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高中英文法  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
FOR  
SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS  
(訂正本)

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# 勘誤表

頁數	行數	誤	正
21	11		形容詞子句後落 “而接續疑問代 名詞之所介說者 乃名詞子句”一 句
24	表	所有代名詞形容詞	所有代名詞形容詞
34	4.7	過有	遇有
38	12	(4)	(2)
40		far { farther	{ further
43	倒 4	言通其	言過其
“	末7	較比	較此
52	3	興來原	與原來
“	倒 7	uncl	uncle
54	6	mowth	month
“	倒 4	walkidg	walking
57	15	nutrlitious	nutritious
58	10		多“原因或理由”數字
60	13	大小等有	大小等
75	8	snccess of	success or
76	末行	ciroumstance	circumstance
77	19	al	at 又 commercial 後之，應取消
79	15	suines	shinea
80	倒7	liberly	liberty

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# Pronouns

## I. Personal Pronouns

117. 人稱代名詞之人稱 (person), 數目 (number), 性 (gender) 及位 (case) 列如下表:

人 稱	性	數	主位	所 有 位	賓位
第一人稱	通性	單數	I,	my; mine	me
		複數	we	our; ours	us
第二人稱	通性	單數	you <i>thou</i>	your; yours <i>thy; thine</i>	you <i>thee</i>
		複數	you	your; yours	you
第三人稱	陽性	單	he	his; his	him
	陰性		she	her; hers	her
	無性	數	it	its; its	it
	通性	複數	they	their; theirs	them

[註] 人稱代名詞在所有位中，大率均有兩種形式，惟二者功用，各不相同。即前者係用於名詞之前，其功用與形容詞等，而後者乃係獨立者也。



[例] 1. This is my book.

2. This book is mine.

3. Is that your pencil? 這支筆

4. Is that pencil yours?

118. “It” —— 此字爲人稱代名詞中用法之最廣者，茲一分述如次：

(1) 代表前出之單字 (Word)。

[例] The sun has risen, and it shines brightly.

(2) 代表前出或後來之句語 (Phrase)。

[例] 1. I tried to do so, but found it difficult.

2. It is sad to hear such bad news.

(3) 代表前出或後來之子句 (Clause)。

[例] 1. She is a good girl; and I know it well.

2. It is true that she is a good girl.

(4) 用表加重之語氣 (Emphasis)。

[例] 1. It is I that am called, not you.

2. Is it you that called here yesterday?

3. It is John that has broken the cup.

[注意] 1. 此種文句中之關係代名詞，其人稱與數目並不與其先行詞一致，應視其所加重之字而定之。

2. 表示此種加重之語氣，其時間有現在及過去二種。現在時間用 ‘I is…… that……’ 過去時間用 ‘It was…… that……’。

(5) 表天氣，時間，距離及晦明等。

- [例] 1. *It* (=the weather) is very fine today.  
2. *It* (=the wind) is blowing hard.  
3. *It* (=the time) is now half past ten.  
4. *It* (=the distance) is about three miles to the next town.  
5. *It* is very dark here in this room.

(6) 代表 *he, she* 等代名詞以表親愛或侮慢之意思。

- [例] 1. What a charming girl *it* is!  
2. What an ass *it* is!

(7) 表習慣的用法。

- [例] 1. How *is it* with you?  
2. He lords *it* over the city.  
3. I have a hard time of *it*.  
4. Your mistress leads thee a dog's life of *it*.

[注意] *It* 之此種用法，其人稱，數目及性，皆違背乎規則者。

119. "They"——此字有時并不指確定之人，而泛指一般之衆。

- [例] 1. *They* say. (=people say; it is said) that he is an honest man.  
2. *They* told us that the rice-crop is very good this year.

## 120. Reflexive Personal Pronouns (反身人稱代名詞)

——反身人稱代名詞者，即人稱代名詞之所有位或賓位之後加 *self* (or *selves*) 而成者也。其入稱，數目，及位，列如下表。

人 稱	數目	主位及賓位	所 有 位
第 一 人 稱	單數	myself	my own
	複數	ourselves	our own
第 二 人 稱	單數	yourself	your own
	複數	yourselves	your own
第 三 人 稱	單	himself	his own
		herself	her own
	數	itself	its own
	複數	themselves	their own
泛 指 形	單數	oneself	one's own

[註] 1. 反身人稱代名詞因係複合而成，故亦稱為複合人稱代名詞 (Compound personal pronoun)。

2. 反身人稱代名詞之所有位，其意義較普通人稱代名詞之所有位為強。

121. 反身人稱代名詞之用法有二如下：

(1) 表某動作之施於自身者。

[例] 1. I rely on *myself*.

2. He killed *himself*.

(2) 表加重之語氣。

[例] 1. I *myself* did it.

2. He killed the bird *himself*.

[註] 在 (1) 項之用法中，反身人稱代名詞絕不可少。在 (2) 項之用法中，則雖略去，於意義亦無大傷。

[注意] 1. 第一人稱之代名詞，當其與第二或第三人稱之代名詞同用時，為禮貌計，第一人稱之代名詞，應列於最後。

[例] { I, Henry and you are great friends. [誤]  
You, Henry and I are great friends. [正]

2. 代名詞之人稱，數目及性，均應與先行詞一致。

[例] { He behaves *herself* like a girl. [誤]  
He behaves *himself* like a girl. [正]



3. 凡代名詞之意思與其先行詞之關係不明白時，不可妄用代名詞，寧將該代名詞重複之，或直接引用他人原句均可。

[例] { John said to Henry that *he* was drunk. [誤]  
      { John said to Henry, "I am drunk." [正]  
      { John said to Henry. "You are drunk." [正]

4. 凡不需代名詞之處，不可妄用代名詞。

[例] The father *he* died, the mother *she* followed, and the children *the* were taken sick (本句中之人稱代名詞應一概略去)。

### 練習 37

於下列諸句之空白內，各填入適當之代名詞：

1. I am glad to see —.
2. Will you go with —?
3. She keeps — promise.
4. Let — return at once.
5. Did — study — lesson?
6. — took off — coat.
7. You and — are in the same class.
8. — told me that — was not true.
9. These are my books, and those are —.
10. The boy is amusing — by reading novels.

## 練習 38

改正下列各句中之錯誤并說明改正之理由：

1. He over-ate themselves.
2. Is it me that you wish to see?
3. How I wish that I were him.
4. I took that tall man to be he.
5. My horse is not so strong as your.
6. He invited you and I and your brother.
7. It is James's house which has been destroyed.
8. He said to his friend that if he did not feel better soon, he thought he had better go home.
9. His father asked me to visit he as often as possible.
10. The birds has his little ones in the nest.

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## 練習 39

將下列各句譯為英文：

1. 彼終於自殺。
2. 尋汝者彼也。
3. 太夫人安乎？
4. 君自言如此。
5. 人言君之演說甚佳。

## II. Adjective Pronouns

122. 形容代名詞之主要者，列如下表：

	單 數	複 數
有 定 的	this that the other the former the latter —	these those the others the former the latter both
不 定 的	one another all any — — —	ones others all any some few, a few many
個 別 的	each either neither	— — —
反 覆 的	such one that	such ones those

123. "This" (these) ; "That" (those) .

- [例] 1. He always knows his lessons, and *this* (=he always.....) proves how diligent he is.  
2. The air of the hills is cooler than *that* (=the air) of the plain.  
3. I like dogs better than cats; for *these* (=cats) are not so faithful as *those* (=dogs).

124. "Such" (如此之人或物)

- [例] He is a scholar, I like him as *such* (=a scholar).

125. "The one.....the other" (前者.....後者); "The others" (餘者) .

- [例] 1. I have a brother and a sister; *the one* (=my brother) is abroad, and *the other* (=my sister) is in Shanghai.  
2. These are all I know, I do not know *the others*.

126. "Another" (別一) ; "Others" (餘者 ; 他人)

- [例] 1. To know is one thing, to teach is *another*.  
2. Do to *others* as you would have *others* do to you.

127. "Each other" (彼此) ; "One another" (互相)

- [例] 1. The two children love *each other*.  
2. Let us all love *one another*.

[註] ‘*Each other*’ 限用於二人；‘*one another*’ 限用於二人以上。惟近今英語習慣，亦往往有違反乎此規則者。

### 128. “*Each*” (每一)

- [例] 1. *Each* of us has his fault.  
2. *Each* of the students has a book.  
3. They *each* has a knife.  
4. Those three boys *each* has a knife.

[註] 觀上諸例，當知 ‘*each*’ 若用於代名詞或複數名詞之前，其後必須連以 ‘*of*’；若在代名詞或複數名詞之後，則以下全部皆用單數也。

### 129. “*Both*” (二者)；“*All*” (全體)

- [例] 1. *Both* of them are tired out.  
2. *All* are here; no one is absent.

### 130. “*The former*” (前者)；“*The latter*” (後者)。

[例] Work and play are both necessary to health; *the former* (=work) gives us energy, and *the latter* (=play) gives us rest.

### 131. “*Either*” (二者之一)；“*Neither*” (二者不一)

[例] When you meet Mr. Chang and Mr. Wang, you may give the letter to *either*, for *neither* will disclose the secret.

132. "Some" (用表肯定); "Any" (用表否定)

- [例] 1. Some boys are diligent, *some* are not so.  
2. I do not know *any* of them.

[注意] *Some* 及 *any* 均可用於疑問句中。

[例] Do you know *any* (*some*) of them?

133. "Many" (多數之人); "Few" (雖有不多); "A Few" (雖少尚有)

- [例] 1. *Many* are readers, but *few* read with profit.  
2. *A few* of the members were absent.

134. "One" (ones); "None" (無一人)

- [例] 1. *One* (=a man) should obey *one's* (=his) parents.  
2. I have a gold watch and two silver *ones* (=watches).  
3. *None* (=no one) knows the secret.

[注意] 'One' 若用爲一句之主時，則其後面之所有位應用 'one's'，如第一例是也。但前面如冠有 'each', 'every', 'some', 'any' 及 'no' 者，則其後面之所有位又當用 'his' 也。

- [例] 1. *Every one* must do *his* duty.  
2. *Any one* loves *his* parents.  
3. *No one* knows *his* future.



## 練習 40

於下列諸句之空白內，各填入適當之代名詞：

1. — of us can do this.
2. — of them has his own merits.
3. He did not give — of us the money.
4. A few remained, — returned home.
5. I don't know what course — may take.
6. These are good students ; those are lazy —.
7. I do not like this ; I should like to have —.
8. Here are two pictures, but you can have —.
9. — of the pupils were dismissed at four o'clock.
10. You have kept your promise ; — is what I expected.

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## 練習 41

改正下列各句中之錯誤，或另用代名詞以代其重複之字：

1. One should always do her best.
2. You may take any of these two books.
3. He is a teacher, his son is also a teacher.
4. Neither of the five robbers was forgiven.
5. Children should be taught to love each other.
6. He has bought two golden cups and three silver cups.
7. I am fond of apples ; if you have some, please give me any.

8. One of his two brothers is a merchant, another is a soldier.
9. It is strange that a few of you can answer this question.
10. The climate of Chengtu is milder than the climate of Chungking.

## 練習 42

將下列各句譯為英文：

1. 二人皆見殺。
2. 人各愛己之國。
3. 請再借一個與我。
4. 此等難事無人能為。
5. A 與 B 皆余之友也，前者為一學者，後者為一軍人。

## III. Relative Pronouns

135. 關係代名詞之主要者，列如下表：

主 位	who	which	that	what	as	but
所有位	whose	{ whose of which	—	—	—	—
賓 位	whom	which	that	what	as	but

[註] 關係代名詞之位并非由其先行詞之位而定，乃由其所引入子句之位而定。

[例] 1. I like the man *who* tells truth. (主位)

2. I know the man *whose* book is lost. (所有位)

3. He *whom* you love will love you. (賓位)

### 136. "Who"——祇能代人。

[例] 1. The man *who* lived there died yesterday.

2. The man *whom* you want is here.

### 137. "Which"——用代人以外一切之物。

[例] 1. I want a book *which* treats of verbs.

2. This is the book *which* I bought yesterday.

### 138. "Who" 及 "Which" 均可用表限制 (Restrictive) 及連續 (Continuative) 之意思。

#### 限制用法

1. Mr. A is the man *who* knows English.

2. I want a book *which* is interesting.

#### 連續用法

1. I will engage Mr. A, *who* (=and he) knows English.

2. I want a book, *which* (=and it) is interesting.

[注意] 左右比較時，祇須注意 *who* 及 *which* 之前有無逗點 (,)，即可判斷其為限制用法，抑為連續用法也。

### 139. "That"——人物兼代，此為關係代名詞中之功用最大者。