

# 基礎文法

## 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 am a student.

Ex: John has two brothers.

Ex: I love to study English grammar.

Ex: Christine teaches English.

Ex: They live in Taipei.

## 簡單現在式 Present Tense

- 用以表示習慣性的動作:

Ex: I go to work by bus every day.

Ex: Kenny goes to the park on Sundays.

Ex: We have three meals a day.

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

## 簡單現在式 Present Tense

- 用以敘述不變的真理、事實或格言等:

Ex: The earth is round.

Ex: The sun rises in the east.

Ex: Cats catch mice.

Ex: We see with our eyes.

Ex: Two and two make four.

## 簡單現在式 Present Tense

### ■ 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 is!

Ex: There she is!

Ex: Here you are!

Ex: Here we are!

Ex: Here they come!

Ex: There he goes!

Ex: Here comes our teacher!

## 簡單現在式形式 – be 動詞

直述句	I	am	a	student.
	He/She/It	is	a	student.
	You/We/They	are	students.	
否定句	I	am not	a	student.
	He/She/It	is not	a	student.
	You/We/They	are not	students.	
疑問句	Am I		a	student.
	Is he/she/it		a	student.
	are 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 do      not      work He/She/It        does    not      work.
疑問句	Do      I/you/we/they      work? Does   he/she/it        work?
縮寫 (do + not) (does+not)	does + not = doesn't      She doesn't work. do + not = don't            I don't work.

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## Exercise

造三個句子，第二人稱單數(動詞：eat)

直述句	You eat cookies.
否定句	You don't eat cookies.
疑問句	Do you eat cookies?

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## Exercise

造三個句子，第三人稱單數 (動詞：cook)

直述句	He cooks dinner.
否定句	He does not (doesn't) cook dinner.
疑問句	Does he cook dinner?

## 字尾加 -s

(a) 單數: one bird	單數 = 數量為一
(b) 複數: two birds, three birds, many birds, all birds, etc.	複數 = 數量為二或更多
(c) Birds sing.	複數名詞的字尾加 -s
(d) A bird sings.	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**

<p>(a) Visit -&gt; visit<b>s</b> speak -&gt; speak<b>s</b></p> <p>(b) Ride -&gt; ride<b>s</b> write -&gt; write<b>s</b></p>	<p>在大部分的情況下，動詞字尾加-s，而非 -es。</p>
<p>(c) Catch -&gt; catch<b>es</b> wash -&gt; wash<b>es</b> miss -&gt; miss<b>es</b> fix -&gt; fix<b>es</b> buzz -&gt; buzz<b>es</b></p>	<p>動詞字尾是-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -z 時，字尾加 -es。</p>

## 拼寫規則：字尾加 **-s** 或 **-es**

<p>(d) fly -&gt; fl<b>ies</b></p> <p>(e) Pay -&gt; pay<b>s</b></p>	<p>若動詞字尾是子音字母加-y時，改 -y為-i，然後加-es。</p> <p>若動詞字尾是母音字母加-y時，只需加-s</p>
<p>(f) go -&gt; go<b>es</b> do -&gt; do<b>es</b> have -&gt; ha<b>s</b></p>	<p>go, do 和 have 等字的單數形式為不規則變化。</p>

## Exercise – 字尾加 -s 或 -es

- 字尾加 -s 或 -es (p. 13)

## 現在式動詞：Yes/No 問句的簡答

	問句	簡答	完整回答
<b>Do/Does</b> 爲首的問句	Does Bob like tea?	Yes, he <b>does</b> . No, he <b>doesn't</b> .	Yes, he <b>likes</b> tea. No, he <b>doesn't like</b> tea.
	Do you like tea?	Yes, I <b>do</b> . No, I <b>don't</b> .	Yes, I <b>like</b> tea. No, I <b>don't like</b> tea.
<b>Be</b> 動詞爲首的問句	Are you a student?	Yes, I <b>am</b> . No, I' <b>m not</b> .	Yes, I' <b>m a student</b> . No, I' <b>m not a student</b> .
	Is she a dancer?	Yes, she <b>is</b> . No, she' <b>s not</b> No, she <b>isn't</b> .	Yes, she' <b>s a dancer</b> . No, she' <b>s not a dancer</b> . No, she <b>isn't a dancer</b> .

## Exercise – yes/no 問句的簡答

Ask 2 people the following questions:

Ex: Do you drink coffee every day?

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

## 頻率副詞

100% ↑ ↓ 0%	<b>Always</b> <b>Almost always</b> <b>Usually*</b> <b>Often*</b> <b>Frequently *</b> <b>Generally*</b> <b>Sometimes*</b> <b>Occasionally*</b>	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> .
	<b>Seldom</b> <b>Rarely</b> <b>Hardly ever</b> <b>Almost never</b> <b>Not ever, never</b>	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

(a) John <u>always</u> walks.	頻率副詞通常置於一般動詞之前。
(b) John is <u>always</u> on time.	頻率副詞通常置於be 動詞之後。
(c) Do you <u>always</u> 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 <u>usually</u> doesn't eat breakfast.	在否定句中，頻率副詞大部分置於否定動詞之前。
(e) Sue doesn't <u>always</u> eat breakfast.	<b>Always</b> 跟在否定的助動詞或否定的be動詞之後。

## 頻率副詞

(f) 正確：Linda <u>never</u> eats meat.	表否定意味的頻率副詞 (seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never) 不與否定動詞連用。
(g) 錯誤：Linda doesn't <u>never</u> eat meat.	
(h) -- Do you <u>ever</u> take the bus to work? -- Yes, I do. I <u>often</u> 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 <u>ever</u> walk to work.	Ever 也與not 連用
(j) 錯誤：I <u>ever</u> walk to work.	Ever 不用於直述句中。

## Exercise – 頻率副詞的位置

- 肯定句
- 否定句