

初中會考升學指導

初中會攷升學指導

第二集 英語之部

英文分類詳解

編者

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第二集 英語之部

第三集 國文之部

第四集 自然之部

第五集 史地之部

第六集 黨義之部

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▲英文分類詳解▼

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(全部共六集)

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本書特點

1. 第一部是把英文中的普通錯誤分類改正詳加解釋
共分八章。

第一章—(1) Errors in Number and Person.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第二章—(1) Errors in the Use of Finite Verbs and
Auxiliary Verbs.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第三章—(1) Errors in Tense.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第四章—(1) Errors in the Use of Adjectives and
Adverbs.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第五章—(1) Errors in the Use of Articles.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第六章—(1) Errors in the Use of Pronouns.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第七章—(1) Errors in the Use of Infinitives Particles
and Gerunds.

(2) Correction.

(3) Explanation.

第八章—(1) Uses of Prepositions.

(2) Answer.

(3) Explanation.

2. 第二部是把常用的成語，近代的常用字及短句，反意字及拼法易於錯誤之字舉例示範，共分四章。

第一章——常用成語造句示範。

第二章——近代常用字及短句繙譯。

第三章——反意字表。

第四章——英字錯拼正誤表。

PART I

COMMON ERRORS

CHAPTER I

ERRORS IN NUMBER AND PERSON

I. *Correct the following sentences:*

1. There ^{are} ~~is~~ many students in this school.
2. Are there ^{is} ~~any~~ school in your town?
3. There ~~is~~ a library and a park in this city.
4. There ^{is} ~~has~~ a book on the desk.
5. There ^{are} ~~have~~ many trees on the mountain.
6. He read newspaper every day.
7. This boy does not ~~studys~~ his lesson.
8. He ~~must~~ has seen Mr. Wang.
9. This girl can ~~sings~~ very well.
10. Either of the two sentences ~~are~~ right.
11. Neither of the two sentences ~~are~~ wrong.

12. Each of the students study diligently.
13. * None of these sentences is right.
14. Both of the two brothers is diligent.
15. * All of the milk are pure.
16. * All of the fruits is ripe.
17. The students of this school is diligent.
18. * The meaning of these sentences are clear.
19. * A teacher, with two students, visit my school.
20. * English as well as Chinese are very important to a young man.
21. * My friends no less than I am glad to see you.
22. * Not only men but also money are needed in doing this work.
23. * Either you or I are wrong.
24. * Neither I nor he am wrong.
25. * The secretary and treasurer are absent.
26. * The secretary and the treasurer is absent.
27. * The end and aim of education are to develop one's natural faculty.
28. * A number of visitors comes to my school.
29. * The number of students of my school are about five hundred.
30. * These phenomena ^{are} is very wonderful.
31. * Physics ^{N. a wonder appearance} are very interesting to study.
32. * Ten dollars a month ^{is} are not enough to maintain one's living. ^{to keep}

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第 (28) 句之句主爲 “a number” 習慣上認爲多數故其述詞應爲多數。

第 (29) 句之句主爲 “the number” 習慣上認爲單數故其述詞應爲單數。

第 (30) 句之句主爲 “phenomena” 多數也其單數爲 phenomenon 故其述詞應爲多數。

[注意]—下列各字單多數之形狀皆須特別注意。

單 數		多 數
alumna	女校友	alumæ
alumnus	男校友	alumni
erratum	錯 誤	errata
✓ memorandum	備忘錄	memoranda
phenomenon	現 象	phenomena
parenthesis	括 弧	parentheses
thesis	論 文	theses
✓ appendix	附 錄	appendixes or appendices

第 (31) 句之句主是 physics 爲單數故其述詞應爲單數。

[注意]—英字之形爲多數而意單數者當以單數視之此類字甚多；如，news, mathematics, physics, economics, civics, ethics, optics, pains, wages, whereabouts, etc.

第 (32) 句之句主是擘 “ten dollars” 當一個單元 (as one unit) 而爲句主者故其述詞應爲單數。凡以一種分量或數目作一單元而爲句主者皆爲單數。

CHAPTER II J

ERRORS IN THE USE OF FINITE VERBS AND
AUXILIARY VERBSI. *Correct the following sentences;—*

1. He goes ^{to} school every day.
2. He goes ~~to~~ home every day.
3. I ~~laid~~ on the sofa.
4. My mother ~~lays~~ ^{is} on her bed. because she is sick.
5. A careful student always sits his book in order.
6. ~~Sat~~ down in your note-book ^{sets} the things which you want to remember.
7. When the sun ~~sats~~ ^{sets}, the moon ~~raises~~ ^{rises}.
8. They ~~rose~~ ^{set} the flag to celebrate the victory.
9. The birds ~~fled~~ ^{raised} when they were frightened.
10. This river ~~flowed~~ into the sea.
11. Boys like to flee kites.
12. To ~~lay~~ is a very bad habit.
13. I ~~may~~ ^{can} not speak English.
14. ~~Can~~ I go out with you?
15. I shall come to see you, even if it rains tomorrow.
16. You will be punished ~~d~~ if you tell a lie.
17. Every man shall die sooner or later.
18. Will my brother come to see you tomorrow?
19. I ~~do~~ saw him yesterday.
20. You ought ^{to} study diligently.

II. *Correction.*

1. He goes to school every day.
2. He goes home. *every day*
3. I lay on the sofa.
4. My mother lies on her bed.
5. A careful student always sets his book in order.
6. Set down in your note-book the things which you want to remember.
7. When the sun sets, the moon rises.
8. They raised the flag to celebrate the victory.
9. The birds flew when they were frightened.
10. The river flowed into the sea.
11. Boys like to fly kites.
12. To lie is a very bad habit
13. I can not speak English.
14. Many I go out with you.
15. I will come to see you even if it rains tomorrow.
16. You shall be punished, if you tell a lie.
17. Every man will die sooner or later.
18. Shall my brother come to see you tomorrow?
19. I did see him yesterday.
20. You ought to study diligently.

III. *Explanation.*

1. “Goes” 是自動詞 (intransitive verb) 其後不能直接受事 (direct object) 故加 preposition “to” 於 “school” 使其成爲 prepositional phrase 而形容 “goes” 在文法上謂之表示目的之副詞幼語 (adverbial clause of purpose).
2. “Home” 在本句作副詞用形容 “go” 故其前不可用 “to”.
3. “Laid” 爲 lay (放下) 之過去爲他動詞 (transitive verb) 其後不能隨以 “on” 且不作臥字解故應改爲 lay (臥下) 因 lay 爲 “lie” 之過去也茲將其區別表解如下.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
lie 臥 (intransitive)	lay	lain
lay 放下 (transitive)	laid	laid
lie 說謊 (transitive)	lied	lied

4. 解見第 (3) 句.
5. “Sit” 坐 (intransitive) 本句應用 set 放, 記入 (transitive) 茲將其區別表解如下.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
sit	sat	sat
set	set	set

6. 解見第 (5) 句.

7. “Sat” 爲 sit 之過去意義不合故改爲 set 但 “set” 在本句作落字解 “sun set” 日落也。
8. “Rose” 爲 rise 之過去，升起也。本句應爲 “舉起” 之意，故當用 “raise” (舉起) 之過去 raised 茲將其區別表解於下。

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
rise 升起 (intransitive)	rose	risen
raise 舉起 (transitive)	raised	raised

9. “Fled” 爲 flee (逃走) 之過去本句之意爲飛去故應用 “fly” (飛) 之過去 flew 茲將其區別表解如下。

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
flee 逃走 (intransitive)	fled	fled
fly 飛 (intransitive)	flew	flown
fly 放，使颺揚 (transitive)	flew	flown

10. “Flew” 爲 fly 之過去意義不合本句動詞之意爲 “流入” 故當用 “flow” (流入) 之過去 flowed.
11. “Flee” (逃走) 在本句之意義不合本句動詞之意爲 “放” 故應用 “fly” (放; 使颺揚) “fly kite” 放風箏也。
12. “To lay” 臥也本句動詞之義爲 “說謊” 故應用 “to lie” 說謊也。
13. “May” 表示 “許可” “can” 表示 “能力” 故本句應用 “can”。