

## LESSON 11

### VOCABULARY

Chungshan	Miss	time	Ma'am (Madam)	sure
thought	knew	pardon	answer	been
long (副)	only	quite	before	since

### READING

One day George Li saw a lady at a bus stop on Chungshan Road. He thought he knew her but he was not quite sure. He went up to her and said:

“Pardon me, Ma'am, but aren't you my mother's friend Miss Wu? I'm George Li from Tainan.”

“Yes, I'm Miss Wu,” answered the lady. “I remember you quite well. You are Mary Li's boy. How is your mother?”

“She is quite well, thank you.”

“How long have you been in Taipei?”

“I have been here only three days.”

“Where are you staying?”

“I’m staying with a friend.”

“Have you been in Taipei before?”

“No, Ma’am, it’s the first time. By the way, Miss Wu, do you know Taipei well?”

“I do. I’ve lived here since I was five years old.”

(to be continued in next lesson)

## LANGUAGE PATTERS

45. 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. I <i>have lived</i> here since I was five years old.</li><li>2. I <i>have just finished</i> my supper.</li><li>3. <i>Have you been</i> in Taipei before?</li></ol>
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在第七課裏曾說過：動詞的「式」可以表示“確有其事”，或“正在進行”，或“已經完成”。本課介紹的就是第三種式，名爲「完成式」。

動詞的「完成式」是採用動詞的“另一個形式”，前面再加 *have* 作助動詞而組成的。這“另一個形式”在文法上稱爲「過去分詞」。因此“完成式”=to have+“過去分詞”。

一般規則的動詞，其“過去分詞”的形式和“過去時態”的簡單式是一樣的，如 live 的過去時態與過去分詞均爲 lived，finish 的過去時態與過去分詞均爲 finished。但不規則動詞的過去分詞是另有形式的，如 be 的過去分詞爲 been。

〔完成式〕的用法較爲複雜。本課先介紹〔現在時態〕的〔完成式〕，簡稱〔現在完成時態〕。

(1) 爲表示某事發生於過去而繼續到現在。如上例第 1 句（我自從五歲起就住在臺北），是說“住在臺北”這件事是若干年以前就開始發生了，可是從那時起一直到現在我仍然住在臺北。（注意：以後我是否繼續在臺北住，那就又當別論了。）

(2) 在上段所說的“到現在”並不是嚴格的“到此時此刻”，如上例第 2 句（我剛吃過晚飯），在晚飯後數十分鐘內說亦未嘗不可。

(3) 經驗雖然都是過去的，但是我們僅要表示經驗而不注意時間時，也用〔現在完成時態〕。如上例第 3 句（你以前到過臺北嗎？）僅問你有此經驗否；並不問是何年何日。在國語裡有“已經……”“曾經……”“……過”一類的句子，在英語裡大概都要用〔完成式〕的動詞。

have 在完成式中是助動詞，不但無〔有〕的意義，且在

否定句和疑問句中亦不可有 do 作助動詞，其用法與 be, can, may, must 等一樣，如上例第 3 句。

46. Have you been in Taipei?

動詞 to be 的後面若是有表示地點的字詞時其義為“在”而不是“是”。完成式既有“曾”“曾……過”之含義，故 be 的完成式+地點=“曾在過”。以上例句可譯為“你到過臺北嗎？”“你去過臺北嗎？”。類此的國語句，若譯成英語時，亦當用 be 的完成式而不用 go 或 come，以符合英語習慣。

- 47.
- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. one day                                 | 2. I am sure |
| 3. go up to                                | 4. pardon me |
| 5. but aren't you.....?                    |              |
| 6. "Yes, I am Miss Wu," answered the lady. |              |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語及成語，分釋如下：

1. one day 為“有一天”“某日”。
2. sure 為形容詞，說“人”時其義為“確知”；說“事”時其義為“確實”。
3. go up to 的意思為“走到某人面前”。
4. pardon me 是一句成語，除了本義“請你寬恕我”外，亦可作向生人請教或道歉的一句客氣話，類似國語的“對

不起”。

5. but aren't you Miss Wu? 不是一個疑問句，而是一個客氣的敘述句，如國語的“您就是吳小姐吧！”。
6. 在英語裡紀錄或述說某人說什麼，可將所說的話開頭的片語或句子提出先說出來，然後再說“某人說”，最後再繼續說完所要說的話。假如所說的話不是冗長的，則“某人說”數字可放在最後。這“某人說”中的“說”（或“問”“答”等字）亦可放在“某人”之前，如上例中的 answered the lady。

- |     |                   |                   |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|
|     | 1. bus stop       | 2. He knew her.   |
|     | 3. Chungshan Road | 4. Ma'am          |
| 48. | 5. Miss           | 6. Mary Li's boy  |
|     | 7. before         | 8. the first time |
|     | 9. since          | 10. aren't, I've  |

以上是本課應注意的字詞：

1. 在 bus stop 裡 bus 作形容詞用，stop 作名詞用，即“公共汽車站”說話時只說 stop 一字作“站”講亦可。
2. knew 是 know 的過去時態。know 的受詞為“人”時，其義為“認識”；為“事”時，其義為“知道”。
3. Chungshan 是一個 [專有名詞]，所以為首字母要大寫。

所謂「專有名詞」就是某人，某物或某地方特有的名字。  
road 是一個「普通名詞」，所謂「普通名詞」就是同類之物共同的名稱，但 road 在 Chungshan Road 內為「專有名詞」之一部，故 R 亦須大寫。

4. Ma'am (Madam 之縮寫) 為對女士之稱呼，義為“太太”或“小姐”，其用法與 Sir 的一樣。(見第 6 課)
5. Miss 之義為“小姐”，“女士”，其用法與 Mr. 的一樣。(見第 6 課)
6. boy 在本課文中之義為「兒子」，與 son 同。
7. before (前，先) 可作副詞，介詞或連接詞用，在本課文中為副詞。before 作副詞時要放在句尾，如 I knew her before (我從前就認識她)。
8. time 亦有“回”或“次”之義，如 the first time 為“初次”。
9. since “自從”可作副詞、介詞或連接詞用。在本課文中為連接詞。
10. Aren't 與 I've 為 are not 與 I have 口頭英語之縮語。

#### PRACTICE IN CLUSTERS WITH “ju:”

pju:	pure	pupil	puny
bjju:	beauty	bugle	bureau

tju:	tube	tune	
dju:	due	duty	duke
kju:		cube	cure
fju:	few	fury	fuse
vju:	view		
tsju:	chew		
dzu:	June	Jew	
mju:	mule	mute	
nju:	new	cute	
hiu:	hue	huge	
lju:	lieu	lute	

### Exercise 11

#### A. Translate into English:

1. 我家門口有一個公共汽車站。
2. 你不是我父親的朋友李先生嗎？
3. 你以前到過臺中沒有？
4. 他從三歲起就住在臺南。
5. 這個美國人第一次到臺灣來。

#### B. Tell what of speech is each of the words in the first paragraph of Lesson 5.

#### C. Oral Practices:

##### Practice 1

Teacher. How long have you been here?

Student A. I have been here for two weeks.

Teacher. Have you been in Taipei before?

Student B. No, this is the first time.

Teacher. Where do you live?

Student C. I live at my friend's house.

Teacher. Have you taken your supper.

Student D. Yes, I have just taken my supper.

Teacher. How long have you lived here?

Student E. I've lived here since I was five years old.

(Continue this exercise until every student has had a chance to take part in it.)

### Practice 2

Teacher. Are you sure that's right?

Student A. Yes, I am sure.

Teacher. Did he know her quite well?

Student B. Yes, he knew her quite well.

Teacher. Have you ever seen her?

Student C. No, this is the first time.

Teacher. Do you know Taipei well?

Student D. Yes, I do.

(Continue this exercise until every student has had a chance to take part in it.)

### Practice 3

Teacher. I \_\_\_\_\_ learned English for one year.

Student A. I have learned English for one year.

Teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ washed his face.

Student B. He has washed his face.

Teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ finished her homework.

Student C. She has finished her homework.

Teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ done it.

Student D. He has done it.

(Continue this exercise until every student has had a chance to take part in it.)



#### Practice 4

Teacher. I have \_\_\_\_\_ you about it.

Student A. I have told you about it.

Teacher. You have \_\_\_\_\_ that.

Student B. You have said that.

Teacher. He has \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

Student C. He has done his homework.

Teacher. He has \_\_\_\_\_ there for a long time.

Student D. He has stood there for a long time.

(Continue this exercise until every student has had a chance to take part in it.)