

開明中學講義

開明英文講義

〔第二冊〕

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開明函授學校出版
臺灣開明書店印行

民國四十三年十一月臺一版發行
民國六十六年四月臺四版發行

每冊基價一元五角
(按照同業規定倍數發售)

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(第二冊)

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有著作權·不准翻印

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臺北市中山北路一段七七號
電話 五二五三九
五二〇〇〇 五三三九四號
郵局劃撥賬號第一二五七號

臺灣開明書店

內政部著作權註冊執照警字第五九八七號
行政院新聞局登記證：局版臺業字第〇八三七號

(廣同—164J.)

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LESSON 1

How do you Find the Food?

MRS CHEN: (1) How do you find the food?

MR. LEE: (2) I enjoy [ɪnjoɪ'] it very much. (3) Every dish is delicious [dɪlɪʃ'əs].

MRS. CHEN: (4) Then help yourself freely [frɛ'li]. (5) We don't stand on ceremony [sɛr'ɪmənɪ] here.

MR. LEE: (6) Neither [neɪ'dhə] do I. (7) Mr. Chen and I are old, old friends.

MR. CHEN: (8) But you are not eating as much as you used to [u'st tʊ].

MR. LEE: (9) My stomach [stʊm'ək] is not what it used to be.

MRS. CHEN: (10) That is too bad [bəd]. (11) Have some broth [brʊθ] of the pig's [pɪgz] stomach. (12) It ought to be good for you.

MR. LEE: (13) Thanks. (14) I will help myself to it by and by. (15) I must finish these first.

MRS. CHEN: (16) You needn't [neɪ'dn] finish everything you have taken. (17) If anything doesn't agree [əgrɛ'] with you, just leave it on the plate [plæt].

MR. LEE: (18) There is no need of doing that, as you leave me to get what I like.

MRS. CHEN: (19) Have you finished? (20) Now, help yourself to some of the broth, please.

MR. LEE: (21) Yes, I will. (22) What, more dishes coming?

(D) what it used to be, what I like, what is good for me 都是子句當作名詞用,所以叫“名詞子句”;但這種子句不一定都是以 what 做引的。

(E) 第 16 句 everything you have taken 的 you have taken 乃形容詞子句,這子句的全句本有 have taken 的賓詞 which 在 you 之前;但是這種構造——把子句的賓語同時為介紹字者省去——是很常見的。

(F) 第 18 句 of doing that 的 doing 是現在分詞當做名詞用(即所謂“動名詞”),除自身有賓語 that 外,同時又是介詞 of 的“賓語”。介詞 + 名詞 = 介詞短語,可作形容詞短語或狀詞短語用。

練 習

【背誦】 Please don't stand on ceremony.
 There is no need of doing that.
 Neither do I.
 Come on, let's have it while it's hot.
 I have taken too much already, I fear.

LESSON 2

This is a Nice House

(1) This is a nice house. (2) It has nice brick walls [brɪk wɔːlz] and red tile [tɪl] roof [rʊʊf]. (3) That is to say, its walls are built [bɪlt] of bricks [-s], and its roof is covered with tiles [-z].

(4) Inside the house, the walls are nicely plastered [plə'stəd]. (5) Its ceilings [sē'lɪŋz] are beautifully [bū'teflɪ] plastered too. (6) It has wooden [wʊd'n] floors, that is to say, its floors are paved [pævd] with wood [wʊd].

(7) The doors are made of wood, and beautifully made, too. (8) Its windows have beautiful wooden frames [fræmz] and glass panes [glɑːs pɑːnz].

(9) The other house is not so nice. (10) Its walls are built of black [blāk] brick, and are not so nicely plastered. (11) Its floors are paved with red square [skwār] tiles. (12) Its windows are smaller, and not so beautiful. (13) It is a nice house, but not so good as the other house. (14) However, it is bigger and has more rooms.

15. Which house is nicer [nī'sə], the bigger one or the smaller one?—The smaller one is a nicer house.
16. Of what are their walls built?—The walls are built of bricks.
17. With what are the floors of the bigger house paved?—They are paved with square tiles.
18. With what is the roof covered?—It is covered with red tiles.
19. Of what are the doors and window frames made?—They are made of wood.

譯 文

(1) 這是一間很精緻的房子。(2) 它有精美的磚牆與紅瓦的屋頂。(3) 就是說, 它的牆是以磚造的, 而它的屋頂是用瓦蓋的。

(4) 在屋子內, 牆壁很精美地塗以灰泥。(5) 它的天花板也很美麗地塗以灰泥。(6) 它有木頭的地板, 就是說, 它的地板是木頭鋪成的。

(7) 門是以木頭做的, 而且做得很美麗。(8) 它的窗門有美麗の木骨架與玻璃片。

(9) (另外) 那一間房子沒有這樣的精緻。(10) 它的牆是

than that of the nicer house. (12) The kitchen is in the house, next to the dining-room. (13) It has two bathrooms [bah'th-rōōmz], while the smaller house has only one.

14. Where is the kitchen of the bigger house, and that of the smaller house?—The kitchen of the former [fōr'mə] is in the house, while that of the latter is at the back.
15. Has the big house a basement and an attic, and the small house?—Neither the big house nor the small house has a basement, but the former has an attic.
16. How many porches has the smaller house, and the bigger house?—The former has two porches, while the latter has none [nūn].
17. Which hall is bigger, that of the big house or that of the small house?—The former has a bigger hall, of course.

譯 文

(1) 那較精緻的房子不如那另一所房子大。(2) 後者有較多的房間。(3) 它有一庭在屋後,那是後庭。(4) 但是它沒有走廊,那較小的房子就有了。(5) 那較小的房子有兩個走廊,一個在前邊,一個在左邊。

(6) 那較小的房子有較少的房間。(7) 它只有一個客廳與一個飯廳在樓下,與三個房間在樓上。(8) 它沒有屋頂樓,也沒有地下室。(9) 廚房是在房子外邊,在屋後。

(10) 那較大的房子沒有地下室,但是它有一層許多房間的屋頂樓。(11) 它的門廊也是較大於那較精緻的房子的(門廊)。

(12) 廚房是在房子內，毗連於飯廳。(13) 它有二間浴室，而那較小的房子只有一間。

14. 那較大的房子的廚房在什麼地方，而那較小的房子的(廚房)呢?——前者的廚房是在屋子內面，而後者的是在屋後。
15. 那大房子有地下室與屋頂樓嗎，而那小房子呢?——那大房子沒有，那小房子也沒有地下室，但是前者有一層屋頂樓。
16. 那較小的房子有幾個走廊，而那較大的房子呢?——前者有兩個走廊，而後者一個也沒有。
17. 哪一個門廊是較大，那大房子的，還是那小房子的?——當然，前者有個較大的門廊。

生 字

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2. latter [lăt'ə]: 後者。(指兩件東西的第二件而言，前面須有“the”)</p> <p>3. yard [yărd]: 庭。 [字]。
backyard [băk'yărd]: 後庭。</p> <p>4. porch [pōrch]: 走廊。</p> <p>7. drawing-room [drō'ing-rōom]: 客廳。</p> <p>8. attic [ăt'ik]: 屋頂樓。
nor [nōr]: 也不。
basement [bă'sment]: 地下室。</p> | <p>9. kitchen [kīch'in, 非 -ən, t 無音]: 廚房。</p> <p>11. hall [hawl]+門廳，門廊(即入門處的廊)。</p> <p>13. bathroom [bah'th-rōom, 注意 th 與 r 須分開讀]: 浴室。</p> <p>14. former [fōr'mə]: 前者。(當做名詞用時須置“the”字於其前。)</p> <p>16. none [nūn]: 一個也沒有。(代名詞)</p> |
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講 義

(A) 注意: *on* (或 *at*) *the back*, *on* (或 *at*) *the side*, 但 *in the front*。

(B) *neither ~ nor ~* = “非~,也非~”或“無~,也無~”。主語爲兩個單數用“*neither ~ nor ~*”去聯絡時，後邊云謂詞應用單數。

(C) *the former*, *the latter* 乃在前面有兩件事或兩件東西，而欲指其“前一件”或“後一件”時用的。注意: *latter* [lăt'ə] 與 *later* [lă'tə], 所差只一個 *t* 字;兩個字都是 *late* 的較級。不過 *latter* 常和 *the* 連用，作“後者”解;而 *later* 卻是“更遲”的意思，或者 *later* 與 *on* 連用 (*later on*)，作“後來”解。

