

Lesson 2

VOCABULARY

part	safety	journey	problem
adventure	kind	danger	hardship
possibility	sea	knowledge	point
compass	perfect	olden	desert
travel	upon		

READING

In this age of science and progress, people can travel from any part of the world to another in perfect comfort and safety. A man setting out upon a journey has no other problems than to raise enough money for his traveling expenses and to decide what to take along with him on the trip. He has no need to trouble himself about the exact direction he is going at different moments of his journey.

But it was not so in the olden days.

A trip abroad then was nothing less than an adventure. A traveler had to be prepared to face not only all kinds of danger and hardship but also the possibility of getting lost for days, weeks, or perhaps even months, in some desert country or upon some unknown seas. At such times, an exact knowledge of one's direction, or more properly points of the compass' became all important, so important that it might be a matter of life and death.

LANGUAGE PATTERNS

1. to raise money
2. to take along with
3. to trouble (oneself) about
4. olden days
4. 5. nothing less than
6. to get lost
7. desert
8. unknown
9. or more properly.....
10. a matter of life and death

以上是本課應注意的字詞，慣用語和片語

1. to raise 的本義為「提起來」「培養」。to raise money 之義為「籌款」。
2. to take along with (me, you, him, us 等) 之義為「帶」「携」「率」「偕」等。
3. to trouble (oneself) about..... 之義為「操心」「顧慮」。
4. olden days 比 old days 尚古遠。如前幾十年可稱 old days, 但 olden days 必須指數百年以前之時代。
5. nothing less than 後面有單數名詞時，其義為「無異於」「無問題的」「絕對的」。
6. lost 為 to lose (丟, 失) 的過去分詞。to get lost 之義為「迷途」。
7. desert 通常作名詞用，其義為「沙漠」「荒地」；亦可作形容詞用，其義為「荒涼的」。在本課文中 desert country 裡 desert 為形容詞。
8. unknown 係由 un 和 know 的過去分詞組成的，一向當形容詞用，意為「無人知曉的」。
9. or more properly..... 按國語的說法是「更恰當一點兒說，就是.....」。

10. a matter of life and death 之義爲「生死攸關的事」。

	動名詞	現在分詞
5.	1. traveling expenses	5. rising-sun
	2. drinking water	6. sleeping dog
	3. walking stick	7. talking machine
	4. feeding time	8. tiring journey

有些放在名詞之前字尾加 *ing* 之動詞，看起來像是「現在分詞」但實際上却是「動名詞」。如上例 1, 2, 3, 4, 中之 *traveling, drinking, walking feeding* 等字。其爲「動名詞」而非「現在分詞」可由字詞之意義看出來。第 1 例之義是「爲旅行的費用」，等於 *expenses for traveling* (即旅費)；第 2 例之義是「爲飲的水」，等於 *water for drinking*；第 3 例之義是「爲步行的杖」，等於 *stick for walking* (即手杖)；第 4 例之義是「爲餵(動物等)的時候」，等於 *time for feeding (animals)*。另一個判別的方法是：若此字尾爲 *ing* 之動詞所表示的事情，是後面的名詞所不能做的，則此動詞形式爲「動名詞」。如「費用」(*expenses*) 是不會「旅行」(*travel*) 的；「水」(*water*) 是不會「飲」(*drink*) 的；「杖」(*stick*) 是不會「走」(*walk*) 的；「時候」(*time*) (是不會)「餵」的。第 5, 6, 7, 8 中的 *rising,*

sleeping, talking, tiring 却是「現在分詞」，因為其表示的事情是後面的名詞所做的或能做的。如「日」(sun) 是會「升」(rise) 的；「狗」(dog) 是會「睡」(sleep) 的；「機器」(machine) 有一種是會「說話」(talk) 的，(即留聲機)；「旅行」(journey) 是會「使人疲倦」(tire) 的。

1. He was going *that direction*.
2. The direction *he was going* is north.
3. He lived *ten years* in America.
6. 4. The ten years *he lived in America* were the happiest years of his life.
5. She had to walk *five miles*.
6. The five miles *she had to walk* seemed to her like ten.

有些表示「時間」「空間」「數量」等的名詞，直接的放在「不及物動詞」後面，看起來彷彿是「受格」，但在意思上却有副詞作用。那時這名詞在文法上稱為「副詞性的受格詞」。如上例第1句(他向那方去)中之 *that direction*，第三句(在美國住了十年)中之 *ten years*，第5句(她只好步行五哩)中之 *five miles*，都是「副詞性之受格詞」。

這種副詞性的受格詞在複句中作「前述詞」時，按現代英語習慣，可將關係子句直接放於其後，無須有關係代名詞

或關係副詞。如上例第2句（他去的方向是北方）中之 **he was going**, 第4句（他在美國住的十年是他一生最快樂的時期）中之 **he lived in America**, 第6句（她只好步行的五哩路令她覺得有十哩路長）中之 **she had to walk**, 都直接的放在其「前述詞」**direction**, **years** 和 **miles** 之後。

GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

1. 專有形容詞 (**proper adjectives**) 是由專有名詞 (**proper nouns**) 演變出來的形容詞, 如 **Chinese** (中國的) **English** (英國的) 等。這種形容詞的爲首字母要大寫。這種形容詞均可作名詞用, 其意爲「語文」。如 **I speak Chinese** 爲「我說中國話」; **She can read English** 爲「她會唸英文」。

國 名	形容詞及語言	人 民
China	Chinese	Chinese
Korea	Korean	Korean
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
America The United States	} American	American
France	French	Frenchman
Spain	Spanish	Spaniard
Italy	Italian	Italian

Germany	German	German
Denmark	Danish	Dane
Holland	Dutch	{Hollander Dutchman
England	English	Englishman
Scotland	Scotch	Scotchman
Ireland	Irish	Irishman
Great Britain The United Kingdom	} British
Russia	Russian	Russian

2. 性質形容詞 (qualifying adjectives 亦稱 descriptive adjectives) 表示吾人一切感官和理智所能察覺的現象，如品質、形色、性格、態度、情況等。故形容詞中十之八九均屬於此種。
3. 所有形容詞 (possessive adjectives) 就是 my, your, his, her, its, our, their 等字。此種形容詞只能有「修飾用法」不能有「敘述用法」。「敘述用法」須用所有代名詞 mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs 等字。(參閱第二冊第 54 語型)。
4. 疑問形容詞 (interrogative adjectives) 就是 what (什麼) 和 which (那一個) 二字。在疑問句第一個字是 what 或 which 而其後是名詞時，則 what 或

which 卽是疑問形容詞，如

- a. What book is that?
- b. Which book do you prefer?

Exercise 2

I. Mark “+” before the right statements and “-” before the wrong ones.

1. In our age a man setting out upon a journey has no problems.
2. A trip abroad in the olden days was like an adventure.
3. In the olden days it was possible for a traveler to get lost.
4. The exact knowledge of one's direction is the most important thing for a traveler nowadays.
5. This is an age of science and progress.

II. Translate into English:

1. 他已籌備了足夠的錢可以買一幢房子了。
2. 你不必爲我的安全操心。
3. 在沙漠裏常常容易迷途。
4. 這一戰是我們的生死關頭。

III. Tell whether each of the italicized words in the following sentences is a gerund or a participle:

1. The old man has spent a lot for *traveling* expenses.
2. The mother often forgets her baby's *feeding* time.

3. This is really a *tiring* journey.
4. The *setting* sun looks very beautiful.
5. My father bought a new *walking* stick from Taichung.

IV. Classify the adjectives in the following sentences:

1. Jane is an American girl.
2. Our teacher is a very kind old man.
3. Which pencil do you prefer?
4. What dish do you like best?
5. Neither she nor her sister can speak good English.

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

- A.**
1. How to raise money isn't the only question.
 2. However, we have to raise money first.
 3. How to raise money becomes his first concern.
 4. Now your duty is to raise money for the sick and poor.
 5. What can I take along with me?
 6. What are you going to take along with you?
 7. Take along with you enough money.
 8. Take along with you two days' food.
- B.**
1. To get lost in a forest or a desert is certainly a matter of life and death.
 2. He got lost in the mountain.
 3. I got lost in the middle of a forest.
 4. Be sure not to get lost in the snow.

5. To get lost in a desert is nothing less than death.
6. To lose faith before you start is nothing less than a failure.
7. A good start is said to be nothing less than a success.
8. A trip to the moon was then nothing less than a dream.