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THE A B C OF GRAMMAR

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英文文法 A B C

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# 英文文法 A B C

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# THE A B C OF GRAMMAR

## 英文文法 A B C

### LESSON ONE 第一課

#### The Sentence 句

#### 例 句

1. Birds fly.
2. The boy is reading.
3. He is a boy.
4. I give him a book.

#### 解 說

我們已在上冊裏仔細研究過英文的詞類 (The Parts of Speech), 略略知道了字的功用和性質. 現在要研究字所組成的句子了. 看例句第一句只有二字 “Birds fly”, 却已說明了一個意義 “鳥飛.” 裏面包括了兩個問題: (1) 什麼東西飛? 答曰 “鳥.” (2) 鳥作什麼? 答曰 “飛” “鳥” 是一句中所論到的東西, 是動作的

主人，叫做一句中的主詞 (*The Subject of the Sentence*)。 “飛” 是一句中說明主詞的東西，或說是主人的動作，叫做一句中的表詞 (*The Predicate of the Sentence*)。 簡言之：

主詞 = 表詞所說明者。

表詞 = 說明主詞者。

第二句. 誰讀書?——男孩. *The boy* = Subject.  
 男孩作什麼?——讀書. *Is reading* = Predicate.

第三句. 誰是一個男孩?——他. *He* = Subject.  
 他是誰?——一個男孩. *Is a boy* = Predicate.

第四句. 誰給他一本書?——我. *I* = Subject.  
 我作什麼?——給他一本書. *Give him a book* = Predicate. ¶

若是只有主詞而無表詞，如 *Birds . . . , The boy . . . , He . . . , I . . .*，便不成句。若是只有表詞而無主詞，如 *. . . fly, . . . is reading, . . . is a boy, . . . give him a book*，也不成句。因為只有主詞，或只有表詞，一句的語意不能完全。句子是發表完全意義的，所以每句須有主詞

和表詞。我們若用一根直線來劃分句中的主詞和表詞，則例句中的四句可劃分如下：

1. Birds | fly.
2. The boy | is reading.
3. He | is a boy.
4. I | give him a book.

再看第一句是最簡單的句子。它的公式是：

Subject + Predicate.

若用圖表分析起來，便是：

Birds | fly

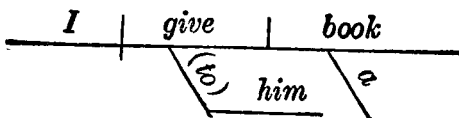
第二句稍為複雜一些，還有一個 *the* 字來形容主詞 boy。我們將主要詞放在橫線上，將形容主要詞的字都放在線下。如：

boy | is reading  
           *The*

第三句的動詞是個 Linking Verb (*is*)，它將 Subject (*he*) 和 Predicate Word (*boy*) 聯綴在一起。我們用斜線 ( \ ) 來表明 Linking Verb 之後是 Predicate Word。如：

He | is \ boy  
                                   *e*

第四句的及物動詞 *give* 之後有受詞 (Object), 我們用短直線 (|) 來表明及物動詞之後是受詞。如:



從這四句看來, 我們可得句子的公式如下:

(公式一) Sentence = Subject + Predicate.

(公式二) Predicate =  $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ Intransitive Verb.} \\ 2. \text{ Transitive Verb + Object.} \\ 3. \text{ Linking Verb + Predicate Word.} \end{cases}$

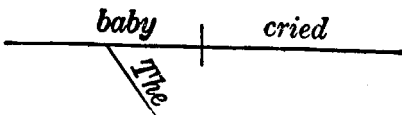
(公式三) Subject | Intransitive Verb

(公式四) Subject | Transitive Verb | Object

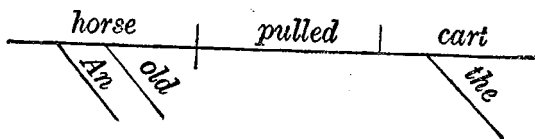
(公式五) Subject | Linking Verb \ Predicate Word

我們不妨再照上列的公式來分析幾句。

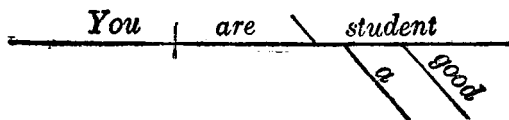
1. The baby cried.



2. An old horse pulled the cart.



## 3. You are a good student.

定 義

A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought.

句是一組發表完全意義的字。

A sentence consists of a subject and a predicate.

句為主詞及表詞所組成。

The subject of a sentence tells what the sentence is about; the predicate tells what is said about the subject.

一句的主詞說明句中所論的是什麼；表詞說明所論及主詞的是什麼。

提 示

句子不論長短簡繁，裏面的主詞和表詞（如名詞，代名詞，和動詞），是不可少的。這些不可省略的詞叫做“主要成分”(*Principal Elements*)。其他用以形容主要成分的詞（如形容詞，副詞，片語，等）為“附屬成分”(*Subordinate Elements*)，

或稱形容語 (*Modifiers*). 缺少主要成分則極端不通; 省去附屬成分則仍可成句. 我們用圖樣分析句子時將主要成分寫在橫線上, 將附屬成分放在線下

## 練習

### 1

*Draw a vertical line between the subject and the predicate of each of the following sentences. Thus:*

- a. The light | shone.
  - b. The light of the moon | shone brightly on the water.
1. The first word of a sentence begins with a capital letter.
  2. The Yangtse River is the longest river in China.
  3. He fell into the water.
  4. You may go.
  5. The storm began with thunder and lightning.
  6. The fine old house stood on the hill.
  7. Deep snow covered the road.
  8. My father ran quickly.
  9. The brave sailors saved the ship.
  10. Beautiful birds with many-colored plumage fly to and fro in the early morning sunshine.

## 2

*Underline the principal elements in each of the following sentences. Thus:*

- a. My father ran quickly.
  - b. The brave sailors saved the ship.
  - c. Beautiful birds with many-colored plumage fly to and fro in the early morning sunshine.
  - d. He is a very good student.
1. The poor old man walked very slowly.
  2. He gave me a pen.
  3. A cold wind blew from the north.
  4. A large piece of level land is called a plain.
  5. My father was the oldest man in the town.
  6. The sun shines brightly.
  7. The flowers are beautiful.
  8. A boy sold his books.
  9. The young man swam across the river.
  10. The studious boy won the prize.

## LESSON TWO 第二課

## Agreement of Subject and Predicate

## 主詞和表詞的一致

例 句

1. A boy plays.
2. Many boys play.
3. He writes.

4. They write.
5. I am a boy.
6. You are a student.
7. This book and that pen are mine.
8. This book or that pen is mine.

### 解 說

我們已知道每一句子須有主詞和表詞：主詞的主要成分是名詞或代名詞；表詞的主要成分是動詞。名詞有單數複數之別，代名詞有第一身第二身第三身之別。英文中的動詞看看似乎沒有“數”“身”的區別，其實正有講究。如例句 1 的主詞 boy 是單數，動詞 play 的尾上加了一個 s，例句 2 的主詞 boys 是複數，動詞的尾上沒有了 s，只是一個 play。可知英文的複數名詞有 s，而複數動詞反沒有 s。動詞用於現在式，第三身，單數，主動語態時，必須有 s（參看上卷第十五課）。例句 3 的主詞 he 是單數，動詞 writes 也是單數。例句 4 的主詞 they 是複數，動詞 write 也是複數。例句 5 的主詞 I 是第一身，動詞 am 也是第一身，例句 6 的主詞 you 是第二身，動詞 are 也

是第二身。可見動詞的數與身，當與主詞的數與身相符。

若用兩個(或兩個以上)名詞或代名詞合成一個主詞；如 *This book and that pen are mine. You and I are good friends.* 這種主詞叫做複合主詞 (*Compound Subjects*)。複合主詞常由連接詞 *and* 或 *or, nor* 所組成。*This book* 是單數，*that pen* 也是單數，*this book and that pen* 便成複數了。你一個人是單數，我一個人也是單數，你和我便成兩個人，便是複數了。複合主詞既是複數，動詞自然也須複數。但這是說 *and* 所組成的複合主詞，*or* 所組成的複合主詞則不然。

*Neither he nor his brother comes to me.*

*Mary or Amy is her name.*

“他和他的兄弟”是複數，而“既無他又無他的兄弟”，則仍是單數。“瑪麗和愛美”是複數，而“瑪麗或愛美”，則仍是單數。複合主詞既是單數，動詞自然也須單數。

定 義

*A verb must agree with its subject in Person and Number*

**When the subject is in the singular number, the verb is also in the singular.**

主詞若是單數，動詞亦須單數。

**When the subject is in the plural number, the verb is also in the plural.**

主詞若是複數，動詞亦須複數。

**When the subject is in the first person, the verb (usually the copula verb *to be*) is also in the first person.**

主詞若是第一身，動詞亦須第一身。

**When the subject is in the second person, the verb is also in the second person.**

主詞若是第二身，動詞亦須第二身。

**When the subject is in the third person, the verb is also in the third person.**

主詞若是第三身，動詞亦須第三身。

## 提 示

連接詞 *and* 所組成的複合主詞通常都是複數，然而若二個名詞或代名詞是一物的二名，或雖是兩個名稱實在仍是一人，則這種 *and* 所組成的複合主詞仍是單數。如：

*The secretary and treasurer goes to his office everyday.*

*My schoolmate and roommate is sick.*

練習

## 3.

*Change the number of the subjects and the verbs in the following sentences. Thus :*

a. They play a football match.

He plays a football match.

b. I am here.

We are here.

1. They live in town.
2. She wants to go.
3. John kicks two of the goals.
4. They lose a ball.
5. Who is he?
6. Mothers love their children.
7. I am sure that he is absent.
8. He comes at dawn.
9. The son is very much like his father.
10. They have fought a good fight.

## 4.

*Fill the blanks with the correct form of verb "to be" in the present tense.*

1. He——going home.
2. We——good students.
3. Mr. Chang and I——friends.
4. She——my younger sister.

5. They——out fishing in the river.
6. I——sixteen years old.
7. His father——a great teacher.
8. The dog and the cat——animals.
9. This——my hat and these——your shoes.
10. London, Paris, New York, Berlin, and Shanghai——the largest cities in the world.

## 5

*Complete the following sentences with verbs in the proper number.*

1. Wang and Chang (play or plays) ball.
2. You and your brother (write or writes) many books.
3. John and Henry (run or runs) rapidly.
4. My brother and I (meet or meets) every week.
5. John or Henry (run or runs) rapidly.
6. Neither my uncle nor my aunt (visit or visits) us.
7. The sun (shine or shines) brightly all day.
8. The Registrar and Magistrate (ask or asks) us to do the work.
9. My brother and my classmate (give or gives) me some paper.
10. Either this apple or that orange (is or are) good to eat.

## LESSON THREE 第三課

## Compound Subject, Predicate, and Object

## 複合主詞, 表詞, 和受詞

例 句

## 1. Compound Subject

You | are Chinese. I | am Chinese. (*Simple Subject*)

You and I | are Chinese. (*Compound Subject*)

## 2. Compound Predicate

I | read. I | write. (*Simple Predicate*)

I | read and write. (*Compound Predicate*)

## 3. Compound Object

He | bought | a book. } (*Simple Object*)

He | bought | three pens. }

He | bought | a book and three pens. (*Compound Object*)

## 4. Compound Subject and Predicate

John and Jack study and play.

Neither John nor Jack hunts or fishes.

## 5. Compound Subject, Predicate, and Object

John and Jack bought and sold books and pens.

Either you or Mary should water the flowers and grass and  
feed the chickens and geese.