

Lesson 6

VOCABULARY

German	Japanese	numeral	case
noun	ox	bull	cock
hen	difficult	single	male
female	intricate	depend	aside

READING

The question whether a certain foreign language is easy or hard to learn depends largely on how much that language is like the learner's own language. An Englishman, for instance, will find German easier to learn than Chinese; but a Japanese will find Chinese easier to learn than German.

On the other hand, if we leave aside the question of the learners own language, one language may be easier or harder in itself than another.

For a Chinese student of English, there can be no doubt that English is a much more intricate,

and therefore more difficult, language than his own. Take for example the numerals. A Chinese has only to know 11 words to be able to count from 1 to 100, but an English-speaking person has to know no less than 28 words. To tell the months of the year in Chinese, one has only to know the single word 'moon' and the numerals 1 to 12; but to do the same in English, one must know 12 different new words.

Even in the case of common nouns, an English-speaking person has to use many more words than a Chinese. For instance, a male ox is called a bull, and a female one a cow; a grown-up chicken, if male, is called a cock or rooster, and if female, a hen.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>will</i> find | 2. to leave aside |
| 3. to have only to | 4. no less than |
| 5. to tell the months | 6. grown-up |
- 15.

以上是本課中應注意的字詞及慣用語

1. 在 *An Englishman will find German easier to learn.....* 中之 *will*, 按理講應作 *would*, 因為此句話是假設的。但實際上, 一個英國人學德文是一件極平常的事, 故用 *will*。因此 *will* 在此處不含有「將來」或「願意」的意思。
2. *to leave aside* 之意為「放在一旁」或「暫時不管」。
3. *to have only to* 後面有不定詞, 其意為「只要」「僅須」。
4. *no less than* 之後有複數名詞時, 其意為「不少於」或「竟有……之多」。
5. *to tell* 除「說」「講」外, 尚有「數」或「枚舉」之意。
6. *grown-up* 是個形容詞 (長大的, 成熟的)。在兒童口中亦可作名詞用, 其意為「大人」。如 *They are grown-ups.*

16.

1.depends on *how much*
2.or harder *in itself*
3. has only to know.....to be able
4. in the case of.....

以上是本課中應注意的片語及文法

1. depends on 後面的 how much.....子句，是一個名詞子句，其作用為 depends on (在乎) 之受詞。
2. in itself 之意為「在它本身方面看」，是一個副詞片語。在國語裡也可以說「絕對地」或「客觀地」。
3. 在 has only to know..... to be able 中之 to be able.....是一個副詞片語，其作用是指明 to know 的目的。國語作「只要知道……就能……」。
4. in the case of 是一個介詞片語，其意為「至於」「關於」「說到」「談到」。

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| 17. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the time when..... 2. the place where..... 3. the way how..... 4 the reason why 5. the question whether..... | } +子句 |
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when, where, how, why, whether 等字的作用頗多，其重要的有三種：

I. 作疑問副詞，如

When (where, how, why) do you go?

〔你何時（到哪裡，怎麼樣，爲什麼）去〕？

註：whether 不能作疑問副詞。

II. 作引領名詞子句的連接詞，如

I don't know when (where, how, why, whether) he will go.

〔我不知道他何時（到何處，怎麼樣……）去〕。

III. 作引領形容詞子句的「關係副詞」。這第三種作用是本課所要介紹的。

1. when 作關係副詞時，其前述詞必須是一個表示時間或時刻的名詞（如 time, age, year, day, hour 等字），同時它本身在關係子句內的作用是副詞的，如

Ten o'clock is the time when we must start.

（十點鐘是我們該出發的時候）。

2. where 作關係副詞時，其前述詞必須是一個表示空間或地點的名詞（如 place, country, town, road, house 等字），同時它本身在關係子句中的作用是副詞的，如

Taichung is the place where I'd like to live.

（臺中是我想住的地方）

3. how 作關係副詞時，其前述詞必須是一個表示方法或形狀的名詞（如 way, means, manner 等字），同時它本身在關係子句中的作用是副詞的，如

I don't see the way how he can do it.

(我想不出來，他有什麼法子〔或怎樣〕去做
〔或辦〕此事)。

4. why 作關係副詞時，其前述詞必須是一個表示理由或緣故的名詞（如 reason, cause 等字），同時它本身在關係子句中的作用是副詞的，如

I don't see the reason why you shouldn't go.

(我看不出來你爲什麼不可以去的理由)。

5. whether 作關係副詞時，其前述詞必須是一個表示問題的名詞的。如：

The question whether he should come will
be decided this evening.

(他該來不該來的問題今晚就決定了)。

(註：come 之後加 or not 二字亦可)。

在口頭英語中 when, where, how, why 等字作關係副詞時，亦可用 that 代替，如

The day that he came was a Friday.

(他來的那一天是星期五。)

The place that I stayed was Taichung Hotel.

(我住的地方是臺中旅社。)

The way that he did it was very good.

(他對那事處理的辦法是很妙的。)

The reason that he can't come is well-known

(他不能來的理由是人所共知的。)

再進一步，口頭英語連 **that** 都可省略，如

The day he came was a Friday.

The place I stayed was Taichung Hotel.

The way he did it was very good.

The reason he can't come is well-known.

註：when 和 where 除上述三種用法外，還可以介紹副詞子句，如

He usually stays at home when it rains.

(下雨時他常在家。)

You are likely to find it where you left it.

(你可能在原來放它的地方找到它。)

GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

1. 「人稱」英語作 **person**。現代英語裡，一般動詞只在表示現在時態度第三人稱單數時，要加 **s** 或 **es** (如 **he comes, she goes**)；其他各人稱在形式上都一樣。但有兩個例外：一即 **to be**，其現在時態有 **am, are, is**

三個形式；二即 **to have**，其現在時態第三人稱單數作 **has**。

(參閱第一冊第 7 語型及第 29 語型)。

2. 「數」英語作 **number**。在現代英語裡，一般動詞已不在形式上表示數了(如「我」去和「我們」去中之「去」，英語均作 **go**)。但有一個例外，即 **to be** 的過去時態，單數用 **was**，複數用 **were** (但 **you** 作單數時仍用 **were**)。

(參閱第二冊第 19 語型)。

3. 「時態」英語作 **tense**。時態共有四種，其名爲：
- (1) 「現在」 **present**,
 - (2) 「過去」 **past**,
 - (3) 「未來」 **future**,
 - (4) 「過去裡的未來」 **future in the past**。(參閱第二冊中的第 10, 19, 25, 第三冊中的第 16 各語型)。

Exercise 6

I. Translate into English:

1. 對一個日本人，學中文比德文容易。
2. 中國人只要知道十一個字就可以從一數到一百了。
3. 這農夫有五十頭母牛。
4. 這個情形是很錯雜的。

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. We Chinese sometimes find Japanese easy to learn than English.
2. Whether I shall come or not will depend by my health.
3. An English-speak person has to know twelve words to tell the months.
4. A female ox is called a bull.
5. If we leave beside the question of weather, I think the excursion was a success.

III. Fill in the blanks with interrogative adverbs or relatives adverbs:

1. _____ are you going?
2. I can still remember the day _____ we first came here.
3. The reason _____ he is absent is not known.
4. The question _____ it will rain or not is hard to answer.
5. _____ will you come again?

6. This is the very place _____ I lost my watch.
7. I don't know _____ Mother will come or not.
8. Can you tell me the way _____ we could get there?
9. _____ didn't you ask me yesterday?
10. He got to the station _____ the train had already left.

IV. Tell the person, number, and tense of the verbs in the following sentences:

1. I get up at seven every morning.
2. They came to see us last Sunday.
3. We shall go to Taichung next week.
4. You were late.

V. Oral exercises: Learn to use the words and phrases listed as patterns.

- A.**
1. To leave aside English, we still have many other courses.
 2. To leave aside his sister, we still have eight members coming tomorrow.
 3. To leave aside written test, we have four oral tests each week.
 4. To leave aside written history, we have millions and billion of years of unwritten history.
 5. You have only to count the money he raised for the poor.
 6. You have only to read it, don't worry about who wrote it.

7. He has only to repeat what you said.
 8. You have only to tell him what's wrong with him.
- B.**
1. The time when you come, they will be gone already.
 2. The place where you are going, will be the place where I will live.
 3. The way how you act, will be the way how he acts.
 4. The reason why you did it, was the reason why he did it too.
 5. The question whether he will' come, depends on what the weather will be.
 6. In the case of Mr. Lin, he's just done his best.
 7. In the case of World War I, tank had just been invented.
 8. In the case of his family, he is the only boy who can read.