

初中學生文庫

英文法及其例外

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English Grammar and Its Exceptions 英文法及其例外

Rule 1.—A common noun in the singular number requires “the” or “a” before it.

規則一。—凡普通名詞在單數時，前面須用 “the” 或 “a” 字。

The elephant is a mammalian animal. 象爲哺乳動物。

The lion is the king of beasts. 獅爲獸中之王。

There is a pen on the table. 桌上有鋼筆一枝。

Exceptions.—There are many ways in which the article is usually omitted.

例外。—有許多地方，冠詞恆省略不用。

(1) Before a noun representing a member of one's own family.

在名詞代表家庭中人員者之前。

Mother said I was sickly in my childhood. 母親說余幼時多病。

Father wired to me that he arrived at New York last week. 父親電告余謂彼上週已抵紐約。

John Wang is younger brother to Jack Wang. 王約翰爲約克之幼弟。

- (2) Before a complement noun denoting a person in his family or official relationship.

在補足語名詞表示人之有血統或官職上之關係者之前。

He was uncle to my friend. 彼爲余友之叔父。

Elizabeth was daughter of Henry. 伊利薩伯爲亨利之女。

They crowned him king. 彼等立彼爲王。 伊利沙白

In October 1923, Tsao Kun was elected president. 曹錕於一九二三年被舉爲總統。

He is heir to a large estate. 彼係大宗財產之承繼人。

- (3) Before nouns denoting professions.

在名詞代表職業者之前。

My friend Mr. Chang is professor of English literature in a university. 余友張君乃某大學之英文文學教授。

He is appointed Deputy Postal Commissioner. 彼任爲副郵務長。

The president of the university appointed him assistant professor. 大學校長任彼爲助教。

- (4) Before names of meals.

在食事名前。

Is breakfast ready? 早餐已備乎?

Come and take potluck with us. 請來同我等吃便飯。

Dinner is served. 餐已備好。

After tiffin we take a walk in our garden. 中膳後吾等散步園中。

(5) Before names of games.

在遊戲名之前.

Foot-ball is our favorite game. 足球乃吾等心愛之遊戲.

Do you like to play table-tennis? 君喜戲檯球乎?

The most popular game in England is cricket. 棒球乃英國最盛行之遊戲.

(6) Before names of arts and sciences.

在藝術及科學名之前.

He devoted his time in the studying of photography.

彼專心研究照相術.

He is studying politics and economics at Harvard University. 彼在哈佛大學研究政治與經濟.

He is lecturer on chemistry. 彼係化學講師.

(7) Before the nominative of address.

在稱呼之主位之前.

Good morning, sir. 先生, 早安.

Come here, boy. 侍者, 來.

(8) Before headings and titles of books.

在標題及書名之前.

Contents. 內容.

Introduction. 緒言.

Forwards. 導言.

Life of Nelson. 奈爾遜行述.

History of England. 英國史.

(9) Before a few common nouns—nature, heaven, earth, providence, paradise,—used as a sort of proper noun.

在少數普通名詞—nature, heaven, earth, providence, paradise—用作專門名詞之前。

Parliament is sitting. 國會正在開會期中。

He moved heaven and earth to gain his end. 彼千方百計以圖達目的。

His spirit will soon be in heaven. 彼即將去世。

All nature looks gay. 萬象欣然有喜色。

He is in paradise. 彼已死。

✓(10) Before “part of” (=some).

在“part of”之前。

I am willing to bear part of the expense. 我願擔任費用之一部。

Part of the business must be left over till tomorrow. 一部事務須留待明日再作。

(11) Before “man” and “woman” when they are used in a representative sense.

在“man”與“woman”用作代表意義之前。

Speech is the distinctive attribute of man. 語言爲人類之特質。

Man's portion is to die. 死爲人之定數。

Woman is like the reed which bends to every breeze, but breaks not in the tempest.—Whately. 婦人如蘆葦，遇微風則屈曲，但遇暴風並不吹折。

- (12) Before “day”, “night”, “morning”, “evening” when used in a general sense.

在 “day”, “night”, “morning”, “evening” 用作普通意義之前。

It is broad day. 此時係白晝。

Night came slowly on. 日將暮矣。

Morning broke. 破曉。

It is now towards evening. 現已將近黃昏。

- (13) Before the nouns of the seasons, the article may or may not be used.

在四季名詞前，冠詞可用可省。

Spring begins on 21st March and lasts three months.
春季始於三月二十一日，凡三個月之久。

Summer includes the hottest months of the year, whilst winter includes the coldest. 夏季包含一年中最熱之月，冬季包含最寒冷之月。

When autumn is over, winter sets in. 秋去冬來。

Snow falls in the winter. 雪降於冬日。

- ✓(14) Before the nouns denoting the directions when they are used adverbially.

在表示方向之名詞用作副詞之前。

The Pacific Ocean lies (to the) east of China. 太平洋在中國之東。

That place lies west of this. 彼處在此處之西。

He has gone north. 彼已北上。

The river lies north and south. 此河橫亘南北。

- (15) In poetry the article is omitted for the sake of brevity and metre.

詩中爲簡潔及音韻之故，冠詞省略不用。

The bank of (the) haunted stream. 有思作崇之河岸。

Creeping like (a) snail unwillingly to school. 不願到校如蝸牛之爬行。

Then in the blazon of sweet beauty's best of hand, of foot, of lip, of eye, of brow. 美之表徵在手，足，唇，眼，及眉毛。

- (16) Before the word expressing itself, not the thing meant by the word.

在字之表示自身，非表示事物之前。

"Grammar" is a word made up of seven letters.

"Grammar" 乃七字母組成之字。

"Eight" and "ate" are pronounced alike. "Eight" 與 "ate" 讀音相同。

- (17) Before nouns (school, church, market, etc.) denoting the proper object for which the thing is intended.

在名詞表示事物所企欲之正當目的之前。

Every day he goes to school. 彼每日到校。

Compare: The school stands near the church. 該校附近教堂。

In church, I listen to the sermon. 我在教堂中聽講道。

Compare: Let us go into the church. 讓吾等進教堂。

The progress of society is an evolution. 社會之進步是進化。

The prisoner was put into prison. 此囚置入囹圄。

In short the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market.—B. Franklin. 要之，富厚之道，設汝願往，其平坦一如市場之路。

My friend is ill in bed with a cold. 余友因感冒臥床不起。

Mother has gone to market. 母親已赴市場購物。

Compare: The market is dull. 市面蕭條。

- ✓ (18) Before a noun introducing a concessive clause with “as”.

在名詞用 “as” 引起讓步子句之前。

Great scholar as he is, he does not know everything.
博學如彼，猶不知各事。

Woman as she is, she may be of use in time of need.
婦人如彼，患難時或有濟於事。

Little animal as the rat is, it may be of help to the fierce lion in time of trouble. 纖小之動物如鼠，猶有助於猛獅於患難之中。

- (19) When “as” is equivalent in meaning to “in the official capacity of”.

當 “as” 之意義等於 “in the official capacity of” 之時。

The boy waited upon the lady as page. 該童充貴婦之童僕。

He seeks a situation as interpreter. 彼尋繙譯員之位置。

But we say,

Cæsar, as (=considered as) an orator, was inferior to Cicero. 以演說家而論，Cæsar 稍遜於 Cicero。

- ✓ (20) When two or more nouns connected by “and” represent the same person or thing, the first takes the article only.

二或二以上名詞用 “and” 連結而表示同一之人或物時，祇第一個名詞加一冠詞。

He is a poet and statesman. 彼係一詩家兼政治家。

A son and heir has been born to him. 彼已生有嗣子。

Give me a cup and saucer. 給我杯與碟。

- ✓ (21) Before nouns preceded by “or”.

在名詞前冠以 or 者。

He deems it no sin to steal a book or umbrella. 彼視偷書或傘為無罪。

I sailed across the river in the small boat, or sampan, as the Chinese call it. 余渡河乘一小舟，即吾國人所謂舢舨者是也。

At about seven he entered school, being led to and from the place of training by an old slave, who bore the name of “pedagogue,” which in Greek means a guide or leader of boys, not a teacher.—Myer’s General History. 兒童約七歲時，入校讀書，由老奴引至訓練之地，復由此地引回。此老奴者，有 pedagogue 之名，pedagogue 在希臘文意為兒童之引導者或兒童之領袖，非教師也。

The occasional whistle of a quail, or tapping of a woodpecker, is almost the only sound that ever breaks in upon the uniform tranquillity,—Irving. 鶉鴉之時鳴，或啄木鳥之丁丁，此種獨無而僅有之聲音，擾亂此地之安謐。

- (22) Before “most”, “last”, “every”, “each”, etc.

在“most” “last” “every” “each” 等字之前.

Most people are aware of the fact. 大多數人與彼同意.

I brush my teeth every morning. 余每晨刷牙齒.

Everyday I go to school. 余每日到校上課.

The river overflowed on either side. 河水向兩岸泛濫.

Take any book that you like best. 凡爾所喜之書, 任取何種.

No man is present. 無人出席.

- (23) When the noun comes after such phrases
“a kind of”, “a sort of”, etc.

名詞在仿語 “a kind of”, “a sort of” 等之後之時.

The sparrow is a kind of fowl. 麻雀乃禽鳥之一種.

You are quite a different sort of man. 君誠奇人.

He is a kind of fool. 彼近似愚人.

You are not the kind of man who would tell a lie. 君
決非說謊之人.

But we say,

- ✓ What a wonderful kind of a fowl the sparrow is! 奇
哉, 麻雀之爲禽鳥也!

What sort of a man are you? 君何等人乎?

- (24) In prepositional phrases.
在介系詞仿語內.

I will send it to you by post. 我定將此物郵寄與汝.

The ship came safe to land. 此舟安然抵岸.

Nowadays people mostly travel by railway (or rail).
現在人多乘火車旅行.

✓ The ship sank with all her passengers on board. 此船
與其乘客一同沈沒。

Please make yourself at home. 請勿拘禮。

✓ He is a scholar by name, not in fact. 彼名為學者，實
則非是。

The moon shines at night. 月光夜照。

He will start at daybreak on the following morning.
彼於明晨黎明時啓程。

It is drawing towards sunset. 日將暮矣。

The ship hove in sight. 此舟現出。

We must do this by hook or by crook. 無論如何吾等必
爲之。

Such food is not fit for man or beast. 此種食物不宜於人
或獸。

✓ The ship is lying at anchor. 船已停泊。

This bill is payable on demand. 此期票見票即付。

His letter is to hand. 彼信已收到。

✓ It was done in play. 此係兒戲之舉動。

I shall stop at home. 我將留在家中。

✓ I will hear you all in turn. 我欲逐一聽汝等衆人之言。

✓ The lady goes with child. 此婦人懷孕。

They are very few in number. 彼等爲數無多。

Everything was in place. 事事皆整理清楚。

If he has not incurred a penalty, he at least deserves
censure. 故縱未受罰，至少亦應受責。

The ship is under sail. 此船揚帆而去。

✓ (25) In verbal phrases.

在動詞仿語內。

At noon we sighted a sail and gave chase. 午刻吾等見一
船而追之。

The ship cast anchor on the lee side of the island. 此船
拋錨於島之下風方面。

The ship has weighed anchor. 此船已起錨。

The boat made head against the wind and waves. 此舟
逆風浪而前進。

The horse will not take fence. 此馬不能跳過籬笆。

They took part in the play. 彼等加入演劇。

The ceremony will take place to-morrow. 此儀式明日
舉行。

His teaching struck root deeply in the hearts of his
disciples. 彼之教訓深入其弟子之心。

My sister keeps house for me. 我妹爲我管家。

I cannot keep pace with him. 我不能與彼並駕齊驅。

Soldiers must keep step in marching. 兵士必須整步而行。

Religious differences have given birth to many sects.
因宗教上之差異而發生許多教派。

You must give ear to what the teacher tells you. 爾教師
所告汝者，須謹聽之。

The house caught fire. 此屋着火。

The Allies declared war against Germany. 協約國向德國
宣戰。

He has set on foot a new scheme. 彼已發起一種新計劃。

He resolved to give battle to his enemies. 彼決心向敵人
開戰。

✓ Send me word if you will go. 君要去，應通知我。

I hope your plan will bear good fruit. 我希望汝之計劃將
有良好結果。

The gun is wet and hangs fire. 此砲着潮而發射遲緩。

He has broken bread with me. 他曾與我共食。

(26) Before double substantives for the sake
of brevity.

在雙名字之前，爲簡潔之故。

✓ Shot after shot was fired, but none took effect. 鎗彈連放而無一命中。

✓ Let us stand shoulder to shoulder. 吾等應協力合作。

The abuses must be put down, root and branch. 其弊必須根絕。

They were routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. 彼等全軍覆沒。

The miserable horse was all skin and bone. 此可憐之馬僅存皮骨。

They bound him hand and foot. 彼等縛其手足。

Theory should go hand in hand with practice. 理論應與實際並行。

He was heart and soul a Republican. 彼全然係一共和黨主義者。

He struggles tooth and nail. 彼竭力奮鬥。

Neither pen nor pencil can express his grief. 彼之憂愁，非筆墨所能盡述。

They were victorious battle after battle. 彼等屢戰屢勝。

In the past when profession descended from father to son, the selection of a life work was a very easy problem. 昔時職業父子相承，終身事業之選擇亦易決之問題。

I keep my money under lock and key. 我將錢妥為收藏。

He eyed me from top to toe. 彼自頂至踵以注視我。

I translated it word for word. 我逐字譯之。

He sat face to face with a girl. 彼與一女孩對坐。

They sit side by side. 彼等並肩而坐。

The rumor passed from mouth to mouth. 此謠衆口相傳。

He lives from hand to mouth. 彼僅能餬口。

✓ **Rule 2.**—Material nouns do not take “the” or “a”.

規則二。—物質名詞不需 “the” 字或 “a” 字。

Gold is a precious mineral. 金爲寶貴之礦物。

Thales, the Father of Greek Philosophy, taught that there are four elements, earth, water, air and fire.

希臘哲學始祖賽理司教人謂天地間有土、水、空氣及火四種元質。

Fish and meat are good to eat. 魚肉適口。

Exception.—When material noun is used as a common noun in the singular, it must have an article before it.

例外.—當物質名詞用作單數普通名詞時，前面必須置有冠詞。

Last night a fire broke out in the village. 昨夜村中有火。

The tea of Chekiang is very good. 浙江之茶葉甚佳。

A slate is used for writing on. 石板用以寫字。

Don't lose the precious stone. 毋失此寶石。

Rule 3.—No article is put before an abstract noun.

✓ **規則三.**—抽象名詞前，不置冠詞。

Diligence is the mother of success. 勤勞爲成功之母。

He always practised justice. 彼恆公道而行。

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

Might is right. 強權即公理。

Exceptions.—(1) The definite article is placed before an abstract noun, when it is necessary to particularize the quality, state, or action denoted.

例外—(1) 當抽象名詞應特指所表示之性質，地位或動作時，有定冠詞須置於其前。

He is the judge of the debate. 彼乃討論中之裁判員。

The sleep of a wearied man is sound. 疲倦之人其睡必酣。

The height of a man is seldom more than six feet. 人之身材鮮有超過六尺以上者。

(2) An article is put before an abstract noun when it is used as a common noun.

當抽象名詞用作普通名詞時，前置冠詞。

Whether this [dream] might proceed from a lawsuit which was then depending in the family, or my father's being a justice of the peace, I cannot determine.—Addison. 是否此 (夢) 由於當時懸而未決之訴事，或余父之爲治安判事，余則未敢決也。

There are twenty justices present. 有二十位裁判官出席。

His son is a genius. 伊子乃一英才。

Your conduct will be blamed by the authorities. 汝之品行將爲長官譴責。

Rule 4.—“An” is used instead of “a” before words beginning with a vowel.

規則四.—“An” 用於母音字前以代 “a” 字。

This is an affirmative answer. 此乃一肯定之回答。

Everybody is more or less of an egoist. 凡人皆自私自利，惟程度之不同耳。

An empty vessel makes a big sound. 空器作大聲。

The locust is an insect. 蝗乃昆蟲。

An ocean is a large body of water. 水之大者曰洋。

His school room must have resembled an ogre's den.—

Macaulay. 彼之校舍必與鬼窟無殊。

The cloud has an ugly look. 雲有作雨之色。

Will you lend me an umbrella? 君借我以一把傘乎?

Exceptions.—(1) We use “a” before words beginning with “u” or “eu” when the “u” is sounded long.

例外.—(1) 字之起首用 “u” 或 “eu” 而 “u” 讀長音者，其前則用 “a” 字。

France is a European country. 法國乃歐洲之一國。

Have you ever met with a Eurasian? 君曾邂逅一歐亞雜種人乎?

A university is a place for learning. 大學為求學之地。

The soldier was wearing a uniform. 軍士身衣制服。

(2) “A” is used before the words beginning with “o” sounded as “wǔ.”

字之起首有 “o” 字而讀音若 “wǔ” 者，則用 “a” 字。

He is a one-eyed man. 彼係獨眼人。

He takes a one-sided view. 彼執偏見。

(3) “An” is used before the words which begin with a silent “h”.

“An” 用於無音 “h” 起首之字前。

He waited an hour or so. 彼等候一時左右。

I shall deem it an honor if you will join our party. 如蒙加入我等之宴會，不勝榮幸。

NOTE.—We use “a” before “history”, because the accent is on the first syllable “his”, but we use “an” before “historical record”, because here the accent is on the second syllable “tor.”

(附註)—吾人在 “history” 字前用 “a”, 蓋重音在第一綴音 “his” 也。但在 “historical record” 前用 “an”, 蓋此處之重音在第二綴音 “tor” 也。

Rule 5.—Proper nouns do not take the article.

規則五.—專門名詞無須冠詞。

Confucius is a great sage. 孔子乃大聖人。

Nanking is the capital of China. 南京爲中國之都城。

Exceptions.—(1) “The” is used before names of rivers, canals, oceans, seas, groups of islands, mountain ranges, channels, gulfs, etc.

例外.—(1) 江河, 運河, 洋, 海, 羣島, 山脈, 海峽, 海灣等名之前恆置 “the” 字。

London is situated on the Thames River. 倫敦位於泰晤士河上。

The Yün Liang Ho, or Grand Canal, of China is the largest of its kind in the world. 中國之運河, 在世界上爲最大者。

The Suez Canal joins the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. 蘇彝士運河溝通紅海及地中海。

The Atlantic Ocean lies to the west of Europe. 大西洋位於歐洲之西。

The Pacific Ocean is the largest. 太平洋爲最大。

The Red Sea is between Arabia and Africa. 紅海介乎亞拉伯及亞非利加洲之間。