

# 基礎文法

## Unit 7: 未來式

### 表示未來時間

- (a) I *am going to leave* at nine tomorrow morning.
- (b) I *will leave* at nine tomorrow morning.
- (c) Linda *is going to be* at the meeting today.
- (d) Linda *will be* at the meeting today.

Be going to 和 will 表示未來時間。句意同。

## Be going to 的形式

(a) We <u>are going to</u> <b>be</b> late. (b) She's <u>going to</u> <b>come</b> tomorrow.	Be going to + 原形動詞
(c) <b>Am</b> I <b>Is</b> he/she/it <u>going to</u> be late? <b>Are</b> they/we/you	疑問句： Be + 主 + going to
(d) I <b>am not</b> He/She/It <b>is not</b> <u>going to</u> be late They/We/You <b>are not</b>	否定句： Be + not + going to

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## Will 的形式

直述句	I/You/She/He/It/We/They <b>will come</b> tomorrow.
否定句	I/You/She/He/It/We/They <b>will not (won't)</b> <b>come</b> tomorrow.
疑問句	<b>Will</b> I/You/She/He/It/We/They <b>come</b> tomorrow?
簡答	Yes, I/You/She/He/It/We/They <b>will.</b> No, I/You/She/He/It/We/They <b>won't.</b>

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## will 的形式

縮寫式	I'll you'll	she'll he'll it'll	we'll they'll	在口語和非正式書寫時， <b>will</b> 通常會和代名詞縮寫。
	Bob + will = Bob'll			在口語中， <b>will</b> 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 <b>be going to</b> 和 <b>will</b> 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 <b>be going to</b> 。
(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 <b>will</b> 。

## Exercise 1

- Being to
- Will
  
- I'm willing to do it.

## 表示未來時間的副詞子句和 if 子句

(a) Before I go to class tomorrow, I'm going to eat breakfast.

(b) I'm going to eat breakfast before I go to class tomorrow.

時間副詞子句的前導詞

Before

After

When

As soon as (一...就)

Until (直到)

While (當)

## 表示未來時間的副詞子句和 **if**子句

- (c) Before I go home tonight, I'm going to stop at the market.
- (d) I'm going to eat dinner at 6:00 tonight. After I eat dinner, I'm going to study in my room.
- (e) I'll give Linda your message when I see her.
- (f) It's raining right now. As soon as the rain stops, I'm going to walk downtown.
- (g) I'll stay home until the rain stops
- (h) While you're at school tomorrow, I'll be at work.

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.

錯誤：Before I will go to class, I'm going to eat breakfast.

錯誤：Before I am going to go to class tomorrow, I'm going to eat breakfast.

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## 表示未來時間的副詞子句和 **if**子句

- (i) Maybe it will rain tomorrow. If it rains tomorrow, I'm going to stay home.

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。

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## Exercise 2

### ■ 表示未來時間的副詞子句和if子句

## 用現在進行式表示未來時間

<p>(a) Tom <u>is going to come</u> to the party tomorrow. Tom <u>is coming</u> to the party tomorrow.</p> <p>(c) <u>We're going to go</u> to a movie tonight. <u>We're going</u> to a movie tonight.</p>	<p>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。</p>
<p>(e) <u>I'm going to stay</u> home this evening. <u>I'm staying</u> home this evening.</p> <p>(g) Ann <u>is going to fly</u> to Chicago next week. Ann <u>is flying</u> to Chicago next week.</p>	<p>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片語 (ex. tomorrow) 或上下文來表明</p>
<p>(i) <u>You're going to laugh</u> when you hear this joke. 錯誤：<u>You're laughing</u> when you hear this joke.</p>	<p>現在進行式不用於預測未來</p>

### Exercise 3

- 用現在進行式表示未來時間

### 立即的未來：be about to

(a) Ann's bags are packed, and she is wearing her coat. She is about to leave for the airport.

(b) Shhh. The movie is about to begin.

片語 be about to do something 常表示在立即的未來將發生的活動，通常指數分鐘或數秒鐘之內。

## Exercise 4

- **Be about to** 的應用

## Exercise 5

- 改正錯誤