

英語中國氏英

第三冊

英千里 編著

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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，每次至少逼小時）。

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 THREE

LESSON 1

VOCABULARY

principal

office

Peter Chen

folks

greetings

met

shook

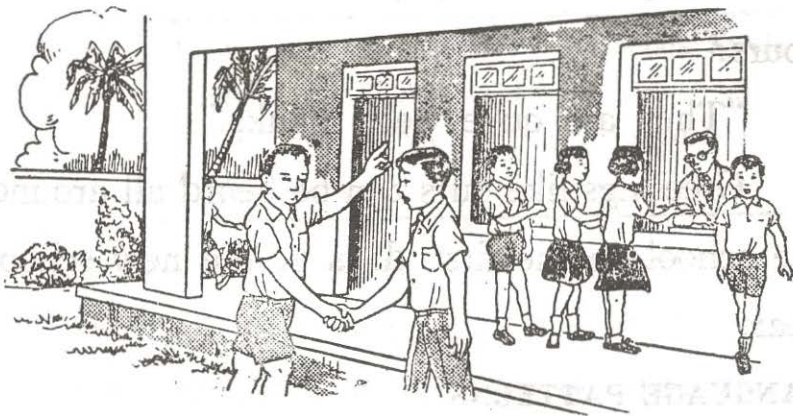
smile

heard

too

hello

READING



The long summer vacation is over at last and once more we are back at school. This morning, when I was on my way to the principal's office, I met Peter Chen. We shook

hands and smiled at each other.

"Hello Peter," I said, "how are you?"

"Very well, John," he answered. "How are you?"

"Fine! Did you have a good time?"

"I sure did! What about you?"

"I did too. How are your folks?"

"They are all well, thanks. And how are yours?"

"They are quite well, thanks."

Greetings like ours can be heard all around the school in the first days of the new school year.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hello,.....! | 2. How are you? |
| 3. Fine! | 4. What about you? |
| 5. How are your folks? | |
| 6. They are all well, thanks. | |
- 1.

以上是本課所介紹與人寒暄時的「成語」，分釋如下：

1. Hello,.....! 爲打招呼時所用，似國語的「喂！」但後面必須說出對方的稱呼或名字，如 Hello, Peter。
2. How are you? 即「你好嗎？」。
3. Fine! 即「好啊！」。
4. What about you? 是回別人的話，即「你也好嗎？」。
5. How are your folks? 即「你家裡的人都好嗎？」 folks 本作「一族的人民」講，常用複數，在這成語裡是指「親屬」。
6. They are all well, thanks. 即「多謝，他們都好」。

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. at last | 2. once more | 3. shook hands |
| 4. smile at | 5. each other | 6. sure |
| 7. too | 8. like | 9. heard |
| 10. all around | | |

以上是本課中應注意的慣用語和字詞，分釋如下：

1. at last 是在所期待之事終於實現時所用的慣用語。其義爲「終於」。如本課課文中第一句之義爲「漫長的暑假終於結束了。」
2. once more 之意義與 again 相同，即「再度」「又」「重」。
3. shook 爲 shake 的過去時態，其本義爲「搖動」「震動」；shake (shook) hands 即「握手」。

4. 「對某人微笑」，要說 *smile at* 某人。如「她對我微笑」爲 *She smiles at me.*
5. *each other* 即「彼此」，必須用於兩者之間，如 *They smile at each other.* 即「他們兩人彼此相對微笑」。由 *each other* 即可表明 *they* 所代表者爲上述之兩個人。
6. *sure* 在 *I sure did.* 一句中作副詞用。
7. *too* 字放在一句最後作「也」或「亦」講。
8. *like* 作動詞時作「喜歡」講，如 *I like her* 「我喜歡她」。作介詞時作「像」講，如 *greetings like ours* 「像我們那樣的問候語」；*She is like her sister* 「她像她姐姐（或妹妹）」。
9. *heard* 是 *hear*（聽見）的過去分詞。
10. *all around* 即「各處」。

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>She wants to see me.</i> 2. <i>She does not want to be heard.</i> 3. <i>You can see those trees from here.</i> 4. <i>Their greetings can be heard from here.</i> |
|---|

1. 不定詞也有「主動語態」與「被動語態」的區別，以前所介紹的不定詞，均爲「主動語態」的形式，如上例第一句中的 *to see*。
2. 不定詞的「被動語態」是由 *to be* + 過去分詞而成，如上例

第二句中的 *to be heard* 其義爲「被聽見」。

3. 不定詞無論主動語態或被動語態，若前面有 *shall, will, can, may, must* 等助動詞時，則省去 *to*。如上例第 3, 4 兩句。

1. He thought *he knew her*.

2. I've lived here *since I was five*.

我們已知及物動詞的受詞有時可能是句子，那時其作用就等於一個名詞，如上例第 1 句的 *he knew her*。

另一方面，一般動詞（及物或不及物），除了副詞或片語外，有時也可能用句子來形容或限制，那時其作用等於一個副詞。如上例第 2 句中 *since I was five* 是說明動詞「住」始自何時的。故爲副詞。

此類在大句中的小句，在文法中稱爲「子句」。

有名詞作用的「子句」，稱爲「名詞子句」。

有副詞作用的「子句」，稱爲「副詞子句」。

Exercise 1

1. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 我從十歲起就認識他。
2. 彼德不願意被他的老師聽見。
3. 我可以從這裡看到你們。
4. 你家裡的人都好嗎？

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Those houses can _____ seen from here.
2. Mary and John smile at _____ other.
3. That book cannot be _____ on the desk.
4. We've lived here _____ 1950.
5. I know _____ is a good boy.

III. Make sentences with the following words or phrases:

1. like (as a prep.)
2. too
3. at last
4. each other

IV. Oral Practice:

Practice 1

Student A: The long summer vacation is over.

Student B: The class is over.

Student C: The game is over.

Student D: I am on my way to see my mother.

Student E: He is on his way to school.

Student F: She is on her way to the office.

Student G: My mother is on her way to the market.

Student H: My young brother is on his way to the post office.

Practice 2

Student A: They shake hands saying good-bye.

Student B: She smiles at you.

Student C: He smiles at her.

Student D: And I smile at you.

Student E: They smile at each other.

Student F: They greet each other.

Student G: Students shake hands with each other.

Student H: Students greet each other.

Student I: He and she greet each other.

Student J: Students shake hands and smile at each other.

Practice 3

Teacher: Good morning. How are you?

Student A: Very well, thank you. And you?

Student B: Fine, thank you.

Teacher: How are your folks?

Student C: They are quite well, thanks. And how are yours?

Student D: They are all well, thanks.

Teacher: Do you have a good time?

Student E: I sure do.

Student F: Yes, I have.

Student G: Yes, I have a good time.

Student H: No, I don't.

Student I: No, I do not have a good time.

Teacher: Where are you going?

Student J: I am on my way to school.

Student K: I am on my way to the office.

Student L: I am on my way back home.

Teacher: What are they doing?

Student M: They are shaking hands with each other.

Student N: They are smiling at each other.

LESSON 2

VOCABULARY

guest	movies	delight	packed
found	take	mention	wrong
somewhere	already	off	

READING

One day John said to George, his friend and guest:

“Let us go down town this afternoon. We’ll go to the movies and have supper somewhere afterwards. Well, George, what do you say to it?”

“Well, John, what can I say?” answered George. “I can only say I’ll be delighted to spend the afternoon that way.”

They went down the street to a bus-stop. There were already a lot of people waiting

there. Soon they saw a bus coming. It was packed and they had to stand. In their hurry to get on the bus, they did not look at its number. They soon found out they were on the wrong bus. There was an old gentleman sitting near them. He said to them:

“If you are going down town, you can get off at the next stop and take a No. 4 bus.”

“Thank you very much, Sir,” said John.

“Don’t mention it,” answered the old gentleman.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | |
|---|
| 1. There were a lot of people <i>waiting</i> there. |
| 2. They saw a bus <i>coming</i> . |
| 3. There was an old man <i>sitting</i> near them. |

現在分詞不作進行式動詞的一部分時，亦可作形容詞用；或帶着其他的字詞作成形容詞性質的片語用。這樣用時，通常放在其所形容的字詞後面（國語亦然）。如上例第1句之義為「有很

多人在那裏等候；第2句之義爲「他們看見一部公共汽車開來」；第3句之義爲「有一位老先生坐在他們附近」。

6.

1. I <i>saw</i> her.	2. She <i>was seen</i> by me.
3. I am delighted.	4. The bus is <i>packed</i> .

動詞的過去分詞除了作一般動詞的「完成式」的一部分外，其本身還有「被動」或「受動」的意思；所以在前面加 to be 作助動詞就組成動詞的「被動語態」，其公式爲：被動語態 = to be + 過去分詞。上例第2句「她被我看見」中之 was seen 就是 saw 的被動語態。在被動語態後面的 by 字作「被」講。

上例第2句與第1句（我看見她）在意思上沒有什麼區別。第1句裏的 saw 是「主動語態」。

有些及物動詞因其意義的關係，其過去分詞在實用上就等於形容詞。如及物動詞 delight 之義爲「使……高興」，或「使……快樂」；pack 之義爲「打包裹」「填滿」或「充塞」，其過去分詞之義爲「被使快樂」即「快樂的」；「被填滿」即「擁擠的」。如上例第三四兩句可譯爲「我快樂」和「公共汽車是擁擠的」。

7.

1. George, his friend and guest,.....
2. In their hurry.....,they did not.....

以上是本課裏有關文法和構造的幾個要點：

1. 以同類的字詞來補充或修飾其字，此同類的字詞稱為「同格語」。在上例第1句中之 friend 和 guest 就是 George 的「同格語」。在英語裏同格語放在被補充的字詞後面，常與國語相反，如上例第1句國語作「他的朋友和嘉賓，喬治」。
2. in their hurry 是個有副詞性的片語，解釋緣故的。全句用國語說就是「他們忙着上車就沒有看一看車的號碼」。

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you say to it? 2. What can I say? 3. Don't mention it. |
|---|
- 8.

以上是本課的慣用語及成語，分釋如下：

1. 上例第1句是慣用語，其義為「你以為如何？」或「你有什么意見？」
2. 上例第2句是成語，表示受了人家的款待或聽了人家的美言而感激，若國語的「你叫我說什麼呢？」或「你真叫我無話可說了」。
3. 上例第3句是成語，是答覆致謝人的一句客氣話，似國語的「沒有關係」或「好說！好說！」

9.

1. down town	2. movies
3. somewhere	4. that way
5. down	6. people
7. found, found out	8. gentleman
9. get off	10. get on
11. next	12. take

以上是本課中應注意的字詞和片語，分釋如下：

1. town 的意思是「小城」或「鎮」，或大城市中之商業區或熱鬧地區。down 是一個指方向的介詞。
2. movies 亦可作單數 movie，可當「電影院」或「影片」講。go to the movies 是個慣用語，即「看電影去」。
3. somewhere 之義為「不定的地方」或「隨便那裏」。
4. way 亦有「法子」或「樣子」的意思。that way 是個副詞性的片語，義為「那樣地」或「如此」。
5. down 作介詞時，多半都不含有「……下面」的意思，僅是表示方向，如 down there 就是「那邊」或「那頭」，down the street 就是「街那邊」或「街那頭」。
6. people 是個複數名詞，義為「人們」或「一般人」。
7. found 是動詞 find 的過去時態，其義為「尋到」或「覓得」。find out 之義為「發覺」或「發現」。
8. gentleman 是對男人的尊稱，其用法與 lady 一樣。

9. off 是一個副詞，在國語無相當的字，其義似「離開」。get off 之義為下車、下船之「下」。
10. get on 之義為上車、上船之「上」。
11. next 之義為「緊接着的下一個」，如 next stop 為「下一站」，next day 為「次日」。
12. take 之義極多，如「拿」「取」「帶」「食」「乘」等，全視其受詞而定。在本課中，take 的受詞為「車」，故作「乘」講。

Exercise 2

I. Answer the following questions with complete sentences:

1. What did John say to George?
2. What did George say to it?
3. Who was sitting near John and George and told them to take a No. 4 bus going down town?
4. Did they thank the old gentleman?

II. Make sentences with the following phrases and words:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. already | 3. a lot of |
| 2. delight | 4. get on |

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 公共汽車是擁擠的。
2. 沒有關係。
3. 下午能進城看電影使我很高興。

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: My mother goes down town to buy clothes.

Student B: She goes down town to see movies.

Student C: My father goes down town to have supper.

Student D: My friend went down town to buy pencils yesterday.

Student E: He gets on the bus.

Student F: I get on the train.

Student G: You get on the wrong bus.

Student H: He saw my mother getting on the wrong bus yesterday.

Student I: He must get off here.

Student J: You may get off here.

Practice 2

Student A: My sister sees a dog coming near

Student B: My brother sees a cat coming near.

Student C: The bus is packed.

Student D: The class is packed.

Student E: You see a boy waiting there.

Student F: We see a bus coming.

Student G: There are a lot of people sitting there.

Student H: The train is packed.

Student I: I see a man coming here.

Student J: He saw a girl waiting there yesterday.

Student K: There is a man sitting near the tree.

Student L: There is a girl sitting on the chair.

Student M: There was a dog barking last night.

Practice 3

Teacher: Let's go to the movies. What do you say to it?

Student A: Well, I'll be delighted to see the movies with you.

Student B: Fine, what can I say? Let's go.

Student C: That's fine.

Teacher: What are you going to do next week?

Student D: We shall have the examination next week.

Student E: We'll have a holiday next week.

Student F: I'll go to see the movies next week.

Student G: I'll go to see my brother in Taipei.

Teacher: What can you see there?

Student H: I can see a man sitting near a tree.

Student I: I can see a girl waiting there.

Student J: I can see a bus coming.

Teacher: Is the train packed?

Student K: Yes, it is.

Student L: Yes, it is packed.

Student M: No, it isn't.

Student N: No, it is not packed

LESSON 3

VOCABULARY

city	news	month	such
all	interest	gave	add
overstay	left	around	

READING

George Li's short but pleasant visit to Taipei was about over. He had spent a week at John's home and he had seen all the interesting places in and around the city. A few days ago, he got a letter from his mother. She gave him a lot of home news and said she was pleased he was having such a good time. "But", she added in her letter, "do not overstay your welcome. Remember you have been away from home almost a month." Yesterday he went around to say goodbye to his friends. He thanked them

once more for their warm welcome and told them how much he had enjoyed his stay in Taipei. "I have had the time of my life!" he said to them. He left this morning by the 9:20 train and John saw him off at the station.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

10.

1. He *came* back to Taichung two days ago.
He had *spent* a pleasant week in Taipei.
2. When he got to the station, the train had *gone*.
3. Yesterday I got up at eight and had my breakfast at nine.

完成的過去時態簡稱「過去完成式」，是用 *have* 的過去時態 *had* 加上過去分詞而組成的。其用法如下：

1. 在敘述過去的事情時，回述或追溯到此事以前的事，那時這「以前的事」就用此式表示。上例第一句說「他回臺中」是過去的事，故其動詞用簡單式的過去時態 (*came*)；繼續回述他「回臺中以前」的事，故其動詞用過去完成式 (*had spent*)。
2. 敘述過去的事情，假如要標明甲事是在乙事以前發生的，那時甲事就要用此式表示，如上例第 2 句之用意並非聲明「他赴車站」和「火車開走」兩件事實，而是說明「他去遲了」。

在國語裏須要「已經」二字，方能顯出此意。（即：「他到車站時，火車已經開走了。」）

3. 假如所敘述的幾件過去的事，雖在時間上有先後之別，但無說明先後之必要時，則均用簡單式的過去時態。如上例第3句。

11.

1. She told *me* a story.
2. He told *me* some good news.

有些及物動詞可有兩個受詞，一個是人，稱為「間接受詞」；一個是物，稱為「直接受詞」。在國語中「間接受詞」前有時用「給」字。如上例第1句（她給我講一個故事）；有時不用「給」字，如上例第2句（她告訴我一個好消息）。

12.

1. *All* children like to play.
2. *All* the teachers are good.
3. *All* my friends are in Tainan.
4. *All* these cats are beautiful.
5. *All* good pupils like to read.
6. We *all* like him.
7. We are *all* good boys.
8. All of the boys are here.
9. All of us know him.
10. All are here.
11. All know him.

all (都, 全, 一切的, 所有的) 是個不定數詞, 可作形容詞亦可作代名詞。它的用法是要按「慣用語」的, 說明如下:

1. all 形容名詞時, 假如這名詞尚有其他的字形容它時, 那時 all 永遠放在前面, 如第 1 至第 5 句。
2. all 形容代名詞時, 放在代名詞後面, 如第 6 句。
3. all 形容代名詞時, 假如句中之動詞是「是」, all 也可放在「是」的後面, 如第 7 句。
4. all 後面有 of 片語時則為代名詞, 如第 8, 9 兩句。

注意: 不一定數詞作形容詞時, 只有 all 可放在 the, my, these 等字前, 其他不定數詞如 some, many 等均不可與 the, my, these 等同時作形容詞用。有 the, my, these 等字時, 則將 some, many 等字改為代名詞後加 of, 如 some of the boys, many of my friends, some of these girls 等。

5. all 在 10, 11, 兩句中, 可作形容詞看待, 亦可作代名詞看待, 因為其句可能是 all the boys are here 及 we all know him 之省略說法; 也可能是 all of the boys are here 及 all of us know him 之省略說法。

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 13. | 1. Don't overstay your welcome. |
| | 2. I have had the time of my life. |
| | 3. see.....off |

以上是本課中的成語及慣用語，分釋如下：

1. 若干動詞前面加 over 就表示「過渡的」「超過……範圍的」，如 overdo 爲「做得過火」，overeat 爲「吃得太多」，oversleep 爲「睡得過了時」。上第一例句之義爲「不要住得超過你受歡迎的程度」。在國語裡沒有現成的話，只好說：「不要住得太久而使人不歡迎」。在此句中 your 之義等於「你所接受的」，welcome 是個詞名。
2. I have had the time of my life 之義爲「我玩得特別痛快」或「我一生也沒有這樣玩的好」。
3. see……off 即「給（某人）送行」。

14.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. short but pleasant | 2. interest 和 interesting |
| 3. in and around | 4. city 和 town |
| 5. got | 6. news |
| 7. pleased | 8. such |
| 9. once more | 10. how much |
| 11. spent, told, gave, left | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞和片語：

1. short but pleasant 即「短而愉快的」。
2. interest 爲及物動詞，其義爲「使之感興趣」或「引起興趣」。interesting 爲 interest 之現在分詞，在本課爲形容詞作「有趣的」講。interest 亦作名詞用，義爲「興趣」「利益」「利息」。

3. in and around the city 即「城內及城外附近之處」。around 之義為「周圍」。
4. city 是「都市」，較大；town 是「城鎮」，較小。
5. got 是 get 的過去時態，在本課中為及物動詞，作「得到」「收到」講。
6. news 之義為「消息」「新聞」，此字雖有 s 但作單數用。
7. please 之本義為「使之高興」，過去分詞常作形容詞用，意為高興，如 She was pleased 為「她高興」之意。
8. such 之義為「這樣的」或「如此的」，為形容詞。若與其他形容詞同時形容一名詞時，such 要放在其他形容詞的前面。如 such a good day, such a good boy。
9. once 為「一次」，more 為「更多」，once more 即「再度」「又」「重」。
10. how much 之義為「如何多？」在本課中作「多麼」講。
11. spent, told, gave, 和 left 是 spend, tell, give 和 leave 的過去時態。

Exercise 3

I. Put the verbs in the parentheses into perfect forms:

1. Remember you (be) _____ away from home almost a month.
2. John said to his friends: "I (have) _____ the time of my life!"

3. He (leave) _____ by the train and George (see) _____ him off at the station.

II. Make sentences with the following phrases:

1. see off
2. get up
3. about over
4. in and around the city

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 喬治向他的朋友們告別。
2. 他再三地謝謝他們的殷勤招待。
3. 我昨天八點起身後九點吃早飯。
4. 等到他抵達車站時火車卻已經開走了。

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: I have had a good time at home.

Student B: He has had a good time at school.

Student C: My mother has had a good time at home.

Student D: He sees his friend off at the station.

Student E: He has gone to school for two hours.

Student F: She sees her friend off at the bus-stop.

Student G: My mother sees her son off at the station.

Student H: My father sees his son off at the station.

Practice 2

Student A: I have been away from home for almost four years.

Student B: I have been away from home almost two weeks.

Student C: He has been away from school almost one year.

Student D: She has been away from school almost two months.

Student E: My sister has been away from office almost two years.

Student F: My father has been away from office almost two hours.

Student G: I go around to say good bye to my friends.

Student H: He goes around to say good bye to his friends.

Student I: She goes around to say good bye to her friends.

Student J: My father goes around to say good bye to his friends.

Practice 3

Teacher: Where are you going?

Student A: I am going to visit my friends in Taipei.

Student B: I am going to school.

Student C: I am going down town.

Student D: I am going to the office.

Teacher: Do you have a good time?

Student E: Yes, I have.

Student F: Yes, I have. I have seen all the interesting places
in and around the city.

Student G: Yes, I have. I have had a good time.

Student H: Yes. I have enjoyed the time of my life.

Teacher: What are you going to do next week?

Student I: I am going to see my friends in Taipei next week.

Student J: I am going to have the examination.

Student K: I am going to see my friend off next week.

Student L: I am going back home next week.

LESSON 4

VOCABULARY

term	progress	pleasure	happy
record	made	behave	teach
keep (up)	would	hard	also
later	among	because	

READING

Last Wednesday, the teacher of English said to the pupils in John's class:

"We are at the beginning of the term. I am happy to say that everyone of you has made good progress in English in the past. You have all worked so hard and behaved so well that it has been a pleasure to teach you again. I hope you will keep up this fine record of yours, not only for the rest of this term but also in the years to come"

Writing to his mother a few days later. John said among other things:

“.....Our teacher of English told us he was happy because everyone of us had made good progress in English. He said we had all worked so hard and behaved so well that it had been a pleasure for him to teach us. He hoped we would always keep up this fine record of ours.....”

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

15.

1. Our teacher *said to us*, “*I am happy because you have made good progress in English.*”
2. Our teacher *told us he was* happy because *we had made good progress in English.*

我們在轉述別人說的話時，如果仍把那人所說的一字不改地重述出來時，叫做「直接敘述法」，那時要把那句話放在「引號」內。如上例第一句。

如果我們只把別人所說的意思，以我們自己的口氣重述出來

時，叫作「間接敘述法」，那時不用「引號」，如上例第2句。

敘述法由「直接」變為「間接」時，要注意以下各點變化。

(1) 動詞 said to (對……說) 改為 told (告訴)。

(2) 引句內之代名詞的「人稱」改變。如第1句內之 I 和 you 在第2句中改為 he 和 we，但引句外的代名詞不可改，如第1句之 us 在第2句中仍是 us。

(3) 若動詞「說」為過去時態時，在間接句中要將直接句中的現在時態改為過去時態。如第1句中之 am (現在時態) 和 have made (現在完成式)，在第2句中改為 was (過去時態) 和 had made (過去完成式)。

英語的直接引句和間接引句，與國語的說法相同，代名詞的人稱改變是極合理的，故無須硬記。因「人稱」的第一、第二、第三須視說話人、聽話人及被談論者是誰而定。我們講述別人的話時，只要設身處地想一想當時說話人的口氣就不難了。

16.

1. "I hope you will keep up this fine record of yours." 2. He hoped we would keep up this fine record of ours.

一個句子若是由兩個小句子合成的，則此兩句中限定動詞的「時態」，必須有一定的順序。

如上例第 1 句中 I hope 之 [hope] 是「現在時態」，所希望的是未來的事，故第二小句中 will keep 爲「未來時態」。如上例第 2 句中 He hoped 之 hoped 是「過去時態」，若說到那時所希望的未來的事時，就要用 would 代替 will，如第 2 句中的 would keep 這個形式叫「過去裏的未來式」。

17. *It has been a pleasure to teach you.*

英語的 it 有一個很重要而常見的用法，就是當作「填補語」用。所謂「填補語」就是在語法上需要在意義上不需要的字。如上例中的 it 雖佔了主詞的地位，但在意義上的主詞應當是後面的 to teach you。此句直譯出來爲「(它)是一件愉快的事教你們」。其本義爲「教你們是一件愉快的事」To teach you has been a pleasure。

18. *1. A friend of mine*
2. This fine record of yours

所有形容詞 my, your, his 等，不能和冠詞 a, the 及 the that, these, those 等形容詞同時放在一名詞前使用。倘在意義上須要這樣表示時，如「我的一個朋友」「你們的這種好成績」那時要用 of 和所有代名詞 mine, you, his 等放在名詞的後面，如上例 1, 2 兩句。

19.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. get near | 2. not only.....but also |
| 3. a few days later | 4. among other things |
| 5. made progress | 6. hard |
| 7. behave well | 8. keep up |
| 9. rest | 10. years to come |
| 11. that | |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語及字詞，分釋如下：

1. get near 爲「接近」「離……不遠」。
2. not only.....but also 即「不但……而且……」。
3. a few days later 爲「幾天以後」「再過幾天」。
4. among other things 直譯爲「在其他事物中」，在本課之意按國語的說法是「他話中說過……」。
5. made 是 make 的過去時態，本義作「做」「製造」講。made progress 即「有進步」。
6. hard 在本課爲副詞，作「努力」「竭力」講。work hard 即「工作努力」。
7. behave well 即「品行好」。
8. keep up 即「保持」。
9. rest 在本課之義爲「其餘的部份」，前面用冠詞 the。
10. in the years to come 之義爲「在未來的年月裡」，to come 在此爲形容詞，形容前面的 years。

11. that 介紹有名詞作用的句子時，是一個無意義的連接詞。如
He said that he was happy。但在習慣上其後的句子若不是太長時，則可省去。如上例句亦可說：He said he was happy。

Exercise 4

I. Make sentences with the following phrases:

1. not only.....but also
2. keep up
3. made progress
4. a few days later
5. in the years to come

II. Change the following paragraph from direct into indirect speech:

"We are at the beginning of the term. I am happy to say that everyone of you had made good progress in English in the past. You have all worked so hard and behaved so well that it has been a pleasure to teach you again. I hope you will keep up this fine record of yours, not only for this term but also in the years to come."

III. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: We are at the beginning of this term.

Student B: We are at the beginning of this work.

Student C: We are at the beginning of learning English.

Student D: We are at the beginning of writing English letters.

Student E: He is not only a teacher but also a student.

Student F: He knows not only English but also Chinese.

Student G: She must be not only a mother but also a father.

Student H: You work not only well but also fast.

Student I: I hope you will keep up this fine record.

Student J: My father hope you will keep up this fine record of yours.

Student K: My mother hope I will keep up this fine record of mine.

Student L: I hope my daughter can keep up this fine record of hers.

Practice 2

Student A: You made good progress in English in the past.

Student B: He made good progress in the past.

Student C: My brother made progress in English in the past.

Student D: He made good progress in Chinese in the past.

Student E: My son made good progress in Chinese in the past.

Student F: He will made good progress in English in the years to come.

Student G: She Will make good progress in English in the years to come.

Student H: You will keep up this fine record in the years to come.

Student I: He will keep up studying hard in the years to come.

Student J: She will keep up working hard in the years to come.

Practice 3

Teacher: Have you made good progress in English lately?

Student A: Yes, I have made good progress in English lately.

Student B: Yes, I have kept a fine record in English lately.

Student C: Yes, I have.

Student D: Yes, I have kept a fine record.

Teacher: What does your teacher hope in school?

Student E: My teacher hopes we will keep up the fine record of ours in the future.

Student F: My teacher hopes we will work hard and behave well.

Student G: My teacher hopes we will keep up the fine record of ours in the years to come.

Student H: My teacher hopes we will all be good students.

Teacher: What does your mother hope you to do at school?

Student I: My mother hopes I shall be a good student.

Student J: My mother hopes that I will keep up my fine record.

Student K: My mother hopes that I will study hard and behave well at school.

Student L: My mother hopes that I will make good progress in English in the years to come.

LESSON 5

VOCABULARY

meals	dish	surprise	meat
vegetable	rice	China	several
better	ill	a little	eat, ate
laugh	as	then	

READING

The American boy living next door is one of John's new friends. One day he said to John:

"Since I came to China two months ago, I have had several Chinese meals. Every time there were more than ten large dishes. Every dish was better than the last, and I ate as much as I could. It was always a surprise to me that I wasn't ill afterwards. Tell me, John: how can you Chinese eat so much day after day and not get ill?"

John had to laugh at the American boy's question. He answered.

“In our homes. when we have no guests, we just take a little meat and a little vegetable with a lot of rice at our meals. By the way, why don't you come to our house one of these days and eat with us? Then you'll see what we Chinese usually eat at home.”

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

20.

1. We don't eat *much meat* in summer.
2. I take *a little vegetable*.
3. He has *many* friends.
4. He will be back in *a few* minutes.

一個「普通名詞」是可用數目數的，如「一張桌子，三隻貓，六本書」。還有一種名詞是表示某種原料或物質的，叫作「物質名詞」（如水，肉，布，紙）。「物質名詞」是不可用數目數的，如「一桶水，三斤肉，四尺布，一張紙」。

本課中的食品名稱，均為「物質名詞」，如 *rice*, *meat*, *vegetable*。*rice* 是指「米飯」而言，不是指「一粒一粒的米」；*vege-*

table 是指「蔬菜」而言，不是指「一顆一顆的菜」。

「物質名詞」是不用複數的，為表示份量時，「多」則用 much，「少許」或「一點」則用 a little，如上例第 1, 2 兩句。

至於「普通名詞」，「多」則用 many，「少數」或「一些」則用 a few，其後的名詞必須是複數的。如上例第 3, 4 兩句。

21.

*It was always a surprise to me that
I wasn't ill afterwards.*

it 作「填補語」時，不僅可代替後面不定詞的意思，也可以代替一個句子的意思。這個句子由連接詞 that 介紹，當名詞用，如上例句之義為 “That I wasn't ill afterwards” was always a surprise to me（我以後沒生病這件事常使我覺得奇怪）。

22.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. as much as | 2. day after day |
| 3. one of these days | 4. get ill |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語。

1. as much as 按字面講為「那麼多就如……」。本課中 I ate as much as I could 按國語的說法是「我能吃多少就吃多少」或「我儘量的吃」。
2. day after day 與 every day 的意思差不多，但是 day after day 含有「恒心」「毅力」「不厭煩」的意思。

3. one of these days 的意思是「在最近幾天內」。
4. get ill 即「生病」「得病」。get 在此爲不及物動詞，ill 是形容詞，不是「名詞」。

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 23. | 1. next door | 2. dishes |
| | 3. better | 4. the last |
| | 5. you Chinese | 6. ate |
| | 7. The <i>American</i> boy is <i>one of</i> | |
| | 8. surprise | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞：

1. next door 即「隔鄰」「隔壁」。
2. dish 除了作「盤子」外還有「盤中的菜」或「肴饌」之義。
3. better 是 good 和 well 的比較式，義爲「更好」。
4. the last 作「前一個」講。
5. you Chinese 即「你們中國人」，Chinese 與 you 是「同格語」。不可作 your Chinese。
6. ate 是 eat 的過去時態。
7. American 一字除作「美國人」講，亦可作「美國的」講。
one of.....是「……中之一」，one of 後面必用複數名詞或代名詞。one 在此爲代名詞。本課中的第1句可譯成「住在隔鄰的美國孩子是約翰的一個新朋友。」

8. surprise 亦作動詞用，其義爲「使……驚訝」。

24.

little, late, last, more, long, sure, next, a little, better

以上各字在本書第一、二的首次使用時均作形容詞用；但亦均可作副詞用。其中 long 作副詞時只能代表時間之「長」「久」不可代表空間之「長」。

Exercise 5

I. Answer the following questions with complete sentences:

1. Do we have several large dishes at our meals when there is no guest?
2. Why does the American boy living next door to John say that we Chinese eat so much?
3. What did John answer?
4. What kind of food do we eat at home?

II. Make sentences with the following words:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. since | 4. a little |
| 2. surprise | 5. day after day |
| 3. ill | |

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Since I _____ China two months ago; I _____ several Chinese meals.
2. Every dish was better _____ the last.
3. It was always a surprise _____ me _____ I wasn't ill _____.

4. How can you Chinese eat so much _____ and not _____ ill?

5. You'll see _____ we Chinese usually eat.

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: Don't eat too much meat.

Student B: She has many friends.

Student C: My big brother has many books.

Student D: My little sister has many dolls.

Student E: It is good to take a little meat in summer.

Student F: It is better to take a lot of vegetable in summer.

Student G: He just takes a few cakes.

Student H: She will be back in a few minutes.

Student I: He has a few nuts.

Student J: A few minutes later, I saw a boy coming.

Practice 2

Student A: It is a surprise to me that you are such a good student.

Student B: It is a surprise to me that she is just an ordinary girl.

Student C: It is a surprise to me that he gets so ill.

Student D: It is a surprise to me that you have got married the soon.

Student E: It is a surprise to my father that I have passed the examination.

Student F: It is a surprise to my teacher that we study hard day after day.

Student G: His record gets better day after day.

Student H: He has made good progress in English day after day.

Student I: She is getting words day after day.

Practice 3

Teacher: What kind of food do you eat at home?

Student A: We just eat a little meat and a little vegetable with a lot of rice.

Student B: We eat a lot of meat.

Student C: We eat a lot of vegetables.

Student D: We eat a lot of fish.

Teacher: Do you have several large dishes at your meals when there are guests?

Student E: Yes, we do.

Student F: Yes, we have several large dishes at our meals.

Student G: Yes, we have several large dishes at our meals when there are guests.

Student H: Yes, we have more than ten large dishes.

Teacher: Do you like eating Chinese meals?

Student I: Yes, I do.

Student J: Yes, I do.

Student K: No, I don't.

Student L: No, I don't like eating Chinese meals.

LESSON 6

VOCABULARY

Sam	help	fun	test
mistake	word	mind	give
make	able	a good deal of	ahead

READING

One day John's American friend Sam said to him:

"John, you have been learning English for more than a year. I can see you are getting better all the time. If you keep on like that. I'm sure you'll be able to speak English as well as I do in another year."

"Don't be too sure, Sam," answered John, laughing. "I still have a long way to go. I have been learning English at school. but I have also learned a good deal of English from you."

“I am glad I have been of some help to you. Well, just for fun, do you mind if I give you a little test in English?”

“I don't mind at all. But don't laugh at me if I make mistakes.”

“I give you my word I won't.”

“Then go ahead with your test.”

(to be continued in next lesson)

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

式 \ 時態	現在時態	過去時態	未來時態
簡單式	I learn	I learned	I shall learn
進行式	I am learning	I was learning	I shall be learning
完成式	I have learned	I had learned	I shall have learned
完成進行式	I have been learning	I had been learning	I shall have been learning

一般動詞除了「簡單式」、「進行式」和「完成式」外，還有一個第四式。這第四式是綜合「完成」和「進行」兩式而成的，稱為「完成進行式」。此式是由 have+been+ 現在分詞三部組成，以 have 為「限定動詞」隨主詞而變。上表就是 to learn 的三

種時態的四種式。

1. I *live* in Taipei.
2. I *have lived* in Taipei since last year.
26. 3. I *am living* in Taipei
4. I *have been living* in Taipei since I
was five.

以上例句是使用四式的示範。

上例四句的動詞雖都可作「住在」講，但其含意各有不同。第一句「現在簡單式」只表示「住在」是「實有其事」。第2句「現在完成式」是表示「住在」始於過去，繼續到現在。第3句「現在進行式」是表示「目前正在住在臺北」。第4句「現在完成進行式」是綜合2, 3兩句的含意，即「住在」臺北是開始於過去，繼續到現在，而且目前還「正住在」此地。「現在完成進行式」在構造及含意上雖很複雜，但在日常英語中極有用處。

1. They want *to see* me.
2. He came *to say* goodbye to us
27. 3. I am glad *to know* you.
4. I still have a long way *to go*.

我們已知不定詞可以作「名詞」用，如上例第1句，也可作「副詞」用，如上例2, 3兩句。

不定詞的第三種作用是修飾名詞的「形容詞」，如上例第4句，其義若直譯即為「我還有一段該走的長路」。此句中 to go 形容 way。在本課中此句之義等於國語的「我還差得遠呢！」。

注意：不定詞作形容詞時，要放在其所形容的字後面。

28.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. all the time | 2. keep on |
| 3. don't be+形容詞 | 4. a good deal of |
| 5. of some help | 6. just for fun |
| 7. not.....at all | |
| 8. I give you my word..... | |
| 9. go ahead | |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. all the time 即「不停的」，「無時不.....」。
2. keep 的本義為「保存」「保持」。keep on 為「繼續」。如本課中的 If you can keep on like that.....為「如果你能這樣繼續下去，.....」。If 在這句裏為其本義「如果」，其所連接的是「副詞子句」。
3. don't be+形容詞，為否定的「祈使句」。to be 只有在「否定祈使句」中，才需要 do 為助動詞。
4. a good deal of 義為「大量」「很多」。
5. of some help 義為「有點兒幫助」或「有少許幫助」。這片語作敘述的形容詞用。

6. just for fun 之義爲「只爲玩笑」「只爲遊戲」。其含義爲「請不要認真（或介意）」。
- 7 not at all 即「絕不」「一點也不」。
8. word 本義作「字」「話」「言」講，I give you my word 之意爲「我保證」。
9. go ahead 本義爲「向前進行」。進行的事前要用 with，如本課中 Go ahead with your test 等於國語的「你就考吧！」。

29.	1. get better	2. to be able
	3. as well as	4. mind
	5. a little test	6. make mistakes

以上是本課應注意的字詞，分釋如下：

1. get better 爲「較好」「見好」「進步」，對於事業，學業，身體都可以用。
2. able 爲形容詞，故前面必須用 to be。to be able 之意等於 can，但 able 後須用帶 to 的不定詞。
3. as well as 爲作連接詞之片語，即「同樣地好」。
4. mind 作動詞時有「注意」「照顧」「介意」「反對」等意義，須視句意而定。本課中 mind 作「介意」講。
5. a little test 在此處之 a little 是分別形容 test 的，義爲「一個小小的測驗」，不可作「一點兒」講。

6. make 的本義是 [做] [製造]。make mistakes 即國語的 [犯錯]。

Exercise 6

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. I _____ reading English now.
2. We _____ lived in Taipei since I was five years old.
3. I _____ learn more English next year.
4. He has _____ waiting here for two hours.
5. Mary _____ gone before I came.

II. Correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. We shall have a little test of English tomorrow.
2. He'll able to speak English in another year.
3. I am glad go with you.
4. Have you do your homework?
5. I did many mistakes in that test.

III. Make sentences with the following phrases:

1. as well as
2. to be able
3. a good deal of

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: He can speak English as well as Chinese.

Student B: She can write English as well as Chinese.

Student C: I can do this work as well as you do.

Student D: My father can do as well as your father can.

Student E: It is a long way to go.

Student F: I still have a long way to go.

Student G: It is a long way to get to this place.

Student H: You must go a long way to learn English.

Student I: I'm sure you are right.

Student J: Are you sure it is right?

Student K: I'm sure you can do it.

Student L: Are you quite sure he will come?

Practice 2

Student A: He does his homework at home.

Student B: She does her homework at school.

Student C: My father does his work at the office.

Student D: My sister does her assignment at school.

Student E: He can speak English.

Student F: He is able to speak English.

Student G: You'll be able to speak English.

Student H: You want a great deal of sugar in your coffee.

Student I: I want a great deal of sugar in my coffee.

Student J: I make a great deal of change.

Student K: A lot of tea comes from China.

Student L: A lot of tea comes from India.

Practice 3

Teacher: How long have you learned English?

Student A: I have learned English for two years.

Student B: It is a long way for me to go to learn English there.

Student C: I have learned English for one year.

Student D: It is a long way for you to go to learn English there.

Teacher: Where do you learn English?

Student E: I learn English at school.

Student F: I learn English at home.

Student G: I learn English at the office.

Student H: I learn English at home and at school.

Teacher: Don't you mind if I give you a little test in English?

Student I: I don't mind at all.

Student J: You are welcome.

Student K: I don't mind at all. But don't laugh at me if I make mistakes.

Student L: You are quite welcome. Please go ahead with your test.

LESSON 7

VOCABULARY

insect	ant	fly	mosquito
spider	something	leg	net
web	fish	bird	that (代)
catch, caught	use	done	

READING (continued from last lesson)

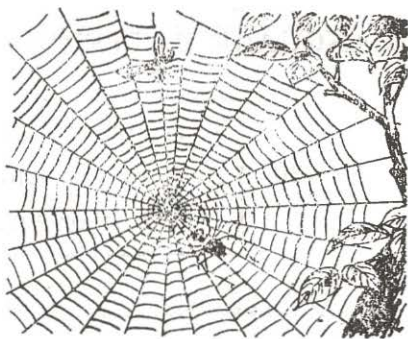
“Well, do you know what an insect is?”

“Yes, I do.”

“Can you give me the names of some insects?”

“Sure, I can. I know the words ant, bee, fly, mosquito and spider.”

“Good! Now, can you tell me something about a spider?”



“Yes. A spider is an insect that has eight legs. It makes a net to catch other insects. It eats the flies or mosquitoes that are caught in the net.”

“Very good, John. But we don't say ‘net’ for the thing that a spider makes. We call it a ‘web’. A net is something that you use to catch fish or birds. Well, I must say you have done quite well in this little test.”

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 30. | 1. A spider is an insect <i>that</i> has eight legs.
2. A net is something <i>that</i> you use to catch fish or birds. |
|-----|---|

形容或限制名詞時，可用單字或片語，但有時亦可用句子，如「昨天來的」人，「我買的」帽子。這種當形容詞用的句子，在英語的說法與國語迥乎不同。在英語裏，要把這種句子放在它所形容的名詞後面，而這句子之首要有一個「關係代名詞」。如上例第1句（蜘蛛是一隻有八條腿的昆蟲），若逐字直譯出來，就成

了「一隻蜘蛛是一隻昆蟲 that 有八條腿」。that 在此處是「關係代名詞」，不作「那個」講。在國語裏沒有這種的字。

帶有「關係代名詞」的句子，稱為「關係子句」，亦稱「形容詞子句」。

關係代名詞負有三層作用。如上例第 1 句的 that 其一是代替前面的名詞 insect，故為「代名詞」。其二是使子句 that has eight legs 與前面的名詞 insect 發生關係，故為「關係代名詞」。其三是作此子句的主詞。

在第 2 句（網是你用來捉魚或鳥的東西），that 也是「關係代名詞」，其第一、二兩種作用與第 1 句的 that 一樣，但其第三種作用是作此子句裏動詞 use 的「受詞」。

31.

1. These *ladies* have seen many *cities*.
2. The spider eats *flies*.
3. He *tries* to catch the bus.
4. He *tried* to see me.
5. He is *happier* than you.
6. He is *trying* to do it.

一般的字，假如最後一個字母是 y，而 y 前面一個字母是輔音，每逢因文法關係須要變形時，要將 y 改成 ie。

上例第一句，因複數要加 s，故 lady 變為 ladies，city 變為 cities；第 2 句 fly 變為 flies。

第3句因現在時態動詞第三人稱單數要加 s, 故 try 變為 tries。

第4句因過去時態要加 ed, 故 try 變為 tried。

第5句因若干形容詞的比較式是加 er, 故 happy 變為 happier。

第6句的 trying 却是例外, 即動詞加 ing 時, 其 y 不變。

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------------|
| 32. | 1. something | 2. catch, caught |
| | 3. do well | 4. call |
| | 5. mosquitoes | 6. fish, fishes |

以上是本課裏應注意的字詞, 分釋如下:

1. something 的意思是有限定的「事」「物」或「語」。在國語裏沒有相當的字。如 Can you tell me something about a spider? 用國語只好作「你能把你對於蜘蛛所知道的給我略說一說嗎?」
2. catch 的過去時態是 caught, 其過去分詞也是 caught。
3. do 字為不及物動詞時, 含有「起居」「行動」「成就」「事業」「學業」等意義。如 He is doing well, 若是指學生說的, 就是「他的成績好」, 若是指商人說的, 就是「他的生意好」; 若是指病人說的, 就是「他的情形好」。
4. call 在本課是其本意, 作「稱」, 「叫做」解。

5. 一個名詞的最後一個字母是 o, 而 o 前是一個輔音時, 其複數加 es。故 mosquito 的複數是 mosquitoes。
6. fish 的複數作 fishes 或 fish 均可。

Exercise 7

I. Answer the following questions with complete sentences:

1. Can you give the names of some insects?
2. How many legs does a spider have?
3. What does a spider eat?
4. What do you call the thing that a spider makes to catch insects?
5. What do we use to catch fish or birds?

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. A pencil is something_____ you write with.
2. The spider makes a web_____ catch insects.
3. You have done _____ well _____ this test.
4. Do you know _____ a spider is?

III. Make sentences with the following words or phrase:

1. do well
2. use
3. something

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: Do you know what an insect is?

Student B: Do you know what a spider is?

Student C: Do you know what a pencil is?

Student D: Do you know what a teacher is?

Student E: Can you tell me what his name is?

Student F: Can you tell me what her name is?

Student G: Can you tell me what a spider is?

Student H: Can you tell me what an ant is?

Student I: Can you tell me something about bees?

Student J: Can you tell me something about mosquitoes?

Student K: Can you tell me something about flies?

Student L: Can you tell me something about cats?

Practice 2

Student A: A spider is an insect that has eight legs.

Student B: A net is something that you use to catch fish or birds.

Student C: A dictionary is a book with words arranged in alphabetical order.

Student D: A spider is an insect that eats flies or mosquitoes.

Student E: I catch one fish.

Student F: He catches two fish.

Student G: She catches many mosquitoes.

Student H: I catch only one mosquito.

Student I: I try to catch the bus.

Student J: He tries to catch the bus.

Student K: She tried to see me.

Student L: He is trying to do it.

Practice 3

Teacher: Can you give me the names of some insects?

Student A: Yes, I can.

Student B: Yes, I can give you the names of some insects.

Student C: Sure, I can. I know the words ant, bee, fly, mosquito.

Student D: No, I cannot.

Student E: No, I cannot give you the names of any insect.

Teacher: Can you tell me something about a spider?

Student F: Yes, I can.

Student G: Yes, I can tell you something about a spider.

Student H: Yes, A spider is an insect that has eight legs.

Student I: Yes, A spider is an insect that catches flies with its web.

Student J: No, I cannot.

Student K: No, I cannot tell you anything about a spider.

Teacher: Do you know what an insect is?

Student L: Yes, I do.

Student M: Yes, I know what an insect is.

Student N: No, I don't.

Student O: No, I don't know what an insect is.

LESSON 8

VOCABULARY

condition	Taiwan	somebody	joke
wife	who (代)	million	hard
clever	true	find	now
never			

READING

Fifteen years ago, Taipei was a city of 300,000 (three hundred thousand) people. Ten years ago, it had more than 500,000 (five hundred thousand). Now it has more than a million people. Those who know the condition of things in Taiwan are saying that Taipei will have two million people in another ten years.

Those who have never lived in Taipei don't know how hard it is to get a house here. Somebody said in joke that it takes more time

to find a house than to find a wife. Like all jokes, it is clever but not quite true.

Still there is no question that houses are hard to get, and they'll be harder to get as time goes on.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

33.

1. Those <i>who</i> know the condition of things in Taiwan are saying.....
2. The boy <i>who</i> came yesterday is Mary's brother.

who 除了作疑問代名詞（誰？）外，也可作關係代名詞用；但是只限於代替「人」，不代替「物」，如上例二句。

關係代名詞 *who* 亦有三種作用，前二種與上課的 *that* 相同，第三種作用是 *who* 只能作「主詞」。「受詞」另有形式。

34.

1. it is hard to get.....
2. in joke 3. it takes.....to.....
4. condition of things
5. there is no question that.....
6. as time goes on
7. in another ten years

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. it is + 形容詞 + 不定詞……時，it 是「填補語」。如 It is hard to get a house. 義即「找房困難」，等於 To get a house is hard.
hard 作形容詞時，其義為「困難的」。
2. in joke 即「當笑話」。
3. it takes + 時間 + 不定詞……時，it 也是「填補語」。如 It takes an hour to come here, 即等於 to come here takes an hour. 「到這裏來要用一小時」。takes 之義為「需用」。
4. condition of things 義即「各方情形」，「一切情形」。
5. there is no question 即「無疑問」，「無問題」。如 There is no question that houses are hard to get 即「房子難找是無疑的事」。
6. as time goes on 即「時間越久越……」或「越來越……」。
7. in another ten years 即「不出十年」。

35.

1. are saying

2. million

3. never

4. somebody

5. clever

6. still

以上是本課應注意的字詞，分釋如下：

1. 本課第3句 Those who know the condition of things in Taiwan are saying……中的動詞 are saying 是表示「不斷」

地說]。此句若是用 [簡單式] 的 say, 在文法上雖不算錯, 但在含意上就欠充足了。

2. 英語中無 [萬] 字, 但有 million 爲 [百萬], ten million 爲 [千萬], hundred million 爲 [萬萬] 或 [億]。
3. never 爲 [從來未] [始終未] [一向未]。
4. somebody 爲 [有人] 「某人」, 係單數名詞, 其複數爲 some people。
5. clever 一字形容人時可作 [伶俐] 講, 形容物時可作 [靈巧] 講, 在本課中 clever 是指那句玩笑話說的, 故有 [俏皮] 之義。
6. still 本作 [仍舊] 講, 若用在句首時, 作 [然而] 講。

36.

1. a. He came from Tainan.
b. I speak with her.
2. a. on a chair, on bicycle, on Sunday,
on his way
b. by bus, by noon
3. a. behind a chair, after three o'clock
b in Tainan, at Tainan
c. on Sunday, in the morning,
at ten o'clock
4. a. It is a picture of Mr. Wu.
b. He is at the gate.
5. of the people, by the people and for
the people.

在英語中最難克服的難關有二，就是（1）動詞的變化和（2）介詞的使用。

在本課中，對已學過的介詞，其使用之各種困難，作一全面的檢討，以便溫習而加強記憶。

1. 介詞與它的受詞，在英語中的位置與在國語中的不同。如：

a. 國語說：「他由臺南來」，英語要作 He came from Tainan.

不可作 He from Tainan came。

b. 國語說：「我同她說話」，英語要作 I speak with her，不可說 I with her speak。

2. 有時一個介詞，因其受詞的關係而有不同的意義，如：

a. on a chair 是「在椅子上」；on (a) bicycle 是「乘（或騎）腳踏車」；on Sunday 是「在星期日」；on his way 是「在他路程中」，如上例 2, a。

b. by 有交通工具爲受詞時，其義爲「乘」或「坐」；有時間字詞爲受詞時，其義爲「到」或「不晚於」，如上例 2, b。

3. 有時同一意義，在國語裏都用一個字，在英語裏却因其受詞關係而用不同的介詞。此種用法大半都是慣用語的。如：

a. 國語的「……後」或「在……後」，如其受詞是空間的字詞，則用 behind；如受詞是時間的字詞，則用 after，如上例 3, a。

- b. 國語的「在……」字，如其受詞是一個空間字詞，倘視此空間爲「點」的，則用 at，視此空間爲「面」的，則用 in；故要說 The train stops at Tainan。而 He lives in Tainan。
- c. 「在……」的受詞若是一個時間的字詞，那時就全看習慣的用法了，如日期用 on，上、下午用 in the，時刻用 at，如上例 3, c。
4. 有些英語的介詞，在國語裏沒有相當的字詞，如：
- a. of 之義爲「屬於」，但按國語說法，要將 of 前後兩字互換位置，而中間加「的」或「之」字，方合國語習慣。如上例 4, a 當譯爲「這是吳先生的像片」。
- b. at 之義爲「在某處之極近點」。上例 4, b, 在國語只好說「他在街門那裏呢」。
5. 介詞之使用雖然困難，但在學習英語有相當根底之後，則不難根據上下文之意揣測或猜出某介詞在某句之意義。最大的困難和最多的錯誤是由中文譯英文時發生的，其原因如下：
- 國語中的介詞極少，爲表示字詞間的關係往往要用動詞，如「在」「到」「從」「爲」「對」「穿」「乘」「坐」等字，都是國語的動詞。又如林肯的名言：of the people, by the people, and for the people 國語只好用「有」「治」「享」三個動詞來表示英語 of,

by, for 三個介詞的意義，而譯爲「民有，民治，民享」。因此國語譯成英語時，很容易將國語句中每個動詞均譯成英語動詞，或竟將英語介詞誤作動詞使用，致造成不通的英語辭句。

Exercise 8

I. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 凡是在臺北住過的人，都知道臺北房子難找。
2. 從我家到學校要半點鐘。
3. 他是個很伶俐的孩子。
4. 臺南是一個有三十五萬人口的城市。

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The boy _____ is standing at the door _____ my brother.
2. It _____ several months to _____ a house.
3. It is getting colder _____ time goes _____.
4. There is _____ question _____ he is a good boy.
5. Taipei will have a million people _____ five years.

III. Make sentences with the following words and phrases:

1. in joke
2. five years ago
3. in another five years
4. million
5. somebody

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: Those who know the condition of things in Taiwan are saying that Taipei will have two million people in another ten years.

Student B: Those who know my condition in school say I am a good student.

Student C: Those who know her say that she is a kind girl.

Student D: Those who know about the fact say that it is right.

Student E: Those who have never lived in Taipei don't know how hard it is to get a house there.

Student F: Those who have lived in Taipei say it is hard to get a house there.

Student G: Those who have been there say that it is true.

Student H: Those who have eaten such a cake say that it is not good.

Student I: Those who are studying now must study hard.

Student J: Those who came yesterday are very happy today.

Practice 2

Student A: The boy who came yesterday is a student.

Student B: The girl who came yesterday is a student.

Student C: The man who just left is a teacher.

Student D: The man who came yesterday lives in Taipei.

Student E: There is no question that he is a student.

Student F: There is no question that she is a student.

Student G: There is no question that to get a house in Taipei is very hard.

Student H: There is no question that her brother is a teacher.

Student I: There is no question that his father is a teacher.

Student J: It takes half an hour to go to school.

Student K: It takes more time to find a house than to find a wife in Taipei.

Student L: It takes two hours to go to Taipei.

Practice 3

Teacher: How long does it take you to go to school?

Student A: It takes me three minutes to go to school.

Student B: It takes me half an hour to go to school.

Student C: It takes me one hour to go to school.

Student D: It takes me two hours to go to school.

Teacher: Do you think it is hard to get a house in Taipei?

Student E: Sure, it is hard to get a house in Taipei.

Student F: Yes, I think so.

Student G: There is no question that it is hard to get a house in Taipei.

Student H: There is no question that it is not so hard to get a house in Taipei.

Teacher: How many people are there in Taipei?

Student I: There are 1200,000 people.

Student J: There are more than 600,000 people.

Student K: There are more than 900,000 people.

Student L: There are more than 1,000,000 people.

LESSON 9

VOCABULARY

luck	party	whom (代)	congratulate
invite	present	took	bought
leave	whole	full	dozen
into	least		

READING

Last Monday Peter Chen said to me:

“John, I have good news to tell you. We have a house in Taipei at last!”

I shook him by the hand to congratulate him and his folks on their good luck. I knew his father had been trying to get a house in Taipei for almost two years. Now the whole Chen family could move up here from Taichung.

Two days later, Peter told me that his people had already moved into their new house. They were going to give a party and I was

invited to it.

When I got to Peter's new home on Saturday afternoon, the house was full of guests. Peter presented me to those of his folks whom I had not met before.

Later he took me around the house. It is a very large house: it has at least a dozen rooms. Peter told me the man from whom his father had bought the house had to leave Taipei in a hurry and so didn't ask too much for it.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- 37.
- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. He told me they <i>tried</i> to get a house.2. He told me they <i>had tried</i> to get a house.3. He told me they <i>were trying</i> to get a house.4. He told me they <i>had been trying</i> to get a house. |
|---|

動詞的「現在」完成進行式已介紹過，本課係介紹「過去」完成進行式。

「過去完成進行式」，是由 *had+been+現在分詞* 而成，如 *had been trying* 即 *to try* 的「過去」完成進行式。

上例四句是「過去時態」四式的示範，說明如下：

第 1 句「簡單式」僅敘述過去「盡力」找房是「實有其事」。

第 2 句「完成式」表明「盡力」找房是在「他告訴我」以前開始的。

第 3 句「進行式」表明在「他告訴我」的時候，他們「正在盡力」找房。

第 4 句「完成進行式」是表明在「他告訴我」以前，他們已經開始「盡力」找房子，而且繼續不斷的努力，一直到「他告訴我」的時候。

38.

1. He presented me to the guests *whom* I had not met before.

2. The man from *whom* they had bought the house went to Tainan.

whom 是關係代名詞，係 *who* 的受詞形式，在關係子句中作受詞。如上例第 1 句之 *whom* 是關係子句中動詞之受詞。第 2 句之 *whom* 是介詞 *from* 的受詞，因此 *from* 也隨着 *whom* 放在子句之首。

註：*whom* 也可作疑問詞（誰？）如 *Whom did you see?*

「你看見誰了？」

39.

1. He *is going to buy* a book.
2. He *will buy* a book.
3. They *were going to give* a party.
4. They *would give* a party.

to be+going+不定詞，其義等於「未來時態」，如上例第1句的 *is going to buy* 即等於第2句的 *will buy*。第3句 *were going to give* 即等於第4句的 *would give*。這個形式在口頭英語中比 *shall* 和 *will* 的形式更為常用。

40.

1. shook him by the hand.
2. congratulate.....on
3. to give a party
4. full of
5. in a hurry
6. to ask too much for.....

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. shook him by the hand 等於 shook hands with him, 意即「與他握手」。
2. congratulate 為「祝賀」「慶賀」。慶賀的原因前用介詞 on, 如 I congratulate him on his good luck. 「我慶賀他運氣好」。

3. to give a party 即「舉行一個宴會」。
4. full 之義為「滿的」，係形容詞，故作敘述的用法時，其前必須用 to be，後面若說明充滿了什麼時，則用 of。如 The home was full of guests「房內滿了客人」。
5. in a hurry 即「匆忙」「倉促」，是形容詞或副詞片語。
6. to ask too much for.....即「為某物索價太高」。

41.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. the Chen family | 2. move up here |
| 3. into, in | 4. invited |
| 5. present.....to | 6. took |
| 7. at least | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞，分釋如下：

1. the Chen family 即「陳家」，family 在此作「一家人」講。
2. up 與 down 若指地區而言時，按習慣向北方用 up 向南方用 down。如國語說「北上」「南下」。故 move up here 之含意為「自南部搬到北部來」。
3. into 為「入……內」，意思是靜的。in 為「在……內」，意思是靜的。
4. 在本課中 I was invited to it 句中 invited 是過去分詞，與 was 組成被動語態，即「我被邀請參加宴會」。
5. present 在本課中作動詞，其意為「介紹」，若說給某某兩人

介紹時，按英語的說法是 [present 某人 to 某人]。如 He presented me to his father 即 [他把我介紹給他父親]。

6. took 是 take 的過去時態，take (took) 的受詞是物時，作 [拿] 講，若受詞是人時，作 [帶] [領] 講。如 He took me around the house 即 [他領 (或帶) 我在房子各處看看]。
7. least 本義為 [最少]，at least 即 [至少]。

Exercise 9

I. Answer the following questions with complete sentences:

1. Is George Wu's new house a large one?
2. How many rooms does it have?
3. Where did the Wu family live before they moved up to Taipei?
4. How long did George Wu's father try to get a house?
5. From whom did they buy the house?

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. We knew he had been _____ English for two years
2. I shook him _____ the hand.
3. The boy with _____ you are playing is my little brother.
4. Mary is _____ to _____ a party next week.
5. He took me _____ the house.
6. The house was full _____ guests.
7. The man from _____ they bought the house did not ask much _____ it.

8. George Wu's family moved _____ here from Taichung yesterday.

III. Make sentences with the following words or phrases:

1. congratulate
2. full of
3. at least

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: I congratulate you on your luck.

Student B: I congratulate you on your passing the entrance examination.

Student C: He congratulates her on her good luck.

Student D: My mother congratulates him on his success.

Student E: The house is full of guests.

Student F: The cup is full of water.

Student G: The ball is full of air.

Student H: Taipei is full of people.

Practice 2

Student A: I have good news to tell you.

Student B: He has good news to tell her.

Student C: She has good news to tell you.

Student D: My father has good news to tell you.

Student E: My family has moved to Taipei.

Student F: His family moved up here yesterday.

Student G: Her family moved up here from Tainan three years ago.

Student H: Peter's family moved up here from Taichung.

Practice 3

Teacher : Are you going to have a party tonight?

Student A: Yes, we are.

Student B: Sure, I am going to leave here in a hurry to attend
the party.

Student C: Yes. That's right.

Student D: No, we are not.

Teacher : Can you get a house in Taipei?

Student E: Yes, I can.

Student F: Yes. I am trying to get a house in Taipei.

Student G: I have been trying to get a house, but it is hard.

Student H: I think there is no problem to get a house in Taipei.

Teacher: When did your family move up here?

Student I: My family moved up here two months ago.

Student J: My family moved up here four years ago.

Student K: My family moved up here three weeks ago.

Student L: My family moved up here ten years ago.

LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

history	geography	algebra	geometry
course	average	which (代)	same
junior	middle	taught	advance
best	except		

READING

We are now in the second year of Junior Middle School. The courses which are taught this year are about the same as those of last year, but more advanced. We are taught Chinese, English, history, geography, algebra, geometry, and some other courses.

						期星	科目 次節	第五十學 期第一學 年
六	五	四	三	二	一			
國文	數學	國文	數學	國文	週會	1		初中二年級課程表
數學	國文		國文	英文	國文	2		
數學	自習	衛生	體育	地理	數學	3		
童軍	理化	地理	英文	理化	英文	4		
		美術	理化	勞動	衛生	5		
	音樂	歷史	歷史	勞動	公民	6		
	課外 活動	自習	課外 活動	自習	公民 訓練	7		

The courses which I like best are English and geography, but my friend George is more interested in Chinese and history.

We have classes every day of the week except on Sunday. We usually have three periods in the morning and two in the afternoon. On some days we have six or seven periods; on other days, only three or four. Since there are thirty periods a week, we have about five periods a day on average.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| | 1. He gave <i>me</i> a <i>book</i> . |
| 42. | 2. A book was given <i>me</i> by him. |
| 2 | 3. I was given a <i>book</i> by him. |

我們已有些動詞可有兩個受詞，一為直接受詞，一為間接受詞，如上例第1句。

這樣的動詞若改為「被動語態」時，原來的兩個受詞，其一變為「被動語態」動詞的主詞，另一個則仍保留在句中為受詞。

這種在被動語態句中保留下來的受詞，稱為「保留受詞」，如上例第2句中的 *me* 和第3句中的 *book*。

43.

1. The course <i>which</i> I like best is English. 2. This is the little dog <i>which</i> Mary gave me.
--

which 也是關係代名詞，其三種作用與 *that* 一樣，但 *which* 只能代替「物」而不能代替「人」。

如上例第1句 *which* 代替 *course*，並為關係子句裡動詞 *like* 的受詞。

在第2句 *which* 代替 *dog*，並為關係子句中 *gave* 的受詞。

注意：*which* 作主詞時與作受詞時形式一樣。

44.

1. Have you a pen? 2. Do you have a pen? 3. I have a pen. 4. I have not a pen. 5. I haven't a pen 6. I do not have a pen. 7. I don't have a pen. 8. I have no pen.

to have 不作助動詞時（即當「有」講時），其疑問句和否定句亦可不用 *do* 來輔助。如「你有筆嗎？」可用上例第1句之形

式；「我沒有筆」可用上例第 4.5 兩句之形式。

綜合以前我們所學的，可由上語型看出：(1) 有 to have 的疑問句可採用兩種形式（即上例 1.2 兩句）；(2) 肯定句只有一個形式（即上例第 3 句）；否定句可採用五種形式（即第 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 各句）。這五種形式，口頭最常用的是第 7 句；第 8 第 5 次之；第 6 罕用；第 4 最罕用。

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|
| 45. | 1. We are taught | 2. the same as |
| | 3. to be interested in | 4. on an average |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. we are taught.....爲被動語態，直譯爲「我們被教……」但按國語的習慣應說「我們學習……」。
2. same 本意作「同一的」講，其前要用 the，如 We live in the same house 即「我們同住在一所房內」。same 後面往往用 as，如 Our teacher of English is the same as yours 即「我們的英語老師就是你們的英語老師」。
3. interested 是 interest（使之感興趣）的過去分詞，常當形容詞用。如 I am interested in English, 直譯爲「我被英文引起興趣」，等於國語的「我對英文感覺興趣」。所感興趣的事物之前要用介詞 in。
4. on an average 或 on the average 義爲「平均計算」。

46.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. junior | 2. Junior Middle School |
| 3. about | 4. advanced 5. best |

以上是本課應注意的字詞：

1. junior 本義為「兩者之中較幼者」，在本課中作「初級」講。
2. Junior Middle School 雖非特指某初級中學，因其代表「初中」學制，故亦用大寫。
3. about 後面有固定數詞或有一定數量的名詞時「如年、月、日、里、磅等」則為副詞，其義為「大約」或「差不多」。如 about six periods 「大約六節課」，about a week 「大約一週」。
4. advanced 在本課中是 advance（前進）之過去分詞，作形容詞，當「高級的」「高深的」講。
5. best 作形容詞時當「最好的」講，作形容動詞的副詞時當「最」講，如本課中之 which I like best 義為「我最喜歡的……」。

Exercise 10

I. Answer the following questions with complete sentences:

1. What courses do you have this year?

2. Which course do you like best?
3. Do you have classes every day?
4. How many periods a day do you have?

II. Change the following sentences from active voice into both forms of passive voice. (see Pattern 42)

1. A friend gave us the news.
2. Peter gave her these birds.
3. They ask me several questions.
4. This teacher teaches us English.

III. Make sentences with following words or phrases:

1. which (rel. pron.)
2. interested in
3. the same as
4. usually

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: I am interested in Chinese and English.

Student B: You are interested in English and geography.

Student C: He is interested in algebra and geography.

Student D: She is interested in English and history.

Student E: The courses which are taught this year are about the same as those of last year.

Student F: The students who are here now are about the same as those of last year.

Student G: The classmates who are here now are about the same as those of last year.

Student H: The courses which I like best are English and history.

practice 2

Student A: On some days we have six or seven periods; and on other days, only three or four.

Student B: On some days we have twenty or thirty students in the same class; and on other days, only ten or fifteen.

Student C: On some days we have three or four courses a day; and on other days, only two or three.

Student D: On some days he uses five or six pencils; and on other days, only two or three.

Student E: Our students are about fifteen years old on average.

Student F: Her students are about seventeen years old on average.

Student G: We have about five periods a day on average.

Student H: They have about four periods a day on average.

Practice 3

Teacher: How many courses do you have this year?

Student A: I have six courses this year.

Student B: The courses which I have this year are about the same as those of last year, but more advanced.

Student C: The courses now I take are: Chinese, English, history, geography, algebra, geometry, and some other courses.

Student D: I have six courses this year, which are Chinese, English, history, geography, algebra, and geometry.

Teacher: How many periods do you have a day?

Student E: I have three or four periods a day.

Student F: I have about five periods a day on average.

Student G: On some day I have six or seven periods; and on other days, only three or four.

Student H: I have five or six periods a day.

Teacher: which courses do you like best?

Student I: I like English best.

Student J: I like Chinese best.

Student K: I like history best.

Student L: I like geography best.

LESSON 11

VOCABULARY

talk	America	piece	nothing
what (代)	none	honest	likely
funny	blame	happen	perhaps
while			

READING

One day Sam asked me what Chinese pupils thought of examinations. I answered:

“To be quite honest, I must say some of us have no use for them.”

“Well, I don’t blame them,” said Sam. Then he added: “Just now there is a good deal of talk going on in America about doing away with all tests and examinations in schools. I heard some schools have already done so.”

“Some people will take it as a piece of

good news," I said. "They think what happens in America is sure to happen later in China."

Next morning in our history class, the teacher told us that examinations are nothing new in China, that we have had them for more than 3000 years, and that most likely we shall have them for another 3000 years. While he was saying this, he was all smiles. Perhaps he thought he was telling us something funny. If so, we didn't think it was much of a joke. Some of us made faces at one another, but none of us laughed.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 47. | 1. <i>Walking</i> in this fine weather is quite pleasant. |
| | 2. He likes <i>playing</i> with her. |
| | 3. It's nice <i>seeing</i> you. |
| | 4. She is interested in <i>teaching</i> . |

我們已知動詞的不定詞可作名詞用，此外動詞還有一個形式亦可作名詞用。此形式與現在分詞相同（即基本形式加 *ing*），稱為「動名詞」，如上例各句。

「動名詞」雖作名詞用，但仍保有其動詞的性質，故可用副詞形容，或帶有受詞。如上例第 2 句中 *with her* 為形容 *playing* 的副詞片語，第 3 句中 *you* 是 *seeing* 的受詞。

「動名詞」亦能作介詞的受詞，如上例第 4 句。這是不定詞不可能的，如上例第 4 句不能作 *she is interested in to teach*。

48.

1. I knew <i>what</i> he said.
2. I see <i>what</i> you mean.
3. <i>What</i> they think is wrong.

what 除作疑問代名詞（什麼？）外，亦可作代替（物）的「關係代名詞」。但有一點與 *which* 和 *that* 不同：即 *which* 和 *that* 前必須有所代替的名詞，而 *what* 前無需任何名詞，因該名詞之意義已含於 *what* 之中。換言之，*what* 即等於 *the thing which*。上例第 1 句之義為「我已知他所說的」，第 2 句為「我明瞭你的意思」，第 3 句為「他們所想的錯了」。

49.

1. I have <i>nothing</i> to say.
2. There is <i>nothing</i> new in the house.
3. He said <i>something</i> funny.

nothing 是個否定的名詞，是 no (無) 與 thing (東西) 合起來的字，與 something 的意義相反，在國語裡無相當的字。如上例第 1 句只可譯作「我無話可說」。第 2 句的意思是「這房子裡沒有新東西」。

形容詞若形容 nothing 與 something 這類的名詞時，要放在它們的後面，如上例第 2, 3 句之 new 與 funny。

50.

1. What we thought of.....	
2. to be quite honest	
3. to have no use for	
4. to do away with	5. if so
6. not.....much of.....	7. all smiles
8. sure	9. take.....as.....

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. what we thought of.....即「我們對某事有何意見」。
2. to be quite honest 即「說老實話」。
3. to have no use for.....即「對……覺得討厭」或「對……不感興趣」。
4. to do away with 即「廢除」「剷除」。
5. if so 即「如果這樣的話」,so 是副詞，代替上邊的一句話。
6. not.....much of 即「算不得」或「不夠」，如本課中 We didn't think it was much of a joke. 即「我們覺得那算不

了笑話了。

7. All smiles 即 [滿面笑容]。
8. sure 後面有不定詞，其義等於國語副詞 [一定]，如 He is sure to come 為 [他一定來]。
9. take.....as.....之義為 [以.....為] 或 [拿.....當做.....] 講。

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. | 1. long | 2. likely | 3. make faces |
| | 4. none | 5. just now | 6. going on |
| | 7. a piece of good news | | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞及片語，分釋如下：

1. long 作副詞用時為 [多時] [長久]。
2. likely 為副詞，作 [頗有可能的] 或 [可預期的] 講。
3. make faces 即 [作鬼臉]。
4. none 係 no one (沒有一個人) 二字合起來的字，是代名詞，如 None of us laughed 即 [我們沒有一個人笑]。
5. just now 即 [目前]。
6. going on 即 [進行] 或 [發展]。
7. a piece of good news 之義為 [一項(或一件)好消息]。

Exercise 11

I. Make sentences with the following words or phrases:

1. think of

2. have no use for
3. likely
4. a good deal of
5. sure
6. do away with
7. nothing
8. make faces

II. Translate into English:

1. 我不怪你。
2. 他不懂你所說的。
3. 他們所做的錯了。
4. 在公園裏散步是很愉快的事。
5. 說實話，我對代數不感興趣。

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. He tells us something_____.
2. I have _____ to say.
3. _____ of us don't like examinations.
4. She does _____ think it is much _____ a joke.

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: They think that what happens in America now is sure to happen later in China.

Student B: I think what happens in China is sure to happen later in America.

Student C: He thinks what happens in Taipei now is sure to happen later in Taichung.

Student D: She thinks what happens in Tainan is sure to happen later in Taipei:

- Student E: Some people will take it as a piece of good news.
Student F: Some people will take it as a piece of bad news.
Student G: Some students will take it as a piece of good news.
Student H: Some students will take it as a piece of bad news.

Practice 2

- Student A: Some of us made faces at one another, but none of us laughed.
Student B: He makes face at you, but he does not laugh.
Student C: You make face at her, but you do not laugh.
Student D: This boy makes face at that girl, but he does not laugh.
Student E: He saw a bus coming.
Student F: I am very glad seeing you.
Student G: He is interested in teaching.
Student H: Taking a walk is a good exercise.
Student I: He has something to say.
Student J: He has nothing to say.
Student K: There is nothing new in the house.
Student L: My mother says something funny.

Practice 3

- Teacher: What do you think of examinations in China?
Student A: To be quite honest, I must say some of us have no use for them.
Student B: There is a good deal of talk going on in America about doing away with all tests and examinations in school.
Student C: I think some people will take it as a piece of good news.
Student D: I think that to do without examinations is one of the best things and good news for all students.

Student E: I think it is just funny.

Teacher: Do you like taking examinations?

Student F: Yes, I like taking examinations.

Student G: Yes, I will take it a piece of good news.

Student H: No, I don't.

Student I: No, I don't like taking examinations.

LESSON 12

VOCABULARY

game

story

song

pity

humor

lamb

myself

dear

friendly

felt

sang

struck

send

enough

along

READING

Dear Mary,

Last Saturday I was invited to a children's party at Sam's house. When I got there, I found the young guests were all Americans. For a while I felt a little out of place, but everybody



was so nice and friendly that I soon made myself at home. We played games together, told stories and sang songs.

The games we played in Sam's house were about the same as those we play at our Chinese parties; but the songs they sang were quite different from ours. Some of the songs must be very funny, because people were laughing a good deal. It was a pity that my English wasn't good enough to catch the humor. There was one song that struck me because it was about a girl with your name and a little lamb. When the party was over, I got Sam to write it down for me. I am sending it to you along with this letter. I hope you like it.

Your brother,

John

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

52.	單數	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
	複數	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

我們已知代名詞作動詞的受詞時，其形式爲 **me, you, him** 等。在一句話中，若作受詞的代名詞與主詞是同一人時，則須用代名詞的另一個形式，見上表所列。

例如「我愛她」爲 **I love her.**

若說「她愛她自己」，則爲 **She loves herself.**

不可說：**She loves her.**

注意：這類代名詞不可作「主詞」，亦不可作「所有形容詞」。

53.	fatherly, motherly, brotherly, sisterly, friendly
-----	--

表示親友的名詞，加 **ly** 即成形容詞，如上列各字，其義爲有父，母，兄弟，姊妹，朋友之態度或情感。

54.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. out of place | 2. make myself at home |
| 3. It is a pity that..... | |
| 4. catch the humor | |
| 5. struck me | 6. got Sam to write |

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. out of place 爲「不適合環境」。
2. make myself at home 意謂「使我自己像在家中那麼安適」。即國語的「不拘束」「隨便」。如 I made myself at home 爲「我不感拘束了」，又如 Please make yourself at home 爲「請你不要客氣（或拘束）」。
3. pity 本義爲「憐憫」「憾事」，It is a pity that.....即「可惜」，it 是「填補語」。
4. catch the humor 即「了解其幽默處」。
5. struck 爲 strike 的過去時態，本作「打擊」講，在本課中之 that struck me 爲「（那歌）惹我特別注意」。
6. got 在本課中作「使」或「求」講。如 I got Sam to write即「我求 Sam 寫.....」。

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 55. | 1. dear | 2. felt | 3. play |
| | 4. enough | 5. along | 6. for a while |
| | 7. a good deal | | |

以上是本課應注意的字詞和片語，分釋如下：

1. dear 本義爲「親愛的」，在書信中用於收信人的稱呼前，如 Dear Mother, 或 Dear Mr. Wang。這種用法，純係習俗關係，縱然與收信人不熟悉，或毫無親愛之情可言，也須用 dear 一字。

2. felt 是 feel 的過去時態，作「感覺」講，在本課中爲不及物動詞。後面要用形容詞，如 I felt sorry. 「我感覺抱歉」。
3. play 在本課中作及物動詞，we played games 爲「我們遊戲」。
4. enough 之義爲「足夠」，作形容詞時爲「不定數詞」，其用法與 some 的一樣。在本課中 enough 爲副詞，如 My English wasn't good enough.....即「我的英文不夠好到.....的程度」。
5. along 本作「沿着」講，在本課中 along with 作「隨同」講。
6. while 之義爲「短時」，for a while 即「在短時內」「一會兒」。
7. a good deal 在本課中作副詞用，其義爲「不斷地」，如 We laughed a good deal 即「我們不斷地笑」。

56.	reader,	speaker,	writer,	player
	caller,	worker,	beginner,	thinker
	teacher,	keeper		

一般動詞後面加 er, 就可造成名詞，其義爲這動詞的「作者」或「執行者」，er 即等於國語的「者」字，如 comer 爲「來者」，goer 爲「去者」。

動詞加 er 字尾變形的規則，與單音形容詞加 er 時的變形規則相同，如 walk 爲 walker, write 爲 writer, begin 爲 beginner。

上例各字，除其廣泛的意義外，尚有特殊的意義，故須注意：

1. reader 作「讀者」，並作「讀本」「讀物」講。
2. speaker 作「發語者」，亦作「講演者」講。
3. writer 作「寫者」，並作「著作家」講。
4. player 作「遊戲者」，並作球類運動之「隊員」。
5. caller 作「呼喚者」，亦作偶來「訪問的人」講。
6. worker 作「工作者」，亦作「工人」講。
7. beginner 作「起始者」，亦作「初學者」或「初級課本」講。
8. thinker 作「想者」，亦作「思想家」講。
9. teacher 作「教員」講。
10. keeper 作「看守者」「保有者」，亦作「獄吏」講。

Exercise 12

I. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. They are do that for themselves.
2. The songs they singed were different with ours.
3. My English was not enough good to understand the storys.
4. The all guests were nice and friend.
5. I got Mary sing it at me.

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Please make _____ at home.
2. The little boy felt _____ place at this big party.
3. It is a _____ that you can't come.
4. It was about a girl _____ your name.
5. I want to write the song _____ for you.

III. Answer the following questions with complete sentences:

1. What party was John invited to?
2. Who were the guests?
3. What did they do at that party?
4. Were the games they played the same as those we play?
5. Were the songs they sang the same as ours?
6. Why were people laughing a good deal?
7. Could John understand all the songs?
8. What song struck John most?
9. What did John get Sam to do after the party?
10. Did John send the song to Mary?

IV. Oral Practice

Practice I

Student A: When I got there, I found everybody was there.

Student B: When he got there, he found there were many guests.

Student C: When she got there, the movies had begun.

Student D: When he got there, they were gone.

Student E: For a while I felt a little out of place.

Student F: For a while he felt a little funny.

Student G: For a while she felt a little uneasy.

Student H: For a while you will feel a little noisy.

Student I: Everybody was so nice and friendly that I soon made myself at home.

Student J: Everybody was so nice and friendly that he soon made himself at home.

Student K: She was so nice and friendly that I felt quite easy.

Student L: Her mother was so nice and friendly that he soon made himself at home.

Practice 2

Student A: It is a pity that my English isn't good enough to catch the humour.

Student B: It is a pity that he is not a good student.

Student C: It is a pity that she is not a good girl.

Student D: It is a pity that it's true.

Student E: When the class is over, I get him to write it down for me.

Student F: When the party is over, I get her to write it down for me.

Student G: When the class is over, he gets her to write the assignment down for me.

Student H: When the party is over, she gets him to write it down for me.

Student I: You are quite different from her.

Student J: Chinese flag is different from American flag.

Student K: English songs are different from American ones.

Student L: This girl is quite different from that one.

Practice 3

Teacher: What did they do at that party?

Student A: They played games together, told stories and sang songs.

Student B: They listened to music.

Student C: They danced.

Student D: They made jokes together.

Teacher: Could you understand all the songs in English?

Student E: Yes, I did.

Student F: Yes, I understood a little.

Student G: No, I didn't.

Student H: No, I couldn't understand even a word.

Teacher: Can you write an English letter to your friend in America?

Student I: Yes, I often write English letters to my friends in America.

Student J: Yes, I can write an English letter to my friend in America.

Student K: No, I can't write any English letter to my friend in America.

Student L: No, I can't.

LESSON 13

VOCABULARY

fleece

snow

rule

white

turn

linger

appear

everywhere

patiently

against

till

READING



Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

He followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;

It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.

And so the teacher turned him out,

But still he lingered near,

And waited patiently about

Till Mary did appear.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

57. 1. I know John's father, *who* is a teacher.
2. He followed her to school one day, *which*
was against the rule.

以前所介紹的「關係子句」，其作用為修飾或限定名詞，故亦稱「形容詞子句」。本課介紹其另一種作用。

此種作用稱為接續的用法，其「關係子句」只是接續第一句話說的第二句話。在這種作用中，關係代名詞 *who* 等於 *and he* (*she, they*)；*which* 等於 *and it* (或 *and that*)。兩句之間，通常要有逗點。如上例第 1 句之義為「我認識約翰的父親，他是一位教員」；第 2 句之義為「有一天牠（小羊）跟她去上學，這件事（即小羊上學）是違反校規的」。在此句中 *which* 所代替的是前面整個一句話。

在接續作用的子句裏，關係代名詞只能用 *who*, *whom* 和 *which* 而不可用 *that*; *that* 只可用在有形容詞性質的（亦稱限定的）關係子句中。

58.

1. This is the house *where* we lived ten years ago.
2. I still remember the day *when* we first met.

關係子句所形容的名詞，若是表示「地點」或「時間」的字詞時，則關係子句之首也可用 *where*, *when* 等「關係副詞」作連接之用。如上例二句，其一之義為「這就是我們十年前所住的房子」；其二之義為「我還記得我們初次會面的那一天」。

在本課中 And everywhere that Mary went

The lamb was sure to go.

此句中之 *that* 亦作「關係副詞」用，關係子句為 *that Mary went*。

59.

1. I *hope* to see her.
2. I *do hope* to see her.
3. He *likes* the teacher.
4. He *does like* the teacher.
5. We *enjoyed* our trip to Taichung.
6. We *did enjoy* our trip to Taichung.

肯定的敘述句，若其動詞是簡單式的，有一種加強語氣的說法，就是加用助動詞 do (does) 或 did，如上例第 2, 4, 6 三句就是第 1, 3, 5 三句加強語氣的說法。

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 60. | 1. as, like | 2. sure | 3. made |
| | 4. turn | 5. he, him | 6. wait about |

以上是本課中應注意的字詞，分釋如下：

1. as 與 like 均可作「像」「似」講，但 as 為連接詞，後面連接的是「副詞子句」，此子句之動詞往往省去，如 Its fleece was white as snow (was white)。like 為介詞，(有些文法家認為 like 是形容詞)，其後只能帶有受詞，不能帶子句。如 Its fleece was white like snow，這時 snow 是 like 的受詞。
2. sure 在英語中為形容詞時，在國語中常譯為副詞。如 I am sure to go 按國語的說法是「我一定去」。
3. made 在本課中作「使」或「弄得」講，其受詞後面所加的無 to 的不定詞是補充其意義的，如：

It made the children laugh and play

To see a lamb at school.

在此句中 it 為填補語，全句之義等於 “To see a lamb at school” made the children laugh and play 即「看見小羊上學

這件事弄得孩子們又笑又鬧]。laugh 和 play 都是不定詞。

注意：英語中詩的每行不一定是整句，但每行第一字母都要大寫。

4. turn 的本義是「轉動」「改變」等。turn out 是慣用語，義為「趕出去」。

5. 本詩中用 he 和 him 代替小羊是因為將羊當作人看待，把禽獸或無生物加以「人格化」，這種寫法，在童話及神話裏面常用。

6. wait about 即「在附近等待」，about 在此是副詞。

61.

anybody	anything	anywhere
everybody	everything	everywhere
somebody	something	somewhere
nobody	nothing	nowhere

以上十二個字，是由 any, every, some, no 四字與 body, thing, where 三字配合出來的新字。這十二個字在本課以前已用過八個，今介紹尚未用過的四字如下：

1. everybody 之意為「人人」「所有的人」，如 Everybody knows him. (人人都認識他)。

2. nobody 之義為「無人」「誰都不」，如 Nobody likes him. (誰都不喜歡他)。

3. anything 之義爲「無論什麼」「什麼都」，如 I don't want anything (我什麼都不要)。
4. nowhere 之義爲「無處」或「任何處皆不」，如 I am going nowhere (我那裏也不去)。

62.	beautifully	nicely	gladly	kindly
	pleasantly	surely	warmly	shortly
	happily	usually	really	patiently

在意義許可時，一般形容詞後面加 ly，就可造成副詞。如上例各字。

注意：shortly 只能表示時間之「短」(即不久)，不可用以表示空間之「短」；happy 加 ly 時要將 y 改爲 i。

Exercise 13

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. This is the Mr. Wang, _____ is a friend of my father.
2. This is a beautiful little dog, _____ was given us by a friend.
3. I am thinking of the day _____ I first came to this school.
4. He comes to the place _____ he stayed last year.
5. Every pupil likes Mr. Li, _____ is our teacher of English.

II. Change the following sentences into emphatic forms:

1. I think it is very nice.
2. I enjoyed my trip to Tainan.
3. They caught a big fish.
4. She wants to see you.
5. It made me laugh a good deal.

III. Translate into English:

1. 她就是我昨天看見的那個女孩。
2. 他仍然在附近逗留。
3. 小羊有很白的羊毛。
4. 我什麼都不要。

IV. Oral Practice

Practice 1

Student A: He lingers near the house.

Student B: I saw a man lingering near your house last night.

Student C: Why have you lingered here for two hours?

Student D: She told me that there was a dog lingering there
for three days.

Student E: He saw a boy lingering near that tree for a day.

Student F: Mr. Lin has lingered here for two hours.

Student G: He is lingering near that house now.

Student H: He stands against the wall.

Student I: What you do is against the rule.

Student J: She did this against her will.

Student K: You are doing it against the school rule.

Student L: What you like doing is against the school rule.

Practice 2

Student A: Her face is as white as snow.

Student B: This flower is as white as snow.

Student C: He waits till she comes.

Student D: I will wait till you come.

Student E: She will wait till you go.

Student F: She has patiently waited for you for half an hour.

Student G: Please wait patiently.

Student H: Everyone must wait patiently for the future.

Student I: For a little while she appeared.

Student J: He suddenly appeared at the door.

Student K: He is not a student of our school, so the teacher turns him out.

Student L: She is a bad student in our class, so the teacher turns her out.

Practice 3

Teacher: Do you like singing songs?

Student A: Yes, I do.

Student B: Yes, I like singing Chinese songs.

Student C: Yes, I like singing American songs.

Student D: No, I don't.

Student E: No, I don't like singing any song.

Teacher: Would you please wait for me for a little while?

Student F: Sure, I would wait for you here till you come back.

Student G: Certainly, I would wait for you.

Student H: Of course, I would wait for you.

Teacher: Have you ever done anything against our school rules?

Student I: Yes, I have once done something against our school rules.

Student J: Yes, once I brought my dog to school.

Student K: No, I haven't.

Student L: No, I have never done anything against our school rules.

LESSON 14

VOCABULARY

holiday	beginning	spring	certain
regular	great	important	national
merry	popular	held	fall
thus			

READING

During the school year, there are certain days on which no classes are held. A day on which pupils don't have to go to school, or most people take a rest from their regular work, is called a holiday. Thus every Sunday is a holiday. A number of holidays together are also called a vacation. At school, we have the Summer Vacation which takes place between two school years and lasts about two months, and the Winter Vacation which takes place

between the two semesters of a school year and lasts about four weeks.

There are also a few days of rest at the beginning of January and again at the beginning of April. They are usually called the New Year Holidays and the Spring Holidays.

There are still other days in the year on which everybody rests from work. The greatest and most important of these is National Day, which falls on the tenth of October. On the other hand, the merriest and most popular of all holidays in China is the Chinese New Year, which usually falls in February.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 63. | 1. John is <i>the tallest of</i> these three boys.
2. Mary is <i>the most beautiful girl in</i> our class.
3. She is <i>the best among</i> all the pupils. |
|-----|--|

一般形容詞所表示的程度可分三級，即原級，比較級，和最

高級，如 [好] [更好] [最好]。

原級形容詞，造成最高級形容詞時，其一切文法的規則均與造成比較級形容詞一樣，只要以 *est* 代替 *er*，以 *most* 代替 *more*，以 *of*, *in*, *among* 等字替 *than*，而且最高級形容詞前常用冠詞 *the*，如以上各例。

有些是不合規則的字，其三級各有不同的字，如：

good (好)	better (更好)	best (最好)
many much } (多)	more (更多)	most (最多)

64.

1. No classes are held.
2. take a rest from.....
3. take place
4. fall on + 日 fall in + 月
5. On the other hand

以上是本課應注意的慣用語，分釋如下：

1. held 是 hold 的過去分詞，本義為 [握] [拿] [舉行]。to hold class 即 [上課]，No classes are held 即 [沒有課]。
2. take a rest 即 [休息]，所停做的事其前用介詞 from。
3. take place 即 [實現]。
4. fall 為不及物動詞，其意義很多，如 [落下] [跌倒] [衰敗] [降臨] 等。fall on + 日，則作 [在] 某日講，fall in + 月，

則作「在」某月講。

5. on the other hand 即「另一方面」，其意義與 **but** 相似，是一個副詞片語，不能作連接詞用。

65.	1. certain	2. thus
	3. New Year Holidays	4. rest
	5. hard	6. most
	7. great, large, big	
	8. The Chinese New Year	

以上是本課應注意的字詞，分釋如下：

1. **certain** 在本課作「某」「若干」講，如 **a certain man** 即「某人」或「有一個人」。
2. **thus** 之義為「這樣」，是一個副詞。放在句首，其義似國語的「這麼一說」或「由此觀之」。
3. 有固定名稱之節日，假期，都用大寫，如 **the New Year Holidays, the Spring Holidays, National Day, the Chinese New Year**。
4. **rest** 在本課 **on which everybody rests from work** 句中作動詞用，其意義即「休息」。
5. 形容詞 **hard** (難) 亦可作副詞用，其義為「盡力地」「強烈地」「竭力地」，如 **He studies hard** 為「他努力讀書」，亦

即「他用功讀書」。

6. most 幫助形容詞作最高級時，其義為「最」或「極」，係作副詞用，非形容詞。

7. great, large, big 三字均可作「大」講，其區別為：

(1) great 常指抽象的事，含有「偉大」的意思。

(2) large 常指具體事物之空間，體積，數量而言。

(3) big 比較通俗，兼有 great 和 large 之意。

8. The Chinese New Year 即「農曆元旦」。

66.

thank	face	breakfast
lunch	hand	rest
hurry	visit	question
progress	record	help
test	mistake	fish
joke	use	talk
pity	humor	snow
rule		

以上是已學過的常作動詞用的名詞。其作動詞時之意義與其作名詞時之意義大致相同，但要注意下列幾字：

1. face 「面向」，亦作「逢到」或「遭遇」講。

2. hand 作「傳遞」亦作「交付」講。

3. question 作「詢問」，亦作「追問」或「審問」講。

4. progress 與 record 作動詞時，其重音由第一移到第二音節。

5. use 作動詞時，其音爲 ju:z。

6. humor 作動詞時。其意爲「奉承」「遷就」，或笑孩子的「哄」。

7. snow 作動詞時其主詞必須用 it，如：

It is snowing now. (現在下雪)。

8. rule 作動詞時義爲「治理」「統治」。

Exercise 14

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a holiday?
2. What is a vacation?
3. What vacations do you have at school?
4. When is our National Day?
5. When does the Winter Vacation take place, and how long does it last?

II. Make sentences with the following words or phrases:

1. rest (動詞)
2. a number of
3. on the other hand
4. important
5. hard (副詞)

III. Translate into English:

1. 昨天沒有課。
2. 大多數人不做工的一天叫做假日。

3. 瑪麗是這三個女孩中最美麗的。
4. 約翰是這班學生中最好的。
5. 農曆元旦是中國的最愉快的節日。

IV. Oral Practice

Practice I

- Student A: After a long walk, they took a rest.
 Student B: She is taking a rest at school.
 Student C: He is taking a rest at home now.
 Student D: All the students take a rest at school.
 Student E: On holidays, students don't go to school.
 Student F: On Summer Vacation, students don't go to school.
 Student G: On Spring Holidays, students have no classes.
 Student H: On Winter Vacation, students take a rest at home.
 Student I: The party will take place at 6:30 p. m..
 Student J: The meeting will take place at 3:00 p. m..
 Student K: The Summer Vacation begins in July.
 Student L: The Spring Holidays begins in April.

Practice 2

- Student A: He falls *in* to the river.
 Student B: She falls over the bridge.
 Student C: It is very popular in Taiwan.
 Student D: The most popular of all holidays in China is the tenth of October.
 Student E: It is very important for you to come.
 Student F: It is very important for you to study hard now.
 Student G: The common holidays for all students are Sundays.
 Student H: When their holiday comes, most people ~~take~~ a rest from their regular work.
 Student I: They enjoy a happy time.

Student J: We enjoy a happy time at home.

Student K: She is the most beautiful girl in our class.

Student L: He is the tallest of these three boys.

Student M: You are the best among all the students.

Student N: She studies the hardest in our class.

Practice 3

Teacher: How long is your Summer Vacation?

Student A: It is about two months.

Student B: It is about one month.

Student C: It is about three months.

Teacher: How many holidays do you have in a year?

Student D: We have many holidays: Such as the Summer Vacation,
Winter Vacation, and the Spring Holiday.

Student E: We have many holidays.

Teacher: Do you have a good time during your holidays?

Student F: Sure, I have.

Student G: Certainly, we have a good time during our holidays.

Teacher: How many semesters are there in a year?

Student H: There are two semesters in a year.

Student I: There are three semesters in a year.

Student K: There are four semesters in a year.

Teacher: When is the greatest and the most popular holiday in
China?

Student L: The greatest and the most popular holiday in China
comes on the tenth of October.

Student M: The greatest and the most popular holiday in China
is the Chinese New Year.

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

principal 【'prinsepəl ; 'prinsepəl】 校長

office 【'ɔfis ; 'ɔfis】 辦公室

Peter Chen 【'pitə 'tʃen ; 'pitə 'tʃen】 陳彼德

folks 【fouks ; foks】 親屬

greetings 【'gri:tiŋz ; 'gri:tiŋz】 問候，問候語

met 【met ; met】 meet 的過去式，遇見

shook 【ʃuk ; ʃuk】 shake 的過去式，搖動

smile 【smaɪl ; smaɪl】 微笑

heard 【hɜ:d ; hɜ:d】 hear 的過去分詞，聽到

too 【tu: ; tu】 也

hello 【hə'lou ; hə'lo】 喂

Lesson 2

guest 【gest ; gest】 客人

movies 【mu:vɪz ; mu:vɪz】 電影

packed 【'pækt ; 'pækt】 pack 的過去式與過去分詞，
擠滿

delight 【di'lait ; di'lait】 歡樂

found 【faund ; faund】 find 的過去式與過去分詞

發現

take 【teik ; tek】 乘，拿，吃

mention 【'menʃən ; 'menʃən】 說，提及

wrong 【rɔŋ ; rɔŋ】 錯誤的

somewhere 【'sʌmhweə ; 'sʌm,hweə】 在某處

already 【ɔ:l'redi ; ɔ:l'redi】 已經

off 【ɔ:f ; ɔf】 離開

Lesson 3

visit 【vizi:t ; vizit】 訪問，拜訪，遊覽

spend 【spend ; spend】 花費，度過

city 【'siti ; 'siti】 城市

news 【nju:z ; njuz】 消息，新聞

month 【mʌnθ ; mʌnθ】 月

such 【sʌtʃ ; sʌtʃ】 如此的

all 【ɔ:l ; ɔl】 所有的，全部的

interest 【'intrist ; 'Int(ə)rist】 使感興趣；興趣

gave 【geiv ; gev】 give 的過去式，給

add 【æd ; æd】 加上，附言

overstay 【'ouvə'stei ; 'ovə'ste】 住得太久

left 【left ; left】 leave 的過去式，離開

around 【ə'raund ; ə'raund】 在……各處

Lesson 4

- term 【tə:m ; tɜ:m】 學期
progress 【'prougres ; 'progres】 進步
pleasure 【'plezə ; 'plezɜ】 快樂事
happy 【'hæpi ; 'hæpɪ】 快樂的
record 【'rekɔ:d ; 'rekɜd】 記錄，成績
made 【meid ; med】 make 的過去式與過去分詞，做
behave 【bi'heiv ; bi'hev】 立身，行為，守規矩
teach 【ti:tʃ ; ti:tʃ】 教
keep 【ki:p ; kip】 維持，繼續，保存
would 【wud ; wud】 will 的過去式，將；願
hard (adv.) 【hɑ:d ; hard】 努力地，刻苦地，困難地
also 【'ɔ:lso ; 'ɔlso】 也
later 【'leite ; 'letɜ】 後來
among 【ə'mʌŋ ; ə'mʌŋ】 在……之間
because 【bi'kɔz ; bi'kɔz】 因為

Lesson 5

- meal 【mi:l ; mil】 餐
dish 【diʃ ; diʃ】 盤，碟
surprise 【sə'praiz ; sɜ'praiz】 令人驚訝的事物
meat 【mi:t ; mit】 肉
vegetable 【'vedʒitəbl ; 'vedʒ(ə)təbl】 蔬菜
rice 【rais ; rais】 米，飯

China 【'tʃaɪnə ; 'tʃaɪnə】 中國
several 【'sevrəl ; 'sevrəl】 好幾個
better 【'betə ; 'betə】 較好的
ill 【il ; ɪl】 生病的
a little 【ə 'lɪtl ; ə 'lɪtl】 少許的
eat 【ɪt ; ɪt】 吃
laugh 【lɑ:f ; læf】 笑
as 【æz , əz ; æz , əz】 正如
then 【ðen ; ðen】 然後

Lesson 6

Sam 【sæm ; sæm】 山姆(男孩名)
help 【help ; help】 幫助
fun 【fʌn ; fʌn】 嬉戲，有趣，玩笑
test 【test ; test】 測驗
mistake 【mis'teɪk ; mis'tek】 錯誤
word 【wɜ:d ; wɜ:d】 字，話
mind 【maɪnd ; maɪnd】 介意，反對
give 【gɪv ; gɪv】 給
make 【meɪk ; meɪk】 做
able 【'eɪbl ; 'eɪbl】 能幹的，能夠的
a good deal of 【ə-'gʊd-'di:l-əv ; ə-'gʊd-'di:l-əv】 許多
ahead 【ə'hed ; ə'hed】 向前，在前方

Lesson 7

insect 【'insekt ; 'Insekt】 昆蟲
ant 【ænt ; ænt】 螞蟻
fly 【flai ; flai】 蒼蠅
mosquito 【mə'ski:tou ; mə'skito】 蚊子
spider 【s'paide ; 'spaidə】 蜘蛛
something 【'sʌmθiŋ ; 'sʌmθiŋ】 某事，某物
leg 【leg ; leg】 腿
net 【net ; net】 網
web 【web ; web】 蛛網
fish 【fiʃ ; fiʃ】 魚
bird 【bə:d ; bəd】 鳥
that (re. pro.) 【ðæt , ðæt ; ðæt】 其人，其物
catch 【kætʃ ; kætʃ】 捕捉
caught 【kɔ:t ; kɔt】 catch 之過去式及過去分詞
use 【ju:z ; juz】 使用
done 【dʌn ; dʌn】 do 的過去分詞，做

Lesson 8

condition 【kən'diʃən ; kən'diʃən】 情況
Taiwan 【'tai'wa:n ; 'tai'wan】 臺灣
somebody 【'sʌmbədi ; 'sʌm,bədi】 某人
joke 【dʒouk ; dʒok】 玩笑，笑話
wife 【waif ; waif】 妻子
who (re. Pro.) 【hu: ; hu】 其人
million 【'miljən ; 'miljən】 百萬

hard (adj.) 【hɑ:d ; hard】困難的，堅硬的
clever 【'klevə ; 'klevə】靈巧的，聰明的，巧妙的
true 【tru: ; tru】真的，正確的
find 【faɪnd ; faɪnd】找到
never 【'nevə ; 'nevə】從未

Lesson 9

luck 【lʌk ; lʌk】運氣
party 【'pɑ:ti ; 'pɑ:tɪ】宴會，舞會
whom (rel.pro.) 【hu:m ; hum】其人
congratulate 【kən'grætjuleɪt ; kən'grætsə,let】
慶賀

invite 【ɪn'vaɪt ; ɪn'vaɪt】邀請
present 【pri'zent ; pri'zent】介紹
took 【tuk ; tuk】take 的過去式，帶
bought 【bɔ:t ; bɔt】buy 的過去式與過去分詞，買
leave 【li:v ; liv】離開
whole 【houl ; hol】全體的
full 【ful ; ful】滿的
dozen 【'dʌzn ; 'dʌzn】一打
into 【'ɪntʊ, 'ɪntə ; 'ɪntu, 'ɪntə】進入
least 【li:st ; list】最少的

Lesson 10

history 【'hɪstəri ; 'hɪst(ə)rɪ】歷史

geography 【dʒi'ɒgrəfi ; dʒi'ɑgrəfi】 地理
 algebra 【'ældʒibrə ; 'ældʒəbrə】 代數
 geometry 【dʒi'ɒmitri ; dʒi'ɑmətri】 幾何
 course 【kɔ:s ; kɔrs】 課程，科目
 average 【'ævərɪdʒ ; 'ævərɪdʒ】 平均
 which (rel. pro.) 【hwɪtʃ ; hwɪtʃ】 該物
 same 【seɪm ; seɪm】 相同的
 junior 【'dʒu:njə ; 'dʒu:njə】 初級的，較幼的
 middle 【'mɪdl̩ ; 'mɪdl̩】 中間的，中等的
 taught 【tɔ:t̩ ; tɔ:t̩】 teach 的過去式與過去分詞，教
 advanced 【əd'vɑ:nst̩ ; əd'vænst̩】 前進的，高等的，高
 深的
 best 【best ; best】 最，最好的
 except 【ɪk'sept̩ ; ɪk'sept̩】 除…之外
 period 【'piəriəd̩ ; 'piəriəd̩】 一節課
 examination 【ɪg,zæmi'neɪʃən ; ɪg,zæmə'neɪʃən】
 考試

Lesson 11

talk 【tɔ:k ; tɔ:k】 談話，討論
 America 【ə'merikə ; ə'merikə】 美國
 piece 【pi:s ; pi:s】 一件，一片
 nothing 【'nʌθɪŋ ; 'nʌθɪŋ】 無物
 what (rel. pro.) 【hwɒt ; hwɒt】 所…的東西或事情
 none 【nʌn ; nʌn】 無人，無

honest 【'ɒnɪst ; 'ɑnɪst】誠實的
likely 【'laɪkli ; 'laɪkli】有可能的，有希望的
funny 【'fʌni ; 'fʌni】有趣的，好笑的
blame 【bleɪm ; blem】譴責，責備
happen 【'hæpən ; 'hæpən】發生
perhaps 【pə'hæps ; pɜ'hæps】或許，大概
while 【hwaɪl ; hwaɪl】當……之時

Lesson 12

game 【geɪm ; gem】遊戲，比賽
song 【sɒŋ ; sɒŋ】歌
different 【'dɪfərənt ; 'dɪfərənt】不同的
pity 【'pɪti ; 'pɪti】憐憫，憾事
humo(u)r 【'hju:mə ; 'hju:mɜ】幽默
lamb 【læm ; læm】小羊
myself 【maɪ'self ; maɪ'self】我自己
dear 【diə ; dɪr】親愛的
friendly 【'frendli ; 'frendli】友善的
felt 【felt ; felt】feel 的過去式與過去分詞，感覺
sang 【sæŋ ; sæŋ】sing 的過去式，唱
struck 【strʌk ; strʌk】strike 的過去式與過去分詞，
惹……注意，令……感動，打擊
send 【send ; send】送，寄
enough 【ɪ'nʌf ; ɪ'nʌf】足夠的
along 【ə'lɒŋ ; ə'lɒŋ】共同，一起，沿

Lesson 13

- fleece 【flɪ:s ; flɪs】羊毛
snow 【snəu ; sno】雪；下雪
rule 【ru:l ; rul】規則
white 【hwaɪt ; hwaɪt】白的
turn 【tɜ:n ; tɜ:n】轉
linger 【'lɪŋgə ; 'lɪŋgə】逗留
appear 【ə'piə ; ə'pɪr】出現
everywhere 【'evrɪhwɛə ; 'evrɪ,hwɛr】到處，各處
patiently 【'peɪʃəntli ; 'peɪʃəntli】忍耐地
against 【ə'geɪnst ; ə'genst】反對，衝突
till 【tɪl ; tɪl】直到

Lesson 14

- holiday 【'hɒlədeɪ ; 'hɒlə,de】假日，節日
beginning 【bɪ'gɪnɪŋ ; bɪ'gɪnɪŋ】開始
spring 【sprɪŋ ; sprɪŋ】春天
certain 【'sɜ:tɪn ; 'sɜ:tɪn】某的，確定的
regular 【'regjələ ; 'regjələ】有規律的，正式的，
正規的
great 【greɪt ; gret】重大的，偉大的
important 【ɪm'pɔ:tənt ; ɪm'pɔ:tnt】重要的，偉大的
national 【'næʃnəl ; 'næʃnəl】國家的
merry 【'merɪ ; 'merɪ】愉快的

popular 【'pɒpjələ ; 'pɑpjələʊ】流行的，受歡迎的
held 【held ; held】hold 的過去式與過去分詞，舉行，開
(會)，上(課)

fall 【fɔ:l ; fɒl】臨，至

thus 【ðʌs ; ðʌs】於是，因此，如此

semester 【si'mestə ; sə'mestə】一學期，半學年

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		behave 4	E	
able 6		best 10	eat..... 5	
add 3		better 5	enough..... 12	
advanced 10		bird 7	everywhere..... 13	
against 13		blame 11	except 10	
a good deal of 6		bought 9	F	
ahead 6		C		
algebra..... 10		catch..... 7	fall 14	
a little 5		caught 7	felt 12	
all 3		certain 14	find 8	
along..... 12		China 5	fish 7	
already..... 2		city 3	fleece..... 13	
also 4		clever 8	fly 7	
America 11		condition 8	folk 1	
among 4		congratulate 9	found 2	
around 3		course 10	friendly 12	
as 5		D		
ate 5		dear 12	full 9	
average..... 10		delight 2	fun 6	
B		dish 5	funny 11	
because..... 4		done 7	G	
beginning..... 14		dozen 9	game..... 12	
			gave 3	
			geography 10	

geometry.....10	later.....4	nothing.....11
give.....6	laugh.....5	now.....8
great.....14	least.....9	O
greeting.....1	leave.....9	off.....2
guest.....2	left.....3	overstay.....3
H	leg.....7	P
happen.....11	likely.....11	packed.....2
happy.....4	linger.....13	party.....9
hard.....8	luck.....9	patient.....13
heard.....1	M	perhaps.....11
held.....14	made.....4	Peter Chen.....1
hello.....1	make.....6	piece.....11
help.....6	meals.....5	pity.....12
history.....10	meat.....5	pleasure.....4
holiday.....14	mention.....2	popular.....14
honest.....11	merry.....14	principal.....1
humor.....12	met.....1	progress.....4
I	month.....3	R
ill.....5	middle.....10	record.....4
important.....14	million.....8	regular.....14
insect.....7	mind.....6	rice.....5
interest.....3	mistake.....6	rule.....13
into.....9	mosquito.....7	S
invite.....9	movies.....2	Sam.....6
J	myself.....12	same.....10
joke.....8	N	sang.....12
junior.....10	national.....14	send.....12
K	net.....7	several.....5
keep.....4	never.....8	shook.....1
L	news.....3	smile.....1
lamb.....12	none.....11	snow.....13

somebody	8	taught	10	V	
something	7	teach	4	vegetable	5
somewhere	2	term	4	W	
song	12	test	6	web	7
spider	7	that (rel. pro.)	7	what (rel. pro.)	11
spring	14	then	5	which (rel. pro.)	10
story	12	thus	14	while	11
struck	12	till	13	white	13
such	3	too	1	who (rel. pro.)	8
surprise	5	took	9	whole	9
T		true	8	whom (rel. pro.)	9
Taiwan	8	turn	13	wife	8
take	2	U		word	6
talk	11	use	7	would	4
				wrong	2

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(數字係指語型號數)

about	46	everywhere	61
a few	20	fall	64
a good deal of	28	felt	55
a little.....	24	fine	1
all	12	fish	32
all around.....	2	gone	10
a lot of	5	happier	31
all the tmei.....	28	hard	19
among.....	19	heard	3
at.....	36	in	36
ate	23	interest	14
at last.....	2	into	41
at least	41	like	60
as.....	60	long.....	24
as much as	22	me	11
as well as.....	29	million	35
beautifully.....	62	mind	29
beginner.....	56	most.....	63
behave	19	much	20
behind.....	36	my	12
best	46	never	35
better	23	nothing	49
brotherly	53	on.....	36
by.....	36	pack.....	6
call	32	please (P. P.)	14
catch	32	since	4
certain.....	65	sitting.....	5
city	14	sure.....	2
clever	35	surprise	23
congratulate	40	teaching	47
dear.....	55	that	30
delight	8	trying	31
do.....	32	what	48
down	11	when	58
enough	55	where	58
everybody.....	61	which	43, 37
everything.....	61	would	39

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