

小風英文教室

小風編輯

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時間副詞子句

英文的結構

- 句子：由一或多個子句組成。
 - 表達完整意思。
- 子句：由一或多個片語組成。
 - 有自己的動詞與主詞，但動詞或主詞有時會變形或被省略。
- 片語：由一或多個單字組成。
 - 有自己的核心單字
 - 以動詞為核心的動詞片語
 - 以名詞為核心的名詞片語
 - 以形容詞為核心的形容詞片語
 - 以副詞為核心的副詞片語
 - 以介係詞為核心的介係詞片語
- 單字：英文最基本單位。
- 注意：子句有不只一種定義。

副詞

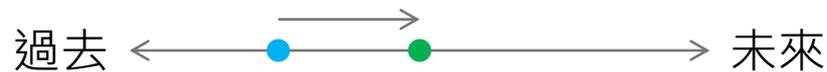
- 修飾形容詞
- 修飾副詞
- 做狀語 (**Adverbial**)
 - 連接狀語 (Conjunct)
 - 外加狀語 (Disjunct)
 - 附加狀語 (Adjunct)
 - 空間 (Space)
 - 時間 (**Time**)
 - 過程 (Process)
 - 聚焦 (Focus)
 - 附加 (Additive)
 - 特定 (Particularizer)
 - 排除 (Exclusive)
 - 強調 (Intensifier)

時間副詞子句

- 描述兩事件之間時間的相互關係。
- 例句：
 - (O) The smoke came in when he opened the door.
 - (X) The smoke came in. When he opened the door.
- 時間副詞子句可置於句首或句尾，置於句首時需在副詞子句後加逗號，而置於句尾時則不需逗號。
 - (O) When he opened the door, the smoke came in.
- 時間副詞子句內只使用過去或現在式
 - 過去事件使用過去式
 - 未來事件使用現在式

AFTER

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- **After I have breakfast, I will go to school.**
- **After I had breakfast, I went to school.**
- **The boy threw up after he rode a roller coaster.**

- **Roller coaster**

- Noun

- I rode a roller coaster.
- The amusement park has three roller coasters.

- Verb

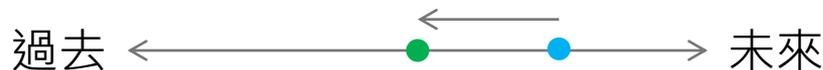
- The economy was roller-coastering throughout the past decade.

- Adjective

- His life is like a roller-coaster ride.

BEFORE

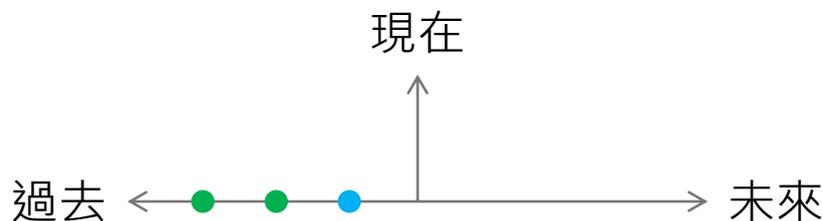
- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- The boy rode a roller coaster **before he threw up.**
- The boy started crying **before he went into the haunted house.**
- Ann left **before Sam came.**

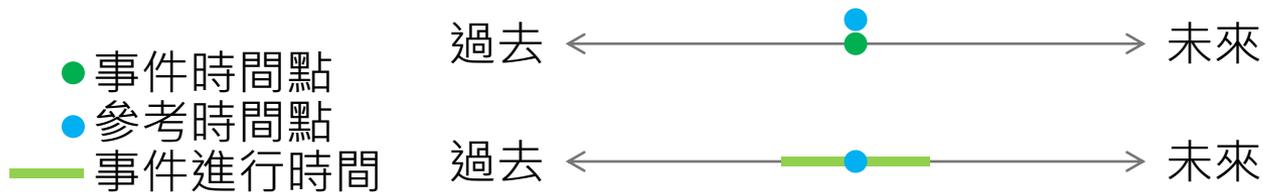
過去完成式

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



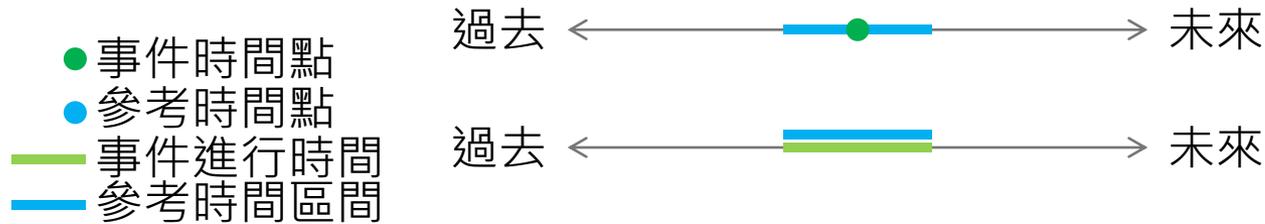
- 使用 **before/after** 時，不必然使用過去完成式，因為時序關係已經很清楚了。
 - 過去完成式：Sam had left **when Ann got there.**
 - 過去簡單式：Sam left **before Ann got there.**

WHEN



- She stood under a tree **when it became to rain.**
- I will be taking an exam **when you arrive in Taiwan.**

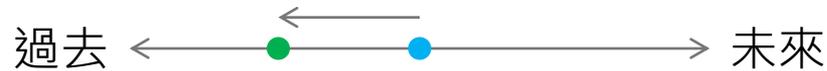
WHILE / AS



- He was playing loud music **while I was sleeping.**
- **As I was walking home,** it began to rain.

BY THE TIME

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- 主要子句通常使用完成式。
- **By the time Ann came, Sam had left.**
- **I will have finished my homework by the time I go out for dinner.**

SINCE

● 參考時間點

— 事件進行時間

● 事件起始時間點

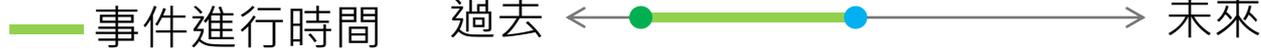


- 主要子句通常使用現在完成式或現在完成進行式。
- I have known him **since I was ten.**
- **Since I started to prepare English lectures,** I didn't have time to play Starcraft.

UNTIL / TILL

● 事件時間點

● 參考時間點



- We stayed inside a building **until it stopped raining.**
- We stayed inside a building **till it stopped raining.**
- We will not start the barbecue **until the sun sets.**
- Till 比 until 口語，正式文件中通常使用 until。

AS SOON AS / ONCE

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- I will let you know **once I find out the truth.**
- We finished all the meat **as soon as we started the BBQ.**

AS LONG AS / SO LONG AS



- He will never speak to us **so long as we do not apologize.**
- **As long as we don't apologize,** he will never speak to us.
- I didn't go to school **as long as I was sick.**

WHENEVER / EVERY TIME

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- **Whenever** somebody asks a question, I'll do my best to answer.
- He has a butterfly in his stomach **every time** he sees the girl.

THE FIRST TIME

THE NEXT TIME

THE LAST TIME

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- **The first time I went to New York, I went to the Empire State Building.**
- **The last time I went to Taipei, I had a lot of braised pork rice.**
- **The next time I go to Chicago, I will go to the Willis Tower.**

參考資料

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- **Sidney Greenbaum, The Oxford English Grammar, First Edition, 1996, Oxford University Press**
- **<http://www.dictionary.com>**