

教 育 部 審 定

中 等 英 文 典

INTERMEDIATE
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

教育部審定
中等英文典
中學校用

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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中等英文典敍

吾國學子之習英文亦有年矣、而未得爲盛、近者世界大通、吾國教育亦不能不與世界大勢相應、各學堂於是以英文爲必修科、由此以往、習之者當日益衆、自不待言、願吾國學校所用之英文教科書、枝節凌亂、罕得善本、大率取材於英美人所編輯者、其未能切東亞之情事、而墨守師承、以施教術、不待智者而後見也、文典一門、取徑艱深、尤爲學者所病、是不可不亟求適宜之書、以惠來者、日本英文學大家神田子爵有初等中等高等英文典各一冊、層級井然、敍述明暢、洵爲一時之冠、論文時純用國文、更便初學、惟原書爲日本人所作、所選材料、不合我國之用、因一一改譯之、而於原書美善之點、則絲毫不失、吾知是編一出、而鄉者習英文典之艱苦、可以盡去、而區區輸納文明之忱、亦得稍慰也、校印既畢、述此數語、以冠卷端、譯者識、

譯 例

一 是冊繼初等英文典而作、循序漸進、學生既習初等英文典之後、讀之最爲合宜、然尋常中學生、畧有英文典之初級知識者、無不可用也。

二 冊內說理之語、仍用國文、惟問題則全係英文、緣學生之程度、至此略高、教員可操英語而詰問、因使學生操英語作答、然如教員見學生尙未能勝任、則譯作國語問之亦可、正不必拘泥。

三 葉底所附註語、或爲詮釋、或指互見、教員宜留意參稽、得益自當更多。

四 引用吾國人地名、一時有不易理會者、後附以漢字、以免推敲、其尋常習見者則省之。

五 吾國人地名譯英音、除沿用已久者之外、概準漢英韻府、以京音對譯。

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中等英文典 INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

SECTION I.

CLASSES AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.—THE NOUN.

§ 1.—CLASSES OF NOUNS.

- (1) **Napoleon** was defeated at **Waterloo**.
- (2) An old **man** was cutting a **tree**.
- (3) The **people** welcomed the **army**.
- (4) This bottle is made of **glass**, and is used for holding **ink**.
- (5) The boy learned **reading** and **writing** with great **diligence**.

以上諸 nouns 之內：

(1) 爲一人一物固有之名者、謂之 Proper Noun。

More examples:—China, England, Taisan, Confucius, Columbus, Bible, Christmas.

(2) 爲同種之人或物之普通之名者、謂之 Common Noun。

More examples:—boy, lamp, hill, bird.

(3) 爲集合體之名者、謂之 Collective Noun。

指一人不得曰“people”、指一卒不得曰“army”。

More examples:—assembly, family, nation, fleet, poultry, peasantry, nobility.

(4) 爲物質之名者、謂之 Material Noun。

Glass 所製之 bottle、若已破壞、則不得稱爲“bottle”、因“bottle”者、附於定形之 common noun 也。然無論如何粉碎、其質仍爲“glass”。如一滴與一杯之“ink”其質固無異也。

More examples:—sugar, wine, flesh, gold,

(5) 非表觸於五官有一定之形質、祇爲抽象的、必藉思想而得其動作性質之名者、謂之 Abstract Noun。

More examples :—idleness, happiness; truth, length: singing, drawing; appointment, punishment; attention, education.*

Definition.—A Proper Noun is a particular or individual name.

A Proper Noun should always begin with a capital letter.

Definition.—A Common Noun is a general or class name.

Definition.—A Collective Noun is the name of a collection of similar individuals.

Definition.—A Material Noun is the name of a material.

Definition.—An Abstract Noun is the name of some quality or action.

* Let the student give the original Adjective or Verb from which each of these Nouns is formed.

The Same Noun in Different Classes:—

Material.

Fish is as good as meat. (肴)

Glass is very brittle. (玻璃)

Common.

He has caught a **fish**. (魚)

Several **glasses** tumbled from the table. (杯)

Abstract.

It is not easy to learn **drawing**. (畫學)

Man alone has the faculty of **speech**. (言語)

Common.

What a fine **drawing** this is! (一幅畫)

Many **speeches** are to be delivered. (演說)

左右比勘時、number 及 article 之用法、俱宜注意。

EXERCISE.

Point out the Class of each Noun:—

1. The bravery of Samson was widely known.
2. The boy was blamed for his idleness.
3. Which is more wholesome, beef or pork?

CLASSES OF NOUNS.

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4. Ignorance is worse than blindness.
5. There is quite a fleet of mercantile ships lying in the harbour.
6. I learn composition at school.
7. I wrote a composition yesterday.
8. The infantry was victorious while the cavalry was defeated.
9. My family are all very well.
10. I saw a youth dancing in the park.
11. Youth and health are not always found together.
12. That bridge is built of brick and stone.
13. He threw a stone at the bird.
14. A group of students gave three cheers to the regiment.
15. The clergy were then more demoralized than the laity.

§ 2.—NUMBER.

A Noun is in:

(1) the Singular Number when it denotes one;
as, **book**, **hero**.

(2) the Plural Number when it denotes more than one; as, **books, heroes.**

The Use of the Plural Number is generally limited to Common and Collective Nouns.

Proper, Material, Abstract 三種通常爲 singular。

Formation of the Plural:—

I. *Regular forms.*—通常以 singular form 之末、加 s 而成。

(a) 然語尾若爲 *s, x, ch, sh*, 則加 *es*。如語尾爲 *o* 者亦然。

Ass, **asses**. Ax, **axes**. Branch, **Branches**.

Brush, **brushes**. Potato, **potatoes**.

但如 “monarch”, “patriarch” 等字、其 *ch* 作 *k* 音者、則僅加 *s* 可也。

(b) 語尾爲 *y*、而其前爲 consonant letter 者、則先變 *y* 爲 *i* 而後加 *es*。

Baby **babies**. City, **cities**. Lady, **ladies**.

(Compare :—Boy, **boys**. Day, **days**.)

(c) 語尾若爲 *f* 或 *fe*、則先變爲 *ve*、而後加 *s*、此常例也。

Half, **halves**. Leaf, **leaves**. Wolf, **wolves**.

Knife, **knives**. Life, **lives**. Wife, **wives**.

但 “gulf,” “roof,” “proof,” “handkerchief,”
“safe” (銀箱) 等字 則僅加 s。

II. *Irregular forms.*

Foot, feet. Goose, geese. Tooth, teeth.

Louse, lice. Mouse, mice. Man, men.

Woman, women. Child, children. Ox, oxen.

The Same Form for Both Numbers:—

Deer, fish, sheep, pair.

惟 “fish” “pair” 亦可有 plural form。

Plural of Compound Nouns.—祇取其
聯合數字中之主要者、變之爲 plural。

Father-in-law, **fathers**-in-law. (不作 fathers-
in-laws)。

Foot-man, foot-**men**. (不作 feet-men)。

Shoe-maker, shoe-**makers**. (不作 shoes-
makers)。

EXERCISE.

(a) *Turn the Singular into the Plural, and the Plural into the Singular.*

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Men. | 2. Teeth. | 3. Stories. |
| 4. Monkey. | 5. Monarch. | 6. Benches. |
| 7. Wolf. | 8. Shelves. | 9. Volcanoes. |
| 10. Halves. | 11. Fly. | 12. Son-in-law. |
| 13. Coach-builder. | 14. Echo. | 15. Thief. |

(b) *Correct the errors:—*

1. Are they shoes-makers?
2. She has broken two of her teeth.
3. There have been many such heros.
4. So many peoples were wounded and so many lifes were lost, all by that single accident.
5. I have bought a dozen handkerchieves.
6. There are many deers and sheeps in the zoological garden.
7. The reeves of those house are very steep.

CASE.

9

8. Not a few monarchs died in the same manner.

9. Can you tell mice from rats?

10. Wild geese may always be seen flying in the gray sky.

§ 3.—CASE.

A Noun is in:

(1) the Nominative Case when it is the subject of a verb. My **brother** loves me.

(2) the Possessive Case when it denotes the possessor. This is my **brother's** house.

(3) the Objective Case when it is the object of verb or a preposition.

He visited my **brother**.

He called on my **brother**.

Case in Complements.—Subjective Complements* 爲 nominative case, Objective Complements* 爲 objective case.

* See the author's *English Grammar for Beginners*, pp. 31-33.