

英氏國中英語

第五冊

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編輯大意

- 一、 本書係依據教育部公佈之最新中學英語課程標準，編撰而成。
- 二、 全書共分六冊，每冊供一學期之用，全部供國中三學年六學期之用。
- 三、 本書所採取之教學法為近年在美國盛行之“語言學的方法”〔Linguistic Method〕，此法乃綜合翻譯法〔Trans-lation Method〕，基本法〔Basic Method〕及直接法〔Direct Method〕之各種優點組成。詳書前“謹致教師”一文。

根據語言學的方法，請教師隨時注意以下四點：

 - (1) “虛詞”〔function words〕較“實詞”〔content words〕為重要。
 - (2) “語型”〔language patterns〕較“單字”〔individual words〕為重要。
 - (3) 深、淺、難、易、均視學生之本國語與英語之異同而定。
 - (4) 儘可能有的時間，多予學生溫習與練習的機會，尤其在口頭英語方面務求爛熟，以造成應用自如的習慣〔automatic habit〕。
- 四、 在未上第一課以前，學生務須學會二十六個字母，並將印刷體及書寫體之大小寫熟記。
- 五、 依教學原理，學會字母後則當開始學拼音，但日常應用之英語字彙一半為拼音的〔phonetic〕，即有一定的拼音法可循的；一半為綴字的〔orthographic〕，即無一

定拼音法則可循的，絕非短時間所可學成；故本書採取一面教授拼音，一面教授語型單字的方法，在第一、第二兩冊各課內均列有“發音練習”。

六、本書第一冊每課分六部分。

- (1) 字彙〔Vocabulary〕，
- (2) 課文〔Reading〕，
- (3) 語型及字辭研究〔Language Patterns & Word Studies〕，
- (4) 發音練習及辨音練習〔Sound Drill & Differentiation Practice〕，
- (5) 書法示範〔Handwriting〕，
- (6) 作業〔Exercise〕。

第二冊至第六冊無書法示範。

第三冊至第六冊無發音練習。

七、本書各課第一部分“字彙”為每課之生字，其中百分之九十取材於Lorge, Thorndilke, West, Palmer等語言學專家合編之Interim Report of Vocabulary Selection for the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language.

八、本書每課第二部分“課文”為每課之重心。所編寫或選擇之辭句，均符合語言學方法之原則，採用最自然而應用普遍之口頭英語。務望學生熟讀及朗誦，以求單字發音之正確，及詞句語調之自然。

九、本書每課第三部分“語型”，為“課文”中字詞用法及句子組織結構之分析及解釋。學生務須徹底明瞭，方能堅定其說寫無訛的信心。關於一般常用的“慣用語”〔idioms〕和“成語”〔formulas〕尤須牢記。

十、本書第一、二冊每課第四部分為“發音練習”，對初

學者極為重要。因為一經讀錯，則來日糾正較新學時尤為困難。務請教師不僅隨時注意一般中國學生學習英語的共同之困難，尤其不要忽略他門因受方言影響而發聲的困難，如華北人之難分長短元音〔fell-fill, mate-met〕，長江流域之人難分 l, n, 〔light-night〕，江浙人難分 -n, -ng, 〔sin-sing〕，臺灣人之難分 l, r, 〔flight-fright〕等。

十一、中等學校英語教師對讀本之期望，不外乎題材力求普通實用，方法力求簡單而有效，進行之步驟力求連貫而由淺入深。本書對促成此三種期望之實現，是否有所貢獻，尚希諸位教師隨時賜教。

謹致教師

近年各國所採用的教學外國語的方法，不下十餘種，其中最盛行的，要算1.翻譯法(Translation Method)，2.基本法(Basic Method)，3.自然法(Natural Method)，4.心理學法(Psychological Method)和5.直接法(Direct Method)。這些方法雖然都有數十年的歷史和確實的成就，但都必須在若干不可缺少的條件下施行纔能收效。例如直接法，就必須先具有三項條件：1.有英語正確而流暢的教師，2.學生不能過多(以十人為理想，最多不超過二十人)，3.有充足的練習時間(每天至少一次，每次至少三小時)。

以上這些方法，都是經過私人的提倡和社會人士的贊助而成功的。至於以外國語的學習當作一項國家的事業，還是美國在上次大戰開始時的。當時，美國的軍隊和專家，大量地遍駐世界各國，深感學習外國語的急迫需要，就擬定了一項“三軍學習計劃”(Armed Services Training Program)，邀請語言學家研究一種學習外國語文最迅速、最有效的方法。他們將以往盛行的各種教學法加以科學化的整理和分析，而發明一種新的方法。由於推行的成績優異，二次大戰結束以後，美國哥倫比亞大學和密西根大學繼續不斷的研究、實驗、改進，終於從美國人學習外國語文的經驗中，為非英語國家的人們學習英語，創造了最迅速、最有效的方法。四十三年春天胡適之先生在臺北淡江英語專科學校演講時，曾提到美國軍中學習中國語只要六個月的時間，就能聽、說、讀、寫、普通國語。他所說的，正是指導這種新方法，自由中國這幾年

送往美國進修的中學英語老師，所學的也就是這種方法。

這種新方法目前還沒有固定的名稱。一般人士稱它為“語言學的方法”（Linguistic Method），現將這種方法的幾個基本原理和重要的主張介紹如下：

1. 字彙（Vocabulary）方面：學習語言，並不僅是記憶下若干孤單的“實詞”（content words），就算大功告成。以英語來說，字詞（word）共有四種，缺一不可。第一種是“虛詞”（function words），作用是表示一切字詞之間的種種關係。第二種是“代替詞”（substitute words），作用是代替實詞、片語或句子的。第三種是“是非詞”（words to be used with the presence or absence of negation），如 some, any, already, yet等。最後一種是“實詞”就是一般名詞，動詞，和形容詞。在這四種字詞裏，實詞是比較次要的；但因為很多人誤以為學習語言就是學習實詞，以致忽略了虛詞、代替詞和是非詞。結果學了幾千個字後，不僅說寫不成，連閱讀的能力有沒有。新方法是主張對上述四種字詞，同樣重視。

2. 文法（Grammar）方面：學習英語，不但要認清前述的四種字詞，而且還要知道它們在句子裏的次序（order），用法（usage）和相互間的關係（inter-relation）。換言之，學者還要學習句子的結構（structure），形式（formation）或型態（pattern）。否則雖然一句話或一篇文章裏的每個字都認識，但一經貫串，就完全莫名其妙，就只能模糊地了解。英語的結構或型態雖不能用邏輯於解釋，但是它是有系統的（systematic）。學者必須自始就把這種系統弄清楚，方

能收“聞一知十”之效。只靠盲目的“類推”，是很危險的。把文法當作一些抽象而枯燥的法則，一方面在理論上不能自圓其說，一方面也只能教人說一些不自然的英文，那是要不得的。但把文法當作理解和摹仿語言裏各種結構系統的工具，卻是十分需要的。

3. 進修的步驟：學習英語的深淺難易，並不是絕對的，是要看學者的本國語而定。比如，法國人學習英語所感覺的困難，與中國人迥乎不同。因此世界上絕無一種方法，可以適用於任何非英語的民族。所以，初學者必須以其本國語的構造為學習外國語的出發點。而且，在初學外國語的時候以本國語相輔是最能收效的，其故為（1）“解釋”僅是“方法”，使學者“明瞭”才是“目的”。方法應該簡單、迅速和準確。初學的人聽本國語言，當然是最適宜的。教師如果用英語講解，也未嘗不可，但是必須在有把握“確使學生徹底了解”的條件下，才可以實行。（2）以本國語解釋，更容易隨時指出英語與本國語間的相異諸點，提高學生的注意，和加深學生的印象。（3）教學節省時間。

4. 練習：在練習方面“語言學方法”與其他各種方法的主張一致；亦即多多益善。尤其在說的方面，必須“爛熟”（overlearn）：務期造成語言習慣（linguistic habit），而運用自如（automatic）。所不同的，只是按照語言學方法的練習，是有系統、有意義的（systematic and conscious）而不是盲目死背，或是任憑學生自己去揣測的。

揆諸目前我國英語教學情形，上述“語言方法”幾個基本原則，似乎都可採用。像 a, the 的區別，speak,

say, tell的異同，relatives和expletive, it的用法等，在舊日盲目摹仿的學習方法之下，我國學生常經年累月仍然弄不清楚。如用本國語解釋，再以有系統的語型加以示範，則數遍內，就能學通。

近數年來，美國密契根大學英語研究院採用"語言學方法"教授中南美洲拉丁語系的學生，只要三個月，就可以把基礎打好。當然，英語大部分也是拉丁語系的，而且教學法又是"加緊的"（intensive）；但我們如果想把他們三個月的成就，在三年間完成，似乎不能算是期望過奢。

作者自來臺主持臺大外文系後，每年都有機會看到數千學生的英文成績。作者根本不信我國學生在智慧方面低於他國的學生，而英語成績的不合理想，只能委過於教學方法。作者大膽嘗試，編著此書也就是出於這個動機。這種新的教學方法，應用在我國教科書裡，還是首次。但以它已有的成績，與其他教學方法比較看來，大約還不致是"多此一舉"。還望外國語教學先進，不吝賜教。

英千里

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BOOK V

LESSON 1

VOCABULARY

future	grade	trouble	seniority	behavior
critical	vocational	senior	offer	begin
determine	admit	however	rather	

READING

Today we have our first lesson in third year English. For some of my classmates, this may also be the last year of English they will have. Junior Middle School offers a three years' course. As we have already gone through two years of it, we shall finish it by the end of this school year if everything goes well.

In a way, the third year which we have just begun is the most important and the most critical of all because our future will be largely determined by the grades we get at its end. Those who have good grades will have no trouble in getting admitted into a senior middle school or a vocational school. On the other hand, those whose grades are poor may have to give up their school life for good. Home conditions may also make some of my classmates give up school after

this year. However, nobody knows what the future will bring and we all hope for the best.

Our principal said to us this morning:

“You are now the seniors of our school. You must show your seniority, not only in the number of years at school, but also in your behavior and in your study. To those of you who took things rather easy last year I say: work hard this year. And to those of you who did work hard last year, I say: keep going as before.”

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1. to go well |
| 2. in a way |
| 3. to have trouble in + 動名詞 |
| 1. 4. for good |
| 5. to hope for the best |
| 6. to take things easy |
| 7. to keep going |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語

1. to go well 即 [進行順利]。
2. in a way 即 [從某方面有來]。
3. to have trouble in + 動名詞，其義等於 [對……有困難]。have no trouble in + 動名詞，其義等於 [對……無困難]。
4. for good 之義為 [永遠]。

5. to hope for the best 是句成語。在前途渺茫，或吉凶未卜時聊以自慰或鼓勵他人的話，似國語說“往好處想吧”。
6. to take things easy 之義為 [隨隨便便] [不在乎]。
7. to keep going 為 [維持下去] 或 [保持下去]。

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---------------------------|--|
| | 1. as | 2. two years of <i>it</i> | |
| | 3. all | 4. future | |
| 2. | 5. grade | 6. to get admitted | |
| | 7. poor | 8. rather | |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞

1. as 在本課為 [既然]，等於 since。
2. two years of *it* 中之 *it* 是代替上句之 *course*。
3. all 在本課為代名詞，等於 all three years。
4. future 之義為 [未來]，說人時則為 [前途]。
5. grade 之意義很多，重要者為 (1) 階級，(2) 班級 (3) 成績 (用複數)。在本課中作 [成績] 講。
6. to get admitted 為 [被錄取]。
7. poor 本作 [貧窮的] 講，指成績而言，則為 [低的] [不佳的]。
8. rather 為副詞，形容動詞時作 [寧可] 講。在本課中係形容形容詞 *easy*，作 [頗有幾分] [多少有點] 講。

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | seniority, | ability, | nationality, reality, |
| 3. | popularity, | stupidity, | speciality |

有些形容詞，加上字尾 *ity* 就變成抽象名詞，如以上各字，

其意義說明如下：

1. *seniority* 之義為「長者之地位或資格」。
2. *ability* 之義為「能力」「才幹」。
3. *nationality* 之義為「國籍」。
4. *reality* 之義為「實現的事」「真實」。
5. *popularity* 之義為「孚衆望」或「人緣」。
6. *stupidity* 之義為「糊塗」。
7. *speciality* 之義為「特點」或「擅長之事」，如食堂之「拿手菜」。

注意 1. 凡是有 *ity* 之字，其重音均在倒數第三音節上。

2. 凡字尾為 *ble* 之形容詞其抽象名詞字尾均作 *bility*。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

I. GENERAL NOTIONS

1. Subject, Predicate, Sentence

吾人最簡單的思想或語言，都含有兩個不可缺少的要素。其一即所想的或所說的是「誰」或「什麼」；按文法稱之為「主詞」，英語作 **subject**。其二即此「誰」或「什麼」的「如何」或「怎麼樣」；按文法稱之為「述語」，英語作 **predicate**。

我們不能只想或說一個主詞（如「學生」）而無下文，因為意思尚未完全。我們也不能只想或說一個述語，（如「讀書」）而無主詞，因為意思也不完全。所以必須有主詞和述語連繫起來，才有完全的意思（如「學生讀書」）。幾個字連繫起來而有完全的意思，按文法稱之為「句」或「句子」，英語作 **sentence**。故「句」的英語定義為：

A sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense.

有些句子說時或寫時，彷彿像沒有主詞或述語，但在意思裡却不會沒有的。如祈使法的句子 Come here 或 Go away, 在意思裡都含有主詞 you。別人說話，我們沒聽清楚而問 What? 或 Why?, 在意思裡是有下文 do you say 或 do you say it。我們對別人說的話表示同意時所說的 All right, 在意思裡當然有上文 You are 或 What you say is。這種 [含在意思裡而未說出來的] 字詞，英語說它是 understood。

Exercise 1

I. Translate into English:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. 職業學校 | 2. 前途 |
| 3. 人緣 | 4. 國籍 |
| 5. 校長 | 6. 高級中學 |
| 7. 輟學 | 8. 行爲 |
| 9. 考取 | 10. 繼續下去 |

II. Make sentences with the following words and phrases:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. have trouble in | 2. not only.....but also | |
| 3. as | 4. in a way | 5. for good |

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How long a course does Junior Middle School offer?
2. Why is the third year the most important and the most critical of all?
3. What may make some of you give up school after this school year?
4. Does anybody know what the future will bring?
5. What did the principal say to the students who worked hard last year?

IV. Some of the following groups of words are sentences while others are not.

(1) Point out those which are not sentences and make them into complete sentences by adding some necessary words to each.

(2) Point out the subject and the predicate in each sentence.

1. The lion bit off the ass's head
2. We are pupils
3. Hope for the best
4. Boys run
5. Open the door
6. The getting admitted into a senior middle school or a technical school
7. What's the matter
8. To those of you who took things rather easy last year

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

A. 1. If everything goes well, we will send some one to the moon within a few years.

2. In a way, it can be said to be our success.

3. You are going to have trouble in this matter.

4. I don't like to give up learning for good.

5. It is better for us to hope always for the best.

6. It isn't always good to take things easy.

7. We have to keep everything going.

B. 1. As we have finished that work yesterday, we can rest today.

2. We have a three-years' course; and we have finished two years of it.

3. The third year is the most critical of all.
 4. You have a bright future waiting for you.
 5. you have the best grades in your class.
 6. Students with good grade will have no trouble in getting admitted to a Senior Middle School or a Technical School.
 7. Those whose grades are poor had better work hard.
 8. This work is rather difficult.
- C.
1. We have always respected his seniority.
 2. We appreciate his civility.
 3. What is your nationality?
 4. We had better face the reality.
 5. He is respected for his popularity.
 6. He is well-known for his stupidity.
 7. What is his speciality?

LESSON 2

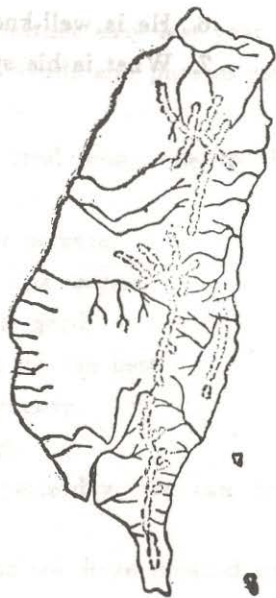
VOCABULARY

Formosa	scenery	wealth	produce
food	export	land	milk
honey	can	sugar	precious
deserve	flow	sometimes	mostly

READING

Taiwan is usually called Formosa by foreign peoples. The word 'formosa' means 'beautiful'. We Chinese sometimes call it 'The Precious Island'. This name is well deserved not only because of its beautiful scenery but also because of its great and growing wealth, especially in farm produce.

The island of Taiwan looks very small when compared with China's mainland, which is more than 300 times larger. But it produces enough food not only for its nine million people but also for export to foreign countries.



A rich country is often said to be 'a land flowing with milk and honey' in English. This expression, however, could hardly be used for Taiwan. The milk we get here comes to us mostly in cans from America. As for honey, we have more than enough sugar to take its place. On the other hand, we have a Chinese expression which seems to be made for Taiwan: we call a rich country 'a land of fish and rice'.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

4.when compared.....

由 when 或 if 介紹的 [從屬子句]，如果其 [主詞] 與 [主要子句] 的主詞相同，而 [述語] 為 to be 的任何一種形式時，則其主詞及動詞常可省去，只餘下 when 或 if 及後面的 [補語]，這種簡化的子句，稱為 [省略子句]。如上例句即等於 when it is compared。

5. 1. a land flowing with milk and honey
2. more than enough
3. to take its place
4. a land of fish and rice

以上是本課中的成語及慣用語

1. a land flowing with milk and honey 是聖經上的一句話，flow 作 [流] 講。此句按直譯是 [處處流着牛奶與蜜的地方]，亦即 [富庶之區] 的意思。
2. more than enough 是慣用語，即 [綽綽有餘] 之義。

3. to take its place 即 [代替之]。
4. a land of fish and rice 是一句中國的成語，即 [魚米之鄉]，亦為 [富庶之區] 的意思。

1. Formosa	2. The Precious Island
3. to deserve	4. growing
5. farm produce	6. which
7. can	

以上是本課應注意的字詞

1. Formosa 為 [臺灣] 島之英文名，此字為葡萄牙文，作 [美麗] 講。葡萄牙人初次來臺，發現本島為一極美麗的島嶼，故名之為 Formosa, (Formosa=pretty)
2. The Precious Island 即 [寶島]。
3. to deserve 在國語中無相當的字，其義為賞罰等之 [應受] 或 [應得]。如 you' deserved it, 按好意為 [你當(受)之無愧]；按惡意為 [你活該]。
4. growing 是 [現在分詞]，含有 [不斷地] 增加，或 [漸漸地] 增加之意。
5. farm produce 即 [農產]，farm 在此作形容詞用，produce 作 [出產] 講。produce 作名詞時，其讀音為，'proudjus。
6. which 所介紹的 which is four hundred times larger 是接續的關係子句，times 在此作 [倍] 講。
7. can 在本課作 [罐頭] 講，是名詞。亦可作動詞，作 [裝罐頭] 講，如 canned meat, canned food 即 [罐

頭肉] [罐頭食品] (此處 *canned* 係過去分詞，作形容詞用)。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

2. Kinds of Sentences

句子按其使用的目的，可分為若干種類。最常用的為

(1) 敘述事件的句子，名 [敘述句]，英語作 **declarative sentence**，簡稱 **statements**。

2) 詢問事件的句子，名 [疑問句]，英語作 **interrogative sentences**，簡稱 **questions**。

敘述句的用意可能有兩種：

(1) 如主詞與述語的關係是肯定時，稱為 [肯定句]，英語作 **affirmative sentences**，如：

They are schoolboys.

They go to school.

(2) 如主詞與述語的關係是否定時，稱為 [否定句]，英語作 **negative sentences** 如：

They are not schoolboys.

They do not go to school.

疑問句的各種構造，在前四冊中已屢次介紹，茲不重述。在口頭英語中，疑問句亦可採用敘述句的形式，只要把句尾字詞的聲調提高即可，如 [你上學嗎?]，可作：

Are you going to school?

或 You are going to school?

Exercise 2

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Taiwan is usually called _____ foreign peoples:
2. It is sometimes called 'The Precious Island' because of its _____ and its great and growing _____.
3. John looks very small when _____ his tall brother.
4. China's mainland is _____ larger than Taiwan.

II. Give the meaning of the following expressions :

1. The Precious Island
2. more than enough
3. farm produce
4. a land of fish and rice
5. canned milk

III. Translate into English :

1. 臺灣的出產不但可以供給九百萬人民，還可以輸出到外國去。
2. 臺灣省有綽綽有餘的糖來代替蜜。
3. 英語裡稱一個富庶的國家為「處處流着牛奶與蜜的地方」，但對於臺灣是不大適用的。

IV. Change the following affirmative sentences into negative sentences:

1. He goes to school every morning.
2. He is living with his parents.
3. They saw a bus coming.
4. He came to say goodbye to us.

V. Change the following declarative sentences into interrogative sentences :

1. They want to see me.
2. Taipei is a city of 600,000 people.
3. We have classes every day of the week.

4. It is decided that we shall all go to the zoo.

VI. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

A. 1. The island of Taiwan looks very small when compared with China's mainland, which is more than 300 times larger.

2. A rich country is often said in English to be "a land flowing with milk and honey".

3. We have more than enough food for the 10 million people living on this island.

4. Though we don't produce much honey, we have more than enough sugar to take its place.

5. Taiwan is really a land of fish and rice.

B. 1. The word Formosa means "beautiful".

2. We Chinese call the island of Taiwan "The Precious Island."

3. Since you have done your best, you deserve it.

4. He enjoys a growing popularity.

5. Many professors help our farmers to increase their farm produce.

6. China's mainland covers a wide area, which is 300 times larger than the island of Taiwan.

LESSON 3

VOCABULARY

Jesus	parable	neighbor	Samaritan	robber
wayside	clothes	beating	terrible	dead
naked	illustrate	retell	lie	wound

READING



When Jesus taught people, he often used stories or parables to illustrate his teaching. One day a learned man asked Jesus to explain the meaning of the word 'neighbor' in the saying 'Love your neighbor as yourself'. Jesus

answered him by telling him the Parable of the Good Samaritan. This parable may be retold as follows:

Once there was a man who went from one city to another and had to pass through a wild country. While he was on his way, he fell in with robbers. They not only took away all his money and clothes but also gave him a terrible beating. They went off leaving him half dead. Soon afterwards an elderly gentleman, who happened to be going down by the same road, saw him lying by the wayside naked and wounded. He did nothing to help but passed by on the other side of the road. A little later, a businessman came along and he also saw the poor man, but he did exactly as the elder gentleman.

(to be continued)

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 7. | 1. They went off <i>leaving him half dead</i> . |
| | 2.an elderly gentleman....., saw him <i>lying by the wayside naked and wounded</i> . |

以上是本課中文法構造方面應注意的各點

1. *leaving him half dead* 是 *they* 的 [主格補語], *half dead* 是 *him* 的 [受格補語]。
2. *lying by the wayside naked and wounded* 是 *him* 的 [受格補語]。

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 1. Love your neighbor as yourself. |
| 2. Once there was..... |
| 3. to fall in with 4. to happen to |
| 5. to pass by 6. to come along |

以上是本課應注意的格言及慣用語

1. 在 Love your neighbor as yourself 裏 yourself 是受詞，as yourself 等於 as you love yourself。此語出於聖經，國語謂「愛人如己」。
2. Once there was..... 爲英語說故事時之開場白，似國語的「話說當年有個……」。
3. to fall in with 即「碰到」「遇到」。
4. to happen 一字後面有不定詞時作「偶然」「趕巧」講。在國語中只能譯作副詞。
5. to pass by 爲「走過去」。
6. to come along 即「沿路而來」。

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. neighbor | 2. retold | 3. clothes |
| 9. 4. to give.....a terrible beating | 5. poor | |
| 6. wayside | | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞

1. neighbor 一字通常作「鄰人」「鄰居」講。但在聖經中其意義有二：(1) 與我們有接觸的任何人；(2) 待他人如手足的人。
2. retold 是 retell 的過去時態和過去分詞，義爲「重述」，亦可作「伸述」或「簡述」講。

3. clothes [衣服]，經常用複數。
4. to give.....a terrible beating 即 [把……痛打一頓]。
5. poor 在本課作 [可憐的] 講。
6. way 是 [道路]，side 是 [旁邊]，wayside 作 [路旁] 講。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

3. (1) Parts of Speech

在一個句子 (sentence) 裡每一個字詞 (word) 部有它的作用 (purpose)。一初字詞，按其在句裡的作用，統分爲八大類。按文法稱之爲 [八詞類]，英語作 **Eight Parts of Speech**。詞類的英語定義爲：

Words are classified according to the purpose that they are used for, and every such class is called a Part of Speech.

因此某一個字詞究屬於何詞類，須視此字詞在某一段文字 (context) 中有何作用而定；同一字詞，在不同的文中，就可能屬於不同的詞類。英語的解釋爲：

The part of speech to which a word belongs depends on the purpose that the word is used for in that particular context; and the same word may be of a different part of speech in a different context.

- 如： 1. 在 We have a large house (我們有一所大房子) 中，house 爲名詞。
2. 在 We have a house dog (我們有一隻看家的狗) 中，house 爲形容詞。

3. 在 This is where we house our car (這就是我們放我們的汽車的地方) 中, house 爲動詞 (house 作動詞時其音爲 hauz)。

(2) Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Preposition, Conjunction, Adverb and Interjection

本課介紹八詞類：〔名詞〕〔代名詞〕〔形容詞〕〔動詞〕〔介詞〕〔連接詞〕〔副詞〕和〔感嘆詞〕之英語名稱和簡單的定義。

1. 名詞是爲給某人或某物命名的字詞。

A **noun** is a word used for naming some person or thing.

2. 〔代名詞〕是爲代替名詞（或與名詞等價）的字詞。

A **pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun (or noun equivalent).

3. 〔形容詞〕是爲形容名詞的字詞。

An **adjective** is a word used to qualify a noun.

(註) qualify 一字沒有適當的國語字詞可譯出。按其原始的意思爲〔定明（它）怎麼樣〕，故有〔形容〕〔修飾〕〔敘述〕〔限定〕〔與以性格或資格〕等義。

4. 〔動詞〕是爲敘說某人或某物如何的字詞。

A **verb** is a word for saying something about some person or thing.

5. 〔介詞〕是放在名詞（或與名詞等價之字詞）前面的字詞，以示此名詞所代表之人或事物與其他的事物有什麼關係。

A **preposition** is a word placed before a noun or (noun equivalent) to show in what relation the

person or thing denoted by the noun stands to something else.

6. [連接詞] 是為連接字詞、片語或子句的字詞。

A **conjunction** is a word used to join words, phrases or clauses.

7. [副詞] 是為形容任何詞類的字詞，只不能形容名詞或代名詞。

An **adverb** is a word used to qualify any part of speech except a noun or pronoun.

8. [感嘆詞] 是為表示心中的情感而插入句中的字詞或聲音。

An **interjection** is a word of sound thrown into a sentence to express some sudden feeling of the mind.

Exercise 3

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How did Jesus usually teach people?
2. What is retold in this lesson?
3. What teaching does this parable illustrate?
4. What did the robbers do to the man?

II. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. terrible | 2. happen to | 3. fall in with |
| 4. exactly | 5. take away | |

III. Correct the errors:

1. She asked her mother telling a story.
2. While he was in his way, he fell in robbers.
3. The old man saw him lying on the wayside.

IV. Define the following parts of speech:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. adverb | 2. preposition |
| 3. conjunction | 4. interjection |

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A.
1. They went off leaving him half dead.
 2. An elderly gentleman saw him lying by the roadside naked and wounded.
 3. Love your neighbor as yourself.
 4. Once there was a king named Oedipus.
 5. He fell in with robbers.
 6. They happened to be going down by the same road.
 7. They did nothing to help but passed by on the other side of the road.
 8. A little later, a businessman came along.
- B.
1. Love your neighbor as you love yourself.
 2. Do you like to have that story retold?
 3. We need more clothes in winter.
 4. He gave his brother a terrible beating.
 5. No one gave poor Smith any help.
 6. So he died, lying by the wayside.

LESSON 4

VOCABULARY

wine	inn	silver	expense	care
mercy	whatever	comfortable	sick	else
bound	owe	prove	fallen	likewise

READING (continued from the last lesson)



After a while, a Samaritan happened to be passing by the same road. When he saw the naked and wounded man

on the wayside, his heart was moved with pity. He went up to him and bound up his wounds after he had put oil and wine into them. Then he set him on his own ass and brought him to an inn. There he saw to it that the wounded man was put up comfortably. Seeing that the man was quite sick, he spent the rest of the day and the night in looking after him.

Next morning, he took out two silver pieces and gave them to the innkeeper, saying:

"These are for the expenses of the sick man. Please take good care of him. I have to be away for a few days but I'll pass by here on my way home. If the money isn't enough, I'll pay you whatever else is owing to you for your trouble."

Having told this parable, Jesus asked the learned man:

"Which of these three men, the gentleman, the business-man or the Samaritan, proved himself a neighbor to the man who had fallen in with the robbers?"

"He that showed mercy on the man," answered the learned man.

"Then go and do likewise," said Jesus.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| 10. | 1. anybody else | 2. something else |
| | 3. no one else | 4. somewhere else |
| | 5. whatever else | |

else 作 [其他的] 講，其用法係按慣用語的，只能用在 **body, thing, one, where** 與 **some, any, no** 等字配合而成的字，或字尾帶 **ever** 的字後面；不能和其他名詞一起用。如以上各例之義為 1. 任何別人；2. 其他物；3. 無他人；4. 其他處；5. 任何其他。

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| | 1. to see to it |
| | 2. to put up |
| 11. | 3. to take good care of |
| | 4. to prove himself a neighbor |
| | 5. to show mercy on |

以上是本課中應注意的慣用語

1. to see to it 即 [負責辦妥] [負責料理]。
2. to put up 即 [下榻] [住下]。
3. to take care of 為 [管理] [關照]。to take good care of 即 [特別關照]。
4. to prove oneself 之義為 [證實自己是]，似國語之 [夠]。如 He proved himself a friend. 即 [他夠朋友] (a friend 在此句中是個 [受格補詞])。
5. to show mercy on 等於 show pity on 為 [表現惻隱之心]。

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 1. Samaritan | 2. moved <i>with</i> pity |
| | 3. bound | 4. oil and wine |
| 12. | 5. to take out | 6. having told |
| | 7. which of these.....? | |
| | 8. likewise | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞及片語

1. Samaritan 是 Samaria 的人。向耶穌問話的人是猶太人，Samaria 的人向爲猶太人所藐視。（按 Samaria 爲古時猶太之鄰國）
2. moved 爲「被感動」，其「感情」之前用 with。
3. bound 爲 bind 之過去分詞，bound up 爲「包紮好」。
4. oil and wine 古人常用油止痛，用酒消毒。
5. to take out 爲「拿出來」。
6. having told 是 tell 的完成式分詞。
7. Which of these three men.....? which 爲「疑問代名詞」，其義爲「那一個？」。
- 8 likewise 等於 also 或 in the same way, 但較爲古雅或鄭重。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

4. Phrase

有若干詞類的作用，亦可由幾個字的字組（combination of words）來擔任。這種字組稱爲「片語」，英語作 **phrases**。

1. 和名詞的作用相同的片語，稱爲「名詞片語」，英語作 **noun phrase**, 如：
He doesn't know "how to do it".
2. 和形容詞的作用相同的片語，稱爲「形容詞片語」，英語作 **adjective phrase**, 如：
The house "across the road" is my home.
3. 和副詞的作用相同的片語，稱爲「副詞片語」，英語作 **adverb phrase**, 如：

I see him "from time to time".

4. 和介詞的作用相同的片語，稱爲 [介詞片語]，英語作 **preposition phrase**，如：

He came to China "by way of" America.

5. 和連接詞的作用相同的片語，稱爲 [連接詞片語]，英語作 **conjunction phrase**，如：

I came "as soon as" he called me.

片語與句子都是若干字詞組成的；所不同者，即片語的意思是不完全的。英語的解釋爲：

A phrase is a combination of words that make sense, but not a complete sense.

(註) 有些文法家，因觀點不同，對片語的稱謂亦有不同。

如：

1. 有將 **preposition phrase** 作 **phrase preposition** 的 (其義爲 [片語式的介詞])。
2. 有將一切以介詞開頭的片語 (不論其作用爲何)，統稱爲 **prepositional phrases**。
3. 有將 **phrase preposition** 和 **prepositional phrase** 視爲相同的。

Exercise 4

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The old man's heart was moved with pity.
2. Where are you going to put me in?
3. The Samaritan gave good care to the wounded man.

4. I'll see _____ that you rest here comfortably.

5. They showed mercy _____ the poor.

II. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases :

1. likewise 2. bind up 3. pass by

4. owe to 5. prove oneself

III. Translate into English :

1. 他將這星期其餘的日子都化費在看顧我上。

2. 這些是病人的費用。

3. 他請旅館管理人好好地照顧那受傷者。

4. 我將付還一切所欠你的。

IV. Point out the phrases in the following sentences; and tell what kind each one is :

1. I am glad I have been of some help to you.

2. The foreigner can speak Chinese as well as we do.

3. I felt a little out of place at first.

4. The house behind the big tree is our school.

5. He did it because of his mother.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

A. 1. don't think anybody else will do it.

2. I want to buy something else.

3. No one else will do it.

4. He went to somewhere else.

5. Whatever else you like, I'll give you.

B. 1. I wish you would see to it that this book be published within two months.

2. He put up at the best hotel.

3. Please take good care of yourself.

4. Prove yourself a good neighbor.
 5. I wish you would show kindness to any one you have contact with.
- C.
1. Do as the Samaritans did.
 2. He was moved with pity, not being forced by anybody.
 3. After she had bound up his wound, she helped him to stand up.
 4. Ancient people used to use oil and wine to stop pain.
 5. He took out 5 dollars and gave them to the boy.
 6. Having told the inn-keeper to take care of the sick man, he went on his journey.
 7. Which of these four students do you think has committed this mistake?
 8. "If you admire what the Samaritan did, then go and do likewise."

LESSON 5

VOCABULARY

science	wonder	ancestor	mile
machine	telephone	airplane	fast
previous	scientific	fantastic	least

READING

During the past one hundred years, science has made great and surprising progress. It has been said that science has made greater and faster advances during the past one hundred years than during the previous one hundred thousand years.

We people today accept all the scientific wonders around us as matters of course. Our ancestors of a hundred years ago would have thought it fantastic, had they been told that a day would come when we could chat with one another across hundreds and even thousands of miles, or that we could see and hear what other people were doing and saying on the other side of the world even years after they had finished their doing and saying, or that we could fly all over the sky in bird-like machines. Yet today anyone of us can pick up a telephone, or turn on a radio, or go to a movie, or take a trip in airplane without the least feeling of surprise or wonder.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

13. 2. It has been said that.....
2.would have thought.....
3.thought it fantastic
4. had they been told.....
5. a day would come.....
6. When we could chat.....could see.....
 could fly.....
7. We people today.....

以上是本課中應注意的文法構造

1. It has been said that.....中之 it 是填補語，代替 that 後之子句。
2. would have thought 是對過去的事的〔假設法〕，因為是〔臆想的〕事。
3. thought it fantastic 中之 it 是代表後面的 a day would come 云云直到 bird-like machines。
4. had they been told 即等於 if they had been told, 在〔假設法〕中，可按慣用語的說法省去 if, 而將子句中之助動詞移至主詞前面。
5. 在 a day would come 中 would come 是〔直說法〕的〔過去裡的未來式〕，並非〔假設法〕的〔未來式〕。
6. when we could chat.....中之 could 亦為〔直說法〕，非〔假設法〕。
7. people 是 we 的〔同格語〕。

- | | |
|-----|---------------------|
| | 1. matter of course |
| 14. | 2. to pick up |
| | 3. to turn on |

以上是本課中應注意的慣用語

1. matter of course 即 [當然的事] [常事]。
2. to pick up 即 [拿起來]。
3. to turn on 即 [開] (電門, 水門等)。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

5. Finite Verbs & Sentences

一個句子的主詞，一定要有一個 [名詞]，或與名詞等價的字詞爲其 [主體]，英語稱 the essential part of the subject。

一個句子的述語，一定要有一個 [限定動詞] 爲其 [主體]，英語稱 the essential part of the predicate。

所謂 [限定動詞]，英語稱爲 **finite verb**，就是一方面受主詞之 [人稱] 和 [數] 的限制，一方面還要受 [時態] [式] [法] 及 [語態] 的限制，而須要變形的動詞。

只有一個限定動詞的句子，不論此限定動詞是明文表示的或是意中含有的，稱爲 [單句]。英語的解釋爲：

A sentence which has only one finite verb, expressed or understood, is called a **simple sentence**.

有不只一個限定動詞的句子，不論此限定動詞是明文表示的或是意中含有的，就是 [複句]，或是 [合句]，英語的解釋爲：

A sentence that has more than one finite verb, expressed or understood, is either a **complex sentence** or a **compound sentence**.

Exercise 5

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. People today _____ scientific wonders as _____ of _____.
2. If you had told me the truth, I _____ helped you.
3. Airplane is a _____ machine.
4. _____ has been said _____ Taipei will have a million people in another five years.
5. We could hear _____ other people were saying _____ years after they had finished their saying.

II. Translate into English :

1. 請你替我扭開收音機。
2. 你願意和我一起去看電影嗎?
3. 過去的二年中我一直很用功。
4. 飛機比火車快。

III. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases :

1. on the other side of
2. pick up
3. previous
4. science

IV. Pick out the finite verbs in the following sentences :

1. The lion was in a very bad humor.
2. We call Formosa 'a land of fish and rice'.
3. The island of Taiwan looks very small when compared with China mainland.
4. He took me around the nose.
5. We have no class on Sunday.
6. I still remember the story he told me last week.
7. We did enjoy our trip to Taichung.
8. The book which I am reading is very interesting.
9. Walking in this fine weather is quite pleasant.
10. What they think is wrong.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

1. People say that we are going to send scientists to the moon within a few years.
2. Our ancestors would have thought it fantastic to send human beings to the moon.
3. Had they been told to do it beforehand; they would certainly have done so.
4. They didn't imagine that a day would come for human beings to be able to go to the moon.
5. We people today accept all the scientific wonders around us as matters of course.
6. Pick up your pen and paper, and begin to write now.
7. Please turn on the electric light.

LESSON 6

VOCABULARY

achievement	comfort	enjoyment	blessing
mankind	harm	weapon	war
property	wonderful	major	grateful
deadly	mix	kill	destroy

READING

Science has done and is still doing many wonderful things. Even a simple record of its major achievements would fill several large books. We people of the present age should be grateful to science for the good things it has given us for our use, comfort and enjoyment. On the other hand, we should remember that science is not an unmixed blessing. It could do mankind just as much harm as good. The newest weapons of war are also the newest achievements of science. They are so terrible and so deadly today that they could kill more people and destroy more property within a few hours than the old time weapons could do in a whole year.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 15. | 1. We should be grateful to.....for..... |
| | 2. an unmixed blessing |
| | 3. good, harm |
| | 4. property |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞及辭句

1. **should** 在此句中作「應該」講；**grateful** 是「感激的」；感激的對象前用 **to**，原故前用 **for**。
2. **unmixed** 是一個當形容詞用的過去分詞，由 **un**（不）和 **mix**（混合）組成的。**an unmixed blessing** 之義為「只有好處沒有壞處的事」。
3. **good** 和 **harm** 在本課中均作抽象名詞，即「好處」和「壞處」。
4. **property** 是「產業」，通常用單數。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

6. Complex Sentence

「複句」(complex sentence) 之意義，可逐步解釋如下：

前文中已說過，每一個句子都要有一個述語，每個述語都要有一個限定動詞。故在一個句子中若有不止一個限定動詞時，則可斷定此句是由幾個較短的句子聯合組成的。

作一個較長的句子的一部分的句子，稱為「子句」。英語的解釋是：

A sentence which is part of a larger sentence is called a clause.

一個子句在一較長的句子裡，可能擔任一個名詞的，形容詞的或副詞的工作；如此則該子句就稱為「名詞子句」(noun clause)，「形容詞子句」(adjective clause) 或「副詞子句」(adverb clause)，如：

1. **I think he is a good boy.** 中之 **he is a good boy** 就是一個名詞子句。

2. The man who came was a teacher. 中之 who came 就是一個形容子句。

3. I'll come as soon as I can. 中之 as soon as I can 就是一個副詞子句。

上述的三種子句就稱為「從屬子句」，英語作 **subordinate clause**。

在一個較長的句子中，若把所有的形容詞子句和副詞子句暫時抽出，把名詞子句當作名詞看，所餘下的字詞，即組成一個「單句」；那時此單句就是比較長的句子的「主要子句」。英語作 **main clause**，如：

在 The man who just came in can tell you where George lives if you ask him. 句中的 who just came in 是形容 the man 的一個形容詞子句；if you ask him 是說明 can tell 的條件的一個副詞子句；where George lives 是作 can tell 的直接受詞的名詞子句。若把前兩個子句抽出，並把第三個子句當作一個名詞看，則所餘的僅是：

The man can tell you [where George lives].

上一子句就是那較長的句子的「主要子句」。而那較長的句子就是一個「複句」。所以「複句」的定義是：一個主要子句和一個或不止一個從屬子句所造成的句子。英語的解釋為：

A complex sentence consists of a main clause with one or more subordinate clauses.

Exercise 6

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why should we be grateful to science?

2. Is science an unmixed blessing? Give reason for your answer.
3. Name some of the achievements of science.

II. Translate into English :

1. 沒有一件事情比戰爭更可怕。
2. 我們應當感謝我們的父母和老師。
3. 電影給我們的好處和壞處一樣多。
4. 他的產業在戰爭中毀掉了。

III. Compose sentences containing the following words :

1. destroy
2. mankind
3. enjoyment
4. wonderful

IV. Point out the clauses in the following sentences, and tell what kind of clause each of them is :

1. I don't know what they are talking about.
2. There is no reason why I should do it.
3. That he is killed is a surprising news.
4. We sold the house we had lived for three years.
5. I've lived here since I was a boy.
6. I asked him if he had a good time.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A. 1. We should be grateful to our teacher for giving us knowledge.
2. Too many people mistake science for an unmixed blessing.
3. Science can do mankind just as much harm as good.
4. Is this your property?
5. George has performed a great achievement in science.
6. Science has given us much use, comfort, and enjoyment.

LESSON 7

VOCABULARY

darling	alley	Christmas	box	pound
slave	galley	dress	hoard	row
marry	wed	abroad	betwixt	

READING

Sally in Our Alley

Of all the girls that are so smart
There's none like pretty Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.
There is no lady in the land
Is half so sweet as Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.

Of all the days that's in the week
I dearly love but one day—
And that's the day that comes betwixt
A Saturday and Monday;
For then I'm drest all in my best
To walk abroad with Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,

And she lives in our alley.

When Christmas comes about again.

O then I shall have money;

I'll hoard it up, and box and all!

I'll give it to my honey:

I would it were ten thousand pounds.

I'd give it all to Sally;

She is the darling of my heart,

And she lives in our alley.

My master and the neighbors all

Make game of me and Sally,

And, but for her, I'd better be

A slave and row a galley;

But when my seven long years are out,

O then I'll marry Sally,—

O then we'll wed, and then we'll bed.

But not in our alley!

H. Carey.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | |
|---|
| 1. Is half so sweet as Sally |
| 16. 2. Of all the days that's in the week |
| 3. I'll give it to my honey |

本詩是作者 Carey 假借一小店學徒的口吻所寫的；其中有若干文法欠通之口頭英語，是故意的，分述如下：

上例第1句是形容前句的 lady 的 [關係子句]，故應有關係代名詞 who 爲其主詞。

2. 上例第2句之後半 that's in the week 是形容 days 的關係子句。that 是代替 days 的。應當是複數，故其動詞 's (is 的簡略) 應作 are
3. 上例第3句中之 it 應作 them，因爲上行所說的不僅一件東西。

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. drest all in my best |
| 2. and box and all |
| 3. to make game of |
| 17. 4. to be out |
| 5. to come about |
| 6. I'd better |
| 7. to be a slave and row a galley |

以上是本課中應注意的慣用語

1. drest 即 dressed，因在 s 後面的 d，讀音如 t，故 ssed 之音與 st 同，又如 passed 讀若 past。to be drest in my best 即 [穿着最好的衣服]。
2. and box and all 即 [箱子及帶箱子裡面的錢]。
3. to make game of.....即 [拿……開玩笑]。
4. to be out 等於 to be up 即 [期滿]，因英國十八世紀時一般學徒期限爲七年。(按本篇作者 Henry Carey 係

十八世紀英國詩人)。

5. to come about 即 happens [發生] 或 [臨到]。
6. I'd better 即 I had better [我寧可]。後面用無 的
不定詞。
7. galley 是一種長槳的大船，古時以奴隸或囚犯來划船。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. but one day | 2. betwixt |
| 3. abroad | 4. honey |
| 18. 5. would | 6. were |
| 7. I'd give | 8. but for her |
| 9. to bed | |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞

1. but one 中之 day 作 [只] [僅] 講。
2. betwixt 爲 between 之古體，今僅詩歌中用。
3. abroad 作 [到外邊] 講，不作 [到外國] 講。
4. honey 本作 [蜜] 講，義即 [愛人]。
5. I would it were.....中之 would 不作助動詞，而是 will (願意) 的 [假設法]，因所說的話實際上不能如願的。
6. were 是 [假設法]。
7. I'd give 即 I would give。
8. but for her 中之 but 等於 if not [如果不]，故其義爲 [如果不是爲了她]。
9. to bed 爲動詞，其伸義爲 go to bed, 亦即 [共同生活]。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

7. Compound Sentence

[合句] (compound sentence) 之意義可解釋如下：

有時一個較長或較複雜的句子，雖由數子句組成，但這些子句之間並無 [主要] 和 [從屬] 的關係，那時這較長的句子就稱爲 [合句]。組成此合句的各子句，稱爲 [對等子句]，英語作 **coordinate clauses**。

一個子句是 [從屬子句] 或是 [對等子句]，可由其爲首的連接詞看出。從屬子句之首是用 [從屬連接詞] 的，英語稱 **subordinate conjunctions** 如 *if, when, though* 等字；對等子句之首是用 [對等連接詞] 的，英語稱 **coordinate conjunctions**，如 *and, but, or* 等字。此二種連接詞之區別，以後在講連接詞時再作詳細解說。

合句的定義是：兩個或兩個以上對等子句所組成的句子。英語謂：

A compound sentence is one made up of two or more than two, coordinate clauses.

Exercise 7

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. They are all dressed then.
2. When the winter vacation , I shall go to Taichung.
3. Everybody makes him and his girl friend.
4. all the students in the class, there is John.
5. The girl hoarded all the money her mother gave her.

II. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases:

1. so.....as.....
2. abroad
3. had better
4. alley

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese :

1. There is no lady in the land is half so sweet as Sally.
2. I would it were ten thousand pounds.
3. Of all the days that's in the week, I dearly love but one day.
4. When my seven long years are out, then I'll marry Sally.

IV. Tell whether each of the following sentences is a simple, compound, or complex sentence :

1. In the evening they played together or listened to the radio
2. He believed in what she said.
3. There are certain days on which no classes are held,
4. While they were going along, a bright moon came up.
5. Mary had a little lamb and its fleece was white as snow.
6. Some of us made faces at one another, but none of us laughed.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- .A.
1. On Sunday, I'm drest all in my best.
 2. When Christmas comes, I'll give my money, and box and all to my sweetheart.
 3. Please don't make game of this poor boy.
 4. When my seven years are out, I'll be completely free.
 5. When Christmas comes about again, I'll go home to see my parents.
 6. But for her, I'd better be a slave and row a galley.
- B.
1. During these three years I've never been absent but one day.
 2. I liked to walk with Poulaine.
 3. Honey, I missed you very much.
 4. I had a million dollars, I'd give them all to Mary.
 5. But for her, I wouldn't do such a thing.
 6. Then we'll wed, and then we'll bed.

LESSON 8

VOCABULARY

Joseph (Joe)	Robert (Bob)	living-room	kitchen
seat	probably	detailed	crowded
certain	find	knock	lay
maybe	pretty		

READING

(Joseph Wang has invited his classmate and friend Robert Wu to supper this evening at six. It is now a quarter after six. Joe is talking to his sister Mary in the living-room)

Joe: I wonder what in the world is keeping Bob. He said he would be here by six.

Mary: Maybe he got lost. You know it's pretty hard to find our house the first time.

Joe: Well, I gave him detailed directions how to get here.

Mary: Oh listen. Somebody is knocking at the gate. It's probably Bob now. Go and answer it, Joe.

Joe: Hello, Bob. Come right in.

Bob: Sorry I'm late, Joe. I couldn't get on the first bus. You know how crowded they are this time of the day. I had to wait 15 minutes for the next one.

Joe: Oh, that's all right. Bob, I want you to meet my

sister Mary. Mary, this is Bob Wu.

Mary: How do you do, Bob?

Boy: I am veyr pleased to meet you, Miss Wang.

Mary: I heard a lot about you from Joe.

Bob: I hope it was good.

Joe: Mother will be out in a minute. She is back in the kitchen getting supper ready. Have a seat, Bob, and make yourself at home.

Mary: If you'll excuse me for a minute. I'll go and help lay the table.

Bob: Certainly.

(to be continued)

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

1. Joseph (Joe) Wang; Robert Bob Wu
2. I *wonder* what *in the world* is keeping Bob.
3. Maybe he *got lost*.
19. 4. She will be out in a minute.
5. She is back *in* the kitchen getting supper ready.
6. have a seat

以上是本課中應注意的字句

1. 英語 [姓] [名] 均為 name, 表示區別時, 可加形容詞, 如謂 [姓] 為 family name, 或 last name (因最後說); [名] 為 personal name 或 first name (因最先

說)。英語之「名」常有正式的和非正式的（或簡稱）之別。非正式的是為家人和朋友用的，如上例正式的「名」Joseph 和 Robert，簡稱為 Joe 和 Bob。

2. wonder 作動詞時其義為「不知道而想知道」，國語無相當的字，有時可不譯出，如 I wonder where he is. 可譯為「他在那裡呢」？

keep 某人之義為「阻止某人去（或來）」。

in the world 放在 who? what? where? 之後是加強語氣的一個副詞片語，有「到底」「究竟」之義。如 What in the world are you doing? 「你到底幹什麼呢？」 Who in the world is he? 「他究竟是誰呢？」。本文中之句可譯為「真怪呀！Bob 怎麼還沒有來呀？」。

3. maybe 之義與 perhaps（也許）一樣。美國人口頭上喜用此字。

get lost 作「迷途」或「找不着門路」講。

4. She will be out. 在本文中作「出來」講，不作「出去」講。
5. back in the kitchen 在本文中為「在後邊廚房裡」講，不是「回到廚房去」。
6. have a seat 是第一次請人家坐下的說法，其後只可說 sit down 或 please sit down。

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. Come right in. |
| 2. Sorry I'm late. |
| 3. That's all right. |
| 20. 4. I want you to meet..... |

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| 5. How do you do? |
| 6. I'm very pleased to meet you. |
| 7. I heard a lot about you. |
| 8. If you'll excuse me |

以上是本課中的社會交際時常用的成語。學生最好牢記下來

1. 上例第1句是請人進來的話，right 作「一直的」講。此說法比 come in 為懇切。
2. 第2句是來晚時道歉的話，sorry 即 I am sorry。
3. 第3句是接受人道歉的一句客氣話，似國語的「沒有關係！」。
4. 第4句是介紹人時的成語。但此成語只能在被介紹者均為介紹者的平輩親友時才可使用。meet 之義作「認識」講。
5. 第5句是首次介紹時的一句客氣話，無須答覆。
6. 第6句可以代替第5句。
7. 第7句頗似國語的「久仰」。但比國語的通俗。
8. 第8句是與人會見或談話至要走開時說的客氣話，似國語的「對不起」。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. living-room | 2. pretty |
| 21. 3. somebody is knocking | 4. to answer it |
| 5. to get.....ready | 6. to lay the table |

以上是本課應注意的字詞和片語

1. living-room 是一般家庭裡作客廳和起居室兩用的房間。

2. pretty 在口頭英語中常作副詞用，其義爲「很」「相當地」。
3. somebody is knocking 爲「有人叫（或敲）門」。
4. to answer it 之 it 是指「敲門聲」。國語要說「你去看看是誰」。
5. to get.....ready 之義爲「準備」或「預備」。
6. to lay the table 之義爲「佈置飯桌」。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

II. NOUNS

名詞共分五種，即：1. 普通名詞；2. 專有名詞；3. 物質名詞；4. 集合名詞；5. 抽象名詞。

1. 普通名詞

普通名詞，英語稱 **common nouns** 是同種類的人或物共同有的名稱。英語的解釋爲：

A common noun is a name word common to any and every person or thing of the same kind.

英語中的名詞，十之八九都是普通名詞。其性質和主要特點如下：

- A. 要知道一個名詞是否爲普通名詞，只要看它能否以數字計算，如：「人」「馬」「房」「星期」等，可以數出一、二、三、四、……，故爲普通名詞；「孔子」「中國」「水」「勇氣」等，不能數一、二、三、四，故不是普通名詞。
- B. 普通名詞既然可以數計，故能有「單數」和「複數」。英語稱「數」爲 **number**；「單數」爲 **singular number** 或簡稱爲 **singular**；複數爲 **plural number**，或簡稱爲 **plural**。

一般普通名詞的複數是由其單數字尾加 **s** 而成，如 **boy**,

boys; girl, girls。但有五種例外：

- a. 字尾爲 s, x, z, sh, ch, 之字，其複數要加 es, 如：bus, buses, class, classes; box, boxes; dish, dishes, watch, watches。
6. 字尾爲“輔音+y”的字，其複數爲將 y 改作 ies, 如：fly, flies; lady, ladies; city, cities。
- c. 字尾爲“輔音+o”的字，其複數要加 es, 如 hero, heroes。
- d. 字尾爲 f 或 fe 的字，其複數要將 f 和 fe 改爲 ves, 如：wolf, wolves; wife, wives。
- e. 若干複數不規則的字，如 man, men; woman, women; child, children。

此外尚有若干字尾爲 o, f, 和 fe 的字，其複數只要加 s; 這類的字，只好隨學隨記。

- C. 普通名詞作單數時，其前必須有冠詞 a (an) 或 the。[冠詞] 英語稱爲 **article**，名詞作複數時，視意義及文法之需要，可冠以 **the**，亦可無 **the**。

Exercise 8

I. Correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. I wonder in the world what is keep Bob.
2. Who is knocking in the door?
3. He said he will be here this evening.
4. He told me a lot of you.
5. It's prettily hard for us to understand what he said.

II. Translate into English:

1. 約翰在樹林裡迷路了。

2. 公共汽車在這個時候總是很擠的。
3. 瑪麗的母親在廚房裡準備晚餐。
4. 請坐，不要客氣。

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Whom did Joe invite to supper?
2. Who is Mary?
3. Why was Bob late?
4. What should we say when we are introduced to someone?
5. What was Joe's mother doing when Bob came?

IV. Change the following nouns from singular into plural or from plural into singular :

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. bus | 2. wolf |
| 3. women | 4. fox |
| 5. fly | 6. day |
| 7. wish | 8. hero |
| 9. alley | 10. child |

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A.
1. I wonder what in the world is keeping Bob from coming.
 2. Maybe he got lost: don't you think so?
 3. She will be out in a minute from the kitchen.
 4. She said to me: "Have a seat, please."
- B.
1. When I knocked at the door, he said: "Come right in."
 2. "Sorry I'm late. I took the wrong bus."
 3. "That's all right." He answered.
 4. "Mr. Lee, I want you to meet my classmate Mr. Liu."
 5. "How do you do? Mr. Lee."
 6. "Mr. Liu, I'm very pleased to meet you."

7. "I've heard a lot about you Mr. Lee."
 8. "If you'll excuse me, I'll go and prepare coffee."
- C.
1. You have a nice large living-room here.
 2. He is a pretty nice fellow.
 3. Somebody is knocking at the door. Please go and open it for me.
 4. To answer the bell or answer the knock are my main responsibilities.
 5. Please get your paper ready.
 6. Would you please help me lay the table?

LESSON 9

VOCABULARY

objection	dining-room	pea	helping
fellow	slice	watermelon	delicious
tempting	starve	unexpectedly	

READING (continued from the last lesson)

Joe: Oh, here comes Mother. Mother, I would like you to meet Robert

Mrs. Wang: How do you do?

Bob: How do you do, Mrs. Wang? It was very nice of you to invite me over for supper.

Mrs. Wang: It's a pleasure to have Joe's friends to the house.

Joe: I'm sorry Father isn't here. He was unexpectedly called out of town on business this afternoon

Bob: I was wondering about that. It's too bad to miss him.

Mary (coming in): Pardon me, but supper is ready, if you would like to begin now.

Joe: I certainly have no objections. I'm starved.

Mrs. Wang: Shall we go on into the dining-room?

Bob: Thank you. Will you please go ahead, Mrs. Wang?

Mrs. Wang: Thank you.

(They are now in the dining-room)

Mrs. Wang: Would you like to sit here please, Robert?

Bob: Thank you. (He waits for Mrs. Wang to sit down before he does)

Mrs. Wang: Please help yourself to more fish, Robert.

Bob: Thank you. It's delicious.

Mrs. Wang: How do you like these new peas?

Bob: They are very good.

Mrs. Wang: Won't you have a little more chicken, Robert?

Bob: Oh no, thank you. It's very tempting but I've had quite enough. I've had two helpings already.

Joe: Here, let me help you to some of this cake. A fellow has always room for that.

Bob: Thank you.....That's plenty, thanks.

Mary: Joe; you may as well go ahead and finish the rest. It won't keep till tomorrow.

Joe: well, all right, if you insist.....

Mrs. Wang: Have another slice of watermelon, Robert.

Bob: Thank you, I will.

(to be continued)

ENGAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 22. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. here comes (come).....2. to be called out of town3. It's too bad.4. to have (any, no) objections |
|-----|--|

5. to help (oneself) to.....
6. to have room for.....
7. That's plenty.
8. You may as well.....
9. If you insíst.....
10. on business

以上是本課中應注意的慣用語

1. 上例第1句是說某人或某物（車，船等）“來啦”的口頭英語。
2. 第2句之義為「外出赴他埠」。
3. 第3句能有善惡兩方面的意義，須視上下文或語氣而定。善意的為「可惜的很」或「太可惜了」；惡意的為「那可活該了」。
4. objection 是動詞 object (əb'dʒekt, 反對) 之名詞，其義為「反對的理由」，用單數複數均可。動詞 object 在鄭重的場合中才用；平常說話用 have objection。如 Have you any objection? (你反對嗎?) I have no objection (我不反對)。
5. to help (oneself) to.....之義為「享用」或吃飯時用菜之「用」。
6. to have room for 之義為住在某處，或放置某物於某處的「有地方」或「有空地方」。
7. That's plenty. 等於國語的「夠啦！」或「太多啦！」。
3. You may as well 之義為「你索性就……」。或「你還不如就……」

- 9 If you insist 之義爲 [你若非要如此不可]，其後尚有未說出來的 [我只好就……]。此話似國語的 [我只好從命吧！] 在本文中含有談諧的意思。
10. on business 之義爲 [因事] 或 [因公]。

- 23:
- | |
|----------------------------------|
| 1. I would like you to meet..... |
| 2. Pardon me, but..... |
| 3. If you would like to..... |
| 4. Would you like to.....? |
| 5. Won't you have a little more? |
| 6. Have another..... |

以上是本課裡的介紹人和請客時常用的幾句客氣話，學生最好牢記下來

1. 第1句是介紹人時用的比較正式的說法。would like 是 [假設法] 表示客氣。在介紹人時要注意：應先向長者（或尊者）介紹幼者（或卑者）。故在上課中 Joe 先向 Bob 介紹其妹，而在本課中先向其母介紹 Bob。對同學可以隨便，故用 [直說法] (I want you to meet... ..)，母親要尊敬，故用 [假設法] (I would like you to meet.....)。
2. 第2句是別人談話時，自己插話的說法：先說一句 pardon me, 然後再用 but 引出自己插話的理由。
3. 第3句（你們若願意）後尚含有 [你們就可以開始吃了] 之義。動詞用 [假設法] 表示客氣。
4. 第4句是對外人有所 [祈] 或 [使] 時的客氣說法，動詞亦用假設法。

5. 第5句是勸客人再多吃一菜時的說法。
6. 第6句是勸客人再吃一個什麼的說法。

24.

1. to invite.....*over* for
2. I was wondering about.....
3. I'm starved.
4. Please *go ahead*.
5. two helpings
6. Here,.....
7. Let me *help* you to.....
8. a fellow
9. You may as well *go ahead*.
10. to *keep* till.....

以上是本課應注意的字詞

1. to invite 某人 *over* for 中的 *over* 之義為「過來」或「到家來」。
2. 對某事「不知而想知」用 to wonder about。
3. starved 為「極餓」，在本文中是談諧話。
4. to go ahead 在本文中第一次用時是按其本意，即「向前走」或「領路」。
5. helping 之義為吃飯時加菜之「道」或「次」。
6. here 為無意義之發語辭。
7. to help.....to 是「給……添菜」。
8. a fellow 即「任何人」「無論誰」。
9. to go ahead 在本文中第二次用時作「幹去」「做去」講。
10. to keep 在本文中之義為「保留不壞」。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

2. 專有名詞

專有名詞英語稱 **proper nouns**。是某固定的人或物所專有的名稱；如 [孔子] (人), [中國] (國), [臺北] (城市), [中山堂] (建築物)。英語的解釋爲：

A proper noun is a name word proper to one particular person or thing; as Confucius (a man), China (a' country) Taipei (a city), Chungshan Hall (a building).

專有名詞的主要特點如下：

- A. 開首的字母須大寫。
- B. 其前不可用冠詞 a (an) 或 the。(有若干例外，遇到時再講)。
- C. 無複數。但說某家人時，則可加 s，且冠以 the 如 the Wangs 爲王家的人們。

(註) 週日或月份之名稱，亦視作專有名詞，因在其組織中(即一週或一年)只有一個，故爲首字母要大寫。

如：Sunday, Monday.....January, February

3. 物質名詞

物質名詞，英語稱 **material nouns**，是某固定種類的物質或材料的名稱。英語的解釋爲：

A material noun is a name word for some particular kind of matter or substance.

如：meat (肉), vegetable (蔬菜), food (食物), silver (銀), wood (木) 等都是物質名詞。物質名詞的主要特點爲：

A. 不用冠詞 a (an)。

B. 不用複數。

Exercise 9

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. I _____ like you to _____ my friend.
2. It was very _____ you to invite me for supper.
3. Please go _____ I'll follow you.
4. It's very _____ but I've _____ quite enough.
5. Please _____ yourself to _____ fish.

II. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases :

1. as well
2. insist
3. tempting
4. objection
5. to wonder about

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Why isn't Joe's father at home?
2. Where do they have their supper?
3. What do they have for supper?

IV. Name ten proper nouns and ten material nouns you know.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A.
1. Look, here comes your brother.
 2. My father was called out of town early this morning.
 3. It's too bad. I've been worrying about it all these days.
 4. Have you any objection to this? No, I've no objection.
 5. Please help yourself to more fish and meat, Jack.
 6. There is always room for improvement.
 7. That's plenty, I've had enough.
 8. You may as well call me Abe.
 9. If you insist on doing so, I have no objection.
 10. He is out of town on business.
- B.
1. Mother, I would like you to meet my classmate Mr. Lee.

2. Pardon me, Sir, but may I borrow your pencil?
 3. If you would like to start, our lunch is ready.
 4. Would you like to have a cup of tea?
 5. Won't you have a little more, Bob?
 6. Have another piece of cake, won't you?
- C.
1. It's very kind of you to invite me over for lunch.
 2. I was wondering about where he is from.
 3. Let's start our supper right now. I'm starved.
 4. Please go ahead, I'll follow you soon.
 5. I've had two helpings already.
 6. Here, he is talking about his girl again.
 7. Let me help you to another piece of meat.
 8. A fellow has always room for that.
 9. You may as well go ahead.
 10. Will these watermelons keep till tomorrow?

LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

weight	diet	figure	idea	fat
even	cook	board	preserve	kid
strike	drink	sometime		

READING (continued from the last lesson)

Bob: That was a wonderful supper, Mrs. Wang.

Mrs. Wang: I'm glad you enjoyed it. I suppose you miss home-cooked meals when you are boarding at school.

Bob: We certainly do.

Mary: Maybe if you boarded, Joe, you could take off a little weight.

Bob: Oh, Joe isn't fat. He is just big, that's all.

Joe: Thanks, Bob, you are a real friend.

Mrs. Wang: I am always after Mary to get her to eat more.

Joe: Yes, she is always on a diet to preserve her school-girl figure.

Mary: Joe is just trying to get even with me for kidding him about his weight.

(Later in the living-room, after talking a while, he hears a clock strike ten).

Bob: Oh, I had no idea it was so late. I'd better be

getting home.

Joe: What's the big hurry, Bob? It's still early. Let's drink something before you go.

Bob: No, I really must be going. I'm afraid I've kept your family up too late as it is.

Mrs. Wang: Not at all. We always stay up much later than this.

Bob: Well, I don't know how to thank you for the wonderful evening, Mrs. Wang.

Mrs. Wang: The pleasure was all ours. You must come again sometime.

Bob: Thank you very much, Mrs. Wang. I'll be looking forward to coming sometime when Mr. Wang is here.

Mrs. Wang: Yes, please do.

Bob: It was a pleasure meeting you, Mrs. Wang. And I am very glad to have met you, Mary.

Mary: Do come again sometime.

Joe: Goodnight, Bob. I'll be seeing you tomorrow.

Bob: Goodnight everybody, and thanks for everything.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to take off weight | 2. that's all |
| 3. to be after | 4. to get even with |
| 25. 5. to have (an, no) idea..... | |
| 6. to keep.....up | 7. as it is |
| 8. to stay up | |

以上是本課中應注意的慣用語

1. to take off weight (去掉重量) 之義爲 [減輕體重] (以免太胖)。
2. that's all 之義爲 [只此而已]。國語有時可以不譯，如 He is just big, that's all. 作 [他只是魁梧] (不是胖)。
3. to be after 在本文中之義爲 [勸導] [鼓勵] 或 [督促]。
4. to get even with.....之義爲 [報復] (直譯爲: [與...成相平的])。
5. to have an idea.....之義爲 [料想]，to have no idea 之義爲 [沒想到]，其受詞常用 [名詞子句]。
6. to keep (某人) up 之義爲 [使 (某人) 不能就寢]。
7. as it is 之義爲 [事實上已是如此了]。國語可不譯出，或以 [已經] 代之。I have kept you up too late as it is 可作 [我已經擾得你們不能早休息]。
8. to stay up 之義爲 (到該睡覺的時候) [不去睡覺]。

26.

1. What's the (big) hurry?
2. I don't know how to thank you.
3. The pleasure was all ours (mine)
4. You must come again sometime.
5. It was a pleasure meeting you.
6. I'm very 'glad to have met you.
7. Goodbye everybody.
8. Thanks for everything.

以上是本課中賓主辭別時常用的客氣語，學生宜牢記之

1. 第 1 句是挽留客人多坐一會的話，其義爲 [何必這麼忙]

呢？]。

2. 第2句是受人款待後，向主人道謝的話。其義為「我不知道怎麼謝您才好呢」。
3. 第3句是主人聽了客人道謝的話而答覆的話，其義為「快樂完全是我們的（或我的）」，在國語中無類似的成語。
4. 第4句等於國語的「請您有工夫再來」。
5. 第5句是向首次會見的人告辭時說的客氣話。其義為「認識您是一件快樂事」。
6. 第6句與第5句同，但較為隨便。
7. 第7句是向人家個別的告辭後，最後的一個籠統告辭的話。若都是熟人，則不須個別的告辭，只說此句即可。
8. 第8句是辭別時一句籠統道謝的話。

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to miss | 2. home-cooked |
| 3. to board at | 4. on a diet |
| 5. school-girl figure | 6. to kid.....about |
| 7. do come | |
- 27.

以上是本課應注意的字詞及片語

1. to miss 有「感覺失掉或沒有」之義，國語無相當的字。如 I missed my pen. 可譯為「我發現我的鋼筆丟了」；I missed you very much. 可譯為「我很想念你」。有時亦作「沒趕上」或「趕不上」講，如 I missed the train. 為「我沒有趕上火車」。
2. home-cooked 義為「家裡烹調的」，（比較營養適口）。
3. to board at 之義為「在……包飯」。

4. diet 之義爲「規定的飲食」；to be on a diet 即「節食」。
5. school-girl 爲中小學之女生；school-girl figure 爲中小學女生之身段，義謂「窈窕的身段」。
6. to kid 某人 about 之義即「以……來嘲笑或逗某人」。
7. do come 中之 do 是加重語氣的助動詞。

GRAMMAR SYNTAX

4. 集合名詞

集合名詞，英語稱 **collective nouns**，是若干相似的個體視作一個集體時所用的名稱。英語的解釋爲：

A collective noun is a name word for a group of similar individuals looked upon as a whole.

如：family (家)，class (班)，crowd (群) 等字，都是集合名詞，集合名詞通常作單數用。只在表示某集體中各單位有異義之句中，才可用複數，故不常見。除此一點外，集合名詞與普通名詞無異。

5. 抽象名詞

抽象名詞英語稱 **abstract nouns**，是表示某種「性質」「情況」或「動作」的名詞而不牽連着有此性質，情況動作的任何人或物。英語的解釋爲：

An abstract noun is one that denotes some quality, state or action apart from any person or thing having the quality, state or action.

如：wealth (富裕)，behavior (行爲)，enjoyment (享受)，freedom (自由)，及一般由形容詞加 *ness* 而造成的名詞，都是抽象名詞。抽象名詞之主要特點爲：

A. 不用冠詞 a (an)

B. 不用復數。

一個名詞屬於何種，不是絕對的，須視此名詞在句中之意義而定，如：

Fish live in water. 中之 fish 爲 [魚類]，故爲普通名詞。
Fish is good for food. 中之 fish 爲 [魚肉]，故爲物質名詞。

I have much pleasure in speaking to you. 中之 pleasure 爲 [愉快情緒]，故爲抽象名詞。It is a pleasure to meet you. 中之 pleasure 爲 [愉快之事]，故爲普通名詞。

Exercise 10

I. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases:

1. to have no idea
2. stay up
3. home-cooked
4. kid.....about
5. miss (v.)

II. Translate into English:

1. 大多數不在臺北的學生都在學校裡包飯。
2. 請告訴我如何能減肥。
3. 老師總是督促我們用功。
4. 在八點鐘時鐘打了八下。
5. 急什麼呀！

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Joe isn't _____, he is just _____.
2. He is always trying to _____ even _____ me.
3. It's _____ early.
4. I've kept you _____ too late _____ it is.

IV. Point out the nouns in the following sentences and tell what kind each of them is :

1. This is the picture of a class.
2. It was a pity that my English wasn't good enough to catch the humor.
3. The house was full of guests.
4. A rich country is often said to be 'a land flowing with milk and honey' in English.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A.
1. I'm on a diet to take of a little weight.
 2. He's just tall, that's all.
 3. Our teacher is always after us to do our exercise every-day.
 4. Don't ever try to bet.
 5. Oh, I had no idea it was so late. I'd better be getting home.
 6. I don't like to keep you up too late.
 7. Not at all. We always stay up much later than this.
- B.
1. What's the (big) hurry? It's still early.
 2. Joe, I really don't know how to thank you.
 3. The pleasure was all ours.
 4. You must come again some time, Smith.
 5. It was a pleasure meeting you, Mr. Lee.
 6. I'm very glad to have met you, Mr. Lin.
 7. Good-bye everybody.
 8. Thanks for everything.
- C.
1. I missed my pencil.
 2. I missed you very much.

3. I suppose you miss the home-cooked meals while in school.
4. We used to board at school.
5. He is on a diet to take off a little weight.
6. She is always on a diet to preserve her school-girl figure.
7. He is kidding me about my weight.
8. Do come again some time.

LESSON 11

VOCABULARY

barroom	customer	bully	earth	fact
brag	strength	courage	silence	companion
worst	dumb	own	impress	lick

READING

It was early afternoon on a Saturday and the barroom was crowded. Three men, however, had a large table, all to themselves. The other customers kept out of their way because they knew them for the three worst bullies in town. They had been drinking a good deal and now they felt as if they had owned the earth. Wanting to impress **this** fact on the crowd, they began to brag about themselves.

One of them told an unlikely story about his great strength, and finished it with the words:

"With these two hands of mine, I can lick anybody in the world."

A second bully then told a still more unlikely story about his wonderful courage, and ended it **by** saying:

"And so you see, I am afraid of nothing under the sun."

The third bully was about to tell a story of his own when he noticed the cold silence that greeted those of his

companions. He got on his feet, and shouted at the crowd:

“Is everybody dumb in here? If anybody doesn't like us, or doesn't believe our stories, let him stand up like a man, and say so to our face.”

(to be continued)

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | |
|--|
| 1. They had a table all to themselves. |
| 2. The customers kept out of their way. |
| 28. 3. wanting to impress this fact on the crowd |
| 4. He noticed the cold silence that greeted those of his companions. |

以上是本課應注意的辭句構造

1. to have (something) to (oneself) 的意思是「獨佔」或「專為自己使用」。上例第 1 句之義為「他們佔了整個一張桌子」。句中 all 是個加強語氣的副詞，義為「整個地」或「完全地」。

2. to keep out of (someone's) way 之義為「躲避（某人）」。

上例第 2 句之義為「主顧們都遠躲他們（即流氓）」。

3. to impress (something) on (someone or people) 之義為「使（某人）注意到或警覺到（某事）」。

亦可說 to impress (some one or people) with (something), 故上例第 3 句亦可作 Wanting to impress the crowd with this fact (要使衆人注意到此事)。

4. 第 4 句直譯為「他看到那迎迓他的同伴的故事之冷淡的

靜默]；國語的說法是「他看出來大家對他的同伴所說的故事毫不睬理」。

註：句中的 those 是代表「故事」的。

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1. They knew them for..... |
| 2. They felt as if..... |
| 29. 3. He got on his feet. |
| 4. like a man |
| 5. to (someone's) face |

以上是本課的慣用語

1. to know (someone) for.....之義為「知道(某人)是怎樣的人」。
2. to feel as if.....之義為「覺得彷彿像……」。其後的子句是幻想的，故其動詞要用「假設法」。
3. to get on (one's) feet 之義就是「站起來」。與 stand up 無異。
4. like a man 之義為「像一條好漢」或「不愧為好漢」。
5. to (某人的) face 即「當着(某人的)面」，即不在背地裡。

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 30. | 1. wanting | 2. to brag about | 3. unlikely |
| | 4. to lick | 5. dumb | 6. feet |

以上是本課裡應注意的字詞

1. wanting 在本課裡是一個現在分詞，領着一個形容詞片語 (wanting to impress.....crowd)，形容主詞 they。

2. to brag about.....之義爲「以……自誇」。
3. unli9cly 之義爲「難信的」。
4. to lick (打敗) 是一個俚俗的口頭英語字。
4. dumb 除「啞吧」之外尚有「蠢笨」之義。
6. feet (足) 是 foot 的複數。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

III. PRONOUNS

代名詞 (pronouns) 分若干種類，其重要者爲：

1. 人稱代名詞 personal pronouns
2. 指示代名詞 demonstrative pronouns
3. 關係代名詞 relative pronouns
4. 疑問代名詞 interrogative pronouns
5. 所有代名詞 possessive pronouns

關於以上各種代名詞，應注意以下各點：

1. 國語裡「所有代名詞」，僅是「人稱代名詞」之後加個「的」字，如「我」「我的」；「你們」「你們的」。有時甚至可以不加「的」字，如「我們國家」。在英語裡所有代名詞另有一批字（即 mine, yours, ours 等）。故文法家列之爲另一種代名詞。
2. 「指示代名詞」（如 this, that, some, such 等）都可以作形容詞用，只要看後面有無名詞。如 This 在 This is a cat. 裡是一個代名詞，而在 This cat is small. 裡則是形容詞。此種代名詞，以後在討論形容詞時，再作解釋。
3. 一切「疑問代名詞」(who? whom? whose? which? what?) 也都是「關係代名詞」；只要看上下文就可以知道是屬於那一種的。

Exercise 11

I. Answer the following questions :

1. When and where did the story happen?
2. Why did the other customers keep out of their way?
3. What did the first and the second bullies brag about?

II. Translate into English :

1. 他喜歡誇說他的財富。
2. 假如你不喜歡我，請你當面對我說。
3. 他對我講了一個難以置信的故事。
4. 他們佔了整個的房間。

III. Make sentences with the following words or phrases :

1. to feel as if
2. unlikely
3. to get on one's feet
4. worst

IV. point out the pronouns in the following sentences and tell what kind each of them is :

1. Those who know the condition of things in Taiwan are saying that Taipei will have a million people in another five years.
2. Our teacher of English is the same as yours.
3. I must say some of us have no use for them.
4. Who is this boy?
5. Which of these books do you prefer?

VI. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

1. John and Smith have a table all to themselves.
2. The customers all kept out of their way.
3. He wanted to impress this fact on the crowd.

4. He wanted to impress them with his learning.
 5. He noticed the cold silence that greeted his companions.
- B.
1. We know him for a brave man.
 2. I felt as if I were being beaten.
 3. He got on his feet and shouted.
 4. He spoke like a man.
 5. And I said this to his face.
- C.
1. He was so anxious to impress this fact on the crowd.
 2. Don't always brag about yourself.
 3. This is an unlikely story.
 4. Do you think you can lick anybody in the world?
 5. I don't think everybody here is dumb.
 6. When he got on his feet, everybody in the room became silent.

LESSON 12

VOCABULARY

foot	beard	death	hill	ground
couple	spade	gold	black	sunken
dig	swagger	cover	pull	

READING (continued from the last lesson)

At that moment, a very gaunt old gentleman came into the room. He was dressed in black from head to foot. He had a long flowing beard and two large sunken eyes. He seemed to have heard everything the three bullies had said, for he said to them:

"Your stories may or may not be true, but I know of one person at least whom none of you can lick and all of you are afraid of."

"Who is he?" the three of them asked together.



"His name is Death.

"Oh Death! We've heard of him before, and we don't think much of him. Just tell us where he is, and we'll go and give him a good licking." "Do you really mean it? I see you do. Well, he lives under a tree at the foot of a hill not far from here. At this moment he is sleeping underground. If you want to meet him, you'll have to take a couple of spades along with you and dig him-out."

After the old man had given them some more detailed directions, they swaggered out of the barroom.

They had no trouble in finding the tree and the spot where Death was supposed to be sleeping. They set to digging at once. They worked for a long time and nothing happened. They were just about to give up digging when their spades knocked against something hard. A few minutes later they uncovered a large box. When they pulled it up and opened it, they found to their surprise and delight that it was filled with gold and silver pieces.

(to be continued)

LANGUAGE PATTERS

- | | |
|-----|--|
| | 1. He seemed to have heard everything. |
| | 2. I know of one person at least. |
| 31. | 3. We've heard of 'him before. |
| | 4. We don't think much of him. |
| | 5. Do you really mean it? |

以上是本課中應注意的辭句

1. 第1例句之義爲「他似乎都聽見了」。用 *seemed* (似乎)，因爲那惡霸說話的時候老人並未在場。*to have heard* 是完成式的不定詞，因爲所指的是已經過去的事。
2. 第2句之義爲「我知道至少有一個人」，「知道」(某人) 爲 *know of*；「認識」(某人) 爲 *know*。
3. 第3句之義爲「我們從前就聽說過他」。「聽」爲 *hear*，「聽到」或「聽人說」爲 *hear of*。此句中之 *before* 爲副詞，作「從前」或「以前」講。
4. 第4句之義爲「我們看他算不了什麼」或「我們看他沒有什麼了不起」。
5. 第5句之義爲「你真這麼想嗎？」或「你真要這麼辦嗎？」。

- | |
|---|
| 1. <i>from head to foot</i> |
| 2. <i>to give (someone) a licking</i> |
| 3. <i>a couple of spades</i> |
| 32. 4. <i>to be supposed</i> + 不定詞 |
| 5. <i>to be about</i> + 不定詞 |
| 6. <i>to their surprise and delight</i> |

以上是本課中的慣用語

1. *from head to foot* 即「從頭到腳」。
注意：不可作 *from head to feet*。
2. *to give (某人) a licking* 即「打(某人)一頓」。*to give 某人 a good licking* 即「(把某人)痛打一頓」。
3. *a couple* 之本義爲「一對」「兩個」；但通常說話時 *a*

couple 作「一兩個」或「兩三個」講。

4. to be supposed 後有不定詞時，其義為「據說」或「人家都以爲」，含有「不一定可靠」之義。
5. to be about 後有不定詞時，其義為「剛要」「正要」。
6. to (某人的) surprise (或其他表示情緒的抽象名詞)，是個副詞片語，表示附帶的結果或反應；但譯成國語時則須要用一個句子，如本課最後一句可以譯為「他們發現滿箱都是金幣和銀幣，使他們又驚又喜」。

33.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. flowing | 2. sunken |
| 3. underground | 4. to swagger out |
| 5. to set to + 動名詞 | 6. to knock against |
| 7. to uncover | 8. filled with |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞

1. flowing 形容 beard 時其義為「飄飄的」長鬚。
2. sunken 是 sink (沉沒) 的過去分詞，作形容詞用，形容 eyes 時，其義為「凹的」「深陷的」。
3. underground 是介詞 under 和名詞 ground 組成的，可作形容詞或副詞用。
4. to swagger 是「擺架子」；to swagger out of the room 即「大搖大擺地走出房間」。
5. to set to 之義為「着手」「開始」，其後之 to 為介詞，故後面需要「動名詞」為其受詞，不可用「不定詞」。
6. to knock 之義為「打」「敲」；to knock against 之義為「碰」。
7. to uncover 是 cover (蓋上) 前加否定的字首 un (不)，

其義爲「打開」「揭去……遮蓋物」。

8. filled 是 fill 的過去分詞，其義爲「滿盛」或「滿載」，與 full 的意義相似，但 filled 之後要用 with, full 之後要用 of。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

1. 人稱代名詞及所有代名詞

對於人稱代名詞之正確的使用，要隨時顧慮到四件事，即 A. 數，B. 人稱，C. 性，D. 格。

A. 數 number

數即單數與複數之別，如 I, he, she, it 爲單數 (singular); we, they 爲複數 (plural); you 是可用作單數亦可用作複數的，須視其上下文而定。

B. 人稱 person

人稱分第一、第二、第三，其定義如下：

- a. 第一人稱表示「說話的」人，如「我」「我們」。英語爲：The first person denotes the person "speaking", as "I", "we".
- b. 第二人稱表示「說話的對方」，如「你」「你們」。英語爲：The second person denotes the person "spoken to", as "you".
- c. 第三人稱表示「被說及的」人或物，如「他」「她」「牠」「他們」。英語爲：The third person denotes the person or thing

“spoken of”, as “he”, “she”, “it” “they”.

C. 性 gender

人稱代名詞和所有代名詞，只有第三人稱單數是有性別的，
如：

he 是 [陽性] 的，英語謂 of “masculine gender”;

she 是 [陰性] 的，英語謂 of “feminine gender”;

it 是 [中性] 的，英語謂 of “neuter gender”

(註) 若干名詞亦分陰性陽性，如 mother, wife, sister daughter 等爲陰性，father, husband, brother, son 等爲陽性。名詞之性別，由字義即可看出，無須解釋。只要在以代名詞代替它們時加以注意。

Exercise 12

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How did the old gentleman who [came into the barroom look?
2. What did he say to the three bullies?
3. Where was Death supposed to live?
4. What did they find when they dug into ground?

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The girl was dressed in blue from _____ to _____
2. I know _____ one man at least _____ of you can lick.
3. The father gave the boy a _____ licking.
4. They had no trouble _____ the place.

III. Explain the following expressions :

1. sunken eyes
2. detailed directions
3. swagger out
4. set to
5. to their surprise and delight

IV. Tell the number, person and gender of each of the personal pronouns in the following sentences :

1. He presented me to the guests whom I had not met before
2. I shook her by the hand to congratulate her and her folks on their good luck.
3. Can you give me the names of some insects?
4. Now they could see each other more clearly.
5. One of them was a robber.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A.
1. You seemed to have heard everything from him.
 2. Among you people here, I know of one person at least.
 3. Don't you think we have heard of him before?
 4. We don't think much of him, do we?
 5. Do you really mean it? Aren't you mad?
- B.
1. She used to have herself drest in black from head to foot.
 2. I don't suppose you'd like me to give you a good licking.
 3. Please bring a couple of spades with you.
 4. He is supposed to have finished his work.
 5. He was shot down just before he was about to leave.
 6. To my surprise and delight, he has done all this for me.

- C. 1. With a snow-white beard under his chin, he looked very respectable.
2. With tears in his eyes, he told us about his poor daughter.
3. Our remote ancestors are sleeping peacefully underground.
4. Look, he is swaggering out of the room!
5. When they reached there, they set to digging at once.
6. Have you noticed that our spades have knocked against something hard?
7. Please uncover this heavy box for me.
8. I had never imagined that the box was filled with gold and silver pieces.

LESSON 13

VOCABULARY

errand pile pit pain complete
celebrate cry remain count sat
seize roll drank poison inside

READING (continued from the last lesson)

The finding of so much wealth made them completely forget their errand. "Let us celebrate," they cried, and they decided to send one of their number to town to buy some food and wine. While waiting for his return, the remaining two bullies began to count the gold and silver pieces and make them into three piles.

"I wish we could make them into two piles," said one of them

"I think that could be done," answered the other. "When he comes back, well, there are the spades and there is a



ready pit. It's quite simple, don't you see?"

Half an hour later, the third man returned from his errand. While he was putting down the food and wine, they struck him with their spades from behind. They kept on beating him until he was quite dead. They threw his body into the pit and then sat down to enjoy their meal. When they were about half way through, they were seized with a terrible pain inside. They cried and rolled all over the ground and then became quite still. They were both dead. The wine they drank had been poisoned by their companion.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | |
|---|
| 1. while waiting for his return, the..... |
| 34. 2. I think that could be done. |
| 3. Well, there are the spades |

以上例句是本課中應注意的辭句構造

1. 在一個表示時間的從屬子句中，若其主詞與主要子句之主詞相同，而其動詞是進行式的，則此從屬子句中的主詞和助動詞可以省略，成爲「省略子句」。如上例第1句應作 *while they were* waiting for his return, the...。
2. 在第2句中的名詞子句 (that could be done) 其助動詞 (could) 是「假設性」的，因爲那個說話的惡霸也不好意思率直的說出來要害死他們的同伴。
3. Well, there are the spades..... 的意思就是「有鐵有穴，要害人並不費事。」

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 35. | 1. to cry | 2. one of their number |
| | 3. to wish + 子句 | 4. ready pit |
| | 5. to keep on + 動名詞 | |
| | 6. to be through | 7. to be seized with |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞及慣用語

1. to cry 有「喊叫」或「哭」的意思，要看上下文才能知道。
2. one of their number 為「他們中的一個（人）」。
3. to wish 的受詞是個名詞子句時，此子句的動詞通常用「假設法」。
4. ready pit 中之 ready 可譯作「現成的」。
5. to keep on 之義為“繼續不斷地做某事”時，其 on 是介詞，故其後只能用動名詞為受詞，不可用不定詞。
6. to be through 之義為「結束」「完了」；to be about through 即「快完了」「馬上就完」。本文中之 They were about half way through. 之義為「他們剛吃得差不多一半」。
7. to seize 為「攫」「捕獲」。to be seized with 之義為「被（痛苦或不愉快的情緒）所控制」，國語只好說「感覺到」。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

(續前)

D. 格 Case

所謂「格」case，就是名詞和代名詞在句中之「作用」和「形

式]。現代英語的名詞，均不因其作用而變形。如 table 在 This table is large 中爲 [主詞]，在 We have a large table 中爲 [受詞]，但其形式不變。人稱代名詞則不然，人稱代名詞因其作用的關係，可能有三種不同的形式：

- a. 作主詞時其形式爲：I, you, he, she, it, we, they, 按文法說，它們是 [在主格]，英語謂 in the **nominative case**。
- b. 作受詞時其形式爲：me, you, him, her, it, us, them。按文法說，它們是 [在受格]。英語謂 in the **objective case**。
- c. 作所有者時，其形式爲：mine, yours, his, hers. (its, 罕用), ours, theirs。按文法說它們是 [在所有格]，英語謂 in the **possessive case**。

(註一) 在所有格的 [人稱代名詞] 就是 [所有代名詞]：

personal pronouns in the possessive case = possessive pronouns.

二) 英語表示人和動物的名詞，可於字尾加 's 而造成 [所有格]，如 this man's house。故 's 稱爲 possessive s。

(註三) 近三十年英國出版之文法書，常依據拉丁文法之術語將 objective 改稱 accusative，將 possessive 改稱 genitive。

(註四) 若干文法家將 my, your, his..... 等字亦列入所有格人稱代名詞中，但用時只能置於名詞之前，故亦稱所有形容詞 (Possessive adjectives)。

Exercise 13

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How did they decide to celebrate their good fortune?

2. What did two of the bullies do to the third one?
3. Why did they want to kill one another?

II. Complete the following sentences :

1. While eating their supper, they _____
2. I wish I could _____
3. They were seized with _____

III. Translate into English :

1. 我們必須繼續不斷地用功。
2. 昨天母親派我去買一些魚和蔬菜。
3. 他們把橘子分成三堆。
4. 孩子們叫着滿地打滾。

IV. Point out all the nouns and pronouns in the following sentences, and tell in what case each of them is :

1. I was invited to a children's party at Sam's house.
2. I gave the small boy some cake.
3. He is a friend of mine.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A.
1. While waiting for his return, the remaining two bullies began to count the treasure.
 2. I think that could be done without their help.
 3. Well, there are the spades and there is a ready pit.
 4. "Let us go to the town and celebrate!" they cried.
 5. They agreed to send one of their number to the town.

- B.
1. I wish you had been there yesterday.
 2. With this ready pit and these spades, it could be done easily.
 3. Please don't keep on beating me like this.
 4. She is through with her washing.
 5. They were about half way through when I called on them yesterday.
 6. I was shocked when I heard that she was dead.

LESSON 14

VOCABULARY

braggart	description	building	bridge	incident
arm	bib	diaper	stranger	necessary
grown	outside	somehow	below	

READING

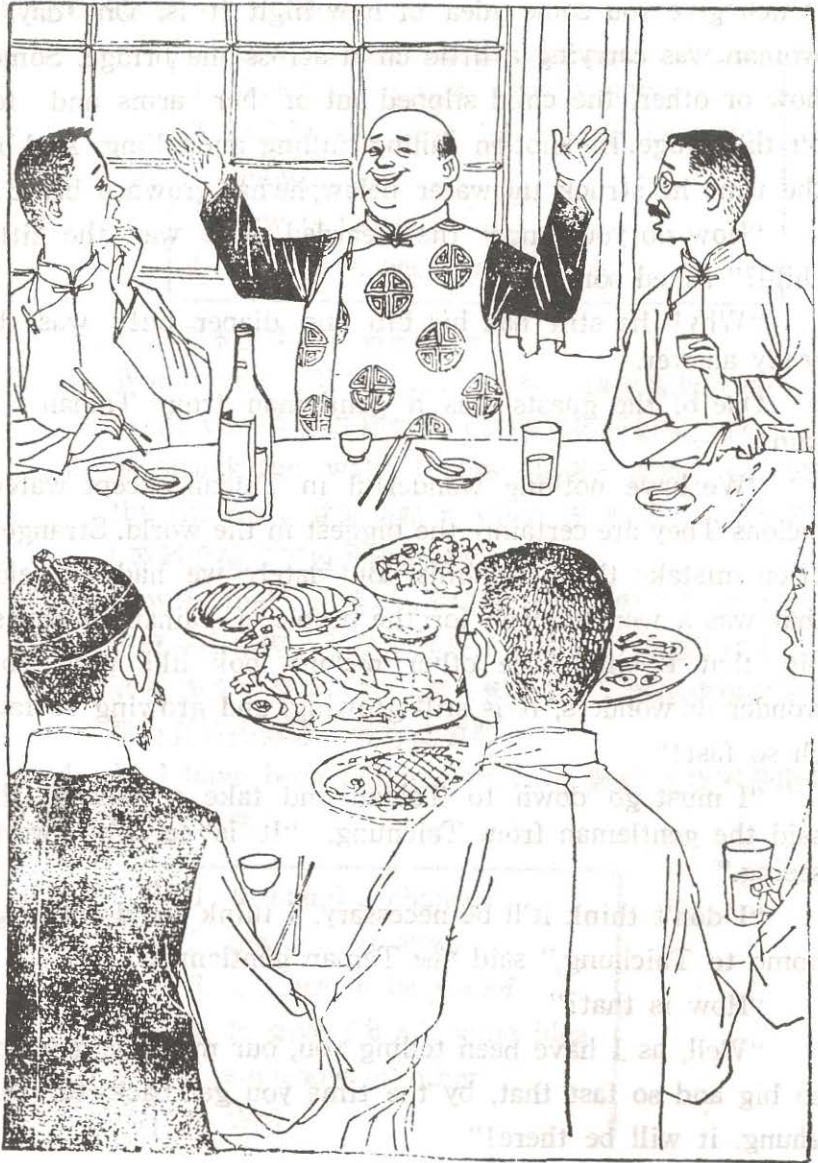
The following story is a very old one. It was first told in an age when people knew little of the world outside of their home-town, and when braggarts stood a much better chance to be believed than they do today.

At a house party given in Taipei, there was among those invited a gentleman from Taichung. Knowing that few of the guests, if any, had ever been outside of Taipei, he began to give them a most fanciful description of his home-town.

"The largest, highest and the most beautiful buildings in China, and perhaps in the whole world, are to be found in Taichung. For instance, who hasn't heard of the Great Taichung Bridge? It's so big, and so long, and so high, oh so very high....."

"Won't you tell us exactly how high it is?" asked one of his listeners.

"Well, nobody knows that. I can tell you of an incident



which give you some idea of how high it is. One day, a woman was carrying a little child across the bridge. Somehow or other, the child slipped out of her arms and fell off the bridge. He kept on falling, falling and falling. And by the time he struck the water below, he had grown a beard!"

"How do you know the bearded man was the little child?" asked someone.

"Why! he still had his bib and diaper on!" was the ready answer.

One of the guests was a gentleman from Tainan. He said:

"We have nothing wonderful in Tainan except water-melons. They are certainly the biggest in the world. Strangers often mistake them for hills. But lately we had a melon that was a wonder even for the people of Tainan. It was so big that it made the other melons look like peas. And wonder of wonders, it is still growing, and growing so fast, oh so fast!"

"I must go down to Tainan and take a look at it," said the gentleman from Taichung. "It is certainly worth seeing."

"I don't think it'll be necessary. I think you'd better go home to Taichung," said the Tainan gentleman.

"How is that?"

"Well, as I have been telling you, our melon is growing so big and so fast that, by the time you get back to Taichung, it will be there!"

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- 36.
1. Won't you tell us exactly how.....
 2. and by the time he struck the water below,.....
 3. How is that?
 4. As I have been telling you

以上是本課中應注意的辭句

1. Won't you tell us.....之義為 [請你告訴我們.....] won't you 在會話裡常是 [請你] 如何如何之意。
2. he struck the water below 是個形容詞子句，形容 the time 的，其前省略了 when 或 that。此句之義為 [等到他碰了下邊的水的時候.....]。
3. How is that? 之義為 [你這話怎麼講呢?] 或 [這是怎麼一回事呢?] 這句話表示 [驚訝] [憤慨] 或 [不服氣]。課文中臺中人聽臺南人勸他回家，不但覺得文不對題而且冒失無禮，故有此質問。
4. As I have been telling you.....之義為 [我不是剛剛對你說過嗎]。

- 37.
1. to stand a chance
 2. few....., if any,.....
 3.are to be *found*
 4. to give (某人) some idea
 5. somehow or other
 6. Why!

- | |
|---|
| 7. wonder of wonders
8. I must go down
9. to take a look at
10. worth seeing |
|---|

以上是本課中的慣用語

1. to stand a chance 之義爲 [有成功 (或勝利) 的機會]。to stand a better chance 之義爲 [成功的機會更多 (或更大)]。
2. few....., if any,..... 等於國語的 [不見得有....., 即使有也很少.....] (英語直譯爲 [極少....., 假如有.....])。
3. to be 後帶有被動語態的不定詞, 其義爲 [可以] [應當] [理當]。在國語裡可以不譯出。如課文中之 The largest.....buildings.....are to be found in Tai-chung. 可譯作 [.....最大的.....建築在臺中才找得到呢 (或全在臺中呢)]。
4. to give (某人) some idea 之義爲 [可使 (某人) 略知] 或 [可以使 (某人) 明瞭一點兒]。
5. somehow or other 是一個副詞片語, 其義爲 [不知怎麼弄的] 或 [不知怎麼就.....]。
6. Why! 在本課中作感嘆詞, 其義爲 [這還要問嗎!] 或 [你連這都不知道!]。
7. wonder of wonders 之義爲 [奇怪得又奇怪], 即 [太奇怪啦!]。
8. I must go down to Tainan. 在本課中之意義爲 [我一定要到臺南去]。

9. to take a look at 之義爲「看一看」「瞧一瞧」。
10. worth 可作抽象名詞，其義爲「價值」；亦可作敘述的形容詞，義爲「值得」，其後要用名詞或動名詞，如 This is worth five dollars. (這值五元)； This is worth seeing. (這值得看)。

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 1. age |
| 2. house party |
| 3. those invited |
| 38. 4. to tell of |
| 5. to strike the water below |
| 6. bearded |
| 7. ready answer |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞：

1. age 在本課中之義爲「時代」。
2. house party 爲「在家中舉行之宴會」。
3. those invited 爲「請來的客人」。
4. to tell of 與 to tell about 相同，其義爲「報告」「談述」。
5. to strike 在 the water below 中之義爲「碰」。
6. bearded 爲名詞 beard 加 ed 而成的形容詞，其義爲「有鬚鬚的」。
7. ready 在 ready answer 中之義爲「很快的」「毫不猶豫的」。

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

2. 關係代名詞及疑問代名詞

A. 關係代名詞所代表的字詞稱爲其〔前述詞〕，英語稱 **antecedent**。如在 *A spider is an insect that has eight legs.* 裡，*that* 的〔前述詞〕爲 *insect*。

who, whom, whose 的〔前述詞〕只限於人或當作人看待的事物（如故事或寓言裡的動物等）。

which 的〔前述詞〕只限於是事物。

that 的〔前述詞〕可以是人或物。

what 不需要〔前述詞〕，但所代表的只是事物。

B. 關係代名詞的〔人稱〕〔數〕和〔性〕要與其前述詞的一樣。如：

1. Please believe me, *who am* your true friend. (人稱)

2. The men *who are* coming are Americans. (數)

3. The girl *who is* having *her* lessons is my sister. (性)

C. 在〔格〕的方面，關係代名詞中只有 *who* 是變形的：

Nominative. *who* *which* *that* *what*

Objective: *whom* *which* *that* *what*

Possessive. *whose* (*of which*)

D. 在〔用法〕(use) 方面，關係代名詞可分作兩種，即〔限定的〕英語稱 **restrictive**，和〔接續的〕英語稱 **continuative**

一個關係代名詞所引的子句，若是有形容詞作用的。那時此關係代名詞就是〔限定的〕。如在上文 B 項中第 2 例句中之 *who are coming*，第 3 例句中之 *who is having her lessons* 都是形容詞子句，故其中之 *who* 是〔限定的〕。

一個關係代名詞所引子句，若僅是繼續說下去，或補充前面子句的意思，那時此關係代名詞就是〔接續的〕。如在上文 B 項中第 1 例句中之 *who am your true friend*，其中之

who 就是「接續的」。

以上所說的區別，在中英互譯時很有關係。如以上例句中第2句可譯為：「來的人」是美國人。第3句可譯為：那「上課的女孩」是我妹妹。但第1句要譯為：請你相信我吧，「我才是你的真朋友呢！」。

(註一) that 和 what 只能當「限定的」關係代名詞用，不能當「接續的」關係代名詞用。

(註二) 限定的關係代名詞，若在所引子句中作受詞，說寫時均可省略，如 The man whom (或 that) you saw is a teacher. 亦可作 The man you saw is a teacher.

- E. 本課中的關係代名詞，除 that 以外，均可作疑問代名詞用。who, whom 為「誰？」whose 為「誰的？」what 為「什麼？」which 為(……中的)「那一個？」。

Exercise 14

I. Answer the following questions

1. When was the story first told?
2. Do you think the stories about the Great Taichung Bridge and the big Tainan watermelons are true?
3. How did the gentleman from Taichung describe the Bridge?
4. How did he prove that the bearded man was the little child?
5. What did strangers often mistake the Tainan watermelons for?

II. Make sentences containing the following words and phrases

1. to stand a chance
2. somehow or other
3. necessary
4. to take a look at

III. Translate into Chinese:

1. Braggarts stood a much better chance to be believed than they do today.
2. He began to give them a most fanciful description of his home-town.
3. By the time he struck the water below, he had grown a beard.
4. It is certainly worth seeing.

IV. Correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. The girl who we met in the street yesterday is Jane's sister.
2. Those which work hard will pass the examination.
3. The course whom I like best is English.
4. The book that I am reading are very interesting.
5. My brother who are now in American will be back in a few weeks.
6. I know the man who write this book.
7. Is there anybody here who name hasn't been called?
8. Please tell me that he said.
9. The teacher said that each pupil should do their own home-work.
10. I understood everything what was said.

V. Oral practices: Learn to use fluently the words and phrases used in this lesson and listed in the patterns.

- A. 1. Won't you tell us exactly how long the bridge is?
2. And by the time he struck the water below, he was already a bearded man.
3. How is that? Didn't you hear what I said?
4. As I have been telling you, he is quite all right.
- B. 1. In ancient times, when people knew little of the world outside of their hometown, braggarts stood a much better chance to be believed than today.
2. Few, if any, among his followers can read.
3. The biggest tomatoes are to be found in Taichung.
4. You'd better give him some idea about this book.
5. Somehow or other, he discovered our secret.
6. Why! Didn't you see it with your own eyes?
7. Wonder of wonders, the watermelon kept on growing after it has been taken to the market.
8. I must go down to Taiwan to visit your folks.
9. I would like to take a look at your watermelon then.
10. It's really worth seeing.
- C. 1. Now we are in the atomic age.
2. We are going to have a house party tomorrow.
3. He was one of those invited.
4. In the party, he told of his adventures in Korea.
5. She was fond of talking about her mother.
6. When did he strike the water below?
7. They met a bearded old man on their way.
8. He gave us a ready answer at once.

字彙表一

按課文次序排列

Glossary of Words and Phrases

arranged according to the sequence of lessons

(萬國音標後加註 K.K. 音標)

Lesson 1

- future 【'fju:tʃə; 'fju:tʃə】 未來，前途
grade 【greid; gred】 等級，成績
trouble 【'trʌbl; 'trʌbl】 麻煩，困難
vocational 【vou'keiʃənəl; vo'keiʃənəl】 職業的
however 【hau'evə; hau'evə】 然而，無論如何
senior 【'si:njə; 'sinjə】 年長的，最高年級的
seniority 【si:njə'ɔ:riti; sinjə'ɔ:riti】 長者之資格
behavior 【bi'heivjə; bi'hevjə】 行為
critical 【'kritikəl; 'kritikəl】 緊要關頭的
offer 【'ɔ:fə; 'ɔ:fə】 提供，供給，賜與，恩惠
begun 【bi'gʌn; bi'gʌn】 begin 之過去分詞，開始
determine 【di'tə:mi:n; di'tə:mi:n】 決定
admit 【əd'mit; əd'mit】 許入
rather 【'rɑ:ðə; 'ræðə】 有點，稍微

Lesson 2

Formosa 【fɔ'mouseə; fɔr'moseə】 臺灣的西名

foreign 【'fɔ:riŋ, 'fɔ:riŋ ; 'fɔ:riŋ】外國的
scenery 【'si:nəri ; 'sinəri I】風景
wealth 【welθ ; welθ】財富
especially 【is'peʃəli ; is'peʃəli I】特別地，尤其
compare 【kəm'pæ ; kəm'pær】比較
produce 【prə'dju:s(v), 'prɒdju:s(n) ; prə'dju:s(v),
'prɒdju:s(n)】出產，生產；產品，農產品
food 【fu:d ; fud】食物
export 【'ekspɔ:t ; 'eksport】輸出(品)
land 【lænd ; lænd】土地，國土，國家
milk 【milk ; milk】奶，牛奶
honey 【'hʌni ; 'hʌni I】蜂蜜
can 【kæn ; kæn】罐頭，裝罐頭
sugar 【'ʃugə ; 'ʃugə】糖
precious 【'preʃəs ; 'preʃəs】寶貴的
deserve 【di'zɜ:v ; di'zɜ:v】應得，值得
flow 【flou ; flo】流
mostly 【'moustli ; 'mostli I】多半，大部份

Lesson 3

Jesus 【'dʒi:zəs ; 'dʒizəs】耶穌
parable 【'pærəbl ; 'pærəbl】寓言
illustrate 【'iləstreit ; 'iləstret】用例句說明
learned (a.) 【'lɜ:nid ; 'lɜ:nid】有學問的，博學的
neighbor 【'neibə ; 'nebə】鄰人，鄰居

Samaritan 【sə'mærɪtən ; sə'mærətŋ】撒馬利亞人
robber 【'rɒbə ; 'rɒbɚ】強盜
wayside 【'weɪsaɪd ; 'we,said】路旁
clothes 【kləʊðz ; kloðz, kloz】衣服
beating 【'bi:tɪŋ ; 'bitɪŋ】打
terrible 【'terɪbl̩ ; 'tɛrəbl̩】可怕的，厲害的
dead 【ded ; dɛd】死的
retell 【ri:'tel ; ri'tel】重述
lie 【lai ; laɪ】躺臥
naked 【'neɪkɪd ; 'nekɪd】裸體的
wound 【wu:nd ; wʊnd】傷害；傷口

Lesson 4

bound 【baʊnd ; baʊnd】bind之過去式及過去分詞，
束縛
bind 【baɪnd ; baɪnd】綁，束縛，捆紮
oil 【ɔɪl ; ɔɪl】油
wine 【waɪn ; waɪn】酒
ass 【æs ; æs】驢子
inn 【ɪn ; ɪn】客棧，旅館
silver 【'sɪlvə ; 'sɪlvɚ】銀，銀幣
innkeeper 【'ɪn,kɪ:pə ; 'ɪn,kɪpɚ】客棧(或旅館)主人
expense 【ɪk'spens ; ɪk'spens】費用
care 【keə ; keɪ】照顧
mercy 【'mɜ:si ; 'mɜ:si】慈悲

whatever 【hwɔt'evə ; hwɔt'evə】 無論什麼，
任何…的
comfortable 【'kʌmfətəbl ; 'kʌmfətəbl】 舒適的
sick 【sik ; sɪk】 有病的，衰弱的
else 【els ; els】 其它的，別外的
owe 【ou ; o】 欠
owing (a.) 【'ouɪŋ ; 'oɪŋ】 虧欠的，應付的，未付的
prove 【pru:v ; pruv】 表明，證明
fallen 【'fɔ:lən ; 'fɔlən】 fall之過去分詞，陷落
likewise 【'laɪkwaɪz ; 'laɪk,waɪz】 同樣地

Lesson 5

science 【'saɪəns ; 'saɪəns】 科學
accept 【ək'sept ; ək'sept】 接受，承認
wonder 【'wʌndə ; 'wʌndə】 奇妙的事物
ancestor 【'ænsɪstə ; 'ænsɪstə】 祖先
mile 【maɪl ; maɪl】 哩
machine 【mə'sɪn ; mə'sɪn】 機器
telephone 【'telɪfəʊn ; 'telə,fɒn】 電話
airplane 【'æplɪn ; 'erplən】 飛機
fast 【fɑ:st ; fæst】 快的
previous 【'prɪvɪəs ; 'prɪvɪəs】 以前的，先前的
scientific 【saɪən'tɪfɪk ; saɪən'tɪfɪk】 科學的
fantastic 【fæn'tæstɪk ; fæn'tæstɪk】 空想的，
奇幻的

yet 【jet ; jet】然而，但是

least 【li:st ; list】最少的

Lesson 6

major 【'meidʒə ; 'medʒə】主要的，比較重要的

achievement 【ə'tʃi:vmənt ; ə'tʃi:vmənt】成就

comfort 【'kʌmfət ; 'kʌmfət】安逸，舒適

enjoyment 【in'dʒɔimənt ; in'dʒɔimənt】享受

blessing 【'blesɪŋ ; 'blesɪŋ】幸福

mankind 【mæn'kaɪnd ; mæn'kaɪnd】人類

harm 【hɑ:m ; harm】害處，傷害

weapon 【'wepən ; 'wepən】武器

war 【wɔ: ; wɔ:】戰爭

property 【'prɒpəti ; 'prɒpəti】財產，資產

wonderful 【'wʌndəfəl ; 'wʌndəfəl】可驚奇的

grateful 【'greɪtful ; 'gretful】感恩的

deadly 【'dedli ; 'dedli】猛烈的，致死的

mix 【mɪks ; mɪks】混合

unmixed 【ʌn'mɪkst ; ʌn'mɪkst】純粹的

kill 【kɪl ; kɪl】殺死

destroy 【di'strɔɪ ; di'strɔɪ】毀滅

Lesson 7

alley 【'æli ; 'æli】小巷

smart 【smɑ:rt ; smart】伶俐的，聰明的，機警的

darling 【'da:liŋ ; 'darliŋ】愛人
sweet 【swi:t ; swit】甜的，可愛的，溫柔的
dearly 【'diəli ; 'di:li】深深地(愛)
drest 【drest ; drest】(古) dress 之過去式及過去分詞
dress 【dres ; dres】穿衣服，使…穿衣服
Christmas 【'krisməs ; 'krisməs】聖誕節
box 【bɒks ; bɒks】盒，箱
pound 【paʊnd ; paʊnd】鎊
slave 【sleiv ; slev】奴隸
galley 【'gæli ; 'gæli】大划船
hoard 【hɔ:d ; hɔ:d】積蓄
row 【rou ; ro】划
marry 【'mæri ; 'mæri】娶，嫁
wed 【wed ; wɛd】結婚
abroad 【ə'brɔ:d ; ə'brɔ:d】到外國，到外邊
betwixt 【bi'twɪkst ; bi'twɪkst】在(兩者)之間
bed (v.) 【bed ; bed】(與異性)同床共枕，睡覺

Lesson 8

Joseph (Joe) 【'dʒɔuzɪf (dʒɔu) ; 'dʒɔzɪf (dʒɔ)】約瑟
Robert (Bob) 【'rɒbət ; 'rɒbət】勞勃
living-room 【'lɪvɪŋ-ru:m ; 'lɪvɪŋ-,rum】起居室
pretty (adv.) 【'prɪti ; 'prɪti】很，相當，頗
detailed 【di'teɪld ; di'teɪld】詳細的
knock 【nɒk ; nɒk】敲

seat 【sɪt ; sit】 座位
probably 【'prɒbəbli ; 'prɒbəblɪ】 大概地
crowded 【'kraʊdɪd ; 'kraʊdɪd】 擁擠的
certainly 【'sɜ:tɪnli ; 'sɜ:tɪnli】 一定，當然，沒問題
lay 【lei ; le】 擺設(餐桌)，準備(飯菜)
maybe 【'meɪbiː ; 'meɪbi】 也許
kitchen 【'kɪtʃɪn ; 'kɪtʃɪn】 廚房

Lesson 9

unexpectedly 【'ʌnɪks'pektɪdli ; ,ʌnɪk'spektɪdli】
出於意外地，突然地
objection 【əb'dʒekʃən ; əb'dʒekʃən】 反對
starve 【stɑ:v ; stɑ:v】 餓，挨餓
dining-room 【'daɪnɪŋ-ru:m ; 'daɪnɪŋ-rʊm】 飯廳
help 【help ; help】 取用(食物)，盛或端(食物)給某人
delicious 【di'liʃəs ; di'liʃəs】 美味的，好吃的
tempting 【'temptɪŋ ; 'temptɪŋ】 誘惑人的，迷人的
pea 【piː ; pi】 豌豆
helping 【'helpɪŋ ; 'helpɪŋ】 (食物的)一人份，一客
fellow 【'feləʊ ; 'feləʊ】 人，小夥子
plenty 【'plenti ; 'plenti】 豐富，很多
slice 【slɑ:ɪs ; slɑ:ɪs】 一片
watermelon 【'wɔ:tə,melən ; 'wɔ:tə,melən】 西瓜

Lesson 10

weight 【 weɪt ; wet 】 重量，體重
diet 【 'daɪət ; 'daɪət 】 規定的飲食
figure 【 'fɪgə ; 'fɪgəʃ 】 身材
idea 【 aɪ'diə ; aɪ'diə 】 意見，想像
fat 【 fæt ; fæt 】 胖的
even (a.) 【 'i:vən ; 'ivən 】 公平的，相等的
cook 【 kʊk ; kʊk 】 烹飪
board 【 bɔ:d ; bɔ:d] 寄食，寄宿，膳宿
preserve 【 prɪ'zə:v ; prɪ'zə:v] 保持
kid 【 kɪd ; kɪd 】 戲弄，開玩笑
strike 【 straɪk ; straɪk 】 擊，打，(時鐘)響
drink 【 drɪŋk ; drɪŋk 】 飲
sometime 【 'sʌmtaɪm ; 'sʌm,tʌɪm 】 日後，過些時候

Lesson 11

barroom 【 'bɑ:rʊm ; 'bɑ:r,rum 】 酒吧間
customer 【 'kʌstəmə ; 'kʌstəməʃ 】 顧客
bully 【 'bulɪ ; 'bulɪ] 惡霸，土霸
earth 【 ə:θ ; ɜ:θ 】 地球
fact 【 fækt ; fækt 】 事實
brag 【 bræg ; bræg 】 誇大
strength 【 streŋθ ; streŋθ 】 氣力
courage 【 'kʌrɪdʒ ; 'kʌrɪdʒ] 勇氣
silence 【 'saɪləns ; 'saɪləns] 沈默，靜寂
companion 【 kəm'pænjən ; kəm'pænjən] 伴侶

feet 【fi:t ; fit】 foot 之複數，腳
worst 【wɔ:st ; wɔ:st】 最壞的
dumb 【dʌm ; dʌm】 啞的，不能說話的
own 【oun ; on】 佔有
impress 【im'pres ; im'pres】 給…人深刻印象，
使…感動
lick 【lik ; lik】 打
notice 【'noutis ; 'notis】 注意到，留心，認出

Lesson 12

beard 【biəd ; biəd】 鬍鬚
death 【deθ ; deθ】 死亡；(Death)死神
hill 【hil ; hil】 小山，小丘
ground 【graund ; graund】 地面
couple 【'kʌpl ; 'kʌpl】 一對
spade 【speid ; sped】 鍬，鏟子
gold 【gould ; gold】 金，黃金、金幣
black 【blæk ; blæk】 黑
sunken 【'sʌŋkən ; 'sʌŋkən】 sink 之過去分詞，
凹的
dig 【dig ; dig】 掘
swagger 【'swægə ; 'swægə】 昂首而行，得意揚揚
uncover 【ʌn'kʌvə ; ʌn'kʌvə】 打開…蓋子(或覆蓋物)
pull 【pul ; pul】 拖，拉

Lesson 13

gaunt 【gɑ:nt, gɔ:nt ; gɔnt】憔悴的，瘦削的

errand 【'erənd ; 'erənd】差使，目的，使命

pile 【pail ; pail】堆

pit 【pit ; pit】坑

pain 【pein ; pen】痛苦

complete 【kəm'plɪt ; kəm'plɪt】完全的

celebrate 【'selɪbreɪt ; 'selə,bret】慶祝

cry 【krai ; krai】喊叫，號哭

remain 【ri'mein ; ri'men】留下，停留

count 【kaunt ; kaunt】數，計算

sat 【sæt ; sæt】sit之過去式及過去分詞，坐

seize 【siz ; siz】攫取，侵襲

roll 【roul ; rol】打滾

drank 【dræŋk ; dræŋk】drink之過去式，飲

poison 【'pɔɪzən ; 'pɔɪzən】毒藥；下毒藥

inside 【in'saɪd ; in'saɪd】內部；在內部

return 【ri'tɜ:n ; ri'tɜ:n】歸返，回歸

Lesson 14

braggart 【'brægət ; 'brægət】好說大話者；

吹牛的人

description 【dis'kripfən ; di'skripfən】描寫

building 【'bildɪŋ ; 'bɪldɪŋ】建築物

- bridge 【bridʒ ; brɪdʒ】 橋
- incident 【'ɪnsɪdənt ; 'ɪnsədnt】 意外事件
- arm 【ɑ:m ; arm】 臂
- bib 【bɪb ; bɪb】 圍兜，圍嘴
- diaper 【'daɪəpə ; 'daɪəpəʃ】 尿布
- stranger 【'streɪndʒə ; 'strendʒəʃ】 陌生人，異鄉人，
客人
- necessary 【'nesɪsəri ; 'nesə,serɪ】 必須的，
必要的
- grown 【grəʊn ; grɒn】 grow 之過去分詞，生長
- outside 【'aʊt'saɪd ; 'aʊt'saɪd】 在外部的，外面的
- somehow 【'sʌmhəʊ ; 'sʌm,həʊ】 為某種原因，不知什
麼緣故，設法
- below 【bi'ləʊ ; bɪ'lo】 在……之下
- slip 【slɪp ; slɪp】 溜，滑
- worth 【wɜ:θ ; wɜθ】 值得……的，有…價值的

註：本字彙表于民國八十五年七月由新竹市私立微遠英語專修補習班主任吳佳昀代為修訂，詹惠芝老師協助電腦處理，並加註 K.K. 音標。

字彙表二

按字母次序排列，右方數字為該字所在課數

Glossary of Words

(arranged according to alphabetic order)

(the numbers refer to lessons)

a	building14	deadly 6
abroad 7	bully11	death12
achievement 6	c	deserve 2
admit 1	can 2	delicious 9
airplane 5	care 4	description14
alley 7	celebrate.....13	destroy. 6
ancestor 5	certain 8	detailed 8
arm14	Christmas 7	determine 1
b	clothes 3	diaper14
barroom11	comfort..... 6	diet10
beard12	comfortable..... 4	dig.....12
beating..... 3	companion11	dining-room 9
begun 1	complete13	drank13
behavior 1	cook10	dress.... 7
below14	count.....13	drink.....10
betwixt..... 7	couple12	dumb.....11
bib.....14	courage.....11	e
black.....12	cover.....12	earth.....11
blessing 6	critical 1	else 4
board10	crowded 8	enjoyment 6
bound 4	cry.....13	errand13
box 7	customer11	even10
brag11	d	expense 4
braggart14	darling 7	export 2
bridge14	dead 3	f

fact11
 fallen 4
 fantastic 5
 fast 5
 fat10
 feet11
 fellow 9
 figure10
 find 8
 flow 2
 food 2
 Formosa 2
 future 1
 g
 galley 7
 gold12
 grade 1
 grateful 6
 ground12
 grown14
 h
 harm..... 6
 helping..... 9
 hill12
 hoard 7
 honey 2
 i
 idea10
 illustrate..... 3
 impress11
 incident14

inn..... 4
 inside13
 j
 Jesus..... 3
 Joseph 8
 k
 kid.....10
 kill..... 6
 kitchen..... 8
 knock..... 8
 l
 land 2
 lay 8
 least 5
 lick11
 lie 3
 likewise 4
 living-room..... 8
 m
 machine 5
 major 6
 mankind 6
 marry 7
 maybe 8
 mercy 4
 mile 5
 milk 2
 mix 6
 mostly 2
 n
 naked 3

necessary.....14
 neighbor 3
 o
 objection 9
 offer 1
 outside14
 owe 4
 own11
 p
 pain13
 parable..... 3
 pea..... 9
 pile13
 pit13
 poison13
 pound 7
 precious 2
 preserve10
 previous 5
 probably 8
 produce..... 2
 property 6
 prove..... 4
 pull12
 r
 remain.....13
 retell..... 3
 robber 3
 Robert 8
 roll13
 row 7

Samaritan	3	sometimes	2	v	vocational.....	1
sat.....	13	spade	12	w	war	6
scenery.....	2	starve	9	watermelon.....	9	
science.....	5	stranger	14	wayside	3	
scientific.....	5	strength	11	wealth.....	2	
seat	8	strike	10	weapon.....	6	
seize	13	sugar.....	2	wed	7	
senior	1	sunken	12	weight.....	10	
seniority	1	swagger	12	whatever.....	4	
sick	4	telephone.....	5	wine	4	
silence.....	11	tempting	9	wonder.....	5	
silver	4	terrible	3	wonderful	6	
slave.....	7	trouble	1	worst	11	
slice	9	u		wound	3	
somehow	14	unexpectedly	9			
sometime.....	10					

文法要題索引

(數字係指文法與造句法號數)

- Antecedent III. 2
- Case
- nominative case III. 1
 - objective case III. 1
 - possessive case III. 1
- Clause
- noun clause I. 6
 - adjective clause I. 6
 - adverb clause I. 6
 - subordinate clause I. 6
 - main clause I. 6
 - coordinate clause I. 7
- Conjunction
- subordinate conjunction I. 7
 - coordinate conjunction I. 7
- Finite Verb I. 5
- Gender
- masculine gender III. 1
 - feminine gender III. 1
 - neuter gender III. 1
 - common gender III. 1
- Nouns
- common noun II. 1
 - proper noun II. 2
 - material noun II. 3
 - collective noun II. 4
 - abstract noun II. 5
- Number
- singular number II. 1; III. 1
 - plural number II. 1; III. 1
- Parts of Speech I. 3
- noun I. 3
 - pronoun I. 3
 - adjective I. 3
 - verb I. 3
 - preposition I. 3
 - conjunction I. 3
 - adverb I. 3
 - interjection I. 3
- Person
- first person III. 1
 - second person III. 1
 - third person III. 1
- Phrase
- noun phrase I. 4
 - adjective phrase I. 4
 - adverb phrase I. 4
 - preposition phrase I. 4
 - conjunction phrase I. 4
- Predicate I. 1

Pronouns

- personal pronoun III; III.1
- demonstrative pronoun III
- relative pronoun III; III. 2
 - restrictive relative pronoun III. 2
 - continuative relative pronoun III. 2
- interrogative pronoun III; III. 2
- possessive pronoun III; III.1

Sentence I. 1

Sentences, Kinds of

- declarative sentence I. 2
 - interrogative sentence I. 2
 - affirmative sentence I. 2
 - negative sentence I. 2
 - simple sentence I. 5
 - complex sentence I. 5; I. 6
 - compound sentence I.5; I.7
- ### Subject I. 1

本冊特殊字詞索引

(數字係指語型號數)

abroad18	on business22
brag about30	pass by. 8
come about.....17	property'15
come along..... 8	put up11
deserve..... 6	ready pit35
dress in.....17	see to it11
fall in with..... 8	seized with.....35
filled with 33	set to十動名詞..33
for good 1	show mercy on.. 11
from head to foot32	stand a chance..37
get.....ready21	strike the water below.. ...38
get admitted 2	swagger out 33
have trouble in十動名詞..... 1	take off weight.....25
keep.....up25	to be about十不定詞.....32
keep on.....35	to be after25
living-room 21	to be supposed十不定詞.....32
make game of17	turn on.....14
matter of course.. . . . 14	unlikely30
miss 27	wanting30
more than enough 5	wayside 9
moved with12	when compared 4
nationality 3	worth seeing37
on a diet27	

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