

教育部審定  
中等學校適用

**NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

# 英文法

錢歌川編

世界書局印行

# **NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**By**

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## 編 者 的 話

我國出版的英文法書，雖然極多，但適於初學用的，却很少見。一般的都嫌太繁而不扼要，所以多數學生，一直學到大學，還是不能把英文法弄明白。其實，普通學生，只消把最簡單的基本文法學會，就够用了。如果基礎沒有打好，又去學高深的，無異捨本逐末，只有愈學愈糊塗的。

本書編寫的旨趣，重在基幹部分，內容簡明，規模具備。初學的人只要能把這些文法的要點記住，就有了良好的基礎，好像已看到了整個的房子，以後昇堂入奧，自然容易了。

在編制的內容方面，也打破我國舊有英文法書的成規，不以八大詞類爲本位，而以文句構造爲基調，至於字形的變化，如動詞第三人稱單數，名詞一般的複數形，否定語句的方式等等初步法則，在英語讀本中已有說明及練習，故在此不再詳述。本書重在使學生對英文法獲得一簡明而有系統之知識，故取材廣大，要而不繁。如果中等學校用來作爲教本，一年教完，應當是很適合而能收到成效的吧。

民國四十一年春 編 者 識 於臺南。

## 新 版 序

這本簡易的英文法，是臺灣第一本用中文寫的英文法，也是臺灣第一本送教育部正式審定爲中學教本的英文法，所以出版的時期較早。現改訂重新排印，除必要的修正外，大體仍照原版，理由有二：

第一，十年來承各中學教師不斷採用，甚覺適合學生需要，故得樹立相當信譽。

其次，說到文法，只有繁簡之別，並無新舊之分，也無所謂中學文法和大學文法，大學生如果文法沒有學通，這本書對他還是有研讀的必要。

我極力主張學習英文法要由簡單的入手，本書就是以簡取勝，成爲一本良好的英文法入門書。教書是要以學生的需要爲準，決不可以教師的觀點，去作填鴨式的講授。簡明扼要對初學者是最有效的；講得太多，不但對學生沒有好處，反而有害，正如我們攝取食物一樣，這道理是淺而易見的。

民國五十二年八月 歌川於鳳山

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# NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## 英 文 法

### I. THE SENTENCE (句)

#### (a) THE ELEMENTS OF THE SENTENCE

##### (句的要素)

1. **Sentence** 是為表達思想，依語法排列的單字的集合。

The boy works hard.

(1) Subject (主語)和 Predicate (述語)。——主語是一句中的主體，述語是說明句中主語的動作或狀態的。

The boy		works hard.
(主語)		(述語)

(2) Subject Word (主語的本字)和 Predicate Verb (述語的動詞)。

The boy		works hard.
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(3) Modifier (修飾語)。

The boy		works hard.
---------	--	-------------

2. **Object** (賓語) 是成為動作對象的字或辭句。

We learn **English**.

He has a **book** in his hand.

(1) Direct Object (直接賓語)。

I gave him a **book**.

(2) Indirect Object (間接賓語)。

I gave him a **book**.

3. **Complement** (補語) 是補足動詞敘述的字句。

The rose is **beautiful**.

My friend became a **soldier**.

(1) Subjective Complement (主語的補語)。

上例中的 *is*, *became* 等動詞，是不及物動詞 (Intransitive Verb)，其本身不能表達完全的意義，後面必須加字，才能成句，所以在這後面加的字，不稱 Object，而稱 Complement，這種補語是說明主語的。

(2) Objective Complement (賓語的補語)。

We made him **happy**.

They call him **Tom**.

上例中的 *made*, *call* 等動詞，都是及物動詞 (Transitive Verb)，必須有賓語，但有了賓語，意義仍不完全，還得加上補語。這種補語是說明賓語的。

4. Subject, Predicate, Object 和 Complement 就是句的要素，而這四個成分，常常都各自有它的 Modifier。



## EXERCISE

*Tell the Elements of the following Sentences:*

1. I am a boy.
2. I have a pen.
3. She gave me a pencil.
4. I saw a bird in the tree.
5. He speaks English very fluently.
6. He is a fluent speaker of English.
7. The boys of my school swim in this pond.
8. They are good swimmers.
9. I can read this sentence.
10. He asks his teacher the meaning of the word.
11. I can see Taiwan on the map.
12. I take things with my hand.

(b) THE FIVE PATTERNS OF THE SENTENCE

(句的五種方式)

(1) "Subject + Predicate"

Birds sing.

The little birds sing sweetly.

(2) "Subject + Predicate + Object"

He has a book.

He has a book in his hand.

(3) "Subject + Predicate + Indirect Object  
+ Direct Object"

I gave him a book.

Father sent me a letter.

(4) "Subject + Predicate + Complement"

The rose is beautiful.

The rose is a beautiful flower.

(5) "Subject + Predicate + Object + Complement"

We made him happy.

They call him Tom.

## (c) THE PARTS OF SPEECH (詞類)

### 1. The Parts of Speech.

Subject Word 通常是事物或人的名稱，所以這種字就叫作 Noun (名詞)。至於成爲 Predicate 之中心的字，就常是表達動作或狀態的，所以這種字就叫作 Verb (動詞)。此外還有 Pronoun(代名詞)，Adjective(形容詞)，Adverb (副詞)，Preposition (介詞)，Conjunction (連詞)，和 Interjection (歎詞)，一共有八大詞類，總稱爲 The Eight Parts of Speech.

### 2. Noun 的主要用法。

#### (1) 作爲 Subject:

A **dog** is a faithful animal.

#### (2) 作爲 Object:

I keep a very faithful **dog**.

#### (3) 作爲 Complement:

Blackie is a faithful **dog**.

### 3. Pronoun 是拿來代替 Noun 用的字眼。

Tom and Mary are brother and sister. **He** is very kind to **her** and **she** loves **him** dearly.

The girl has a pretty doll. **She** likes **it** very much.

### 4. Adjective 是用來修飾 Noun 的字眼。

**The pink rose is a beautiful flower.**

〔注〕 句中的 “the” 和 “a” 這種字，又特別稱為 Article (冠詞)。

5. **Adverb** 是用來修飾 Verb, Adjective 或別的 Adverb 的字眼。

**The boy works hard.**

**He is very careful.**

**You walk too quickly.**

6. **Preposition** 是與 Noun 或 Pronoun 組合起來而作為 Adverb 或 Adjective 用的。

**I put the book on the desk.**

**A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.**

7. **Conjunction** 是用來連接單字或辭句的字眼。

**Tom and his brother are hard-working, but his sisters are not.**

**I know that he will come.**

**I will wait till he comes.**

〔注〕 句中的 but 是連接下面一個 Independent Clause 的；that 是連接下面一個 Noun Clause 的；till 是連接下面一個 Adverb Clause 的。

8. **Interjection** 是單爲表白感情的字眼。

**Alas!** he is dead!

**Ouch!** my shoulder is hurt.

**Hurrah!** I have passed my examination.

### EXERCISE

*Tell the Parts of Speech of word:*

1. I like little birds.
2. The boy works hard.
3. The dog barked fiercely.
4. They are swimming in the pond.
5. The sun rises in the east.
6. The moon and stars shine at night.
7. He is a friend of mine.
8. My brother and I study together.
9. Alas! I have lost my pen.
10. We returned after the sun set.

(d) KINDS OF SENTENCES (句的種類)

1. 依敘述的方式不同，而文句可大別為下列四種：

(1) **Declarative Sentence** (平敘句)。

Tom works hard.

He is a good boy.

(2) **Interrogative Sentence** (疑問句)。

Does Tom work hard?

Is he a good boy?

(3) **Imperative Sentence** (祈使句)。

Tom, work a little harder.

Be a good boy, Tom.

(4) **Exclamatory Sentence** (感歎句)。

How hard Tom works!

What a good boy he is!

〔注意〕 1. 疑問句要將述語置於主語之前。

2. 祈使句常將主語的 you 省略。

3. 感歎句多用 How, What 一類的字開始。

2. 從句法 (Sentence Structure) 上來看句的種類，便有

(1) **Simple Sentence** (單句)，即包含一個主語和一個述語，而另無 Clause (子句) 的句子。

He went to the movies.

I stayed at home.

(2) **Complex Sentence** (複句), 即包含一個主要子句和一個或幾個從屬子句的句子。

*Though he went to the movies, I stayed at home.*

The man *who came here yesterday* was my uncle.

I believe *that he is honest*.

(3) **Compound Sentence** (合句) 是由等位連詞 (Co-ordinate Conjunction) 連接的二個或二個以上的獨立子句而成。

This is black *and* that is white.

He went to the movies, *but* I stayed at home.

[注] 合句如主語相同時, 常將第二個獨立子句中的主語, 乃至述語省略:

He speaks well, but (*he*) writes badly.

He is poor, but *he is* honest

### EXERCISE

1. *Tell the different kinds of these Sentences:*

1. How quickly he can run!
2. He can run very quickly.
3. Run more quickly.
4. The sunset is very beautiful.
5. How beautiful the sunset is.
6. What a beautiful scene the sunset is!

II. *Classify the following sentences according to Sentence Structure:*

1. He said that he would give me the picture.
2. He promised to give me the picture.
3. He promised to give me the picture, but he has not done so yet.
4. He lives in a fine house on a hill.
5. The fine house which he lives in stands on a hill.
6. He lives in a fine house which stands on a hill.

III. *Unite two Simple Sentences into one Compound Sentence:*

1. She was seated at a table.

Her face was thin and worn.

2. He came this morning.

I was not at home.

3. My brother is busy.

My brother cannot go.

4. There is a peach tree.

The tree is in full blossom.



(e) NOUNS (名詞)

1. Noun 的種類。

(1) **Proper Noun** (固有名詞) 爲一人或一地所專有的名稱。

Napoleon, Frank, Nanking, England.

(2) **Common Noun** (共同名詞) 爲同種類的事物所共有的名稱。

man, dog, foot, city.

(3) **Collective Noun** (集合名詞) 爲同種類的事物所結集而成一個整體的名稱。

people, family, army, fleet.

(4) **Material Noun** (物質名詞) 爲物質或原料的名稱。

bread, water, sugar, wood, gold, air.

(5) **Abstract Noun** (抽象名詞) 爲性質或動作的名稱。

honesty, diligence, success, truth, service.

[注] 共同名詞是具有一定形狀的東西的名稱，物質名詞是造成那種東西的物質或原料的名稱，不必具有一定的形狀，如 bottle (瓶) 爲共同名詞，而 glass (玻璃) 就是物質名詞，因爲玻璃是瓶的原料物質，瓶可破而物質不減。

2. Noun 的 Number (數)。在所謂五大類名詞中，只有 **Common Noun** 才能變成複數 (Plural)。集合名詞形式雖爲