

LESSON 9

VOCABULARY

sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen
twenty	thirty	forty	fifty
sixty	seventy	eighty	ninety
one hundred	number	remember	

READING

Do you remember the English names for the numbers from one to ten?

Yes, I do. They are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

Can you tell the numbers after ten up to twenty?

Yes, I can. They are eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty.

What are the names for three tens, four tens, five tens and so on, up to one

hundred?

They are thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety and one hundred.

What are the numbers between twenty and thirty?

They are twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and so on.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS AND WORD STUDIES

1—10	11—19	20—100
1. one	11. eleven	
2. two	12. twelve	20. twenty
3. three	13. thirteen	30. thirty
4. four	14. fourteen	40. forty
39. 5. five	15. fifteen	50. fifty
6. six	16. sixteen	60. sixty
7. seven	17. seventeen	70. seventy
8. eight	18. eighteen	80. eighty
9. nine	19. nineteen	90. ninety
10. ten		100. hundred

英語的數字，在中國人看來是相當複雜的，上表所列自一至一百各基數，多少可以輔助我們記憶。根據此表可以觀

察出以下數點：

(A) 縱 看

(1) 13至19七個基數，字尾都是 *teen*。

(2) 20至90八個基數字尾都是 *ty*。

(B) 橫 看

(3) 16, 17, 19 和 60, 70, 90 等六個基數，只要在 *teen* 和 *ty* 前加 *six*, *seven*, *nine* 即成。

(4) 13, 15, 18 和 30, 50, 80 等六個基數，是在 *teen* 和 *ty* 之前加上 *thir*, *fif* 和 *eigh*。

(5) 14 和 40 前者爲 *four+teen*，後者爲 *for+ty*，此點要注意。

(6) 其他基數即 1 至 10, 11, 12, 20 等十三個數字只好個別牢記。

【註】英美人書寫時，除在鄭重的文件內，平常不寫文字，而寫 1, 2, 3, 4 等。

- 40.
- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. We have three <i>hundred and seventy two</i> pupils.2. He was in Tainan in 1911 (<i>nineteen eleven</i>)3. He is a little boy of <i>five</i>.4. His father is <i>fifty-two</i>. |
|---|

1. hundred (百) 的複數構造和國語的一樣，即 hundred 前加 one, two, three four.....。其後的十位數字之前要有 and。hundred 複數時字尾不加 s。

英語的十位數字之後若有個位數字，寫時兩字之間要加“-”號，如“二十一”為 twenty-one。

2. 公曆一千幾百若干年，在口頭英語中把一千幾百說成一個十位的數字，其後的 hundred 係省略。接着再說一個數字表示若干年，此外在數字後不須加“年”字。如上例第 2 句之義為“一千九百十一年（即 1911）他在臺南”。
3. 在 of 後面只有一個數字而 of 之前是一個人，或在 to be 後面只有一個數字而 to be 之主詞是一個人，那時這數字是指年齡說的。如上例第 3, 4, 兩句可譯為“他是一個五歲的小孩”和“他父親(今年)五十二歲”。

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|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 41. | 1. Can you <i>tell</i> the numbers? |
| | 2. <i>up to</i> one hundred |
| | 3. twenty-one, twenty-two and so on. |

以上是本課應注意的字詞和片語：

1. tell 除有“告訴”的意思，也有“數”(上聲)的意思。
2. up to 是個介詞片語，其義為“一直到”或“一直升到”。

其後面的字詞要比前面的字詞所表示的數量程度“高”
“大”或“多”。

3. and so on 的意思爲 [等等] [云云] 或 [餘類推]。

SOUND DRILL θ, ð, s, z,

thank	Thursday	three	third	thing
thirty	fifth	tenth	mouth	month
this	that	these	those	the
they	them	their	there	then
see	say	sink	pass	hiss
face	cell	rice	cite	cycle
is	has	his	wise	rose
cause	blaze	haze	zinc	zoo

Exercise 9

A. Write down the names for the numbers from one to hundred.

B. Translate into English:

1. 我們學校裏有五百六十三個學生。
2. 我的弟弟是個三歲的男孩。
3. 我們在一九四九年到臺灣。
4. 你記得我嗎？

C. Oral Practices:

Practice 1

Teacher. Can you tell me the numbers from one to ten?

Student A. Yes, I can. They are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

Teacher. Can you tell us what time it is?

Student B. Yes, I can. It is about ten o'clock.

Teacher. Can you tell me what your name is?

Student C. Yes, I can. My name is Mary.

Teacher. Can you tell me what it is?

Student D. Yes, I can. It is a cat.

Teacher. Can he see that picture?

Student E. Yes, he can see that picture.

Teacher. Can she see that picture?

Student F. Yes, she can see that picture.

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

Practice 2

Student A. Do you remember it?

Student B. No, I doesn't remember it.

Student C. Did you learn the English names for the numbers from one to twenty?

Student D. Yes, I did.

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

Practice 3

Teacher. Do you remember? Where did you eat?

Student A. Do you remember where you ate?

Teacher. Did they hear? What did we say?

Student B. Did they hear what we said?

(Continue this exercise with the following words: see; hear, tell, know, remember.)

Practice 4

Teacher. How old are you?

Student A. I am fourteen years old.

Teacher. How old is that little boy?

Student B. He is five years old.

Teacher. How old is your father?

Student C. He is fifty years old.

Teacher. How old is your sister?

Student D. She is twenty-two years old.

Teacher. How old is his sister?

Student E. His sister is nineteen years old.

Teacher. How old is his mother?

Student F. His mother is forty years old.

Teacher. How old is that little girl?

Student G. That little girl is eleven years old.

Teacher. How old is this boy?

Student H. This boy is twelve years old.

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