# Unit I 英文五大基本句型

Before You Begin Q 暖身小影片;

Try! 根據影片中所介紹的句子基本架構,造一個英文句子。





掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:3:56~6:31

【練文法】#1 天哪!英文文法到底該怎麼學?! // 淺談句子基本結構



Video Time...

## ● Let's Learn! 🍒 文法開麥拉 🤈

英文句子依其句中動詞的性質可以分成以下五大基本句型:



完全不及物動詞:主詞 + 完全不及物動詞 (+ 介系詞 + 受詞) (S + Vi [+ Prep + O])



有主詞和動詞,即可表達完整意思,此動詞則稱為「完全不及物動詞」。

S





此類常用的動詞有: come 、go 、run 、cry 、laugh 、sleep 、sit 、stand 、listen 、live 、happen 、rain 、stay 、rise 、arrive 、talk 、agree 等。

George

smiles.

※使用東大英文第一冊 (A版) Unit 1 文法說明圖片※





不及物動詞後要接受詞時,則必須加上適當的介系詞。

## S Vi Prep C



George smiles

at



Stacy.

除加上介系詞 ,也可加上 副詞或其他修飾語。

※使用東大英文第一冊 (A版) Unit 1 文法說明圖片※

S	Vi	Prep + O	Adv	中譯
The sun	rises.			太陽升起。
I	agree	with you.		我同意你的看法。
The superstar	will arrive	at the airport	soon.	巨星很快就會抵達機場。
Uncle Sam	lives	in Los Angles	alone.	Sam 叔叔獨自住在洛杉磯。

# ● Exercise 🖉 小試身手

ı	勾選出有包含主詞 +	- 不及物	動詞 (S	+ \/i\	的句子
١.	少选山 60011111111111111111111111111111111111	11/X1//		- VI,	בה הם ו

- 1. A car accident happened last night.
- 2. Tina showed me her wedding ring.
- 4. It rains heavily outside.
- 5. The patient takes medicine three times a day.

## II. 將下列各句中的不及物動詞 (Vi) 畫上底線

- 1. The baby slept well.
- 2. Being nervous, the little girl spoke very fast.
- 3. The old lady sat in a chair.
- 4 We all agreed to go camping next weekend.
- 5. My brother came into the room.



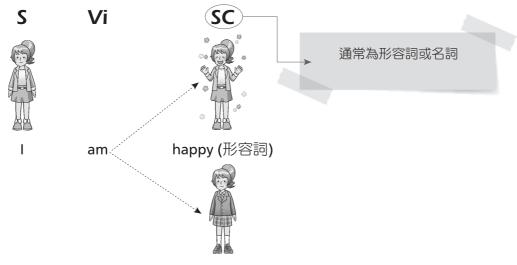
## 不完全不及物動詞:主詞 + 不完全不及物動詞 + 主詞補語 (S + Vi + SC)



在此句型結構中的動詞為不完全不及物動詞,必須接主詞補語來補充說明主詞。常用於此類句型的動詞有:

be 動詞:am、are、is、was、were。

連綴動詞: look \ sound \ smell \ taste \ feel \ become \ turn \ get \ grow \ seem \ appear \ stay \ keep 等。



a high school student (名詞)

※使用東大英文第一冊 (C版) Unit 3文法說明圖片※

S	Vi	SC	中譯
Emily Dickinson	is	a famous poet.	艾米莉•狄金森是位知名詩人。
These questions	are	quite easy.	這些問題相當簡單。
The story	sounded	interesting.	這個故事聽起來很有趣。
The ugly duckling	became	beautiful.	醜小鴨變美了。
Sue and I	stayed	at home.	Sue 和我待在家裡。
Nancy	is	in the office.	Nancy 在辦公室。

# ● Exercise / 小試身手,

- I. 將下列各句中的主詞補語 (SC) 畫上底線
  - 1. The student's answer is right.
  - 2. John is a boring person.

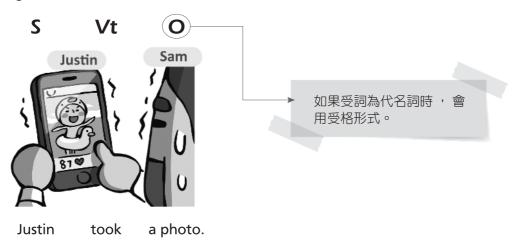


- 3. Everything looks fine so far.
- 4. My grandmother stayed healthy.
- 5. Mr. Brown seemed unhappy.



完全及物動詞:主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞(S + Vt + O)

及物動詞後須接一個受詞,句意才會完整。此類動詞有: love、hate、like、eat、drink、catch、know、enjoy、watch、write、say、spend、prefer、forgive、bring 等。



※使用東大英文第一冊 (A版) Unit 1 文法說明圖片※

S	Vt	0	說明	中譯
I	love	you.	受詞為代名詞	我愛你。
Police	caught	the thief.	受詞為名詞	警察捉到小偷。
The girl	enjoys	reading.	受詞為動名詞	這女生喜歡閱讀。
They	decided	to leave.	受詞為不定詞	他們決定離開。
The boss	knew	what to do.	受詞為名詞片語	老闆知道要做什麼。

# ● Exercise / 小試身手,

- I. 將下列各句中的受詞 (O) 畫上底線
  - 1. The thirsty traveler drank some water quickly.
  - 2. Mandy wrote a letter.
  - 3. We like swimming on such a hot day.

- 4. I prefer to live in the countryside.
- 5. Mr. Chen brought a present for his niece.

### II. 句子重組

- 1. read/last night/an interesting story/l
- 2. a good pair/Mrs. White/wore/of shoes
- 3. spent/on the phone/Tanya/hours
- 4. me/my parents/so much/love
- 5. the two girls/each other/hated



授與動詞:主詞 + 及物動詞 + 間接受詞(人) + 直接受詞(物)(S + Vt + IO + DO)



在此句型結構中的動詞為及物動詞,其後需要接間接受詞和直接受詞。 此類的動詞有:give、tell、show、send、teach、pay、bring、pass、lend、borrow、buy、prepare、offer、make、leave、cook、ask 等。



間接受詞 (IO): 授與的對象

(通常為人)

直接受詞 (DO): 授與的事物

(通常為物)

The singer wrote her fans the songs.

※使用東大英文第一冊 (A 版) Unit 5 文法說明圖片※



S	Vt	10	DO	中譯
Amy's boyfriend	bought	her	a diamond ring.	Amy 的男友買一個鑽戒給她。
Father	gave	me	some money.	爸爸給我一些錢。
The teacher	asked	the students	a difficult question.	老師問學生一個難題。

## ● Exercise / 小試身手,

- I. 將下列各句中的直接受詞 (DO) 畫上底線
  - 1. Mrs. Smith sent her husband a new scarf.
  - 2. Linda lent me her books.
  - 3. Mom cooked us a big meal.
  - 4. I'd like to leave Roger a message.

## II. 句子重組

- 1. me/bought/mother/a new coat
- 2. the way to/the man/us/the train station/showed
- 3. told/an interesting story/me/my friend
- 4. the little girl/l/her name/asked
- 不完全及物動詞: 主詞 + 不完全及物動詞 + 受詞 + 受詞補語 (S + Vt + O + OC)
- 不完全及物動詞後除了接一個受詞外,須加一個受詞補語,才能使語意完整。此類動詞有:call、make、think、consider、get、find、keep、leave、paint、turn、name等。



The police the bank's money stolen

S	Vt	0	ОС	中譯
The police	found	the bank's money	stolen.	警察發現銀行的錢被 偷。
Tim's friends	call	him	a walking dictionary.	Tim 的朋友叫他『活字典』。
The light	made	the room	bright.	燈光讓房間變亮了。

# ● Exercise ∥ 小試身手,

## I. 將下列各句的受詞補語 (OC) 畫上底線

- 1. The scientists made space travel possible.
- 2. Mr. and Mrs. Smith named their son Jeff.
- 3. They kept themselves warm by walking.
- 4. Eric found the window open.
- 5. The boy had left the water running.

Ш	各底線所	畫的為補語	,	請標明是	SC 或	OC
						$\sim$

1. They painted the house white.
2. The girl seemed nervous.
 3 The teacher considered John a good student.
4. Bill is a careful person.
 5. Healthy food can make people strong.

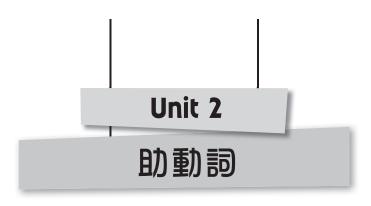


還記得暖身活動中妳造得英文句子嗎?

你所造得英文句子是屬於五大基本句型之中的哪個呢?

我造得英文句子屬於

(填入句型名稱)



## ● Let's Learn! 🍟 文法開麥拉 ,

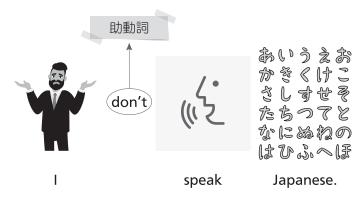
助動詞分為「一般助動詞」和「情態助動詞」。是用來幫助主動詞構成動詞片語,好表達時態、語態、語氣、疑問或否定等。



### 一般助動詞



一般助動詞本身沒有意義,它的功能在於輔助動詞形成否定句、疑問句,或是表達說話者的語氣等。



Mrs. Allison **is** watering the flowers in the garden. Allison 太太正在花園裡澆花。 The party **was** held on Friday night. 派對在星期五晚上舉行。

♥ do/does/did 可以輔助動詞形成否定句或疑問句,或是在肯定句中用來加強語氣。助動詞的否定形可以縮寫為 don't \ doesn't \ didn't 。

**Does** the old man take medicine three times a day? 這個老人一天吃三次藥嗎? I **don't** understand Greek. 我不懂希臘語。

I did see the popular singer yesterday. 我昨天真的有看到那位人氣歌手。

用法

have/has/had 用來構成完成式、否定句或疑問句。其否定形可縮寫為 haven't、hasn't、hadn't。

We have finished eating lunch. 我們已經吃完午餐了。

Mike hasn't done the work. Mike 還沒完成工作。

◎ 可用在簡答,代替已經提過的動詞,以避免重複。

A: **Do** they have a pet?

B: Yes, they do. 「他們有寵物嗎?」「是的,他們有。」

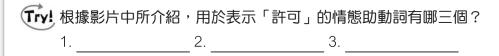
Point do = have a pet

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

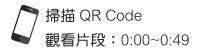
### 依提示改寫句子

- 1. The child always keeps his room clean. (改為疑問句)
- 2. Julia felt sick last week. (改為疑問句)
- 3. Peter likes to go shopping when he has free time. (改為否定句)
- 4. Lucy has been to Korea. (改為否定句)

## ● Before You Begin ℚ 暖身小影片;





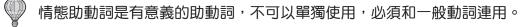


「文法好簡單!情態助動詞」—English Modal Verbs



Video Time...

## 2 情態助動詞



它不需要跟著主詞做變化,後面加原形動詞,可以放在句首形成疑問句,或加上 not 形成否定句。



情態助動詞可以表示主詞的:能力 (can/could)、未來 (will/would)、義務或職責 (shall/should/must)、可能性 (may/might) 等。



Nancy

buy the milk.

- 1. Ben can speak French. Ben 會說法語。
- 2. You should wash your hands before meals. 飯前應要洗手。
- 3. John will visit his grandparents next week. John 下禮拜會去探望祖父母。
- 4. May I borrow your book? 我可以借你的書嗎?



### 整句式翻譯

- 1. 你應該存多點錢來買件新的大衣。
- 2. 那間老房子明年會重建 (rebuild)。
- 3. 我現在會開車了。



學完後,試著用情態助動詞造一個句子吧!

# Unit 3 名詞

## ● Let's Learn! 🎬 文法開麥拉,



## 可數名詞



可數名詞有單複數之分,普通名詞和集合名詞皆屬於這類的名詞。



boy \ chair \ book \ computer \ pen \ eye \ cup \ day \ cat



## Before You Begin Q 暖身小影片;

Try!	根據影片所介紹	,	寫出兩個影片中所舉例的複數單字。	0
	1		2	





掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:0:15~1:18

複數名詞結尾要加 s 還是 es?Spelling Plurals With "-s" or "-es" | HOPE English 希平方



🙎 Video Time...





## 可數名詞的複數形

### ●規則變化:

條件		變化	範例		
一般規則		字尾 + -s	dog→dog <b>s</b> ∖ skirt→skirt <b>s</b> ∖ book→book <b>s</b>		
字尾為 s \ x \ ch \ sh 者		字尾 + -es	bus→bus <b>es</b> ` class→class <b>es</b> ` box→box <b>es</b> ` church→church <b>es</b> ` brush→brush <b>es</b>		
字尾為 y (1) 子音 + y		去 y 加 -ies	story→stories \ fairy→fairies \ country→countries \ party→parties		
	(2) 母音 + y	字尾 + -s	day→days ` key→keys ` boy→boys		
字尾為 o 字尾為 f 或 fe		字尾 + -s	zoo→zoos · photo→photos · radio→radios		
		字尾 + -es	tomato→tomato <b>es</b> \ potato→potato <b>es</b>		
		字尾 + -s 或 -es	zero→zero(e)s · mosquito→mosquito(e)s		
		去 f 或 fe 再加 -ves	wolf→wolves `thief→thieves `life→lives ` wife→wives `knife→knives		
		字尾 + -s	chief→chief <b>s</b> \ roof→roof <b>s</b>		

## ●不規則變化:

變化	範例
單複數同形	sheep \ deer \ Taiwanese \ Chinese
母音變化	man→m <b>e</b> n \ woman→wom <b>e</b> n \ foot→f <b>ee</b> t \ tooth→t <b>ee</b> th \ mouse→mice
字尾變化:字尾加 -en 或 -ren	ox→ox <b>en</b> \ child→child <b>ren</b>



## 可數名詞的用法

●單數名詞前必須加不定冠詞 a、an 或定冠詞 the。 不定冠詞 a 用於以子音開頭的單數名詞前,an 用於以母音開頭的單數名詞前。

## 以子音開頭的單數名詞



European [,jurə`piən]

a book \ a chair \ a holiday \ a Taiwanese

### 以母音開頭的單數名詞

## aeiou

an +



hour [aur]

an apple \ an orange \ an old man \ an honest [\anist]

Point hour 和 honest 前的 h 不發音, 故屬母音開頭的字,冠詞用 an。 可以指同類群中的任一個體,未加以限定。

■ I have a good friend. 我有一個好朋友。 Point 指眾多朋友中的某一人,未限定。

可以表示「每一……」。

## 用法

■ Tom goes to the library once **a** week. Tom 每週去一次圖書館。 Point 表示「每週一次」。

可用於表示全體。

- A barking dog seldom bites. 【 諺 】會叫的狗不咬人。 Point 以單數表示全體的狗。
- **An** elephant is bigger than **a** tiger. 大象比老虎大。 Point 以單數表示全體。
- ●定冠詞 the 主要用於特定的單數或複數名詞之前。 the + 子音開頭的字 , 唸為 [ða]; the + 母音開頭的字 , 唸為 [ðɪ]。

the + 子音開頭單字



the [ðə] morning

Father usually gets up early in the morning. 我爸爸通常早起。

the + 母音開頭單字



the [ðɪ] evening

We'll get to Taipei in the evening. 我們晚上會到臺北。

指特定的個體或前面提過的名詞。

- **The** actor is preparing for a show. 那位演員正在準備表演。 Point 眾演員中的特定一位。
- I bought a new coat. This is **the** coat. 我買了一件新外套。這就是那件外套。 Point 表示前句提及的 a new coat。

#### 用法

表示抽象的意義。

■ The beauty lives forever. 美是不朽的。 Point 用於形容詞前,表示抽象的意義。

用於表示獨一無二的自然物、方向方位、經典文學、公共建築等。

■ the sun 、the moon 、the earth 、the east 、the north 、the Bible 、the National Palace Museum(國立故宮博物院)

• Exercise	小試身	£

ı	寫出	正確	台口本	复數	#/
١.	~~~	╨┉	ロッチ	ᇩᇴ	ハン

1. chair →	
------------	--

2. beach 
$$\rightarrow$$
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. country 
$$\rightarrow$$
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. month 
$$\rightarrow$$
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. radio → \_\_\_\_\_

Q	tomato →	
Ο.	tullatu <del></del>	

9. leaf  $\rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

10. foot $\rightarrow$	
------------------------	--

## Ⅱ. 完成表格

單數	複數	單數	複數
hamburger		child	
person		life	
	sheep		knives
church		house	

## Ⅲ. 在空格中填入正確的單複數形

例:I have	Can you give me	_?	
1. Judy showed me so	me of her		
2. Charles keeps three	, including a	and two	
3. Many people lost th	eir in the fire.		

# (2)

## 不可數名詞



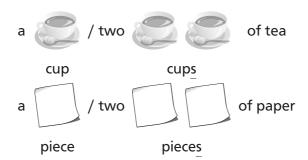
抽象名詞、物質名詞和專有名詞皆屬於不可數名詞。

	範例		
抽象名詞	love \ beauty \ health \ history \ kindness \ happiness		
	食品:meat、pork、beef、fish、chicken、rice、butter、milk、juice、wine、coffee、soup、tea、ice、bread 液體、氣體:water、air、gas、wind、smoke 材料:wood、stone、paper、iron、gold		
專有名詞	Paris \ April \ John \ Monday \ Mt. Ali \ R.O.C.		



## 不可數名詞的用法

要表示不可數名詞的數量時,需在前加計量詞。要表示複數形時,將計量詞改為複數即可。



- a glass/two glasses of milk 一杯 / 兩杯牛奶
- a loaf/two loaves of bread 一條 / 兩條麵包

常用的修飾詞有: much、a lot of、lots of、some、little、a large number of、a large amount of、enough、plenty of。

- Would you like some coffee? 要不要喝咖啡?
- The man needs a large amount of money. 那男人需要一大筆錢。

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

### 1. 選出正確的答案

(	) 1. Mother went to the market and bou	ght some and	
	(A) egg, pork	(B) eggs, porks	
	(C) eggs, pork	(D) egg, porks	
(	) 2. I am thirsty. Could you give me	<u> </u>	
	(A) waters	(B) a water	
	(C) a waters	(D) a glass of water	
(	) 3. There are left in the basket.		
	(A) four loaves of bread	(B) two loaf of bread	
	(C) three loaves of breads	(D) one loaf of breads	

## Ⅱ. 將以下名詞分別歸類到可數或不可數名詞

wood horse	happiness air	box actor	shirt meat	flower health
可數名詞:	`	`	\	
不可數名詞:_	`	`	`	`

1	_	
		$\overline{}$

學完後,	想想看,	寫出兩個本課未列出的不規則複數形
可屬名詞	0	

1.

2.

# Unit 4 代名詞

Before You Begin Q 暖身小影片;

(Try! 看完影片後,寫出一句影片中所提到的句子,以及圈出該句所使用 的代名詞。





掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:0:00~1:26

「代名詞,原來這樣用!」—Pronouns 1 Song From English Learning Upgrade



Yideo Time...

## ● Let's Learn! 🍒 文法開麥拉,



## 人稱代名詞



人稱代名詞的功用和名詞相同,也有數、性、格上的區分,作主詞和受詞用。

I am Sandy. You are my friend. They are my classmates.

第一人稱 (說話者)



Sandy

第二人稱 (聽話者)



friend

第三人稱 (被論及的人或物)



classmates

	第一人稱		第二	第二人稱		第三人稱		
定義	指說	話者	者指聽話者		指被論及的人或物		物	
數	單數	複數	單數	複數	單數		複數	
安义	I	we	you	you	he/ she/it tl		they	
性	陽性、陰性	生名詞均可	陽性、陰性名詞均可			陽性 陰性 中性	: she	
主格	I	we	you	you	he	she	it	they
受格	me	us	you	you	him	her	it	them

人稱代名詞作主格時,須與人稱的數、性相符。

■ Jack has visited New York . **He** enjoyed this trip very much. Jack 去紐約玩。他很享受這次的旅行。

用法

■ Barbara is a teacher. **She** loves her job. Barbara 是個老師。她熱愛她的工作。

人稱代名詞作受格時,置於動詞或介系詞之後。

- I don't bring any money with **me**. 我沒帶錢。
- Father will drive **us** home. 爸爸會載我們回家。

# ● Exercise / 小試身手,

## 將畫線的名詞改為適當的代名詞

Brad Pitt was an American actor. <sup>1</sup>Brad Pitt has starred in quite a few famous films, such as *Troy* and *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*. His excellent performance brings <sup>2</sup>Brad Pitt much respect and fame. Many people think of <sup>3</sup>Brad Pitt as their idol. What's more, <sup>4</sup>Brad Pitt has once been chosen the most charming actor in the movie business. No one can resist his charm.

1.	2.	4.

## 2 所有代名詞

所有代名詞也有人稱、數、性的區別,是由所有格變化而來,無論其代替的名詞 為單數或複數,型態都不會改變。 This is our room.
That is **theirs**.







人稱	第一人稱		第二人稱		第三人稱	
格	單數	複數	單數	複數	單數	複數
所有格	my	our	your	your	his/her/its	their
所有代名詞	mine	ours	yours	yours	his/hers/its	theirs

所有代名詞用來代替前面已經提及過的『所有格 + 名詞』,後不可接名詞。

- My dictionary is new and **hers** is old. 我的字典是新的<sup>,</sup>而她的是舊的。
  Point hers = her dictionary
- This is our room and that is **theirs**. 這是我們的房間,而那是他們的。 Point theirs = their room

專有名詞的所有代名詞為專有名詞 + 's。

用法

■ Mike's sister is taller than **Kevin's**. Mike 的姊姊比 Kevin 的姊姊高。 Point Kevin's = Kevin's sister

所有代名詞當主詞時,動詞的單複數依其所代替的名詞而定。

- My computer is made in Taiwan. **Yours** is made in Japan. 我的電腦是臺灣製造。你的是日本製造。
  - Point yours = your computer
- These are my books. **Hers** are on the new shelf. 這些是我的書。她的在新書架上。
  Point hers = her books

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

Τ	將畫線部	分改為所	有代名詞
٠.		ノコレヘクリコノ	

 1. lan's sister is younger than my sister.
2. This is my answer. What's your answer?
 3. Are these bags their bags?
 4. Their room is dirty, but our room is clean.
5. May's shoes are smaller than Matthew's shoes

## Ⅱ. 選擇

(	) 1. These are her skirts. Where are?					
	(A) my	(B) mine	(C) I	(D) me		
(	) 2. Is this watch	?				
	(A) yours	(B) your	(C) you	(D) you're		
(	) 3. Your picture loc	oks better than	·			
	(A) her	(B) his	(C) their	(D) us		
(	) 4. Stuart's hat is m	nore expensive tha	ın			
	(A) Eric	(B) him	(C) he	(D) Eric's		
(	) 5. Judy rode her	bicycle, we rode	e, and And	dy and Cindy rode		
	·					
	(A) us, them	(B) we, they	(C) ours, theirs	(D) our, their		

## 3 反身代名詞



## 反身代名詞用來表示動詞作用的對象是主詞自身。

Wilson



is looking at



主詞和受詞為同一人或事 物。

	第一人稱		第二人稱		第三人稱	
	人稱代名詞	反身代名詞	人稱代名詞	反身代名詞	人稱代名詞	反身代名詞
単數					he	himself
半数	1	myself	you	yourself	she	herself
					it	itself
複數	we	ourselves	you	yourselves	they	themselves



# 

	反身代名詞可以作動詞或介系詞的受詞。 ■ Wilson looked at himself in the mirror. Wilson 看著鏡中的自己。 ■ Melody often talks to herself. Melody 常自言自語。 ■ I hurt myself. 我傷到自己。							
用法 反身代名詞可以置於句尾或強調的對象之後,以表示「強調」。								
	■ We finished the work ourselves. = We ourselves finished the work. 我們自己完成工作。							
	You should make the decision yourself.							
	= You yourself should make the decision. 你應該自己做決定。							
• Exerci	se 》小試身手,							
I. 改錯 (在	錯字底下畫線,並加以改正)							
	1. Jack built the tree house him.							
	2. My father was angry at myself.							
	3. Please help you to the cookies.							
	4. These are my CDs. Those are herself.							
	5. We ours ran a company.							
Ⅱ. 引導式翻	翻譯							
1. 邪惡的	的皇后看著鏡中的自己。							
The e	evil queen looked at in the mirror.							
2. 那男/	 人自言自語。							
The r	nan talked to							
You	10 halas .— — 1 <b>0</b> halas .—							
_								
	學完後,想想看,試著幫下列人物用人稱代名詞及反身							
7	代名詞創造一個簡短對話。							
-	A:							

## Unit 5

# 動詞的時態

英文中的動詞依動作發生的時間 (現在、過去、未來) 和動作狀態 (簡單、進行、完成、完成進行等) 等會有所改變,下列討論較常見的時態:



現在簡單式: V/V + (e)s



### 現在簡單式的動詞必須依照人稱及單複數加以變化

人稱動詞	第一人稱單數	第二人稱單數與 複數名詞	第三人稱單數
be 動詞	am	are	is
一般動詞	原形 V	原形 V	V-s/V-es
助動詞	do	do	does



## 現在簡單式的使用情境

## 現在的狀態或動作



I feel hot today. 我今天覺得熱。

例: The girl <u>lives</u> with her grandparents. 這女孩跟她的祖父母住。

## 習慣性的動作



# David goes jogging every morning.

David 每天早上都會去 慢跑。

例: We often take the bus to school. 我們常搭公車上學。

格言、不變的事實或真 理



Taiwan is an island. 臺灣是座島嶼。

例: Birds of a feather flock together.
【諺】物以類聚。

現在簡單式用以表示習慣性動作時 , 常與頻率副詞或時間副詞連用 , 如 always \ usually \ often \ sometimes \ seldom \ every day/week 等。

- I usually **get** up at seven o'clock. 我通常七點起床。
- My family sometimes eats out. 我家人有時外食。

■ The old man's son **pays** a visit to him every weekend. 那老人的兒子每個週末會來探望他一次。

現在簡單式的主詞為第三人稱單數時,助動詞為 does。

■ Does your brother listen to rock music? 你哥哥聽搖滾樂嗎?



用法

## 現在簡單式的動詞變化

現在簡單式的主詞若為第三人稱單數,動詞須加以變化,其規則如下:

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加 -s	love→loves \ call→calls \ drive→drives
字尾為 s \ x \ ch \ sh \ z \ o 者	字尾加 -es	watch→watch <b>es</b> \ kiss→kiss <b>es</b> \ fix→fix <b>es</b> \ finish→finish <b>es</b> \ buzz→buzz <b>es</b> \ go→go <b>es</b>
字尾為 y 者 (1) 子音 + y	去 y 再加 -ies	study→stud <b>ies</b> \ try→tr <b>ies</b> \ fly→fl <b>ies</b>
(2) 母音 + y	字尾加 -s	play→play <b>s</b> \ pray→pray <b>s</b> \ enjoy→enjoy <b>s</b>
特殊變化		have→has

## · Exercise / 小試身手,

### 填入正確的現在簡單式動詞形式

1. Jamie	( <i>try</i> ) to open a can.
2. My sister _	( <i>be</i> ) a junior high school student.
3. Susan alwa	ys (wash) her hands before meals
4. Mr. Smith _	( <i>have</i> ) three children.
5. Lisa	(go) swimming twice a week.
6. The boy	(run) very fast.
7. Robert alwa	ys (study) late at night.
8.	(do) your father walk the dog after dinner?



現在進行式: am/is/are + V-ing



## 現在進行式的使用情境

表示現在正在進行的動作



The woman is using her phone. 這女人正在使用手機。

例: They <u>are talking</u> on the phone. 他們正在講電話。

表示即將發生或仍在發展的動作



The bus is coming. 公車來了。

### 例:

- 1. They are leaving on Monday. 他們將於星期一離開。
- 2. The writer is writing a new book. 這位作家正在寫一本新書。

※使用東大英文第一冊 (A 版) Unit 2 圖片※

表示「心理狀態」、「擁有」、「好惡」、「存在」、「需求」、「記憶」、「知覺」的動詞,如 know、understand、have、belong、own、like、love、hate、care、need、want、remember、forget、know、see、hear 等,因為動詞本身具有繼續的性質,故不用進行式。

### 要點

- $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil}$  Jackson loves soft drinks.
- $[\times]$  Jackson is loving soft drinks.
- $\lceil \sqrt{\ } \rceil$  I see a stranger outside.
- $[\times]$  I am seeing a stranger outside.
- 當字意不同,如 have 表示「吃」時,可以用進行式。
- Hank is having his dinner. Hank 正在吃晚餐。



### 動名詞的動詞變化

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加 -ing	cross→cross <b>ing</b> · jump→jump <b>ing</b>
字尾為 e	去e加-ing	drive→driv <b>ing \</b> write→writ <b>ing</b>
結尾為「短母音 + 子音」結構的單音節動詞	重複字尾再加 -ing	run→run <b>ning</b> \ shop→shop <b>ping</b> \ swim→swim <b>ming</b> \ sit→sit <b>ting</b>
重音在最後音節,結尾為「短母音+子音」	重複字尾再加 -ing	begin→begin <b>ning</b>
字尾為 c,且發音為 [k]	字尾加 -king	picnic→picnic <b>king</b>

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

П	お ス	正確的動詞形式	(不限情—字)	١

1. These students	( <i>read</i> ) some stories now.
2. Mr. Wilson	(write) a letter now.
3. Look! The dog	(run) toward the door!
4. Listen! Peter	(sing) loudly in the bathroom!
5. My mom and sister	(shop) in the department store now.
Ⅱ. 引導式翻譯	
1. 我的同學們正在打籃球。	
My classmates	basketball.
2. 這位司機正小心開車。	
The driver	carefully.



現在完成式:have/has + 過去分詞 (Vpp)

## Before You Begin 写 写 写 明 写 可 S







掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:0:38~2:34

阿滴教文法 #2【完成式】 // Understanding Perfect Tenses



Video Time...



## 現在完成式的使用情境

已經完成的動作,常與 already、just、yet 等副 詞連用。





17:00

18:00

We have just done the shopping.

我們剛採買完。

例: The student has already done his homework. 那學生已經做完他的功課了。

從過去某一時間點開始 一直持續到現在的動作,常與「for + 一段時間」或「since + 過去時間/過去式子句」連用。



12:00

22:00

The party has lasted for ten hours. 這場派對持續了十小時。

例: These students have learned English since they were elementary school students. 這些學生從他們還是小學生的時候就在學英文。

從過去到目前為止的經驗,可與 ever \ never \ once 等副詞連用。



Have you ever been to London?

你去過倫敦嗎?



### 常見動詞的不規則過去分詞變化

動詞原形	過去分詞	動詞原形	過去分詞	動詞原形	過去分詞
be	been	cut	cut	write	written
go	went	put	put	wear	worn
know	known	let	let	give	given
begin	begun	read	read	eat	eaten
take	taken	come	come	see	seen

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

#### 引導式翻譯

1.	你曾去過巴黎嗎?	
	you ever	_ to Paris?
2.	他們已經看五個小時的電視了。	
	They T\	/ for five hours.
3.	我從沒聽過這麼有趣的故事。	
	I	of such an interesting story
4.	Alison 覺得很累,她睡了一整天	0
	Alison was tired and	for a whole day.
5.	Wendy 已經當三年老師了。	

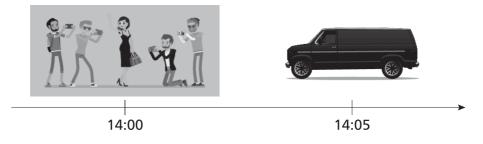
Wendy as a teacher for three years.



## 過去簡單式

過去簡單式表示過去的事實、狀態、習慣與動作,常與以下副詞或副詞片語連用: ago、just now、before、yesterday、last night、last year、this morning 等。

人稱 動詞	第一人稱單數	第二人稱單數與 複數名詞	第三人稱單數		
be 動詞	was	were	was		
一般動詞					
助動詞	did				



■ The movie star **arrived** at the airport just now. 那位電影明星剛剛抵達機場。



- It rained cats and dogs yesterday. 昨天下了傾盆大雨。
- My father went fishing once a week last year. 我爸爸去年每週去釣一次魚。

# 5 過去式動詞變化

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加 -ed	walk→walk <b>ed</b> \ test→test <b>ed</b> \ turn→turn <b>ed</b>
字尾為 e	字尾加 -d	love→loved \ move→moved \ live→lived
字尾為 y (1) 子音 + y	去 y 再加 -ied	study→stud <b>ied</b> \ try→tr <b>ied</b> \ fry→fr <b>ied</b>
(2) 母音 + y	字尾加 -ed	play→play <b>ed</b> · pray→pray <b>ed</b> · enjoy→enjoy <b>ed</b>
字尾為 c,且 發音為 [k]	字尾加 -ked	picnic—picnic <b>ked</b>
特殊變化	(須特別記憶)	have→had \ go→went \ do→did \ write→wrote \ catch→caught \ come→came \ leave→left \ teach→taught \ sell→sold \ win→won

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

## 填入正確的動詞形式

1.	Kate	(be) late for school th	is morning.	
2.	Last year, my frie	ends and I	(go) to Kenting to enjo	y the sunshine.
3.	Lucy	(lose) her son in the	crowd just now.	
4.	Those children	( <i>play</i> ) in	the park until it	( <i>get</i> ) dark
	yesterday.			
5.	The writer	( <i>write</i> ) some bo	ooks when he	_ ( <i>live</i> ) by the lake
	last autumn			



## 過去完成式:had + 過去分詞 (Vpp)



過去完成式的句型由 had + 過去分詞 (Vpp) 構成,表示比過去某一個時間點還早發生的事。

When James came, 當 James 來的時候,



the bus had left. 公車已經開走了。



用來表示兩個過去動作的 先後關係:

先完成的動作用**過去完成式**,後完成的用**過去簡單式**。

■ Fiona had known the news before I called her.

在我打電話給 Fiona 之前,她就已經知道這個消息了。

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

## 填入正確的動詞形式 (不限填一字)

1. We	(see) each other several times before the	e party.
2. l	( <i>give</i> ) Frank the book which I	( <i>buy</i> ) the day
before yesterda	ау.	
3. By the time Iris	s (get) home, her family	(finish)
their dinner		





## 未來簡單式:will+原形動詞



## 未來簡單式的使用情境

未來將發生的動作或狀況,常與表未來的時間副詞或副詞片語連用,如 tomorrow next week/month the day after tomorrow 等。





Today Tomorrow

There **will be** no rain tomorrow.

明天不會下雨。

未來的計畫或承諾 I'd like to invite you to my birthday party.





Jason will invite his friends and classmates to his birthday party. Jason 會邀請朋友和同 學來他的生日派對。 決心或意願





I will run my business some day.

有一天我會自己創業。

助動詞 will 可用於疑問句與否定句。will not 可以縮寫成 won't。

- When will these students graduate? 這些學生何時畢業?
- Don't worry. Simon won't let you down. 不用擔心。Simon 不會讓你失望。

用法

副詞子句中必須使用現在式代替未來式。

■ When Owen **comes** tomorrow, we **will** give him a welcome home party.

副詞子句

主要子句

當 Owen 來的時候,我們會為他舉辦一個歡迎派對。



## 依提示改寫句子

1.	The book was	published	last month.	(將 last	month [	改為 next	month)
----	--------------	-----------	-------------	---------	---------	---------	--------

2. Scully	watched	an	action	movie	yesterday.	(將	yesterday	改為	the	day	after
tomorr	ow)										



學完後,想想看,試著利用這課所教的時態造出兩個句 子吧!

1.

2

# Unit 6 動狀詞

## ● Let's Learn! 🍒 文法開麥拉 🤈

動狀詞又稱「準動詞」,由動詞演變過來,這些動詞是因為句子結構需要,在作出動詞變化後,於該句中仍保有動詞的特性(例如:及物動詞要加受詞、不及物動詞可加補語等)。但實際上,這些動詞已不再具有動詞的功用,而是拿來當名詞、形容詞或是副詞使用。動狀詞包含以下三種:不定詞、動名詞、分詞。



不定詞: to + V



不定詞可當主詞、受詞或補語,並具有名詞、形容詞或副詞特性。

(1) 名詞



is Charlie's dream.

不定詞 to 後面一律接原形動詞。

a good singer

### (2) 形容詞



## (3) 副詞



## came to visit



my grandfather.

詞類	用法	例句		
	作主詞	To be a good singer is Charlie's dream.		
(1) 名詞	作受詞	I like to play the piano. (當及物動詞 like 的受詞)		
	作主詞補語	To see is to believe. (用來補充說明主詞 To see)		
(2) 形容詞	修飾名詞	Mr. Wang needs water to wash his car.		
(2) 形容詞	修飾代名詞	I have nothing to say.		
	修飾動詞 (可表示目的、原因、 理由、結果)	I came to visit my grandfather. (表目的 <sup>,</sup> 並修飾動詞 came)		
(3) 副詞	修飾形容詞	She is excited to watch that concert. (修飾形容詞 excited)		
	修飾副詞	Ellen is old enough to drive a car. (修飾副詞 enough)		
	修飾句子	To sum up, we must win the game.		

# · Exercise / 小試身手,

## 1. 句子重組

- 1. plan/a big party/We/for Hebe/to prepare
- 2. To watch/a way of/is/practicing English/English movies
- 3. is/last/John/the/to come/one
- 4. that news/sorry/to hear/are/We.



5. tall enough/a model/Victoria/to be/is

## II. 將下列各句中不定詞 (to + V) 作名詞、形容詞或副詞的用法畫上底線。

- 1. Morris decided to marry Helen.
- 2. To get a job soon is Una's hope.
- 3. Lacy's hobby is to watch movies.
- 4. Jason didn't bring money to buy things.
- 5. Angela is sorry to be late.

	$\overline{}$	
/	2	~
	۷	

動名詞: V-ing

## Before You Begin Q 暖身小影片;

Try!	根據影片介紹,	寫出動名詞和進行式的動詞定義以及影片中所舉的
	例子。	

●動名詞:

例子:

●進行式的動詞:

例子:





掃描 QRCode

觀看片段:0:29~1:23

阿滴教文法 #5【動名詞】// Understanding Gerunds

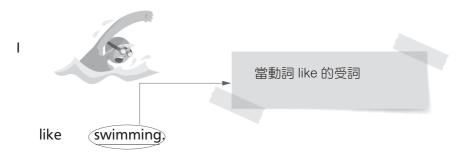


Video Time...

## ● Let's Learn! 🍒 文法開麥拉,



動名詞扮演著名詞的角色,為具有名詞特性的動詞,可當句子的主詞、受詞、或 補語。



詞類	用法	例句	
	作主詞	Watching comedies makes me happy. (作主詞時,須用單數動詞)	
名詞	作受詞	I like <u>swimming</u> . (當動詞 like 的受詞)	
	作介系詞的受詞	My sister is bad at cooking. (當介系詞 at 的受詞)	
	作主詞補語	Seeing is <u>believing</u> . (為主詞 seeing 的補語)	

# · Exercise /小試身手,

1. 選出	出正確的答案			
(	) 1. Mike and Tim ke	eep their p	hones.	
	(A) sliding	(B) to slide	(C) slide	(D) slides
(	) 2 this TV p	rogram makes ha	рру.	
	(A) Watch	(B) Watched	(C) Watching	(D) Watches
(	( ) 3. Learning a new skill important.			
	(A) have	(B) are	(C) has	(D) is
(	) 4. My sister and I are interested in baseball.			
	(A) played	(B) playing	(C) played	(D) to play
(	( ) 5. Teaching is			
	(A) learn	(B) learning	(C) to learn	(D) learned
II. 引	<b>導式翻譯</b>			
1. 🗄	多吃蔬菜水果有助於身	體健康。		

\_\_ (eat) vegetables and fruit more <u>( is / are )</u> good for health.



2. Jane 樂於幫助別人。

Jane enjoys (help) others.

3. 睡前喝杯熱牛奶是件很棒的事。

(drink) a glass of hot milk before bed (is / are) great.



分詞 (作形容詞用): 現在分詞 (V-ing)、過去分詞 (Vpp)

動名詞和現在分詞最大的差異在於動名詞是拿來當名詞使用,而現在分詞則是當 形容詞使用。在此介紹作形容詞用的現在分詞及過去分詞。



現在分詞 swimming 作為 形容詞修飾 girl

a swimming girl

現在分詞及過去分詞當形容詞用時,用法相同,但意義上稍有不同。

	意義	例句
現在分詞 (V-ing)	動作進行中&主詞主動做動作	the rising sun 正在升起的太陽
過去分詞 (Vpp)	動作已完成 & 主詞被動做動作	a broken window 一扇被打破的窗户

## (1) 形容名詞

前位修飾:放名詞前

現在分詞:a dancing woman、the blooming

flower



過去分詞: a broken window \ the fallen leaf



**後位修飾:**放名詞後,也稱作「分詞片語」 現在分詞片語:



singing with



c Iolin

The woman

Jav

過去分詞片語:

This is



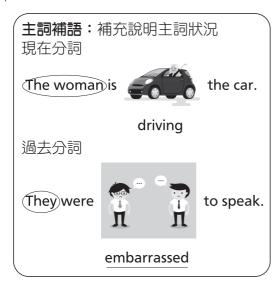
written by



the novel

J. K. Rowling.

#### (2) 補語:可用作主詞補語或受詞補語使用。





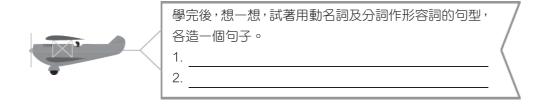
### ● Exercise / 小試身手,

#### 1. 將正確答案填入空格中

	breaking		rising		boiled		bored
1. the _		news		2. the _		water	
3. the		students		4. the		sun	

#### 11. 圈出適當的答案

- 1. Did you watch the tennis game yesterday? It was really exciting/excited.
- 2. What a great gift. It is really surprise/surprising to me.
- 3. He woke up too early this morning. He feels tired/tiring .
- 4. The stolen/stealing money was finally found.
- 5. My mother threw the burn/burned toast away.



# Unit 7 主動與被動語態

### 

<b>Try!</b> 根據影片介紹,	是以動作接受者開頭,	而不是做動作的
人。		





掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:0:20~1:56

「文法好簡單:主動語態與被動語態的差別」—Active vs. Passive Voice



Yideo Time...

### ● Let's Learn! 🍒 文法開麥拉,

語態是描述句子中主詞和動詞之間的關係。當主詞是動作的發起者或執行者時,稱 為主動語態;當主詞是動作之承受者,稱為被動語態。



#### 主動語態



此句型必須明確表示做動作的主詞為何。而用主動語態寫的句子會比被動語態的 句子還要容易理解。

	現在	過去			未來				
簡單式	Mary writes a letter.	' '			Andrew	wi	ll make		
S + V							bread.		
進行式	Mary is writing a letter.		Tony	was	eating	the	Andrew	will k	e makin
be + V-ing			apple.				bread.		
完成式	Mary has written a	a	Tony	had	eaten	the	Andrew	will h	ave made
have/has/	letter.		apple.				bread.		
had + Vpp									

執行動作者

主詞所做的動作

接受動作者

0

S





Andy

bakes

the bread.

※使用東大英文第一冊 (C版) Unit 6文法說明圖片※

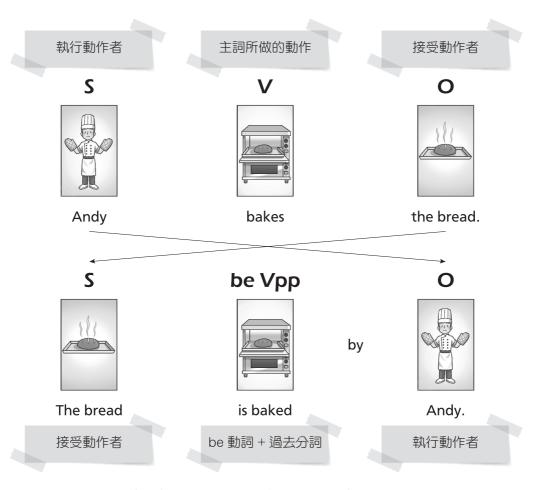


被動語態: S + be + Vpp (+by O)



被動語態則是以接受動作者,亦即主動語態裡的受詞做為主詞當開頭。

	現在	過去	未來	
簡單式	A letter is written by	The apple was eaten	Bread will be made by	
be 動詞 + Vpp	Mary.	by Tony.	Andrew.	
進行式	A letter is being written	The apple was being	Bread will be being	
be 動詞 +	by Mary.	eaten by Tony.	made by Andrew.	
being + Vpp			(一般不用於此時態)	
完成式	A letter has been	The apple had been	Bread will have been	
have/has/had	written by Mary.	eaten by Tony.	made by Andrew.	
+ been + Vpp				

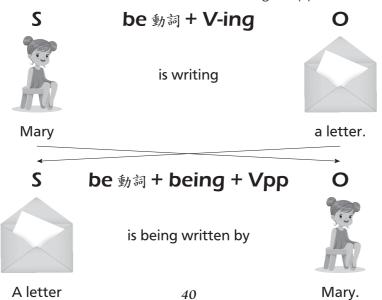


※使用東大英文第一冊 (C版) Unit 6文法說明圖片※



#### 含進行式的被動語態。

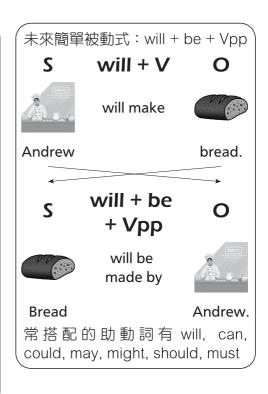
現在進行式:is/am/are + being + Vpp





#### 含完成式或助動詞的被動語態。





### · Exercise / 小試身手

#### 1. 將下列各句改寫成被動語態

1.	We	should	finish	the	report	bv	next	Monday	/.

ightarrow The report \_\_\_\_\_ by next Monday.

2. Kevin is drinking that bottle of juice.

→ That bottle of juice

3. Before you come home, I will have made the dinner.

. Defore you come nome, I will have made the diffici.

4. The goat ate the grass.

 $\rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

5. My father builds that little house for our dog.

 $\rightarrow$ 



#### Ⅲ. 整句式翻譯

- 1. 那部新車昨天被 Betty 買下來了。(用過去簡單被動式)
- 2. 那名裁判 (referee) 的意見 (comments) 使觀眾們感到震驚。(用現在完成被動式)
- 3. 下個月那面牆將被漆成粉紅色。(未來簡單被動式)



學完此單元了,試著用被動語態造一個句子吧!

# Unit 8 形容詞與副詞

● Before You Begin ② 暖身小影片;

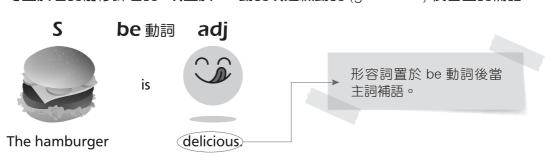
<b>Try!</b> 根據影片中所介紹的形容詞與副詞,造兩個英文句子。  1	_
■ 掃描 QR Code 翻看片段: 1:14~2:32 及 5:10~7:00	
快速理解內容字詞性:名詞、形容詞、動詞、副詞   英文文法從 0 開 更新試閱 3	始
<b>Q</b> Video Time	

### ● Let's Learn! 🎬 文法開麥拉;

形容詞主要用於修飾名詞,副詞主要用於修飾動詞,兩者都有比較級與最高級的用法。



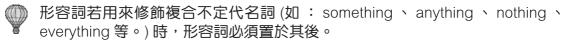
可置於名詞前修飾名詞,或置於 be 動詞或連綴動詞 (get\seem) 後當主詞補語。



# 新!快速銜接基礎英文

#### 例:

- Andy is a tall boy. Andy 是個高大的男孩。
- My mother seemed tired today. 我的媽媽今天看起來很累。





give



to



special,

用來修飾複合不定 代名詞 someone

Tess

the present

someone



#### 多種形容詞的並列順序

形容詞可分為代名形容詞、數量形容詞與性狀形容詞。多個不同類的形容詞同時修飾一個名詞時,要按一定的順序排列,通常意義較具體或與名詞關係密切的形容詞要靠近名詞。排列順序如下:

#### 

代名形容詞		數量形容詞		性狀形容詞						
不定 形容詞	指示、 所有形 容詞	序數	基數	狀態	尺度、 形狀	新舊、溫度	顏色	分詞、專有 形容詞	物質形 容詞	
all, both, some, few,	this, that, these, those, my, your,	l '	one, two, three,	good, bad, cheap,	little, big, long, tall,	new, old, cold, hot,	red, blue, black, 	falling, Chinese, Japanese, 	gold, silver, stone, 	

#### 例:

- 1. Today is a beautiful warm day.
- 2. My grandfather has some old brown wooden boxes.
- 3. There are seven small round plastic chairs in our classroom.



#### 句子重組

- 1. are/we/happy/to/see/you
- 2. bought/a/dress/pink/new/my mother/me
- 3. strange/the girl/something/saw



#### 副詞



副詞主要用來修飾動詞,表示地方、時間、程度、頻率等。

副詞	說明	範例
時間副詞	表示動作發生的時間	now \ then \ before \ yesterday \ today \ tomorrow
地方副詞	表示動作發生的地點	here \ there \ nearby \ inside \ outside
情態副詞	表示動作的狀態或性質	slowly \ sadly \ angrily \ kindly \ well \ badly \ easily
頻率副詞	表示動作發生的頻率	always \ often \ sometimes \ seldom \ never
程度副詞	表示動作發生的程度	very \ much \ enough \ nearly \ quite \ too



went to



yesterday

修飾動詞 went,表示動作 發生的時間。

Larry

a concert

#### 例:

- Polly will come here tomorrow. Polly 明天會來這裡。
- The girl danced beautifully. 這位女孩跳得很美。
- Mr. and Mrs. Smith **sometimes** take their son to the zoo. Smith 夫婦有會時候帶他們兒子去動物園。
- Frank isn't tall enough to be a basketball player. Frank 身高不夠當籃球員。



# · Exercise / 小試身手

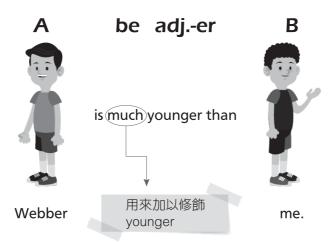
#### 將副詞畫上底線

- 1. Amanda speaks English well.
- 2. Mr. Jenkins seldom talks to his neighbors.
- 3. Clearly, we have different views on the news.
- 4. Amy was fired because she was always late for work.
- 5. I am very thankful for your help.

### 3 比較級的用法

- 比較級用來比較兩個對象之間特質上的程度差異。比較級前面可以加上程度副詞來加以強調,如:much、a little、far、a lot等。
  - 1. 優等比較的比較級句型: A + be/V + adj.-er/more adj. + than + B.

A + V + adv.-er/more adv. + than + B.



#### 例:

■ This bell rings more loudly than that one. 這個鐘比那個鐘更響。

2. 劣等比較的比較級句型:A + be/V + less adj. + than + B.
A + V + less adv. + than + B.



#### 例:

■ Victoria is less independent than her sister. Victoria 沒有她的妹妹獨立。



#### 形容詞與副詞的比較級變化

#### 規則變化:

形容詞	比較級變	(Ľ	範例		
單音節	一般規則	字尾加 -er	low <b>er</b> \ high <b>er</b> \ soon <b>er</b>		
	-e 結尾	字尾加 -r	larger \ nicer \ closer		
	-y 結尾	字尾去 y 再加 -ier	happ <b>ier \</b> heav <b>ier \</b> prett <b>ier</b>		
	結尾為「短母音+子音」	重複字尾再加 -er	hot <b>ter</b> \ big <b>ger</b> \ fat <b>ter</b> \ thin <b>ner</b>		
多音節	more + adj./adv. 較…		more delicious > more beautiful more carefully > more patiently		
	less + adj./adv. 較不…		less expensive > less interesting less fluently > less actively		

#### 不規則變化:

原級	比較級
good/well	better
bad/badly/ill	worse
many/much	more
little/few	less
late	later (時間較晚的)/latter (順序較後的)
far	farther (距離較遠的)/further (更進一步的)

• Exercise	/ 小試身	É

1 清只手錶比那只便宜。

#### 1. 引導式翻譯

	是八分式品牌/	121	
	This watch is _		 that one.
2.	這博物館比那區	圖書館大。	

This museum is \_\_\_\_\_ that library.

3. Mary 比 Claire 胖,但比 Jill 瘦。

Mary is Claire but Jill.

4. 對我來說,草莓沒有蘋果好吃 (delicious)。

For me, strawberries taste \_\_\_\_\_ apples.

#### Ⅱ. 依提示改寫句子

- Eric is handsome.
  - | Eric's brother is not so handsome as he. (改為劣等比較)

Eric's brother

- Kelly does homework quickly.
- --Jenny doesn't do homework so quickly as Kelly. (改為優等比較)

Kelly \_\_\_\_

### $\overline{(5)}$

#### 最高級的用法

最高級用來表示在三個 (以上) 的對象中,最為突出的特質,前面必須搭配所有格或者是冠詞 the。最高級前面可以與 much、far、by far 等程度副詞連用,加以修飾。若用 very 來修飾最高級時,需置於 the 和最高級之間。



#### 優等比較的最高級句型:

- S + be + the adj.-est/most adj. (+ 單數名詞) + of/among the three/four... in 某群體 / 範圍
- S + V + the adv.-est/most adv.



### S be the adj.-est of....

Frank is **the most handsome** of the three.

#### 例:

■ Jack speaks the most loudly in the group. Jack 在團體中話說得最大聲。



#### 劣等比較的最高級句型

● S + be + the least + adj. (+ 單數名詞) + of/among the three/four... in 某群體 / 範圍

 $\bullet$  S + V + the least + adv.



#### S V the least adv

Morris acted  ${\it the\ least\ politely}$  in his class.

#### 例:

■ This question is the least important of all. 這個問題是所有問題中最不重要的。



#### 形容詞與副詞的最高級變化

#### 規則變化:

形容詞	最高級變	化	範例
單音節	一般規則	字尾加 -est	high <b>est</b> \ low <b>est</b> \ smart <b>est</b>
	-e 結尾	字尾加 -st	nicest \ cutest \ largest
	-y 結尾	字尾去 y 再加 -iest	funn <b>iest</b> \ bus <b>iest</b> \ laz <b>iest</b>
	結尾為「短母音+子音」	重複字尾再加 -est	hot <b>test</b> \ big <b>gest</b> \ fat <b>test</b> \
			thin <b>nest</b>
多音節	most + adj./adv. 最		most interesting most beautiful most patiently most diligently
	least + adj./adv. 最不····	••	least careful \ least exciting \
			least wisely \ least bravely



#### 不規則變化:

原級	最高級
good/well	best
bad/badly/ill	worst
many/much	most
little/few	least
late	latest (最遲的)/last (最後的)
far	farthest (最遠的)/furthest (最深入的)

•	Exercise	小試身	£	,

#### I. 依照提示, 在空格中填入正確的變化

原級	最高級	原級	最高級
nice		thin	
crazy		useful	
good		bad	

#### II. 依提示改寫句子

1. No other student in	Bill's class is so tall as he.
ightarrow Bill is	student in his class.
2. Mr. Gates is richer	than anyone else in this club.
ightarrow Mr. Gates is	man in this club.
3. Oliver works harde	than any other person in this company.
→ Oliver works	in this company.



學完此單元了, 試著用形容詞比較級、最高級或副詞比較級、最高級造一個句子吧!

### Unit 9

### 關係代名詞

Before You Begin Q 暖身小影片;

Try! 根據影片中所介紹的關係代名詞句型,造一個英文句子。





┦掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:1:12~2:57

英文 543★★☆-關係代名詞 Part 1: Who/Which (簡繁中文字幕)



Video Time...

關係代名詞(簡稱關代)引導形容詞子句,置於名詞或代名詞後,做修飾用,被修飾的名詞或代名詞稱為「先行詞」。關係代名詞兼有代名詞與連接詞的性質,其為主格或受格取決於先行詞在子句中的作用,若先行詞為主詞,則關係代名詞用主格,若先行詞為受格,則關係代名詞用受格,以此類推。



#### 關係代名詞為主格時的用法

- 關係代名詞在句子中可為主格。先行詞為人時用 who,先行詞為事物或動物時用 which,先行詞為人與動物或事物時用 that。
  - I like the girl.
     利用關代將兩句合併為一句
    The girl has long hair.



like

has long hair.

關代 who/that 代替先行詞 the girl

who/that



- This is the watch which/that is made in Switzerland.這就是那只在瑞士製造的手錶。
- The woman and her cat **that** are sitting on the sofa look very peaceful. 正坐在沙發上的女人和她的貓看起來很平靜。



who、which 可以用 that 代替,但前有介系詞或逗點時除外。

Adam studies abroad in Budapest.

Budapest is the capital of Hungary.

利用關代將兩句合併為一句

關代前有逗點時, 不能用 that



studies abroad in



which is the capital of



Adam

Budapest,

Hungary.

- The chair on which Laura was sitting is very old.Laura 所坐的椅子很舊。
- I met my junior high school friend, who has worked in Japan since last year. 我遇到了自去年開始在日本工作的國中朋友。

在下列情形時,關係代名詞必用 that:

- 1. 先行詞前有最高級及序數時。
- 2. 先行詞前有 the only \ the very \ the same \ all \ any \ no \ only \ every 時。
  - You are the first girl that attracts my attention. 妳是第一個吸引我注意的女孩。
  - In the company, Sam is the only person that can speak French. 在公司裡,Sam 是唯一會說法語的人。

# ● Exercise / 小試身手,

- I. 填入適當的關係代名詞
  - 1. The building \_\_\_\_\_ was built 100 years ago looks old.
  - 2. The fans wanted to see the Korean singer gathered at the airport.

3.	The cook	has won the co	oking contest is my uncle.
4.	The little boy and his	dog	are in the park are both having fun.
5.	Any person	_ buys the nov	el can get a free desk calendar.
I. 用	l適當的關係代名詞合(	<b>并句子</b>	
1	The man is my boss The man is making a		
1.	The man is making a	a speech.	
2	The words are not c	ear.	
۷.	The words are writte	n with a pencil.	
3.	Claire was the only p	person.	
0.	Claire answered the	teacher's ques	tion.

# 2

#### 關係代名詞為受格時的用法

關係代名詞在句子中可為受格。先行詞為人時用 whom,先行詞為動物或事物時用 which,先行詞為人與動物或事物時用 that。whom、which 可以用 that 代替,但前有介系詞或逗點時,不可使用 that。當作限定用法的受格關係代名詞可以省略,但 whom、which 前面有介系詞時除外。



know



(whom/that)



talking about.

the pianist

they are

- Mrs. Liu couldn't find the umbrella which/that she bought last week.劉太太找不到她上週買的雨傘。
- You are the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen. 妳是我看過最美的女孩。
- You are the very girl that I want to spend my life with.妳是那個我想共度一生的女孩。



# · Exercise / 小試身手,

#### 1. 填入適當的關係代名詞

1.	The patient	the nurses are t	aking care of looks very ill.
2.	My sister is reading a b	ook	she borrowed from her classmate.
3.	The person	we are waiting	for is Brad.
II. 用	適當的關係代名詞合併包	引子	
1	The story sounded hor	rible.	
1.	My grandmother told ι	us the story last	night.
2.	The firefighter came ba	ack safe and so	und.
۷.	The firefighter came batter Everyone was worried	about the firefig	hter.

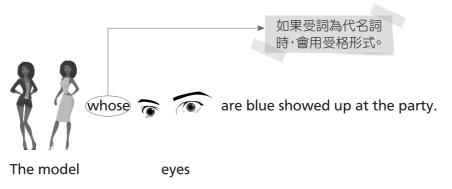
Oscar can speak Chinese.

Oscar cannot speak any language other than Chinese.

### $\sqrt{3}$

#### 關係代名詞為所有格時的用法

關係代名詞在句子中可為所有格。不論先行詞為人、動物或事物皆用 whose。



The desk whose legs were broken was thrown away.那張桌腳壞掉的桌子被扔了。

### ● Exercise ∥ 小試身手

- 1. 用適當的關係代名詞合併句子
  - The author becomes famous.

    The author's books are best-sellers.
  - The apple is ripe (成熟).

The apple's skin has turned red.

#### Ⅱ. 整句式翻譯

- 1. 遺失票的人不准進入演唱會。
- 2. 那頭髮灰白的男人看起來像耶誕老人。



#### 關係代名詞的限定用法與非限定用法

關係代名詞的限定用法不插入逗點 , 其所引導的形容詞子句用來限定先行詞 , 且 that 只可用於限定用法中。非限定用法則必須插入逗點 , 其所引導的形容詞子句用來補充說明先行詞。描述某個特定的人、 事、物或專有名詞時, 一定要用非限定用法。



▶ 前無逗點,為限定用法

My brother who is a salesman will go to Paris on business. 我的業務員哥哥將去巴黎出差。

Point不只有一個哥哥,而其中一個是業務員。





#### 前有逗點,為非限定用法

My brother, who is a salesman, will go to Paris on business.

我哥哥是個業務員,他將去巴黎出差。

Point 只有一個哥哥,而且是個業務員。

# ● Exercise / 小試身手

#### 用適當的關係代名詞合併句子

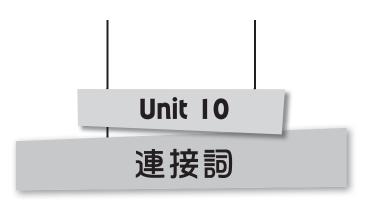
Taipei is a big city.

Taipei is in Northern Taiwan.

One of my cousins is good at cooking.

One of my cousins is a housewife.

學完此單元了,試著用關係代名詞的限定用法與非限定
用法 各造一個句子。 1
2.



● Before You Begin 🗣 暖身小影片;

**Try!** 根據影片中所介紹 , 對等連接詞可用於連接結構相同且對稱的



掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:1:01~4:26

【文法基礎篇】Conjunctions 連接詞|什麼是對等連接詞?|FANBOYS 有哪些?|Boro English



Nideo Time...

### ● Let's Learn! 🎬 文法開麥拉;



#### 對等連接詞: and vor vbut

對等連接詞可連接兩個詞性相同的單字、片語或子句。

(1)「and」為「和、以及、而且」之意。



and



are cheerleaders.

Mia

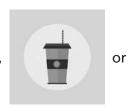
**Andrea** 

■ My friend gave me pencils and erasers as gifts.



(2)「or」為「或者、還是」之意。

Which would you like to drink,





coffee

tea?

- You can pay now, or you can pay after the meal.
- (3)「but」為「但是、不過、卻」之意。



■ Linda did not came to work on foot but by bus.

### · Exercise / 小試身手,

- 1. 填入適當的對等連接詞
  - 1. I ordered spaghetti \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee.
  - 2. Will Adam stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ go out with his friends?
  - 3. This store's cakes are expensive \_\_\_\_\_ many people still come to buy it.
  - 4. Is that girl Allison's sister \_\_\_\_\_ Isabel's sister?
  - 5. The train stopped, many passengers got off.
- II. 用對等連接詞 and、but、or 合併句子
  - 1. Tim went to the library.
    Tim borrowed some books.

- Noah can dance.
  - Noah's brother can't dance.
- 3. Is it November 23<sup>rd</sup> today? Is it November 24<sup>th</sup> today?

### 2

#### 從屬連接詞

從屬連接詞可放在兩個子句中間或整個句子的開頭。



#### 常用於表達「時間」的連接詞

after before when while (ever) since 在······之後 在······之前 當······的時候 當······的時候 自從 (表動作的瞬間) (表動作的連續); (用於完成式)

然而

Joy liked fast food when she was young.



When Joy was young, she liked fast food.

放在句子開頭時 , 後面的兩個子句中間要加逗點。





※使用英文第一冊 (A版) Unit 3文法說明圖片※

#### 例:

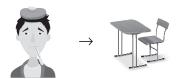
- After Ann finished her homework, she watched TV in the living room.
- Chris always sings while he is taking a bath.
- Since Diana went abroad, she has not drunk bubble tea.





#### 常用於表達「因果」的連接詞

because so 因為······ 所以······ 所以······ 新以······ 新以······ 新以····· 新以······ 新以······ 新以······ 新規····· 新規····· 新規····· 新規····· 新規····· 新規····· 新規···· 新規···· 新規···· 新規····· 新規····· 新規···· 新規···· 新規···· 新規···· 新規····· 新規···· 新規····· 新規····· 新規····· 新規····· 新規···· 新規··· 新規···· 新規···· 新規···· 新規··· 新規·· 新規··· 新規···



中文雖然譯為「因為……所以……」, 但是在英文中 because 及 so 不可 放於同一句使用。

- because + 原因句, 結果句 = 原因句, so + 結果句

  Because Jackson was sick, he didn't come to school today.
  - = Jackson was sick, so he didn't come to school today.
- 結果句 + because + 原因句

  Because Jackson was sick, he didn't come to school today.

because 也可放於結果句後面, 兩個所連接的子句間則不需要加 上逗號。

Point so 不可放於原因句後面。

= Jackson didn't come to school today because he was sick.



#### 常用於表達「讓步」的連接詞

Although = Though 雖然

雖有情況 1 仍有情況 2





中文為「雖然……但是……」,在英文 中 although 、 though 、 even though 及 but 不可放於同一句使用。

- Although + 情況 1, 情況 2 = 情況 1, but + 情況 2 Although this woman is poor, she is happy.
  - = This woman is poor, but she is happy.
- 情況 2 + although + 情況 1
  Although this woman is poor, she is happy.

= This woman is happy although she is poor.

「although + 情況 1」也可放於情況 2 後面,兩個所連接的子句間則不需要加上逗號。

### · Exercise / 小試身手,

1	二二二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十	下確	5	么	安
	. 1#Filli		רוד		$\Rightarrow$

(	) 1 I want to	help my friend, I c	lon't have any mo	ney.
	(A) Although	(B) Because	(C) Since	(D) After
(	) 2. I usually eat bre	akfast at home	I go to schoo	l.
	(A) after	(B) but	(C) or	(D) before
(	) 3. My mother calle	d me I was	watching the mo	vie.
	(A) while	(B) ever since	(C) so	(D) or
(	) 4 I didn't fi	nish the homework	k, the teacher was	angry at me.
	(A) So	(B) Though	(C) Because	(D) And



(	) 5. I am not hungry	/I still	eat a little.	
	(A) since	(B) even t	hough (C) afte	er (D) but
II. 圏L	出適當的從屬連接詞			
1. I	have known Jane for	a long time	since/before	we were at school together.
2	So/After the r	nidterm exan	n was over, we	decided to go on a trip.



# Unit 12 常見的英文文法錯誤 II

Before You Begin Q 暖身小影片;

Try! 根據影片中所介紹,為何不能用「sent」這個字呢?





り掃描 QR Code

觀看片段:0:08~2:40

"I sent her flowers" (常見的中式英文錯誤)



Video Time...

# · Exercise / 小試身手,



於空格中填入正確答案



#### 動詞時態錯誤

- 1. Point 注意動詞時態的變化。
  - [X] Mary went shopping with her sister every weekend.
  - $[\checkmark]$  Mary goes shopping with her sister every weekend.
  - 解析 在現在式中,動詞必須用現在式。主詞為第三人稱單數時,動詞字尾加-s 或-es。由 every weekend 得知,本句的動詞為\_\_\_\_\_式,故動詞為 goes。
- 2.  $[\times]$  Frank comes across his best friend and talks with him last night.
  - $[\ensuremath{\checkmark}]$  Frank came across his best friend and talked with him last night.
  - 解析 在過去式中,動詞必須用過去式。注意過去式動詞的規則與不規則變化,



規則變化在字尾加 -ed。由 last night 得知,本句的動詞為式,
故動詞為 came。
3. [ $\times$ ] These children watch TV at home right now.
$[\checkmark]$ These children <b>are watching</b> TV at home right now.
解析 現在進行式 (be + V-ing) 用來表示某動作的進行或持續。由 right now 得
知,本句時態為式,故動詞為 are watching。
4. [ $\times$ ] My aunt and her family <u>visit</u> us tomorrow.
$[\checkmark]$ My aunt and her family <b>will visit</b> us tomorrow.
解析 表示未來的動作或狀態時,使用未來式 (will + V 或 be + going to + V)。由
tomorrow 得知,本句時態為式,故動詞為 will visit。
5. [ $\times$ ] Yesterday Dennis <u>has</u> toast for breakfast, but now he <u>ate</u> a hamburger,
and tomorrow he try a sandwich.
[ \sqrt{]}
[ \( \)
2 錯誤的動詞變化
3 錯誤的動詞變化
全 錯誤的動詞變化 Point 注意動詞的變化形。
2 錯誤的動詞變化  Point 注意動詞的變化形。 [×] The boys are runing in the playground now.
② 錯誤的動詞變化  Point 注意動詞的變化形。  [×] The boys are runing in the playground now.  [√] The boys are running in the playground now.
② 錯誤的動詞變化  Point 注意動詞的變化形。  [※] The boys are runing in the playground now.  [√] The boys are running in the playground now.  解析 run 的現在分詞為。
② 錯誤的動詞變化  Point 注意動詞的變化形。  [※] The boys are runing in the playground now.  [✓] The boys are running in the playground now.  解析 run 的現在分詞為。  [※] Maggie do her homework and study for her exams. She go to sleep late last
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### Point 注意動詞的變化形。  [※] The boys are runing in the playground now.  [※] The boys are running in the playground now.  [※] The boys are running in the playground now.  [※] Maggie do her homework and study for her exams. She go to sleep late last night.  [※] Maggie did her homework and studied for her exams. She went to sleep late last night.  [※] Maggie did her homework and studied for her exams. She went to sleep late last night.  [※] Maggie did her homework and studied for her exams. She went to sleep late last night.
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### 全面 ### Point 注意動詞的變化形。  [※] The boys are runing in the playground now.  [※] The boys are running in the playground now.  [※] The boys are running in the playground now.  [※] Maggie do her homework and study for her exams. She go to sleep late last night.  [※] Maggie did her homework and studied for her exams. She went to sleep late last night.  [※] Maggie did her homework and studied for her exams. She went to sleep late last night.  [※] Maggie did her homework and studied for her exams. She went to sleep late last night.

[√]
3 修飾語的使用錯誤
Point 形容詞修飾名詞,副詞修飾動詞。
[ $\times$ ] Long ago, in a love and beautifully garden lived a powerfully fairy.
$[\checkmark]$ Long ago, in a <b>lovely</b> and <b>beautiful</b> garden lived a <b>powerful</b> fairy.
解析 形容詞修飾名詞。注意,有些-ly 結尾的字是形容詞,如 lovely、friendly
lonely。本句中,用和和修飾 garden,用修
飾 fairy。
[ $ imes$ ] The old woman is sitting in an armchair $\underline{comfortable}$ , knitting a sweater
quiet.
[ $\checkmark$ ] The old woman is sitting in an armchair comfortably, knitting a sweater
quietly.
解析 副詞修飾動詞。本句中,以修飾 sitting ,以修飾
knitting •
[ $\times$ ] The love lady is eating careful with a neatly napkin on her lap.
[ ✓ ]
4 關係代名詞使用錯誤
Point 注意關係代名詞的用法。
[ $\times$ ] The man which owns a company is generous to the poor.
[ $\checkmark$ ] The man <b>who</b> owns a company is generous to the poor.
解析 先行詞為人時,關係代名詞用 who。本句中,先行詞為 the man,故關係代名
詞為。
[ $\times$ ] The watch who my father bought was made in Japan.
$[\checkmark]$ The watch <b>which</b> my father bought was made in Japan.



解析	先行詞為物時,關係代名詞用 which。本句中,先行詞為 the watch,故關係
	代名詞為。
$[\times]$	The novels, that have become popular recently, were written by a writer,
\	which is an American-born Chinese.
[√]	