

Unit 1 基本句子結構、詞類

句子結構

I. 簡單句: _____

II. 合句: _____

III. 複雜句: _____

I. 簡單句

1 主詞 + 1 動詞	She <u>talked</u> .
1 主詞 + 2 動詞	She <u>talked</u> and <u>laughed</u> .
2 主詞 + 1 動詞	Tom and Jane <u>are studying</u> English in the library.
2 主詞 + 2 動詞	Tom and Jane <u>are studying</u> English and <u>doing</u> homework in the library.

II、合句

1. 主詞 + 動詞, 對等連接詞 主詞 + 動詞
(and, or, but, so, for, yet, nor, while)

Ex: Lisa talked, _____ her husband listened.

Ex: I want to buy a house, _____ I don't have enough money

2. 利用分號(;)

Ex: I opened the door ___ I found a letter.

III、複雜句

- 主要子句 + 名詞子句/形容詞子句/副詞子句

名詞子句

Ex: I really don't know _____.

形容詞子句

Ex: I have a meeting _____.

副詞子句

Ex: I feel tired _____.

Exercise 1: 請找出下列各句的主詞 (S)與動詞 (V)

Example: I like English grammar.

1. He is innocent.
2. Why did John leave?
3. Linda and John sometimes study grammar and do homework together in the library.
4. Do they want some coffee?
5. My brother was angry.
6. It is raining.
7. Why don't you sit down?
8. When do you usually get up?
9. I am talking to Kate and Eva.
10. Kate and Eva are good friends.

八大詞類

1. 名詞 Noun	mother, China, desk, book
2. 代名詞 Pronoun	I, you, she, he
3. 動詞 Verb	be 動詞, go, make, cook
4. 形容詞 Adjective	clear, nice, light
5. 副詞 Adverb	clearly, nicely, lightly
6. 介系詞 Preposition	in, on, at, for
7. 連接詞 Conjunction	and, but, if
8. 感嘆詞 Interjection	Ah! Oh!

八大詞類 -名詞

- 什麼是名詞?

名詞就是人、事、物的名稱

抽象的東西

- 可數名詞 - 有單複數之別

普通名詞: _____

- 可數名詞 - 單數

單數名詞前面須加冠詞 a, an 或 the

a + 子音 ex: _____

an + 母音 ex: _____

可數名詞 - 複數形式

	單數	複數
(1) 大多數名詞的複數：在字尾加 -s	bird rose	
(2) 名詞字尾是-sh, -ch, -ss, -x · 複數形在字尾加 -es	dish watch class box	
(3) (a) 若名詞字尾是子音 + -y · 將 y 改成 i 再加 es (b) 若名詞字尾是母音 + -y · 則直接加 s	(a) baby city (b) toy key	
(4) 若名詞字尾是 -fe 或 -f 時 · 將字尾改成 -ves. (例外：beliefs, chiefs, roofs, cuffs, cliffs.)	knife shelf	
(5) 名詞字尾是 -o 時 · 將字尾改成 -oes 或 -os -oes: tomatoes, potatoes, heroes, echoes -os: zoos, radios, studios, pianos, solos, sopranos, photos, autos, videos -oes or -os: zoroos/zoros; volcanoes/volcanos, tornadoes/tornados, mosquitoes/mosquitos	tomato zoo zero	
(6) 不規則變化 (注意：people 的單數泛指 person, woman, man, child)	child foot goose man mouse tooth woman	
(7) 有些名詞單複數同形	deer fish sheep offspring species	deer fish sheep offspring species

■ 專有名詞 (China, Chinese, John, March, Wednesday)

- 需以大寫字母起首
- 通常不加冠詞 a, an, the
- 通常無複數

Ex:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

■ 物質名詞 (water, air, iron, rain, wood, glass, gold)

- 通常無複數
- 不加 a, an 等 · 表示總稱時不加 the

Ex:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

■ 抽象名詞 (health, happiness, honesty, kindness, wisdom)

- 性質、狀態、動作、概念等名稱
- 無複數、不加 a, an
- 表示總稱時不加 the
- 如果是指特定的事物 · 須加 the

Ex:

1. _____.
2. _____ (總稱)
3. _____ (特定)

八大詞類 - 代名詞

■ 代名詞

- 用來代替名詞的字 · 為了避免名詞的重複使用

■ 人稱代名詞

- 有人稱區別的代名詞 (第一人稱、第二人稱、第三人稱)
- 有 _____、_____、_____。根據代名詞在句中的位置而定。
- 又依功能不同分為 _____ 和 _____。

		主格	受格	所有格	所有格 代名詞	反身代名詞
第一人稱	單數	I	me	my	mine	myself
	複數	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
第二人稱	單數	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	複數	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人稱	單數	he	him	his	his	himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it	it	its	its	itself
	複數	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

■ 主格

Ex: _____ study English every day.

■ 受格：接在動詞或介係詞之後

Ex: Linda studies English with _____ every day.

■ 所有格：放在名詞之前

Ex: Jack is _____ student.

■ 所有代名詞 = 所有格 + 名詞

Ex: This book is _____. (This book is my book.)

■ 反身代名詞：當主詞和受詞是同一個人

Ex: I look at _____ in the mirror.

八大詞類 - 動詞

■ 動詞

- 每個完整的句子至少要包含一個動詞
- 動詞告訴我們主詞做了什麼事情或是說明主詞的狀態。

■ 四種主要形式

現在式	過去式	現在分詞	過去分詞

■ 規則動詞

- 現在式動詞字尾加 -ed 或 -d 形成過去式、過去分詞

■ 不規則動詞

- 不規則動詞的過去式、過去分詞不是直接在現在式的動詞字尾加 -ed 或 -d，有些是字根完全改變 (eat, ate, eaten) · 有一些動詞是現在式、過去式、過去分詞皆相同 (cost, cost, cost)。

■ 三種時態

- 簡單現在式
- 簡單過去式
- 未來式

■ 簡單現在式

- 表示習慣、例行之事、經常發生的事情，或是不變的真理。

Ex 1: I study English every day. (_____)

Ex 2: I usually study English on Saturday. (_____)

Ex 3: The sun rises in the east. (_____)

■ 簡單過去式

- 發生在過去的動作或情況。

Ex: We _____ English yesterday. (規則動詞)

Ex: I _____ her at the party last night. (不規則動詞)

■ 未來式

- 對未來的預測：be going to + V. / will + V.

Ex: John _____ study English later.

Ex: John _____ study English later.

□ be going to + V 不久的將來可能發生的事，表示預先擬定的計畫時，則不等於 will + V.

Ex: I' _____ buy a pen.

Ex: I' _____ get married next month.

□ Will 表示志願做某事或意願時，則不等於 be going to + V.

A: Would you marry me?

B: I _____.

三種狀態

■ 進行狀態：be + 現在分詞

□ Ex. I _____ a book.

■ 完成狀態：have + 過去分詞

□ Ex. I _____ my project.

■ 完成進行狀態：have + been + Ving

□ Ex. I _____ for this company for ten years.

八大詞類 - 形容詞

■ 形容詞是用以修飾名詞和代名詞的字。

□ John is a nice person.

■ 形容詞 _____ 修飾名詞 _____

□ He looks happy.

■ 形容詞 _____ 修飾代名詞 _____

□ This table is big.

■ 形容詞 _____ 修飾名詞 _____

八大詞類 - 副詞

■ 副詞是用以修飾動詞、形容詞或其他副詞的字，有時也用以修飾全句、子句、片語等。

□ He works hard. (副詞 _____ 修飾動詞 _____)

□ I am very happy. (副詞 _____ 修飾形容詞 _____)

□ He eats very fast. (副詞 _____ 修飾副詞 _____)

□ Luckily he did not die. (副詞 _____ 修飾全句)

■ 副詞的形成

許多的副詞是在形容詞的字尾加 ly

形容詞	副詞
kind	kindly
slow	slowly
careful	carefully
easy	easily

■ 副詞種類

情狀副詞	well, hard, quickly, easily, etc.
時間副詞	now, then, soon today, tomorrow, etc.
頻率副詞	always, usually, often, sometimes, etc.
程度副詞	very, much, enough, too, so, almost, etc.
地方副詞	here, there, back, away, everywhere, etc.

八大詞類 - 介系詞

■ 置於 _____ 或 _____ 之前

■ 用以表示該名詞或代名詞與句中其他字之間的關係

■ 位於介系詞之後的名詞或代名詞稱為 _____

■ _____ + _____ = _____ (on the desk)

Ex:

The ball is the box.

■ 介系詞種類

表示地方的介系詞	in, on, at, above/below, over/under, beside
表示方向的介系詞	from, into, out of, across, through, to, up/down, around, between, along, etc.
表示時間的介系詞	at, on, in, before, during, since, for, until, through, etc.

八大詞類 - 連接詞

- 用以連接單字、片語、子句或句子的字
- 用法分二類
 - 對等連接詞：用以連接同等地位的單字、片語或子句
 - 從屬連接詞：引導從屬子句的連接詞
- 對等連接詞：用以連接同等地位的單字、片語或子句

And 和、並且、又	John _____ Tom are good friends.
Or 或、否則	Is it sweet _____ sour?
But 但是	She is poor _____ honest.
So 所以	He was sick, _____ he didn't come to school.
both ~ and 二者都	This book is _____ good _____ interesting.
Not only ~ but (also) 不但~而且	_____ you _____ (also) Linda is hard-working.
Either ~ or 或~或	_____ pork _____ chicken is fine with me.
Neither ~ nor 二個都不	_____ you _____ she is wrong.

- 從屬連接詞：引導從屬子句的連接詞

if 假若、是否	_____ you cannot come, please let me know.
when 當 ~ 時	He was very young _____ he wrote this book.
since 自從	I have been working for this company _____ 2000.
before 之前	I left _____ he arrived.
after 之後	He arrived _____ I left.
because 因為	We didn't enjoy the day _____ the weather was so awful.
unless 除非	_____ you study hard, you will never pass the exam.
though, although 雖然	_____ the car's old, it still runs well.

八大詞類 - 感嘆詞

- 用以表示強烈的情緒或感情的一種聲音或叫喊

Ex: Hurrah! (萬歲!)、Bravo! (好極了!)、Hello! (哈囉!)、Hi! (嗨!)、Listen! (聽!)、Look! (看!)

Exercise 2: 請判斷畫線的單字為何種詞類

Example: He is a student.
主 動 名

1. We have had a lot of rain this summer.
2. Will it rain today?
3. Please open the door.
4. The door is open.
5. This is a hard question.
6. He works hard.
7. I have seen him before.
8. I'll be back before two o'clock.
9. Linda and Frank are studying grammar together.
10. The boy did not study hard, so he failed.
11. She sings well.
12. John runs fast.
13. John is a fast runner.
14. Hurrah! We won the game!
15. He speaks English fluently.

Unit 2 比較級、最高級

比較級

- 比較級結尾加-er 或前面加 more
- 比較級後面要接用 than

Ex: _____

Ex: _____.

最高級

- 最高級用在比較總體的一部份和所有剩下的其他部分
- 結尾加 -est 或前面加 most
- 最高級的前面要加 the

Ex: _____.

Ex: _____.

形容詞與副詞的比較級和最高級形式

		比較級	最高級	
單音節形容詞	old wise	older wiser	the oldest the wisest	單音節的比較級·結尾加-er; 最高級結尾加-est
雙音節形容詞	famous	more famous	the most famous	雙音節比較級前面加 more; 最高級前面加 most.
	pleasant	more pleasant	the most pleasant	
	busy	busier	the busiest	雙音節字尾是-y 時·去-y 改成 i 後·結尾加-er; 最高級結尾加-est
	pretty	prettier	the prettiest	
	clever	cleverer more clever	the cleverest the most clever	
gentle	gentler more gentle	the gentlest the most gentle	有些雙音節可以在結尾加-er/-est 或在前面加 more/most	
friendly	friendlier more friendly	the friendliest the most friendly		
三個(含)以上音節的形容詞	important fascinating	more important more fascinating	the most important the most fascinating	多音節形容詞用 more 形成比較級; 用 most 形成最高級
不規則形容詞	good bad	_____ _____	_____ _____	good 和 bad 的比較級和最高級為不規則變化
字尾是-ly 的副詞	carefully slowly	more carefully more slowly	the most carefully the most slowly	以 -ly 結尾的副詞·其比較級最高級形式通常在前面加 more 和 most
單音節副詞	fast hard	faster harder	the fastest the hardest	單音節副詞通常在結尾加-er/-est
不規則副詞	well badly far	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	

farther/further 的用法

- Farther 和 further 都可用來比較物理距離

Ex: I walked _____ than my friend did.

- Further 有“進一步”的意思

Ex: I need _____ information.

Exercise 1 – farther/further

用 farther 或 further 完成句子·所二者皆可·請標出

- Ron and his friend went jogging. Ron ran two miles, but his friend got tired after one mile.
Ron ran _____ than his friend did.
- If you have any _____ questions, don't hesitate to ask.
- Paris is _____ north than Tokyo
- I gave my old computer to my younger sister because I had no _____ use for it.
- I like my new apartment, but it is _____ away from school than my old apartment was.
- Thank you for your help, but I'll be fine now. I don't want to cause you any _____ trouble.

比較級的用法

- 在正式英文中·than後面通常會接主格代名詞

Ex. I' m older than _____.

- 但是在口語或非正式英文中·than 後面則會用受格代名詞

Ex. I' m older _____.

- 同常than後面的主詞會接助動詞

Ex: He works harder than I _____.

Ex: I arrived earlier than they _____.

- than 後面會接名詞所有格或所有格代名詞

Ex: _____ is longer than _____.

Ex: _____ is smaller than _____.

Exercise 2 – 比較級的用法

1. My sister is only six. She's much younger than_____.
2. Peggy is thirteen, and she feels sad. She thinks most of the other girls in school are far more popular than _____.
3. The children can't lift that heavy box, but Mr. Ford can. He's stronger than _____.
4. Jim isn't a very good speller. I can spell much better than _____.
5. I was on time. Jack was late. I got there earlier than _____.
6. Ted is out of shape. I can run a lot faster and farther than _____.
7. Isabel's classes are difficult, but my classes are easy. Isabel's classes are more difficult than_____. My classes are easier than _____.
8. Our neighbor's house is very large. Our house is much smaller than _____. Their house is larger than _____.

比較級的修飾

- 用 much / a lot / far 用來修飾形容詞和副詞的比較級

Ex: _____.

Ex: _____.

Exercise: _____

Less ... than / not as ... as

- 雙音節或多音節

- Less 或 not as...as 用來表達-er/more 的反義

Ex: A pen is _____ a book.

Ex: A pen is _____ a book

- 單音節

- 只有 not as...as 可與單音節的形容詞和副詞連用，less 不行

Ex: A pen is _____ a book.

Ex: A pen is _____ a book.

- 用下列三種句型與所提示的字造出比較句

More/-er ... than (a river / big / a stream)

■ _____.

Less ... than (metal / flexible / rubber)

■ _____.

Not as ...as (France / large / Brazil)

■ _____.

More 和名詞的連用

- 當 more 和名詞連用時，當作“更多”，不需要加 than

Ex: Would you like some _____ coffee?

Ex: Not everyone is here. I expect _____ people to come later.

- More 和名詞連用時，可以再加上 than，造較完整的比較句

Ex: There are _____ in China _____ in the United States.

- 當句意清楚時，也可以省略名詞，只用 more.

Ex: Do you have enough coffee, or would you like some _____ (coffee)?

比較對象的表達方式

- 在比較句中，清楚地表示是什麼和什麼做比較是很重要的。

Ex: You can find cheap hotels *more easily* _____ than _____.

Ex: _____ of Taiwan is *much milder* than _____ of Iceland.

Exercise 3 名詞、形容詞、副詞的比較

將下列字彙改成比較級後填空。

bright	happily	information	responsibilities	salt
brightly	happiness	mistakes	responsible	traffic
doctors	happy	quick	responsibly	

1. A city has _____ than a small town.
2. Sunlight is much _____ than moonlight.
3. Did you know that a laser (雷射) burns billions of times (無數倍) _____ than the light at the sun's surface (表面)?
4. There is _____ about geography (地理) in an encyclopedia (百科全書) than (there is) in a dictionary.
5. I used to be sad, but now I'm a lot _____ about my life (than I used to be).
6. Unhappy roommates or spouses (伴侶) can live together _____ if they learn to respect each other's differences.
7. She's had a miserable life. I hope she finds _____ in the future.
8. I made _____ on the last test than (I did) on the first one, so I got a worse grade.
9. My daughter Annie is trustworthy (值得信任的) and mature (成熟的). She behaves much _____ than my nephew Louie.

10. A twelve-year-old has _____ at home and in school than a nine-year-old.
11. My son is _____ about doing his homework than his older sister is.
12. A rabbit is _____ than a turtle.
13. This soup doesn't taste quite right. I think it needs just a little _____.
14. Health care in rural (鄉村的) areas is poor. We need _____ to treat people in rural areas.

最高級的用法

- 最高級 + in 地點 (the world, this class, my family, the corporation, etc.)
Ex: Tokyo is one of _____ cities in the world.
- 最高級 + 形容詞子句
Ex: Alan is _____ generous person I have ever known.
- 最高級 + of all
Ex: I have three books. These two are quite good, but this one is _____ of all.
- The least (最少) 是 the most 的反義字
Ex: I took four final exams. The final in accounting was _____ of all.
- One of + 複數名詞 (+ 單數動詞)
Ex: Ali _____ one of the best students in this class.
Ex: One of the best students in this class _____ Ali.

Exercise 4 : 將下列的片語改成最高級，填入空格中

big bird	long river in South America	high mountains on earth
clean air	popular forms of entertainment	two great natural dangers
deep ocean	three common street names	

1. The Pacific is _____ in the world.
2. There is almost no air pollution at the South Pole. The South Pole has _____ in the world.
3. _____ are in the Himalayan Range in Asia.
4. Most birds are small, but not the flightless North African ostrich. It is _____ in the world.
5. _____ to ships are fog and icebergs.
6. One of _____ throughout the world is the motion picture.
7. _____ in the United States are Park, Washington, and Maple.
8. _____ is the Amazon.

Exercise 5: 比較級與最高級

1. Lead (鉛) is a very heavy metal (金屬). It is (heavy)_____ gold or silver. It is one of (heavy)_____ metals _____ all.
2. Dogs are usually (friendly) _____ cats.
3. One of (famous)_____ volcanoes _____ the world is Mount Etna in Sicily (西西里島).
4. A car has two (wheels) _____ a bicycle.
5. Mrs. Cook didn't ask the children to clean up the kitchen. It was (easy)_____ for her to do it herself _____ to nag (勝叨) them to do it.
6. Duck eggs and chicken eggs are different. Duck eggs are (large)_____ chicken eggs. Also, the yolk (蛋黃) of a duck egg is (dark)_____ yellow _____ the yolk of a chicken egg.
7. The volcanic explosion of Krakatoa near Java in 1883 may have been (loud) _____ noise in recorded history. It was heard 2,760 miles (4,441 kilometers) away.
8. (important)_____ piece of equipment for birdwatching is a pair of binoculars (雙筒望遠鏡).
9. Although both jobs are important, being a teacher requires (education) _____ being a bus driver.
10. The Great Wall of China is (long)_____ structure that has ever been built.

Unit 3 簡單現在式

簡單現在式 Present Tense

- 用以表示現在的事實、狀態或動作：

Ex: I _____ a student.

Ex: John _____ two brothers.

Ex: I _____ to study English grammar.

Ex: Christine _____ English.

Ex: They _____ in Taipei.

- 用以表示習慣性的動作：

Ex: I _____ to work by bus every day.

Ex: Kenny _____ to the park on Sundays.

Ex: We _____ three meals a day.

Ex: I usually _____ up at nine o'clock.

- 用以敘述不變的真理、事實或格言等：

Ex: The earth _____ round.

Ex: The sun _____ in the east.

Ex: Cats _____ mice.

Ex: We _____ with our eyes.

Ex: Two and two _____ four.

- 用於以 here 或 there 起首的感嘆句：

□ Here, there + 人稱代名詞 + 動 !

□ Here, there + 動 + 名詞 !

Ex: Here it _____!

Ex: There she _____!

Ex: Here you _____!

Ex: Here we _____!

Ex: Here they _____!

Ex: There he _____!

Ex: Here _____ our teacher!

簡單現在式形式 - be 動詞

直述句	I _____ a student.
	He/She/It _____ a student.
	You/We/They _____ students.
否定句	I _____ a student.
	He/She/It _____ a student.
	You/We/They _____ students.
疑問句	_____ I _____ a student?
	_____ he/she/it _____ a student?
	_____ you/we/they _____ students?

簡單現在式形式

直述句	I/You/We/They _____ work.
	He/She/It _____ works.
否定句	I/You/We/They _____ work.
	He/She/It _____ work.
疑問句	_____ I/you/we/they work?
	_____ he/she/it work?
縮寫 (do + not) (does+not)	does + not = doesn't She _____ work. do + not = don't I _____ work.

Exercise : 造三個句子 · 第二人稱單數 (動詞 : eat)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

Exercise : 造三個句子，第三人稱單數 (動詞：cook)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

字尾加 -s

(a) 單數: one bird (b) 複數: two birds, three birds, many birds, all birds, etc.	單數 = 數量為一 複數 = 數量為二或更多
(c) Birds sing. (d) A bird sings.	複數名詞的字尾加 -s 單數動詞的字尾加 -s
(e) A bird sings outside my window. It sings loudly. Ann sings beautifully. She sings songs to her children. Tom sings very well. He sings in a chorus.	單數動詞接在單數主詞之後。 如果主詞是第三人稱單數，動詞字尾需加 -s

拼寫規則：字尾加 -s 或 -es

(a) visit -> visits speak -> speaks (b) ride -> rides write -> writes	在大部分的情況下，動詞字尾加-s，而非 -es。
(c) catch -> catch____ wash -> wash____ miss -> miss____ fix -> fix____ buzz -> buzz____	動詞字尾是-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -z 時，字尾加 -es。
(d) fly -> _____ (e) pay -> _____	若動詞字尾是子音字母加-y 時，改 -y 為-i，然後加-es。 若動詞字尾是母音字母加-y 時，只需加-s
(f) go -> _____ do -> _____ have -> _____	go, do 和 have 等字的單數形式為不規則變化。

Exercise 1 – 字尾加 -s 或 -es

在句子的動詞下畫線。必要時在動詞字尾加上 -s / -es，不要更改其他字。

1. A dog bark. -> barks
2. Dogs bark. -> OK
3. Wood float on water.
4. Rivers flow toward the sea.
5. My mother worry about me.
6. A student buy a lot of books at the beginning of each term.
7. Airplanes fly all around the world.
8. The teacher ask us a lot of questions in class every day.
9. Mr. Cook watch game shows on TV every evening.
10. Music consist of pleasant sounds.
11. Cats usually sleep eighteen hours a day.
12. The front page of a newspaper contain the most important news of the day.
13. Mrs. Taylor never cross the street in the middle of a block. She always walk to the corner and use the pedestrian walkway.
14. Many parts of the world enjoy four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.
Each season last three months and bring changes in the weather.

現在式動詞：Yes/No 問句的簡答

	問句	簡答	完整回答
Do/Does 為首的問句		Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	Yes, he _____ tea. No, he doesn't _____ tea.
		Yes, I do. No, I don't.	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.
Be 動詞 為首的問句		Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, I'm a student. No, I'm not a student.
		Yes, she is. No, she's not No, she isn't.	Yes, she's a dancer. No, she's not a dancer. No, she isn't a dancer.

Exercise (in class)

Ask 2 people the following questions:

Ex: Do you drink coffee every day?

- wear a watch
- go to work by MRT
- read newspaper
- earn a lot of money
- study English grammar

(After students finish asking questions, ask them about the answers. Teacher: So, Does John wear a watch every day? Student: Yes, he does/No, he doesn't.)

頻率副詞

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">100%</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">↑</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">0%</div>	Always Almost always Usually* Often* Frequently * Generally* Sometimes* Occasionally*	頻率副詞通常至於句子中間，且有特定位置。 畫有 * 符號的頻率副詞，也能置於句首或句尾： I <u>sometimes</u> get up at 6:30. <u>Sometimes</u> I get up at 6:30. I get up at 6:30 <u>sometimes</u> .
	Seldom Rarely Hardly ever Almost never Not ever, never	其餘沒有 * 符號的頻率副詞則幾乎不置於句首或句尾，而置於句中。

頻率副詞的位置

(a) John always walks.	頻率副詞通常置於一般動詞之前。
(b) John is always on time.	頻率副詞通常置於 be 動詞之後。
(c) Do you always eat breakfast?	在疑問句中，頻率副詞緊接著主詞之後，一般動詞之前。
(d) Linda usually doesn't eat breakfast. Linda usually isn't in the office.	在否定句中，頻率副詞大部分置於否定動詞之前。
(e) Sue doesn't always eat breakfast. Sue isn't always happy.	Always 跟在否定的助動詞或否定的 be 動詞之後。
(f) 正確：Linda never eats meat.	表否定意味的頻率副詞 (seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never)
(g) 錯誤：Linda doesn't never eat meat.	不與否定動詞連用。
(h) -- Do you ever take the bus to work? -- Yes, I do. I often take the bus.	Ever 用在問及頻率的疑問句中，如例 (h)，意指「在任何時刻」。
(i) I don't ever walk to work.	Ever 也與 not 連用
(j) 錯誤：I ever walk to work.	Ever 不用於直述句中。

Exercise 2-頻率副詞的位置

肯定句

Example: always Tom always studies at home in the evening

1. **always** Tom is at home in the evening.
2. **usually** The mail comes at noon.
3. **usually** The mail is here by noon.
4. **generally** I eat lunch around one o'clock.
5. **generally** Tom is in the lunch room around one o'clock.
6. **generally** What time do you eat lunch?
7. **usually** Are you in bed by midnight?

否定句

Ex: Jack doesn't shave in the morning.

usually -> Jack usually doesn't shave in the morning.

often -> Jack often doesn't shave in the morning.

1. I don't eat breakfast.

- a. usually I don't eat breakfast.
- b. always I don't eat breakfast.
- c. seldom I eat breakfast
- d. ever I eat breakfast.

2. My roommate isn't home in the evening.

- a. generally My roommate isn't home in the evening.
- b. sometimes My roommate isn't home in the evening.
- c. always My roommate isn't home in the evening.
- d. hardly ever My roommate is home in the evening.

Unit 4 現在進行式

現在進行式 Present Continuous

- Be 動詞 + V+ing (現在分詞) = 進行式
- 現在正在繼續或進行中的動作

Ex: I'm learning English now.

Ex: They are talking and laughing.

Ex: Listen! Someone is knocking at the door.

- 不久將發生的動作或預定的計畫
- 此用法多為表“往來”“出發”“到達”“停留”等動詞 (go, come, leave, arrive, stay, visit, take, spend) · 並常與表未來時間的副詞連用

Ex: I'm going to Taipei tomorrow.

Ex: We are leaving on Thursday.

Ex: She is visiting her uncle next Friday.

現在進行式形式

直述句	I	am		working.
	You/We/They	are		working
	He/She/It	is		working.
否定句	I	am	not	working.
	You/We/They	are	not	working.
	He/She/It	is	not	working.
疑問句	_____		I	working?
	_____		you/we/they	working?
	_____		he/she/it	working?

Exercise

造三個句子 · 第二人稱單數 (動詞: eat)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

造三個句子 · 第三人稱單數 (動詞: cook)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

簡單現在式 Present Tense

- 用以表示現在的事實、狀態或動作
- 用以表示習慣性的動作
- 用以敘述不變的真理、事實或格言等

現在進行式 Present Continuous

- 現在正在繼續或進行中的動作
- 不久將發生的動作或預定的計畫

Exercise 1 -簡單現在式和現在進行式

將括弧內提示的字改為簡單現在式或現在進行式的動詞形式：

Ex: Shhh. The baby (sleep) is sleeping. The baby (sleep) sleeps for ten hours every night.

- Right now I'm in class. I (sit) _____ at my desk. I usually (sit) _____ at the same desk in class every day.
- Ali (speak) _____ Arabic (阿拉伯語). Arabic is his native language, but right now he (speak) _____ English.
- A: (it, rain) _____ a lot in southern California?
B: No. The weather (be) _____ usually warm and sunny.
- A: Look out the window. (it, rain) _____? Should I take my umbrella?
B: It (start) _____ to sprinkle (下稀疏小雨).
- A: Look. It's John.
B: Where?
A: Over there. He (walk) _____ out of the bakery (烘焙店).
- Oscar usually (walk) _____ to work. (walk, you) _____ to work every day, too?
B: Yes.
A: (Oscar, walk) _____ with you?
B: Sometimes.
- A: Flowers! Flowers for sale!
Yes sir! Can I help you?
B: I'll take those - the yellow ones.
A: Here you are, mister. Are they for a special occasion (場合)?
B: I (buy) them for my wife. I (buy) _____ her flowers on the first day of every month.

非動態動詞

(a) I _____ John. 錯: I <u>am knowing</u> John	有些動詞不能使用進行式·這些動詞稱作“非動態動詞”,用來表示狀況的存在·而非動作的進行。
(b) I _____ a sandwich. 錯: I <u>am wanting</u> a sandwich.	
(c) This book _____ to Linda. 錯: This book <u>is belonging</u> to Linda.	

hear	need
see	want
sound	prefer
believe	like
understand	love
know	have
be	forget
exist	remember
own	think *
possess	have *
belong	

比較下列句子: 有時 think 與 have 可以用進行式。

(d) I think that grammar is easy.	think 作 believe 解釋·不可用進行式。
(e) I am thinking about grammar right now.	think 表示某人此時正有如是想法·可用進行式。
(f) Tom has a car.	have 表示“擁有”時·不可用進行式。
(g) I'm having a good time.	have 不作“擁有”時·可用進行式。

Exercise 2 - 簡單現在式和現在進行式

將括弧內提示的字改為簡單現在式或現在進行式·並視需要在問句後作簡答:

- A: My sister (have) has a new car. She bought it last month.
B: (you, have) Do you have a car?
A: No, I don't. Do you?
B: No, but I have a ten-speed bike.
- A: Where are the children?

B: In the living room.

A: What are they doing? (they, watch) _____ TV?

B: No, they _____. They (play) _____ a game.

3. A: Shhh. I (hear) _____ a noise. (you hear) _____ it, too?

B: Yes, I _____. I wonder what it is.

4. A: Johnny, (you, listen) _____ to me?

B: Of course I am, Mom. You (want) _____ me to take out the garbage. Right?

A: Right! And right now!

5. A: Knock, knock! Anybody home? Hey, Bill! Hi! It's me. I'm here with Tom. Where are you?

B: I (be) _____ in the bedroom.

A: What (you, do) _____ ?

B: I (try) _____ to sleep!

A: Oh. Sorry. I won't bother you. Tom, shhh. Bill (rest 休息) _____.

6. A: What (you, think) _____ about at night before you fall asleep?

B: I (think) _____ about all of the pleasant things that happened during the day. I (think, not) _____ about my problems.

7. A: A penny for your thoughts.

B: Huh?

A: What (you, think) _____ about right now?

B: I (think) _____ about English grammar. I (think, not) _____ about anything else right now.

A: I (believe, not) _____ you!

8. A: (you, see) _____ that man over there?

B: Which man? The man in the brown jacket?

A: No, I (talk) _____ about the man who (wear) _____ the blue shirt.

B: Oh, that man.

A: (you, know) _____ him?

B: No, I (think, not) _____ so.

9. A: (you, know) _____ any tongue-twisters?

B: Yes, I _____. Here's one: She sells seashells down by the seashore.

A: That (be) _____ hard to say! Can you say this: Sharon wears Sue's shoes to zoos to
look at cheap sheep?

B: That (make, not) _____ any sense.

A: I (know) _____.

Unit 5 簡單過去式

簡單過去式

- 用以描述活動或狀態，在過去時間內開始並結束。
Ex: Linda _____ downtown yesterday.
Ex: I _____ for eight hours last night.
- 大多數簡單過去式的形式是在字尾加 -ed。
Ex: Bob _____ home yesterday morning.
Ex: I _____ my report last night.
- 有些過去式為不規則變化。
Ex: I _____ breakfast this morning.
Ex: Sue _____ a taxi to the airport yesterday.
- Be 動詞的簡單過去式形式是 was / were
Ex: I _____ busy yesterday.
Ex: They _____ at home last night.

規則動詞的簡單過去式

直述句	I/You/He/She/It We/They _____
否定句	I/You/He/She/It We/They _____
疑問句	Did I/You/He/She/It We/They _____
簡答	Yes, I/You/He/She/It _____ No, We/They _____

Exercise

造四個句子，第二人稱單數 (動詞：watch TV)

直述句：_____

否定句：_____

疑問句：_____

簡答：_____

Be 動詞的簡單過去式

直述句	I/He/She/It _____	_____
	You/We/They _____	_____
否定句	I/He/She/It _____	_____
	You/We/They _____	_____
疑問句	_____	in class yesterday?
	I/he/she/it _____	in class yesterday?
	you/we/they _____	
簡答	Yes, I/he/she/it _____.	Yes, you/we/they _____.
	No, I/he/she/it _____.	No, you/we/they _____.

Exercise

造四個句子，第三人稱單數 (動詞：be)

直述句：_____

否定句：_____

疑問句：_____

簡答：_____

Exercise 1

下列句子的內容都有錯誤，請將他們改正為：

- (a) 否定句
 - (b) 正確的肯定句
- Ex: I ate ten hamburgers last night.
- (a) I didn't eat ten hamburgers last night.
 - (b) John ate ten hamburgers last night.
 - (b) I ate twenty hamburgers last night.

1. He lives in a tree.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
2. You took a taxi to school today.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
3. You're sitting on a sofa.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
4. Our teacher's name was William Shakespeare.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
5. Rocks float (浮) and wood sinks (沉).
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
6. The teacher flew (飛) into the classroom today.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
7. Spiders (蜘蛛) have six legs.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____

拼寫規則：字尾加 -ed

動詞字尾字母	原形	-ed	
-e	(a) smile hope	smiled hoped	只需加 -d
二個子音字母	(b) help learn	helped learned	二個子音字母結尾的動詞，加 -ed
二個母音字母+ 一個子音字母	(c) rain heat	rained heated	以二個母音字母 + 一個子音字母結尾的動詞，加-ed
一個母音字母+ 一個子音字母	(d) stop plan	stopped planned	以一個母音字母 + 一個子音字母結尾的單音節動詞，重複字尾子音字母後，加 -ed
	(e) visit offer	visited offered	若重音在第一音節，不需重複子音字母。
	(f) prefer admit	preferred admitted	若重音在第二音節，必須重複子音字母。
-y	(g) play enjoy (h) worry study	played enjoyed worried studied	若動詞字尾是母音字母 + y，直接加 -ed 若動詞字尾是子音字母+y， 去掉 y，加上 -ied.
-ie	(i) die tie	died tied	只需加 -d

Exercise 2 – 不規則動詞

1. Maria walked to school today. Rebecca (drive) _____ (drive) her car. Linda (ride) _____ her bicycle. Ann (take) _____ the bus.
2. Last night I had a good night's sleep. I (sleep) _____ nine hours.
3. Ann (wear) _____ a beautiful dress to the wedding reception.
4. It got so cold last night that the water in the pond (freeze) _____.
5. Frank was really thirsty. He (drink) _____ four glasses of water.
6. Karen had to choose between a blue raincoat and a tan one. She finally (choose) _____ the blue one.
7. My husband gave me a painting for my birthday. I (hang) _____ it on a wall.

8. Last night around midnight, when I was sound asleep, the telephone (ring) _____. It (wake) _____ me up.
9. The sun (rise) _____ at 6:04 this morning and will set at 6:59.
10. I (send) _____ an e-mail to my cousin after I finished studying yesterday evening.
11. Ms. Manning (teach) _____ chemistry (化學) at the local high school last year.
12. The police (catch) _____ the bank robbers (搶匪). They are in jail now.
13. Oh my gosh! Call the police! Someone (steal 偷) _____ my car!
14. Today Victor has on slacks (寬鬆的長褲) and a sports jacket, but yesterday he (wear) _____ jeans and a sweatshirt to work.
15. My friend told me that he had a singing dog. When the dog sang, I (put) _____ my hands over my ears.
16. When I introduced Vic to Ming, they (shake) _____ hands and greeted each other.
17. I (sweep) _____ the kitchen floor with a broom (掃帚).
18. A bird (fly) _____ into our apartment through an open window.
19. I caught the bird and (hold) _____ it gently in my hands until I could put it back outside.
20. The children had a good time at the park yesterday. They (feed) _____ the ducks small pieces of bread.
21. My dog (dig) _____ a hole (洞) in the yard and buried (埋) his bone.
22. Henry (leave) _____ his apartment in a hurry this morning because he was late for school. That's why he (forget) _____ to bring his books to class.

表示過去習慣: **used to**

<p>(a) I _____ with my parents. Now I live in my own apartment.</p> <p>(b) <i>Anne</i> _____ afraid of dogs, but now she likes dogs</p> <p>(c) A1 _____, but he doesn't anymore.</p>	<p>Used to 用來表示過去情況或習慣，但是現在已經不存在了。</p> <p>形式：used to + 動詞原形</p>
<p>(d) Did you _____ in Paris? (or Did you use to live in Paris?)</p> <p>* 在疑問和否定句中，used to 與 use to 二種拼法皆可。</p>	<p>疑問句形式：did + 主 + used to (或 did + 主 + used to)</p>
<p>(e) I didn't _____ coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning. (or I didn't use to drink coffee.)</p>	<p>否定句形式 didn't used to (或 didn't use to)</p> <p>以上用法少見，常見的否定句形式為 never used to</p>
<p>(f) I _____ coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning.</p>	

Exercise 3: 改正句子的錯誤

Ex: Alex used to ~~living~~ **live** in Cairo.

1. Jane used to worked at an insurance company.
2. Margo was used to teach English, but now she works at a publishing company.
3. Where you used to live?
4. I didn't was used to get up early, but now I do.
5. Were you used to live in Singapore?

Exercise 4: 用 used to 表示過去習慣

1. When I was a child, I was shy. Now I'm not shy.
→I _____ shy, but now I'm not.
2. When I was young, I thought that people over forty were old.
→I _____ that people over forty were old.
3. Now you live in this city. Where did you live before you came here?
→Where _____?
4. Did you at some time in the past work for the telephone company?
→_____ for the telephone company?
5. When I was younger I slept through the night. I never woke up in the middle of the night.
→I _____ in the middle of the night, but now I do.
→I _____ through the night, but now I don't.
6. When I was a child, I watched cartoons on TV. I don't watch cartoons anymore. Now I watch news programs. How about you?
→I _____ cartoons on TV, but I don't anymore.
→I _____ news programs, but now I do.
→What _____ on TV when you were a little kid?

動詞過去式的不規則變化

動詞過去式的不規則變化，其形成方式可以歸納成以下幾種方式：

A-B-C **A-B-B** **A-B-A** **A-A-A** 等

A-B-C

原形	過去式	過去分詞	中文
am	was	been	
is	was	been	
are	were	been	
begin	began	begun	
bite	bit	bitten	
break	broke	broken	
choose	chose	chosen	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
drink	drank	drunk	
drive	drove	driven	
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	
fly	flew	flown	
forget	forgot	forgotten	
forgive	forgave	forgiven	
freeze	froze	frozen	
get	got	gotten	

give	gave	given	
go	went	gone	
grow	grew	grown	
hide	hid	hidden	
know	knew	known	
lie	lay	lain	
ring	rang	rung	
see	saw	seen	
shake	shook	shaken	
sing	sang	sung	
speak	spoke	spoken	
steal	stole	stolen	
swear	swore	sworn	
swim	swam	swum	
take	took	taken	
tear	tore	torn	
throw	threw	thrown	
wake	woke	waken	
wear	wore	worn	
write	wrote	written	

A-B-B

原形	過去式	過去分詞	中文
bend	bent	bent	
bring	brought	brought	
build	built	built	

buy	bought	bought	
catch	caught	caught	
dig	dug	dug	
feed	fed	fed	
feel	felt	felt	
fight	fought	fought	
find	found	found	
forget	forgot	forgot	
get	got	got	
have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
hold	held	held	
keep	kept	kept	
lead	led	led	
leave	left	left	
lend	lent	lent	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	
mean	meant	meant	
meet	met	met	
say	said	said	
seek	sought	sought	
send	sent	sent	
sleep	slept	slept	
spend	spent	spent	
stand	stood	stood	
strike	struck	struck	

teach	taught	taught	
tell	told	told	
think	thought	thought	
understand	understood	understood	
win	won	won	

A-B-A

原形	過去式	過去分詞	中文
become	became	become	
come	came	come	
run	ran	run	

A-A-A

原形	過去式	過去分詞	中文
cost	cost	cost	
cut	cut	cut	
hit	hit	hit	
hurt	hurt	hurt	
let	let	let	
put	put	put	
quit	quit	quit	
read	read	read	
spread	spread	spread	
upset	upset	upset	

Unit 6 簡單過去式 (2) / 過去進行式

表示過去時間的副詞子句

(a) After I finished my work, I went to bed. ()	時間副詞子句可放在：
(b) I went to bed after I finished my work. ()	(a) 主要子句之前 (b) 主要子句之後
(c) I went to bed _____ I finished my work. (d) _____ I went to bed, I finished my work. (e) I stayed up _____ I finished my work. (f) _____ I finished my work, I went to bed.	時間副詞子句的前導詞： After Before Until As soon as While when
(g) The phone rang _____ I was watching TV. (h) _____ the phone rang, I was watching TV.	Until = 到那時為止 As soon as = 緊接著之後 若是時間副詞子句先出現，則要加上逗點

Exercise

用時間副詞子句來連接句子，注意標點符號的正確用法：

Ex:

First: I got home. Then: I ate dinner. (after)

→ _____.

→ _____.

1. First: I unplugged the coffee pot. Then: I left my apartment this morning. (before)

→ _____.

→ _____.

2. First: I lived on a farm. Then: I was seven years old. (until)

→ _____.

→ _____.

3. First: I heard the doorbell. Then: I opened the door. (as soon as)

→ _____.

→ _____.

過去進行式形式：was/were + V-ing

直述句	I/He/She/It You/We/They	<u>was working.</u> <u>were working.</u>
否定句	I/He/She/It You/We/They	<u>was not (wasn't) working.</u> <u>were not (weren't) working.</u>
疑問句	Was I/he/she/it Were you/we/they	<u>working?</u> <u>working?</u>
簡答	Yes, I/he/she/it <u>was.</u> No, I/he/she/it <u>wasn't.</u>	Yes, you/we/they <u>were.</u> No, you/we/they <u>weren't.</u>

Exercise

造四個句子，第三人稱複數 (動詞：eat)

直述句：_____.

否定句：_____.

疑問句：_____.

簡答：_____.

過去進行式用法：

- 表示動作在過去的某個時間點發生
- 或是動作發生時，另外一個動作也正在進行中。

Ex: I started eating dinner at 6:00 p.m. yesterday. Tom came to my house at 6:10 p.m.

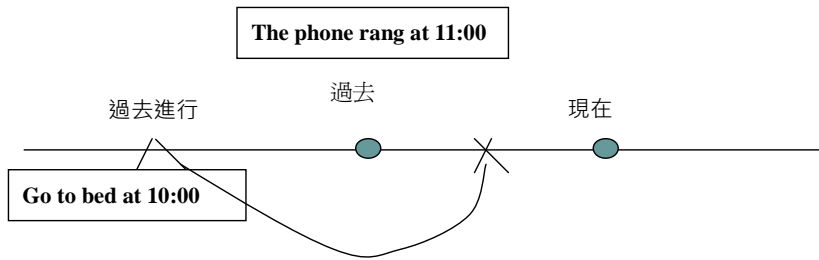
→ _____.

- 先開始的動作用過去進行式

Ex: I went to bed at 10:00. The phone rang at 11:00.

→ _____.

簡單過去式/過去進行式



Exercise :

Make 2 sentences

1. I took a shower at 9:00. My sister came to my house at 9:10.

→ _____.

2. I started watching TV at 8:00. My brother called at 8:15.

→ _____.

Exercise 1 : 簡單過去式/過去進行式

將括號的字改成簡單過去式或過去進行式

- At 6:00 P.M., Bob sat down at the table and began to eat. At 6:05, Bob _____ (eat) dinner.
- While Bob _____ (eat) dinner, Ann _____ (come) through the door.
- In other words, when Ann _____ (come) through the door, Bob _____ (eat) dinner.
- Bob went to bed at 10:30. At 11:00 Bob _____ (sleep).
- While Bob _____ (sleep), the phone _____ (ring).
- In other words, when the phone _____ (ring), Bob _____ (sleep).
- Bob left his house at 8:00 A.M. and _____ (begin) to walk to class.
- While he _____ (walk) to class, he s _____ (see) Mrs. Smith.
- When Bob _____ (see) Mrs. Smith, she _____ (stand) on her front porch. She _____ (hold) a broom (掃帚).
- Mrs. Smith _____ (wave 揮手) at Bob when she _____ (see) him.

Exercise 2: 簡單過去式/過去進行式

將括號的字改成簡單過去式或過去進行式

Yesterday, Tony _____ (sit) at his desk and _____ (study) his grammar book. His roommate, John, _____ (sit) at his desk, but he wasn't studying (study, not). He _____ (stare 凝視) out the window. He _____ (watch) bicyclists on the street below.

Tony _____ (walk) over to the window. John _____ (point) out one bicyclist in particular. This bicyclist _____ (steer 掌舵) with one hand while he _____ (drink) a soda with the other. At the same time, he _____ (weave 迂迴行進) in and out of the heavy traffic. To John, the bicyclist _____ (seem) fearless. John _____ (learn, never) how to ride a bike when he _____ (be) a child, so Tony _____ (offer) to teach him. John _____ (accept) gladly.

Exercise 3: 簡單過去式/過去進行式

將括號的字改成簡單過去式或過去進行式

- My mother called me around 5:00. My husband came home a little after that. When he _____ (come) home, I _____ (talk) to my mother on the phone.
- I _____ (buy) a small gift before I _____ (go) to the hospital yesterday to visit my friend.
- Yesterday afternoon I _____ (go) to visit the Smith family. When I _____ (get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Smith _____ (be) in the yard. She _____ (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Smith was (be) in the garage (車庫). He _____ (work) on their car. He _____ (change) the oil. The children _____ (play) in the front yard. In other words, while Mr. Smith _____ (change) the oil in the car, the children _____ (play) with a ball in the yard.

4. I (hit)_____ my thumb while I (use)_____ the hammer. Ouch!
That (hurt)_____
5. As soon as we (hear)_____ the news of the approaching hurricane,
we(begin)_____ our preparations for the storm.
6. It was a long walk home. Mr. Chu (walk) _____ until he (get) _____ tired.
Then he (stop)_____ and (rest)_____ until he (be)_____ strong
enough to continue.
7. While I (lie)_____ in bed last night, I (hear)_____ a strange noise. When I
(hear)_____ this strange noise, I (turn)_____ on the light. I
(hold)_____ my breath and (listen)_____ carefully. A mouse
(chew)_____ on something under the floor.
8. I work at a computer all day long. Yesterday while I (look)_____ at my computer
screen, I (start) _____ to feel a little dizzy, so I(take)_____ a break.
While I (take) _____ a short break outdoors and (enjoy) _____ the
warmth of the sun on my face, an elderly gentleman (come)_____ up to me
and (ask)_____ me for directions to the public library. After I (tell)_____ him
how to get there, he (thank)_____ me and (go)_____ on his way. I
(stay)_____ outside until a big cloud (come _____) and
(cover)_____ the sun, and then I reluctantly (go)_____ back inside to work. As
soon as I (return)_____ to my desk, I(notice) _____ that my computer
(make)_____ a funny noise. It (hum) _____ loudly, and my screen was frozen.
I (think) _____ for a moment, then I (shut)_____ my computer
off, (get)_____ up from my desk, and (leave)_____. I
(spend)_____ the rest of the day in the sunshine.

Unit 7 未來式

表示未來時間

(a) I _____ leave at nine tomorrow morning.	Be going to 和 will 表示未來時間。句意同。
(b) I _____ leave at nine tomorrow morning.	
(c) Linda _____ be at the meeting today.	
(d) Linda _____ be at the meeting today.	

Be going to 的形式

(a) We _____ late. (b) She _____ tomorrow.	Be going to + 原形動詞
(c) _____ I _____ he/she/it _____ late? _____ they/we/you	疑問句： Be + 主 + going to + 原形動詞
(d) I _____ am not He/She/It _____ is not _____ late They/We/You _____ are not	否定句： Be + not + going to + 原形動詞

Will 的形式

直述句	I/You/She/He/It/We/They _____ tomorrow.	
否定句	I/You/She/He/It/We/They _____ tomorrow.	
疑問句	_____ I/you/she/he/it/we/they _____ tomorrow?	
簡答	Yes, _____ I/you/she/he/it/we/they _____. No, _____.	
縮寫式	I'll she'll we'll you'll he'll they'll it'll	在口語和非正式書寫時，will 通常會和代名詞縮寫。
	Bob + will = Bob'll	在口語中，will 通常會和名詞縮寫，但書寫時通常不會。

Be going to 和 will 的比較

(a) She <u>is going to</u> succeed because she works hard.	當 be going to 和 will 用於表示未來的預測時，意思相同。
(b) She <u>will</u> succeed because she works hard.	
(c) I bought some wood because I <u>am going to</u> build a bookcase for my apartment.	表示預定的計畫時，只能用 be going to.
(d) This chair is too heavy for you to carry alone. I <u>ll</u> help you.	表示說話者在說話當時所做的決定，只能用 will。

Exercise 1

說明：用 be going to 或 will 完成下列句子

1. A: Why did you buy this flour?

B: I' _____ make some bread. (預定的計畫)

2. A: Could someone get me a glass of water?

B: Certainly. I _____ get you one. Would you like some ice in it? (說話當時所做的決定)

3. A: Are you going to go to the post office soon?

B: Yes. Why?

A: I need to send this letter today.

B: I _____ mail it for you.

A: Thanks.

4. A: Why are you carrying that box?

B: I _____ mail it to my sister. I'm on my way to the post office.

5. A: Could someone please open the window?

B: I _____ do it.

A: Thanks.

6. A: What are your vacation plans?

B: We _____ spend two weeks on a Greek island.

7. A: I have a note for Joe from Rachel. I don't know what to do with it.

B: Let me have it. I _____ give it to him. He's in my algebra (代數) class.

A: Thanks. But you have to promise not to read it.

8. A: Did you know that Sara and I are moving? We found a great apartment on 45th Street.

B: That's terrific. I _____ help you on moving day if you like.

A: Hey, great! We'd really appreciate that.

9. A: Do you have a car?

B: Yes, but I, I _____ sell it. I don't need it now that I live in the city.

10. A: Do you want to walk to the meeting together?

B: Okay. I _____ meet you by the elevator. Okay?

A: Okay. I _____ wait for you there.

表示未來時間的副詞子句和 if 子句

<p>(a) _____ I go to class tomorrow, I' m going to eat breakfast.</p> <p>(b) I' m going to eat breakfast _____ I go to class tomorrow.</p>	<p>時間副詞子句的前導詞</p> <p>Before</p> <p>After</p> <p>When</p> <p>As soon as ...就</p> <p>Until 直到</p> <p>While 當</p>
<p>(c) _____ I go home tonight, I' m going to stop at the market.</p> <p>(d) I' m going to eat dinner at 6:00 tonight. _____ I eat dinner, I' m going to study in my room.</p> <p>(e) I' ll give Linda your message _____ I see her.</p> <p>(f) It' s raining right now. _____ the rain stops, I' m going to walk downtown.</p> <p>(g) I' ll stay home _____ the rain stops.</p> <p>(h) _____ you' re at school tomorrow, I' ll be at work.</p>	<p>表未來時間的副詞子句只使用簡單現在式，不用 will 和 be going to.</p> <p>錯誤：Before I will go to class, I' m going to eat breakfast.</p> <p>錯誤：Before I am going to go to class tomorrow, I' m going to eat breakfast.</p>
<p>(i) Maybe it will rain tomorrow. _____ it rains tomorrow, I' m going to stay home.</p>	<p>當 if 子句要表達未來意義時，也是用簡單現在式，不能用 will 和 be going to。</p>

Exercise 2 : 表示未來時間的副詞子句和 if 子句

說明：用下列的動詞完成句子，並使句意表達未來。

1. read / take

I _____ the textbook **before** I _____ the final exam next month.

2. call / return

Mr. Lee _____ his wife **as soon as** he _____ to the hotel tonight.

3. be, not / come

I _____ home tomorrow **when** the painters _____ to paint my apartment. Someone else will have to let them in.

4. go / prepare

Before I _____ to my job interview tomorrow, I _____ a list of questions I want to ask about the company.

5. visit / take

When Sandra _____ us this coming weekend, we _____ her to our favorite seafood restaurant.

6. stay / call

I _____ by the phone **until** Rosa _____.

7. come, not / miss

If Adam _____ to work tomorrow morning, he will miss a very important meeting.

8. get / eat / be

If Barbara _____ home on time tonight, we _____ dinner at 6:30. **If** she is late, dinner will be late.

用現在進行式表示未來時間

(a) Tom _____ to the party tomorrow. Tom _____ to the party tomorrow.	現在進行式可以用來表示未來的時間，表達未來確定的計畫。
(b) We' _____ to a movie tonight. We' _____ to a movie tonight.	用現在進行式以表示未來時間時，未來的含意通常是藉著未來的時間副詞
(c) I' _____ home this evening. I' _____ home this evening.	片語 (ex. tomorrow)或上下文來表明
(d) Ann _____ to Chicago next week. Ann _____ to Chicago next week.	
(e) You _____ when you hear this joke. 錯誤：You' _____ when you hear this joke.	現在進行式不用於預測未來

Exercise 3: 用現在進行式表示未來時間

說明：選用適當的動詞，完成下列每一則對話。必要時可使用現在進行式，並標明現在進行式所表示的是現在還是未來時間。

cut	go	spend	fly
do	leave	stay	
drive	meet	take	

1. A: What _____ you _____ tomorrow afternoon?
B: I _____ to the mall. (未來)
A: Why?
B: I _____ shopping for some new clothes. How about you? What _____ you _____ tomorrow afternoon? (未來)
A: I _____ to a movie with Tom. After the movie, we _____ out to dinner. Would you like to meet us for dinner? ()

B: No, thanks. I can't. I _____ Linda at 6:30 at the new seafood restaurant on Fifth Street. ()

2. A: What courses are you _____ this year? ()
B: I _____ English, biology (生物), math (數學), and psychology (心理學). ()
A: What courses _____ you _____ next year? ()
B: I _____ English literature (文學), chemistry (化學), calculus (微積分), and history. ()

- A: That should keep you busy!
3. A: I _____ on vacation tomorrow. ()
B: Where _____ you _____? ()
A: To San Francisco.
B: How are you getting there? _____ you _____ or _____ your car? ()
A: I _____. I have to be at the airport by seven tomorrow morning. ()
B: Do you need a ride to the airport?
A: No, thanks. I _____ a taxi. Are you planning to go somewhere over vacation? ()
B: No. I _____ here. ()

立即的未來：be about to

(a) Ann' s bags are packed, and she is wearing her coat. She _____ for the airport.	片語 be about to do something 常表示在立即的未來將發生的活動，通常指數分鐘或數
(b) Shhh. The movie _____ begin.	秒鐘之內。

Exercise 4 : be about to 的應用

- 說明：以下的人正準備要作什麼呢？
1. Jack is holding his camera to his eye. He has his finger on the button (按鈕).
→ _____.
2. The door is closed. Linda has her hand on the doorknob (門把).
→ _____.

3. John is on the last question of the exam.

→ _____.

4. Ben is putting on his coat and heading for (往...去) the door.

→ _____.

Exercise 5 : 改正錯誤。

1. I used to kicked my sister's legs.

2. We had a test last week, and I past it.

3. I not like the food in the United State.

4. I use to get up at noon, but now I have to be at work by eight.

5. I study hardly every day, but my english is not be improve.

6. Everyone enjoy these English classes.

7. At the picnic, we sang songs and talk to each other.

8. I learn the english in my school in hong Kong before I come here.

9. I like to travel. I gonna go to new and interesting places all my life.

10. Now I study at this school and I living with my cousin. I am always meet my friends
in the cafeteria and we talking about our classes.

11. When I wake up in the morning. I am turning on the radio. Before get up.

12. I am live with an American family. They are having four childrens.

13. When I was at the outdoor market, I pointed at the chicken I wanted to buy. The man
was taking it from a wooden cage and kill it without mercy.

14. Every day I wake up when the buds begin to sing. If the weather not to be cloudy, I
am seeing a beautiful sunrise from my bed.

15. My husband and children they are going to join me after I will finish my English
course.

Unit 8 完成式 (1)

過去分詞

見“動詞變化表”

現在完成式的形式

(a) I _____ my work.	直述句：
(b) John _____ lunch.	have / has + 過去分詞
(c) They _____ homework.	
(d) I've/You've/We've/They've eaten lunch.	縮寫：
(e) She's / He's painted the house.	代名詞 + have = 've
(f) It's been cold for the last three days.	代名詞 + has = 's
(g) I _____ my work.	否定句：
(h) Linda _____ her work.	Have / has + not + 過去分詞
	否定句縮寫：
	Have + not = haven't
	Has + not = hasn't
(i) _____ you _____ lunch?	疑問句：
(j) _____ John _____ lunch?	Have / has + 主 + 過去分詞
(k) How long _____ you _____ here?	
(l) A: Have you seen that movie? B: Yes, I _____. B: No, I _____..	簡答： Have/haven't 或 Has/hasn't 注意：簡答中，助動詞不可和代名詞縮寫。
(m) A: Has Jim eaten lunch? B: Yes, he _____.. B: No, he _____..	錯誤： Yes, I've. Or Yes, he's.

Exercise 1 - 現在完成式的形式

說明：將下列對話中括號內的字改成現在完成式：

1. A: (you, eat, ever) Have you ever eaten seaweed?

B: No, I _____. I (eat, never) _____ seaweed.

2. A: (you, stay, ever) _____ at a big hotel?

B: Yes, I have. I (stay) _____ at a big hotel lots of times.

3. A: (you, meet, ever) _____ a movie star?

B: No, I _____. I (meet, never) _____ a movie star.

4. A: (Tom, visit, ever) _____ you at your house?

B: Yes, he _____. He (visit) _____ me lots of times.

5. A: (Ann, be, ever) _____ in Mexico?

B: No, she _____. She (be, never) _____ in Mexico. She (be, not) _____ in any Spanish-speaking countries.

現在完成式的意義

- 事情發生在過去的某“非特定時間”

Ex: John _____ lunch.

Ex: Linda _____ lunch yet.

Ex: _____ you ever _____ at that restaurant?

- 事情發生在過去的某“非特定時間”，此活動可能曾發生數次，表經驗。

Ex: John _____ at that restaurant many times.

Ex: I _____ there twice.

- 與 since 或 for 連用，描述某情境開始於過去，並持續到現在。

Ex: We've been in class _____.

Ex: I have lived here _____.

簡單過去式與現在完成式的分別

■ 簡單過去式

Ex: I _____ my work **two hours ago**.

(在過去的某特定時間完成了工作)

■ 現在完成式

Ex: I _____ my work.

(在過去的某非特定時間完成了工作)

■ 簡單過去式

Ex: I _____ in Korea **last year / three years ago / in 2000 / when I was a child**.

(活動發生在過去的某特定時間)

■ 現在完成式

Ex: I _____ in Korea **many times / twice**.

(活動發生在過去的某 非特定時間 · 表經驗。)

■ 簡單過去式

Ex: Linda _____ in Japan **for two weeks**.

(活動發生在過去 · 也結束於過去。)

(Linda 已經回來了。)

■ 現在完成式

Ex: Linda _____ in Japan **for two weeks**.

(活動發生在過去 · 持續到現在。)

(Linda 還在日本。)

Exercise 2

■ 討論簡單過去式與現在完成式的不同意義

- (a) I had a wonderful bicycle last year. ()
- (b) I've had many wonderful bicycles. ()
- (e) Ann had a red bike for two years. ()
- (d) Sue has had a red bike for two years. ()
- (e) In his lifetime, Uncle Alex had several red bicycles. ()
- (f) In his lifetime, Grandpa has had several red bicycles. ()

Exercise 3 - 簡單過去式與現在完成式

說明：將括號內的字改成現在完成式或簡單過去式

1. A: Have you ever been in Europe?

B: Yes, I _____. I (be) _____ in Europe several times. In fact, I (be) _____ in Europe last year.

2. A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?

B: I (finish, already) _____. I (finish) _____ my work two hours ago.

3. A: Have you ever eaten at Al's Steak House?

B: Yes, I _____. I (eat) _____ there many times. In fact, my wife and I (eat) _____ there last night.

4. A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Palace Theater with us tonight?

B: No thanks. We (see, already) _____ it. We (see) _____ it last week.

5. A: When are you going to write your report for Mr. Goldberg?

B: I (write, already) _____ it. I (write) _____ it two days ago and gave it to him.

6. A: (John, have, ever) _____ a job?

B: Yes, he _____. He (have) _____ lots of part-time jobs. Last summer he (have) _____ a job at his uncle's waterbed store.

7. A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?

B: Thanks, but I (read, already) _____. I (read) _____ it a couple of months ago.

8. A: What European countries (you, visit) _____?

B: I (visit) _____ Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I (visit) _____ Hungary in 1998. I (be) was in Germany and Switzerland in 2001.

Since 的用法

- Since 後面接 “特定時間點”：時、日、月
- Since 表示動作開始於過去的某 “特定時間點”，並持續到現在。

I have been here	since eight o'clock. since Tuesday. since May. since 1999. since January 3, 2001. since yesterday. since last month.
------------------	--

- Since 之後可接時間副詞子句 (主詞和動詞)。

主要子句 (現在完成式)	since 子句 (簡單過去式)
I have lived here	since I was a child.
John has met many people	since he came here.

Exercise: 造句 (造二個句子, a: since + 時間點, b: since + 時間副詞子句)

a: _____ (我從去年就住在這裡)

b: _____ (我從四歲就住在這裡)

For 的用法

- For 後面接 “一段時間”：2 分鐘、3 小時

I have been here	for ten minutes. for two hours. for five days. for about three weeks. for almost six months. for many years. for a long time.
------------------	---

- For 和現在完成式連用，表示動作開始於過去，持續到現在。

Ex: I _____. I moved here two years ago, and I still live here.

- For 和簡單過去式連用，表示動作已經結束。

Ex: I _____. I don't live in China now.

Exercise: 造句

a: _____ (我已經學英文三年了)

b: _____ (我曾經學了三年的英文)

Since 和 for 的分別

- 從什麼時候開始

Since + 時間點 (ex. 2 years ago/1998)

Since + 過去式 (ex. when I was 4 years old.)

- 持續多久

For + 一段時間 (2 years)

Exercise 4 - Since 和 for 的用法

說明:用 since 或 for 搭配以下詞彙完成以 I have been here...為開頭的句子。

I have been here...

1. for two months. 9. _____ the first day of January.

2. since September. 10. _____ almost four months.

3. _____ 1998. 11. _____ the beginning of the term.

4. _____ last year. 12. _____ the semester started.

5. _____ two years. 13. _____ a couple of hours.

6. _____ last Friday. 14. _____ fifteen minutes.

7. _____ 9:30. 15. _____ yesterday.

8. _____ three days. 16. _____ about five weeks.

1. I've been in the building..... since nine o'clock this morning .
for 27minutes .

2. We've been in class..... since _____ .
for _____ .

3. I've been in this city..... since _____ .
for _____ .

Exercise 5 - 含有 since 時間副詞子句的句子

說明: 用括號中的字完成下列句子。

1. I (know) _____ Mark Miller ever since we (be) _____ in college.
2. John (change) _____ his major three times since he (start) _____ school.
3. Ever since I (be) _____ a child, I (be) _____ afraid of snakes.
4. I can't wait to get home to my own bed. I (sleep, not) _____ well since I (leave) _____ home three days ago.
5. Ever since Danny (meet) _____ Nicole, he (be, not) _____ able to think about anything or anyone else. He's in love.
6. Jack (have) _____ a lot of problems with his car ever since he (buy) _____ it. It's a lemon.
7. A: What (you, eat) _____ since you (get) _____ up this morning?
B: I (eat) _____ a banana and some yogurt. That's all.
8. I'm eighteen. I have a job and am in school. My life is going okay now, but I (have) _____ a miserable home life when I was a young child. Ever since I (left) _____ home at the age of fifteen, I (take) _____ care of myself. I (have) _____ some hard times, but I (learn) _____ how to stand on my own two feet.

Unit 9 完成式 (2)

過去分詞

見“動詞變化表”

現在完成進行式：_____

- 目前正進行的活動，表示一件事情的持續。
- 表達目前正進行的活動所持續的時間。

Ex: _____.

現在完成進行式形式

直述句	I/You/We/They _____ for two hours. He/She/It _____ for two hours.
否定句	I/You/We/They _____ for two hours. He/She/It _____ for two hours.
疑問句	_____ I/you/we/they _____ for two hours? _____ he/she/it _____ for two hours?

Exercise : 造句 (Linda / watch TV / ten hours)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

Ex: _____ (自行造句)

現在進行式與現在完成進行式

現在進行式 (a) John is sitting in class right now.	現在進行式： 描述現在正在進行的活動，無關於進行時間的長短。
現在完成進行式 John is sitting at his desk in class. He sat down at nine o'clock. It is now nine-thirty. (c) John _____ in class _____ nine o'clock. (f) John _____ in class _____ thirty minutes	現在完成進行式： 討論某活動已進行時間的長短，該活動始於過去，並且持續到現在。

Exercise1 : 現在進行式與現在完成進行式

說明：用現在進行式或現在完成進行式完成句子

- I (sit) _____ in class right now. I (sit) _____ here since one o'clock
- Kate is standing at the corner. She (wait) _____ for the bus. She (wait) _____ for the bus for twenty minutes.
- Scott and Rebecca (talk) _____ on the phone right now. They (talk) _____ on the phone for over an hour.
- Right now we're in class. We (do) _____ an exercise. We (do) _____ this exercise for a couple of minutes.
- A: You look busy right now. What (you, do) _____?
B: I (work) _____ on my physics experiment. It's a long and difficult experiment.
A: How long (you work) _____ on it?
B: I started planning it last January. I (work) _____ on it since then.

現在完成進行式現在完成式

<p>現在完成進行式</p> <p>(a) Linda and John are talking on the phone. They _____ on the phone for twenty minutes.</p>	<p>現在完成進行式：表達目前正進行的活動以持續的時間。</p>
<p>現在完成式</p> <p>(b) Linda _____ to John on the phone many times (before now).</p> <p>(c) 錯誤: Linda has been talking to John on the phone many times.</p> <p>(d) Linda _____ John for two years.</p> <p>(e) 錯誤: Linda has been knowing John for two years.</p>	<p>現在完成式：</p> <p>(1) 在過去非特定時間所重複發生的活動。</p> <p>(2) 目前情況已持續的時間，使用非動態動詞。</p>
<p>(f) I _____ here for six months.</p> <p>I _____ here for six months.</p> <p>(g) John _____ glasses since he was ten.</p> <p>John _____ glasses since he was ten.</p> <p>(h) I' _____ school ever since I was five years old.</p> <p>I' _____ school ever since I was five years old.</p>	<p>對某些動詞而言，現在完成進行式與現在完成式皆可表示活動持續的時間：若動詞可用於表達經常性或習慣性活動或情境所持續的時間時，二種時式皆可用：</p> <p>Live, work, teach, smoke, wear glasses, play chess, go to school, read the same newspaper every morning.</p>

Exercise 2 現在完成進行式與現在完成式

- A: I'm tired. We (walk)_____ for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.

B: Okay.
- A: Is the post office far from here?

B: Not at all. I (walk) _____ there many times.
- A: Do you like it here?

B: I (live)_____ here for only a short while. I don't know yet.
- A: I (read)_____ this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and I still don't understand it!

B: Maybe I can help.
- A: My eyes are getting tired. I (read)_____ for two hours. I think I'll take a break.

B: Why don't we go for a walk?

- A: Do you like the Edgewater Inn?

B: Very much. I (stay) _____ there at least a dozen times. It's my favorite hotel.
- A: The baby's crying. Shouldn't we do something?

B: He's all right.

A: Are you sure? He (cry) _____ for almost ten minutes.

B: Okay. I'll go into his room and see if anything's wrong.
- A: Who's your daughter's new teacher?

B: Mrs. Jackson.

A: She's one of the best teachers at the elementary school. She (teach) _____ kindergarten for twenty years.
- A: Ed (play)_____ tennis for ten years, but he still doesn't have a good backhand.

B: Neither do I, and I (play)_____ tennis for twenty years.
- A: Where does Mr. Smith work?

B: At the power company. He (work)_____ there for fifteen years. He likes his job.

A: What about his neighbor, Mr. Bush?

B: He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job

A: What kind of job experience does he have?

B: He (work)_____ for a small manufacturing firm, for the telephone company, and at two of the world's leading software companies. With all that work experience, he won't have any trouble finding another job.

過去完成式： _____

<p>情境: John 在 2:00 時離開他的公寓, 而 Linda 在 2:15 時抵達 John 的公寓。</p>	<p>當二件事情都是發生在過去, 可以使用過去完成式, 表示一件事情結束後, 另外一件才發生, 表示事情的先後順序。</p>
<p>When Linda arrived, John wasn't there. _____.</p>	<p>先發生: John left his apartment.</p>
<p>_____.</p>	<p>後發生: Linda arrived at his apartment.</p>

Exercise 3 : 過去完成式

說明: 請註明事情發生的先後順序, 並將過去式與過去完成式的句型上劃底線。

- The tennis player jumped in the air for joy. She had won the match.
 - _____ The tennis player won the match.
 - _____ The tennis player jumped in the air.
- Before I went to bed, I checked the front door. My roommate had already locked it.
 - _____ I checked the door.
 - _____ My roommate locked the door.
- I looked for Bob, but he had left the building.
 - _____ Bob left the building.
 - _____ looked for Bob.
- I laughed when I saw my son. He had poured a bowl of noodles on top of his head.
 - _____ I laughed.
 - _____ My son poured a bowl of noodles on his head.
- Oliver arrived at the theater on time, but he couldn't get in. He had left his ticket at home.
 - _____ Oliver left his ticket at home.
 - _____ Oliver arrived at the theater.

現在完成式與過去完成式

	<p>現在完成式: I'm not hungry now. I have already eaten. (動作已經發生, 發生在過去某非特定時間)</p>
	<p>過去完成式: I wasn't hungry at 10:00 a.m. I had already eaten breakfast.</p>

Exercise 4 : 現在完成式與過去完成式

說明: 完成下列句子, 將括號內的動詞改成現在完成式或過去完成式

- A: Oh no! We're too late. The train (leave, already) _____.
B: That's okay. We'll catch the next train to Athens.
- Last Thursday, we went to the station to catch a train to Athens, but we were too late. The train (leave, already) _____.
- A: Go back to sleep. It's only six o'clock in the morning.
B: I'm not sleepy. I (sleep, already) _____ for eight hours. I'm going to get up.
- I woke up at six this morning, but I couldn't get back to sleep. I wasn't sleepy. I (sleep, already) _____ for eight hours.
- A: I'll introduce you to Professor Newton at the meeting tonight.
B: You don't need to. I (meet, already) _____ him.
- Jack offered to introduce me to Professor Newton, but it wasn't necessary. I (meet, already) _____ him.
- A: Do you want to go to the movie tonight?
B: What are you going to see?
A: Distant Drums.
B: I (see, already) _____ it. Thanks anyway.
- I didn't go to the movie with Linda last Tuesday night. I (see, already) _____ it.

9. A: Jane? Jane! Is that you? How are you? I haven't seen you for ages!

B: Excuse me? Are you talking to me?

A: Oh. You're not Jane. I'm sorry. It is clear that I (make) _____ a mistake. Please excuse me.

10. Yesterday I approached a stranger who looked like Jane and started talking to her. But she wasn't Jane. It was clear that I (make) _____ a mistake. I was really embarrassed.

過去進行式與過去完成式

	<p>過去進行式：</p> <p>I <u>was eating</u> when Bob came. (吃飯的動作仍然持續)</p>
	<p>過去完成式：</p> <p>I <u>had eaten</u> when Bob came. (吃飯的動作已經在 Bob 到達前結束了。)</p>

Exercise 5：過去進行式與過去完成式

- Linda didn't need to study grammar in fifth grade. She _____ them.
A. was learning B. had already learned
- I enjoyed visiting Tommy's class. It was a grammar class. The students _____ the past continuous tense.
A. were learning B. had already learned
- While I _____ up the mountain, I got tired. But I didn't stop until I reached the top.
A. was walking B. had walked
- I was very tired when I got to the top of the mountain. I _____ a long distance.
A. was walking B. had walked
- I knocked. No one answered. I turned the handle and pulled sharply on the door, but it did not open. Someone _____ it.
A. was locking B. had locked

- "Where were you when the earthquake occurred?" "In my office. I _____ to my assistant. We were working on a report."
A. was talking B. had already talked
- "Ahmed's house was destroyed in the earthquake."
"I know! It's lucky that he and his family _____ for his parents' home before the earthquake struck."
A. were leaving B. had already left
- We drove two hundred miles to see the circus in Kansas City. When we got there, we couldn't find the circus. It _____ town. We _____ all the way to Kansas City for nothing.
A. was leaving ... were driving C. was leaving ... had driven
B. had left ... had driven D. had left ... were driving

Exercise 6：現在完成式、過去進行式、過去完成式

- When I went to bed, I turned on the radio. While I (sleep) _____, somebody turned it off.
- You're from Jakarta? I (be, never) _____ there. I'd like to go there someday.
- I started to tell Rodney the news, but he stopped me. He (hear, already) _____ it.
- When Gina went to bed, it was snowing. It (snow still) _____ when she woke up in the morning.
- Rita called me on the phone to tell me the good news. She (pass) _____ her final exam in English.
- I couldn't think. The people around me (make) _____ too much noise. Finally, I gave up and left to try to find a quiet place to work.
- Are you still waiting for David? (he, come, not) _____ yet? He's really late, isn't he?
- Paul's back to work today, but was in the hospital last week. He (be never) _____ a patient in a hospital before. It was a new experience for him.
- A couple of weeks ago Mr. Fox, our office manager, surprised all of us. When he walked into the office, he (wear) _____ a T-shirt and jeans. Everyone stopped and stared. Mr. Fox is a conservative dresser. Before that time, he (wear, newer) _____ anything but a blue or gray suit. And he (wear, not) _____ his jeans to the office since that time. He wore them only that one time.

Unit 10 被動語氣 (1)

被動語氣：Be + 過去分詞

主動句與被動句

(a) <u>The mouse</u> ate <u>the cheese</u> . (主動)	主動句中的受詞在被動句中變成主詞。
(b) <u>The cheese</u> was eaten by <u>the mouse</u> . (被動)	
(c) <u>Bob</u> mailed <u>the package</u> . (主動)	主動句中的主詞在被動句中作為 by 的受詞。
(d) <u>The package</u> was mailed by <u>Bob</u> . (被動)	

被動語態的形式

Be + 過去分詞 + (by + 行為者)	所有被動式動詞的形式： be 動詞 + 過去分詞
(a) Corn _____ by farmers.	Be 動詞形式： am, is, are was, were has been have been will be
(b) Linda _____ by the news.	
(c) The report _____ by John.	
(d) The report _____ by John.	

	主動	被動
現在式	Farmers <u>grow</u> corn.	Corn _____ by farmers.
過去式	The news <u>surprised</u> Sara.	Sara _____ by the news.
現在完成式	Jack <u>has mailed</u> the letter.	The letter _____ by Jack.
未來式	Mr. Lee <u>will plan</u> the meeting. Sue <u>is going to write</u> the report.	The meeting _____ by Mr. Lee. The report _____ by Sue.

By 的用法

(a) This sweater _____ my aunt.	當被動句中的動作者為重要訊息，則以 “by+人” 表示。
(b) My sweater _____ in Korea.	一般被動句中不會有 “by+人”，因為被動句多用於動作者不明或不重要的情形下。
(c) Spanish _____ in Colombia.	
(d) That house _____ in 1940.	
(e) Rice _____ in many countries.	若說話者知道動作者是誰，通常會用主動句。 若人也是重要資訊，及會以 “by+人” 表示。
(f) My aunt is very skillful. She made this sweater.	
(g) A: I like your sweaters. B: Thanks. This sweater <u>was made by my aunt</u> . That sweater <u>was made by my mother</u> .	

Exercise 1：將主動改成被動

- (主) Bob mailed the package.
(被) The package _____ by Bob.
- (主) That company employs many people.
(被) Many people _____ by that company.
- (主) That company has hired Sue.
(被) Sue _____ by that company.
- (主) The secretary is going to fax the letters.
(被) The letters _____ by the secretary.
(問) _____ the letters _____ by the secretary?
- (主) A college student bought my old car.
(被) My old car _____ by a college student.
(問) _____ your old car _____ by a college student?
- (主) John will do the work.
(被) The work _____ by John.
(問) _____ the work _____ by John?

Exercise 2 : 主動與被動 (1)

1. A thief stole Ann's purse. → Ann's purse **was stolen by a thief.**
2. Did a cat kill the bird? _____
3. My cat didn't kill the bird. _____
4. Do a large number of people speak French? _____
5. Is the janitor going to fix the window? _____
6. Will a maid clean our hotel room? _____
7. Does the hotel provide clean towels? _____
8. Sometimes my inability to understand spoken English frustrates me.

Exercise 3 : 主動與被動 (2)

說明：在不改變時態的前提下，將下列被動語態的句子改成主動。注意，有些句子是疑問句。

1. Was the riot stopped by the police?
→ Did the police stop the riot?
2. My suitcase was inspected by a customs officer.
3. Love and understanding are needed by all children.
4. Were you taught to read by your parents?
5. I was taught read by my parents.
6. Are we going to be met at the train station by your cousin?
7. Have the plans for the new hospital already been drawn by the architect?
8. The bear was chased up a tree by a dog.

及物動詞與不及物動詞

<p>(a) 及物動詞 (v.t.)</p> <p>Bob _____ the letter.</p> <p>Linda _____ the check.</p> <p>A cat _____ the bird.</p>	<p>及物動詞是直接接受詞的動詞</p>
<p>(b) 不及物動詞 (v.i.)</p> <p>An accident _____.</p> <p>Kate _____ to our house.</p> <p>I _____ well last night.</p>	<p>不及物動詞後面不可直接接受詞</p>
<p>(c) 及物動詞</p> <p>(主): Bob mailed the letter.</p> <p>(被): The letter was mailed by Bob.</p>	<p>只有及物動詞可用於被動句，不及物動詞則不可用於被動句。</p>
<p>(d) 不及物動詞</p> <p>(主): An accident happened.</p> <p>(被): (沒有被動式)</p> <p>(錯): An accident was happened.</p>	

常見的不及物動詞

agree	die	happen	rise	stand
appear	exist	laugh	seem	stay
arrive	fall	live	sit	talk
become	flow	occur	sleep	wait
come	go	rain	sneeze	walk

Exercise 4 : 及物與不及物動詞

說明：將動詞劃底線，並標明其為及物或不及物動詞，在可能的情況下，將主動改成被動。
不及

- Jack walked to school yesterday. (no change)
- Susie broke the window.
- We stayed in a hotel.
- The leaves fell to the ground.
- Many people saw the accident.

Exercise 5 : 主動與被動

- Yesterday our teacher (arrive) arrived five minutes late.
- Our morning paper (read) _____ by over 200,000 people every day.
- Last night my favorite TV program (interrupt干擾) _____ by a special news bulletin.
- That's not my coat. It (belong) _____ to Louise.
- Our mail (deliver) _____ before noon every day.
- The "b" in "comb" (pronounce 發音, not) _____. It is silent.
- A bad accident (happen) _____ on Highway 95 last night.
- When I (arrive) _____ at the airport yesterday, I (meet) _____ by my cousin and a couple of her friends.
- Yesterday I (hear) _____ about Margaret's divorce. I (surprise) _____ by the news. Janice (shock) _____
- A new house (build) _____ next to ours next year.
- Roberto (write) _____ this composition last week. That one (write) _____ by Abdullah.
- Radium (鐳) (discover) _____ by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898.
- At the soccer game yesterday, the winning goal (kick) _____ by Jack. Over 100,000 people (attend) _____ the soccer game.

14. A: Do you understand the explanation in the book?

B: No, I don't. I (confuse 困惑) _____ by it.

15. A: Where are you going to school next year?

B: I (accept) _____ by Shoreline Community College.

16. A: I think football is too violent.

B: I (agree) _____ with you. I (prefer) _____ baseball.

17. A: When (your bike, steal) _____?

B: Two days ago.

18. A: (you, pay) _____ your electric bill yet?

B: No, I haven't, but I'd better pay it today. If I don't, my electricity (shut off) _____ by the power company.

19. A: Did you hear about the accident?

B: No. What (happen) _____ - ?

A: A bicyclist (hit) _____ by a taxi in front of the dorm.

B: (the bicyclist, injure 受傷) _____ ?

A: Yes. Someone (call) _____ an ambulance (救護車). The bicyclist (take)

_____ to City Hospital and (treat) _____ in the emergency ward (病房) for cuts and bruises (擦傷).

B: What (happen _____) to the taxi driver?

A: He (arrest 逮捕) _____ for reckless (魯莽的) driving.

B: He's lucky that the bicyclist (kill, not) _____

20. The Eiffel Tower (be) _____ in Paris, France. It (visit) _____ by millions of people every year. It (design) _____ by Alexander Eiffel (1832-1923). It (erect 建立) _____ in 1889 for the Paris exposition (博覽會). Since that time, It (be) _____ the most famous landmark in Paris. Today it (recognize) _____ by people throughout the world.

Unit 11 被動語氣 (2)

現在進行式與過去進行式的被動式

(主) The secretary is copying some letters.	現在進行式的被動 Am Is being + p.p. are
(被) Some letters _____ by the secretary.	
(主) Someone is building a new hospital.	過去進行式的被動 Was + being + p.p. Were
(被) A new hospital _____.	

Exercise 1 : 現在進行式與過去進行式的被動式

說明：將下列現在進行式或過去進行式改成正確的的被動式。

- Mr. Rice is teaching our class today.
→ Our class is being taught by Mr. Rice today.
- Someone is building a new house on Elm Street.
→ A new house _____ on Elm Street.
- The Smith Construction Company is building that house.
→ That house _____ by the Smith Construction Company.
- We couldn't use our classroom yesterday because someone was painting it.
→ We couldn't use our classroom yesterday because it _____.
- Someone is organizing a student trip to the art museum.
→ A student trip to the art museum _____.
- Dogs usually wag their tails while people are petting them.
→ Dogs usually wag their tails while they _____.
- Many of the older people in the neighborhood were growing vegetables to help with the war effort.
→ Vegetables _____ by many of the older people in the neighborhood to help with the war effort.
- According to one scientific estimate, we are losing 20,000 species of plants and animals each year due to the destruction of rainforests.
→ According to one scientific estimate, 20,000 species of plants and animals _____ each year due to the destruction of rainforests.

過去分詞作為形容詞 (狀態性被動式)

Be + 形容詞 (a) John is young. (b) John is tall.	Be 動詞後面可接形容詞 ，用來補充說明主詞。
Be + 過去分詞 (c) John is _____. (d) John is _____. (e) John is _____.	
(f) Linda is married _____ John. (g) Linda was excited _____ the game. (h) Linda will be prepared _____ the exam.	Be 動詞後面可接過去分詞(被動形式) 。過去分詞和形容詞類似，用來補充說明主詞。日常用語常會使用過去分詞當形容詞。 此時，過去分詞後面必須接特定的介詞，再加受詞，例如： Married + to + 受詞 Excited + about + 受詞 Prepared + for + 受詞

Be + 過去分詞的慣用語

1. be acquainted (with)	13. be excited (about)	25. be opposed (to)
2. be bored (with, by)	14. be exhausted (from)	26. be pleased (with)
3. be broken	15. be finished (with)	27. be prepared (for)
4. be closed	16. be frightened (of, by)	28. be qualified (for)
5. be composed of	17. be gone (from)	29. be related (to)
6. be crowded (with)	18. be hurt	30. be satisfied (with)
7. be devoted (to)	19. be interested (in)	31. be scared (of, by)
8. be disappointed (in, with)	20. be involved (in, with)	32. be shut
9. be discovered (from)	21. be located in	33. be spoiled
10. be done (with)	22. be lost	34. be terrified (of, by)
11. be drunk (on)	23. be made of	35. be tired (of, from)*
12. be engaged (to)	24. be married (to)	36. be worried (about)

■ tired of 厭煩、受夠了 (I'm tired of the cold weather.)

■ tired from 因...累壞了 (I'm tired from working hard all day.)

Exercise 2 : 過去分詞作為形容詞 (狀態性被動式)

說明：將下表中的用語填入空格中，一律用簡單現在式

be acquainted 認識	be exhausted 精疲力竭	be related 有關係
be broken 壞掉	be located 位於	be satisfied 滿意
be composed 組成	be lost 迷路	be scared 害怕
be crowded 擁擠	be made 製造	be spoiled 腐壞
be disappointed 失望	be qualified 合格	be worried 擔心

- Dennis isn't doing well in school this semester. He is worried about his grades.
- My shirt _____ of cotton.
- I live in a three-room apartment with six other people. Our apartment _____.
- Vietnam (越南) _____ in Southeast Asia.
- I'm going to go straight to bed tonight. It's been a hard day. I am exhausted.
- Excuse me, sir, but I _____. Could you please tell me how to get to the bus station from here?
- My tape recorder doesn't work. It _____.
- Holly and I are sisters. We _____ to each other.
- We leave a light on in our son's bedroom at night because he _____ of the dark.
- Alice thinks her boss should pay her more money. She _____ with her present salary.
- The children _____ I had promised to take them to the beach today, but now we can't go because it's raining.
- _____ you _____ with Mrs. Novinsky? Have you ever met her?
- According to the job description, an applicant must have a Master's degree and at least five years of teaching experience. Unfortunately, I _____ for that job.
- This milk doesn't taste right. I think it _____ I'm not going to drink it.
- Water _____ of hydrogen and oxygen.

Exercise 3 : 過去分詞作為形容詞 (狀態性被動式)

說明：將斜體部分的動詞改為簡單現在式或簡單過去式的被動形式，必要時加上適當的介係詞。

- close** When we got to the post office, it was closed.
- make** My earrings are made of gold.
- divorce** Sally and Tom used to be married, but now they _____.
- relate** Your name is Tom Hood. _____ you _____ Mary Hood?
- spoil** This fruit _____. I think I'd better throw it out.
- exhaust** Last night I _____, so I went straight to bed.
- involve** Last week I _____ a three-car accident.
- locate** The University of Washington _____ Seattle.
- drink** Ted _____. He's making a fool of himself.
- interest** I _____ learning more about that subject.
- devote** Linda loves her job. She _____ her work.
- lose** What's the matter, little boy? _____ you _____ ?
- terrify** Once when we were swimming at the beach, we saw a shark. All of us _____.
- acquaint** _____ you _____ Sue's roommate?
- qualify** I didn't get the job. The interviewer said that I _____ not _____ it.
- disappoint** My son brought home a report card with all D's and F's. I can't understand it. I _____ him.
- do** At last, I _____ my homework. Now I can go to bed.
- crowd** There are too many students in our class. The classroom _____.
- shut** It's starting to rain. _____ all of the windows _____ ?
- go** Where's my wallet? It _____ ! Did you take it?

分詞形容詞：動詞 + ed / ing 之比較

Chinese art interests me.

(a) I _____ Chinese art.

(誤) I am interesting in Chinese art.

(b) Chinese art _____.

(誤) Chinese art is interested.

The news surprised Kate.

(c) Kate _____.

(d) The news _____.

動詞的過去分詞 (-ed)和現在分詞 (-ing)可作為形容詞用。

(a) 過去分詞 (interested)形容人的感覺。

(b) 現在分詞 (interesting)描述人或事物的性質。在這裡是在說 Chinese art 是有趣的。

(c) surprised 在於表達 Kate 的感覺。

過去分詞具有被動的意義：Kate was surprised by the news.

(d) 引起驚訝情緒的是 the news.

Exercise 4 : 分詞形容詞

1. Greg's classes interest him.

a. Greg's classes are interesting.b. He is interested in Greg's classes.

2. Emily is going to Australia. The idea of going on this trip excites her.

a. Emily is _____ about going on this trip.

b. She thinks it is going to be an _____ trip.

3. I like to study sea life. The subject of marine (海生的)biology fascinates me.

a. I'm _____ by marine biology.

b. Marine biology is a _____ subject.

4. Mike heard some bad news. The bad news depressed him.

a. Mike is very sad. In other words, he is _____.

b. The news made Mike feel sad. The news was _____.

5. The exploration of space interests me.

a. I'm _____ in the exploration of space.

b. The exploration of space is _____ to me.

6. The nation's leader stole money. The scandal shocked the nation.

a. It was a _____ scandal.

b. The _____ nation soon replaced the leader.

7. I bought a new camera. I read the directions twice, but I didn't understand them.

They confused me.

a. I was _____ when I tried to understand the directions

b. They were _____ directions.

8. I spilled (濺出) my drink on the dinner table. This embarrassed me.

a. I was very _____ when I spilled my drink.

b. That was an _____ experience.

9. Jane's classes bore her.

a. Jane's classes are _____.

b. Jane is a _____ student.

10. An article in the newspaper surprised Mrs. Perez.

a. It was a very _____ article to her.

b. Mrs. Perez was very _____ when she read.

11. The loud noise frightened the children.

a. It was _____ sound.

b. The _____ children ran into their house.

Unit 12 動名詞與不定詞

動詞 + 動名詞 (V-ing)

(a) I _____ in the park.	動名詞是動詞的 ing 形式，做名詞用。Walking 就是動名詞，作為動詞 enjoy 的受詞。
後面接動名詞的常用動詞	
enjoy	(b) I _____ in my garden.
finish	(c) Linda _____ at midnight.
stop	(d) It _____ a few minutes ago.
quit	(e) David _____.
mind	(f) Would you _____ the window?
postpone	(g) I _____ my homework.
put off	(h) I _____ my homework.
keep (on)	(i) _____. Don't stop.
consider	(j) I _____ to Hawaii.
think about	(k) I _____ to Hawaii.
discuss	(l) They _____ a new car.
talk about	(m) They _____ a new car.

Exercise 1. : 動詞 + 動名詞 (V-ing)

說明: 完成對話中的句子，可用下列單字與片語或你自己的話來表達。每個句子中都要使用動名詞。

buy a new car	rain
do my homework	read a good book
do things	repeat that
get a Toyota	smoke
go to the zoo on Saturday	tap your fingernails on the table
help him	try

1. A: Would you like to go for a walk?
 B: Has it stopped _____ raining _____?
 A: Yes.
 B: Let's go.

2. A: I've been having a lot of trouble with my old Volkswagen the last couple of months.
 It's slowly falling apart. I'm thinking about _____
 B: Do you think you'll get another Volkswagen?
 A: No. I'm considering _____

3. A: What do you usually do in your free time in the evening?

B: I enjoy _____

4. A: Good news! I feel great. I don't cough any more, and I don't run out of breath when I walk up a hill.

B: Oh?

A: I quit _____.

B: That's wonderful!

5. A: I've been working on this math problem for the last half hour, and I still don't understand it.

B: Well, don't give up. Keep _____ . If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

6. A: Are you a procrastinator?

B: A what?

A: A procrastinator. That's someone who always postpones _____

B: Oh. Well, sometimes I put off _____

7. A: What are you doing?

B: I'm helping Teddy with his homework.

A: When you finish _____ , could you help me in the kitchen?

B: Sure.

8. A: Could you please stop doing that?

B: Doing what?

A: Stop _____ . It's driving me crazy!

9. A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?

B: Henry and I talked about _____

10. A: I didn't understand what you said. Would you mind _____ ?

B: Of course not. I said, "Three free trees."

動詞 + 不定詞 (to + 原 V.)

(a) Tom _____ me some money.	某些動詞後面接不定詞：
(b) I've _____ a new car.	不定詞 = to + 原 V.
(c) I've _____ my old car.	否定形式：not + 不定詞

後面接不定詞的常用動詞

want	hope	decide	seem	learn (how)
need	expect	promise	appear	try
would like	plan	offer	pretend	
would love	intend	agree		(can't) afford
	mean	refuse	forget	(can't) wait

Exercise 2 : 動詞 + 不定詞 (to + 原 V.)

- I'm planning to go to / to visit / to fly to Chicago next week..
- I've decided _____ a new apartment.
- Jack promised not _____ late for the wedding.
- I forgot _____ some rice when I went to the grocery store.
- I would like _____ the Grand Canyon.
- My husband and I would love _____ Arizona.
- I need _____ my homework tonight.
- What time do you expect _____ Chicago?
- I want _____ a ball game on TV after dinner tonight.
- You seem _____ in a good mood today.
- Susie appeared _____ asleep, but she wasn't. She was only pretending.
- Susie pretended _____ asleep. She pretended not _____ when I spoke to her.
- The Millers can't afford _____ a house.
- George is only seven, but he intends _____ a doctor when he grows up.
- My friend offered _____ me a little money.

動詞 + 動名詞或不定詞

(a) It began _____.	有些動詞後面可接動名詞或不定詞·通常在意義上並無差別。
(b) It began _____.	
後面可接動名詞或不定詞的常用動詞： begin start continue like love hate can't stand	提醒： would like 和 would love 後面接不定詞 Ex: I would like to go to a movie tonight.

意義有差別的不定詞或動名詞：

- Stop + 動名詞：停止目前正在做某事 _____
- Stop + 不定詞：停止目前正在做的事·去做某事 _____
- Remember + 動名詞：記得做過某事 _____
- Remember + 不定詞：記得要去做某事 _____
- Forget + 動名詞：忘記做過某事 _____
- Forget + 不定詞：忘記去做某事 _____

Exercise 3 : 動詞 + 動名詞或不定詞

說明：完成句子將括號中的動詞改為動名詞或不定詞。

- I need (study) to study tonight.
- I enjoy (cook) cooking fancy meals.
- Ellen started (talk) to talk/talking about her problem.
- Bud and Sally have decided (get) _____ married.
- We finished (eat) _____ around seven.
- I like (meet) _____ new people.
- My roommate offered (help) _____ me with my English.
- I'd just begun (watch) _____ a movie on TV when the phone rang.
- Please stop (crack) _____ your knuckles!

10. Did you remember (feed) _____ the cat this morning?
11. I won't be late. I promise (be) _____ on time.
12. I'm considering (move) _____ to a new apartment.
13. Some children hate (go) _____ to school.
14. I forgot (lock) _____ the door when I left my apartment this morning.
15. I don't mind (live) _____ with four roommates.
16. Shhh. My roommate is trying (take) _____ a nap.
17. My boss refused (give) _____ me a raise, so I quit.
18. The company will continue Hire _____ new employees as long as new production orders keep(come) _____ in.
19. That's not what I meant! I meant (say) _____ just the opposite.
20. I want (go) _____ (shop) _____ this afternoon.
21. Alex seems (want) _____ (go) _____ (sail) _____ this weekend.
22. My wife can't stand (sleep) _____ in a room with all of the windows closed.
23. Sam's tomato crop always failed. Finally he quit (try) _____ (grow) _____ tomatoes in his garden.
24. I enjoy (be) _____ a teacher.

以動名詞作為主詞 / It + 不定詞的用法

(a) _____ is fun.	動名詞 (riding) 作為句子的主詞。因為動名詞是單數，句子的動詞也用單數形式。 It 作為句的主詞 (虛主詞)，意指後面的不定詞片語 to ride horses.
(b) _____ is fun _____.	
(c) <u>Coming to class on time</u> is important.	
(d) <u>It is important to come to class on time.</u>	

Exercise 4 : 以動名詞作為主詞 / It + 不定詞的用法

說明：以動名詞為主詞，造同義句

1. It is important to get daily exercise.-->Getting daily exercise is important.
2. It isn't hard to make friends. _____
3. It is easy to cook rice. _____
4. It is relaxing to take a long walk. _____
5. Is it difficult to learn a second language? _____
6. It is wrong to cheat during a test. _____
7. Is it expensive to live in an apartment? _____
8. It isn't easy to live in a foreign country. _____
9. It takes time to make new friends. _____

Exercise 5 : 以動名詞作為主詞 / It + 不定詞的用法

說明：以 It + 不定詞的用法句型，造同義句

1. Having good friends is important.->It's important to have good friends.
2. Playing tennis is fun. _____
3. Being polite to other people is important. _____
4. Learning about other cultures is interesting. _____
5. Walking alone at night in that part of the city is dangerous.

6. Is riding a motorcycle easy? _____
7. Having a cold isn't much fun. _____
8. Learning a second language takes a long time.

9. Cooking a soft-boiled egg takes three minutes.

It is + 形 + for (人) + 不定詞

(a) You should study hard. → It is important _____ to study hard.
(b) Mary should study hard. → It is important _____ to study hard.
(c) We don't have to go to the meeting. → It isn't necessary _____ to go to the meeting.
(d) A dog can't talk. → It is impossible _____ to talk.

Exercise 6 : It is + 形 + for (人) + 不定詞

說明：用以下資料完成句子

1. Students should do their homework.

It's important for student to do their homework.

2. Teachers should speak clearly.

It's important _____.

3. We don't have to hurry.

There's plenty of time. It isn't necessary _____.

4. A fish can't live out of water for more than a few minutes.

It's impossible _____.

5. Student have to budget their time carefully.

It's necessary _____.

6. A child usually can't sit still for a long time.

It's difficult _____.

7. My family always eats turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

It's traditional _____.

In order to 和 for 來表示目的

Q: Why did you go to the post office? (a) I went to the post office _____. (b) I went to the post office _____. (c) I went to the post office _____.	(a)(b)(c) 同義。 In order to 用來表示“目的”，用於回答why?的問句。 In order 常被省略
(d) I went to the post office _____ some stamps. (e) I went to the post office _____ some stamps. (誤) I went to the post office for to buy some stamps. (誤) I went to the post office for buying some stamps.	For 也可以用來表示“目的”，但它是介系詞，後面要接名詞詞組。

Exercise 7 : In order to 和 for 來表示目的

1. I went to Chicago for a visit.

2. I went to Chicago to visit my aunt and uncle.

3. I take long walks _____ relax.

4. I take long walks _____ relaxation.

5. I'm going to school _____ a good education.

6. I'm going to school _____ get a good education.

7. I'm not going to school just _____ have fun.

8. I'm not going to school just _____ fun.

9. I turned on the radio _____ listen to the news.

10. I listened to the radio _____ news about the earthquake in Peru.

11. I sent a card to Carol _____ wish her a happy birthday.

12. Two police officers came to my apartment _____ ask me about my cousin.

13. Mr. Wong works in his garden _____ the pure pleasure of it.

14. I looked in the encyclopedia _____ information about Ecuador.

15. My three brothers, two sisters, and parents all came to town _____ attend my graduation.

too 和 enough 與不定詞的連用

<p>too + 形 + (for 人) + 不定詞</p> <p>(a) A piano is _____.</p> <p>(b) That box is _____.</p> <p>(c) That box is _____.</p>	<p>不定詞常接在含 too 的片語之後。此時，too 的位置在形容詞之前。在說話者心中，too 暗示否定的結果。</p>
<p>enough + 名詞 + 不定詞</p> <p>(d) I don't have _____ money _____ buy that car.</p> <p>(e) Did you have _____ time _____ finish the test?</p>	<p>不定詞也常接在含 enough 的片語之後。Enough 和名詞連用時，置於名詞之前；和形容詞連用時，置於形容詞之後。</p>
<p>形 + enough + 不定詞</p> <p>(f) Jimmy isn't _____ to go to school.</p> <p>(g) Are you _____ to eat three sandwiches?</p>	

Exercise 8. : too 和 enough 與不定詞的連用

說明：從斜體字中選用適當的自完成句子，用 “too 或 enough + 不定詞” 的句型。

1. Strong/lift I'm not strong enough to lift a refrigerator.
2. Weak/lift Most people are too weak to lift a refrigerator without help.
3. busy/answer I was _____ the phone. I let it keep ringing until the caller gave up.
4. early/get We got to the concert _____ good seats.
5. full/hold My suitcase is _____ any more clothes.
6. large/hold My suitcase isn't _____ all the clothes I want to take on my trip.
7. big/get Rex is _____ into the doghouse.
8. big/hold Julie's purse is _____ her dog Pepper.