

Index

Unit 1	Present Perfect 現在完成式
Unit 2	Present Perfect Progressive 現在完成式進行式
Unit 3	Past Perfect 過去完成式
Unit 4	Past Perfect Progressive 過去完成式進行式
Unit 5	Noun Clause II 名詞子句(II)
Unit 6	Adjective Clause II 形容詞子句 II
Unit 7	Passive Voice 被動式
Unit 8	Adjective Phrase 形容詞片語
Unit 9	Connecting Ideas 連接詞
Unit 10	Adverb Clause 副詞子句
Unit 11	Participle Adjective 分詞形容詞
Unit 12	Adverb Phrase 分詞構句
Appendix	Irregular Verbs 不規則動詞

Unit 1 現在完成式

I. 動詞變化的觀念 (請參閱本書後更多不規則動詞的變化附表)

Base form 動詞原形	Past 動詞過去式	Present Participle 動詞現在分詞	Past Participle (PP) 動詞過去分詞
do/does	did	doing	done
get	got	getting	got/gotten
write	wrote	writing	written
spend	spent	spending	spent

說明：每個動詞都有 4 個型，第 3 型及第 4 型分別稱為現在分詞以及過去分詞，而第四型又簡稱為 PP。第一跟第二型可以單獨使用當作動詞，第三型第四型必須要配合助動詞 一起使用。請看下方四個型的應用。

II. 為何需要完成式(have + PP)：表達「已經...」如第 5 及第 6 句。

1. I do my homework every day.	我每天做功課。
2. I am doing my homework now.	我現在正在做功課。
3. I did my homework one hour ago.	我一個小時之前做了功課。
4. I was doing my homework at 0600 this evening.	今天傍晚六點時我正在做功課。
5. I have done my homework (already).	我已經做過功課了。
6. I have been doing my homework for 2 hours.	我已經連續做了兩個小時的功課了。

說明：

1. I have finished my work (**already**). 我已經做完工作了。

肯定句時常和 **already** 合用。

2. It has been cold **for many days**. 天氣已經冷了許多天。

用<**for +一段時間**>來表達一段連續進行的動作。

3. We have lived here **since I was born**. 我們從我出生就住在這裡直到現在。

用<**since +過去時間起點**>來表達從過去時間起點到現在連續進行的動作。

4. I haven't started doing my homework (**yet**). 我還沒開始做我的功課。

否定句時常和 **yet** 合用。

習作 1：用 since 或 for 完成下列以“*I have been here...*” 開始的句子。

1. _____ two months.
2. _____ the first of January.
3. _____ September.
4. _____ almost four months.
5. _____ two days.
6. _____ the beginning of the term.
7. _____ last year.
8. _____ the semester started.
9. _____ two years.
10. _____ a couple of hours.

習作 2：用提示的單字以<過去簡單>或<現在完成>完成下列句子。

1. **meet**: I _____ my new English teacher already. I _____ him in the English class yesterday.
2. **do**: I _____ my math homework already. I _____ it two hours ago.
3. **fly**: Ms. Parker often _____ to Taipei, but she _____ to Japan yet.
4. **know**: Bob and Jane are old friends. They _____ each other for a long time.
5. **be**: I don't like winter. It _____ cold and rainy for three days.
6. **learn**: I _____ a lot of things since I entered junior high school.
7. **be**: My parents moved to Kaohsiung after they got married. We _____ in this city for more than 10 years.
8. **finish**: Bob is watching TV now because he _____ his homework.
9. **be**: Matt is at home in bed. He _____ sick for three days.
10. **have**: I have an old bicycle. I _____ the bicycle for five years.

習作 3：用括弧中的動詞以<現在完成>、<過去完成>或<過去簡單>完成下列句子。

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: 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.

3. A: Have you ever talked to Professor Alston about your grades?

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ (talk) to him about my grades a
couple of times. In fact, I _____ (talk) to him after class yesterday
about the F I got on the last test.

4. A: What foreign countries _____ (visit)?

B: I _____ (visit) Japan two years ago and I _____ (be)
in Singapore last summer.

5. A: _____ (Bob, 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.

Unit 2 現在完成式進行式

I. <現在完成進行>與<現在完成>的差別

1. <現在完成>表達已經完成或已經完成了幾次

Rita **talked** to Josh this morning, this afternoon, and this evening. Rita **has talked** to Josh on the phone 3 times today.

2. <現在完成進行>表達已經持續進行了多久

Rita **is talking** to John on the phone now. Rita **has been talking** to Josh on the phone for 20 minutes.

習作 1：用<現在進行>或<現在完成進行>完成下列的句子。

1. Mark isn't studying right now. He (watch) _____ TV. He (watch) _____ TV since seven o'clock.

2. Kate is standing at the corner. She (wait) _____ for the bus. She (wait) _____ for the bus for twenty minutes.

3. Right now we're in class. We (do) _____ an exercise. We (do) _____ this exercise for a couple of minutes.

4. Scott and Rebecca (talk) _____ on the phone right now. They (talk) _____ on the phone for over an hour.

5. I (sit) _____ in class right now. I (sit) _____ since ten minutes after one.

6. 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.

習作 2：用任何正確的動作時態完成下列的句子

1. Carol and I are old friends. I _____ (know) her since I _____
(be) a freshman in high school.
2. I _____ (have, not) any problems since I _____ (come) here.
3. Since the semester _____ (begin), we _____ (have) four tests.
4. Mike _____ (be) in school since he _____ (be) six years old.
5. Right now we're in class. We _____ (do) an exercise. We _____
_____ (do) this exercise for ten minutes.
6. Scott and Rebecca _____ (talk) on the phone right now. They
_____ (talk) on the phone for over an hour.
7. I'm tired. We _____ (walk) for more than an hour.
8. The restaurant is not far away. I _____ (walk) there many times.

習作 3：翻譯

1. 我弟弟已經連續打了三小時的電動了。

2. 你已經吃了一小時的早餐了。

3. 我已經吃過早餐了。

4. 我的鄰居已經聽了一整晚的音樂了。

5. 我爸爸已經為這家公司工作了二十年了。

6. 我今天已經做過運動了。

習作 4 對話練習：用 B 練習回答 A 的問題。

<p>A. Do you swim?</p> <p>B. Yes, I do. But I haven't swum <u>in a long time</u>. I just haven't had the time.</p>	<p>使用下列或其他時間表達</p> <p>in a long time</p> <p>in many years</p> <p>in two months</p> <p>in several days</p>
---	---

1. A. Does Kathy like to go camping? (go/ went/ gone)
2. A. Do you like to read the New York Times? (read/ read/ read)
3. A. Do you like to sing songs? (sing/ sang/ sung)
4. A. Do you like to see your old friends? (see/ saw/ seen)

習作 5 對話練習：兩人小組依照提示對話。

<p>A. Have you seen the movie yet?</p> <p>B. Yes, I have. I saw it yesterday.</p>	<p>yet: 用於疑問句或否定句，意為“還沒”“尚未”的副詞。</p>
---	---

1. you/ write the letter (write/ wrote/ written)
2. Nancy / ride her new bicycle (ride/ rode/ ridden)
3. Arthur/ take his driver's test (take/ took/ taken)
4. Sharon and Charles/ do their homework (do/ did/ done)

習作 6 對話練習：兩人小組依照提示對話。

<p>A. How long have you known each other?</p> <p>B. We've known each other <u>for tow years</u>.</p>	<p>for + 一段時間,</p> <p>since + 過去某事開始的時間</p> <p>用以表達從過去到現在的一段時間。</p>
<p>A. How long have you been sick?</p> <p>B. I've been sick <u>since last Thursday</u>.</p>	

1. How long have Don and Patty known each other? / *three years* (know/ knew/ known)
2. How long have Mr. and Mrs. Peterson been married? / *1945* (be/ was/ been)
3. How long have you had a headache? / *ten o'clock this morning* (have/ had/ had)
4. How long has Mrs. Brown been a teacher? / *thirteen years*

Unit 3 過去完成式

I. <過去完成>與<現在完成>的差別

	Past (Father came home.)	Now (現在)
I had done my homework when my father came home. 爸爸回家前我就已經做完功課了。	I have done my homework. 我已經做完功課了。	
By the time Father came home I had eaten something.	I am not hungry now. I have eaten something.	

說明：

<現在完成>用於表達現在之前，某個動作已經完成。

<過去完成>用於表達過去某個時間點之前，某個動作已經完成。

習作 1：用<過去完成>或<現在完成>完成下列的句子。

1. I am not hungry because I (eat) _____.
2. I was not hungry because I (eat) _____.
3. It's ten o'clock. I (finish) _____ my homework, so I'm going to go to bed.
4. Last night when I went to bed, I (finish) _____ my homework.
5. I was late, so the party (start) _____ by the time I got there.
6. We are 20 minutes late, so I think the party (start) _____.

習作 2：用<過去進行>或<過去完成>完成下列的句子。

1. When I left for school this morning, it (rain) _____, so I used my umbrella. By the time class was over this morning, the rain (stop) _____ so I didn't need my umbrella anymore.
2. Last night I started to study at 7:30. Dick came at 7:35. I (study) _____ when Dick came.
3. Last night I started to study at 7:30. I finished studying at 9:00. Dick came at 9:30. By the time Dick came, I (finish) _____ my homework.
4. When I walked into the kitchen after dinner last night, my mom (wash) _____ the dishes, so I helped her.
5. By the time I walked into the kitchen after dinner last night, my mom (wash) _____ the dishes and (put) _____ away.
6. I (do, not) _____ my homework when you called me. In fact, I (do) _____ it when you called me.
7. I enjoyed the concert last night because I (not, go) _____ to a concert in a long time.
8. I saw Johnny yesterday. It (be) _____ three years when we graduated from school.

Unit 4 過去完成進行式

I. <現在完成進行>與<過去完成進行>用法上的差別

Past (Father came home.)	Now 現在
<p>I had been doing my homework for 2 hours when my father came home.</p> <p>爸爸回家前我就已經做了 2 小時的功課了。</p>	<p>I have been doing my homework for 2 hours.</p> <p>我已經做了 2 小時的功課了。</p>
<p>I had been learning English for 4 years by the time I started Junior high school.</p> <p>上國中前我已經學了四年的英文了。</p>	<p>I have been learning English for 5 years. 我已經學了五年英文了。</p>

習作 1：<現在完成進行>或<過去完成進行>完成下列的句子。

1. We (wait) _____ for Nancy for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived.
2. We (wait) _____ for Nancy for over three hours before she finally came yesterday.
3. It is 11:30 at night. I (study) _____ for five hours. I'm getting tired.
4. It was 11:30 at night. I (study) _____ for five hours. I was getting tired.
5. Jack knew that the teacher was asking him a question. He couldn't answer because he (daydream) _____ for the last ten minutes.
6. Wake up! You (sleep) _____ long enough. It's time to get up.
7. By the time I began junior high school, I (study) _____ English for 3 years in elementary school.

Unit 5 名詞子句 II

I. 名詞子句的功能就是當作句子結構中的名詞，通常為受詞或主詞。

1. Where does he live? I don't know **it**. 他住在哪裡？我不知道這件事。

→ I don't know **where he lives**.

我不知道他住在哪裡。**where he lives** 是名詞子句。

2. Does he live in Taipei? I don't know **it**. 他住在台北嗎？我不知道這件事。

→ I don't know **whether/if he lives in Taipei**.

我不知道他是否住在台北。**whether he lives in Taipei** 是名詞子句。

說明：

名詞子句常常來自問句，若是原問句為 wh-問句，則名詞子句為 wh-開頭，若是原問句為 yes/no 問句，則名詞子句以 whether 或 if 開頭，翻譯為「是否」。

習作 1：將問句變成名詞子句。

1. Where did Paul go? I don't know _____

2. When did Tim leave? I don't know _____

3. Who broke the window? Do you know _____

4. Whose book is this? Can you tell me _____

5. Does the bus stop here? Do you know _____

6. Is Karen at home now? Do you know _____

7. Does sound travel faster than light? Tell me _____

8. Will it rain tomorrow? I wonder _____

9. Can people talk with dolphins? Do you know _____

10. Why is the sky blue? Tell me quickly _____

11. How can I get to the museum? Do you know _____

12. Where is Tom? _____ is a top secret.

13. Is Mary here? _____ is none of your business.

14. Did they get married? _____ remains unknown.

II. 轉述他人說過的話時要注意主詞角色及動詞時態的轉換。

Mother said to Lisa, “You are the love of my life.”

Lisa said to me, “My grandmother told me that I was the love of her life.”

習作 2：將對話中第一句的引號打開，以名詞子句填入第二句。

1. Lisa said, “I need to put the kids to bed.”

Lisa said that _____

2. Lisa said, “I have never read Dr. Spock’s books.”

Lisa said that _____

3. Lisa said to the teacher, “Our son’s name is Tod.”

Lisa said to the teacher that _____

4. Tod asked, “Where is Mary?”

Tod asked _____

5. Tod said to his friend, “My grandmother will buy me a toy.”

Tod said to his friend that _____

6. Lisa said to Tod, “You must go to bed.”

Lisa said to Tod that _____

7. Paul said to Tod, “I don’t want to argue with you.”

Paul said to Tod that _____

8. The teacher said to the students, “You will not get enough sleep.”

The teacher said to the students that _____

Unit 6 形容詞子句 II

I. 複習：形容詞子句通常是兩個想法，也就是兩個句子的合併。

習作 1：將兩句合併成一句，以第二句作為形容詞子句。

1. Tina likes the present. I gave her the present for her birthday.

2. I like the people. I work with them.

3. Do you know the woman? Michael is married to her.

4. I have a friend. His father is a famous artist.

5. Students have to make good plans. They have part-time jobs.

6. The man is standing over there. I told you about him.

9. The movie was interesting. We went to it.

10. The woman pays me a fair salary. I work for her.

11. I want to tell you about the party. I went to it last night.

12. Alicia likes the family. She is living with them.

13. The picture is beautiful. Tom is looking at it.

14. I like the girl. I go to school with her every day.

II. 形容詞子句的關係詞位於介係詞的後方的情形

例句：The man was helpful. I talked to him. (將兩句子合併)

1. = The man that I talked to was helpful. 那位我跟他說話的人幫了很大的忙。
2. = The man I talked to was helpful. (關係詞不是主詞可以省略)
3. = The man whom I talked to was helpful. (關係詞是受詞可以用 whom)
4. = The man to whom I talked was helpful. (關係詞來自介係詞片語的呈現方式)

習作 2：以上方第 4 句的方式呈現形容詞子句。

1. The movie was interesting. We went **to** it.

2. The woman pays me a fair salary. I work **for** her.

3. The man is over there. I told you **about** him.

4. I want to tell you about the party. I went **to** it last night.

5. The person is sitting at that desk. You should talk **to** her about your problem.

6. Alicia likes the family. She is living **with** them.

7. The picture is beautiful. Tom is looking **at** it.

8. I met the people. You told me **about** them.

9. I like the girl. I go to school **with** her every day.

10. I talked to the man. I got a lot of information **from** him.

Unit 7 Passive Voice 被動式

I. 英文句子的主動句與被動句。

主動句: I **do** my homework every day.

主詞 I 表達動詞 **do** 的動作，此動作反應在受詞 my homework 上。

被動句: My homework **is done** by me every day.

主詞 my homework 接受被動詞 **is done** 的動作，此動作由 by 後面的 me 表達。

時態	主動	被動
現在簡單	The news surprises me. The news surprises us.	I <u>am surprised</u> by the news. We <u>are surprised</u> by the news.
過去簡單	The news surprised me. The news surprised us.	I <u>was surprised</u> by the news. We <u>were surprised</u> by the news.
現在完成	Bob <u>has mailed</u> the letter. Bob <u>has mailed</u> the letters.	The letter <u>has been mailed</u> by Bob. The letters <u>have been mailed</u> by Bob.
過去完成	Bob <u>had mailed</u> the letter when I called him.	The letter <u>had been mailed</u> by Bob when I called him.
未來	Bob <u>will mail</u> the letter. Bob <u>is going to mail</u> the letter.	The letter <u>will be mailed</u> by Bob. The letter <u>is going to be mailed</u> by Bob.

習作 1：將下列的主動句改為被動句。

Active (主動)	Passive (被動)
1. The teacher helps me.	_____ by the teacher.
2. The teacher helps Jane.	_____ by the teacher.
3. The teacher helps us.	_____ by the teacher.
4. The teacher helped me.	_____ by the teacher.
5. The teacher helped them.	_____ by the teacher.
6. The teacher has helped Joe.	_____ by the teacher.
7. The teacher has helped us.	_____ by the teacher.
8. The teacher had helped Mary.	_____ by the teacher.
9. The teacher will help me.	_____ by the teacher.
10. The teacher is going to help me.	_____ by the teacher.
11. The teacher will help Tim.	_____ by the teacher.
12. The teacher is going to help Tim.	_____ by the teacher.
13. The teacher can help me.	_____ by the teacher.
14. The teacher should help me.	_____ by the teacher.
15. The teacher may help me.	_____ by the teacher.

習作 2：將動詞以被動方式呈現，注意不要改變時態。

1. Bob mailed the package.

The package _____ by Bob.

2. Mr. Catt delivers our mail.

Our mail _____ by Mr. Catt.

3. The children have eaten the cake.

The cake _____ by the children.

4. Linda wrote that letter.

That letter _____ by Linda.

5. The man is going to fix my watch.

My watch _____ by the man.

6. Ms. Bond will teach our class.

Our class _____ by Ms. Bond.

7. That company hires many people.

Many people _____ by that company.

8. That company has hired Sue.

Sue _____ by that company.

9. The secretary is going to fax the letters.

The letter _____ by the secretary.

10. A college student bought my old car.

My old car _____ by a college student.

11. Mr. Adams will do the work.

The work _____ by Mr. Adams.

12. Mr. Fox washed the windows.

The windows _____ by Mr. Fox.

13. Ms. Hopkins invited me to dinner.

14. My sister will clean the room.

15. A worker is going to fix the basin.

16. A lot of people speak English.

Unit 8 形容詞片語

I. 形容詞子句簡化為形容詞片語

1. The girl who is sitting next to me is Maria.
> The girl sitting next to me is Maria.
2. Ann is the girl who is kind to everybody.
> Ann is the girl kind to everybody.
3. The flowers which are given by Mary are beautiful.
> The flowers given by Mary are beautiful.
4. Anyone who wants to come to my party is welcome.
> Anyone wanting to come to my party is welcome.

習作 1：將劃底線的部分改成形容詞片語

1. Do you know the woman who is coming toward us?

2. The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

3. I come from a city that is far away from this school.

4. The children who come to this school have a good education.

5. The scientists who are studying the earth are getting new information.

6. They live in a house that was built in 1890.

7. We have an apartment which overlooks the museum.

8. The photos which were found in the store room are very important to me.

Unit 9 Connecting Ideas 連接詞

I. **and, but, so, or** 是常見的連接詞，放在句子中間連接兩個想法。

習作 1：以 **and, but, so** 或 **or** 完成句子，必要時加上逗號。

1. Would you like some water _____ some fruit juice?
2. I washed my face, brushed my teeth _____ took a shower.
3. I invited the Carters to dinner _____ they couldn't come.
4. You can have chicken, fish _____ beef for dinner.
5. The flight attendants served dinner _____ I didn't eat anything.
6. I am hungry _____ didn't eat on the plane. The food didn't look good.
7. Jennifer wore boots _____ a sweater when she worked.
8. Is basketball _____ baseball more popular in the US?
9. Sara is a good tennis player _____ she's never played golf.
10. It began to rain _____ I opened my umbrella.
11. It began to rain _____ I didn't have my umbrella with me.
12. The water was cold _____ I didn't go swimming.
13. The water was cold _____ I went swimming anyway.
14. My friend lied to me _____ I don't like her anymore.

II. 連接詞後面使用助動詞，或稱為代動詞，代替前面提過的動詞。

I don't like coffee, **but** my older sister **does**.

I like tea, **but** my younger brother **doesn't**.

I won't be here tomorrow, **but** Sue **will**.

I have seen the movie, **but** Mary **hasn't**.

I don't like coffee, **and** Ed **doesn't**, **either**.

I like tea, **and** Kate **does**, **too**.

I won't be here, **and** he **won't**, **either**.

I have seen the movie, **and** Kate **has**, **too**.

習作 2：填空

1. Dan didn't study for the test, but Amy _____.
2. Alice doesn't come to class every day, but Julie _____.
3. I don't live in the dorm, but Rob and Jim _____.
4. Rob lives in the dorm, and Jim _____, too.
5. I don't live in the dorm, and Carol _____, either.
6. My roommate was at home last night, but I _____.
7. Susan won't be at the meeting tonight, but I _____.
8. Susan isn't going to go to the meeting tonight, but I _____.
9. I'll be there, but she _____.
10. I'll be there, and Mike _____, too.
11. I can speak French, and my wife _____, too.
12. I haven't finished my work yet, but Erica _____.
13. I didn't finish my work last night, but Erica _____.
14. Jane would like a cup of coffee, and I _____, too.

III. 使用 **and + too, so, either, neither**

例句：

1. Sue likes milk and **Tom does, too.**
= Sue likes milk, and **so does Tom.**
2. Mary doesn't like milk, and **John doesn't, either.**
= Mary doesn't like milk, and **neither does John.**

習作 3：填空

1. Tom Jack has a mustache, and so _____.
 Jack has a mustache, and _____, too.

2. Brian Alex doesn't have a mustache, and neither _____.
 Alex doesn't have a mustache, and _____, either.
3. I Sara was at home last night, and so _____.
 Sara was at home last night, and _____, too.
4. Oregon California is on the West Coast, and so _____.
 California is on the West Coast, and _____, too.
5. Jean I went to a movie last night, and so _____.
 I went to a movie last night, and _____, too.
6. Jason I didn't study last night, and neither _____.
 I didn't study last night, and _____, either.
7. Dick Jim can't speak Arabic, and neither _____.
 Jim can't speak Arabic, and _____, either.
8. Laura I like to go to science fiction movies, and so _____.
 I like to go to science fiction movies, and _____, too.
9. Alice I don't like horror movies, and neither _____.
 I don't like horror movies, and _____, either.
10. I Karen hasn't seen that movie yet, and neither _____.
 Karen hasn't seen that movie yet, and _____, either.
11. Johnny I have a car, and so _____.
 I have a car, and _____, too.
12. Erin Rob won't join us for lunch, and neither _____.
 Rob won't join us for lunch, and _____, either.

Unit 10 副詞子句

I. 有些副詞可用以將兩個想法連接起來，副詞後的句子只需用簡單式。

1. **Before I go** to class tomorrow, I'm going to eat breakfast.
2. I'm going to eat dinner at 6:00. **After I eat dinner**, I'm going to study in my room.
3. I'll give Mary your phone number **when I see her tomorrow**.
4. It's raining right now. **As soon as (一旦) the rain stops**, I'm going to walk downtown.
5. Maybe it will rain tomorrow. **If it rains tomorrow**, I'm gong to stay home.

習作 1：用提示的副詞將兩個句子連接起來

1. I'm going to finish my homework. I'm going to go to bed. (after)

2. I'm going to go to Chicago next week. I'm going to visit the museum. (when)

3. I'll go to the drug store. I'll go to the post office. (after)

4. Ann will finish her homework. She will watch TV tonight. (before)

5. Jim will get home this evening. He's going to read the newspaper. (after)

6. I'll call John tomorrow. I'll ask him to my party. (when)

7. The rain will stop. The children are going to go outside and play. (as soon as)

8. The teacher will get here. Class will begin. (as soon as)

9. I will get home tonight. I'm going to take a hot bath. (as soon as)

10. I'm going to go shopping tomorrow. I'm going to buy a new pair of shoes. (when)

11. Maybe it will rain tomorrow. I'm going to stay home. (if)

12. Maybe it will be hot tomorrow. I'm going to go swimming. (if)

13. Maybe I won't get a letter tomorrow. I'll call my parents. (if)

14. Maybe I will study for the test. I'll probably get a good grade. (if)

II. 更多副詞連接詞

1. **since:** 表達自從或從那時到現在。

I haven't seen him since he left this morning.

2. **until/till:** 表達某事持續發生直到另一事件發生。

We stayed there until we finished our work.

3. **once/ as soon as:** 表達"一旦"某事發生，另一事件即刻發生。

As soon as it stops raining, we will leave. = We will leave once it stops raining.

4. **as long as:** 表達"只要"一條件成立，另一事件或條件也成立或發生。

I'll never talk with him again as long as I live.

5. **whenever/every time:** 表達叩即可時刻"一事件發生時，則另一事件也跟著發生。

Whenever she sees me, she says hello. = She says hello every time she sees me.

6. **the first/ last/ next time:** 表達第一次、下一次、或最後一次某事件發生時，另一事件也會發生。

(1) The first time (that) I went to New York, I went to an opera (歌劇)

(2) I saw two plays the last time I went to New York.

(3) The next time I go to New York, I'm going to see a ballet (芭蕾).

習作 2：翻譯

1. 我明天一到學校我就會去找老師。

2. 每一次 Mary 彈鋼琴時，她總是忘掉功課及考試。

3. 我將會在這兒跟你在一起直到你爸媽回來。

4. 我一吃完早餐就會立即去上學。

5. 下次我去日本，我一定要去 Disney。

6. 只要我活著，我一定會記得我媽媽的話。

7. 自從我上國中到現在，我就再也沒有見過小學同學了。

8. 每當我遭遇困難，我就會想起我爸爸對我說過的話。

Unit 11 分詞形容詞

I. V-ing 及 V-en 常當形容詞使用，例如 **boring** 及 **bored**。

例句 1

1. Tom **broke** the window yesterday.

broke 為動詞，主詞 Tom 表現了 **broke** 的動作。

2. The window **was broken** by Tom yesterday.

was broken 為被動動詞，介系詞 by 後面的受詞 Tom 表現了 break 的動作。

3. The window is **broken** today.

broken 為一形容詞，修飾窗戶目前的狀態。

例句 2

interesting (有趣的) vs. **interested** (對...感興趣)

1. Paul's class **interests** me.

主動句，主詞為 Paul's class，interest 為主動的動詞。

2. Paul's class is **interesting**.

interesting 為形容詞，修飾第一個句子的主詞 Paul's class。

3. I am **interested** in Paul's class.

interested 為形容詞，修飾第一個句子的受詞 me。

例句 3

1. Homework **tires** me.

功課令我疲累。(翻譯要有靈活有彈性)

2. Homework is **tiring**.

功課很累人。

3. I am **tired** of homework.

我厭倦於功課。

習作 1：填空

1. The movie, Harry Potter, **interests** me.

a. The movie, Harry Potter, is _____.

b. I am _____ in the movie, Harry Potter.

2. Jane's classes **bore** her.

a. Jane's classes are _____.

b. Jane is a _____ student.

3. Math **tires** me all the time.

a. Math is always _____.

b. I am always _____ of Math.

4. His words **confused** me yesterday.

a. I was _____ with his words.

b. His words were very _____ yesterday.

5. The ballgame **excited** everybody.

a. The ballgame was _____.

b. Everybody was _____.

6. Mike heard some news. The news **surprised** him yesterday.

a. Mike heard some news. The news is _____.

b. Mike heard some news. He is _____.

7. Nancy's bad words **embarrassed** her parents.

a. Nancy's bad words were _____.

b. Nancy's parents were _____.

8. My younger sister often **worries** my parents.

a. My parents are often _____ about my younger sister.

b. My younger sister is often very _____.

Unit 12 分詞構句

I. 分詞構句就是副詞子句簡化成片語。簡化就是將子句中的動詞分詞化。

1. 將時間副詞子句簡化成副詞片語

- (1) **Since Maria came** to this country, she has made many friends.
= **Since coming** to this country, **Maria** has made many friends.
- (2) **After Peter had finished** his homework, he went to bed.
= **After finishing** his homework, **Peter** went to bed.
= **After having finished** his homework, **Peter** went to bed.
- (3) **While I was walking** down the street, I ran into an old friend.
= **While walking** down the street, I ran into an old friend.
= **Walking** down the street, I ran into an old friend.
- (4) **When I reached** the age of 20, I started to understand the meaning of life.
= **Upon reaching** the age of 20, I started to understand the meaning of life.
= **On reaching** the age of 20, I started to understand the meaning of life.

2. 將表達因果的副詞子句簡化成副詞片語

- (1) Because Sue **didn't need** money, she didn't take the part-time job.
= **Not needing** money, **Sue** didn't take the part-time job.
- (2) Because I **have seen** the movie, I don't want to go again.
= **Having seen** the movie, I don't want to go again.
- (3) Because **she was unable** to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.
= **(Being) Unable** to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.

說明：

副詞本身是否可以省略的關鍵在於意義會不會被誤解。例如上方的例子中的 because 及 while 可以省略，因為省略的意義仍然可以理解。

習作 1：以分詞構句表達下列句子

1. While Joe was driving to school yesterday, he had an accident.

_____, Joe had an accident.

2. Before I came to class, I had a cup of coffee.

_____, I had a cup of coffee.

3. Since I came here, I have learned a lot of English.

_____, I have learned a lot of English.

4. When you finish the examination, bring our paper to the front of the room.

_____, bring our paper to the front of the room.

5. Because Sam didn't want to hurt Mary's feelings, he didn't tell her the bad news.

6. Because the little boy believed that no one loved him, he ran away from home.

7. Because I had forgotten to bring a pencil to the exam, I had to borrow one.

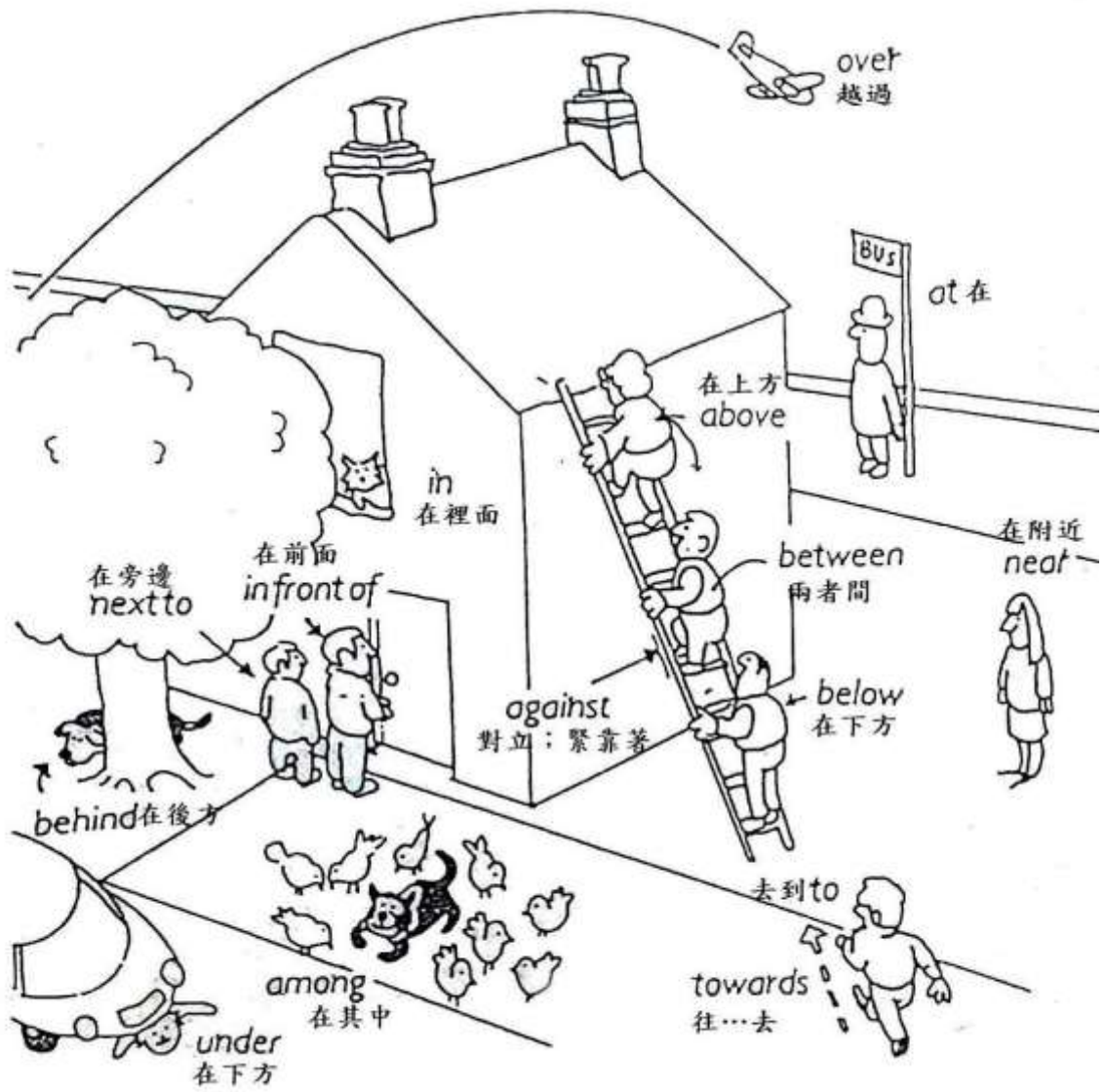
8. Because Mary didn't know where to go, she decided to go home earlier.

9. I was very tired, so I stopped to take a break.

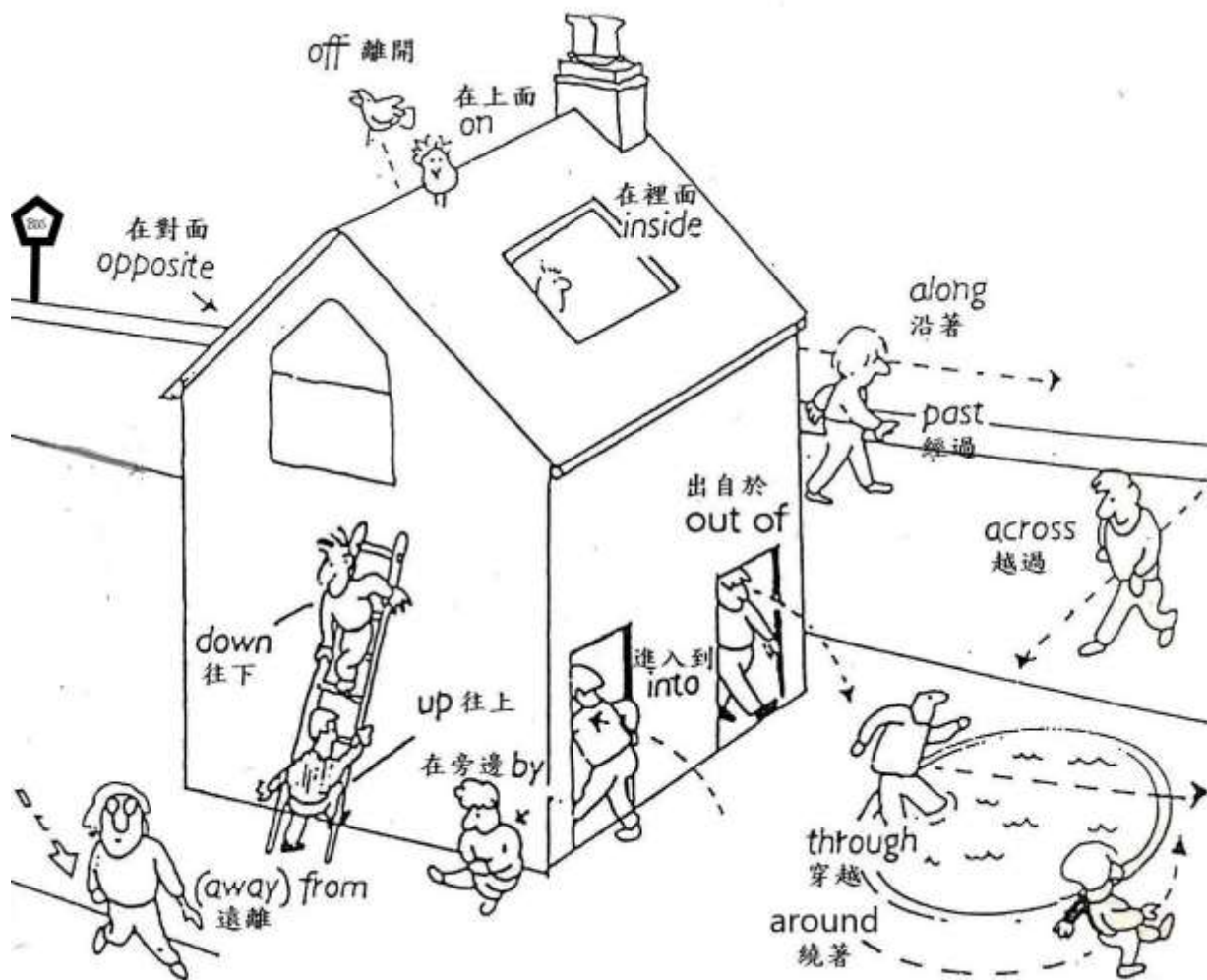
10. Though he knows where I live, he never comes to see me.

Appendix 1

常用介係詞 1



常用介係詞 2



Appendix 2

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past form	V-en	Base form	Past form	V-en
say	said	said	lend	lent	lent
lay	laid	laid	send	sent	sent
pay	paid	paid	spend	spent	spent
sell	sold	sold	sit	sat	sat
tell	told	told	shoot	shot	shot
catch	caught	caught	lose	lost	lost
teach	taught	taught	win	won	won
fight	fought	fought	shine	shone	shone
buy	bought	bought	smell	smelt	smelt
bring	brought	brought	hold	held	held
think	thought	thought	feel	felt	felt
seek	sought	sought	keep	kept	kept
hear	heard	heard	sleep	slept	slept
make	made	made	meet	met	met
build	built	built	feed	fed	fed
leave	left	left	be	was/ were	been
mean	meant	meant	write	wrote	written
stand	stood	stood	take	took	taken
understand	understood	understood	know	knew	known
find	found	found	grow	grew	grown
have/ has	had	had	throw	threw	thrown
run	ran	run	fly	flew	flown
come	came	come	draw	drew	drawn
sing	sang	sung	give	gave	given

ring	rang	rung	see	saw	seen
drink	drank	drunk	fall	fell	fallen
begin	began	begun	show	showed	shown
swim	swam	swum	cost	cost	cost
speak	spoke	spoken	cut	cut	cut
steal	stole	stolen	hit	hit	hit
break	broke	broken	hurt	hurt	hurt
choose	chose	chosen	let	let	let
freeze	froze	frozen	put	put	put
bite	bit	bitten	read	read	read
hide	hid	hidden	set	set	set
wear	wore	worn	shut	shut	shut
drive	drove	driven	spread	spread	spread
ride	rode	ridden			