

Unit 1 動詞時態 1：簡單及進行

1. The Simple Present 現在簡單式

Express **Habit**, **Usual activity**, **General truth** 表達習慣、一般活動、一般事實真理

(1) **Habit** 習慣: Express things that happen *every day, every week, twice a month, every two weeks, three times a day...*

(2) **Usual activity** 一般活動:

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Ann always drinks tea with lunch.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ann usually drinks tea with lunch.		○	○	○	○	○	○
Ann often drinks tea with lunch.			○	○	○	○	○
Ann sometimes drinks tea with lunch.					○	○	○
Ann seldom drinks tea with lunch.						○	○
Ann rarely drinks tea with lunch.							○
Ann never drinks tea with lunch.							

* **rarely = hardly = almost never**

Sometimes = from time to time

(3) **General truth** 一般事實真理:

(a) Babies cry.

(b) The earth moves around the sun.

確定你知道
如何使用這
七個副詞。

2. The present progressive 現在進行

Express the activity that *began before now, will end after now, and is happening now*.

(1) Ann can't come to the phone right now because she is taking a shower.

(2) It's noon. I am eating lunch at the dining room *right now*.

3. The Simple Past 過去簡單

Express the activity which *began and ended in the past*.

Time expression: yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 1990, before...

(1) Mary walked downtown *yesterday*.

- (2) I slept for eight hours *last night*.
(3) I didn't eat breakfast *this morning*.
(4) Sue took a taxi to the airport *ten minutes ago*.
(5) We went jogging every day before.

4. The Past Progressive 過去進行:

Express the activity **which was happening at a specific moment in the past**.

- (1) I sat down at the dinner table at 06:00 yesterday. Tom came to my house at 06:10. I was eating dinner *when Tom came*.
(2) I went to bed at 10. The phone rang at 11. I was sleeping *when the phone rang*.
(3) While I was doing my homework, my roommate was watching TV.

5. The Simple Future 簡單未來:

Express the activity **in the future**. Use will or be going to

Time expression: tomorrow, tomorrow night, next year, in two days...

- (1) I am going to leave *tomorrow morning*.
(2) Marie is going to be at the meeting *tonight*.
(3) Mary will be at the meeting *next Monday*.
(4) I ll finish my homework *in ten minutes*.

6. The Future Progressive 未來進行:

Express the activity **which will be happening at a specific moment in the future**.

- (1) I will study at seven. You will come at eight. I will be studying *when you come*.
(2) Don't call me *at nine* because I won't be home. I will be studying at the library.

* (3) Be going to vs. Will:

similarity and difference 相同及相異點

a. **Make prediction 做預測**: be going to or will 都可以

(a) She will succeed because she works hard.

= She is going to succeed because she works hard.

確定你知道 will
及 be going to 是
可能有差別的

(b) Be careful! You'll hurt yourself!

= Be Careful! You're going to hurt yourself!

b. Prior plan 事先的計劃 : be going to

(a) I bought some wood because I am going to build a bookcase.

(b) I talked to Bob yesterday. He is tired of taking the bus to work. He's going to buy a car.

c. To volunteer or express willingness 自願或表達意願 : will

(a) This chair is too heavy for you to carry alone. I'll help you.

(b) A: The phone is ringing.

B: I'll get it.

(c) A: I don't understand this problem.

B: Ask your teacher about it. She'll help you.

Exercise 1: 用 will 或 be going to 完成下列句子。

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

B: Certainly. I will get you one. Would you like some ice in it?

2. A: Why did you buy the paint?

B: I am going to paint my house.

3. A: So you are going to get married.

B: That's right. On September 22nd.

A: My congratulations.

4. Teacher: Next week we are going to (have) our midterm test.

Student: Will it be (it, be) hard?

Teacher: Yes, but I will (help) you prepare for it.

7. 注意文章中的動詞應用

1. Today people in the US have equal rights under the law. But this was not always the case, especially for African-Americans. Even though **slavery** ended in 1865, blacks continued to suffer **discrimination**. Many hotels, schools, and restaurants were for whites only. Many businesses had signs in their windows that said: "Blacks Not Allowed." Black children used to go to **separate** and **inferior** schools. Many jobs were for whites only. Even in sports, blacks could not join the major leagues; there were separate **Leagues** for blacks. In many places in the South, buses usually reserved the front seats for white people.
2. One evening in December of 1955, 42-year-old Rosa Parks got on a bus. She was tired, so she sat down. While she was sitting, some white people got on the crowded bus and the bus driver ordered Ms. Parks to stand up. Ms. Parks **refused**. The bus driver called the police. When the police came, Ms. Parks were telling the bus passengers about her rights. However, the police took her away.
3. Martin Luther King Jr. wanted to put an end to discrimination. When he heard about Ms. Park, he told African-Americans to **boycott** the bus company. Therefore, the Court **outlawed** discrimination on public **transportation**. Finally, in 1964, about 100 years after the end of slavery, a new law finally gave **equality** to all Americans. King won the Nobel Peace Prize for creating a better world.
4. In 1968, a great **tragedy** occurred. Someone shot King while he was making a speech. He was only 39 and he became the **symbol** of human rights. In 1983, Martin Luther King's birthday (January 15) became a national holiday. It is one of the most important days in America and in the mind of African-Americans.
5. Today, discrimination against African-Americans still exists in some people's mind. However, with the efforts of many outstanding African-Americans, **racial** equality will keep improving in the future. There is hope in people's mind that one day they will be singing a song of equality **regardless of** races and skin colors.

slavery 奴隸

discrimination

歧視

separate 分開的

inferior 次等的

league 聯盟

refuse 拒絕

boycott 抵制

outlaw 宣佈不合法

transportation

交通工具

equality 平等

tragedy 悲劇

symbol 象徵

racial 種族的

regardless of

不管

Exercise 2: ☺正確句子；✕錯誤句子並訂正。

1. Breakfast is important. ~~I'm always eating it.~~
I always eat it.
2. ~~We are learn English~~ very hard every day.
We learn English...
3. ~~My children working~~ in the garden now.
My children are working...
4. ~~Where are you go now?~~
Where are you going now?
5. ~~Do Mary always cook dinner?~~
Does Mary always cook dinner?
6. ~~What were you do last Sunday?~~
What did you do last Sunday?
7. ~~John doing housework now.~~
John is doing housework now.
8. ~~What time is you go to bed every day?~~
What time do you go to bed every day?
9. ~~She have a motorbike, so she isn't need a car.~~
She has a motorbike, so she doesn't need a car.
10. ~~Peter watch TV yesterday evening.~~
Peter watched TV...
11. ~~I wasn't go to work yesterday.~~
I didn't go to work...
12. ~~Mary doesn't does homework every day.~~
Mary doesn't do homework...
13. ~~I am sleeping~~ at 05:00 this morning.
I was sleeping...
14. ~~They not went to school yesterday.~~
They didn't go...
15. ~~We can to go swimming~~ this Sunday.
We can go swimming...
16. ~~I won't sleeping at 7 tomorrow morning. I will be play basketball with my friends.~~
I won't be sleeping at 7... I will be playing...
17. ~~While I was surfing the Net yesterday, I was finding an interesting website.~~
...I found an interesting website.
18. ~~I will still sleep at 06:00 tomorrow morning, so call me at 07:00.~~
I will still be sleeping...
19. ~~I still slept at about 06:30 yesterday morning when the sun rised.~~
I was still sleeping.....when the sun rose.
20. ~~The student in the very front of the classroom always clean the board.~~
...always cleans the board.