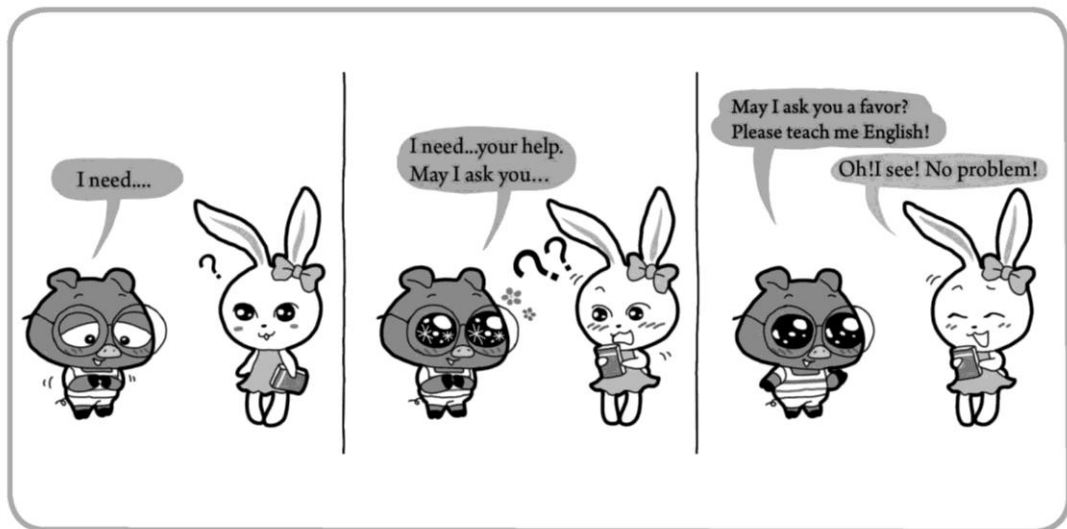


# 1

## 五大句型

英文句子最基本的結構就是主詞加動詞。然而，是否所有的句子只要有了主詞和動詞，就都可以說清楚講明白了？請同學先看看以下的對話：



在對話中，小豬若只說 I need... (我需要……)、May I ask you... (我可否請問……)，語意是不完整的，容易讓聽者丈二金剛摸不著頭緒。那語意完整與否的關鍵是什麼？關鍵在**動詞**！動詞本身若無法清楚表達主詞狀態或全句語意時，就需要其他的詞語及文法小幫手來幫忙，因此，也衍生出英文中的**五大句型**。



## 1-1 文法大特寫

五大句型			例句
S	+ Vi		1. She <b>smiles</b> . ( S + Vi )
		+ SC	2. They <b>are</b> my friends. ( S + Vi + SC )
	+ Vt	+ O	3. We <b>love</b> you. ( S + Vt + O )
		+ O + OC	4. He <b>heard</b> a baby crying. ( S + Vt + O + OC )
		+ IO + DO	5. She <b>gave</b> me a book. ( S + Vt + IO + DO )



### Point ① S + Vi

句型 S + Vi + \*  
 (adv.)  
 (prep. + N)

【說明】此句型中，動詞為不及物動詞 (Vi)，不須接受詞，也不須接主詞補語，全句語意已完整。

【例】The children **laughed**. (孩子們笑了。)

- 不及物動詞 **laughed** 之後，不須接受詞或主詞補語，語意已完整。



### Point ② S + Vi + SC

句型 S + Vi + SC

【說明】1. 此句型中，動詞為不及物動詞 (Vi)，不接受詞，但因動詞無法清楚說明主詞之狀態，全句語意不完整，必須接主詞補語 (SC) 補充說明。

2. 此類句型之動詞常見的有兩種：

(1) be 動詞

(2) 連綴動詞：

似乎：seem, appear
-----------------

感官：feel, look, smell, taste, sound
------------------------------------

保持：keep
---------

變成：become, get, go, grow, turn, fall
--------------------------------------

【例】1. My father **is an architect**. (我的父親是位建築師。)



- be 動詞 is 之後，須接主詞補語 an architect，語意才完整。

2. The customers **seem satisfied**. (顧客們似乎感到滿意。)



- 表「似乎」之連綴動詞 seem 之後，須接主詞補語 satisfied，補充說明主詞 customers 是感到滿意的，全句語意才完整。

3. The spaghetti **tastes delicious**. (這道義大利麵嚐起來很美味。)



- 表「感官」之連綴動詞 tastes 之後，須接主詞補語 delicious，語意才完整。



### Point 3 S + Vt + O

句型 S + Vt + O

【說明】此句型中，動詞為及物動詞 (Vt)，須接受詞，全句語意才完整。

【例】The workers **moved the furniture**. (工人們搬動了家具。)

- 及物動詞 moved 之後，須接受詞 the furniture，語意才完整。



### Point 4 S + Vt + O + OC

句型 S + Vt + O + OC

【說明】此句型中，動詞為及物動詞 (Vt)，須接受詞，且須再接受詞補語補充說明受詞後，語意才完整。

【例】1. His sudden death **makes me sad**. (他突如其來的死亡讓我悲傷。)



- 形容詞 sad 補充修飾受詞 me。

2. Brad **heard someone knocking** on the door. (Brad 聽到有人在敲門。)



- 現在分詞 knocking 補充修飾受詞 someone。



## Point 5 S + Vt + IO + DO

句型 S + Vt + \* IO + DO  
DO + prep. + IO

【說明】1. 此句型中，動詞為及物動詞（Vt），且須接兩個受詞，語意才完整。

2. 直接接受及物動詞動作者，稱為直接受詞（DO），而受該動作間接影響者（通常是人），稱為間接受詞（IO）。

【例】The driver **showed** the police officer his driver's license.

間接(IO)

直接(DO)

= The driver **showed** his driver's license to the police officer.

直接(DO)

間接(IO)

（駕駛向警察出示他的駕照。）

- 及物動詞 showed 之後，須接間接受詞 the police officer 及直接受詞 his driver's license，語意才完整。

授與動詞與介系詞搭配用法：

S +	bring (帶來)    show (出示)	+ DO + to + IO
	give (給予)	
	write (寫給)	
	send (寄給)    mail (寄給)	
	pass (傳給)    lend (借出)	
sell (賣出)		
S +	buy (買)	+ DO + for + IO
	get (得到)	
	make (製作)    leave (留給)	
S +	ask (詢問、要求、期望)	+ DO + of + IO



## 1-2 重點回顧

句型	重點	例句
S + Vi	此句型 Vi 後可接副詞或介系詞片語補充說明。	1. The old woman _____ _____ to the floor. (老婦人重重地跌倒在地上。) 2. An old couple is _____ _____ _____ _____. (一對老夫婦正在公園裡散步。 )
S + Vi + SC	連綴動詞用法	3. I want to grow _____ with you. (我想與你一起相守到老。) 4. I will _____ _____ until my lawyer arrives. (我將保持緘默直到我的律師抵達。) 5. The perfume _____ _____ roses. (這香水聞起來像玫瑰。 )
S + Vt + O	此句型受詞可為名詞、動名詞、不定詞。	6. My father avoids _____ when someone is around. (當身邊有其他人在的時候，我父親會避免吸菸。) 7. I love _____ a cup of coffee in the early morning. (我喜愛在清晨的時候喝一杯咖啡。 )
S + Vt + O + OC	「指名」動詞用法	8. Tom's classmates _____ _____ _____. (Tom 的同學為他取綽號為超人。 )
	感官動詞用法	9. Lena _____ her daughter _____ up late almost every night. (Lena 看到她的女兒幾乎每天晚上都熬夜。) 10. We _____ a man _____ by a stray dog on our way home. (在回家路上，我們看見有個人被一隻流浪狗咬。 )
	使役動詞用法	11. Dad had the mechanic _____ his car. (爸爸讓技工檢查他的車子。) 12. Mr. Fox let his employees _____ a day off. (Fox 先生讓他的員工休假一天。 )

		13. The clown's funny face made the kids _____.(小丑逗趣的臉讓孩子們很開心。)
	find/leave/keep	14. I always _____ myself _____, because I believe life without work would be very boring. (我總是讓自己保持忙碌，因為我相信沒有工作的人生非常無趣。) 15. Don't _____ your kids _____ in the kitchen. It's dangerous. (別讓你的孩子們在廚房裡玩。很危險。) 16. When Jasmine opened the jewelry box, she _____ her diamond ring _____. (當賈思敏打開珠寶盒時，她發覺她的鑽石戒指不見了。)
S + Vt + IO+ DO	授與動詞用法	17. Sam _____ me a cup of coffee. (Sam 幫我帶了一杯咖啡。) 18. Ian has no right to ask anything _____ his ex-girlfriend. (Ian 無權對他的前女友要求任何事。)



## 1-3 練習題

請判別下列句子劃底線部分的句型，並填入適當代號

(A) S + Vi + adv.

(B) S + Vi + SC

(C) S + Vt + O

(D) S + Vt + O + OC

(E) S + Vt + IO + DO

(F) S + Vt + DO + prep. + IO

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Edward loves Bella.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The drink tastes bitter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The students elected Rita their class leader.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Robert fell asleep.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The baby is crying loudly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The experience made him a stronger man.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mom keeps her drawer locked.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Tim's wife ordered a book for him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. My coworker lent some money to me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Jimmy's sister teaches him English every evening.

## 2

時式（現在、  
過去、未來）

Bear started studying  
English at 8:00 o'clock.  
(過去簡單式)

Now



My son, Little Bear,  
has studied English  
for an hour.  
(現在完成進行式)

Bear is studying English now.  
(現在進行式)



## 2-1 文法大特寫

各位同學們，在學完英文的五大句型之後，是否對英文已有初步的了解呢？接下來我們要來認識英文中非常重要的時式，請各位同學聽仔細囉！在英文中，動詞會因時間的不同而有所變化，此種變化稱為「時式」。時式分為三時四式，共有十二種，整理如下表：

三時 四式	現在	過去	未來
簡單式	Bear <b>studies</b> very hard.	Bear <b>studied</b> hard last semester.	Bear <b>will study</b> hard next semester.
進行式	Bear <b>is studying</b> hard for tomorrow's exam.	Bear <b>was studying</b> English when I called him yesterday.	Bear <b>will be studying</b> English when you call him tonight.
完成式	Bear <b>has studied</b> English for two hours.	Bear <b>had studied</b> for an hour when his mom came home.	Bear <b>will have studied</b> for an hour by the time we get to his place.
完成進行式	Bear <b>has been studying</b> English for four years.	Bear <b>had been studying</b> for an hour when his mom came home.	Bear <b>will have been studying</b> for an hour by the time we get to his place.



### Point ① 現在式

#### (一) 現在簡單式

句型	S + V
使用時機一	現在的事實、狀況或心理的想法。主詞若為第三人稱單數，須在動詞後面加上 s 或 es。

【例】My grandparents **live** in the countryside. (我的爺爺奶奶住在鄉下。)

使用時機二	表習慣性動作，常與頻率副詞 <i>always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never...</i> 等連用。
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【例】My mother **often cooks** dinner for my family. (我媽時常煮晚餐給家人吃。)

• 頻率副詞放一般動詞前面。

使用時機三 不變的真理、格言或事實。

【例】Knowledge **is** power. (知識就是力量。)

## (二) 現在進行式

句型	S + am/are/is + V-ing
使用時機	現在正在進行或發生的活動或只維持一段時間的動作。常與表「現在」或「目前」的時間副詞連用，如 <b>now, right now, at present, at the moment...</b> 等。

【例】He **is playing** video games **right now**. (他正在打電動。)

## (三) 現在完成式

句型	S + have/has + p.p. + { 1. since + 過去某個時間點 (如: yesterday, two days ago,...) 2. since + S + V-ed 3. for + 一段時間 (如: two hours, five years,...)
使用時機一	表示從過去一直持續到現在的動作，常與 <b>since, for</b> 連用。

【例】He **has stayed** in the US **since** 2000.

(自從 2000 年以來，他就一直待在美國。)

使用時機二 宣告講話當下已經完成或仍未完成的動作，常與以下時間副詞連用，如 **already** (已經), **just** (剛剛), **yet** (尚未), **recently, lately** (最近), **so far, up to now, up to the present** (目前) 等。

【例】I **have just finished** my homework. (我剛剛做完功課了。)

使用時機三 表示(講話的當下)之前已有過或未有過的經驗，常與 **never, ever, before, once, twice, three times...** 等副詞連用。

【例】I **have seen** the movie *Twilight* **several times**.

(我已經看過《暮光之城》這部電影好幾次了。)



## Point 2 過去式

### (一) 過去簡單式

句型	S + V-ed
使用時機	發生在過去的動作或事實，沒有持續到現在。常與表示過去時間的副詞使用，如 yesterday, last night, an hour ago, this morning, at that time, the other day (前幾天) 等。

【例】I **saw** him the other day. (我前幾天看到他。)

- the other day 不是「改天」而是「前幾天」，須與過去式動詞連用喔。

### (二) 過去進行式

句型	S + was/were + V-ing
使用時機	在過去某個特定的時間點，短暫進行一段時間的動作。

【例】This time last year Joan **was studying** in the US.

(去年的這個時候，Joan 正在美國求學。)

### (三) 過去完成式

句型	S + had + p.p.
使用時機	比過去某個動作更早發生的動作。先發生的動作用「過去完成式」，後發生的動作用「過去簡單式」。

【例】When we arrived at the movie theater, the movie **had started**.

(當我們到達電影院時，電影已經開始了。)

- 「電影開演」發生在先，使用 had + p.p.，而「到達電影院」發生在後，使用過去式。



## Point 3 未來式

### (一) 未來簡單式

句型	S + will/be going to + VR
使用時機	未來將會發生或有可能會發生的動作。常與表未來時間的副詞連用，如 tomorrow, next week 等。

【例】We **will/are going to graduate** next June. (我們明年六月就畢業了。)

## (二) 未來進行式

句型	S + will be + V-ing
使用時機	根據已知的習慣或作息推斷，在未來的某個特定時間點肯定會發生的動作。

【例】He **will be watching** CNN at eight tonight.

(他今天晚上八點肯定在收看CNN。)

- 他每天晚上八點都會收看 CNN，所以根據這樣的作息推斷，他今天晚上八點時肯定正在收看 CNN。

## (三) 未來完成式

句型	S + will have + p.p.
使用時機	到了未來某個時間點，某個動作將已經完成。

【例】By the end of this year, I **will have saved** enough money for the trip to Japan.

(到了今年年底時，我將已經存夠日本之旅的錢了。)

- “by + 未來時間”常與「未來完成式」搭配使用。



## 2-2 重點回顧

## (一) 現在式

時式	例句	說明
現在簡單式	Leo _____ TV every day. (Leo 每天看電視。)	表示習慣性或永恆存在的動作。
現在進行式	May _____ on the phone. (May 正在講電話。)	表示現在正在進行的動作。
現在完成式	Ken _____ . (Ken 已經離開了。)	表示從過去某個時間點，持續到現在的動作，動作剛完成。

## (二) 過去式

時式	例句	說明
過去簡單式	Leo _____ a movie last night. (Leo 昨天晚上看了一部電影。)	表示發生於過去的動作。
過去進行式	May _____ on the	表示過去某一時間點

	phone when her mom got home. (May 的媽媽到家時，她正在講電話。)	正在進行的動作。
過去完成式	Ken _____ when his girlfriend got there. (當他女朋友到達時，Ken 已經離開了。)	發生於過去的兩個動作，先發生的用過去完成式，後發生的用簡單過去式。

## (三) 未來式

時式	例句	說明
未來簡單式	Leo _____ a movie on HBO tonight. (Leo 今天晚上會看 HBO 播的一部電影。)	表示發生於未來的動作。
未來進行式	May _____ on the phone with her boyfriend at ten tonight. (May 今天晚上十點一定會跟她男朋友正在熱線。)	表示未來某一時間點正在進行的動作。
未來完成式	Ken _____ by the time his girlfriend gets here. (他女朋友到時，Ken 將已經離開了。)	表示到了未來的某個時間時，某個動作將已完成或持續一段時間。



## 2-3 練習題

- ( ) 1. Janet didn't want to go to the movies with us because she \_\_\_\_\_ the film twice.  
(A) saw (B) had seen (C) was seeing (D) has seen
- ( ) 2. The murderer \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains before he was arrested.  
(A) was hiding (B) had been hiding  
(C) has hidden (D) has been hiding
- ( ) 3. Can you believe that Justin \_\_\_\_\_ twenty cigarettes yesterday?  
(A) smoke (B) had smoked  
(C) smoked (D) was smoking

- ( ) 4. At this time last year, Sue \_\_\_\_\_ on her master's degree in America.  
(A) worked (B) was working  
(C) had been working (D) has worked
- ( ) 5. My father \_\_\_\_\_ smoking last year. He has gained much weight since then.  
(A) gave up (B) has given up  
(C) had given up (D) was giving up
- ( ) 6. When the murder was being committed in the park, the witness (目撃者) \_\_\_\_\_ a walk there.  
(A) took (B) has taken (C) was taking (D) had taken
- ( ) 7. It \_\_\_\_\_ for a week. I can't help but wonder whether the snow will ever stop.  
(A) snows (B) is snowing  
(C) has been snowing (D) snowed
- ( ) 8. Keep your voice down. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ right now.  
(A) sleeps (B) is sleeping (C) will sleep (D) will be sleeping
- ( ) 9. By the time we got to the movie theater, the movie \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes.  
(A) had played (B) had been playing  
(C) played (D) was playing
- ( ) 10. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot for the past years. He used to be mean and selfish, but he is quite kind and generous now.  
(A) has changed (B) will have changed  
(C) change (D) had changed

## 3

## 語態

在英文中，語態分為「主動語態」與「被動語態」。如果句子含有「被動」的意思時，動詞使用「be-V + 過去分詞(p.p.)」。但到底什麼時候該使用被動語態呢？當執行動作者身分不明確，或根本不重要時，常使用被動語態。而且被動語態多用於正式文件或學術寫作中，以求論述客觀公正。請見以下的圖示說明吧！



【例】 All the money **is locked up** in the safe. (所有的錢都鎖在保險箱裡。)

- 是誰把錢鎖在保險箱裡不重要，重要的是錢鎖在保險箱當中。



### 3-1 文法大特寫

#### 被動語態的各種時式

【說明】英文的十二種時式中，能構成被動語態的有八種。

三式 \ 三時	現在	過去	未來
簡單式	is am are } + p.p.	was were } + p.p.	will + be-V + p.p.
進行式	is am are } + being + p.p.	was were } + being + p.p.	
完成式	has have } + been + p.p.	had + been + p.p.	will + have been + p.p.
	<p>【例】1. The house <b>is cleaned</b> every day. （這間房子每天都有人打掃。）</p> <p>2. Cinderella <b>was punished</b> yesterday. （Cinderella昨天被處罰了。）</p> <p>3. A ball <b>will be held</b> next week.（下星期將舉辦一場舞會。）</p>		
	<p>【例】1. The proposal <b>is being discussed</b> at the meeting. （大家正開會討論該提案。）</p> <p>2. All the computers <b>were being used</b> when I went to the computer room. （我到電腦教室時，所有的電腦都有人在使用。）</p>		
	<p>【例】1. Their pretty evening gowns <b>have been made</b> by the best seamstress.（她們漂亮的晚禮服已經由最好的裁縫師縫製好了。）</p> <p>2. The housework <b>had been done</b> when her stepmother returned. （當她繼母回到家時，家事已經完成了。）</p> <p>3. The computer <b>will have been fixed</b> by the time you come home. （你回到家時，電腦將已經修好了。）</p>		



## Point 1 主動語態改被動語態的基本規則

規則	主動句 → 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞
	被動句 → 主詞 + <u>be-V + p.p.</u> + by + 受詞

【例】Dr. Owl **punished** Monkey. (小猴被Dr.奧處罰。)

→ Monkey was punished by Dr. Owl.

### (一) 簡單式

	時式	動詞型態
句型	現在簡單式	am/are/is + p.p.
	過去簡單式	was/were + p.p.
	未來簡單式	will + be + p.p./be going to + be + p.p.

【例】1. They **store** vegetables in the refrigerator. (蔬菜冰在冰箱裡。)

→ Vegetables are stored in the refrigerator.

• 在被動句中，後面的行為者 (them) 不重要，所以可將 by them 省略。

2. Jason's girlfriend **dumped** him last week. (Jason 上星期被他女朋友甩了。)

→ Jason was dumped by his girlfriend last week.

3. Someone **will tell** you how to use this machine. (有人會告訴你如何使用這臺機器。)

→ You will be told how to use this machine.

### (二) 進行式

	時式	動詞型態
句型	現在進行式	am/are/is + being + p.p.
	過去進行式	was/were + being + p.p.



【例】1. The teacher **is scolding** the naughty boy now.

→ **The naughty boy is being scolded** by the teacher now.

(那個調皮的男孩現在正被老師責罵。)

2. When I went to the office, someone **was using** the computer.

→ When I went to the office, **the computer was being used**.

(當我去辦公室時，有人正在用那臺電腦。)

- 在本句中，電腦被誰使用並不重要，所以可將 by someone 省略。而且中譯時建議以「有人……」當主詞，不要翻成「電腦正在被使用著」，這樣中文句子會充滿英文的陰影。

### (三) 完成式

	時式	動詞型態
句型	現在完成式	has/have + been + p.p.
	過去完成式	had + been + p.p.
	未來完成式	will + have been + p.p.

【例】1. The dentist **has pulled out** the crocodile's tooth.

→ **The crocodile's tooth has been pulled out** (by the dentist).

(那隻鱷魚的牙齒已經被拔出來了。)

- 被動語態中可將“by the dentist”省略，因為重點是「牙齒拔出來了」這件事情，而不是「誰」拔了鱷魚的牙齒。

2. The police **had towed** away **my car** before I returned.

→ **My car had been towed** away (by the police) before I returned.

(當我回來時，車子已經被拖吊走了。)

- 改為被動態時，強調的是「車子已經被拖吊」這件事，故 by the police 可省略。

3. By the time you come back, I **will have cooked** dinner.

→ By the time you come back, **dinner will have been cooked**.

(你回來的時候，晚餐將已經煮好了。)

- “by me” 可省略，因為重點是「晚餐到時已經煮好了」。



## 3-2 重點回顧

時式	句型	例句
現在簡單式 被動語態	am/are/is + p.p.	1.The author's adventurous life _____ _____ in <i>The Little Prince</i> . (那位作者充滿冒險的人生反映在《小王子》中。)
過去簡單式 被動語態	was/were + p.p.	2.Steve Jobs _____ actually (k) _____ out of Apple by the people he had hired. (史蒂夫·賈伯斯實際上是被他所聘用的人踢出 蘋果公司。)
未來簡單式 被動語態	<u>will/be going to</u> + be + p.p.	3.Steve Jobs _____ _____ _____ as someone who made a tremendous impact on society. (大家會因為史蒂夫·賈伯斯為社會帶 來的重大影響而記得他。)
現在進行式 被動語態	am/are/is + being + p.p.	4.The new drug _____ _____ _____ on people now. (這個新藥正以人體進行測試。)
過去進行式 被動語態	was/were + being + p.p.	5.The book _____ _____ _____ then, so it was not yet available in stores. (那個時候那本書還在印刷，所以商店還買不到。)
現在完成式 被動語態	has/have + been + p.p.	6.Meryl Streep _____ _____ _____ for an Academy Award 18 times. (梅莉·史翠普已被奧斯卡金像獎提名過十八次 了。)
過去完成式 被動語態	had + been + p.p.	7.By the time the war ended, nine million soldiers _____ _____ _____. (到了戰爭結束時，已有九百萬名軍人喪生。)
未來完成式 被動語態	will + have + been + p.p.	8.By next year, all the money _____ _____ _____ _____. (到了明年，所有的錢都將花光了。)


**3-3 練習題**

- ( ) 1. After his parents died, he \_\_\_\_\_ by his grandmother.  
 (A) took care of (B) has taken care of  
 (C) was taken care of (D) will take care of
- ( ) 2. The project should \_\_\_\_\_ by Friday.  
 (A) complete (B) be completed  
 (C) be completing (D) have completed
- ( ) 3. Taipei 101 \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004.  
 (A) was completed (B) had been completed  
 (C) completed (D) was being completed
- ( ) 4. He hates \_\_\_\_\_ an idiot.  
 (A) calling (B) being called (C) called (D) to call
- ( ) 5. He was heard \_\_\_\_\_ a love song to his girlfriend.  
 (A) to singing (B) sing (C) sang (D) singing
- ( ) 6. The man who ran through the red light was made \_\_\_\_\_ his driver's license (駕照).  
 (A) to show (B) show (C) showing (D) shown
- ( ) 7. He doesn't like the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) laughed at (B) being laughed at  
 (C) laughed (D) laughing at
- ( ) 8. The patient had to \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital immediately.  
 (A) send (B) being sent  
 (C) have been sent (D) be sent
- ( ) 9. All the windows and doors ought to \_\_\_\_\_ before you go to bed.  
 (A) locked (B) be locked (C) have locked (D) be locking
- ( ) 10. I have to stay at my friend's place because my apartment \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
 (A) remodeled (B) is being remodeled  
 (C) remodeling (D) has been remodeled

## 4

## 助動詞

在這個章節中，Dr. 奧要介紹一位動詞的好朋友給同學們認識，也就是「助動詞」。顧名思義，助動詞就是用來「協助」表達另一個「動詞」發生的時間，或協助形成否定句、疑問句或表強調等。



如以上對話，小熊用助動詞 **did** 協助動詞 **see** 形成疑問句，以表達他的疑惑；而小猴則用助動詞 **did** 協助動詞 **see** 表「的確看到」的強調語意，可見助動詞真的是動詞的好麻吉喔！



## 4-1 文法大特寫



### Point 1 do/does/did

簡單式助動詞	完成式助動詞	其他常見助動詞				
do	have	will		can	may	must
does	has	would	should	could	might	
did	had					

※除了have/has/had + p.p. 以外，以上其他助動詞都接**VR**。

用do/does/did來說「不」：

否定	$S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do not (= don't)} \\ \text{does not (= doesn't) + VR} \\ \text{did not (= didn't)} \end{array} \right.$
----	---

【說明】表達「否定」的時候，如果：

1. 動詞是**一般動詞**。
2. 句子裡沒有其他助動詞。

這時動詞前就需要用do/does/did 來幫忙形成否定句。

【例】John **does not (= doesn't) like** to go shopping with his wife.

(John 不喜歡和他的老婆去購物。)

- 助動詞 does not 之後，動詞 like 現出原形！

用 do/does/did 來提出「疑問」與「簡答」：

疑問	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Do} \\ \text{Does + S + VR?} \\ \text{Did} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Don't} \\ \text{Doesn't + S + VR?} \\ \text{Didn't} \end{array} \right.$
簡答	$\text{Yes, S + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do.} \\ \text{does.} \\ \text{did.} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{No, S + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{don't.} \\ \text{doesn't.} \\ \text{didn't.} \end{array} \right.$

【說明】提出疑問時，如果：

1. 動詞是**一般動詞**。
2. 句子裡沒有其他助動詞，這時就需要用do/does/did 來幫忙形成疑問句。

【例】**Does** your friend Tina know your secret?

（你的朋友 Tina 知道你的祕密嗎？）

- 疑問句的助動詞 Does 讓後面的一般動詞 know 現出原形。



## Point 2 have/has/had

用 have/has/had 來提出「肯定」、「否定」、「疑問」、「簡答」：

肯定句型	S+ { have has + p.p. had	
否定句型	S+ { have not (= haven't) has not (= hasn't) + p.p. had not (= hadn't)	
疑問句型	{ Have Has + S + p.p.? Had	{ Haven't Hasn't + S + p.p.? Hadn't
簡答句型	Yes, S + { have. has. had.	No, S + { haven't. hasn't. hadn't.

【例】1. Janice **has left** for London. （Janice 已經出發前往倫敦了。）

2. We **haven't made** any decision. （我們還沒有做任何決定。）

3. **Have you made** any plans for the summer vacation?

（你已經為暑假做了任何計劃了嗎？）

Yes, I **have** (made some plans). （是的，我已經有計劃了。）

No, I **haven't** (made any plans). （不，我還沒有做任何計劃。）



### Point 3 will/would

用will描述「未來」：

肯定	S + will + VR.
否定	S + will not (= won't) +VR.
疑問	Will + S + VR? Won't + S + VR?
簡答	Yes, S + will. No, S + won't.

【說明】will 常譯為「(未來)會……」、「(未來)將……」。

- 【例】1. Our team **will beat** you! (我們的隊伍會打敗你們！)
2. That stubborn man **will not (= won't) listen to** your advice.  
(那固執的人是不會聽從你的建議的。)
3. **Will** your friends **come** to our school fair?  
(你的朋友們會來我們學校的園遊會嗎?)
- Yes, they **will (come to our school fair)**.  
(是的，他們會(來我們學校的園遊會)。)
- No, they **won't (come to our school fair)**.  
(不，他們不會(來我們學校的園遊會)。)

用would 描述「過去」：

肯定	S + would + VR
否定	S + would not + VR S + wouldn't + VR

【說明】1. 描述「過去動作」時，would 常譯為「(過去)會……」、「(過去)將……」。

2. wouldn't 常譯為「不會……」、「不肯……」、「不願意……」。

- 【例】1. John told me he **would give** my money back soon.  
(John 告訴我他會很快把錢還給我。)
- 此句的 would 用來描述過去的時間中即將發生的動作。
2. Mommy, Dan **wouldn't let** me play with his toys!  
(媽咪，Dan 不肯讓我玩他的玩具！)

用will/would 向別人「請求」：

句型	Will + you + VR? (較直接)
	Would + you + VR? (較客氣)

【說明】will 與 would 用於請求時，will 沒有未來之意，would 亦沒有過去之意，而是用來表達不同的語氣。will 的語氣較直接，而 would 的語氣較客氣委婉。

- 【例】1. **Will** you turn off the radio? (請你關掉收音機好嗎?)  
 2. **Would** you mind opening the window? (請問你會介意把窗戶打開嗎?)  
 •動詞 mind 意為「介意……」，後面接 V-ing。



#### Point 4 should

用should表達「應該做某事」：

應該做	S + should + VR
-----	-----------------

- 【例】We **should** help the old lady cross the road safely.  
 (我們應該幫助那位老太太安全地過馬路。)



#### Point 5 can/could

用can/could 表達「能夠」、「有可能」、「請求」：

能夠	S + can/could + VR
有可能	S + could + VR (表肯定猜測)
是否能夠	Can/Could + S + VR?

- 【說明】1. 表達「能夠做某事……」時，can 用於現在，could 用於過去。  
 2. 表達「有可能做某事……」時，用 could 沒有過去之意，而是用來表達肯定猜測。  
 3. 詢問「是否能夠做某事……？」時，can 沒有未來之意，could 亦沒有過去之意，而是用來表達不同的語氣。can 語氣比較直接，could 比較客氣。

- 【例】1. Father says we **can** play poker to kill time. →現在  
 Father said we **could** play poker to kill time. →過去  
 (爸爸說我們能玩撲克牌來殺時間。)  
 2. The ghost story **could** be true. →肯定猜測 (這鬼故事可能是真的。)  
 3. **Can** you lend me your comic book? →語氣較直接(但仍客氣)  
**Could** you lend me your comic book? →較客氣(非常委婉有禮)  
 (你能借我你的漫畫嗎?)





## Point 6 may/might

用may/might 表達「可能」、「請求」：

可能	S + may/might + VR. (表肯定猜測)
請求	May/Might + S + VR?

【說明】1. 表達「可能……」時，may 沒有未來之意，might 亦沒有過去之意，而是單純用來表達可能性。

2. 表達「請求……」時，may 沒有未來之意，might 亦沒有過去之意，而是用來表達不同的語氣。may 語氣較直接，might 較客氣委婉。

【例】1. That old man **may be** my father!

That old man **might be** my father! (那老人可能是我父親！)

2. **May we go** now? → 語氣較直接 (但仍客氣)

**Might we go** now? → 較客氣 (非常委婉有禮) (我們可以走了嗎?)



## Point 7 must

用must 表達「必須」、「必定」、「不可以」：

必須	S + must + VR (= S + have to + VR)
必定	S + must + VR (表肯定猜測)
不可以	S + must not + VR (表禁止)

【例】1. You **must give** me the money now! (你必須馬上把錢給我！)

= You **have to give** me the money now!

2. Betty has broken up with Henry. She **must be** very sad now.

(Betty 已經跟 Henry 分手。她現在必定很傷心。)

• 說話者用 must + VR，「推測」Betty 現在必定很傷心。

3. From now on, you **must not say** four-letter words.

(從現在起，你不可以再說任何髒話。)

• 說話者用 must not + VR，「禁止」對方說髒話。



## 4-2 重點回顧

助動詞	語意或用途	例句
will	未來將／會……、請求	1. _____ you _____ me? (嫁給我好嗎?)
would	過去將／會……、過去習慣、委婉請求	2. My father _____ jogging every morning before he got sick. (我父親生病前每天早上都會去慢跑。)
should	應該……、最好……	3. If you don't want to get into trouble, you _____ listen to me. (如果你不想惹上麻煩，你應該聽我的。)
can/could	能夠、請求	4. _____ you _____ me a favor? (你可以幫我個忙嗎?)
could	能夠、請求、可能(表猜測)	5. Be careful. The dog _____ dangerous. (小心。這可能是隻危險的狗。)
may	許可、祝福	6. _____ live happily ever after! (願你們從此過著幸福快樂的日子!)
may/might	請求、可能(表猜測)	7. _____ leave now? (我們可以離開了嗎?)
must	必須、必定(表猜測)	8. You _____ me what happened now! (你必須馬上告訴我發生了什麼事!)
must not	不可以(表禁止)	9. You _____ to me. (你不可以對我說謊。)



## 4-3 練習題

- ( ) 1. I was not lying! I \_\_\_\_\_ see a UFO flying in the sky!  
(A) did (B) have (C) may (D) must

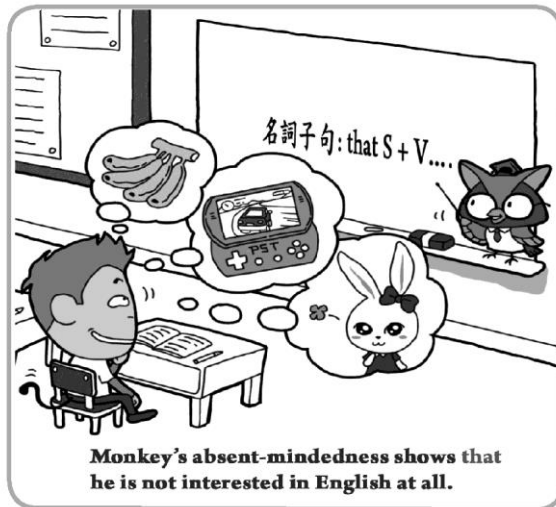
- ( ) 2. Jane: Doesn't your sister work at Starbucks?  
Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Yes, she doesn't. (B) Yes, she has.  
(C) No, she doesn't. (D) No, she has.
- ( ) 3. Before Steve Jobs turned thirty, he \_\_\_\_\_ millions of dollars.  
(A) has (B) has earning  
(C) had earned (D) had earn
- ( ) 4. Jennifer said she \_\_\_\_\_ call you as soon as possible.  
(A) must (B) may (C) would (D) had
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ we have peace on earth!  
(A) May (B) Shall (C) Can (D) Must
- ( ) 6. Johnny could not \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbor. He was with me last night.  
(A) kill (B) killed (C) have killed (D) had killed
- ( ) 7. I shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ so much coffee. I could hardly sleep last night.  
(A) drink (B) have drunk (C) drank (D) to drink
- ( ) 8. My boyfriend gets jealous easily. You \_\_\_\_\_ not tell him I had lunch with Allen today.  
(A) will (B) must (C) have (D) did
- ( ) 9. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the phone for me?  
(A) to answer (B) answer (C) answering (D) answered
- ( ) 10. Justin: Hasn't Edward returned you the comic book he borrowed?  
Brad: No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) he doesn't (B) he hasn't (C) he does (D) he has

## 5

## 名詞子句

「名詞子句」就是具有名詞功能的子句，所以「功能」上一樣可當主詞、受詞、主詞補語或同位語喔。

名詞子句	功能
that子句	主詞、受詞、主詞補語或同位語



【主詞】

【名詞子句】

Monkey's absent-mindedness shows that he is not interested in English at all.

S

Vt

O

(小猴一副心不在焉的樣子顯示他對英文毫無興趣。)



## 5-1 文法大特寫



### Point ① 子句的功能

#### 1. 當主詞

句型

**That + S + V** + V<sub>單</sub>

當句子的主詞

【說明】1. **that** 子句放句首即為主詞，視為第三人稱單數，因此後面接的動詞也必須為單數動詞。

2. 此時 **that** 絕對不可省略。

【例】**That anyone should want to kill Andy is** unthinkable.

(有人竟然想要 Andy 的命，真是想也想不到。)

• that 子句當主詞，動詞為單數 is。

#### 2. 當受詞

句型

S + Vt + **(that) + S + V**

當主要動詞的 O

【例】I **believe (that) Andy will be a superstar someday.**

(我相信 Andy 有一天會成為超級巨星的。)

• that 子句當 believe 的受詞，that 可省略。



### Point ② wh- 問句轉換為 wh- 子句的方式

句型說明

疑問句轉換成名詞子句的方式如下：

1. 若是問句中有 **be** 動詞時，疑問詞保留，主詞與 **be** 動詞的位置還原。

【例】1. What **is he** talking about? (你知道他在說什麼嗎?)

→ Do you know what **he is** talking about?

2. Where **is the train station**? (你可以告訴我車站在哪裡嗎?)

→ Can you show me where **the train station is**?

2. 若是問句中有情態助動詞(**can, will, should, must...**)時，疑問詞保留，主詞與情態助動詞的位置還原。

【例】1. Where **can I** find him? (你知道我在哪裡可以找到他嗎?)

→ Do you have any idea where **I can** find him?

2. When **will the party be** over? (我不知道派對何時結束。)

→ I don't know when **the party will be** over.

3. 若是問句中有助動詞 (do, does, did) 時，疑問詞保留，再將助動詞去掉，動詞依人稱及助動詞的時態作變化。

【例】1. When **did he talk** to her? (沒有人知道他何時跟她說過話。)

→ No one knows when **he talked** to her.

• 疑問詞 when 保留，再將助動詞 did 去掉，動詞 talk 的時態改為過去式 talked。

2. What **does he do**? (我知道他的職業是什麼。)

→ I know what **he does**.

• 疑問詞 what 保留，再將助動詞 does 去掉，動詞 do 改為單數 does。

4. 若是問句中的疑問詞 who, what, which 為主詞，轉換成名詞子句時，不做任何變化。

【例】1. **Who just called**? (告訴我剛剛是誰來電。)

→ Tell me **who just called**.

• 疑問詞 who 兼主詞，因此不做任何變化。

2. **What happened**? (我想知道發生了什麼事。)

→ I wonder **what happened**.

• 疑問詞 what 兼主詞，因此不做任何變化。



## 5-2 重點回顧

名詞子句	例句
that 子句	<p>1. _____ anyone should want to hurt you is unthinkable. (竟然有人想傷害你，真是令人想不到。)【當主詞】</p> <p>2. Hank admitted _____ he had been cheating on his wife. (漢克承認他一直對他的老婆不忠。)【當受詞】</p> <p>3. The problem is _____ no one wants to take the initiative. (問題是沒有人想要採取主動。)【當主詞補語】</p> <p>4. The doctor has a strong belief _____ a cure for cancer will be found in the future. (那位醫生有很強的信念，就是未來一定能夠找到癌症的療法。)【當同位語】</p>
wh- 子句	<p>5. _____ you eat will affect your health. (你吃的東西會影響你的健康。)【當主詞】</p> <p>6. I wonder _____ they will take us. (我不知道他們會帶我們到哪裡。)【當受詞】</p> <p>7. Their biggest concern is _____ their daughter will get married. (他們最大的擔憂就是他們的女兒不知何時才會結婚。)【當主詞補語】</p>



## 5-3 練習題

- ( ) 1. How can you believe \_\_\_\_\_ he said? Don't you know that he is unreliable?  
(A) that (B) which (C) who (D) what
- ( ) 2. The news \_\_\_\_\_ she got married last week shocked us.  
(A) which (B) about (C) that (D) of
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ English is a universal language is a known fact.  
(A) Why (B) That (C) Which (D) What
- ( ) 4. The reason I didn't make it on time is \_\_\_\_\_ my car broke down.  
(A) that (B) due to (C) because of (D) whether
- ( ) 5. Could you kindly show me \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) where was the hotel (B) where is the hotel  
(C) where to go to the hotel (D) where the hotel is

( ) 6. We are \_\_\_\_\_ we eat.

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

( ) 7. Our teacher said that we did a good job and \_\_\_\_\_ she wanted to reward us.

(A) then (B) that (C) which (D) ×

( ) 8. There is a rumor going around in the office \_\_\_\_\_ you are about to get a promotion.

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

( ) 9. Let me know \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at the airport so that I can pick you up.

(A) where you will (B) when you will  
(C) when will you (D) how will you

( ) 10. Everyone is eager to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

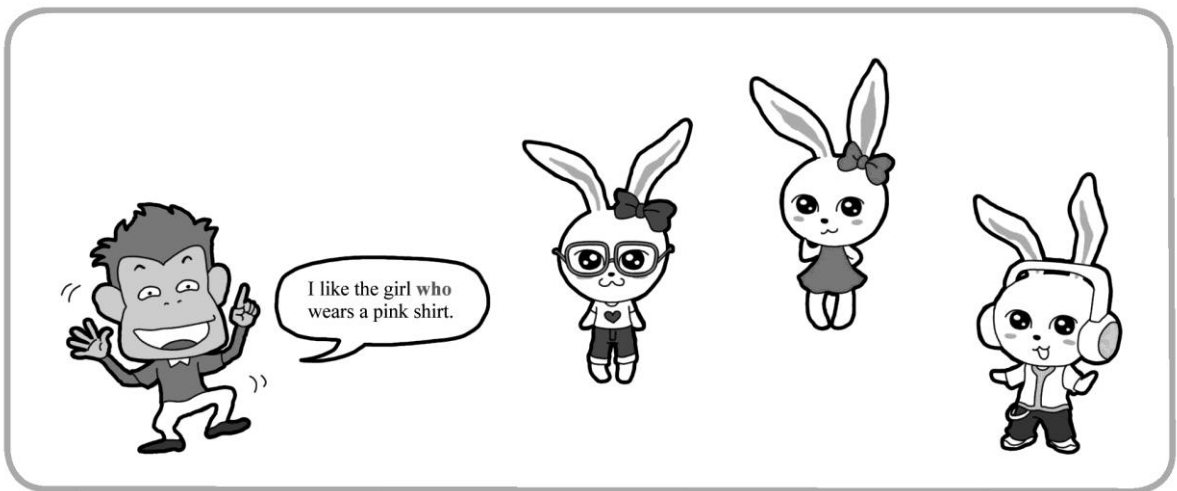
(A) who is the new mayor (B) what happened  
(C) whose car is that (D) where is the superstar



# 6

## 形容詞子句

「形容詞子句」顧名思義就是一個「子句」，其作用是用來「形容」某個人或某個事物，用以明確界定所要指涉的人或事物。請同學看看以下這張圖和底下的說明！



I like the girl **who wears a pink shirt.**

A ↑      B

【A 為主要子句】      【B 為形容詞子句】

- 【說明】
1. **who** 為關係代名詞，引導出形容詞子句（或關係子句），用以修飾先行詞。
  2. **the girl** 為「先行詞」，也就是形容詞子句所修飾的對象。
  3. 關係代名詞不僅能**代替先行詞**，而且可用以**連接**主要子句與形容詞子句（讓兩個子句發生「關係」），因此關係代名詞具有**代名詞**與**連接詞**的功能。



## 6-1 文法大特寫

【例】1. 我喜歡那個常常講有趣故事的老師。

形容詞子句

- I like the teacher.
- He (= the teacher) often tells interesting stories.
- I like the teacher **who often tells interesting stories.**

形容詞子句

2. 你有看到我今天早上收到的那封信嗎？

形容詞子句

- Did you see the letter?
- I received it (= the letter) this morning.
- Did you see the letter **which I received this morning?**

形容詞子句

中文和英文中，形容詞子句的比較：

中文	英文
<p>【例】1. 常常講有趣故事的<u>老師</u> 形容詞子句 + 名詞</p> <p>2. 我今天早上收到的<u>那封信</u> 形容詞子句 + 名詞</p>	<p>【例】1. <u>the teacher</u> who often tells interesting stories. 名詞 + 形容詞子句</p> <p>2. <u>the letter</u> which I received this morning. 名詞 + 形容詞子句</p>
<p>【說明】中文裡，形容詞子句必須放在名詞之前，用以修飾該名詞。</p>	<p>【說明】英文裡，形容詞子句必須放在名詞之後，用以修飾該名詞。</p>



## Point ① 關係代名詞

關係代名詞（簡稱關代）可替代形容詞子句中的主格、受格或所有格。其種類及用法大致如下：

先行詞 \ 關代的格	主格	受格	所有格
人	who/that	whom/that	whose
非人	which/that	which/that	whose/of which
人+非人	that	that	×

### (一) 關代為「主格」

#### 用法

關代為「主格」時，須視先行詞選擇正確的關代：**who** 管「人」，**which** 管「事物」，而 **that** 則大小通吃，既可取代「人」也可取代「事物」。

【例】Denny is the kind of person **who/that** will never let you down.  
 （Denny 是那種不會讓你失望的人。）

### (二) 關代為「受格」

#### 用法

1. 關代為「受格」時，**who** 改為 **whom**，但 **which** 與 **that** 保持不變。  
 2. 現代英語中，受格關代 **whom** 亦可用 **who**，甚至將關代省略，但在正式寫作中最好還是使用 **whom**。

【例】I don't know the woman **whom/that** he spoke to just now.  
 = I don't know the woman (**who**) he spoke to just now. （口語用法）  
 （我不認識剛才跟他講話的那個女人。）

### (三) 關代為「所有格」

#### 用法一

先行詞為「人」時，所有格關代一律使用 **whose**。

【例】He has a crush on the girl. **Her** hair is dyed red.

→ He has a crush on the girl **whose** hair is dyed red.  
 （他迷戀那個染著一頭紅髮的女孩。）

#### 用法二

先行詞為「非人」，所有格關代可使用 **whose** 或 **of which**，但在現代英文中 **of which** 較少使用。

【例】Sam bought a villa. **Its** view is gorgeous.

→ Sam bought a villa **whose** view is gorgeous.

(Sam買了一棟別墅，其景觀美不勝收。)



## Point ② 關係代名詞前何時須加逗點？

形容詞子句的功用除了限定所修飾的名詞之外，也可以提供有關該名詞進一步的訊息，這樣的用法稱為「非限定用法」（或補述用法）。此時，關代前必須加上逗點。

先行詞「獨一無二」

例句  
比較

1. My brother, **who is studying in Tainan**, is very tall.

(我哥哥個子很高，他現在在臺南念書。) → 只有一個哥哥。

2. My brother **who is studying in Tainan** is very tall.

(我那個在臺南念書的哥哥個子很高。) → 不只一個哥哥。

【說明】1. 例句 1 為「非限定」用法。當先行詞本身有其「獨一無二」的特性時，根本不需要去限定它，例如 **New York City, President Obama**，你親生的老爸、老媽（只有一個吧！）。這些名詞有其獨一性，不會混淆，無須限定，故加逗點隔開，補充說明即可。

2. 例句 2 為「限定」用法。當先行詞本身沒有獨特性，讀者根本不知道你說的是什麼（例如你眾多的堂哥之一，你眾多的老師之一），就必須「限定」先行詞，以免造成混淆。此時不可以加逗點！

【例】1. My idol is Lady Gaga, **who** is a great pop singer.

(我的偶像是女神卡卡，她是位很棒的流行樂歌手。)

2. They plan to go to Paris, **which** is the capital of France.

(他們計畫前往巴黎，也就是法國的首都。)



## 6-2 重點回顧

形容詞子句用法	例句
關係代名詞當 主格、受格、所有格 (限定用法)	1. People _____ smoke in public places shall be fined NT\$10,000. (在公眾場合抽菸的人依法須罰新臺幣一萬元。) 2. The essay _____ I am reading is well-written. (我正在讀的這篇文章寫得很好。) 3. The house _____ roof has been blown away belongs to Mr. White. (屋頂被吹走的那棟房子是懷特先生的。 )
形容詞子句的 非限定用法 (關代前須加逗點)	4. Uncle Joe, _____ is a professor at National Taiwan University, is my idol. (我的舅舅喬是我的偶像，他是臺大的教授。) 5. Tony can speak both English and Japanese fluently, _____ is why he was able to get the job. (東尼的英、日語都講得很流暢，這就是為什麼他能夠得到這個工作的原因。) 6. They have three children, all of _____ have graduated from university. (他們有三個孩子，而且三個都大學畢業了。 )
介系詞的移位	7. The speed _____ we fall has nothing to do with our weight. (我們掉落的速度跟體重沒關係。) 8. The customer _____ we received the complaint was a professor. (那位投訴的客人是名教授。 )
較常使用 that 的情形	9. This is the most exciting game _____ I have ever watched. (這是我觀賞過的比賽中最精彩的。) 10. All _____ you can do now is to wait patiently. (你現在所能做的就是耐心等待。 )
不得使用 that 的情形	11. My best friend is Sammy, _____ is a lovely and sweet girl. (我最好的朋友是薩米，她是位可愛又貼心的女孩。 )

	12. The novel _____ the movie is based was written by J.K. Rowling. (這部電影的原著小說的作者是 J.K.羅琳。)
關係代名詞 的省略	13. The guy _____ (speak) on the stage is my brother. (現在人在臺上講話的那個男生是我哥。) 14. The novel _____ (write) by J.K. Rowling is selling like hot cakes. (J.K.羅琳所寫的這本小說非常暢銷。)
關係副詞： where, when, why, how	15. This is the park _____ I used to play with my brother when we were little. (這座公園是我小時候常和我弟弟一起玩耍的地方。) 16. Please give me a time _____ you are available to have a talk with me. (請告訴我你有空和我晤談的時間。)
複合關係代名詞： what wh-ever	17. _____ you need is a good dictionary. (你所需要的是一本好字典。) 18. Her parents never refuse to give her _____ she asks for. (她的父母對她總是有求必應。) 19. _____ breaks the rules should be kicked out of the contest. (任何違反規則者都該被踢出比賽。)



### 6-3 練習題

- ( ) 1. The student \_\_\_\_\_ sits behind me is from Canada.  
(A) whom (B) × (C) who (D) which
- ( ) 2. The mayor is talking to the people \_\_\_\_\_ houses were destroyed in the earthquake.  
(A) who's (B) whose (C) who (D) that
- ( ) 3. A: Do you want to buy the book \_\_\_\_\_ cover is yellow?  
B: No, I prefer the one \_\_\_\_\_ has a blue cover.  
(A) that; whose (B) whose; whose  
(C) whose; that (D) which; which
- ( ) 4. My sister broke the school record in the 100-meter dash on Sports Day, \_\_\_\_\_ made us extremely happy and excited.  
(A) that (B) and (C) which (D) who

- ( ) 5. I have never been to Jioufen (九份) \_\_\_\_\_ is located on the mountainside overlooking the Pacific Ocean.  
(A) , who (B) , which (C) which (D) who
- ( ) 6. Do you know my only brother \_\_\_\_\_ works as a lawyer?  
(A) who (B) , who (C) whose (D) , whose
- ( ) 7. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ dresses in blue is my mother.  
(A) × (B) which (C) whose (D) who
- ( ) 8. This is the school from \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated.  
(A) × (B) which (C) that (D) it
- ( ) 9. I fell in love with a girl \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are big.  
(A) whose (B) which (C) who (D) whom
- ( ) 10. I have four brothers. Have you met the one \_\_\_\_\_ lives in Taipei?  
(A) who (B) , who (C) which (D) , which

# 7

## 連接詞

「連接詞」可用來「連接」單字、片語或子句的字詞。請見下面對話：



由對話中可見，連接詞如 **and** 或 **while** 等可以用來連接兩個語意相關的句子，那麼連接詞詳細用法為何呢？其實它的功能就像磁鐵一樣，可用來連繫句子裡的單字、片語或子句。





## 7-1 文法大特寫

連接詞	例句與說明
對等	<p><u>I know you have a boyfriend, but I don't mind at all.</u>            (我知道你有男友，但我一點都不介意。)</p> <p>1. 對等連接詞放句中。            2. 對等連接詞連接兩個地位同等重要的子句。</p>
從屬	<p><u>My boyfriend will beat you up when he comes later!</u>            =<u>When my boyfriend comes later, he will beat you up!</u>            (我男友等一下過來的時候，會痛扁你一頓。)</p> <p>1. 從屬連接詞通常放句首或兩句中間皆可。            2. 從屬連接詞放在地位較次要的子句前。            3. 從屬連接詞引導副詞子句若描述的是未來，常用現在簡單式代替未來式。</p>



### Point ① 對等連接詞

and/or/but :

句型	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{單字} \\ \text{片語} \\ \text{子句} \end{array} \right. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{and} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{but} \end{array} \right. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{單字} \\ \text{片語} \\ \text{子句} \end{array} \right.$
----	--

【說明】1. 對等連接詞 **and** 意為「和、與、而且」；**or** 意為「或者」；**but** 意為「但是、卻」。

2. **and**、**or**、**but** 放在連接的兩個單字、片語、或子句中間。

3. **and**、**or**、**but** 前後要對等，即單字對單字（詞性對稱）、片語對片語、子句對子句。

【例】1. Math and English are my favorite subjects. → 連接對等的名詞

(數學和英文是我最喜歡的科目。)

2. Do you go to school by bus or on foot? → 連接對等的片語

(你是搭公車或是走路上學呢?)

3. I am not smart, but I have a kind heart. → 連接對等的子句

(我不聰明，但是我有顆善良的心。)



## Point 2 從屬連接詞

### 1. 常見表「時間」的連接詞

連接詞	語意	例句
when while as	當……	<b>When</b> I looked up, I saw something like a UFO flying in the sky. (當我抬頭看的時候, 我看見某個像幽浮的東西在天空飛。)
(ever) since	自從……	<b>(Ever) since</b> George and Mary <u>broke up</u> , they <u>have not seen</u> each other at all. (自從 George 和 Mary 分手, 他們就一直未曾再見過對方。)
before	在……之前	I have to say something to you <b>before</b> you leave. (在你離開之前, 我必須跟你說一件事。)
after	在……之後	Jane took a shower <b>after</b> her baby fell asleep. (在她的寶寶睡著後, Jane 沖了個澡。)

### 2. 常見表「因果」的連接詞

連接詞	語意	例句
because as	因為……	Alice bought a down jacket <b>because</b> she's going skiing in Hokkaido. (Alice 買了一件羽絨外套, 因為她將去北海道滑雪。) <b>As</b> Jenny had a headache, she stayed home to rest. (因為 Jenny 頭痛, 所以她待在家稍作休息。)
since	因為、 既然……	<b>Since</b> we have saved enough money, we can travel abroad this summer. (因為/既然我們已經存夠了錢, 我們今年夏天可以出國旅行。)

### 3. 表「雖然、儘管、即使」

句型	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Although} \\ \text{Though} \\ \text{Even though} \end{array} \right\} \text{ S + V...}, \text{ S + V...}$
----	---

【例】**Although** I am not good-looking, I have a soft heart.

(雖然我其貌不揚, 但是我有顆善良的心。)


**7-2 重點回顧**

對等連接詞		語意	例句
and or but nor for so		和；且；那麼 或；否則 但 也不 因為 所以	1. In my free time, I like playing video games _____ chatting online. (我空閒時喜歡打電動和上網聊天。) 2. Apologize now, _____ I'll never talk to you again. (馬上道歉，否則我就不會再跟你講話了。) 3. My father doesn't drink, _____ he smoke. (我爸爸不喝酒也不抽菸。 )
從屬連接詞 (引導副詞子句)		語意	例句
時間	when/while/as (ever) since before/after	當…… 自從…… 在……之前／後	4. I haven't seen my colleague Robert ever _____ he quit his job five months ago. (自從我的同事羅伯五個月前辭職後，我就一直沒有再見過他了。 )
因果	because as since now that seeing that seeing as	因為 因為；既然	5. _____ no direct evidence was found, the suspect was released. (因為沒有找到直接的證據，所以嫌犯被釋放了。 ) 6. I will let you do your job _____ there's nothing I can do to help. (既然沒有我幫得上忙的地方，我就讓你忙你的工作囉。 )
其他	although/though even though even if while/whereas	雖然 雖然 即使 雖然；而	7. _____ I can make a lot of money from this, my conscience won't let me do it. (即使我能從中賺取大量金錢，我還是不會昧著良心做這件事。 ) 8. A regular bag costs around a thousand dollars, _____ a designer bag may cost more than ten thousand dollars. (一個普通的包包約值一千元，而一個名牌包則可能高達上萬元。 )



## 7-3 練習題

- ( ) 1. Give me your money, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll kill you.  
(A) and (B) so (C) or (D) nor
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated ten years ago, I have not seen my classmates at all.  
(A) When (B) While (C) Since (D) Before
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Ken is the only one that knows the way out, we have to stay close to him.  
(A) Since (B) For (C) While (D) Though
- ( ) 4. It's NT\$1,200. Would you like to pay in cash \_\_\_\_\_ by credit card?  
(A) and (B) or (C) but (D) nor
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ he had studied very hard, he didn't get very good grades in the exam.  
(A) Because (B) Although (C) But (D) Since
- ( ) 6. I enjoyed learning English, \_\_\_\_\_ it is a lot of fun.  
(A) for (B) although (C) so (D) but
- ( ) 7. Apologize now, \_\_\_\_\_ I will forgive you.  
(A) but (B) so (C) or (D) and
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ you're free, let's go shopping together!  
(A) Although (B) So (C) Before (D) Since
- ( ) 9. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you will miss the school bus!  
(A) and (B) so (C) or (D) nor
- ( ) 10. Although I consider the movie to be terrible, \_\_\_\_\_ it's very popular with teenagers.  
(A) and (B) so (C) x (D) but

# 苗栗縣私立建臺高級中學

## 110 學年度高一新生英文銜接教材解答

### Ch1 五大句型

#### 重點回顧

1. fell, heavily
2. walking, in, the, park
3. old
4. stay/keep/remain, silent
5. smells, like
6. smoking
7. drinking/to drink
8. nicknamed, him, Superman
9. sees, staying
10. saw, bitten
11. check
12. take
13. happy
14. keep, busy
15. leave, playing
16. found, missing
17. brought
18. of

#### 練習題

1. (C)    2. (B)    3. (D)    4. (B)    5. (A)  
 6. (D)    7. (D)    8. (F)    9. (F)    10. (E)

### Ch2 時式 (現在、過去、未來)

#### 重點回顧

- (一) watches, is talking, has left  
 (二) watched/saw, was talking, had left  
 (三) will/is going to watch, will be talking,  
 will have left

#### 練習題

1. (B)    2. (B)    3. (C)    4. (B)    5. (A)  
 6. (C)    7. (C)    8. (B)    9. (B)    10. (A)

**Ch3** 語態

## 重點回顧

1. is, reflected
2. was, kicked
3. will, be, remembered
4. is, being, tested
5. was, being, printed
6. has, been, nominated
7. had, been, killed
8. will, have, been, spent

## 練習題

1. (C)    2. (B)    3. (A)    4. (B)    5. (D)  
 6. (A)    7. (B)    8. (D)    9. (B)    10. (B)

**Ch4** 助動詞

## 重點回顧

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Will, marry    | 2. would, go     |
| 3. should         | 4. Can/Could, do |
| 5. could, be      | 6. May, you      |
| 7. May/Might, we  | 8. must, tell    |
| 9. must, not, lie |                  |

## 練習題

1. (A)    2. (C)    3. (C)    4. (C)    5. (A)  
 6. (C)    7. (B)    8. (B)    9. (C)    10. (B)

**Ch5** 名詞子句

## 重點回顧

1. That    2. that    3. that    4. that  
 5. What    6. where    7. when

## 練習題

1. (D)    2. (C)    3. (B)    4. (A)    5. (D)  
 6. (A)    7. (B)    8. (A)    9. (B)    10. (B)

**Ch6** 形容詞子句

## 重點回顧

1. who                      2. which/that/x

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 3. whose     | 4. who            |
| 5. which     | 6. whom           |
| 7. at which  | 8. from whom      |
| 9. that      | 10. that          |
| 11. who      | 12. on which      |
| 13. speaking | 14. written       |
| 15. where    | 16. when          |
| 17. what     | 18. whatever/what |
| 19. Whoever  |                   |

練習題

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (C) | 4. (C) | 5. (B)  |
| 6. (B) | 7. (D) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) | 10. (A) |

**Ch7** 連接詞

重點回顧

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. and              | 2. or              |
| 3. nor does         | 4. since           |
| 5. Because/As/Since | 6. now/seeing that |
| 7. Even if          | 8. while/whereas   |

練習題

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) | 5. (B)  |
| 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (D) | 9. (C) | 10. (C) |