

Lesson 5

VOCABULARY

voice	neck	eye	mouth	teeth
body	shoulder	dinner	instant	easy
ready	stretch	sprang	fasten	threw
ever	sweet	kind-hearted		decide

READING (continued from the last lesson)

“Good morning, Mr. Chanticleer,” said the fox, “I haven’t seen you for a long time. How are you?”

“I don’t think we’ve ever met before, Mr. Fox.”

“Oh, I must have mistaken you for your father.



You must be Mr. Chanticleer, Junior. But

you are so like him that it is easy to make a mistake.”

Did you know my father, Mr. Fox?”

“I sure did. Wasn't he the biggest, the strongest and the best-looking rooster in the country? And then, what a great and sweet voice he had! He was so kind-hearted that every time we met he would sing for me. Won't you do the same for me?”

Seeing how friendly the fox was, Chanticleer decided to humor him. He stretched his neck, closed his eyes and opened his mouth. At that instant, the fox sprang at him. He fastened his teeth on Chanticleer's neck and threw his body across his shoulder. Now he was ready to go home and enjoy a good dinner.

(to be continued)

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

17.

1. You <i>must go</i> home now.
2. He <i>must be</i> very old.
3. I <i>must have taken</i> you for your father.
4. He <i>must have gone</i> to Taichung.

不定詞的簡單式（如 to take）和進行式（如 to be taking）均已介紹過，本課係介紹其「完成式」。此完成式之形式即 to have+過去分詞，（如 to have taken）。

此式之涵義較其他二式為複雜。因須視其前之助動詞為何而定。本課先介紹以 must 為助動詞時之涵義。

must 之後若用簡單式不定詞時，則其義為「必須」或「必定」，以前已介紹過。伸言之，must 後面的動詞所表示的動作或情況，若是「主詞」所能「控制」或「自主」的事，則 must 之義為「必須」，如上例第1句。若非「主詞」所能「控制」或「自主」的事，則 must 之義為「必定」，如上例第2句。

must 之後若用完成式的不定詞時，則 must 之義只作「必定」講，不作「必須」講。如上例第3,4句。

18.

1. He said he <i>would</i> come to our party.
2. When the weather was fine in the morning, we <i>would</i> take a walk in the park.

would 除作 will 的「過去時態」造成「過去裡的未來式」，外（見上例第 1 句）還可表示「過去」習慣的動作。如上例第 2 句是說「早晨天氣好時，我們經常到公園散步」。

19.

1. He is <i>ever</i> ready to help others.
2. Have you <i>ever</i> seen a tiger?
3. If you <i>ever</i> go to Tainan, please call on me.

ever 之義與 *never*（永不或從未）相反。可表示「一向」「經常」「有過一次」。但在日常英語中表示「一向」「經常」常用 *always*；表示「有過一次」常用 *once*，均不用 *ever*。*ever* 的用法大半都是慣用語的，其常見的用法有三：

1. 用在形容詞前表示「一向」，如上例第 1 句之義為「他是一向肯幫人忙的」。
2. 與「現在完成式」一起用，表示「至少有過一次的經驗」。如上例第 2 句，按國語只說「你看見過老虎沒有？」但答句中不可加上 *ever*，如上句之答語，若是肯定的，則說 *Yes, I have*；否定的則說 *No, I haven't*。
3. 用在有 *if* 的子句中時，是表示此子句之假定是比較渺茫的，或實現的機會較少的。

如上例第 3 句在國語則應說「假如有一天你到臺南去，

請你到我那裡去」。

20. 1. mistake...for 2. *Did you know my father?*
3. best-looking 4. and then
5. *What a great and sweet voice he had!*
6. to spring at 7. *his* body across *his* shoulder
8. He was ready. 9. Mr. Chanticleer *Junior*
10. kind-hearted

以上是本課應注意的字詞，分釋如下：

1. to mistake 作動詞時，是不規則的，其變形與 take 相同（即 *mistook, mistaken*）。*mistake...for...*「錯認...為...」用法與 *take...for* 同。
2. *Did you know my father?* 這句話由 *did* 一字，狐狸可以聽出老公鷄已經去世了。否則要說：*Do you know my father?* 這是公鷄無意中將「其父去世」之事洩漏給狐狸了。此話若用國語說，就不致有此結果。
3. *best-looking*（最好看）是 *good-looking* 的最高級，其比較級為 *better-looking*。
4. *and then* 即「此外」。
5. 表示喜、怒、哀、樂，各種情緒的句子，叫做「感嘆句」。*What a great and sweet voice he had!* 就是一句「感

嘆句]。what 是感嘆之義，不作「什麼」講。此句可譯作「他有多麼洪亮美妙的歌喉啊！」或「他的歌喉是多麼洪亮美妙啊！」

6. spring at 是「附介詞的動詞」，其義為「撲在……上」。
7. his body across his shoulder, 此處之兩個 his 是指不同的人物。由前文可看出 his body 之 his 是指公雞，his shoulder 之 his 是指狐狸。across 在此句中是慣用語的用法，其義為擋在肩之「上」。
8. he was ready 直譯為「他是準備好的」，按國語說「他可以……了」。
9. 在英美各國常有父子同名的，那時子名後常加 Junior (較幼者) 以示區別。
10. kind-hearted (好心的) 是由 kind+heart+ed 而成。heart 為名詞，加 ed 變成形容詞，並非過去分詞。

Exercise

I. Translate into English: 40%

1. 他一定回家去了。
2. 假如你有一天有困難的話，我一定願意幫忙。
3. 對不起，我把你錯認作你的姊姊了。
4. 現在我們可以回家享受一頓美味的晚餐了。

II. Explain the following words or phrases: 20%

1. best-looking
2. kind-hearted

3. to stretch his neck
4. at that instant
5. Mr. Wang Junior

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Whom did Chanticleer meet in the woods?
2. Did the fox really know Chanticleer's father?
3. What did the fox ask Chanticleer to do?
4. What happened then?

IV. Oral practices: Learn to use the following words and phrases used and listed in the patterns list fluently.

- A.**
1. You must go to school now.
 2. He must be very hungry.
 3. You must have taken me for your brother.
 4. She must have left here yesterday.
 5. He said he would help us at any time.
 6. When flowers blossom in spring, we will take a walk in the country.
 7. He is ever eager to learn.
 8. Have you ever seen an airplane?
 9. I have never seen a tiger.
 10. If you ever go to Taichung, please call on me.
- B.**
1. He always mistake me for my brother.
 2. Did you know my grandfather?
 3. Mary is the best-looking girl in our school.
 4. And then, what a beautiful voice she has!
 5. What a sweet, gentle voice she had!
 6. Our dog sprang at a stranger yesterday morning.
 7. John tried to throw George. He threw him across his shoulder.
 8. He was ready to start the lesson.
 9. Mr. Eisenhower Junior is also a brave soldier.
 10. Mrs. Tayler is a very kind-hearted woman.