今依動詞 *fell* 之意義表示 “*fell from the top of a house.*” 然後乃知其十人爲由屋頂墜下。由斯以談，則 *speak* (言) *walk* (行) *sit* (坐) *stand* (立) 等字，皆動詞矣。

4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun; as,

4. Pronoun 代名詞者，代名詞用之辭也；如，

I told James that the snake *which he* saw in

余謂 這樣 蛇 之 彼 所見 在中

the garden would do *him* no harm, if *he*

園 則 爲 彼 不 害 若 彼

let it go *its* own way.

令 其 行 其 自 路

(余謂惹米司在園中所見之蛇若彼令其自行其路，則不爲害於彼)

此處之 *I* 是代言者；*he* 及 *him* 代 “James；”  
*which, it* 及 *its* 代 “snake.” 故此等辭皆謂之代  
名詞。

5. An Adjective qualifies (that is, adds something to the meaning of) a Noun ; as,

5. **Adjective 形容詞者**，形容名詞也。詳言之，即附加某事物於名詞之意義；如，

A *strong* man killed a *fierce* tiger.  
一 壯 夫 殺 一 猛 虎

(一壯夫殺一猛虎)

此處之 *strong* 是表 “man” 之性質，*fierce* 表 “tiger” 之性質。故 *strong* 與 *fierce* 皆形容詞。

6. An Adverb qualifies a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb ; as,

6. **Adverb 副詞者**，說明動詞，形容詞，或其他副詞也；如，

An *almost* black snake crept *very quickly* through  
一 約 黑色 蛇 匍匐 甚 疾 通過

the grass. (一約黑色蛇通過這草匍匐甚疾)  
這 草

此處之 *almost* 是說明形容詞之 “black”；*quickly* 是說明動詞之 “crept”；*very* 是說明副詞之 “quickly.” 故此等辭皆謂之副詞。

7. A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun, to show in what relation its object stands to something else ; as,

7. Preposition 前置詞者，置於名詞，代名詞之前，而示其賓辭對於他事物爲如何之關係也。

I place my hand *on* the table.

余 置 余之 手 在 上 棹

(余置余之手在棹上)

此處若畧去 *on* 字而僅云 “I place my hand the table, 則全無意味。何者因不知手置於棹之何處也。今改作爲置在棹上 (*on the table*), 則爲棹之上面 (*above the table*), 棹之下 (*under the table*) 皆可。若不云 *on*, 則 *hand* 與 *table* 之關係, 不得明瞭, 而非一完全之語句矣。

備考, 一名詞, 代名詞, 置在前置詞之次者, 謂之前置詞之賓辭。

8. A Conjunction joins one word to another word, or one sentence to another sentence; as,

8. **Conjunction 接續詞者**,聯合一語於他語,聯合一文 (sentence) 於他文之謂; 如,

James *and* his brother came, *before* our friend  
及 其 兄 弟 來 先 我 等 的 友

saw us.

見 我等

(惹米司及其兄弟來時, 先於我等之友見我等)

此處名詞之 “brother” 是由接續詞 *and* 聯合於名詞之 “James” 又同一法, 其第一文之 “James and his brother came.” 由接續詞之 *before* 聯合於第二文之 “our friend saw us.”

9. An Interjection is a word thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind; as,

9. **Interjection 感嘆詞者**,投語句於文章中以表示其心中之感情也; 如,

*Hurrah!* I have found my watch.

哈哈 余 已 尋得 余之 表

(哈哈, 余已尋得余之表矣)

*Oh!* how foolish I was to lose it!

吁 幾 蠢 余 是 而 失 之

(余於是而失之何蠢也)

此處之 *Hurrah!* 是表喜悅之感情, *oh!* 是表驚愕之感情, 故 *Hurrah* 與 *oh* 皆謂之感歎詞。

## Chapter II. 第二編

NOUNS; NUMBER.

名詞 數

10. A Noun is the name of some person or thing.

10. 名詞者, 是人與物之名也。

11. When a noun is the name *one particular* person or thing; as "James," "Luc-know," it is a **Prop'-er** noun.

11. 名詞而屬於一特別人或一特別物者，謂之**固有名詞 Prop'er Noun**。如“James”(人名) Lucknow (印度之都名)是。

12. But when the name is *gen'e-ral*, that is, common to say and every person or thing of the same kind, it is called a **Com'-mon noun**; as,

12 如其名為一般所汎用者，謂之**普通名詞 Com'-mon Noun** 因其名詞祇要為同類之人或物即可用也。

此處之“snake”是指某蛇或各蛇之意義，而非某蛇之專名，則凡云蛇皆可用。

13. When the noun relates to *one* person or thing at a time, and not to more than one, it is in the **Sin'-gu-lar number**; as, “cow.”

13. 名詞於一次中僅說為一個人或一個物，而不指出一個以上者，謂之**單數 Sin'-gu-lar Number** 如“cow”(牝牛)是也。

14. But when the noun relates to *more than one* person or thing, that is, to several persons or things, it is in the **Plu'-ral** number; as, "cows."

14. 名詞一於次中說出一個人或一個物以上者，謂之複數 **Plu'-ral Number** 如 cows.

註.—cow 之字尾添加 s，即是表示成複數之意義。

N.B. (注意)一固有名詞既為專說一個特別之人或物，故僅可用為單數，普通名詞能可說出一個或一個以上之人或物，故可用為單複兩數。

註.—N.B. 者 Nota-bene 之畧字，Nota 者 Note 也，bene 者 well 之義也。故 N.B. 是 Note well (好好注意)之義。

15 The Plural number is almost always formed by adding *s* to the Singular; as,

15. 複數殆常附一 *s* 於單數以變其形；如：一

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Cow 牝牛	cow-s.		House 屋	house-s (hou'-ses).
Boy 兒童	boy-s.		Star 星	star-s.
Bird 鳥	bird-s.		Flea 躍虱	flea-s.

名詞之語尾爲 *s*, *x*, *sh*, 或 *chs* 等字, 則加 *es* 於單數名詞以成複數之形; 如:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Glass 盃	glass-es.		Brush 毛刷	brush-es.
Box 箱	box-es.		Branch 枝	branch-es.

16. If the noun ends in *y*, and the *y* has a *consonant* going before it, the Plural is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as,

1. 名詞之語尾爲 *y*, 且 *y* 之前有子音 (*consonant*) 字, 則變 *y* 爲 *ies* 以成複數之形; 如

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Fly 蠅	flies.		Army 陸軍	armies.
Duty 義務	duties.		Cry 叫呼	cries.

若 *y* 之前爲母音 (*vowel*) 字, 則單加 *s* 於單數名詞以成複數之形 (如十五節之例).

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Day 日子	day-s.		Monkey 猿	monkey-s.
Boy 童子	boy-s.		Ray 光線	ray-s.



17. If the noun ends in *f* or *fe*, the Plural is generally formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*; as,

17. 若名詞之語尾爲 *f* 或 *fe*, 則大都變 *f* 或 *fe* 爲 *ves* 以成複數之形; 如.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Wife 妻	wives.		Loaf 團麵包	loaves.
Life 生命	lives.		Shelf 架	shelves.
Wolf 狼	wolves.		Leaf 葉	leaves.
Calf 犢	calves.		Thief 賊	thieves.

### *Exceptions* 例外

(a) 名詞有不加 *s* 或 *es* 於單數名詞, 惟變其字內之母音字, 以成複數之形者; 如,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Tooth 齒	teeth.		Man 男人	men.
Foot 足	feet.		Woman 女人	women.
Goose 鵞	geese.		Mouse 小鼠	mice.

(b) 次例三個名詞則加 *en* 以成複數之形; 如,

Ox (牡牛) ox-*en*, child (孩童) childr-*en*, brother (兄弟) brethr-*en* 或 brothers.

(c) 次例名詞，其複數單數皆同一形；如，

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Deer 鹿	deer.		Piece 銅貨	piece.
Sheep 羊	sheep.		Poir 對	pair.
Fish 魚	fish.		Dozen 十二個	dozen 或 dozens.

18. When a comma is placed before the *s*, as in *cow's*, this word is not in the Plural number, but in the Singular, and means “*of a cow.*” This “*s*” is called **apos'-tro-*phe s***

18. *s* 之前有 comma (,) 者，如 *cow's*，此語仍是單數而非複數，但其義為 “*of cow*” (母牛的)，而此 “*s*” 謂之 *apos'-tro-*phe**。

此即所謂領位 **Pos-ses'sive Case**。

A cow's tail = the tail of a cow. (母牛的尾)

A man's head = the head of man. (人的頭)

The sun's light = the light of sun. (太陽的光)

註：一本例中之 *cow's tail* 之 *tail*，是 *cow* 所領有之物 *cow* 又為此物之領主，故 *cow's* 之形即表某物之領主之意。

## EXERCISE I.

## 第一練習

## 指出各名詞

(a) 指出下文中之各名詞。

(1) A snake bit ten men. (2) Lucknow is a city in northern India. (3) There are many cities in India, and many smaller towns, and an immense number of villages. (4) The ass's back is loaded with a heavy burden of bricks. (5) The clothes you wear have been lately washed with soap and water. (6) James has a fine dog. (7) The cat and dog belonging to James has a fine dog. (8) The girl's hair is long and thick. (9) The earth goes round the sun in one day and night. (10) You will lose your book if you leave it in that place. (11) The master told you to hang your cap on the peg against the wall of the hall, and to place your book on the shelf. (12) Milk comes from goats and cows, but cow's milk is the better of the two for

most persons. (13) That tree has fine branches, and leaves of a bright green colour. (14) Every leaf ends in a sharp point. (15) Boys are sometimes like monkeys in their play. (16) The cries of animals are not at all same: a horse neighs; a dog barks; a cat mews; a pig grunts; an elephant trumpets; an ass brays; an ox lows. (17) We shall lose ourselves in this wood; so we must make haste to get back into the public road before night comes on. (18) The wolf living in that forest killed many calves, and no one heard their cries for help. (19) Flies give me much trouble. (20) The thieves, who robbed the house of my friend in Calcutta, were caught by a man who saw them from behind a wall. (21) Flies are more easily killed than fleas. (22) A flea can flee away, but a fly flies away. (23) The stars shine through the branches of the pine-tree. (24) He caught a dozen fish in the river with his hook and line. (25) He brought three boxes of books with him to school. (26) His school is at

Simla, but mine is at Bombay. (27) The cat caught two mice this morning. (28) In my field there are seven sheep, two deer, and a pair of oxen. (29) I have no pice left. (30) The feet of men are larger than those of women; but the teeth are about the same in size. (31) The sun's light is brighter than the moon's; but the moon's rays are not so hot as those of the sun. (32) A boy's head has less hair than a monkey's. (33) The day in all places are hotter than the nights. (34) Parents must do their duty to their children. (35) Duties must not be neglected. (36) Joseph had eleven brethren, who sold him as a slave to some men on their way to Egypt. (37) Valleys are hotter than the tops of hills.

- (b) 指出上文各固有名詞及普通名詞.
- (c) 指出上文各領位名詞.
- (d) 指出上文各單數名詞及複數名詞.
- (e) 變各單數名詞為複數名詞,及變各複數名詞為單數名詞.

## 第一練習譯解

(1) 一蛇咬十人。(2) 勒克闍是北印度之一都會。(3) 印度有多數之都會，及多數之畧小之都會，又有無數之鄉村。(4) 驢背上有一担重磚。(5) 沙穿之衣裳，頃曾以肥皂及水洗過。(6) 惹米司有一美狗。(7) 屬於惹米司之貓及犬同住於一室，而彼等是親友。(8) 少女之髮長而濃。(9) 地球一晝夜迴太陽一週。(10) 汝若置汝之書於彼處，汝將失之。(11) 先生命汝掛汝之帽於堂壁上之釘，及放汝之書於架上。(12) 乳是取自山羊及牛。但二者以牛乳較有益於人。(13) 彼樹有美枝及光澤之綠葉。(14) 凡葉端皆尖。(15) 童子等有時頑戲如猿。(16) 動物之叫聲不一，馬嘶，犬吠，貓叫；豕啼；象哮；驢鳴；牛鳴。(17) 我等將迷於林中，所以須於天未黑以前速回大道。(18) 住於彼林中之狼已殺多數之犢，而無一人聞其求救之聲。(19) 蠅擾余實甚。(20) 在加爾各打行盜，吾友家之賊已爲由牆後看見之人所捕。(21) 殺蠅易於殺虱。(22) 虱能躍去，但蠅能飛去。(23) 星光透過松枝。(24) 他以釣及線釣得十二尾魚於河中。(25) 彼携三箱書來學校。(26) 彼之學校在細姆勒，余之學校在孟買。(27) 貓今晨捕得二小鼠。(28) 吾田中有七羊，二鹿，及二牛。(29) 余無 pice 餘剩。(30) 男之足大於女之足，但齒之大小畧同。(31) 日光亮於月光，但月光不似日光之熱。(32) 孩子之髮比猿少。(33) 無論何處之晝間皆熱於夜。(34) 父母之對其子女，須盡父母之義務。(35) 義務不可棄。(36) 佐世父有兄弟十一人，當彼等往埃及之途中，已賣佐世父與人爲奴。(on their way to Egypt 其兄弟往埃及之途中之意)，(37) 谷中熟於山頂。

## 第一練習答案

## (a) 下所舉皆名詞：—

(1) Snake, mem. (2) Lucknow, city, India. (3) Cities, India, towns, number, villages. (4) Ass's, back, burden, bricks. (5) Clothes, soap, water. (6) James, dog. (7) cat, dog, James, houses, friends. (8) Girl's, hair. (9) Earth, sun, day, night. (10) Book, place. (11) Master, cap, peg, wall, hall, book, shelf. (12) Milk, goats, cow's milk, persons. (13) Tree, branches, leaves, colour. (14) Leaf, point. (15) Boys, monkey, play. (16) Cries, animals, horse, dog, cat, pig, elephant, ass, ox. (17) Wood, haste, road, night. (18) Wolf, forest, halves, cries, help. (19) Flies, trouble. (20) Thieves, house, friend, Calcutta, man, wall. (21) Flies, fleas. (22) Flea, fly. (23) Stars, branches, pine-tree. (24) Fish, river, hook, line. (25) Boxes, books, school. (26) School, Simla, Bombay. (27) Cat, mice, morning. (28) Field, sheep, deer, pair, oxen. (29) pice. (30) Feet, men, women, teeth, size. (31) Sun's light, moon's rays. (32) Loy's head, hair, monkey's. (33) Days, places, nights. (34) Parents, duty, children. (35) Duties. (36) Joseph, brethren, slave, men, way, Egypt. (37) Valleys, tops, hills.

## (b) 下所舉皆固有名詞：—

Lucknow, India, James, Calcutta, Simla, Bombay, Joseph, Egypt.

## 下所舉皆普通名詞：—

Men, cities, towns, villages, ass's, burden, brick, clothes, dog, cat,

house, friends, girl's, earth, sun, book, master, cap, peg, wall, hall  
 book, shelf, goats, cows, cow's, persons, tree, branches, leaves, colour,  
 leaf, point, boys, monkeys, cries, animals, horse, dog, pig, elephant, ass,  
 ox, wood, road, wolf, forest, calves, cries, flies, thieves, friend, man,  
 wall, flies, fleas, flea, fly, stars, pine-tree, fish, hook, line, boxes, school,  
 mice, field, she p, deep, oxen, pice, feet, men, women, teeth, sun's,  
 moon's, rays, boy's, monkey's, days, places, nights, parents, duties,  
 brethren, slave, men, valleys, tops, hills.

(c) 下所舉皆領位名詞：—

Ass's, girl's, cow's, sun's, moon's, boy's, monkey's.

(d) 下所舉皆單數名詞：—

Snake, Lucknow, city, India, number, ass's, back, burden, soap,  
 water, James, dog, cat, house, girl's, hair, earth, sun, day, night, book,  
 place, master, cap, peg, wall, hall, book, shelf, milk, tree, colour, leaf,  
 point, play, horse, cat, pig, elephant, ass, ox, wood, haste, road, night,  
 wolf, forest, help, house, friend, Calcutta, man, wall, flea, fly, hook,  
 line.

(e) 變本例題中之單數爲複數者如次。但  
 固有名詞常無複數故未列舉：—

Snake's, cities, numbers, asses' backs, burdens, soaps, waters, dogs,  
 cats, houses, hairs, earths, suns, days, nights, books, places, masters,  
 caps, pegs, walls, halls, shelves, milks, cow's, trees, colours, leaves,



points, plays, horses, dogs, cats, pigs, elephants, asses, oxen, woods, hastes, roads, nights, wolves, forest, helps, troubles, friends, men, walls, fleas, flies, pine-trees, hooks, lines, schools, mornings, pairs, pices, sizes, suns', lights, moons', suns, boys', heads, monkeys, duties, slaves, ways.

### 變複數名詞爲單數者如次：—

Man, city, town, village, brick, cloth, friend, goat, cow, person, branch, leaf, boy, monkey, cry, animal, calf, fly, thief, flea, star, branch, fish, box, book, sheep, deer, ox, foot, woman, tooth, ray, day, place, night, parent, child, duty, brother, valley, top, hill.

## Chapter III. 第三編

### GENDER OF NOUNS. 名詞之性

19. That difference in the form of a Noun, which shows whether we are speaking of a male or a female, is called Gender.

19. 名詞因不同形而足表我欲言之物爲雄爲雌者。文法上謂之 Gender 性

20. The names of males are of the **Masculine** Gender, as *man*; the names of females are of the **Feminine** Gender, as *woman*.

20. 雄之名謂之陽性 **Masculine** Gender, 如 *man* (男人); 雌之名謂之陰性 **Feminine** Gender 如 *woman* (女人).

物之無生命者, 則無所謂雄雌 故名之曰中性 **Neuter** (即 *neither*) **Gender** 如 *house* (屋); *stone* (石).

名之可以施於雄, 而並可以施於雌者 謂之通性 **Common** **Gender** 如 *parent* (親, 父或母); *child* (童子, 男童或女童).

21. There are three different ways in which a Feminine Noun can be distinguished from a Masculine:—(1) by a change of ending; (2) by a change of word; (3) by placing a word before or after.

21. 由陽性名詞區別爲陰性名詞之法有三,

(1) 變其語之末, (2) 變其全字, (3) 置一語於其語之前或後.

## I. 變其語之末

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Actor 優	actress 女優	Master 主人	mistress 主婦
Author 著者	authoress 女著者	Murder 男兇手	murderess 女兇手
Duke 公爵	duchess 公爵夫人	Negro 黑男	negress 黑女
Emperor 皇帝	empress 皇后	Patron 恩人	patroness 女恩人
Giant 巨人	giantess 巨婦	Poet 詩人	poetess 女詩人
God 神	goddess 女神	Priest 僧	priestess 尼
Heir 嗣子	heiress 嗣女	Prince 太子	princess 公子
Hero 英雄	heroine 女英雄	Prophet 預言者	prophetess 女預言者
Host 主人	hostess 主婦	Sepherd 牧童	sepherdess 牧女
Hunter 獵夫	huntress 獵婦	Songster 歌郎	songstress 歌女
Lad 少年	lass 少女	Tiger 牡虎	tigress 牝虎
Lion 牡獅	lioness 牝獅	Widower 鰥夫	widow 寡婦

## 2. 變其全字

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Boa 牡豕	sow 牝豕	Horse 牡馬	mare 牝馬
Boy 男童	girl 女童	Husband 夫	wife 妻

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Brother 兄弟	sister 姊妹	King 王	queen 女王
Bull or ox 牛公	cow 牛母	Lord 貴人	lady 貴女
Bullock 牡犢 or steer heifer 牝犢		Man 男	woman 女
Cock 公鷄	hen 母鷄	Nephew 侄甥	niece 侄女, 甥女
Buck 牡鹿, 牡兔	doe 牝鹿, 牝兔	Rm 牡羊	ewe 牝羊
Dog 牡犬	bitch (or slut) 牝犬	Sir 先生	madam 夫人
Drake 鴨公	duck 鴨母	Son 子	daughter 女
Earl 伯爵	countess 伯爵夫人	Stag 牡鹿	hind 牝鹿
Father 父	mother 母	Uncle 伯叔男	aunt 伯叔男女
Friar 僧 (or monk) nun 尼		Wizard 男巫	witch 女巫
Gentleman 紳士	lady 貴女	Gander 鵝公	goose 鵝母
Bachelor 未娶男	maid 未婚女	Hart 牡鹿	roe 牝鹿

## 3. 置一語於其語之前或後

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
He-goat 牡山羊	she-goat 牝山羊	Bridegroom 新郎	bride 新婦
Landlord 地主	land-lady 地主婦	Great-uncle 大伯父	great-uncle 大伯母
Man-servant 男僕	maid-servant 女僕	Pea-cock 雄孔雀	pea-hen 雌孔雀
Grand-father 祖父	grand-mother 祖母	Cock-sparrow 雄雀	hen-sparrow 雌雀

## 4. 通性名詞之例

*Parent* 親—father or mother 父或母.

*Relation* 親戚—male or femal relation 男親戚或女親戚

*Friend* 朋友—enemy 敵—male or female enemy 男  
友或女友 男敵或女敵.

*Cousin* 堂兄弟—male or female rousin 堂兄弟或堂姊妹.

*Bird* 鳥—Cock or hen 雄或雌.

*Fowl* 家鷄—Cock or hen 雄或雌.

*Child* 兒童—boy or girl, son or daughter 男童或女童, 子或女.

*Deer* 鹿—stag or hind 牡鹿牝鹿.

*Fallow deer* 小鹿—buck or doe 牡鹿或牝鹿.

*Baby or infant* 嬰兒—male or femal baby or infant  
男嬰兒或女嬰兒.

*Child* 孩—male or female child 男孩或女孩.

*Servant* 僕—man-servant or maid-servant 男僕或女僕.

*Monarch* 君主—King or queen, emperor or empress  
王或女王, 皇帝或皇后.

*Person* 人—man or woman 男或女.

*Oephan* 孤兒—boy or girl without parents 無親之男  
兒或女兒.

*Pupil* 學生—boy student or girl student 男學生或女學生.

*Pig* 豕—boar or sow 牡豕牝豕.

*Elephant* 象—male or female 牡象牝象.

*Camel* 駱駝—male or female camel 牡駱駝或牝駱駝.

*Calf* 犢—bullock or heifer 牡犢或牝犢.

*Foal* 駒—colt or filly 牡駒或牝駒.

*Student* (or scholar) 學生—male or female student (or scholar) 男學生或女學生.

*Goat* 山羊—he-goat or she-goat 牡山羊牝山羊.

*Sparrow* 雀—cock-sparrow or hen sparrow 雄雀雌雀.

*Teacher* 教習—master or mistress 男教習或女教習.

## EXERCISE II. 第二練習

### 指出名詞之性

(a) 指出下文各名詞之性：—

(1) How many *students* have you in this *room* under that *teacher*? (2) I like to see a good *actress*,

but the *voice* of a good *songstress* is still better. (3) The *prince* and *princess* were *pupils* of the same *teacher* who taught me when I was a *child* of ten *years* of *age*. (4) My *great-uncle* is seventy *years* old, and my *great-aunt* is sixty-five. (5) I have a pet *bird* in my *cage*, and the *child* is very fond of hearing its *chirp*, (6) Among the *sheep* in the *field* there is only one *ram* and fifteen *ewes*. (7) The *doe* and *roe* are great *friends*. (8) The *maid-servant* does the *work* in the *house*; the *man-servant* does that in the *garden*; both *servants* get good *pay*. (9) I have not seen my *cousin* for two *years*. (10) A *drake* is not so large as a *gander*, and a *duck* is not so large as a *goose*. (11) What is the *name* of that *person* who called at our *house* this *evening*? (12) The *wizard* played us some c'ever *tricks*. (13) A *gentleman* and *lady*, who seemed to be *husband* and *wife*, knocked at the *door* of the *house*; the *servant* told them to enter, and called the *man* *sir* and the *woman* *madam*. (14) I have three *nephews* and

two *nieces*; their *parents* live a few *miles* from our *town*. (15) *Fowls* make a good *deal* of *dirt* and *noise*, and the *crowing* of a *cock* wakes *persons* up in their *sleep* before the *sun* has risen. (16) The *t-gress* has two *cubs*, and the *hunter* has not yet found their *lair*. (17) He has been *widowever* ever since his *wife* died. (18) He has one *son* two *daughters*. (19) These are his only *childr.n.* (20) The *foal* in my *field* was born on the same *day* as the *caif*. (21) Five *lads* and four *lasses* are playing on the *grass*. (22) My *son* will be the *heir* to all my *property*. (23) I have no *daughter*, and therefore I cannot have an *heiress*. (24) My *friend* lives a few *miles* away from own *house*. (25) An *elephant* is larger than any other *animal* that lives on *land*. (26) The *whale* is the largest *animal* that lives in *water*. (27) I hope you will give some *help* to this poor little *orphan*. (28) Its *parents* both died a few *mouths* ago. (29) I shall require a strong *camel* to carry these two heavy *boxes* for so many *miles*.



(a) 變各陽性名詞爲陰性，又變各陰性名詞爲陽性。

## 第二練習譯解

(1) 此教室屬於彼師之下，有多少學生呢。(2) 余喜觀好女優，但好歌女之聲音更好。(3) 太子及公主同受業於余十齡時曾教過余之教師。(4) 吾叔祖父七十歲，吾叔祖母六十五歲。(5) 余有一愛鳥在吾籠中，孩子甚喜歡聽其歌。(6) 田間群羊中僅有一牡羊，而牝羊有十五。(7) 牝小鹿與牡小鹿甚相友愛。(8) 女僕作業於室內；男僕作業於園中；兩者均得好工金。(9) 余不見余之堂兄已二年。(10) 雄鴨不若雄鷺之大，雌鴨不若雌鷺之大。(11) 今夕訪於我家之人，其名云何。(12) 男巫弄我等以巧妙之詐術。(13) 一紳士及一貴女，彼等似屬夫婦，扣戶後僕請其進內，且呼男爲老爺，呼女爲夫人。(14) 余有三侄及二侄女，彼等兩親居於離我等之市數里。(15) 家鷄穢而噪，雄鷄之啼，醒人於日未出前於睡中。(16) 牝虎有三子，而獵夫尙未發見其穴。(17) 自從其妻死後，彼是鰥夫。(18) 彼有一子二女。(19) 此等乃彼所僅有之兒童。(20) 我田中之駒是與犢同日生。(21) 五男童及四女童頑戲於草上。(22) 吾子將承繼我之產業。(23) 余無女故不能有嗣女。(24) 吾友之住所距吾家數里。(25) 象大於生息陸上之其他動物。(26) 鯨爲居於水中之最大動物。(27) 余望汝稍助此可憐之孤哀子。(28) 他之親已死於數月前。(29) 余將需一強壯駱駝而負此兩重箱行此長途。

## 第二練習答案

## (a) 本例題名詞之性別列舉如下：—

(1) Students (通性); room (中性); teacher (通性). (2) Actress (陰性); songstress (陰性); voice (中性). (3) Prince (陽性); princess (陰性); pupils (通性); years (中性); age (中性). (4) Great-uncle (陽性); great-aunt (陰性). (5) Bird (通性); cage (中性); chirp (中性). (6) Sheep (通性); field (中性); ram (陽性), ewes (陰性). (7) Doe, roe (陰性); friends (通性). (8) maid-servant (陰性) work, house, garden, pay (中性), man-servant (陽性). (9) cousin; (通性). (10) drake, gander (陽性), duck, goose (陰性). (11) name, evening (中性); person (通性). (12) wizard (陽性); thicks (通性). (13) gentleman, husband (陽性); lady, wife (陰性); door (中性); servant (通性); man, sir (陽性); woman, madam (陰性). (14) nephews (陽性); mices (陰性); parents (通性); miles, town (中性). (15) fowls, persons (通性); dirt, noise, crowing, sleep (中性); cock, sun (陽性). (16) tigress (女性); cubs (通性); hunter (陽性); lair (中性). (17) widower (陽性); wife (陰性). (18) son (陽性); daughters (陰性). (19) children (通性). (20) foal (通性); field, day (中性); dalf (通性). (21) lads (陰性); lasses (陰性); grass (中性). (22) son, heir (陽性); property (中性). (23) daughter, heiress (陰性). (24) friend (通性); miles, houses (中性). (25) elephant, animal (通性); land (通性). (26) whale, animal (通

性); water (中性). (27) he'p (中性); orphan (通性). (28) parents (通性); months (中性); (29) camel (通性); boxes, miles (中性).

(b) 變本例題之陽性名詞爲陰性名詞如下:—

Princess; great-aunt; ewe; maid-servant; duck; goose; witch; lady; wife; woman; madam; nieces; hen; huntress; widow; daughter; lasses; heiress.

變本例題之陰性名詞爲陽性名詞如下:—

Actor; songster; prince; great-uncle; rams; buck; hart; man-servant; drake; gander; gentleman; husband; man; sir; nephews; tiger; husband; sons; lads; heir.

### EXERCISE III. 第三練習

變下文各名詞爲複數

Parent, sow, wife, lady, niece, ewe, goose, man, duck, child, pair, poet, sheep, dog, donkey, deer, elephant, lad, lass, maid, foot, calf, fly, flea, leaf, bird, ox, box, life, woman, pipe, heir, host, prince, nephew, uncle, hunter, roe, servant, gander, tooth, fish, mouse,

actor, wolf, cry, master, mistress, field, cheese, moss, cure, key, shoe, dozen.

### 第三練習之答案及譯解

Parents 親, sows 牝豕, wives 妻, ladies 貴女, nieces 姪女, ewes 牝羊, geese 鵞, men 男人, duck 鴨, children 兒童, pairs 對, poets 詩人, sheep 羊, dog 犬, donkeys 驢, deer 鹿, elephants 象, lads 童子, lasses 女童, maids 處女, feet 足, calves 犢, flies 蠅, fleas 虱, leaves 葉, birds 鳥, oxen 牡牛, boxes 箱, locks 鎖, lives 生命, women 婦人, pice 銅貨, heirs 嗣子, hosts 主人, princes 太子, nephews 侄, uncles 叔, hunters 獵夫, roes 牝, servants 僕, gamblers 雄鷺, teeth 齒, fish 魚, mice 小鼠, actors 優伶, wolves 狼, cries 叫聲, masters 先生, mistress 夫人, fields 田, cheeses 乳餅, mosses 苔, cures 治療, keys 鍵, shoes 鞋, dozen (或 dozens) 十二.

### EXERCISE IV. 第四練習

試將下列各對名詞，將其一改爲領位以連合爲一語。

- (1) A parent kindness.      (2) Care, a master.  
 (3) A man, labour.      (4) Wings, a goose.      (5)

An elephant, tusks. (6) Tears, an orphan. (7)  
 Skin, a calf. (8) A bird, chirp. (9) Wool, a  
 sheep. (10) A father, love. (11) A mother,  
 love. (12) A cock, crow. (13) A boar, grun •  
 (14) Neigh, a horse. (15) Book, an author. (16)  
 An heiress, estate. (17) A lion, roar. (18)  
 Games, a lad. (19) The giant, legs. (20) A  
 dog, bark. (21) Hair, a girl. (22) Foal, a mare.  
 (23) The gentleman, hat. (24) Dresses, the lady. (25)  
 A student, lessons. (26) My landlord, house. (27)  
 Crown, a king. (28) The journey, end. (29)  
 Journey, a day. (30) Rest, a night. (31) A  
 day, leave. (32) Visit, a week. (33) Length, a  
 boat.

#### 第四練習答案及譯解

A parent's kindness 親之慈愛. (2) A master's care 主人之謹慎.  
 (3) A man's labour 人之勞動. (4) A goose's wings 鶩之翼. (5) An  
 elephant's tusks 象之牙. (6) An orphan's tear 孤兒之淚. (7) A  
 A calf's skin 犢之皮. (8) A bird's chirp 鳥之囀. (9) A sheeps's

wool 羊之毛. (10) A father's love 父之愛. (11) A mother's  
 love 母之愛. (12) A cock's crow 雄鷄之啼聲. (13) A boar's  
 grunt 牡豕之叫聲. (14) A horse's neigh 馬之嘶. (15) An author's  
 book 著者之書. (16) An heiress's estate 嗣女之產業. (17) A  
 lion's roar 獅之吼. (18) A lad's games 少年之遊戲. (19) The  
 giant's legs 巨人之股. (20) A dog's bark 犬之吠. (21) A girl's  
 hair 少女之髮. (22) A mare's foal 牝馬之駒. (23) The gentle-  
 man's hat 紳士之帽. (24) The lady's dress 貴婦之衣裳. (25) A  
 student's lessons 學生之學課. (26) My landlord's house 吾地主之  
 家. (27) A King's crown 王之冠. (28) The journey's end 路程  
 之終點. (29) A day's journey 一日之旅行. (30) A night rest  
 一夜之休息. (31) A day's leave 一日之別離. (32) A week's  
 visit 一週間之訪問. (33) A boat's length 一艇之長度.

## Chapter IV. 第四編

### PRONOUNS. 代名詞

22. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun.

22. 代名詞者, 名詞之代用辭也。

## § 1 章一. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## 人稱代名詞

23. The **Personal** pronouns are so called because they stand for the three persons; namely, the *First* person, which denotes the person *speaking*; the *Second* person, which denotes the person *spoken to*; and the *Third* person, which denotes the person or thing *spoken of*.

23. **Personal Pronouns** 人稱代名詞. 用之以表示三人之不同位置, 如 First person 第一人稱, 是表示言者; Second person 第二人稱, 是表示對言者; Third person 第三人稱, 是表示引而言之者.

<i>Person.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>First</i> .....I, 余	me, 余	myself, 余自己	we 我等	us 我等	ourselves. 我等自己
<i>Second</i> .....Thou 汝	thee 汝	thyself. 汝自己	you 汝等	yourselves. 汝等自己	

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Third.....</i>	He him himself 他 他 他自己	They them 他們 他們 themselves. 他們自己
	She her herself 彼女 彼女 彼女自己	
	It itself 彼 彼自己	

24. When these pronouns are used to show who is the owner or *possessor* of a thing, they take the following forms, which are called **Pos-ses'-sive** :—

24. 代名詞表示物之所有主，而如下列之形者謂之**領位 Pos-ses'sive** :—

<i>Person.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First.....</i>	My, mine, my own, 我的 我的 我自己的	Our, ours, our own 我等 我等 我等自己的
<i>Second ...</i>	Thy, thine, thy own, 汝的 汝的 汝自己的	You, yours, your own 汝等 汝等 汝等自己的
<i>Third</i>	His, His own 他的 他自己的	their, thine, their own. 他們的 他們的 他們自己的
	Her, hers, her own 彼女の 彼女の 彼女自己的	
	Its, it own 彼の 彼自己的	



## § 2 章二. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

## 複牒代名詞

25. The **Relative** pronouns are so called because they *relate to* some noun or other pronoun going before.

25. **Relative Pronoun** 複牒代名詞, 用之以說明前文之名詞或代名詞也.

前文之名詞或代名詞謂之先行辭 **An'-te'-ce'-dent**.

26. The Relative pronouns are:—*Who, whose, whom; which; that; as*.

26. 複牒代名詞之最普通者, 爲 *who, whose, whom; which; that; as*.

指出下文中各複牒代名詞之先行辭:—

- (1) This is the man on *whom* I depended.
- (2) The book is lost, the leaves of *which* were torn.

- (3) Where is the rat *that* made a hole through the wall?
- (4) The man has just come *who* lent me a rupee.
- (5) My cow was not *such* a fine one *as* yours is.
- (6) The man is dead *who* built this house.

### 答 案 及 譯 解

- (1) Man 爲 *whom* 之先行辭。  
(此乃余所依賴之人)
- (2) Book 爲 *that* 之先行辭。  
(所失之書其頁已爛)
- (3) Rat 爲 *that* 之先行辭。  
(透穴於牆之鼠在何處)
- (4) Man 爲 *who* 之先行辭。  
(適來之人曾借余一盧鄙)
- (5) One 爲 *as* 之先行辭。  
(吾之牛母不若汝的美)
- (6) Man 爲 *who* 之先行辭。  
(建此室之人已死)

備考.—As 之前宜置以 “*such*” 或 “*the same*.”

## § 3 章三. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

## 疑問代名詞

27. An In'-ter-rog'-a-tive pronoun is one which asks a question.

27. In'-ter'rog--a-tive 疑問代名詞者, 發問之辭也.

28. The Interrogative pronouns are:—  
*Who, whose, whom; what, which.*

28. 疑問代名詞, 普通所用者, 爲 *who, whose, whom; what, which.*

*Examples* 例

*Who* spoke? (誰語).      Of *whom* did he speak?  
(彼語誰).      *What* did he say? (彼說甚麼).      *Whose*  
book is that? (是誰之書).      Among those horse, *which*  
do you like best (此等馬中, 汝最愛何匹).

## EXERCISE V. 第五練習

## 指出各代名詞

(a) 指出下文各代名詞。

(1) We must thank the man who did us that kindness. (2) He did it because he wished to help us in our trouble. (3) The cat is licking its own hair. (4) What is the use of stopping me from doing my work? (5) Every one must do his own work; for no one will do it for him. (6) They covered themselves with warm clothes, and no one gave away his own coat. (7) In such a cold air as this, everyone must keep himself warm. (8) The dog is wagging its tail as quickly as it can. (9) She found her lost boot in her own room, and took more care of it from that day. (10) The box that you lost has been found. (11) It was not such a large one as mine. (12) To whom can I tell the news, if I cannot tell it to you? (13)

Which of these books is most fit to be given him for the prize that he has earned? (14) This is the house that Jack built. (15) The leaves of my book have been torn: who did it? (16) What did he see in the hole that he found under the wall of his wall of his father's house. (17) Who gave you leave to put off the work that I set you to do? (18) By what time will the work be finished? (19) I cannot now repay the epee that you lent me; but you shall have it back from me in a day or two. (20) He has no fear about himself; for he does not know his own danger. (21) He has much work before him, but I am sure he will get through it in time, if he is left to do it in his own way. (22) The fault was mine, not thine. (23) No blame can be given to such as you are,—a man who is trusted by all men, and whom every one believes to be his friend. (24) The cat that caught the mouse in my room was lent to me by you. (25) I shall send it back to your house to-morrow. (26)

Whose book is that. (27) It is not such a book as I should have chosen.

(b) 指出上文各代名詞中之孰爲人稱，孰爲領位，孰爲複牒，孰爲疑問。

(c) 指出上文人稱代名詞之孰爲單數，孰爲複數。

(d) 變其一切之單數人稱代名詞爲複數，又變複數爲單數。

附言。一本題若依正原文而譯之，其次句雖云“變一切複數爲單數”但鄙意謂其與前句正重複。何則，蓋“*All the singular ones*”者，亦“*All the singular Pronouns*”之意也。“*All the singular Pronouns*”中則含有一切 *Pronouns* 之意。夫前句既言爲彼，此句又云如此，非重複而何。即云其指 *Personal* 以外之代名詞而言，亦須寫如“*All other singular Pronouns*”其意乃明白。且就文法上實際論之，複牒及疑問代名詞其單複兩數，皆同一形。故此兩代名詞毫無數之變化，而惟人稱代名詞有之。由是更可斷其非指人稱代名詞以外之辭者也。故就鄙意推之，其“*All the singular ones into Plural.*”即“*All the Plural ones into Singular*”之誤。而本譯文即依此意譯之，其答案亦然。

### 第五練習之譯解

(1) 我等當謝施惠於我等之人。 (2) 彼之所以爲此，蓋救我等於

惡難中也。(3) 貓自舐其毛。(4) 令我停工是作何用。(5) 各人當自爲其事，因無代爲之者。(6) 彼等以燬衣自蔽其身，且無一脫其上衣。(7) 如此天寒，各人要自溫其身。(8) 犬竭其力之所能以疾搖其尾。(9) 彼女在自己室內覓得其所失之靴，自後益加謹慎。(10) 汝所失之箱已尋得。(11) 不似我之火。(12) 若余不能告汝以此新聞，將以語誰。(13) 此等書中用爲其既得之賞品，孰爲最宜。(14) 此是惹克所建之屋。(15) 余之紙頁已破，是誰破之。(16) 他在父之屋牆下發見之洞，明見有何物在內呢。(17) 余命汝作之事，誰許中止。(18) 何時將畢事。(19) 余現不能歸還汝借與我之虛鄙，但汝可於一二日間取回。(20) 彼自己<sup>己</sup>不恐，因彼不知自己之危險也。(21) 彼有許多事在前，若他任其依其法而爲之，則余可信其依時而成也。(22) 過在我非在汝。(23) 如汝者誠無閒言矣，其人爲衆人所位用，且各人皆友愛他。(24) 在吾室內捕鼠之貓，是借自汝者。(25) 余將明日送還汝家。(26) 是誰之書。(27) 是非余所應還之書。

### 第五練習 (a) (b) (c) (d) 之答案

(本練習雖有四例題，然若分四例而解答之，則反覺頭緒紛繁，不便流覽，故統列爲一表。俾複數與單數對照，又同一字而數見於一句者，只舉其一以例其餘。讀者諒之)。

下文所用之略號。人稱=人稱代名詞；複牒=複牒代名詞；疑問=疑問代名詞。單=單數；複=複數；領=領位。又意大利草體語，是變本題人稱代名詞原數之形而爲他數之形。

(1) We (人稱, 複—I; who (複牒); us (人稱, 複—*me*). (2) He (人稱, 單—*they*); it (人稱, 單—*them*; us (人稱, 複—*me*); our (人稱, 複, 領—*my*). (3) Its own (人稱, 單, 領—*their own*). (4) What (疑); me (人稱, 單—*us*); my (人稱, 單, 領—*our*). (5) His own (人稱, 單, 領—*their own*); it (人稱, 單—*they*); him (人稱, 單—*them*). (6) They (人稱, 單—*he* 或 *she*); themselves (人稱, 複—*himself*); his own (人稱, 單, 領—*their own*). (7) As (複牒). (8) Its 人稱, 單—*their*. (9) She (人稱, 單—*they*); her (人稱, 單—*their*); her own (人稱, 單, 領—*their own*; It (人稱, 單—*they*). (10) That (複牒); you (人稱, 複—*them*). (11) It (人稱, 單—*they*); as (複牒); mine (人稱, 單, 領—*ours*). (12) Whom (疑問); I (人稱, 單—*we*); it (人稱, 複—*them*); you (人稱, 複—*thee*). (13) Which (疑問); him (人稱, 單—*them*); that (複牒); he (人稱, 單—*they*). (14) That (複牒). (15) My (人稱, 複, 領—*our*; who (疑問); it (人稱, 單—*them*). (16) What (疑問); he (人稱, 單—*they*); that (複牒); his (人稱, 單, 領—*their*). (17) Who (疑問); that (複牒); I (人稱, 單—*we*); you



(人稱, 複—*thee*). (18) What (疑問). (19) I (人稱, 單—*we*); that (複牒); you (人稱, 單—*thou*); me (人稱, 單—*us*). It (人稱, 單—*them*). (20) He (人稱, 單—*they*); himself (人稱, 單—*themselves*); his own (人稱, 單, 領—*their own*). (21) He (人稱, 單—*they*); him (人稱, 單—*them*); I (人稱, 單—*we*); his own (人稱, 單, 領—*their own*). (22) Mine (人稱, 單, 領—*ours*); thine (人稱, 單, 領—*yours*). (23) As (複牒); you (人稱, 單—*thou*); who (複牒); whom (複牒); his (人稱, 單, 領—*their*). (24) That (複牒); my (人稱, 單, 領—*ours*); me (人稱, 單—*us*); you (人稱, 複—*thee*). (25) I (人稱, 單—*we*); it (人稱, 單—*them*); your (人稱, 複, 領—*thy*). (26) Whose (疑問). (27) It (人稱, 單—*they*); as (複牒); I (人稱, 單—*we*).

## EXERCISE VI. 第六練習

## 以代名詞代作名詞用

將下文中之名詞凡可以用代名詞代之者試以代名詞改之。

(1) This bush gives fine roses: the roses given a sweet scent when the roses are full blown. (2)

The sun's rays are hottest, when the rays are not shaded by a cloud. (3) Three dogs were chasing a single cat; but the cat was not caught by the dogs; for the cat ran up a fence, which the dogs could not jump. (4) The boy is now going home for the holiday, which the boy has earned by the boy's hard's work. (5) The pen which you gave me should be mended: for the pen's point was broken, when the the pen fell from the table. (6) That boy is fond of flying kites, but the boy cannot fly the kites very high, because the string is not long enough. (7) Bricks are made of clay, and when the clay has been well burnt, the bricks are very strong. (8) This house has eight rooms, and all of the rooms are dry and airy. (9) My sister has lost the book, which I lent to my sister a few days ago, so that my sister might read the story contained in the book. (10) The plums in our garden are sour, because the ground in which the plums grow has not had as much rain and sun as is needed the plums. (11) I am fond

of a garden, when the garden is well kept and the beds of the garden is well kept and the beds of the garden are filled with flowers. (12) Glass is a very

useful thing, because a glass admits light, while at the same time a glass shuts out rain and wind. (13)

I like a cow better than a bull, because a cow gives milk, and no one need fear a cow, unless the cow thinks that the cow's calf is in danger. (14) The

prince and princess have come, and the prince and princess will sleep in this town to-night; the prince is attended by two men-servants, and the princess by three maids. (15) A gentleman and lady walked

past my window this morning; did you see the gentleman and lady? (16) What sort of dresses

did the gentleman and lady wear? (17) Did the gentleman seem to be older than the lady?

### 第六練習答案

- (1) This bush gives fine roses; *they* give a sweet scent, when *they* are full blown. (2) The sun's rays are hottest, when *they* are not

shaded by a cloud. (3) Three dogs were chasing a single cat; but *she* was not caught by *them*; for *she* ran up a fence, which *they* could not jump. (4) The boy is now going home for the holidays, which *he* has earned by *his* hard work. (5) The pen which you gave me should be mended; for *its* point was broken, when *it* fell from the table. (6) That boy is fond of flying kites; but *he* cannot fly *them* very high, because the string is not long enough. (7) Bricks are made of clay, and when *it* has been well burnt, *they* are very strong. (8) This house has eight rooms, and all of *them* are dry and airy. My sister has lost the book, when I lent to *her* a few days ago, so that *she* might read the story contained in the book. (9) The plum in our garden are sour, because the ground in which *they* grow has not had as much rain and sun as is needed by *them*. (10) I am fond of a garden, when *it* is well kept and the beds of *it* are filled with flowers. (11) Glass is a very useful thing, because *it* admits light, while at the same time *it* shut out rain and wind. (12) I like a cow better than a bull, because *she* gives milk, and no one need fear *her*, unless *she* thinks that *her* calf is in danger. (13) The prince and princess have come, and *they* will sleep in this town to-night, *he* is attended by two men-servants, and *she* by three maids. (14) A gentleman and lady walked past my window this morning; did

you see *them*? (16) What sort of dresses did *they* wear? (17)

Did *he* seem to be older than *she*?

## 第七練習譯解

(1) 灌木生美玫瑰花；當其盛開時，則放芳香。(2) 太陽之光不被雲蔽時，則極熱。(3) 三犬逐一貓，但其不為彼等所捕，因其走上籬籬，而彼等所不能躍上也。(4) 學童現放假，乃由其勤勉而得之。(5) 君給我之筆，必要修理，因由桌上跌下時已壞其嘴。(6) 彼童喜放紙鳶，但不能放極高，因其繩不能夠長也。(7) 磚以泥造，當善燒其泥後，則成磚甚堅。(8) 此屋有八室，各皆乾燥而空氣流通。(9) 余數日前借與余姊之書，他已失之，如是他或讀過書中之小說矣。(10) 我等園中之梅，其味是酸，因其所生之地，日光與水不足以供其所需也。(11) 余愛一花園，其經理甚善，且遍地皆花。(12) 玻璃為極有用之物，因其能透光，同時又能蔽風雨。(13) 余愛牝牛過於牡牛，因其供人以乳，且除其不以為其犢在危險時，則人無容畏之。(14) 王子及王妃已來，今夜宿於此市，王子侍以二男僕，王妃侍以三女僕。(15) 今朝有一紳士及貴女過窓下，汝見之乎。(16) 彼等着何衣服。(17) 彼男老於彼女乎。

## Chapter V. 第五編

### ADJECTIVES. 形容詞

29. An **Adjective** qualifies (that is, it adds something to the meaning of) a Noun.

29. **Adjectives** 形容詞者, 形容名詞也(即加某意義於名詞).

30. There are five principal ways in which an adjective can qualify a noun:—

30. 形容詞而形容名詞之法, 其主要者有五:—

- (1) 示人物之性質 (quality).
- (2) 示人物之分量 (quantity).
- (3) 示人物之數 (number).
- (4) 指出意中之何人或何物.
- (5) 示時所想之一人或一物.

## § 1 章一. ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

## 性質形容詞

31. This kind of adjective shows the **Quality** or **State** of a person or thing; as,

31. 此種形容詞是表示人物之性質或狀態 (state); 如,

A brave boy (勇童子).    A sick lion (病獅).    A tame cat (馴貓).    A large field (廣野).    A little mouse (小鼠).

此處之 *brave* 是表 “boy” 之性質, *sick* 是表 “lion” 之狀態, 餘例可以類推.

## § 2 章二. ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY.

## 分量形容詞

32. This kind of adjective shows the **Quantity**, that is, *how much* of a thing is intended.

32. 此種形容詞是表物之分量，詳言之，即表物有幾何之意。

其最普通之例爲：—

Little (些少), less (畧少), least (最少), much (多), more (更多), most (最多), no, none (無), some (有若干); enough (足), sufficient (十分足); all (一切, 凡), whole (全体).

He ate *much* (a large quantity of) bread.

他 食 多 一 大 量 之 麵 包

〔他食多量(一大量)之麵包〕

He ate *more* (a large quantity of) bread.

〔他食更多量(一更大量)之麵包〕

He ate *no* bread.

(他不食麵包)

He ate *some* bread.

(他食若干麵包)

He ate *enough* bread.

(他食足麵包)

He ate *all* the bread (the whole amount of)

〔他食一切麵包(全量麵包)〕

He ate a *little* (a small quantity of) bread.

〔他食少許麵包(一小量)〕



## § 3 章三. ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER.

## 數形容詞

33. Adjectives which show precisely *how many* persons or things there are, or *in what order* the stand; are called **Def'-i-nite Nu'-me-rals**.

33. 形容詞表示人物一定之數,成其順序爲如何者,謂之定數 **Def'-i-nite Nu'-me-rals**.

表示數爲幾何者,謂之基數 **Cardinals**.

表示數之順序者,謂之序數 **Ordinals**.

基 數	序 數
One 一	First 第一
Two 二	Second 第二
Three 三	Third 第三
Four 四	Fourth 第四
Five 五	Fifth 第五
Six 六	Sixth 第六
Seven 七	Seventh 第七

基 數	序 數
Eight 八	Eighth 第八
Nine 九	Ninth 第九
Ten 十	Tenth 第十
Eleven 十一	Eleventh 第十一
Thelve 十二	Twelfth 第十二
Thirteen 十三	Thirteenth 第十三
Fourteen 十四	Fourteenth 第十四
Fifteen 十五	Fifteenth 第十五
Sixteen 十六	Sixteenth 第十六
Seventeen 十七	Seventeenth 第十七
Eighteen 十八	Eighteenth 第十八
Nineteen 十九	Ninteenth 第十九
Twenty 二十	Twentieth 第二十

34. Adjectives which denote number of some kind, without showing precisely what the number is, are called **In-def'i-nite Numerals**.

34. 形容詞表示其某種之數, 而并不細別其多寡者, 謂之無定數 **In-def'i-nite Numeral**.

其最普通之例爲：—

All (一切·凡), some (若干); many (多), few (幾個);  
more (更多), most (最多), several (數個), sundry (種種).

*All men are mortal* (凡人皆死).

凡 人 是 死

*Some men are rich* (若干富人).

若 干 富

*Many men are poor* (多數貧人).

多 數 貧

*Few men came* (幾個人來).

幾 個 來

*More men came to-day than yester-day.*

更 多 今 日 過 昨 日

(今日來人更多過昨日)

*Most men must work for their bread.*

極 多 要 作 工 供 其 食

(極多人要作工須供其食)

*Several or sundry men came to see me.*

幾 個 或 種 種 人 來 會 余

(幾個或種種人來會余)

## § 4 章四. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

## 指示形容詞

35. This kind of adjective points out *which* person or thing is meant; as “*This* slate, *that* house, *those* houses.”

35. 此種形容詞是指出意中之何人何物也；如，“*This* slate”（此石板），“*that* house”（彼屋），“*those* houses”（彼等屋）。

此處之“*this*”是指近處之石板，“*that*”與“*those*”是稍遠處之屋。

36. When the adjective points to some *particular* person or thing, it is called a **Def-i-nite Demonstrative**.

36. 指示形容詞而特指其人或物者，謂之**有定指示 Def-i-nite Demonstrative**。

When it does *not* point to any particular person or thing, it is called an **In-def-i-nite Demonstrative**.

指示形容詞而泛指其人或物者，謂之無定  
指示 In-def'i-nite Demonstrative.

<i>Definite.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>
This 此; that 此等; these 此等; those 彼等; such 如此; the same 同一; the other 其他.	A 一, an 一. Any 不拘何, one 一, certain 某, some 某, other 他, another 他個, any other 不拘其他,

A bird sat on that mango tree.

一 鳥 棲 在 上 彼 芒 菓 樹

(一鳥棲在彼芒菓樹上)

The branches of this tree have not same kind

此 枝 之 此 樹 有 不 同 一 類

of fruit as the branches of that.

之 菓 似 彼

(此樹之枝與彼樹之枝不結同種之菓)

A certain man stands in front of the door.

一 某 人 立 於 前 之 門

(一某人立於門之前)

I will see you another day.

余 會 汝 他 日

(他日余將會汝)

Any man could do such a thing as that.  
不拘何人能做如斯事似彼

(似如彼事者不拘何人能爲之)

Some person asked me if any other box could  
某等 人 問 余 有 否 他 箱 能

be found in the house.

發見 在內 屋

(某等人問余，在該屋內能發見有他箱否)

He saw me one day as I was going along the  
曾見過 某日 適余 行 沿

side of the street.

側 街

(某日余沿行街側時彼曾見余)

37. “*The*” is sometimes called the Definite Article; and “*a*” or “*an*” the Indefinite Article. But “*the*” is only a shorter form of “*this, that, these, those*”; and “*a*” or “*an*” is only a shorter form of “*one*.” Hence the Article is not a distinct Part of Speech.

37. 有時稱 “*the*” 爲有定冠詞 Definite Article; “*a*” 或 “*an*” 稱爲無定冠詞 Indefinite Article; 但 “*the*” 不過 “*this, that, these, those,*” 之畧形; “*a*” 與 “*an*” 不過 “*one*” 之畧形. 故此等冠詞非別爲一種詞類.

## § 5 章五. DIS-TRIB'-U-TIVE ADJECTIVES.

## 分配形容詞

38. This kind of adjective shows that the persons or things are taken *separately* or *one at a time*.

39. 此種形容詞是表同一時中分別個個人與物而言之也。

分配形容詞爲：—Each (各), every (各個), either (均是), neither (均不)。

Let *every* man *be told* to start.

令 各 人 被 告 出發

(令各人知道出發)

You made a mistake *each* time.

汝 做 錯 每 次

(汝每次做錯)

*Either* of those books will suit me.

均是 此等 書 將 適 余

(此等書均適於余)

He like *neither* of them.

他 喜 均不 彼等

(彼等中他均不喜)

Here are ten books, one for *each* boy.

此 有 十 書 一 給 各 童 子

(此有十册書, 各童子給一册)

## EXERCISE VII. 第七練習

### 指出各形容詞

(a) 指出下文各形容詞.

- (1) The cat is sick, and has eaten no mice to-day.  
 (2) There is no health without fresh air and sufficient amount of proper food. (3) A cat, as many men say, has nine lives; but I think it has not more than one. (4) All the persons present saw the monkey climb that high tree. (5) Mangoes are not yet ripe; they have had enough rain, but they want more sun and less wind. (6) Your cow gives several seers of good milk every day; and each person has enough. (7) Most boys go to school when they are seven or eight years old, and some remain at school till they are sixteen or seventeen. (8) The



twelfth boy in this class has been absent the whole of this week. (9) A large number of mangoes have dropped on the grass from the same branch.

(b) 指出上文各形容詞之種類.

(c) 上文之指示形容詞及數形容詞中, 指出其孰為有定指示形容詞及有定數形容詞, 與無定指示形容詞及無定數形容詞.

(d) 指出上文中被形容詞所形容之各名詞.

## 第七練習之譯解

(1) 貓病, 今日已不食鼠. (2) 無新鮮之空氣及適當之食物, 則不衛生. (3) 人多謂一貓有九命但我謂其不過於一. (4) 凡各人皆出席見猿之升彼高樹. (5) 芒果尚未熟, 因其受雨雖足, 而尚要多量之日光與少量之風也. (6) 汝之母牛每日出好乳數斯亞(印度量名)而各人已足. (7) 一般之男童在七八齡時入學校, 而有若干則學至十六七歲而後止. (8) 在此班之十二學童, 已曠課一週. (9) 有多數芒果由同一枝而墜於草上.

## 第七練習之答案

## (a) 本例題之形容詞列舉如下：—

The, sick, no, fresh, a, sufficient, proper; many, mine, more, one, all, present, that, high; ripe, enough, less; several, good, every, each; most, seven, eight, sixteen; twelfth, this, the same.

## (b) 本例題之形容詞種類區別如下：—

The (有定冠詞), sick (性質形容詞), no (分量形容詞); fresh (性質形容詞), sufficient (分量形容詞), proper (性質形容詞), a (無定冠詞); many, nine, more, one (數形容詞); all (分量形容詞), present (性質形容詞), that (指示形容詞), high (性質形容詞); ripe (性質形容詞), enough (分量形容詞), more, less (分量形容詞); several (數形容詞), good (性質形容詞), every (分配形容詞); most (數形容詞), seven, eight, sixteen, seventeen (數形容詞); twelfth (數形容詞), this (指示形容詞); large (性質形容詞), the same (指示形容詞).

## (c) 本例題之有定指示及數兩形容詞與無定指示及數兩形容詞指出如下：—

The (有定); many (無定); nine (有定), more (無定), one (有定); all (無定), that (有定); several (無定); most (無定), seven, eight (有

定), sixteen, seventeen (有定); twelfth (有定), this (有定); the same (有定).

(d) 本例題被形容詞所形容之名詞舉如下:—

Cat, mice; health; sir, amount, food; cat, men, lives; persons, monkey, tree; rain, sun, wind; seers, milk, day; person; boys; years; boy, class, whole, week; number, grass, branch.

## Chapter VI. 第六編

### VERBS. 動詞

39. A Verb is a word by means of which we can *say* something about a person or thing.

39. 動詞者,吾人依其語之意義,可以言人與物之動作也。

40. There are three kinds of time or tense,—the Present, the Past, and the Future.

40. 動詞有三時，即現在時 Present Tense；過去時 Past Tense；未來時 Future Tense.

41. The verb is said to be **Active**, when it speaks of what a person or thing *does*.

41. 動詞就人與物之如何作爲而言者；謂**原動 Active**；如，

Ram killed a snake. (蘭模殺了一蛇)  
殺了 蛇

此處之 *Ram* 是爲殺蛇之動作也，故動詞之 *killed* 是爲原動。

42. The verb is said to be **Passive**, when it speaks of what is done to some person or thing.

42. 動詞就其作爲而言施於某人物者，謂之**被動 Passive**；如，

Ten men were killed. (十人被殺)  
十 人 被 殺

此處[殺]之作爲，是施於十人，而十人亦即受此作爲也，故動詞“were killed”謂之被動。

43. That part of a verb which ends in *ing*, or *ed*, or *en*, is called a **Par'-ti-cip'-le**; as,

43. 動詞語尾之部分, 以 *ing* 或 *ed* 或 *en* 而終者, 謂之分詞 **Par'-ti-cip'-le**; 如,

H *fading* flower (殘花).      A *fallen* tree (倒樹).  
A *hunted* stag (被獵鹿).

44. When the word "*to*" is placed before a verb, the verb is said to be in the **In-fin'-i-tive** mood; as,

44. 動詞之前置有 *to* 字者, 此動詞謂之無定法 **In-fin'-i-tive**

To kill (殺); to sleep (睡); to be killed (被殺).

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### 原動語氣

		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
現在	{	I love 余愛		We love 此等愛
		Thou lovest 汝愛		You love 汝等愛
		He loves 他愛		They love 他們愛

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
過去	{	I loved 我既愛	We loved 我等既愛
		Thou lovedst 汝既愛	You loved 汝等既愛
		He loved 他既愛	They loved 他們既愛
未來	{	I shall love 我將愛	We shall love 我等將愛
		Thou will love 汝將愛	You will love 汝等將愛
		He will love 他將愛	They will love 他們將愛

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 被 動 語 氣

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
現在	{	I am loved 我被愛	We are loved 我等被愛
		Thou art loved 汝被愛	You are loved 汝等被愛
		He is loved 他被愛	They are loved 他們被愛
過去	{	I was loved 余既被愛	We were loved 我等既被愛
		Thou wast loved 我等既被愛	You were loved 汝等既被愛
		He was loved 汝等既被愛	They were loved 他們既被愛
未來	{	I shall be loved 余將被愛	We shall be loved 我等將被愛
		Thou wilt be loved 汝將被愛	You will be loved 汝等將被愛
		He will be loved 他將被愛	They will be loved 他們將被愛

## EXERCISE VIII. 第八練習

## 指出各動詞

(a) 指出下文各動詞。

(1) Horses eat dried grass. (2) Ripe oranges are sweet. (3) They become fit for food when they are ripe. (4) James has told his brother to learn his lesson more perfectly next time. (5) Who broke that window? (6) I believe, Robert, it was you who did it. (7) My watch keeps good time; but yours has stopped, because you did not wind it up last night when you went to bed. (8) I hope you will not compel the teacher to punish you for idleness. (9) The bear and monkey belonging to that juggler play some funny tricks. (10) suppose he taught them how to play to his music. (11) My mother told me to take this bag of rice to the buniya's shop and return it, because the quality was not good, and the quantity was not sufficient for the price paid by her. (12) I did what I was told to

do; but the bag of rice was not taken back by the buniya. (13) There lies the faded flower; the stem on which it grew was broken by some one two days ago. (14) The leave of the trees have begun to drop off. (15) The ground is covered with fallen leaves and withered blossoms. (16) The poor stag was killed at last by the hunter's dogs. (17) The dogs do not deserve to be shot; because they were taught to kill the animal which their master told them to hunt. (18) Were you bitten by that dog? (19) Was the dog mad? (20) If so, you will become mad yourself, unless the wound is burnt out at once. (21) Be careful to keep out of the way of mad dogs. (22) They are ready to bite you at any time.

(b) 各動詞中指出其孰爲原動語氣,孰爲被動語氣,孰爲無定法,孰爲分詞.

(c) 指出上文之各名詞.

(d) 指出各代名詞.

(e) 指出各形容詞.



### 第八練習之譯解

(1) 馬食乾草。 (2) 熟柑是味甘。 (8) 彼等熟時適於充食品。 (4) 惹米司謂其弟當益認真以習下回工課。 (5) 誰破彼窻呢。 (6) 拉白日余信彼所爲者汝也。 (7) 吾錶甚準，但汝的已停，因汝昨晚就寢時未卷其鍊故也。 (8) 余望汝不至迫教師責罰汝之懶意。 (9) 屬於彼術者之猿與熊，弄有趣之戲。 (10) 余以爲他已教過彼等如何演其音節。 (11) 吾母命余攜此包米至米店而返之，因其質不真，且其量亦不符吾母所給之價。 (12) 余依命而行，但米店不肯收回這包米。 (13) 彼處墜有殘花，其莖已於二日前爲人所折。 (14) 木葉始落。 (15) 地上蓋滿落葉殘花。 (16) 可憐之鹿，終喪於獵者之犬。 (17) 犬不應殺，因彼等原是受教於其主人以殺被命獵之獸也。 (18) 汝爲彼犬所殺乎。 (19) 犬是狂乎。 (20) 若然，不速療傷處則汝將成狂。 (21) 小心以避狂犬。 (22) 彼隨時皆能咬汝。

### 第八練習之答案

(a) 本題之動詞列舉如下：一

下文所用之畧號：一

動=動詞；原=原動；被=被動；分=分詞；無  
=無定法：一

## (a) (b) 合併：—

Eat (動, 原), dried (分); are (動); become (動); has told (動, 原), to learn (無, 原); broke (動, 原); believed (動, 原), was (動), did (動, 原); keeps (動, 原), has stopped (動), did mind (動, 原); went (動); hope (動, 原), will compell (動, 原), to punish (無, 原); belonging (分), play (動, 原); suppose (動, 原), taught (動, 原); to play (無, 原); told (動, 原) to take (無, 原); to return (無, 原); paid (分), did (動, 原), to do (無, 原); was take (動, 被); lies (動), take (分); grew (動); was broke (動, 被); have begun (動, 原), to drop (無), is covered (動, 被), fallen withered (分); was killed (動, 被); do deserves (動, 被), to be shot (無, 被); were taught (動, 被), to kill (無, 原); told (動, 原), to hunt (無, 原); were bitten (動, 被); will become (動), is burnt (動, 被); be (動), to keep (無); to bite (無, 原).

以上之單附動詞記號者皆自動詞。自動詞原無語氣 voice, 故亦無原動 active 及被動 passive 之區別。

## (c) 本例題之名詞列舉如下：—

Horses, grass; oranges; food; James, brother, lesson, time; window; Robert, wetch, bed; teacher, idleness; bear, monkey, juggler,

tricks; music; mother, bag, rice, buniya's, shop, quality, price; buniya; flower, stem, days; leaves; trees; ground, leaves, blossoms; stag, hunter's, dogs; animal, master; wound, way, dogs.

(d) 本例題之代名詞列舉如下：—

They, his, who, it, you, my, yours, I, he, them, me, her, which, their, yourself.

(e) 本例題之形容詞列舉如下：—

Ripe, sweet, fit, next, that, good, last, the, some, funny, this, sufficient, two, poor, mad, easy, any.

## EXERCISE IX.

### 第九練習

試於下文空虛之處插入適當之動詞。

- (1) Dogs — not friendly to cats. (2) A cow — grass. (3) A cow — milk. (4) We want a chair to — on. (5) Be so good as to — that bottle with water. (6) It — full of water already. (7) Why does that dog — at me? (8) The peasant — the field with oxen. (9) Cats — mice and

rats. (10) A man who — books is called an author. (11) The thing on which we — is called paper. (12) The lamp — brightly. (13) The rays of the moon — cooler than those of the sun. (14) The thing we — in is called a house. (15) The thing we — on is called a chair. (16) A groom — one who — care of a horse. (17) This book — 250 pages. (18) I hope he will — a prize next term. (19) My friend — here yesterday. (20) A boat — on water. (21) A fish — in water. (22) A stone — in water. (23) We — a book.

### 第九練習答案

(1) Dogs *are* not friends to cat. (2) A cow *eats* grass. (3) A cow *gives* milk. (4) We want a chair to *sit* on. (5) Be so good as to *fill* that bottle with water. (6) It *is* full water already. (7) Why does that dog *bark* at me? (8) The peasant till (或 ploughs) field with oxen. (9) Cats *catch* mice and rats. (10) A man who writes books is called an author. (11) The things on

which we write is called paper. (12) The lamp is brightly. (13) The rays of the moon are cooler than those of the sun. (14) The thing we live in is called a house. (15) The thing we sit on is called a chair. (16) A groom *is* one who takes care of a horse. (17) This book *contains* 256 pages. (18) I hope he will *get* (或 *earn*) a prize next term. (19) My friend *came* here yesterday. (20) A boat floats on water. (21) A fish *swims* in water. (22) A stone *is* in water. (23) We *got* a book.

### 第九練習之譯解

(1) 犬不能親睦於貓。 (2) 母牛食草。 (3) 母牛供給乳。 (4) 余要一椅而坐。 (5) 請以水充滿其樽。 (6) 水已滿了。 (7) 犬爲何吠我。 (8) 農夫以牛耕田。 (9) 貓捕小鼠大鼠。 (10) 著書人謂之著者。 (11) 吾人寫字於其上之物謂之紙。 (12) 燈發光亮。 (13) 月光涼於日光。 (14) 吾人住於其內之物謂之屋。 (15) 吾人坐於其上之物謂之椅。 (16) 馬夫者，招扶馬之人也。 (17) 本書內容二百五十頁。 (18) 余望次學期得賞。 (19) 吾友昨日來。 (20) 艇浮於水。 (21) 魚游於水。 (22) 石在水中。 (23) 我有一書。

## EXERCISE X.

## 第十練習

試於下文空虛之處插入適當之名詞。

- (1) Cats hunts —. (2) The roof of the house has caught —. (3) Have you read your —? (4) A carpenter saws —. (5) A — barks. (6) A — neighs. (7) Butter is made from — —. (8) — is given by cows. (9) The bull gored a man with its —. (10) The servant swept the — of the room. (11) We enter a — by the door. (12) A king sits on a —. (13) You cannot write without a —. (14) We write on a black — with chalk. (15) This tank full of —. (16) I have three sons and one —. (17) There are nineteen — in this class. (18) He shot a jackal with his —. (19) A — paws the ground with its —. (20) My son is the head student in his —. (21) There are 200 — and nine — in that school. (22) A boat is floating down

— (23) Medicine must be given to sick —. (24) Take a — in that tub. (25) Fill this inkstand with —. (26) The — ink is black. (27) The earth is made warm by the —. (28) Have a new coat made by a —.

### 第十練習答案

(1) Cats hunt *rats*. (2) The roof of the house has caught *fire*. (3) Have you read your *book*? (4) A carpenter saws a *tree*. (5) A dog *barks*. (6) A *horse* neighs. (7) Butter is from *milk*. (8) *Milk* is given by cows. (9) The bull gored a man with its *horns*. (10) The servant swept the *floor* of the room. (11) We enter a *house* by the door. (12) A king sits on a *throne*. (13) You cannot write without a *pen*. (14) We write on a black *board* with chalk. (15) This tank is full of *water*. (17) There are nineteen *students* in this class. (18) He shot a *jackal* with his *gun*. (19) A *dog* paws the ground with its *paws*. (20) My son is the head student in his *class*. (21) There are 200 *students* and nine *teachers* in that school. (22) A boat is floating down a *river*. (23) Medicine must be given to sick men. (24) Take

a *bath* in that tub. (25) Fill this inkstand with ink. (26) The *colour* of ink is black. (27) The earth is made warm by the sun. (28) Have a new coat made by a *tailor*.

### 第十練習譯解

(1) 貓獵鼠. (2) 屋蓋被火燒着. (3) 汝已讀汝之書. (4) 木匠斲木. (5) 犬吠. (6) 馬嘶. (7) 乳餅由乳造成. (8) 乳自母牛所供給. (9) 牛公以角鬪人. (10) 僕掃室內之地檯. (11) 吾人自戶而入室. (12) 王坐於玉座之上. (13) 汝寫字不能用鐵筆. (14) 吾人以白墨寫字於黑板. (15) 此水櫃充滿以水. (16) 余有三子及一女. (17) 有學童十九人在此教室. (18) 他以槍射豺. (19) 犬以爪抓地. (20) 吾兒爲此班學童之冠. (21) 彼學校有學生二百人及教師九人. (22) 小艇順流而下. (23) 藥品必給於病人. (24) 浴於彼盆. (25) 以墨水入滿此墨壺. (26) 墨水之色是黑. (27) 地球依太陽而生溫. (28) 托裁縫匠而造一新外套.



## Chapter VII. 第七編

## ADVERBS. 副詞

45. An **Adverb** qualifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as,

45. **Adverb 副詞者，說明動詞形容詞或其他副詞也。如，**

An *almost* black snake crept *very* *silently*  
 一 約 黑色 蛇 匍匐 甚 靜  
 through the grass.  
 通過 草

(一約黑色蛇過此草時匍匐甚靜)

此處之 *almost* 是說明形容詞之 “black;”  
*silently* 是說明動詞之 “crept”: *very* 是說明副詞  
 之 “silently.”

46. Adverbs are of three different kinds: first, Simple; second, Interrogative; third, Relative.

46. 副詞有三種：第一種單純副詞 **Simple Adverb**；第二種疑問副詞 **Interrogative Adverb**；第三種複疊副詞 **Relative Adverb**.

§ I 章一. SIMPLE ADVERBS.

單純副詞

47. The Simple Adverbs qualify other words in various different senses:—

47. 單純副詞以種種不同之義而形容他語。

(a) 副詞之表事物以何法而成者，謂之方法副詞 **Manner Adverb**.

He did it *well* (他善爲之). He did it *wisely* (他賢爲之). He did it *thus* (in his way) 他若此爲之(以此方法). We all did it *alike* (in the same way) 余輩同樣爲之(同一方法). We did it *together* (余輩共爲之).

此種副詞之語尾，多數以 *ly* 而終，其大概加 *ly* 於形容詞而成也；如，

*Wise* 智, *wisely*; *quick* 速, *quickly*; *slow* 遲, *slowly*;  
*sad* 愁, *sadly*; *soft* 軟, *softly*.

(c) 副詞表示一事物成至何程度者, 謂之  
**分量副詞 Quantity Adverbs.**

He is quite *strong* (他十分壯). He is *almost*  
*strong* (彼殆壯). He is *only* sick for fever (他僅患熱  
 病). He is *rather* sick (他頗病). He is *very* sick  
 (他病甚). We have talked *enough* (我輩已談足). We  
 are *much* pleased (我輩甚快). We are *half* pleased  
 and *half* vexed (我輩半喜半悲). We are *little* pleased  
 (我輩畧喜). This food is *far* the best (此食品極良).

(c) 副詞表示事物之回數或順序者, 謂之  
**數副詞 Number Adverb.**

He came *once* (彼來一次). He came *thrice* (彼來  
 三次). He came *five* time (彼來五次). He came  
*sometime* (彼有時來). He came *seldom* (他罕來). He  
 came *often* (彼屢次來). He came *always* (他常來). He  
*never* came (他總不來). He came *again* (他再來). He  
 came *no more* (彼再不來). He brought *firstly* a book,

*secondly* a slate, and *thirdly* a pencil (彼初次來携書, 再次來携石板, 三次來携鉛筆).

註. 一上文之 *once*, *thrice*, *five times*, *sometimes*, *seldom*, *often*, *always*, *never*, *again*, *no more* 等皆示其來之回數, *firstly*, *secondly* 及 *thirdly* 等示其事之順序. 故此等副詞謂之數副詞.

(d) 副詞表示事物成於何時或若干時間者謂之時 **Time Adverb**.

He did this *before* (他以前爲此). He did this *afterwards* (他以後爲此). He has done this *already* (已經做成此). He did it *long ago* (他爲之久矣). He was *then* sick (他其時臥病). He is *now* sick (彼現臥病). He came *early* and *went late* (彼早來而遲去). He came at *last* (他最後來). He came *soon* (他速來). He came at *once* (他即來). He come *to-day* (他今日來). He will come *yesterday* (他昨日來). He will come *to-morrow* (他明日來). He will come *hourly* (once an hour) (他每點鐘來). He came *daily* (every day) (他每日來). He came *meanwhile* (他當時來). *Henceforth* (from this time forward) we shall not see him (此後我等將不見他).

(e) 副詞表事物成於何處者，謂之位置副詞 **Place Adverb**.

He stood *before* (他立於前). He stood *behind* (他立於後). He stood *forwards*, and not *backwards* (他立於前而不立於後). He stood *below*, and the birds *above* (他立於下而鳥飛於上). He is not *here*, but *there* (他不在此而在彼). He was *nowhere* found (他無處可覓). We looked for him *everywhere* (我等各處覓他). He stood *apart* from us (他離我等而立). He stood *aside* (他立於傍). We sent him *away* (我等遣他去). We sent him *off* (我等離他去). He rode *onwards* (他騎而進). He rode *along* (他騎而行). You will find him *outside*, and not *inside* (汝將在外部發見彼而非在內部). The cows were grazing *hither* and *thither*, *up* and *down*, on the hill (牛母於山側，一往一來，一上一下而食草). We will go *hence* (from this place) if you will come *thence* (from that place) (汝若自彼來，則吾輩自此去). He stood *afar off* (at a great distance) (他立於遠). Some stood *near*, others *around*, and others *beyond* (有人近立，其他圍立，又其他遠立).

(*f*) 副詞表回答語之然否者, 謂之否定或肯定副詞 **Affirming or Denying Adverb**; 如,

He answered yes (他答曰諾). He answered no (他答曰否).

§ 2 章二. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

疑問副詞

48. When adverbs are used for asking questions, they are called **In'-ter-rog'-a-tive adverbs**; as,

47. 副詞用之爲質問者, 謂之疑問副詞 **In'-ter-rog'-a-tive Adverb**.

(*a*) Manner 方法:—

*How* (in what manner) did he do this?

[彼如何(以何方法)爲之]

*How* (in what state of health) is he to-day?

[他今日如何(起居如何)]

(*a*) Quantity 分量:—

*How* far (to what extent) is this true.

[此是幾真的(至何程度)]

(c) Number 數：—

*How many persons came?* (幾多人來)。

(d) Time 時候：—

*When did you come?* (汝何時來乎)。

*How long will you remain here?* (汝將留此幾久)。

(e) Place 地方：—

*Where* (in what place) is he? (彼在何處)。

*Whence* (from what place) hast thou come?

(汝自何時來)

(f) Cause 原因：—

*Why* (for what reason) did you say that.

(汝何故 爲何原因)言之)

### § 3 章三. RELATIVE ADVERBS.

#### 複牒副詞

49. The same adverbs, when they are not used for asking a question, are called **Relative adverbs**; as,

49. 上節之疑問副詞，不用於質問者，謂之  
**複牒副詞 Relative Adverb.**

I will tell you *how* he did this.

告 汝 如何 爲 此

(余將告汝如何爲此)

I will tell you *why* he did it.

(余將告汝他因何爲此)

I will tell you *when* he came and where he lived.

何時 來 何處 住

(余將告汝他何時來及住於何處)

## EXERCISE XI. 練習第十一

### 指出各副詞

- (1) I saw him lately. (2) Tell me when you last saw him. (3) How old did he seem to be? (4) He seemed to be quite forty years old. (5) He looked almost forty-five. (6) He never came to us after that visit. (7) We are much surprised at his absence. (8) Why he does not come we do not know. (9) We are entirely ignorant. (10) There are nearly twenty cows in this flock. (11) The lost cow cannot be found anywhere. (12) It



went away secretly and silent. (13) He walks very slowly. (14) I wish he would walk faster. (15) They are all very tired. (16) They all worked alike. (17) They have well deserved their pay. (18) The sun shone above, while the cattle grazed below. (19) The horses are half asleep. (20) I greatly prefer water to milk. (21) Winter differs greatly from summer: firstly, the air is cooler; and, secondly, the days are shorter. (22) I have often inquired the cause of this. (23) A horse runs more quickly than a cow, (24) A cow gives much more milk than a goat; and the milk is far better. (25) If it rains, you must come inside, and not stay outside any longer. (26) I was formerly that man's teacher; but now he is clever enough to teach me. (27) We first travelled to Patna, and then to Benares, where we remained long. (28) It is hotter to-day than it was yesterday. (29) I distinctly heard a cock crow somewhere at the back of our house. (30) Stop here a little; I will return almost immediately.

(31) It never snows on the plains of India, but it often hails. (32) If you look carefully behind, before, and around, you will certainly find the knife which you accidentally left on the grass. (33) You were evidently wrong. (34) If the sum had been worked out correctly, you would not have to do it again to-morrow. (35) You will probably do it more accurately next time. (36) Why do you behave thus? (37) You know that you are not behaving properly, and that you will soon be punished for it.

(b) 指出其單純副詞, 疑問副詞, 複牒副詞.

(c) 指出上文中之被各副詞形容之辭.

### 第十一練習譯解

(1) 余頃見過他. (2) 告余以汝最後見彼之時日. (3) 彼幾似老. (4) 他甚似四十歲. (5) 他殆似四十五歲. (6) 他自彼回來訪以後, 總不再來. (7) 彼之不在, 吾輩大駭之. (8) 他為何不來, 吾輩寔不知之. (9) 我等全無學識. (10) 此群羊中將近有二

十隻。(11) 失去之母牛，無處可尋。(12) 其去也私而靜。(13) 彼行甚緩。(14) 余願其行快些。(15) 彼等皆疲。(16) 彼等皆同樣作業。(17) 彼等十分值其工金。(18) 牛食草於下時，太陽照於上。(19) 馬牛睡。(20) 余愛水過於乳。(21) 冬月大異於夏，第一是空氣較寒，第二是日子較短。(22) 余屢次考此原因。(23) 馬跑快於牛。(24) 母牛出乳多於山羊，且其乳甚佳。(25) 若降雨，則汝須進來勿立於外。(26) 余昔日爲彼人之師，今則其智足以教余。(27) 余始遊拔拿，繼而至波羅奈斯，彼處逗留多日。(28) 今日熱於昨日。(29) 余分明聞屋後某處有鷄鳴。(30) 在此稍待，余將即回。(31) 印度之平原雖絕不落雪，但常落雹。(32) 汝若慎觀汝之前後周圍，汝必發見汝無心遺於草上之刀。(33) 汝分明是誤。(34) 總計若不誤，則汝明日可不復做。(35) 汝下回爲之當更精細。(36) 汝何故舉止若是。(37) 汝知汝所行不是乎，且汝將因之被罰。

### 第十一 練習答案

(a) 指出本例題之副詞，并區別其單純，疑問，複牒三種如次：—

(b) 下文所用之畧語：——單=單純副詞；疑=疑問副詞；複=複牒副詞。

Lately (單); when (複); last (單); How (疑); quite (單); almost (單); never (單); much (單); why (複); not (單); entirely (單); nearly (單); anywhere (單); away, secretly (單); very slowly (單); faster (單); all (單); alike (單); well (單); above (單); below (單); half (單); greatly (單); firstly, secondly (單); often (單); more quickly (單); much far (單); inside, outside, any, longe (單); formerly, now, enough (單); first, then, long (單); to-day, yesterday (單); distinctly, somewhere (單); here, a little, almost, immediately (單); carefully, behind, before, around, certainly; accidentally (單); evidently (單); out, correctly, again, to-morrow (單); probably, accurately (單); Why (疑); thus (單); properly, soon (單).

(c) 本例題中副詞已被形容之各辭如下：—

Saw; tell old; fortly; fortyfive; came; are surprise; do know (why 形容之), does know (not 形容之); ignorant, twenty; can be found; went; walks; slowly; would walk; are tired; worked; have deserved; shone, grazed; are asleep; prefet; differs; is, are have inquired; runs quickly (more 形容之); more, better; must come, stay; was, is, clever;

travelled, *travelled* (此是省畧於 and then 之次此 then 即形容此 travelled), remained; is, was; heard, crow; stop, will return; snows; hails; look, will find, left; were; had been worked, would have, to do; will do accurately; do behave; are behaving; will be punished.

## Chapter VIII. 第八編

### PREPOSITIONS. 前置詞

50. A **Prep'-o-sit'-ion** is a word placed before a noun or pronoun, to show in what relation its object stands to something else; as,

50. **Prep'-o-sit'-ion** 前置詞者置於名詞代名詞之前以示其賓辭對於他事物爲如何之關係也；如，

I place my hand *on* the table.

(余置吾手於檯上)

此處若除去 *on* 而云 “I place my hand the table,” 則全文皆無意味。隨便解作 “on the table,” 或 “under the table,” 皆可。故不插入前置詞之 *on*, 則 “hand” 與 “table” 二者之關係不得明瞭。

名詞或代名詞而置於前置詞之後者，謂之前置詞之賓辭 “Object.”

51. *A Preposition is never used with any kind of word except a noun or pronoun.*

51. 前置詞除名詞或代名詞外，絕不與他辭同用。

副詞是絕不與名詞或代名詞同用。

讀者依此簡單規則以為標準，自可區別其辭之為前置詞與副詞矣。

52. The same word can be used in one place as an Adverb, and in another as a Preposition.

52. 有同一辭用於此為副詞，用於彼則為前置詞者。

*Adverb.**Preposition.*He walked *about*.

(彼行來行去)

He walked *about* the field.

(彼沿野而行)

The man ran *past*.

(其人跑過)

He came at half *past* seven.

(彼七點半鐘來)

The *above* named book.

(署名之書)

The sky is *above* the earth.

(天空在地上)

He swam *across*.

(他游泳而過)

The house stand *across* that field. (屋橫建於田間)I saw him once *before*.

(余曾會過他一次)

He stood *before* the door.

(他立於門前)

Go *along* quickly.

(速進)

Let us walk *along* the bank.

(使我等沿岸而行)

You must go *behind*.

(汝必後行)

A man stood *behind* the door.

(一人立於門後)

He sat *below*.

(他坐於下)

He stood *below* me in the class.

(彼在級中立於吾下)

There is nothing *beyond*

(其外無外)

The went *beyond* the mark.

(彼等越出標號之外)

The horse was grazing *by*. *By* whom was this done?

(馬食於傍)

(誰爲此)

*Adverb.**Preposition.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Sit <i>down</i> in this place.<br>(坐於此舟)  | The boat floats <i>down</i> the stream.<br>(順流而下)     |
| He sat <i>inside</i> .<br>(他坐於內)  | The book is <i>inside</i> the box.<br>(書在箱內)          |
| The men stood <i>around</i> .<br>(衆人圍立)   | They alked <i>around</i> the field.<br>(彼沿野而行)        |
| He is standing <i>near</i> .<br>(他立近)   | Your house is <i>near</i> mine.<br>(汝之家近於我家)          |
| He died two years <i>since</i> .<br>(他死已二年)                                     | <i>Since</i> that year I have been ill.<br>(彼年以來余已臥病) |
| Stand <i>up</i> like a man.<br>(立起如人)   | Walk <i>up</i> the hill my boy.<br>(吾兒登上此邱)           |
| He lived <i>on</i> for two years.<br>(他生二年)                                     | A book is <i>on</i> the slate.<br>(書在石板上)             |
| He came a few days <i>after</i> .<br>(彼數日後來)                                    | He came <i>after</i> a few days.<br>(彼後數日來)           |
| Bees fly <i>in</i> and <i>out</i> .<br>(蜜蜂飛入飛出)                                 | Fish swim <i>in</i> water.<br>(魚游於水)                  |
| There were four men <i>beside</i> , and <i>besides</i> these ten men.<br>(尚有四人) | (此外更有十人)  |



<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Preposition</i>
The house was clean <i>within</i> (屋內清潔)	I slept <i>within</i> the house. (余睡於屋內)
The house was clean (屋外清潔)	Men die <i>without</i> sleep. (人不睡則死)

## EXERCISE XII. 第十二練習

## 指出前置詞與賓辭

(a) 指出下文各前置詞。

- (1) He is in a bad temper to-day. (2) He has passed through many dangers. (3) Such a noise is beyond endurance. (4) Sit on that chair. (5) He is not at home. (6) Take a seat by me. (7) I will go with you to any place that you wish. (8) The sky is above us. (9) The bird flew over his head. (10) The earth is under our feet. (11) The dog is behind you. (12) A man is standing before the door. (13) This is much to your credit. (14) He gave six rupees for that book. (15) We

are not free from danger. (16) He shot wide of the mark. (17) He fell off his horse. (18) He went about his business. (19) Come near this spot. (20) The boats were tied along the shore. (21) Teey quarrelled among themselves. (22) The boat floated along between the two banks of the river. (23) The monkey ran up and down the tree. (24) Sit well across the saddle. (25) Draw a line round this chair. (26) He sat beside me. (27) He swam bravely against the waves. (28) He stands outside the gate. (29) He within the house. (30) He finished the work in ten days from the day in which he commenced it. (31) He slept late into the day. (32) He is now past the age of forty, but is still below the age of fifty. (33) I will expect you on Monday next. (34) Bats fly out at night, but go away and hide themselves at day break. (35) The sun shines by day, and moon by night. (36) He will absent over two week. (37) He will not arrive behind time. (38) He

returned after many days. (39) He begins to work daily 8 o'clock. (40) The train is not up to time. (41) He arrived between 4 and 5 o'clock in evening. (42) I will remain here during your pleasure. (43) They worked all day till sunset.

(b) 指出各前置詞之目的。

## 第十二練習譯解

(1) 彼今日性情不好。 (2) 彼經過好多危險。 (3) 如此誼譁，寔難容忍。 (4) 請坐該椅。 (5) 他不在家。 (6) 坐於余側。 (7) 余將同汝至汝所願之處。 (8) 天在吾人之上。 (9) 鳥飛越於其頭上。 (10) 地在吾人之足下。 (11) 犬在汝之後。 (12) 一人立於門前。 (13) 此是大關於汝之信用。 (14) 他以六盧鄙購該書。 (15) 我等今脫了險矣。 (16) 他射中鵠。 (17) 他自馬墜下。 (18) 他去就其事。 (19) 來近此處。 (20) 諸艇環繫於岸。 (21) 彼等自為爭亂。 (22) 艇沿於兩河岸之間。 (23) 猿上樹又下樹。 (24) 善誇於鞍。 (25) 畫一線圍此椅。 (26) 他坐於吾側。 (27) 他逆浪勇游。 (28) 他立於園門外。 (29) 他在屋內。 (30) 彼自始事之日起，十日之內完成。 (31) 彼睡至白晝。 (32) 他今已過四十歲。

但仍在五十下也。(23) 余將於下禮拜一期汝。(34) 蝙蝠於晝飛出，但至天明即歸窠。(35) 日照於晝，而月照於夜。(36) 他不在已二禮拜。(37) 彼將不踰時而至。(38) 他歸來已數日後矣。(39) 他每日八時始業。(40) 汽車不依時到。(41) 彼於晚間四五點鐘之間到着。(42) 余當留此以盡汝之歡。(43) 彼終日作業以至日落。

## 第十二練習答案

本例題之前置詞與賓辭列舉如下，但賓辭以意大利草體字別之。

*In* temper; *through* dangers; *yond* endurance; *on* chair; *at* home; *by* me; *with* you; *to* place; *above* us; *over* head; *under* feet; *behind* you; *before* door; *to* credit; *for* book; *from* danger; *of* mark; *off* horse; *about* business; *near* spot; *along* shore; *among* themselves; *between* banks; *of* river; *up*, *down* tree; *across* saddle; *round* chair; *beside* me; *against* waves; *outside* gate; *within* house; *in* days; *from* day; *in* which; *into* day; *past* age; *of* forty; *below* age; *of* fifty; *on* monday; *at* night; *at* daybreak; *by* day; *by* night; *over* weeks; *behind* time; *after* days; *before* clock; *to* time; *between* clock; *in* evening; *during* pleasure; *till* sunset.

## EXERCISE XIII.

## 第十三練習

試於下文空虛之處插入適當之前置詞。

- (1) Do not stand long — cold water. (2) Water can be changed — steam. (3) Water is changed into steam — heat. (4) Go — the doorway and take a seat — the house. (5) Take a seat — that easy chair. (6) You are greatly — fault — this matter. (7) Take a seat — the fire. (8) I will stay here — you. (9) Snake live — ground. (10) He speak evil — other men — their backs. (11) He has gone back — his own country. (12) He worked hard — a prize, and won it. (13) We are now free — danger. (14) He was robbed — his money. (15) There is a fog to-day all — us. (16) Take a walk — the bank — the river. (17) The birds are chirping — the branches — the trees. (18) The cattle are grazing — the trees — the forest. (19) He sailed — the sea. (20) When a man

is — himself, he is said to be mad. (21) Men cannot live long — food. (22) Food and water are both necessary — life. (23) It is not — the power of men to fly — the air, as birds do. (24) I shall hope to see you — Friday next. (25) He sleeps well — night. (26) The grass fades — the hot and dry months — the year. (27) He was made a prisoner — the rest of his life. (28) They worked all day — sunrise — sunset.

### 第十三練習答案

(1) Do not stand long *in* cold water. (2) Water can be changed *into* steam. (3) Water is changed into steam *by* heat. (4) Go *to* the doorway and take a seat *at* the house. (5) Take a seat on that easy chair. (6) You are greatly *at* fault *of* this master. (7) Take a seat *by* the fire. (8) I will stay here *with* you. (9) Snakes live *under* ground. (10) He speaks evil of other men *behind* their backs. (11) He has gone back *to* his own country. (12) He worked hard *for* a prize, and won it. (13) We are now free *from* danger. (14) He was robbed of his money. (15) There is

a fog to-day all *around* us. (16) Take a walk *to* the bank *of* the river. (17) The birds are chirping *on* the branches of the tree. (18) The cattle are grazing *under* the trees *of* the forest. (19) He sailed *on* the sea. (20) When a man is *beside* himself, he is said to be mad. (21) Man cannot live long *without* food. (22) Fool and water are both necessary *to* life. (23) It is not *within* the power of men to fly *in* the air, as birds do. (24) I shall hope to see you *on* Friday next. (25) He sleeps well *at* night. (26) The grass takes *during* the hot and dry months *of* the year. (27) He was made a prisoner *during* the rest of his life. (28) They walked all day *from* sunrise *till* sunset.

### 第十三練習譯解

(1) 莫久立於冷水。 (2) 水可變成水蒸氣。 (3) 水因熱而變為蒸氣。 (4) 請入門而坐於屋內。 (5) 請坐上那安樂椅。 (6) 此事汝大誤矣。 (7) 請坐於爐側。 (8) 余將與汝留於此。 (9) 蛇居於地下。 (10) 他陰語他人之惡。 (11) 他已歸其本國。 (12) 他為要賞而甚川功，因而得之。 (13) 我等今脫了患難。 (14) 彼是盜金錢。 (15) 今日彼處有霧圍我們。 (16) 散步於河岸。 (17) 鳥囀於樹枝上。 (18) 牛羊在林樹下食草。 (19) 他航於海上。 (20)

人而失其本性者，謂之狂人。 (21) 人無食品則不能久生。 (22) 食品與水，兩者皆爲人所需要。 (23) 如彼飛鳥而騰飛於空中之事，非人所能爲也。 (24) 余期會汝於下禮拜五。 (25) 彼熟睡於夜。 (26) 草凋於年中之乾燥月間。 (27) 彼等終日自日出行至日入。

## Chapter IX. 第九編

### CONJUNCTIONS. 接續詞

53. A Con-junc'-tion is a word used for *joining*. It joins—

53. Con-junc'-tion 接續詞者，用爲聯合者也。其聯合之作用；如：—

- (1) 一語與他語聯合。
- (2) 一文與他文聯合。



## 一語與他語聯合

54. When two words are joined together by a conjunction, each is usually of *the same* or *a similar* part of speech.

54. 兩語之由接續詞聯合者，其兩語常爲同一之詞類。

是故名詞必與名詞或代名詞聯合；動詞必與動詞聯合；形容詞必與形容詞或分詞聯合；副詞必與副詞或副詞句聯合；前置詞必與前置詞聯合。

(a) (1) The cat slowly *and* silently approaches.

貓 徐 且 靜 親近

(貓徐且靜而來親近)

(2) James *and* I went away at four o'clock.

與 去了 在 四 時

(惹米司與余於四時去矣)

(3) That horse is lame *as well as* this.

彼 馬 跛 適如 此

(彼馬之跛適如此馬)

(4) he sat down *and* wept.

坐 下 而 泣

(彼女坐下而泣)

(5) The bird flies in *and* through the air.

鳥 飛 入 且 透 過 空 中

(鳥飛入且透過空中)

(b) (1) He is poor *but* honest.

貧 但 正 直

(他雖貧但正直)

(2) They are sad *yet* (或 *but yet*) hopeful.

愁 但 尚 有 希 望

(彼等雖愁但尚有希望)

(3) Take this book *or* that.

(取是書抑取彼書)

(4) Take *neither* this book *nor* that.

既 不 可 亦 不 可

(既不可取此書亦不可取彼書)

(5) *Do not* walk up, *but* down the hill.

莫 行 上 但 下 邱

(勿上此邱但可下之)

## 指出上文中接續詞所聯合之各詞類

## 答 案

(a) (1) slowly 與 silently 兩副詞由 and 聯合. (2) James 之名詞與 I 之代名詞由 and 聯合. (3) the horse 之 horse 與省畧於 this 後之 horse 由 as well as 聯合. (4) sat down 與 wept 兩動詞由 and 聯合. (5) in 與 through 兩前置詞由 and 聯合.

(b) (1) poor 與 honest 兩形容詞由 but 聯合. (2) sad 與 hopeful 兩形容詞由 yet 或 but yet 聯合. (3) this book 之 book 與省畧於 that 之後之 book 由 or 聯合. (4) this book 之 book 與省畧於 that 之後之 book 由 neither nor 聯合. (5) up 與 down 兩前置詞由 but 聯合.

55. There are some Conjunctions which go in pairs; as, *both—and*; *either—or*; *neither—nor*; *not only—but also*.

55. 接續詞有聯對而用者；如，both — and；neither—nor；not only—but also.

He is *both wise and good*.

(彼兼賢與善之二者)

Take *either* the one book *or* the other.

(取此書或彼書)

He is *neither* wise *nor* good.

(彼既不賢又不善)

The goat was *not only* killed, *but also* eaten.

不但 被殺 而且 被食

(其山羊不但被殺且被食矣)

### 一文與他文聯合

56. Among those Conjunctions, which join one sentence to another sentence, the most common can be seen from the following examples:—

56. 聯合一文於他文之接續詞, 其最普通者可於次例見之。

<i>First Sentence.</i>	<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Second Sentence.</i>
前文	接續詞	次文
My father says	<i>that</i>	this book is mine.
吾 父 謂	這是	此 書 我的
(吾父謂這書是我的)		

*First Sentence.*      *Conjunctions.*      *Second Sentence.*

前文

接續詞

次文

I trust his word,      *because* he speaks the truth.

信 其 言

因

講

真 實

(余信其言因彼無欺言也)

The boy will come,      *if*      he is allowed *to do so.*

童 子 將 來

若

其

見 許

如 此 做

(若彼許如此做則童子將來)

I wish to know,      *\*whether* I am excused or not.

願

知

與

見 宥

或 否

(余願知余之見宥與否)

She walked slowly,      *lest*      she should fall down.

行 徐

如 是 不

應

跌 下

(彼女如是徐行應不至於跌)

He will do this,      *unless* he is stopped by you.

時 為 此

若 不

被 阻 因

(他設非因被阻於汝，他將為之)

You may go out, *as* (或 *since*) the rain has now ceased.

可 以 出 外 方 纔

已 經

雨

今 止

(今雨方纔(或已經)止，汝可以出外)

He left this bed,      *\*when* the sun *was seen to rise.*

離

床

時

太 陽

已 出 現

(太陽久出彼乃離床)

*First Sentence.*      *Conjunctions*      *Second Sentence.*

前文

接續詞

次文

We could not tell      \**whence* the noise of voice arose.  
能 不 告      何處來      喧嘩 之 聲 起

(我等不知喧嘩之聲起於何處)

No one could find out \**whence* the cow was lying hid.  
無 一 尋 出      何處      眠 隱

(無人能尋出母牛隱眠於何處)

The mice will play *while* (或 *whilst*) the cat is away.  
小鼠      舞      時      離去

(貓離去時則鼠將舞)

You must wait here *until* (或 *till*) your father come back.  
須 待 此處 及至      來 回

(汝須在此待至汝父回來)

They could not tell      \**why* they were so heavily  
因何      如此 重

(彼等不知其因何被此重罰)      fined.  
罰

The girl is quick,      *and*      she reads very well.  
敏捷      且      讀 甚 善

(其少女敏捷, 且善讀書)

She went to bed,      *for*      she was feeling very  
去了 床      因      覺

(彼女已就寢, 因其覺得甚倦)      tired.  
倦

*First Sentence.*      *Conjunctions.*      *Second Sentence.*

前文

接續詞

次文

He was so badly hurt *that* he died soon after.  
甚惡 傷 如是 死 速 後

(彼受傷甚重其後即死)

I will trust you, *provided* you sign your name.  
信 若 署 名

(汝若署汝之名, 余將信汝)

He will die soon, *however* rich he *may* be.  
死 早 雖 得

(彼雖富亦將早死)

He closed his house *after* his friends *had* gone.  
閉 屋 後 去了

(其友去後, 彼閉其屋)

He had his house *before* his friends came.  
先

cleaned. (彼先於其友之來而清潔其家)

使潔

The girl is clever, *but* the boy is a dunce.  
聰穎 但 昏頓

(其少女雖聰穎, 但其童子是昏頓)

He left the house *as soon as* the rain stopped.  
離 一旦 止了

(一旦雨止了彼即離家)

*First Sentence.*      *Conjunctions.*      *Second Sentence.*

前文

接續詞

次文

He could not pass *through* (或 *although*) he tried often.  
 能 不 通過 雖 試 屢

(彼雖屢試而不能成就)

Your horse is older *than* mine (is).

(汝之馬畧老於我的)

I wish to know *\*how* the sick man is to-day.  
 如何 病人

(余願知病人今日如何)

It is a *long time* *since* I last saw you.  
 久 以來

(自前次見過君以來，爲時已久矣)

**備考.** 一以上之有 \* 符號者，稱爲接續詞，因其聯合兩文也。但  
 一般稱之爲複牒副詞（參照 §49，因其成形於複牒代名詞之 who 或 which  
 也。



## EXERCISE XIV.

## 第十四練習

(a) 指出下文中一切之接續詞。

(1) You and I are old friends. (2) You are tired as well as I. (3) I heard that you had gone away. (4) Was it true, or was it false? (5) If you wish, I will teach you to read. (6) I wish to read, but I do not like the trouble of learning. (7) Tell me, if you can, how I can learn to read without taking any trouble. (8) I cannot tell you this; for nothing can be learnt without trouble. (9) You must go on working till the sun goes down. (10) As soon as the sun goes down, you may leave off work. (11) You can leave off now, as the sun has set. (12) They wept; for they had lost their brother. (13) You will lose the train, unless you make haste. (14) I have never heard whether you lost the first train or not. (15) A man seldom

lives to one hundred years, however strong and healthy he may be. (16) Although the sun is very hot to-day, you may go out for half an hour, provided you take an umbrella and wear a thick cap. (17) Everybody trusted him, because he was always honest. (18) I hope you will visit my house, if you ever come into this town. (19) We cannot enter the house, before it is built; but we hope to enter it in a few weeks, as the building is nearly finished. (20) Do not get wet, lest you should catch cold. (21) I think that you ought to have known better than to do such a thing. (22) I have to inquire how the sick man is to-day. (23) He was so tired that he fell asleep as soon as he sat down. (24) He slept without waking until the sun rose, and then he was rested and able to get up. (25) I am certain that those words were spoken by you, for I was present and heard you speak while you were seated on that form. (26) He is either a fool or a knave. (27) You ought not to speak while I am talking; for it

you cannot hear what I am saying. (28) Neither you nor brother came to school to-day. (29) I must fine both you and your brother for being absent; as neither of you asked for leave. (30) He is contented although he is poor, and happy although he is old.

(b) 指出上文中之接續詞孰爲聯合語孰爲聯合文。

#### 第十四練習譯解

(1) 汝與我是舊交。 (2) 君之疲亦適如余。 (3) 余聞君已去矣。 (4) 其眞乎，抑僞乎。 (5) 汝若願意，余將教汝讀。 (6) 余喜讀，但余不喜讀書之勞。 (7) 汝若能不勞而可以讀書，則請告我。 (8) 余不能告汝，因不勞則無事可學也。 (9) 汝須作業以至於日落。 (10) 若日落，汝即可停工。 (11) 汝今可以休業，因日已暮矣。 (12) 他們哭，因失其兄弟也。 (13) 設汝不急行，則趕不及瀛車開行之期。 (14) 余總未聞汝趕不及第一次瀛車與否之事。 (15) 人雖強壯健康然壽至百歲者少。 (16) 今日太陽雖甚熱，然汝若持遮載厚帽，則亦可以出外半點鐘。 (17) 各人皆信他，因其爲人常正直也。 (18) 君若來此市時，余望君一臨敝舍。 (19) 屋未建就之前，我等不能進去，但其建築

將告成後；我等望於二三禮拜內進去。(20) 莫受濕，否則汝將感冒也。  
 (21) 余料君雖不爲其事已應知之。(22) 余來問候病人今日之起居如何。  
 (23) 他疲倦至此，所以坐下即睡。(24) 他睡至日昇而未嘗一醒，及至既鑿足後乃能起來。(25) 余確知此等言語是汝所言，因汝坐，  
 余當壞聽得也。(26) 他愚人乎，抑惡人乎。(27) 余言時汝應勿  
 言，因汝若亦言，則不能聽余之所言也。(28) 汝及汝之兄弟，今日均不  
 來校。(29) 汝與汝之兄弟均不來，余必罰之，因汝等皆未請假也。(30)  
 彼雖貧而快足，雖老而快樂。

#### 第十四練習答案

下文所用之畧號如 you—I 者，即 you 與 I 由 and 聯合之意，其餘皆同。又其寫意大利草體字，是補其省畧之語也。

1. and (you—I).
2. as well as (you are tired—I *am tired*).
3. that (I heard—you had gone away).
4. or (was it is true—was it false).
5. if (you wish—I will teach you to read).
6. but (I wish to read—I do not like the.....of learning).
7. if (you can—tell me).
8. how (tell me—I can learn.....any trouble).

9. till (you.....working—the sun goes down).
10. as soon as (the sun goes down—you may work).
11. as (you can leave.....now—the sun has set).
12. for (they wept—the had lost their brother).
13. unless (you will loss the train—you make haste).
14. whether—or (you lost the lost first train—*you did not loss the first train*).
15. however (a man seldom lives to.....years—strong.....be).
16. although (the sun is to-day—you may go out.....hour).  
 provided (you may go out.....hour—you take an.....cap).  
 and (you take an umbrella—you wear a thick cap).
17. because (everybody trusted him—he was always honest).
18. *that* (I hope—you will visit my house).  
 if (you will visit my honse—you ever come into this tow).
19. before (we cannot enter the house—it is built).  
 but (we cannot.....built—we hope.....weeks).  
 as (we hope to enter.....weeks—the building.....finished).
20. lest (do not get wet—you should catch cold).
21. that (I think—you.....better).  
 than (you.....better—to do.....thing).
22. how (I come to inquire—the sick man is to-day).
23. that (he was so tired—he fell asleep).  
 as soon as (he fell asleep—he sat down).

24. until (he slept without waking—the sun rose).  
and (he steps.....rose—then he.....up).  
and (he was restpd—he was able to get up).
25. that (I am certain—those word were spoken by you).  
for (I am.....you—I was present.....from).  
and (I was present—I heard).  
while (I was present.....you speak—you were.....form).
26. either—or (a fool—a knave).
27. while (you ought.....speak—I am talking).  
for (you ought.....talking—if.....saying).  
if (you speak—you cannot.....saying).
18. neither—nor (you—you brother).
29. both and (you—you brother).  
as (I must.....absent—neither.....laave)
30. although (he is contend—he is poor).  
and (he is contened.....poor—happy.....old).  
although (*he is* happy—he is old).

### 第十五練習

試於下文之空處插入適當之接續詞。

- (1) Either you — I must write that letter; —  
it must be sent within the next two hours. (2)

- You need not leave your bed — the sun rises. (3)
- You must get up — the sun rises. (4) A man must do his best, — he may not always succeed. (5)
- Tell me, — you can, — the clock has struck six. (6) I could not find out — he lived. (7) I did not know — far away he was, or — he started. (8)
- I am so vexed with you, — I hardly know what to say. (9) You worked hard last year, — this year you have been very lazy. (10) wish to know — you have been so lazy this year. (11) You are much more idle — you used to be. (12) Many years have passed, — I last saw you. (13) I hope I shall see you again this year; — we are old friends, — true friends are scarce. (14) You should not give up all hope, — you have failed once. (15)
- He who has failed once might succeed the second time, — he tries hard. (16) You have neglected your work, — you knew — you were doing wrong. (17) Wait here — I return. (18) I was afraid —

he would not recover from that sickness. (19)  
Take care — you should fall.

### 第十五練習答案

(1) Either you *or* I must write letter; *because* it must be sent within the next two hours. (2) You need not leave you bed *till* the sun rise. (3) You must get up *as* the sun rise. (4) A man must do his best, *or* he may not always succeed. (5) Tell me, *if* you can, *whether* the clock has struck six. (6) I could not find out *where* he lived. (7) I did not know *how* far away he was, *or when* he started. (8) I am so vexed with you, *that* I hardly know what to say. (9) You worked hard last year, *but* this year have been very lazy. (10) I wish to know *why* you have been so lazy this year. (11) Your are much more idle *than* you used to be. (12) Many years have passed, since I last saw you. (13) I hope I shall see you again this year; *for* we are old friends, *and* true friends are scarce. (14) You should not give up all hope, *because* you have failed once. (15) He who has failed once might succeed the second time, *because* he tries hard. (16) You have neglected your work, *for* you



were doing wrong. (17) Wait here *till* I return. (18) I was afraid *that* he would not recover from that sickness. (19) Take care *let* you should fall.

## 第十五練習譯解

(1) 無論汝或余要寫其信；因在此後二時間內要寄也。(2) 太陽既昇，汝仍必不起床。(3) 太陽昇時汝須起來。(4) 人須爲其最好者，不然彼不能常得成功也。(5) 時計扣六下時，汝若能，請告我。(6) 余不能尋出其住所於何處。(7) 余不知其去了幾遠，或何時起程。(8) 余對於汝如此不快，故余不知有何話可言。(9) 去年汝是勤勉，但今年已怠甚。(10) 余願知汝今年因何如此惰怠。(11) 汝今比從前更怠。(12) 余自前此會過汝以來，已經過多年。(13) 余望將來再會君，因我二人是舊友，且真友難逢也。(14) 君不可絕望，因君僅失敗一次耳。(15) 初次失敗者，如能非常盡力，猶可成功於第二次。(16) 汝已怠汝之事，因汝已知汝誤爲其事也。(17) 在此等待我回來。(18) 他懼其病之將不能癒。(19) 謹慎，否則將跌也。

## Chapter X. 第十編

### INTERJECTIONS. 感歎詞

57. An **In'-ter-jec'-tion** is a word or sound thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind.

57. **In'-ter-jec'-tion** 感嘆詞者，以驚歎之語或音投於文中以表其心中之感情也。

試指出下文之感歎詞。(下文意大利草體字即是)

*Hurrah!* (表歡喜之情) this is fine fun.

(快哉，此妙戲也)

*Hugh-ho!* (表厭倦之情) this is a sultry day.

(噁，此是暑天也)

*Fie fie!* (表叱咤之情) you ought not to have made such a mistake.

(呼，汝不當如此謬誤)

*Hush!* (喚起注意) you mother is asleep.

(勿聲, 汝母是睡)

*Pugh!* (示輕侮之情) what stuff you are talking.

(哼, 何汝言之沒趣)

*Ah?* (表悲情) what a sad event was that!

(吁, 何其事之慘也)

*Alas!* (表悲情) he will not recover.

(嗚呼, 彼將不癒矣)

*Tut tut!* (表輕侮或嘲笑) why do you talk such rubbish?

(嘆, 汝何作此無味之談)

*Oh!* (悲喜皆可用) how pleased I am to see you again!

(於戲, 與君再相見何快如之)

*Pshaw!* (表輕侮或嘲笑) how can you be so foolish?

(咄, 汝何若是之蠢乎)

*Hark!* (喚起注意) what noise is that?

(聽呀, 彼何聲乎)

## Chapter XI. 第十一編

## INTERCHANGED PARTS OF SPEECH.

## 詞類之異同

58. The same word, without any change of spelling, may be one part of speech in one place, and another in another.

58. 同一言辭，雖不稍變其併音，然於某處爲某詞類，於他處又可爲他詞類。

When your *cart* comes, you may *cart* my boxes  
 何時 馬車 來 可 車 箱  
 to my new houses.

(汝之馬車來時，汝可車余之箱至吾新屋)

在第一文之“*cart*”是物名，在第二文之“*cart*”是言及人之事，故爲動詞。

## EXERCISE XVI.

## 練習第十六

Noun Interchanged with Verbs.

## 名詞與動詞之異同

試指出下文中之意大利草体字，孰爲名詞與動詞。

(1) Take care to use good *salt*, whenever you *salt* meat. (2) They must *watch* the time, closely, and so each person has a *watch* in his pocket, (3) That *round* called a globe; men *round* it with great care. (4) If any <sup>1</sup>one deserves *praise*, *praise* him; but if he deserves *blame*, *blame* him. (5) *Place* the box in its proper *place*. (6) Whenever you *hire* a man, see that he receives his *hire* to the full amount. (7) *Mount* your horse and ride up the side of *Mount* Abu. (8) *Honour* those to whom *honour* is due. (9) You must *return* thanks for his kindness; that is the proper *return* to make for it. (10) Men who *work*

hard generally do good *work*. (11) You can *sleep* a sound *sleep* to-night. (12) You will require a *guard* to *guard* these boxes. (13) *Mark* that box with as clear a *mark* as you can make. (14) When a dog *bites*, its *bites* give much pain. (15) Let the dog *bark* if it likes; its *bark* does not hurt you. (16) *Hold* this horse, and keep a firm *hold* of it. (17) You could not *trick* me with that *trick* of yours. (18) I generally *breakfast* at ten o'clock, and then I make a good *breakfast*. (19) A *spy* came to *spy* out the land. (20) *Milk* the cow, and see how much *milk* she can give. (21) In the *report* that you send in you must *report* exactly what happened. (22) When clouds *shade* the sun, it makes a shade on the ground. (23) Every little *cut* helps to *cut* a tree down. (24) Take care to have the proper *stamp* when you *stamp* teis letter. (25) Birds of *prey* will sometimes *prey* upon one another. (26) Let us *retreat* into this shady *retreat*. (27) In India, where the *winter* is not severe, an animal can *winter* in the open air.

## 第十六練習答案

(下文之 N. = Noun, V. = Verb, 以後準此)

- (1) Good salt (N.). (2) must watch (V.); a watch (N.). (3) that round (N.); men round (V.). (4) praise (N.); praise (V.); blame (N.); blame (V.). (5) place (V.); place (N.). (6) hire (V.); hire (N.). (7) mount (V.); mount (N.). (8) honour (N.); honour (N.). (9) return (V.); return (N.). (10) work (V.); work (N.). (11) *sleep* (V.); sleep (N.). (12) guard (V.); guard (N.). (13) mark (V.); mark (N.). (14) bites (V.); bites (N.). (15) bark (V.); bark (N.). (16) hold (V.); hold (N.). (17) trick (V.); trick (N.). (18) breakfast (V.); breakfast (N.). (19) spy (N.); spy (V.). (20) milk (V.); milk (N.). (21) report (N.); report (V.). (22) shade (V.); shade (N.). (23) cut (V.); cut (N.). (24) stamp (N.); stamp (V.). (25) prey (N.); prey (V.). (26) retreat (V.); retreat (N.). (27) winter (N.); winter (V.).

## 第十六練習譯解

- (1) 汝鹽肉時，須留意用好鹽。 (2) 彼等要極注意時間，故各人帶一時計於袋。 彼丸者稱為球，人大注意而迴旋之。 (3) 人應褒則褒

之，應貶則貶之。(5) 置其箱於適當之處。(6) 汝若傭人，須給以滿足之工金。(7) 乘汝之馬而登亞表山腹。(8) 敬可敬之人。(9) 汝須回謝其恩惠，是為至當之報酬。(10) 人勤勞常為好事業。(11) 今夜汝可熟睡一睡。(12) 汝應用一衛護者以護此等箱。(13) 竭力以記一明瞭記號於彼箱。(14) 犬咬傷時，其傷口甚痛。(15) 犬若喜吠，只管任其吠因其吠不能傷汝也。(16) 保管此馬，且以堅固保管物保之。(17) 汝不能以汝之欺術弄我。(18) 余常是十時食早餐，且其時余用好朝食。(19) 一間諜來偵探此地。(20) 搾取牛母之乳而觀其能出乳幾何。(21) 君寄來之報告，須詳記其所遇之事。(22) 雲蔽日時，留陸於地。(23) 各細小刀可助研倒一樹。(24) 汝貼印花於此信時，留心貼相當之印花。(25) 肉食之鳥，有時互相肉食。(26) 待余輩避於此木蔭之下。(27) 印度之冬月不嚴寒處，動物在曠野過冬。

## EXERCISE XVII.

## 第十七練習

Adjectives Interchanged with Verbs.

## 形容詞與動詞之異同

指出下文中之意大利草體中，孰為形容詞與動詞。



(1) Your mind will not be *clear*, until you *clear* it of that mistake. (2) None are so *free* as those who *free* themselves without help from others. (3) This road is not *level*; the man did not *level* it properly. (4) It is *wrong* to *wrong* any one. (5) A brave man will *humble* the proud and raise the *humble*. (6) The sun is *warm* enough now to *warm* the ground. (7) *Trim* your young trees; they are *trim* already. (8) You will *lame* that horse of yours; it seems to be a little *lame* already. (9) *Separate* on part from other; unless they are *separate*, we cannot weight them. (10) *Open* the door, and let it remain *open* till I come back. (11) It is *right* those who have been wronged. (12) *Dry* the damp clothes in this *dry* wind. (13) A *damp* air will *damp* the grass. (14) You must *quiet* these boys, if you wish the room to be *quiet*. (15) Age will *thin* your cheeks; they are *thin* even now. (16) *Sour* thoughts *sour* the mind. (17) Keeps this horse *steady*, while I *steady* other one. (18) A *smooth*

tongue can *smooth* the angry looks of another. (19)  
 I fear you are very *wary*: did I *wear* you with  
 that long walk? (20) *Wet* you face with a *wet*  
 towel. (21) An *idle* man is always ready to *idle*  
 away his time, (22) Be so good as to *clean* my  
 boots; they have not been *clean* for the last two  
 days. (23) Do not *slight* a man, because he is  
*slight* of figure. (24) The *calm* face and kind  
 words of your mother will *calm* your temper. (25)  
 A changed of wind will *still* the waves, and as soon  
 as they are *still* the ship will be safe. (26) It is  
*better* for a man to *better* himself than get the help  
 of others.

### 第十七練習答案

Adj. = Adjectives.

- (1) Clear (Adj.); clear (V.). (2) free (Adj.); free (V.). (3)  
 level (Adj.); level (V.). (4) wrong (Adj.); wrong (V.). (5)  
 humble (V.); humble (Adj.). (6) warm (Adj.); warm (V.). (7)

trim (V.); trim (Adj.). (8) lame (V.); lame (Adj.). (9) separate (V.); separate (Adj.). (10) open (V.); open (Adj.). (11) right (Adj.); right (V.). (12) dry (V.); dry (Adj.). (13) damp (Adj.). (14) quiet (V.); quiet (Adj.). (15) thin (V.); thin (Adj.). (16) sour (Adj.); sour (V.). (17) steady (Adj.); steady (V.). (18) smooth (Adj.); smooth (V.). (19) weary (Adj.); weary (V.). (20) wet (V.); wet (Adj.). (21) idle (Adj.); idle (V.). (22) clean (V.); clean (Adj.). (23) slight (V.); slight (Adj.). (24) calm (Adj.); calm (V.). (25) still (V.); still (Adj.). (26) better (Adj.); better (V.).

## 第十七練習譯解

(1) 汝不潔汝心中之過失則汝心不潔。 (2) 不求助於人而能自由其身者，蓋無如此自由。 (3) 此路不平，人皆不適當平之。 (4) 欺人爲惡。 (5) 壯士抑傲慢而尊謙遜。 (6) 今日暖足以溫地。 (7) 修飾之幼樹，彼等已修麗矣。 (8) 汝將致跛汝之馬，汝之馬已似稍跛。 (9) 由他部分爲一部，非分之則我等無由量其重。 (10) 開其門，且任其開而待至余歸。 (11) 正其不正者正也。 (12) 於此乾風之中，以乾此濕衣。 (13) 濕空氣將能潤草。 (14) 汝欲靜此室，則要靜此等童子。 (15) 年高則瘦汝之頰，今彼等亦瘦。 (16) 思酸則使心亦酸。

- (17) 我支持他羸時，請堅持此馬。 (18) 圓滑之舌，能圓滑人之怒容。  
 (19) 余恐君極疲，余與君遠行曾疲君乎。 (20) 可以濕巾潤汝之面。  
 (21) 忘情人常預備愈過其光陰。 (22) 敢請刷我之靴子，因彼等已不  
 刷二日矣。 (23) 勿以風采不揚之故而輕人。 (24) 令堂之和顏慈  
 語，將可和汝之性情。 (25) 風平則浪靜，浪已靜船即可安。 (26)  
 人而自善其身；善於仰助於他人。

## EXERCISE XVIII.

## 第十八練習

Nouns Interchanged with Adjectives.

## 名詞與形容詞之異同

試答出下文之意大利草體字，孰為名詞與形容詞。

- (1) *Calm* whether at sea is called a *calm*. (2)  
 A *gold* watch is one that made of *gold*. (3) A  
*summer* evening on a dry *summer's* day, is often very  
 hot. (4) A *silk* dress is of much value, if it has  
 been made of good *silk*. (5) A *dinner* table can  
 be used for many things besides *dinner*. (6) He

is my *superior*, for his rank is *superior* to mine. (7) His wound is *mortal*, and he will die like any other *mortal*. (8) The *half* loaf that you have taken is the larger *half* of the two. (9) The *right* is on your side, but you do not defend it in the *right* way. (10) You will take care of my *goods*, if you are a *good* watchman. (11) I will tell you a *secret* against your *secret* enemy, (12) He is of *noble* character, though not a *noble* by blood. (13) We lost our *all* in that bank, and so did *all* the other persons who had shares in it. (14) A *mountain* air, if the *mountain* is high, is very cold. (15) It is a *plain* fact that cricket should be played on a level *plain*. (16) Can you lend me a *quill*? No; I never write with a *quill* pen, for I find that a *steel* pen, if it is made of good *steel*, is the better of the two. (17) Your *brass* tray has been made of the best *brass*. (18) We shall be wanting in *comon* sense, if we do not go out on the *common* this bright day. (19) *Iron* is a very strong metal, and *iron* tools last longer than

any others. (20) You are my *equal* in reading, but you are not *equal* to me in spelling. (21) When I reached the *cottage*, I found the *cottage* door shut and the *cottage* empty.

### 第十八練習答案

(N.=Noun.)

(1) Calm (Adj.), calm (N.). (2) gold (Adj.), gold (N.). (3) summer (Adj.), summer (N.). (4) silk (Adj.), silk (N.). (5) dinner (Adj.), dinner (N.). (6) superior (N.), superior (Adj.). (7) mortal (Adj.), mortal (N.). (8) half (Adj.), half (N.). (9) right (N.), right (Adj.). (10) goods (N.), goods (Adj.). (11) secret (N.), secret (Adj.). (12) noble (Adj.), noble (N.). (13) all (N.), all (Adj.). (14) mountain (Adj.), mountain (N.). (15) plain (Adj.), plain (N.). (16) quill (N.), quill (Adj.). (17) steel (Adj.), steel (N.). (18) brass (Adj.), brass (N.). (19) common (Adj.), common (N.). (20) iron (N.), iron (Adj.). (21) equal (N.), equal (N.), cottage (N.), cottage (Adj.).

## 第十八練習譯解

(1) 海上天氣平靜者謂之風和浪靜。(2) 金錶者以金造者也。(3) 夏日之夕，是常甚熱。(4) 若以好絲所作之絹衣，其價必貴。(5) 食菓亦可用於食事以外之多數事物。(6) 彼是余之上官，因其官階高於我。(7) 彼之創傷可以致死，故他亦如他人而死矣。(8) 汝所取之半麵包團，是兩麵包團中之最大者。(9) 理直在汝，但汝不能以正道防護。(10) 汝若是良看守，汝可謹慎余之貨物。(11) 余將告汝以對抗汝之秘密敵人之秘密事。(12) 彼雖非貴族血統，然高貴人也。(13) 我等在彼銀行失去金額，而有股份之人亦莫不皆然。(14) 山若高則山上之空氣極寒。(15) 打球必於平地乃淺白易明之事。(16) 君能借我以鵝毛筆乎曰否，因僕素不用鵝毛筆，蓋僕覺鋼筆之果製自好者，則較鵝毛更好也。(17) 汝之銅盤，乃製自好黃銅。(18) 如此朗日我等若不出遊公園，是真缺乏常織。(19) 鐵是極堅金屬，故鐵器皿比他耐久。(20) 讀書則爾我等耳，至伴音則君不余若。(21) 余抵小屋，其小屋之戶閉而屋空。

## EXERCISE XIX.

## 第十九練習

Adjective Interchanged with Verbs.

## 形容詞與副詞之異同

- (1) The *little* boy can read a *little* by this time.
- (2) He deserves *much* praise, since you are *much* pleased with him. (3) If you give him *less* praise he will improve *less*. (4) *More* work has been done, and I am now *more* pleased with you than I was before. (5) He stayed *long* on the way, for he had a *long* journey. (6) He speaks too *loud*, for he has a *loud* voice. (7) Come *early*; so take care to start at an *early* hour. (8) He hit the horse *hard* cane. (9) Stand *near*, while I tell you about my *near* relation. (10) He has slept *enough*, and has had *enough* rest by this time. (11) He went *only* once to see his *only* son. (12) There is a *little* hope now, for he has improved a *little*. (13) He slept *hourly*, for he was told to take an *hourly*



slept. (14) This is the *very* fact; you may be *very* certain of that. (15) I am now *wide* awake, and there is a *wide* view in front of the window. (16) I am sorry that you are *ill*; your health has been *ill* attended to. (17) Go *straight* before you along this *straight* road. (18) This report of him is *worse* than the last; for he has behaved *worse* than ever. (19) *Most* men preferred that book to any other; for it pleased them *most*. (20) You must first work harder than you are doing now, if you wish to take the *first* place in your class. (21) A *better* scholar than you has worked *better* all this term. (22) *All* those who went out that day came back *all* covered with dust. (23) He was the *last* man to leave the room. (24) He was very ill when I saw him *last*.

## 第十九練習答案

(Adv. = Adverbs.)

- (1) little (Adj.), little (Adv.) (2) much (Adj.), much (Adv.)  
 (3) less (Adj.), less (Adv.) (4) more (Adj.), more (Adv.) (5)  
 long (Adv.), long (Adj.) (6) loud (Adv.), loud (Adj.) (7) early  
 (Adv.), early (Adj.) (8) hard (Adv.), hard (Adj.) (9) near  
 (Adv.), near (Adj.) (10) enough (Adv.), enough (Adj.) (11)  
 only (Adv.), only (Adj.) (12) little (Adj.), little (Adv.) (13)  
 hourly (Adv.), hourly (Adj.) (14) very (Adj.), very (Adv.) (15)  
 wide (Adv.), wide (Adj.) (16) ill (Adj.), ill (Adv.) (17) straight  
 (Adj.), straight (Adv.) (18) worse (Adj.), worse (Adv.) (19)  
 most (Adv.), most (Adv.) (20) first (Adv.), first (Adj.) (21)  
 better (Adj.), better (Adv.) (22) all (Adj.), all (Adv.) (23)  
 last (Adj.) (24) last (Adj.).

## 第十九練習譯解

- (1) 小童今畧能讀些書。 (2) 彼大值讚賞，因汝甚喜歡他也。 (3)  
 若汝少讚他，則他改良亦少。 (4) 多數之事已成，余今比前更喜汝。 (5)  
 他久滯途中，因彼為長久旅行也。 (6) 他講話太噪，因他素大聲。 (7)

早來，如此可留心早時出發。(8) 彼以硬棒痛擊其馬。(9) 可立近，余告汝以余之近親事。(10) 他已睡足，且此時已休息足矣。(11) 他去一時會其獨子。(12) 今有幾分希望，因彼已改善矣。(13) 他每點鐘睡，因彼已請命每點鐘睡。(14) 此是極真事，汝可深信之。(15) 余今全醒，而窗前有曠遠眺望。(16) 余傷汝病以汝，不慎汝之健康矣。(17) 汝沿此直路而直前行。(18) 此次風聞他談前更壞，因其行爲已劣於前也。(19) 極多人愛該書甚於其他，因該書極能悅彼也。(20) 汝若欲於汝之班中占首位，則汝先要用功甚於今日。(21) 優於汝之學生，此學期中更用功。(22) 該日出外之人皆蒙塵而歸。(23) 他是最後離去其室之人。(24) 余前會他時，他是病甚。

## EXERCISE XX.

## 第二十練習

Adverbs Interchanged with Prepositions.

## 副詞與前置詞之異同

試答出下文之意大利草體字中，孰爲副詞或前置詞。

(1) *About* twelve persons are engaged *about* this business. (2) The book named *above* was lost *above*

ten days ago. (3) You cannot reach the house *across* the river except by swimming *across*. (4) Several persons were standing *round* while the horse ran *round* the house. (5) While we walked *along* the bank of the river, the boat was floating *along* at a quiet pace. (6) He came here *after* a few days; or, he came here a few days *after*. (7) The name of the boy who stands *below* me in class is written *below*. (8) I never *before* saw a kid standing *before* leopard. (9) He gave advice, and money *besides*; and no one *besides* him did the same. (10) If you looked *behind* the door you will see him hiding *behind*. (11) They shot *beyond* the mark, although there was nothing *beyond*. (12) The man *by* whom the dog was shot is now going *by*. (13) There was *but* one man present, and no one *but* him could have done it. (14) We can sit *down* here, while the groom leads the horse *down* the hill. (15) Come *in* and sit down; you will find your friend *in* the house. (16) Stand *near* while I speak to you,

or you can take a chair *near* mine. (17) He was knocked *off* his horse by a robber, who ran *off* with his purse. (18) The rains came *on*, and they fell heavily *on* the roof of the house. (19) He was *over* ten years of age by the time that the Christmas holidays were *over*. (20) It is now *past* 12 o'clock, and the clouds are still driving *past*. (21) He has been gone *since* Monday last, and I have not seen him *since*. (22) Let us walk *to* and fro, for this air is exactly *to* my taste. (23) The dog slept *under* its master's bed. (24) Quinine will soon bring the fever *under*. (25) The monkey ran *up* the tree. (26) The mist is rising *up*.

## 第二十練習答案

(Prep. = Prepositions).

(1) About (Adv.), about (Prep.). (2) above (Adv.), above (Prep.). (3) across (Prep.), across (Adv.). (4) round (Adv.), round (Prep.). (5) along (Prep.), along (Adv.). (6) after (Prep.),

after (Adv.). (7) below (Prep.), below (Adv.). (8) before (Adv.), before (Prep.), (9) besides (Adv.), besides (Prep.). (10) behind (Prep.), behind (Adv.). (11) beyond (Prep.), beyond (Adv.). (12) by (Prep.), by (Adv.). (13) but (Adv.), but (Prep.). (14) down (Adv.), down (Prep.). (15) in (Adv.), in (Prep.). (16) near (Adv.), near (Prep.). (17) off (Prep.), off (Adv.). (18) on (Adv.), on (Prep.). (19) over (Prep.), over (Adv.). (20) past (Prep.), past (Adv.). (21) since (Prep.), since (Adv.). (22) to (Adv.), to (Prep.). (23) under (Prep.). (24) under (Adv.). (25) up (Prep.). (26) up (Adv.).

## 第二十練習譯解

(1) 約二十人從事於此事。 (2) 上名之書已失去十日以上。 (3) 除汝橫泳渡河之外，汝不能抵家。 (4) 馬繞屋跑時，衆人環立。 (5) 我等沿河岸而行時，小艇靜步浮行。 (6) 彼後數日來或彼數日後來。 (7) 級中立於余下童子之名，是記於下。 (8) 余未曾見小山羊立於豹前。 (9) 彼贈忠言及其他金錢，除彼之外，蓋無人能若是。 (10) 汝若看後門，汝將見彼隱於後。 (11) 雖彼處無他物，然彼等射不中的。 (12) 銃殺其犬之人，今行於傍。 (13) 僅有一人出席，且舍彼人外無人能成之。 (14) 馬夫牽馬下其丘時，我等可坐於此。 (15) 請進來一坐，汝可以在

屋內會見汝友。(16) 余言時可立近，或坐近於吾椅亦可。(17) 彼被強盜打落馬，而強盜取其銀包而逃。(18) 雨降下而猛落於屋上。(19) 他已經過十年之耶蘇聖誕日。(20) 今已過十二點鐘，而雲猶行。(21) 他前禮拜一已去，余以後亦不見他。(22) 我等可往來散步，因此空氣正適於余。(23) 犬寢於其主人之床下。(24) 管寧呢(藥名)即能下熱。(25) 猿走上其樹。(26) 霧昇。

## EXERCISE XXI.

## 第二十一練習

Prepositions Interchanged with Conjunctions.

## 前置詞與接續詞之異同

試答出下文之意大利草体字中，孰為前置詞與接續詞。

(1) He set out *after* the moon had risen, and it was then *after* 9 o'clock. (2) Wait here *till* I come back; we cannot both go *till* sunset. (3) He returned *before* his time, and *before* he had returned it began to rain. (4) The grass is dry *for* want

of rain; *for* no rain has fallen *for* the last three months. (5) *Since* you have done no work *since* last year, you cannot expect to make any progress. (6) No one *but* him could have done that, *but* do not praise him too much. (7) He took no drink other *than* water, and that was the reason why he lived longer *than* you.

## 第二十一練習答案

(Conj. = Conjunctions).

(1) After (Conj.), after (Prep.). (2) till (Conj.), till (Prep.). (3) before (Prep.), before (Conj.). (4) for (Prep.), for (Conj.). (5) since (Conj.), since (Prep.). (6) but (Prep.), but (Conj.). (7) than (Prep.), than (Conj.).

## 第二十一練習譯解

(1) 彼於月出後起程，而其時已九時後。 (2) 在此候至余歸，至於日落，我等未能共去也。 (3) 彼於其定期之先歸來，而其歸之前已降雨。 (4) 草因乏雨而乾枯，蓋不降雨已三個月矣。 (5) 汝去年以來



已全不作事，故汝雖望進步。 (6) 舍彼以外，無人能爲之，然莫過於獎他。 (7) 他於水之外不飲他物，此其所以較汝長壽之原因也。

## EXERCISE XXII.

## 第二十二練習

## Miscellaneous Examples.

## 雜題

試指出下文之各意大利草体字所屬之詞類，並說明已所斷定屬於該詞類之理由。

(1) (a) A square thing does not fit into a *round* hole. (b) Draw a circle *round* a given centre. (c) The flies are flying *round* and *round*. (d) Men must go their daily *round* of duty. (e) Vasco da Gama was the first to *round* the Cape of Good Hope.

(2) (a) earth is very dry, and *needs* rain. (b) He must *needs* know the reason of this. (c) Our *needs* or wants are few.

(3) (a) I will wait for you at the *next* house.

(b) He stood *next* me in the class. (c) Who came *next* ?

(4) (a) We must *all* die some day. (b) We lost our *all* on that day. (c) The road was *all* covered with sand.

(5) (a) *As* the rain has fallen, we shall soon see the grass spring up afresh. (b) He is not such a dull boy *as* he look.

(6) (a) He returned *after* a week's absence. (b) He returned *after* he had been absent for a week. (c) The man died of fever, and his son died a few days *after*.

(7) (a) A beggar is standing *before* the gate. (b) I never saw such thing *before* to-day. (c) He took a book *before* he had paid for it.

(8) (a) My book is a *better* one than yours. (b) You are working *better* to-day. (c) Do not despise your *letters*.

(9) (a) There is *but* one man present. (b) Why *but* you would have made such a mistake. (c) H

is a man of common sense, *but* not learned in books.

(10) (a) He is ruined in *either* case. (b) He is *either* a fool *or* a knave.

(11) (a) He had *enough* to do. (b) We have wages *enough* for three men.

(12) (a) *Half* measures do not succeed. (b) One *half* of his task is now done. (c) He was *half* dead with fear.

(13) (a) A *little* matter may give much trouble. (b) Wait here a *little*. (c) He got *little* for his trouble, and that *little* was soon spent.

(14) (a) He has eaten *more* bread to-day than yesterday. (b) *More* has been done than was expected. (c) I like him *more* than I like you.

(15) (a) I agree with *neither* side. (b) *Neither* you nor I could have done that.

(16) (a) *Near* our house there is a fine tree. (b) He is a *near* relative of mine. (c) Stand *near*, while I whisper something into your ear.

(17) (a) He has wasted *much* time. (b) I am

*much* pleased with your conduct. (c) You will not get *much* from me.

(18) (a) The *only* dog that I ever had was stolen. (b) I heard of this *only* two days ago. (c) Take what you like; *only* keep silent.

(19) (a) We should pity the sorrow of *others*. (b) *Other* men besides you deserve pity.

(20) (a) You will *save* him if you try. (b) All the men *save* one perished.

(21) (a) I have not seen him *since* Monday last. (b) I took this house four weeks *since*. (c) We shall trust you, *since* you were always honest.

(22) (a) I am not a student in *that* school. (b) A student *that* work heard will get promotion. (c) I heard *that* you were coming.

(23) (a) No news has *yet* reached me. (b) Your brother is poor, *yet* strong and happy.

(24) (a) He has done the work very well. (b) Leave well alone.

(25) (a) We must stop here a *little*. (b) While the cat is away, the mice play.

## 第二十二練習譯解

(1) (a) 方物不合於圓孔. (b) 畫一圈以圍已有之中心點. (c) 蠅環繞翻飛. (d) 人要行其日日纏身之義務. (e) 哥馬最先迴航好望角之人.

(2) (a) 地甚乾燥, 故需雨. (b) 彼須知此事之理由. (c) 吾人需要甚少.

(3) (a) 余將於隣家待汝. (b) 他在級中立於余次. (c) 其次誰來乎.

(4) (a) 吾人總之必有死之一日. (b) 吾人於該日盡失所有. (c) 道路皆鋪之以沙.

(5) (a) 雨既降後, 吾人即見草發新芽. (b) 彼非若外觀之蠢童.

(6) (a) 彼出外一禮拜後歸來. (b) 彼歸來後已出外一禮拜. (c) 其人死於熱病, 其子後數日亦死.

(7) (a) 一乞丐立於圍門前. (b) 吾前日未嘗見過如此之物. (c) 彼先給代價而後取書.

(8) (a) 吾書是好於汝的書. (b) 汝今日作事稍好. (c) 莫蔑視汝長上.

(9) (a) 僅有人出席. (b) 除汝以外誰為此謬誤. (c) 他是有常識之人, 而非有學術之人.

(10) (a) 彼於何處都零落. (b) 彼非蠢漢即惡漢.

(11) (a) 他爲事已足. (b) 吾人有備金足支三人.

(12) (a) 一半之策不成功. (b) 彼已完成一半工課. (c) 他賺至半死.

(13) (a) 小事可貽大患. (b) 在此稍待. (c) 彼以雞眼而得少許, 而其少許亦即浪費之.

(14) (a) 彼今日食麵包稍多於昨日. (b) 所成已多於所期. (c) 余愛他過於愛女.

(15) (a) 余兩不表同情. (b) 爾我均不能成之.

(16) (a) 近於吾家有一美樹. (b) 彼乃吾之近親. (c) 余耳語汝以某事時可立近.

(17) (a) 他已浪費許多光陰. (b) 余甚喜汝之行爲. (c) 汝將不能多於我.

(18) (a) 余僅有一犬已被竊了. (b) 余僅於二日前聞此. (c) 取汝所好, 但要緘默.

(19) (a) 吾人當可憐他人之悲哀. (b) 除汝外餘皆應可憐.

(20) (a) 汝若試爲之, 汝將可救彼. (b) 一人之外, 餘人皆爾.

(21) (a) 前禮拜以來, 余已不見彼. (b) 四禮拜以前, 余佔有此屋. (c) 我等將信君, 因君常忠直也.

(22) (a) 僕非彼學校之生徒. (b) 勤勉之學生, 將得陞級. (c) 余聞汝來,

(23) (a) 尙未有新聞到達於余. (b) 令弟雖窮, 但尙強壯且幸福.

(24) (a) 彼已甚善成其事. (b) 獨棄於井.

(25) (a) 吾人要稍得於此. (b) 猶去後而鼠舞.

## 第二十二練習答案

(1) (a) Round (形容 hole, 故 Adj.). (b) round (引 centre 爲賓辭故 Prep.). (c) round and round (形容 are flying, 故 Adv.), round (物之名, 故 N.), (表動作, 故 V.).

(2) (a) Needs (謂需用某物, 故 V.). (b) needs (形容 must know, 故 Adv.). (c) needs (物名, 故 N.).

(3) (a) Next (形容 house, 故 Adj.). (b) next (引 me 爲賓辭, 故 Prep.). (c) next (形容 come, 故 Adv.).

(4) (a) All (形容 we, 故 Adj.). (b) all (物名, 故 N.). (c) all (形容 was covered, 故 Adv.).

(5) (a) As (聯合 the rain 以下之兩文, 故 Conj.). (b) as (代表 boy 之名詞, 並聯合上下二文, 故複曠代名詞 Relative Pronoun).

(6) (a) After (引 absence 爲賓辭, 故 Prep.). (b) after (聯合 he returned 與 he had.....week, 故 Conj.). (c) after (形容 died, 故 Adv.).

(7) (a) Before (引 gate 爲賓辭, 故 Prep.). (b) before (形容

saw, 故 Adv.). (e) before 聯合 he took a book 與 he had..... 故 Conj.).

(8) (a) Better (形容 one, 故 Adv.). (b) better (形容 are working, 故 Adv.). (c) better 物名, 故 N.).

(9) (a) But (形容 one, 故 Adv.). (b) but (引 you 爲賓辭, 故 Prep.). (c) (but 聯合前後二文, 故 Conj.).

(10) (a) Dither (形容 case, 故 Adj.). (b) either (聯合 fool 與 knave, 故 Conj.).

(11) (a) Enough (物名, 故 N.). (b) enough (形容 wages, 故 Adj.).

(12) (a) Half (形容 measures, 故 Adj.). (b) half (物名, 故 N.). (c) behalf (形容 dead 故 Adv.).

(13) (a) Little (形容 matter 故 Adj.). (b) little (形容, 故 Adv.). (c) little (物名, 故 N.).

(14) (a) More (形容 bread, 故 Adj.). (b) more (物名, 故 N.). (c) more (形容 like. 故 Adv.).

(15) (a) Neither (形容 side, 故 Adj.). (b) neither (聯合 your 與 I 故 Conj.).

(16) (a) Near (引 house 爲賓辭, 故 Prep.). (b) near (形容 relative, 故 Adj.). (c) near (形容 stand, 故 Adj.).



(17) (a) Much (形容 time, 故 Adj.). (b) much (形容 am pleased, 故 Adv.). (c) much (物名, 故 N.).

(18) (a) Only (形容 dog, 故 Adj.). (b) only (形容 too, 故 Adv.). (c) only 聯合前後二文, 故 Conj. but 亦同).

(19) (a) Others (用爲名詞之代用辭, 故 Prep.). (b) others (形容 men, 故 Prep.).

(20) (a) Save (表動作, 故 V.). (b) save (引 one 爲其實辭, 故 Prep.).

(21) (a) Since (引 Monday 爲實辭, 故 Prep.). (b) since (形容 took, 故 Adv.). (c) since (聯合前後二文, 故 Conj.).

(22) (a) That (形容 school, 故 Adj.). (b) that (複牒代名詞, 蓋 student 爲先行辭, 且聯合二文也). (c) that (聯合 I heard 與 you were 以下兩文, 故 Conj.).

(23) (a) Yet (形容 has reached, 故 Adv.). (b) yet (聯合前後二文, 故 Conj.).

(24) (a) Well (形容 has done, 故 Adv.). (b) well (物名, 故 N.).

(25) (a) While (物名, 故 N.). (b) while (聯合 the cat is away 與 the mice play 兩文, 故 Conj.).

## QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT.

## 本書之問題

## CHAPTER I. 第一編

下記之數目字試示其應答何項所在之號數

1. 詞類是何義。(即本書第一編之第一節, 所謂“言辭之不同類者名爲詞類”是也。學者依本節之號數翻閱本書之同節數可自得之)。

其數幾何。其名爲何。(第一節)。

2. 下名詞之定義。(第二節)。

3. 下動詞之定義。(第二節) 此定義中以何語爲最要)以“say”一語爲最要, 蓋無動詞則吾人關於事物則不能以言語表明清楚也。

4. 下代名詞之定義。(第四節)。(“Pro”之義爲“for”(代語之用爲代用名詞, 故曰代名詞)。

5. 下形容詞之定義. (第五節). (“Adjective” 之義, 爲 “adding” (加附), 故凡加某事物於名詞之意義者, 曰形容詞).

6. 下副詞之定義. (第六節).

7. 下前置詞之定義. (第七節). 何爲前置詞之賓辭, 可觀第七節之備考.

8. 下接續詞之定義. (第八節).

9. 前置詞與接續詞之區別如何. (前置詞是示賓辭與他物之關係. 接續詞非示關係, 惟聯合言辭或文而已).

10. 下感歎詞之定義. (第九節).

11. 感歎詞與他詞類之區別如何. (感歎詞是僅投於文中之驚響聲字, 與他言辭無關係也).

## CHAPTER II. 第二編

12. 說明固有名詞與普通名詞之差異. (第十二節). (固有名詞是特指之名, 普通名詞是泛指之名).

13. 說明單數與複數之差異。(第十三節)。(單數表一個，複數表一個以上)。

14. 欲成複數之形，何以要加“s,”或加“cs.”(第十五節)。(若單數名詞之語爲“s, x, sh,”或“ch”者，則加“es”以成複數之形，否則單加“es.”)

15. 名詞之語尾爲“y”者，當何如成複之形。(第十六節)。(若“y”之前爲母音時，則單加“s,”若“y”之前爲子音時，則變“y”爲“ies”).

16. 名詞之語尾爲*f*或*fe*，其成複數之形之通例若何。(第十七節)。

17. 列舉名詞之變其語之內部而成複數形者。(第十七節(a)).

18. 列舉名詞之加“en”以成複數形者。(第十七節(b)).

19. 列舉名詞之單複兩數同形者。(第十七節(c)).

20. 名詞成領位之形如何. (第十八節).

21. 書領位之記號如何 (Apostrophe s).

### CHAPTER III. 第三編

22. 性之義云何. (第十九節).

23. 下陽性, 陰性, 通性, 中性之定義. (第二十節). (陽性者, 雄之性; 陰性者, 雌之性; 通性者, 雄雌可通用之性; 中性者, 無生命物之性即無雄雌之別也).

24. 述出陰性名詞與陽性名詞之三異法, 並各法舉二例. (第二十二節).

25. 試舉通性名詞之三例. (第二十一節 (4)).

26. 試舉中性名詞之四例.

### CHAPTER IV. 第四編

27. 人稱代名詞之義云何. (第二十三節). (人稱代名詞者, 代表第一第二第三人稱者也).

28. 試舉人稱代名詞之單數及複數之形。  
(第二十三節).
29. 試舉單複兩數之第一人稱代名詞之領位形。(第二十四節).
30. 試舉單複兩數之第二人稱領位形。(第二十四節).
31. 試舉單複兩數之第三人稱領位形。(第二十四節).
32. 複牒代名詞之先行辭云何。(第二十五節).
33. 述複牒代名詞各形之差異。(第二十六節).
34. 疑問代名詞云何。(第二十七節).
35. 述疑問代名詞各形之差異。(第二十八節).

## CHAPTER V. 第五編

36. 試述形容詞而形容名詞之主要五法。  
(第三十節).
37. 述形容詞之五類。(一曰性質；二曰量；  
三曰數；四曰指示；五曰分配)。
38. 說明性質形容詞並舉一例。(第三十  
一節)。
39. 說明量形容詞并舉一例。(第三十二  
節)。
40. 有定數形容詞分爲基數及序數，試說  
明其不同。(第三十三節)。(基數者，示人物如  
ten 是也；序數者，示人物之順序如 tenth 是也)。
41. 無定數形容詞云何，試舉其例。(第三  
十四節)。
42. 述有定指示形容詞。(第三十五節)。
43. 述無定指示形容詞。(第三十六節)。
44. 兩冠詞是屬於何種詞類。(第三十七  
節)。

45. 各冠詞之語源如何. (第三十七節). (有定冠詞是“this,” “that,” “these,” “those”之略形, 且可代用之, 無定冠詞是“one”之略形).

46. 分配形容詞如何, 試舉其例. (第三十八節).

## CHAPTER VI. 第六編

### VERBS. 動詞

47. 說明動詞之三時, 并舉其一例. (第四十節).

48. 何時動詞爲原動. (第四十一節).

49. 何時動詞爲被動. (第四十二節).

50. 說明分詞之三主要語尾, 并各舉一例. (第四十三節).

51. 述無定法之形, 試舉其例. (第四十四節).



## CHAPTER VII. 第七編

## ADTERBS. 副詞

52. 下副詞之定義. (第四十五節).
53. 舉三種副詞之名. (第四十六節).
54. 單純副詞是用於方法, 量, 數, 時候; 位置, 肯定, 否定之意. 試各舉一例. (第四十七節).
55. 疑問副詞云何. (第四十八節).
56. 疑問副詞之用於左之意義者, 試各舉一例, 方法, 量, 數, 時候, 位置及原因. (第四十八節).
57. 何謂複牒副詞. (第四十九節). (凡副詞之與疑問副詞同形而不用於質問者, 謂之複牒副詞).

## CHAPTER VIII. 第八編

## PREPOSITIONS. 前置詞

58. 下前置詞之定義. 試舉一例. (第五十節).

59. 前置詞之賓辭云何: (第五十節). (前置詞之賓辭者, 名詞代名詞之直接置於前置詞之後者也).

60. 由前置詞區別副詞之法如何. (第五十一節), 試舉一例. (可於第五十二節中任採一例).

## CHAPTER IX. 第九編

## CONJUNCTIONS. 接續詞

61. 接續詞云何. (第五十三節).

62. 兩語之由接續詞聯合時, 其兩語應爲

如何之詞類。(第五十四節)。(其兩語須爲同種或相類之詞類)。

63. 試舉接續詞聯對而用之例。(第五十五節)。

64. 何故複牒副詞亦可稱接續詞。(第五十六節之備考)。(以其聯合各文,故稱爲接續詞)。

65. 彼等何故稱爲複牒副詞。(第五十六節之備考)。(因其成形於複牒代名詞,如“where”是成形於“who”或“what”)。

66. 試舉由接續詞聯合兩文之一例。(可於第五十六節任採一例)。

## CHAPTER X. 第十編

### INTERJECTIONS. 感歎詞

67. 下感歎詞之定義,并舉一例。(第五十七節)。

## CHAPTER XI. 第十一編

## INTERCHANGED PARTS OF SPEECH.

## 詞類之異同

59. 試舉名詞與動詞異同之一例。(第五十八節第十六練習).
69. 試舉形容詞與動詞異同之一例。(第五十八節第十七練習).
96. 試舉名詞與形容詞異同之一例。(第五十八節第十八練習).
71. 試舉形容詞與副詞異同之一例。(第五十八節第十九練習).
72. 試舉副詞與前置詞異同之一例。(第五十八節第二十練習).
73. 試舉前置詞與接續詞異同之一例。(第五十八節第二十一練習).

