**組成句子的要點**

1.句子是一個能表達完整意思的字群。它是由主部和述部組成的。

**Sentence = Subject + Predicate**

句 子 = 主 部 + 述 部

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 主 部 | 述 部 |
| The weather | was fine last night. |
| John | is working now. |

2.**句子的要素：**構成句子所需要之要素為**主詞**、**述部動詞**、**受詞**、**補語**和**修飾語**。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 句 子 |  主部(Subject) 述部(Predicate) | 主詞( Subject Word)修飾語(Modifier)述部動詞(Predicate Verb)受詞( Object)補語(Complement)修飾語(Modifier) |

句型( Sentence Patterns)

* **主詞+動詞 (Subject　+　Verb/S+V)**：組成句子的兩個必備元素。

▲　主詞指的是做出動作的人、動物或東西。動詞指的是主詞所做出的動作。

 He painted the door yellow.

 John and Mary danced merrily.

 My sister likes to go to the movies.

 She doesn’t like these magazines.

動詞分成及物動詞(Transitive Verb) 和不及物動詞(Intransitive Verb)兩種；不及物動詞又分成完全與不完全不及物動詞；及物動詞也分成完全與不完全及物動詞及與格動詞三種。依照句子的述語動詞的種類，所有句子都可分別歸納到五種基本句型裡。

**分類：**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 動 詞 的 種 類 | 句 型 (Type) | 主 要 成 分 |
| 完全不及物動詞 | 第一 (Type I) | S+ Vi |
| 不完全不及物動詞 | 第二 (Type II) | S+ Vi+ S.C. |
| 完全及物動詞 | 第三 (Type III) | S+ Vt+ O |
| 與格動詞 | 第四 (Type IV) | S+ Vt+ O+ I.O.+ D.O. |
| 不完全及物動詞 | 第五 (Type V) | S+ Vt+ O+ O.C. |

**句子的基本型態**

1. 第一句型

 S+ Vi (完全不及物) It rained

◎ 主詞+不及物動詞 (S+ Vi)

 不及物動詞 ( Intransitive Verbs) 後面，不需接受詞。

For examples:

 Birds can fly in the sky.

 The horses run fast.

 Mary is studying.

1. 第二句型

 S+ Vi (不完全不及物)+ S.C. (主詞補語)

第二句型之動詞稱之為不完全不及物動詞，除此動詞外尚需要一個補語，句意才會清楚。

使用於本句的動詞有：be，look，seem，feel，become，appear，smell，taste，sound，turn，grow，get，become.等

For examples:

 My father is a teacher.

 I didn’t feel well yesterday.

 Jane gets mad easily.

 The cat looks hungry.

 The soup smells good.

1. 第三句型

 S+ Vt (完全及物動詞) + O(受詞)

本句型之動詞為完全及物動詞，後面加上受詞即可成為完全的句子。

 For examples:

 I’ll have a good time.

 We learn English.

 The rich should help the poor.

4.第四句型

 S+ Vt + I.O. (間接受詞) + D.O.(直接動詞)

使用本句型之動詞叫做與格動詞，動詞需要兩個受詞，句意才能完整。直接受詞與間接受詞對調時，應加上適當的介系詞。與格動詞有：give，teach，buy，send，tell，bring，show，ask等

For examples:

 She handed me the letter.

 = She handed the letter to me.

I will buy you a bicycle.

 = I will buy a bicycle for you.

5.第五句型

 S+ Vt (不完全及物動詞)+ O + O.C. (受詞補語)

本句型之動詞為不完全及物動詞，除受詞之外還需要受詞補語。

運用這種句型時，先寫主詞，再使用特定的及物動詞及受詞，最後再接受受詞補語(Object Complements)，受詞補語用來形容前面的受詞，以使得句子的意思更為完整。此類動詞有：make，think，find，call，consider，believe，elect，name，keep等。

For examples:

 He makes me cry.

 I find her baby sleep.

 We elected him our leader.

 We called her Mary.

**Exercise**

 In the following sentences, pick out (A) Subject Word；(B) Predicate Verb

(C) Object (D) Complement (E) Modifier.

 What do you call this plant?

 They consider the matter of no importance.

 To see is to believe.

 Those who are honest never tell a lie.

 What to do precedes how to do.

 Mary remained standing for two hours.

 Being in love is sometimes suffering.

 Would you do me a favor?

 He continued working for hours.

 You must not leave your work undone.

 Classify the following sentences by their type：(A) =S+ Vi ; (B)=S+ Vi + S.C.

(C)= S+ Vt + O ；(D)= S+ Vt + I.O. + D.O.； (E) =S+ Vt + O+ O.C.

 I find that honesty pays.

 Mary left early in the morning.

 He made Jane his wife.

 Keep the window open.

 David has much money with him today.

 I found the book easy.

 I found the book easily.

 Her fear showed in her eyes.

 Did you find what he wanted?

 He left her a large fortune.

 Rosa came here on business.

 I can’t get over my shyness.

 He made his meaning clear.

 Fish will keep fresh in the icebox.

 I showed them how to behave at table.

**連接詞(Conjunctions)**

◎基本概念

 連接詞是用以連接單字、片語子句或句子的字詞。連接詞依其用法通常分為兩種：對等連接詞及從屬連接詞。

◎對等連接詞（Coordinating Conjunctions）

 對等連接詞(and、but、or、so、nor、for、yet) 係連接同等地位的單字，片語子句或句子的字詞。

連接單字：對等連接詞前後可分別填入同詞類的單字(Word+ and/but/or+ Word)

 Those English classes are difficult but interesting. (連接兩個形容詞)

 Do you want tea or juice? ( 連接兩個名詞)

連接片語：對等連接詞的前後可分別填入同詞類的片語(Phrase+ and/but not /or +Phrase)

 The father built a new house and told the sons, “Fill this house first, and then you can have it.”(連接兩個動詞片語)

 Driving cars or riding scooters can be dangerous. (連接兩個動名詞片語)

連接子句：對等連接詞的前後可分別填入子句(Clause+ and/but/or/so +Clause)

 The weather isn’t good, so we’ll watch TV at home.

 You have to hurry, or you will be late.

 The little brother brought a bag, and he took a candle out of the bag.

 He brought in a lot of hay, but it only filled half of the house.

◎從屬連接詞(Subordinating Conjunctions)

 When、While、Because等從屬連接詞為從屬子句的開頭字。而從屬子句不可單獨使用，通常需要依附其它句子，才能表達出完整的句意。從屬子句可放在主要子句之前或之後，從屬子句可分為：名詞子句，形容詞子句和副詞子句。

For example： When he lit the candle, light filled the whole house！

 While I was eating lunch, I saw the movie.

 The second son smiled because he got a good idea.

**對等連接詞(Coordinating Conjunctions)**

△ 表相關的對等連接詞有both…and, not only…but also, either…or, neither…nor等

說明：對等連接詞and, or, but, 連接兩個單位時，如果第一單位前亦有連接詞，這個連接詞和第二的原有連接詞合稱相關的對等連接詞。

特性：相關的對等連接詞之間所連接的單位成分，其文法作用要一致。

|  |
| --- |
| 句型A　　both (= at once)~ and ~ →兩者都 |

用法：

(1) and 本身可連接句子、子句，但both~ and~之間不連接句子。Both 有時可移至句尾。

(2)both~ and~之後常用alike, as well來加強語氣。

For example：　Exercise is good both for body and for mind.

　　　　　　 The game both (= at once) instructive and interesting.

 Susan is an older sister and a mother both.

|  |
| --- |
| 句型B not only A…but also B 不但A而且B =B as well as A |

句法：

not only ~ but also ~著重後半部，not only ~ but also~的語意稍含有驚奇意味，also用來加強之用，可省略亦可放在句尾，有時整個but also 也可省略，使第二個子句成獨立子句，not only 置於句首表加強語氣可形成倒置。

For example： The game is not only interesting but also instructive.

 David is honest as well as handsome. →加強前半段(honest)

 ＝ David is not only handsome but also honest. →加強後半段(honest)

|  |
| --- |
| 句型C either ~or ~ 不是~就是 |

 For example：Either John must complete that work today, or he will have to quit his jobs.

|  |
| --- |
| 句型D neither~ nor~ 既不~ 也不 |

句法：

 (1) neither ~ nor~連接相同文法性質的單位之外，neither有時可被否定的adv., adj. 所替代。

 (2)neither ~ nor~所連接的單位，不可能用句子作為連接單位。

For example： David would neither grant me an interview nor talk on the phone.

|  |
| --- |
| 句型E whether ~or not 不管是否~ |

句法：

 whether ~or not之間可連接子句或是省略語，所連接的單位(element)表示相反的情況，經常是肯定、否定相互對照，有時亦可用or來表示肯定、否定的對照。

For example：They plan to continue their project whether they have difficulties or not.

 ＝They plan to continue their project with or without difficulties.

Exercises

 My sister did not like pork. ( neither …nor…)

 My sister did not like beef.

→

 Alice forgot about the party. ( either…or…)

 Alice didn’t want to come.

→

 John helped in the kitchen. ( both…and…)

 John helped in the yard.

→

 We should tell the truth. (either…or…)

 We should say nothing.

→

 My cousin is a good teacher. (either…or…)

 My cousin is also a great writer.

→

 Susan was sad. (either…or…)

 Susan was angry.

→

 Peter was thoughtless. ( not only…but also…)

 Peter was rude.

→

 Jane was a pretty girl. ( both…and…)

 Jane was a good cook.

→

**句子的分類(Sentence Classification)**

◎ 依構造分類，句子可分為：(1) 簡單句 ; (2) 集合句；(3) 複合句；(4) 混合句四種。

 簡單句 (Simple Sentence)

只有一個主要子句，而不含其他子句者，稱為簡單句，又名主要子句(獨立子句)

For example： Joe painted the door yellow.

 Mary and Jenny sang and danced happily.

 They worked and played together.

 The little brother was the winner.

 David got the whole house.

 集合句(Compound Sentence)

由對等連接詞連接兩個或兩個以上的簡單句(獨立子句)而成立的句子稱為集合句。

For example： Hurry up, or you will be late for school.

 He brought in a lot of hay, but it only filled half of the house.

 Study hard, and you will succeed.

 複合句(Complex Sentence)

由一個主要子句和一個或一個以上的從屬子句所形成的句子稱為複合句。複合句通常用從屬連接詞連接主要子句和從屬子句。

For example： While John was studying, his father was fixing the bicycle.

 When we come home, we’ll have to clean our house.

 The second son smiled because he got a good idea.

 混合句(Compound-Complex Sentence or Mixed Sentence)

集合句中有一個或一個以上的對等子句含有從屬子句時,此種句子稱為混合句.

For example：

 I went to see Helen, but I returned at once as she was out.

 I will help you only when it is necessary, but you have to do you work by yourself.

 Exercise

**Classify the following sentence by their structure：(A)Simple Sentence；(B)Compound Sentence；(C)Complex Sentence；(D)Compound-Complex Sentence**

You cannot succeed unless you work hard.

 The little brother was the winner, and he got the whole house.

 Make hay while the sun shines.

 It was raining, but he went out.

 The swallows were flying here and there through the warm spring.

 The old man had taught the boy how to cook and the boy loved him.

 I read eagerly, even though I sometimes understood only one or two words on a page.

 When the first settlers arrived in America, there were no roads and the great forests which covered the land were full of wild animals.

 How pleased we shall be with your presence at the meeting!

 A friend who helps you in time of need is a real friend.

**從屬子句**

從屬子句不可單獨使用，通常需要依附其它句子，才能表達出完整的句意。從屬子句可放在主要子句之前或之後，從屬子句可分為：名詞子句，形容詞子句和副詞子句。

**名詞子句**

◎ 名詞子句：在句子裏依其功用可當主詞、受詞、補語或同位語。

|  |
| --- |
| A. 作主詞 |

說明 名詞子句作主詞時，常視為單數。形成問句時，須以it 這個虛主詞形成問句，不可以用that引導的子句來形成問句。

 引導名詞子句的附屬連接詞：wh~疑問詞、if(whether)、that。

For example： That she is very cute is known to us.

 = It is known to us that she is very cute.

 That the earth is round is true.

= It is true that the earth is round.

 Is it true that you’re getting married tomorrow?

|  |
| --- |
| B. 作受詞  |

 動詞的受詞

For example： I wonder what will happen next.

 My parents taught me that I have to be honest.

 介系詞的受詞

For example：

 I had no knowledge of what was happening in the future.

 Our going on a picnic tomorrow depends on whether the weather is fine or not.

|  |
| --- |
|  C. 作補語：作補語的名詞子句，經常用於限定意義和解釋 |

For example： The fact is that David is innocent.

 What I worry about is whether Jane will get well or not.

|  |
| --- |
|  D. the +N.(fact, idea, news, feeling, question, possibility, information…)+ that子句→ that 子句和前面的名詞關係是同位語。 |

說明： that作連接詞用時, 不可用which, who代替，因為that 是連接詞，不在子句中作主詞、受詞、所有格等具備關係代名詞的功能。

For example： The possibility that David will win the prize is not high.

 The rumor that Mary was sick is unfortunately true.

Exercise

合併句子

 The enemies were near.

 The news alarmed us.

→

 There will be a general election.

 The rumor is going around.

→

 He has a bad cold.

 It seems so.

→

 I cannot do the work.

 I am sorry.

→

 You go there immediately.

 It is necessary.

→

 Jane is not coming.

 I don’t know that.

→

 You get there on time.

 They consider it important.

→

**形容詞子句**

形容詞子句(亦稱關係子句)

形容詞子句由關係代名詞 (who、which、that等)所引導，用以修飾前面的名詞 (先行詞)。

 、關係代名詞的形式

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 主詞 | 所有格 | 受格 |
| 人 | who | whose | whom |
| 事物+人+事物 | whichthat | whose，the N. of which無 | whichthat |
| 無先行詞 | what | 無 | what |

、何謂關係代名詞

 具有連接詞作用，引導形容詞子句和說明先行詞。

For example： I know the girl.

The girl is Mary’s sister.

 I know the girl who is Mary’s sister.

who不但代替the girl 而且具有連接詞的功能，引導形容詞子句(who is Mary’s sister)來說明the girl(先行詞)，使整個形容詞子句附屬於主要子句(I know the girl)，而形成一個從屬句子，know是句子的主要動詞，而is是子句中的主要動詞。

、何謂先行詞

 關係代名詞(who、which、that)之前的名詞，稱為關係代名詞的先行詞。先行詞決定who、which之使用。先行詞是人用who是事物用which而that兩者皆可。關係代名詞之後的動詞，其單、複數之使用，乃依其前的先行詞而定。

For example： Those girls who are playing in the room are all students.

 John is your friend, will help you.

、關係代名詞在子句中的功用與句型

功用： 做主詞、受詞、及所有格

For example：

 The girl is a nurse.

 The girl lives across the street.

 → The girl who lives across the street is a nurse.

 The dictionary is on the desk.

 I bought the dictionary yesterday.

 → The dictionary which I bought yesterday is on the desk.

 I know the girl.

 David is talking to the girl.

 → I know the girl (whom) David is talking to.

說明: 1. 介系詞可直接移至關係代名詞之前

2.在口語中who可作受格用，代替whom，但是再介係詞之後一定要用whom.

For example： Do you know the old man whose hair is white?

說明: 所有格關係代名詞whose 不可用that代替。

For example： This is the classroom whose door is broken.

 This is the classroom, the door of which is broken.

、關係代名詞省略的情形有二

 1. 作動詞的受詞

 2. 作介系詞的受詞，介系詞在句尾方可省略。

For example：

 She is not the teacher (who、whom、that)we are talking about.

 The movie (which、that)you want to see is about sports.

→ which/that 代替the movie 作see的受詞.

 Mary has lent you everything she owns.

→ that 代替everything 作own的受詞.

、 關係代名詞的重要句型

For example：

 We have no house which we can live in.

 = We have no house in which we can live.

 = We have no house where we can live.

 = We have no house to live in.

 The children like to read the book which has many pictures in it.

 = The children like to read the book with many pictures in it.

 We met a poor man who had no money with him.

 = We met a poor man without any money with him.

、what的用法

 what 之前沒有任何先行詞，因為what是先行詞+that的結果.

For example：

 This is all that I know.

 = This is what I know.

 → what 之前不可以有all 當先行詞.

 The story that Jane told us is true.

 = What Jane told us is true.

、that 的用法

用法：that 可在句中代替who或which，但不可用再以下的情形。

 (A) 不可放在介系詞之後

 (B) 不可放在逗點( , )之後

For example： The boy and his dog that were running on the street were hit by a car.

 先行詞同時包含人與物時(如the boy and his dog)關係代名詞用that

 This is the boy who (that) I met.

 This is the car that (which)I bought last week.

 This is the house which he live in.

 = This is the house that he live in.

 = This is the house where he lives.

 = This is the house in whicht he lives.

但不可寫成 This is the house in that he lives.

 Peter, that is my brother, is 10 years old. (X)

 Peter, who is my brother, is 10 years old. (O)

句法練習 (合併句子)

 The people are very friendly.

 We met them (the people) last week.

→

 Mary is wearing a skirt.

 It (The skirt) is too short for her.

→

 I met a girl.

 She (The girl) can speak Japanese well.

→

 The books are very interesting.

 They (The books) have many pictures in them.

→

 Can you fix the tape recorder?

 I bought it(the tape recorder) in your store.

→

 Do you know the teacher?

 We are talking about him (the teacher)?

→

 This is the pencil.

 You want it(the pencil).

→

 The movie was very good.

 I saw it(the movie) yesterday.

→

 Do you know the boy?

 David is talking to him (the girl).

→

**副詞子句**

副詞連接詞：after, before, when, if, as, while, although, till, because, unless, since, whether, now that………

表時間的副詞子句

句型：when, while, before, after, until…+子句

For example：

 When I have finished my homework, I will go to see the movies.

 I ate breakfast before I went to school.

 David couldn’t find his wallet when he went to pay the bill.

 = When David went to pay the bill, he couldn’t find his wallet.

 Sam went to meet his aunt after he played basketball in the park.

 = After Sam played basketball in the park, he went to meet his aunt.

 We have to wait until Mary comes here.

表條件的副詞子句

句型：if 、as long as+子句

 副詞子句中, 用現在是代替未來式，而用現在完成式代替未來完成式.

For example:

 Please inform me if he comes back tomorrow.

 As long as she arrives here on time tomorrow, she will get a present.

 If it doesn’t rain tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.

表原因的副詞子句

句型: because. as. since…+子句

For example:

 The party was canceled because it rained.

 = Because it rained, the party was canceled.

 Since you are here, we can begin our meeting night away.

句法練習:填空

請將下列副詞連接詞填入空格中(because, if, before, after, when)

 I took some medicine I saw the doctor.

 we started our games, we often said ”good luck” to one another.

 Doraemon can’t help you he is only in comic books.

 we lose a game, that is too bad.

 I don’t have gym class I am sick.

 You can go out to play you finish your homework.

 his mother came home, Peter was sleeping.

 Children can go to school they are seven years old.

EXERCISES

Classify the following clauses by their use ;(A) Noun Clause;(B) Adjective Clause;(C) Adverbial Clause (D) Principal Clause;(E)Coordinate Clause.

 We study *in order that we may gain knowledge*.

 *After he had finished his work*, he went out for a walk.

 *Study hard* , and you will succeed.

 Do you remember the days *when you were a kid*?

 Whatever you may do, *you must do your best*.

 I think *that he is only a wolf in sheep’s clothing*, ”she said.

 A man once said *that he had been eaten by a wolf*.

 I like the ad because it’s funny.

 The fountain pen, *which cost me three hundred dollars*, leaks badly.

 *Whenever a stranger approached*, it bared its sharp teeth.

 It was very playful *while it was a puppy*.

 I had lived in the Japan *before I came to college*.

 Even his best friends suspected *that he was a liar.*

 You will not pass the exam *unless you study hard*.

 Where have you been *since I last saw you*?

 His mother has made him *what he is today*.

 *Make haste*, or you will be late for school.

 *How he did it* was more than I could fancy.

 A friend *who helps you in time of need* is a real friend.

 *David didn’t buy the book* because he had no money.

**時式的類型**

基本時式(Basic Tense)

 現在式(Present Tense): Peter writes a letter.

 過去式(Past Tense): Peter wrote a letter.

 未來式(Future Tense): shall [ will] +原形: Peter will write a letter.

完成時式(Perfect Tense)

 現在完成式(Present Perfect Tense)

 have/has +過去分詞: Peter has written a letter.

 過去完成式(Past Perfect Tense)

 had +過去分詞: Peter had written a letter.

 未來完成式(Future Perfect Tense)

 shall/will have +過去分詞: Peter will have written a letter.

進行式(Continuous Tense)

 現在進行式(Present Continuous Tense)

 am/ is/ are +現在分詞: Peter is writing a letter.

 過去進行式(Past Continuous Tense)

 was/ were be+現在分詞: Peter was writing a letter.

 未來進行式(Future Continuous Tense)

 shall/ will be +現在分詞: Peter will be writing a letter.

完成進行式(Perfect Continuous Tense)

 現在完成進行式(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

 have/ has been+ 現在分詞: Peter has been writing a letter.

 過去完成進行式(Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

 had been+ 現在分詞: Peter had been writing a letter.

 未來完成進行式(Future Perfect Continuous Tense)

 shall/ will have been +現在分詞: Peter will have been writing a letter.

**現在式的用法**

一般現在式表示經常發生或習慣性的動作；目前存在的狀態；常與always, often, usually, sometimes, every day等頻率副詞和時間副詞連用。

 表示經常反覆發生的動作或狀態、事實:

 John is a teacher.

 She has a sister.

 It is fine day today.

 You all look fine.

 She is good at paining.

 They go to Kenting every summer.

 We have meats three times a day.

 表示事實或普遍真理、不受時間限制的動作或狀態:

 China is in Asia.

 Two and two makes four.

 The sun rises in the east.

 表示將來時間

 用於時間或條件的副詞子句，表示將來時間的動作或狀況。

 As soon as he gets here, I’ll tell him at once

 If you are at home this evening, I’ll come and see you.

**現在進行式的用法**

 現在進行式主要表示現在這一段時間正在進行的動作:

 I am learning English.

 Mary is listening to the radio.

 John is translating a novel.

 表示即將發生的動作，一般只在近期按計畫或安排要進行的動作，表示這類動作的動詞有go, come, leave, arrive.

 I am leaving for New York next week.

 How many of you are coming to the meeting?

 某些表示狀態、感覺和心理活動的靜態動詞往往不用於進行時態，這樣的動詞有know, love, hate, like, think, want, see, hear. 等

**過去進行式用法**

主要表示過去某一時刻或某段時間正在進行的動作

When my mother came home, my brother was doing his homework.

表示動作的動詞，如:come、start、stay、leave等的過去進行式，可用來表示將要發生的動作:

Mr. Lin asked whether Mr. Chen was starting the next day.

**過去式的用法**

用於表示過去某一時刻或某段時間發生的動作或狀況、過去的習慣性動作, 常與表示過去的時間副詞連用，如: last week, yesterday, long, once upon a time, long ago

 She borrowed some books from the library two hours ago.

 I used to go to school early.

 Before lunch, Jack read the letter quickly in his office.

 I saw the film last night.

表示過去接連發生的一系列動作:

 The boy opened his eyes for a moment, looked at the captain and then died.

在表時間、條件、讓步的子句中，表示過去將要發生的動作

 She told me that she would not leave until I came back.

表示從過去某一時間考慮以預先計畫或安排的肯定將要發生的動作:

 He told me that the shop opened on the following afternoon.

**未來進行式的用法**

描述將來某時正在進行中之事

 Don’t call me at 8:00. I’ll be doing my homework at that time.

 I’m going on holiday on Sunday. This time next week I’ll be lying on a beach or swimming in the sea.

詢問某人計畫，尤其是你想要做某事或想要別人做某事時

 A: Will you be going out this afternoon?

 B: Yes, why?

 A: Oh, could you get me a lunchbox?

 A: Will you be using your motorcycle tomorrow?

 B: No. Do you want to borrow it?

**未來式的用法**

用來表示將要發生的動作或情況

shall, will為助動詞，因此否定句是在shall，will後加not，疑問句則是將shall，will提至句首:

 The bus will arrive soon.

 The bus will not (= won’t) arrive soon.

 Will the bus arrive soon?

be going to do表示主詞打算在最近或以後將要做什麼:這種打算往往是有計畫，有安排，事先考慮好的；而will表示主詞主動和自願去做什麼:

 I am going to stay a month.

 My sister is going to learn English next week.

 This table is too heavy for you to carry alone. I’ll help you.

to be to do 表示預定好的將來動作、命令或安排:

 There is to be a meeting next Monday.

to be about to do表示剛要做某事:

 They are about to leave.

**現在完成式的用法**

 表示動作或狀態從過去開始持續到現在也許還將繼續下去

 They have been in New York since 1960.

 Jack has been ill for a week.

 Four years have passed since I joined the army.

 現在完成式屬於現在時態，因此不能和表示過去的時間副詞連用，如:yesterday，last month，但可以和now，today，this month，this year等包括現在時間在內的時間副詞連用。

 現在完成式與一般過去式的區別在於:現在完成式所表明的是過去的行為所造成的對現在的影響、現在的情況。一般過去式只表示過去的情況、過去的事實，不表示和現在的關係。

 表示過去發生的某一動作對現在造成的影響或結果

常連用的副詞有:already, yet, not…yet, by this time等。

 We have already learned 4000 English words.

 I have bought a new house.

 Have you finished your work? Not yet.

 The meeting has started.

 I have had my lunch.

**現在完成進行式的用法**

表示動作以過去某一時間開始一直持續到現在，現在這個動作為能

剛剛終止，也可能仍然在進行著。

 Mary has been doing her lessons since morning.

 Peter has been writing on the paper all day.

be, have, like, love, know, see, hear不能用完成進行式和進行式，只能用完成式。

 She has been ill for a long time.

**過去完成式的用法**

過去完成式表示過去某一時間或動作之前已經完成了的動作，過去完成式所表示的時間是“過去的過去”.

 過去完成式表示在過去的某一時間或動作之前已經完成的動作，時間副詞不用before等介詞片語來表示。

 By the end of last term we had learned 1000 new words.

 I didn’t go to the film because I had seen it twice.

 When we got to the station, the train had started.

**過去完成進行式的用法**

表示動作從過去某一時間開始一直持續到過去的另一時間，可能剛剛終止，也可能還要繼續進行下去。只用於過去的場合。

 When I called Mary, She had been having a piano lesson.

比較 she had just had a piano lesson.

 When I called Jane she was having a piano lesson.

**未來完成式的用法**

表示在指定未來時間之前作完的動作。

 We’re late. The film will already have started by the time we get to theater.

 I’ll have worked here for a year next September.

**未來完成進行式的用法**

強調一直繼續到未來某時( 或仍將繼續下來)的事情。

 He will have been teaching in this school for six years by July next year.

 The forest fire will have been burning for almost one week by next Sunday.

**EXERCISES**

 **Complete the sentences with the words in the parentheses. Use the Simple Present or the Present Progressive.**

 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch) television every night.

 As soon as he (arrive) in Taipei, I’ll let you know.

 (Be) you a teacher?

 Jack often (listen) to the radio.

 The desk (not be) beside the bed.

 Stop shouting, boys. Your mother (write) a report.

 Don’t disturb him now. He (write) a composition.

 Mr. Lin (talk) with his friends over there.

 Jack likes reading books. Now he (read) a novel.

 It (rain) hard now.

 **Complete the sentences with the words in the parentheses. Use the Simple past or the Past Progressive.**

 My mother (work) all day yesterday.

 As Jack (go) to school this morning, he (see) a car running into a bus.

 The children (play) basketball when their parents (call) them.

 Alice (do) her homework the whole afternoon.

 When someone (knock) the door, my mother (cook).

 **Complete the sentences with the words in the parentheses. Use the Simple past or the Present Perfect.**

 I (phone) you twice last night and (get) no answer.

 A: Do you know that girl who (just leave) the shop?

 B: Yes, that is Miss Thrift. Is she a customer of yours?

 A: Not exactly, she (be) here several times but she ( never buy) anything

 How you (be) since I (see) you last?

 A: you ever (try) to give up smoking?

 B: Yes, I (try) last year, but then I (find) that I was getting fat so I

 (start) again.

 He says he (read) the book several times already this year.

 **Complete the sentences with the words in the parentheses. Use the Present Perfect, the Present Perfect Progressive, the Past Perfect, or the Present Perfect Progressive.**

 Jack (be) in the laundry business since he got out of the army.

 This is the best book that I (read) lately.

 We (see) Mary a few times recently.

 Not a few people (do) with it.

 We (never meet) them before the reception yesterday.

* ***語氣***

在英文中語氣的文法單元，假設語氣為主要的一環，更是考試最常考的部分。其實何謂假設語氣呢？凡是表達與事實不符合的假定、想像與願望時，一定要將動詞的慣常使用法加以改變，這種特殊的動詞使用方式稱做為“假設語氣”。

＊請比較下列三個句子的不同

I have a lot of money. 指現在→我有許多錢。

I had a lot of money. 指過去→我曾有許多錢。

I wish I had a lot of money. 指願望→但願我有許多錢。

假設語氣基本上有五大公式與使用原則，請熟記其法則與形式之變化。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 稱法 | 使用的情形或狀況 | 使用之公式 |
| 1 | 假設法現在式 | 表示現在或將來可能會發生但不確定的事情 |  shallIf + S + 現在式動詞‧‧‧，S + will + V原形 may can |
| 2 | 假設法過去式 | 與現在事實相反的假設 |  were shouldIf + S + 過去式動詞‧‧‧，S + would + V原形 might could |
| 3 | 假設法過去完成式 | 與過去事實相反的假設 |  shouldIf + S + had + PP ‧‧‧，S + would + have + P.P might could |
| 4 | 假設法未來式 | 表示與未來事實相反的事情(完全不可能發生的事) |  shouldIf + S + were to + V原形‧‧‧，S + would + V原形 might could |
| 5 | 假設法未來式 | 表示與未來事實相反的事情(發生可能性極低，持強烈懷疑，可解釋為”萬一”) |  shouldIf + S + should + V原形‧‧‧，S + would + V原形 might could \*主要子句亦可用shall , may , can |

假設語氣的其他形式有許多種，其中以下列句型最為常見，應該熟記之。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 形 式 | 句 型 |
| I wish + 假設語氣 |  were 主詞 + 過去式 V (與現在事實相反) I wish (that) +主詞 + had + P.P (與過去事實相反) |

例1：I wish I could fly. (但願我能夠飛)

例2：I wish I had not lost money yesterday. (但願我昨天沒丟掉錢)

* *Exercises 文法練習單元*

1.（　）lf he \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the gate last night , you would have given him this letter.

 (A) come (B) comes (C) had come (D) would come

2.（　）If it had not rained so hard yesertday , we \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Taipei.

 (A) went (B) should go (C) go (D) should have gone

3.（ ）If I \_\_\_\_\_\_ you , I would go to the movies with him.

 (A) were (B) be (C) am (D) had been

4.（　）If he works hard , he \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the end.

 (A) would succeed (B) will succeed

 (C) will be succeeded (D) might have succeeded

5.（　）My brother insists that my daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

 (A) gone (B) went (C) goes (D) go

6. If there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) no flowers , I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(will) feel lonely.

7. If he had known that you were ill , he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to see you.

8. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rain) tomorrow , the meeting will be called off.

9. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(live) in the big city.

10. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(know) her number , I would telephone her.

* ***語態***
1. 語態的種類：

語態分成主動語態與被動語態兩種：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 主動語態 | 被動語態 |
| I like Karin. | Karin is liked by me. |

 英文中使用被動語態較多，但翻譯成中文並沒有”被”這個字出現。

 因此要多練習語態的使用及觀念上的差別：

1. English is spoken in New Zealand. (在紐西蘭是說英語的)
2. This novel was published in 2002. (這本小說是2002年出版的)

1. 主動改被動的原則：

主動式：主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞

被動式：主詞 + be + P.P by + 受詞

1. 被動語態的時式（請參考表格如下）

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 現在 | 過去 | 未來 |
| 簡單式 | amis + P.Pare | was/were + P.P | will/shell + be + P.P |
| 進行式 | amis + being + P.Pare | was/were + being + P.P | 無 |
| 完成式 | has /have + been + P.P | had + been + P.P | will/shell + have been + P.P |
| 完成進行式 | 無 | 無 | 無 |

註：一般動詞的主動語態之時式，共有12種，但被動語態的時式卻只有8種。

* *Exercises 文法練習單元*

1.（　）Some of those old houses \_\_\_\_\_\_ down next month.

 (A) knock (B) will knock (C) will have knocked (D) will be knocked

2.（　）At present a new memorial hall \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the city.

(A) will have built (B) will be built (C) is built (D) has built

3.（　）When my sister returns next summer , the villa \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 (A) shall finish (B) might be finished

 (C) will have been finished (D) will finish

4.（　）No one knows when the accident \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 (A) happened (B) happen (C) was happened (D) had happening

5.（　）Pemela was \_\_\_\_\_\_ all of her best friends.

 (A) laughed by (B) laughed at (C) laughing to (D) laughed at by

6. Jerry wrote that short composition. ( 改成被動 )

 →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Lucy didn’t eat up the rice. ( 改成被動 )

 →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. My heart was being checked by the doctor at that time. ( 改成主動 )

 →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. They wil put off the wedding if it rains heavily. ( 改成被動 )

 →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The dictionary will be returned by Tim on Monday. ( 改成主動 )

 →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **形容詞（Ｉ）**

形容詞的作用到底是什麼?

形容詞是用來修飾名詞或代名詞的字，原則上來說，形容詞和它所修飾的名詞距離越近越好，請比較下列用法：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 中 文 | 英 文 | 性 質 |
| 1 | 一本好字典 | A good dictionary. | 單詞 |
| 2 | 桌上的字典 | The dictionary on the desk. | 片語 |
| 3 | 你買的字典 | The dictionary which you bought. | 子句 |

1. 形容詞的位置
	1. 限定用法：放在名詞前面的形容詞，係修飾而且限定名詞的意義，幾乎所有的形容詞都可以放在名詞前面。

例句：A diligent student will succeed.

* 1. 敘述用法：放在動詞後面的形容詞，係用來說明主詞的性質與狀態，而放在受詞後面的形容詞則在說明受詞的性質與狀態。

例句：Roses are red.

 The news made me sad.

* 1. 後位修飾：形容詞要放在被修飾的複合字名詞之後面，複合字係由no , any , some , every與one , body , thing所組成。

例句：Please tell me something interesting.

1. 形容詞的順序

不同種類的形容詞用來修飾同一名詞時，其排列順序大致如下：

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 限詞 | 數詞 | 描寫 | 作修飾的名詞 | 被修飾的名詞 |
| 序數 | 基數 | 性質特徵 | 大小形狀 | 顏色 |
| the | first | three | valuable | long | black | picture | frames |

1. 數量形容詞

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 修飾可數名詞 | 修飾不可數名詞 |
| many (許多) | much (許多) |
|  a number ofa + great / good number of (很多) / large |  an amount of a large amount of a + good deal of (很多) / great deal of |
| few (幾乎沒有) / a few (一些) | little (幾乎沒有) / a little (一些) |

1. 分量的表示法

基本上英語的分數要注意到下列三項規定即可

* 1. 分子用基數(one , two , three‧‧‧)，分母用序數(frist , second , third , fourth , fifth‧‧‧)。
	2. 分子大於1，分母需要加S形成複數。
	3. 先唸分子，再念分母。

例如：2/3=two thirds 4/5=four fifths

* *Exercises 文法練習單元*
	1. 寫出下列分數：3$ \frac{2}{5}$ =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；$\frac{3}{4}$ =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. (Few , Many , Much) old people have white hair.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. She has a great (plenty , number , deal) of money.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. 請重組括弧內的字：This is (easy , English , an , and , interesting) book.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. 請重組括弧內的字：That is (book , times , a , reading , worth , many)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. I am very busy now , I have (little , a few , a little) time for writing.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. There are trees on (all , either , both) side of the river.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. There are trees on (all , either , both) sides of the river.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **形容詞**（2）

形容詞的比較

形容詞其型可能隨所表示的程度別差而產生了變化，這種變化就稱之為「比較」，請參考下列之例句：

He is tall. (原級)

He is taller than I. (比較級)

He is the tallest in the class. (最高級)

形容詞的比較級與最高級可分成規則與不規則二大部分。

 (i) 規則變化

1. 單音節及少數雙音節的形容詞(尤其是字尾加 ~er , ~ow , ~le者)比較級字尾加er，最高級則加est。

例：yellow → yellower → yellowest

1. 單音節及少數雙音節的形容詞，其字尾已經有e者，只在形容詞字尾加r或st即可。

例：gentle → gentler → gentlest

1. 單音節及少數雙音節的形容詞，其字尾是子音+y，須將y改寫成i後加er或est即可，若字尾是母音+y，則在字尾加er或est即可。

例：happy → happier → happiest

 gray → grayer → grayest

1. 單音節的形容詞其字尾為短“母音+單子音”者，要重寫字尾的該子音後再加上er或est。

例：hot → hotter → hottest

 red → redder → reddest

1. 大多數的雙音節(尤其是 ~ful , ~less , ~ive , ~ous , ~ing , ~did , ~ed , ~able , ,~ible)以及三音節以上的容詞，其比較級與最高級分別在前面加上more與most。

例：famous → more famous → most famous

 useless → more useless → most useless

 (ii) 不規則變化

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | 原級 | 比較級 | 最高級 |  | 原級 | 比較級 | 最高級 |
| 1 | good / well | better | best | 5 | old | elder / older | eldest / oldest |
| 2 | bad / ill | worse | worst | 6 | far | farther / further | farthest / furthest |
| 3 | many / much | more | most | 7 | late | later / latter | latest / last |
| 4 | little | less | least |  |

* *Exercises*

 改寫下列各句：

1. The third building is (large) of all.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Tom’s motorcycle is (good) of all.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The new box is (bad) than the old one.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She is (lazy) than any other student in the class.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Susan is (young) of the four girls.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. July is (hot) than June in Taiwan.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is (big) of the tow basketballs.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Gold is not so (common) as iron.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is usually (warm) here than in Taichung city.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jim is (careful) of us all.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **副詞 (Ｉ)**

Ａ.副詞修飾的種類與功能

英文修飾詞類中有兩大成員，除了上單元所談述的形容詞，另一個便是副詞。副詞的一些特點，譬如它的特性與三級變化與形容詞有著許多相似性，基本上副詞主要是用來修飾及補充1動詞2形容詞3副詞4片語或子句。副詞沒有與特定動詞同時出現的限制，形容詞則較常與be動詞、連綴動詞及感官動詞連用。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 副詞種類 | 常見之例行字彙 |
| 1 | 頻率副詞 | always , usually , sometimes‧‧‧ |
| 2 | 情狀副詞 | slowly , quickly , carefully‧‧‧ |
| 3 | 時間副詞 | today , tomorrow , now , then‧‧‧ |
| 4 | 地方副詞 | there , here , upstairs , abroad‧‧‧ |
| 5 | 程度副詞 | quite , very , enough , pretty‧‧‧ |
| 6 | 疑問副詞 | How? Where? Why? When? |
| 7 | 關係副詞 | where , why , when , how‧‧‧ |
| 8 | 肯定、否定副詞 | yes , no , never , not‧‧‧ |

Ｂ.副詞較常見的排列順序為頻率>程度>情狀>地方>時間

 例句：My sister usually sings very loudly at home night.

 副詞同類型出現時，排列次序則同常是 單位小>單位大

 例句：I was born at 10 o’clock , on April 4th , 1950.

Ｃ.各種副詞的基本位置

1 . 頻率副詞經常是擺放在be動詞、助動詞之後，而放在一般動詞前面。

 例句：A woman always needs to choose carefully.

 My brother often exercises in the park.

 2 . 程度副詞往往用在副詞之前，用來描述程度大小。

 例句：You always choose shoes very carefully.

 The family talked much more excitedly about the movie.

3 . 情狀副詞可以擺設在動詞(或動詞片與)之前或之後的位置。

 例句：The kids noisily played baseball.

 You can walk, jump , and run freely after school.

4 . 表達時間的副詞，經常放置於句末，但在加強語氣時則可放在句首。

 例句：Tom went to see his girlfriend yesterday.

 Yesterday Tom went to see his girlfriend.

5 . 比方副詞常放置於所修飾的動詞之後面，而且前面不加介系詞。

 例：Come here

 Go there

 Let’s go upstairs

* *Exercises*

1.（　）Mom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her children.

 (1) talks often patiently (2) patiently often talks

 (3) often talks patiently

2.（　）Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that accident.

 (1) badly was hurt (2) was badly hurt

 (3) hurt badly was

3.（　）My daughter was born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (1) in 1990 , on February 2nd at 10：50 (2) in 1990 , at 10：50 on February 2nd

 (3) at 10：50 , on February 2nd in 1990

4.（　）Great minds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (1) thinks alike (2) think alike

 (3) think likely (4) like to think

5.（　）The more you learn , the more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can get a job.

 (1) ease (2) easy (3) easily (4) easeful

6.（　）We can learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than ever.

 (1) more easily (2) much easily

 (3) much more earlier (4) much more easily

7.（　）She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interested in the good news.

 (1) deeply (2) deepen (3) depth (4) deep

8.（　）My wife is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dressed.

 (1) neater (2) neatly (3) neat (4) neatness

9.（　）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from the theater to the bus station?

(1) How far (2) How much (3) How about (4) Where

10.（　）A：How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you go dancing with her?

 Ｂ：Twice a week.

 (1) few (2) many (3) often (4) much

# 副詞(Ⅱ)

副詞的等級

1. 副詞與形容詞相似，具有修飾功能，也可以用三級來做比較兩者或兩者以上之人事物，通常最高級副詞之前可以不加冠詞the，但現在英文中也常會加上the。

例如: Barbara drives (the) most carefully of us all.

 What foods do Taiwanese people like (the) best?

1. 表格:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 同等的比較 | as…as (與 … 一樣) | 1. Mike studies hard .
2. The star shines as brightly as a light .
3. Mike studies as hard as I .
 |
| not as….as(與…不同；不如) | 1. Mike does not study hard.
2. The turtle can’t see as far as the giraffe.
3. Mike does not study as hard as I
 |
| 不同等的比較 | 兩者之間的比較動詞+比較級副詞+than | 1. You run faster than I
2. Helen dances much better than Amy
3. This phone rings more quietly than that one.
 |
| 三者或三者以上的比較動詞+最高級副詞 | 1. Nancy runs the fastest.
2. Nick works most carefully of all.
3. Which do you like best; bananas, grapes, or tangerines?
 |

容易混淆的副詞

1. late(遲) 例: Tom sat up late last night.

lately (最近) 例: l haven’t seen Mary lately .

1. hard (努力地) 例: You should study hard.

hardly (幾乎不) 例: I can hardly believe the news.

1. near(靠近) 例: The principal sat near me.

nearly(幾乎) 例:The little kid nearly drowned in the river.

1. high(高) 例:We flew high in the sky.

highly(很) 例:It is a highly amusing movie.

1. close(靠近) 例:Keep close to me.

closely(嚴密地；只係地) 例:Watch closely what I do now.

1. sometimes(有時候) 例:Sometimes he comes by train.

some times(好幾次) 例:She has been Japan some times.

sometime(某一個時候) 例:Come over to see me sometimes

some time(一段時間) 例:You waited for us for some time until we arrived.

1. already(已經)用在肯定句 例:We have already finished it.

yet (尚未)用在否定，疑問句 例:Has my wife come yet?

1. farther(實際距離得更遠，更進一步) 例:Don’t walk farther than the border.

further(抽象概念的更遠，更進一步) 例:She went abroad for further study.

1. maybe(或許)=perhaps 例:Maybe I will never see you again.

may be(可能是) 例:If I call her now, she may be sleeping.

1. everyday(每天的)當作形容詞用 例:Mopping the floor is my everyday job.

every day(每天，每一天) 例:The sun rises every day.

1. altogether(總共，完全地) 例:This is altogether too expensive.

all together(在一起地) 例:We should put all of our money all together.

Exercises 文法練習單元

1. 將下列副詞改成原級，比較級或最高級:

1. Our class was \_\_\_\_ (little) prepared than the other one.

2. Some proposals were good, but this one has to be the \_\_\_\_ (good).

3. Your present boss speaks \_\_\_\_\_\_ (harshly) than your former one.

4. Her great grandmother walks as \_\_\_\_ (slowly) as a turtle.

5.Of all staff who worked on this project，Tim had done the \_\_\_\_ (much).

1. 選出最適當的答案
	1. ( ) My mother always tells me to visit her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) sometimes (B) some time (C) sometime

* 1. ( ) He tried to quit smoking, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could not succeed.

(A) already (B)yet (C)still

* 1. ( ) My teacher told me to carry out my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ duties.
		1. every day (B)every day
	2. ( ) The gambler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost his mind.
		1. all together (B)altogether
	3. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people will live on the moon in the future.

(A)Maybe (B)May be

* 1. ( ) Her family moved to this neighborhood many years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
		1. since (B) before (C)ago
	2. ( ) That boy is tall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play basketball.
		1. too (B)so (C)enough

# 名詞

名詞的種類與功能: 詞基本上可以當作1主詞，2補語或3受詞之詞。

1. Our teacher arrived.
2. Susan is a student.
3. I bought a dictionary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 名詞 | 可數名詞(Countable Noun) | 1. 普通名詞(Common Noun)
2. 集合名詞(Collective Noun)
 |
| 不可數名詞(Uncountable Noun) | C.專有名詞(Proper Noun)D.物詞名詞(Material Noun)E.抽象名詞(Abstract Noun) |

 注意事項:中文的名詞基本上並無單,複數的區別，但是在英語中的名詞，就必須把差別度顯示在它的字形上，所以一本書是”a book “ ，多本書則要寫成”books”。

英文的名詞原則上可分為四種性別:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 名詞的性 | 例字 |
| 1 | 陽性(代名詞用he) | boy, son, father, king……. |
| 2 | 陰性(代名詞用she) | girl, daughter, mother. queen… |
| 3 | 通性(是陽或陰性而定) | teacher, student, person….. |
| 4 | 無性(代名詞用it) | dictionary, notebook, school, table.. |

1. 普通名詞之用法

普通名詞為單數時，其前面必須加上冠詞，(即a，an或the)，但已有所有格(my, your, her….)指示形容詞(this, that)或形容詞(any, all, many, few…)等修飾時則不必再加冠詞

{I am a boy

{Many students come from Taipei.

1. 集合名詞之用法

集合名詞單數或複數之用法與普通名詞之用法相同。但若表”整體”時，要當作單數看；反之若表示”個體”時，則當作複數看，請參考下列表格

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| family | 整體 | 當作 ”家庭”有單複數形 | My family is a large one. |
| family | 個體 | 當作”家人”本身為複數形 | All his family are early risers |
| class | 整體 | 當作”班級”有單複數形 | The class is to have its picture taken next week |
| class | 個體 | 當作”學生” 本身為複數形 | The class are to bring their notebooks tomorrow |

police(警察),cattle(牛),mankind(人類),people(人們),crew(船員)，本身是不加”s”；但均要視為複數，其後面要接複數形動詞。

例句: The police are looking into the case.

 The crew were all saved.

1. 專有名詞的用法

專有名詞第一個字母必須要大寫，除了有例外或特殊用法之外，通常是不加任何冠詞也沒有複數形。

例如: I have never been to Mainland China.

專有名詞之前加冠詞時，可以用來表示”像~~那樣的人,事,物”以及”名叫~~的人”.

例如:I wish to become an Edison.

 Taipei is the New York of Taiwan.

1. 物質名稱的用法:

物質名稱通常不可加冠詞，也沒有複數形，但如果是指定特定事物時，則須加the。

例如: Air ,food ,and water are necessary to life.

 He put three spoonfuls of sugar in his coffee.

 The water in this city is not good to drink.

1. 抽象名詞的用法:

凡是事物的性質，狀態或動作之名詞，通常叫做抽象名詞，抽象名詞通常是不加冠詞，並且也沒有複數形的。

例如: Happiness exists in contentment.

 Time is money.

 Knowledge is power.

抽象名詞之後有修飾與時，前面往往要加the 例如: The kindness of my friend is unforgettable.

Exercises 文法練習單元一改寫下列各句

1. Tokyo is New York of Japan.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. There are there glass on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We saw a herd of cattle in the meadow.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He can’t speak the English very well.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. All her family is hard workers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The audience were not a large one .

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. There are two Smith in my class.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. My white hen lays egg every day .

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Not many peoples called on me yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The speech is sliver, but slience is golden.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**代名詞**

定義: 代名詞可以說是延伸至主要詞類的兩個詞類之一；與名詞的屬性相似，其功能主要是用來代替句子中的名詞以避免重複，代名詞除了使文字更加順與簡潔外，還具備了”承接”作用，使文字能彼此呼應。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 人稱代名詞 | I, he ,she ,we, they..... |
| 2 | 指示代名詞 | This ,these, that, those..... |
| 3 | 不定代名詞 | one, any, some, other..... |
| 4 | 疑問代名詞 | who, which, what.... |
| 5 | 關係代名詞 | who, which ,that, as..... |
| 6 | 所有代名詞 | mine, yours ,hers, theirs.... |

1. 人稱代名詞使用時須注意事項
2. 注意格的對應 例如: Helen was taken to be I (海倫被當作是我)

人稱代名詞作為主詞Helen的補語，所以必須用主格。

1. 所以格人稱代名詞，其功能相當於形容詞用以修飾後面的名詞。

例如:She gave me a dictionary. Its cover is blue.

 (她給我一本字典，其封面是藍色的)

1. 指示代名詞使用時須注意事項:
2. this, that只代替單數名詞，而these, those只用來代替複數名詞。

this, that用以指較近的人與物，而these, those用以指較遠的人與物。

例如: These are my books and those are yours.

1. this (or these)可用以表示”後者”的意思，而that (or those) 則可用以表示”前者”的意思

例如: Health is above wealth ,as this (=wealth) can’t give you so much pleasure as that (=health).

1. 注意指示代名詞所代替的名詞之單複形

例如:The population of Japan is much higher than that of Taiwan.

 The people in Japan are much more than those in Taiwan.

1. 不定詞名詞使用時須注意事項:
2. some用於肯定句(有時也可用於疑問句)，any則用於疑問句,否定句及條件句。

例如: I don’t like any of these pictures.

 We are having coffee. Would you like some?

1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| one…the other | * ○
 | 一個….另一個 |
| one…the others | * ○○○…
 | 一個...其餘的 |
| one…another…the other | * ○ ◎
 | 一個…另一個….其餘一個 |
| some of…,the others | ●●●….○○○. | 一個…其餘的… |

1. each用於兩者或兩者以上的每一個，而every則只用於三者以上的每一個，後面接有數詞或other時，只可用every不能用each .

例如: My girlfriend writes a letter to me every five days.

 Each of the two girls has a new pencil.

1. {nearly+ every+單數名詞=most+複數名詞

{not every 只表示部分否定

例如:Nearly every student (=Most students) can speak some English.

 Not every man can be a poet.

1. 疑問代名詞使用時須注意事項:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 主格 | 所有格 | 受格 |
| 人(誰) | who | whose | whom |
| 人或物(什麼) | what | ╳ | what |
| 人或物(哪一個) | which | ╳ | which |

例如:Whom (or who) are you speaking to?

 =To whom are you speaking?

1. 疑問代名詞+不定詞=名詞片語

例如: I don’t know whom to ask.

 I don’t know which to choose.

1. No matter +疑問代名詞 引導的子句；表示讓步的副詞子句

例如: No matter what you say, I don’t believe it .

 No matter whom you may choose ,I don’t care it.

1. 關係代名詞使用時須注意事項

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| 格 |

先行詞 | 主格 | 受格 | 所有格 |
| 人 | who | whom | whose |
| 人或物 | which | which | whose(of which) |
| 人與事或物 | that | that | ╳ |

1. 限定與非限定用法之區別

My sister , who lives in Taipei , will come back soon.

(表示妹妹只有一個)

My sister who lives in Taipei will come back soon.

(表示妹妹不只一個)

1. what=先行詞+關係代名詞

例如: He saves what he earns.=He saves all the money that earns.

1. 所有代名詞使用時須注意事項:
2. 所以代名詞的功用有三:
	1. 避免重複 This is my hat. Where is yours?
	2. 雙重所有之情況 This is no business of yours.
	3. 相同類比 Your house is larger than mine.
3. 任何兩個限詞相同時修飾一個名詞時，必須使用雙重所有格。

{Tom is one of my best friends.

{=Tom is a best friend of mine.

Tom is my a best friend (錯誤之寫法)

Exercises 文法練習單元

1.( ) The climate of Tainan is better than­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Taipei.

(A) it (B)which (C)what (D)that

2.( ) It was ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that came here at midnight.

(A ) them (B)they (C)her (D)him

3.( )New cars are much more expensive than old­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 (A) ones (B)car (C)one (D)taxi

4.( )Don’t speak ill of ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behind their backs.

 (A) other (B)the other (C)others (D)another

5.( )I have four brothers. One is in the United States and­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan.

 (A) the other (B)the other (C)others (D)other

6.( )To say is one thing and to do is­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (A) other (B)the other (C)another (D)something

7.( ) I have a dog. ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tail is very short.

 (A) Its (B)It’s (C)Dog’s (D)Itself

8.( ) A:”Martin needs a pencil.” B:”He can use one­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 (A) of them (B)himself (C)of me (D)of mine

9.( ) A: ”Whose hat is it?” B:” ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 (A) It’s mine (B)It’s me (C) lt’s he (D)It’s him

10.( )You are a much better teacher than ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (A) her (B)herself (C)she (D)himself

**介系詞**

介系詞用於表示其受詞與句子中其他字辭之間的關係，經由介係詞的連結可以使句子更完整性地呈現與說明而出。

1. 介系詞依其組成之字數多寡可以分成單介系詞與複介系詞兩種

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 常見之單介系詞 | 常見之複介系詞 |
| 1.表時間 | In ,on, at, before ,after,after, by, for ,to, through,toward, within ,around,during ,until, since, | 1.表位置 | next to, in front of, in back of, |
| 2.表位置 | in, on, at, before, after, by, , beside against , behind,below, above ,between,among, near, under, | 2.表方向 | out of, from…to, |
| 3.表方向 | for, to ,through, toward,within, around, along,across, into, off, up, down, |  |
| 4.表方法或恩惠 | by, for, with , without |

1. 將”介係詞+名詞”可以表現出主動或被動的意思

例如: Our principal is at work now.(=Our principal is working now.)

 The bridge is under construction.

(=The bridge is being constructed. )

1. 介系詞與其受詞合併後，可依相關意思在整的句子之中，做”名詞”,”形容詞”或”副詞”的功能。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 功能性 | 例句典型 |
| 1 | 名詞 | From ten to twelve is my busiest time.(當作主詞，為名詞之用法) |
| 2 | 形容詞 | The girl with black sunglasses is my wife.(當形容詞用，修飾the girl) |
| 3 | 副詞 | The little cat is lying on the floor(當副詞用，修飾”is lying”) |

Exercises 文法練習單元

* 1. ( ) We all need some savings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ a rainy day.

(A) by (B)for (C)from (D)among

* 1. ( ) The building was finished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ the moring of April 3rd.

(A) at (B)in (C)on (D)during

* 1. ( ) Johnson will go to college \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ high school.

(A) until (B)when (C)before (D)after

* 1. ( ) How did Susan go to school? She went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ bus.

(A) by (B)on (C)with (D)in

* 1. ( ) The workers are paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_.

(A) by the week (B)for a week (C)to a week (D)in a week

* 1. ( ) They can write letters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ simple German.

(A) use (B)in (C)by (D)with

* 1. ( ) I have lived here in Tainan city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ many years.

(A) since (B) during (C)for (D)until

* 1. ( ) Her father will be back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ four.

(A) till (B)by (C)for (D)since

* 1. ( ) Our English teacher writes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ his left hand.

(A) with (B)by (C)in (D)for

* 1. ( ) Our aunt left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ South Africa last month.

(A) to (B)off (C)beyond (D)for

附加問句

定義與功能:英文中，凡是加在敘述句後面的問句便稱之為”附加問句”(tag question) 其功能是用來徵求對方的贊同或者反對的看法。基本上附加問句的主詞或動詞必須與前面敘述句的主詞和動作一致。附加問句之用法:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 用法 | 肯定的敘述句→否定的附加問句 例:Peter is tall, isn’t he? |
| 否定的敘述句→肯定的附加問句 例:You seldom go there , do you? |
| 注意事項 | (1)有下列的字辭應該視為否定: no, never, seldom, little/few(幾乎沒有), hardly/scarcely(幾乎不) |
| (2)敘事句與附加問句之動詞時態必須一致。 |
|  | 敘述句之動詞 | 附加問句之動詞 | 例句 |
| 1 | be 動詞  | Be動詞 | Susan is kind ,isn’t she? |
| 2 | 一般動詞 | do, does, did | Martin earned a lot of money, didn’t he? |
| 3 | have | 當助動詞要用have | Your homework has been finished, hasn’t it? |
| 4 | 當動詞要用do | Tom has no money, does he? |
| 5 | had to | did | You had to help me, didn’t you? |
| 6 | had better | had | You had better go away, hadn’t you? |
|  | 敘述句的主詞 | 附加問句的主詞 | 例句 |
| 1 | There | there | There is no money in your pocket ,is there? |
| 2 | TheseThose | they | Those are good dictionaries, aren’t they? |
| 3 | 名詞 | 代名詞 | Our city is charming, isn’t it? |
| 4 | 代名詞 | 代名詞 | She married a rich man, didn’t she? |
| 5 | This, ThatV+ ing, To+V | it | Studying German grammar is not easy, is it? |

B. 命令句的附加句之用法：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 敘述句 | 附加問句 | 例 句 |
| 1 | Let’s | shall we ? | Let’s leave he , shall we ? |
| 2 | Let us | will you ? | Let us go , will you ? |
| 3 | Let me | will you ? | Let me love you again , will you ? |
| 4 | Let’s not | all right ok ? | Let’s not cheat in the exam , all right ? |
| 5 | 祈使句(原形) | will you ? | Have a cup of coffee , will you ? |

C. 附加問句之特殊用法：

凡是I (we) think (believe , guess , know , suppose‧‧‧)所引導的句子，其主要的語意在從屬子句，故此附加問句要依從屬子句中的主詞與動詞來搭配。

例句：I believe (that) you are a good guy , aren’t you ?

 We know (they) the meeting is very important , isn’t it ?

但是如果主詞非第一人稱或者動詞並非現在式，則附加問句仍要與主要子句的主詞與動詞來搭配。

例句：He thinks (that) you like my racing car , doesn’t he ?

 I believed (that) you were my best friend , didn’t I ?

* Exercises 文法練習單元

 1.（　）You broke my glasses , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ?

 (A) didn’t (B) did (C) aren’t (D) hadn’t

 2.（　）He’s been quite helpful , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) isn’t he (B) is he (C) hasn’t he (D) has he

 3.（　）Let me write it for you , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) will I (B) won’t I (C) will you (D) shall I

 4.（　）Let’s go for a walk after dinner , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we ?

 (A) are (B) can (C) shall (D) will

 5.（　）Peter is very popular in school , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) is he (B) does he (C) doesn’t he (D) isn’t he

 6.（　）Please pass me the chair , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ?

 (A) do (B) don’t (C) can’t (D) will

 7.（　）There is nothing wrong with your car , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) isn’t it (B) aren’t you (C) is there (D) are you

 8.（　）I suppose he ought to have known that , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) ought ‘t he (B) ought he (C) shall I (D) did I

 9.（　）There were not many people present , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) are there (B) were there (C) weren’t there (D) aren’t there

 10.（　）Your homework has been friend , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 (A) haven’t you (B) hasn’t it (C) has it (D) have you

* ***文法解答***
* *組成句子的要點*

**I**

1.(A) Subject Word：you (B) Predicate Verb call

 (C) Object this plant (D) Complement what

2. (A) Subject Word：they (B) Predicate Verb consider

 (C) Object the matter (D) Complement no importance

3. (A) Subject Word：To see (B) Predicate Verb is

 (D) Complement to believe

4. (A) Subject Word：Those (B) Predicate Verb tell

 (C) Object a lie (E) Modifier who are honest

5. (A) Subject Word：What to bo (B) Predicate Verb precedes

 (C) Object how to do

6. (A) Subject Word：Mary (B) Predicate Verb remained

 (D) Complement standing (E) Modifier for two hours

7. (A) Subject Word：Being in love (B) Predicate Verb is

 (D) Complement suffering (E) Modifier sometimes

8. (A) Subject Word：you (B) Predicate Verb do

 (C) Object me , a favor

9. (A) Subject Word：He (B) Predicate Verb continued

 (C) Object working (E) Modifier for hours

10. (A) Subject Word：You (B) Predicate Verb leave

 (C) Object your work (D) Complement undone

**II**

1 Ans：E 2 Ans：A 3 Ans：E

4 Ans：E 5 Ans：C 6 Ans：E

7 Ans：C 8 Ans：A 9 Ans：C

10 Ans：D 11 Ans：A 12 Ans：C

13 Ans：E 14 Ans：B 15 Ans：D

* *對等連接詞*

1. My sister liked neither pork nor beef.

2. Alice either forgot about the party or didn’t want to come.

3. John helped both in the kitchen and in the yard.

4. We should either tell the truth or say nothing.

5. My cousin is either a good teacher or a great writer.

6. Susan was either sad or angry.

7. Peter was not only thoughtless but also rude.

8. Jane was both a pretty girl and a good cook.

* *句子的分類*

1. Ans：(C) Complex Sentence

2. Ans：(B) Compound Sentence

3. Ans：(C) Complex Sentence

4. Ans：(B) Compound Sentence

5. Ans：(A) Simple Sentence

6. Ans：(B) Compound Sentence

7. Ans：(C) Complex Sentence

8. Ans：(D) Compound- Complex Sentence

9. Ans：(A) Simple Sentence

10. Ans：(C) Complex Sentence

* *從屬子句*

句法練習（合併句子）

1. The news that the enemies alarmed us was near.

2. The rumor that there will be a general election is going around.

3. It seems that he has a cold.

4. I am sorry that I cannot do the work.

5. It is necessary that you go there immediately.

6. I don’t know that Jane is not coming.

7. They consider it important that you get there on time.

* *形容詞子句*

1. The people whom we met last week are very friendly.

2. The skirt which Mary is wearing is too short for her.

3. I met a girl who can speak Japanese well.

4. The books which have many pictures in them are very interesting.

5. Can you fix the tape recorder which I bought in your store?

6. Do you know the teacher whom we are talking about?

7. This is the pencil which you want.

8. The movie which I saw yesterday was very good.

9. Do you know the boy whom David is talking to ?

* *副詞子句*

1 (C) Adverbial Clause

2 (C) Adverbial Clause

3 (E) Coordinate Clause

4 (B) Adjective Clause

5 (D) Principal Clause

6 (A) Noun Clause

7 (A) Noun Clause

8 (C) Adverbial Clause

9 (B) Adjective Clause

10 (C) Adverbial Clause

11 (C) Adverbial Clause

12 (C) Adverbial Clause

13 (A) Noun Clause

14 (C) Adverbial Clause

15 (C) Adverbial Clause

16 (A) Noun Clause

17 (E) Coordinate Clause

18 (A) Noun Clause

19 (B) Adjective Clause

20 (D) Principal Clause

* *時式的類型*

1.

(1) watches (2) arrives (3) Are (4) listens

(5) isn’t (6) writing (7) watches (8) talking

(9) reading (10) raining

2.

(1) worked (2) went , saw (3) were playing , called

(4) did (5) knocked , was cooking

3.

(1) phoned , got (2) just left , has been , never bought

(3) have , been , saw (4) Have , tired , tired , found , stared

(5) has read

4.

(1) has been (2) has read (3) have seen

(4) have done (5) have never met

* *語氣*

1. C 2.D 3. A 4. B 5. D

6. were , would

7. would have gone

8. rains

9. lived

10. knew

* *語態*

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

6. That short composition was written by Jerry.

7. The fried rice wasn’t eaten up by Lucy.

8. The doctor was checking my heart at that time.

9. The wedding will be put off if it rains heavily.

10. Tim will return the dictionary on Monday.

* *形容詞（一）*

1. three and two fifths , three fourths

2. Many old people have white hair.

3. She has a great deal of money.

4. This is an easy and interesting English book.

5. This is a book worth reading many times.

6. I am very busy now . I have little time for writing.

7. There are trees on both side of the river.

8. There are trees on both sides of the river.

* *形容詞（二）*

1. The third building is the largest of all.

2. Tom’s motorcycle is the best of all.

3. The new box is worse than the old one.

4. She is lazier than any other student in the class.

5. Susan is the youngest of the four girls.

6. July is hotter than Juan in Taiwan.

7. It is the biggest of the tow basketballs.

8. Gold is not so common as iron.

9. It is usually warmer here than in Taichung city.

10. Jim is the most careful of us all.

* *副詞（一）*

1.(3) 2.(2) 3.(3) 4.(2) 5.(3)

6.(4) 7.(1) 8.(2) 9.(1) 10.(3)

* *副詞（二）*

(A)

1. less 2. best 3. more harshly 4. slowly 5.most

(B)

1.(C) 2.(C) 3.(B) 4.(B) 5.(A) 6.(C) 7.(C)

* *名詞*

1. Tokyo is the New York of Japan.

2. There are three glasses on the table.

3. We saw a herd of cattle in the meadow.

4. He can’t speak English very well.

5. All her family are hard workers.

6. The audience was not a large one.

7. There are two Smiths in my class.

8. My white hen lays an egg / eggs every day.

9. Not many people called on me yesterday.

10. Speech is silver , but silence is golden.

* *代名詞*

1.(D) 2.(B) 3.(A) 4.(C) 5.(B)

6.(C) 7.(A) 8.(D) 9.(A) 10.(C)

* *介係詞*

1.(B) 2.(C) 3.(D) 4.(A) 5.(A)

6.(B) 7.(C) 8.(B) 9.(A) 10.(D)

* *附加問句*

1.(A) 2.(C) 3.(C) 4.(C) 5.(D)

6.(D) 7.(C) 8.(A) 9.(B) 10.(B)