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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 _____ get you one. Would you like some ice in it?

2. A: Why did you buy the paint?

B: I _____ paint my house.

3. A: So you _____ get married.

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

A: My congratulations.

4. Teacher: Next week we _____ (have) our midterm test.

Student: _____ (it, be) hard?

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

Unit 2 動詞時態 2：完成及完成進行

1. Present Perfect 現在完成: S + have (or has) + V-en (pp)...

(1) 表達“完成”: *already, yet, ever, never* 常被用於句中

- a. Jim has *already* eaten lunch.
- b. Ann hasn't eaten lunch *yet*.
- c. A: Have you *ever* eaten at that restaurant? B: I've *never* eaten there.

(2) 表達“重複性”

- a. Pete has eaten at that restaurant *many times*.
- b. I've been to that theater *five or six times*.
- c. I have had *three tests so far this week*.

(3) 表達“持續多久”: 常用 *since/ for*.

- a. Erica has lived in this city *since 1989*.
- b. I have known Ben *for ten years*.
- c. We've been in class *since ten o'clock this morning*.

2. Present Perfect Progressive 現在完成進行

(1) I have been studying English at this school *since May*.

(2) Adam has been sleeping *for two hours*.

(3) How long have you been living in Kaohsiung?

3. Past Perfect 過去完成: S + had + V-en

(1) I had eaten dinner *when Bob came*.

(2) *The thief easily walked in*. Someone had forgotten to lock the door.

(3) I had never seen such kind of naughty boy *until I knew Tom*.

(4) Sam had left *before Ann got there*. (= Sam left *before Ann got there*.)

4. Past Perfect Progressive 過去完成進行

(1) *Eric finally came at six o'clock*. I had been waiting for him *for two hours*.

(2) We had been waiting for Nancy *for three hours before she finally arrived yesterday*.

5. Future Perfect 未來完成: S + will have + V-en

- (1) I graduate in June. I will see you in July. *By the time I see you, I will have graduated.*
- (2) I will have finished my homework *by the time I go out on a date tonight.*

6. Future Perfect Progressive 未來完成進行

- (1) I will go to bed at ten. My father will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I will have been sleeping *for two hours by the time my father gets home.*
- (2) *When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have been teaching for 45 years.*

7. 比較現在、過去、未來完成的不同

	Past	Now	Future
×	×	×	
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。	I will have done my homework when my father comes home later. 爸爸晚上回家前我將已經做完功課。	
I was not hungry when I came I had eaten something.	I am not hungry now. I have eaten something.	I will not be hungry because I will have eaten something.	

Exercise 1

- I am not hungry because I (eat) _____.
- I was not hungry because I (eat) _____.
- I was late, so the party (start) _____ by the time I got there.
- We are 20 minutes late, so I think the party (start) _____.
- Tom _____ (break) another glass again. He _____ (break) three glasses today. And by the time his working day is over, maybe he _____ (break) ten glasses.
- I want to go shopping, but I have too much homework. I think I _____ (finish, not) my homework when you come at 0730. Maybe I cannot go with you.

8. 比較現在、過去、未來完成進行的不同

	Now		
	Past		Future
	○>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	○>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	○>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
I had been doing my homework 2 hours when my father came home. 爸爸回家前我已經做了 2 小時功課了。	I have been doing my homework for 2 hours. 我已經做了 2 小時的功課了。	I will have been doing my homework for 2 hours when father comes home later. 爸爸晚上回家前我將已做 2 小時功課了。	
I had been learning English for 4 years by the time I went to junior high school. 國中前我就已經學了四年的英文。	I have been learning English for 15 years. 我已經學了十五年的英文了。	I will have been learning English for 20 years by the time I am 30 years old. 三十歲時我將已經學了二十年的英文了。	

Exercise 2

1. We (wait) _____ for Nancy for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived. And we (wait) _____ for Nancy for over three hours before she finally came yesterday.
2. It is 11:30 at night. I (study) _____ for five hours. I'm getting tired. And it was 11:30 at night. I (study) _____ for five hours. I was getting tired.
3. I'm getting tired of sitting in the car. It moves so slowly. I think by the time we arrive in Taipei, we _____ (drive) for twenty hours? Can you believe it?
4. (In a marathon race) I don't understand how those runners do it! The race _____ (begin) more than an hour ago. That means they _____ (run) without stopping for more than one hour. And by the time they _____ (reach) the finish line, they _____ (run) for more than three hours.

9. 注意下列信件當中時態的變化

Letter 1 : Saturday, August 20 (Before Mark starts off to Madrid)

Dear Emily,

We will leave for Spain in just three weeks! It ll be a great trip over there because we will be stopping in London for five days before we go on to Madrid. Classes begin on September fifteenth. I ll be taking Spanish language and literature, world history, anthropology, and biology—not a heavy load. It s going to be a fun and easy year in the land of Manana. The classes are mostly in Spanish, of course, so my fluency will have improved tremendously by the end of the year. When I get to Spain, I m going to be rooming with two other guys, one from Brazil named Luis and one from Japan named Isao. I ll meet them In London, so we ll have gotten to know each other a little by the time we get to Madrid. Everyone thinks that all year long we ll be having fun—singing and playing guitars and serenading the senoritas on their balconies. And that siesta in the middle of the day will be fantastic. So will the food!

Enough for now. Tell Mom and Dad I ll write them as soon as I get a spare moment.

Mark

Letter 2 : December 15 (After Mark arrived in Madrid) 將動詞畫底線

Dear Emily,

Well, my first term at the University of Madrid is just about over, and things are going OK. I'm right in the middle of exams. As a matter of fact, I've been studying all afternoon, and I'm going to keep studying until midnight. I need a break, though, so I'm writing you. It's been a challenging experience, getting used to living in a foreign country, but well worth it. Madrid is actually a lot like any big city anywhere. Take the famous siesta, for example. I haven't had time for one single siesta yet! It seems like I'm always either studying or going shopping for food or cooking because Luis, Isao, and I love to eat, and we've all discovered the joy of cooking! Hardly does anyone else take a siesta, either. A

lot of people work far away from where they live, and traffic is so bad that it takes forever to get anywhere—just like back in Dallas! So people just take long lunches. School is pretty difficult, too. Spanish students study very hard, and we've only had one party. I have had time to study the guitar, though, and my conversational Spanish is getting better and better. And everyone is really friendly and natural. But there's not too much singing in the streets or serenading the girls. No one has time. The food is truly great, however, and I love it!

Enough for the moment. I've bought presents for everyone, but I'm going to send them after the New Year because I don't have time to get to the post office. Enjoy the holidays!

Mark

Letter 3 : June 15 (After Mark left Madrid) 將動詞畫底線

Dear Emily,

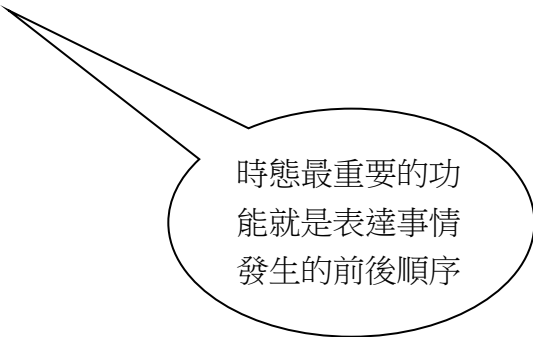
The school year ended two weeks ago, and I got my marks. I did much better than I thought I would, but I had to knock myself out to do it. I was sure I was going to fail anthropology because I'd failed the first exam. It was a gigantic class, and you never got a chance to talk to the professor, who lectured with a microphone. But a few weeks into the term, Luis and I set up a study group with some other students. We would get together three afternoons a week and quiz each other about the important points, which really helped us pull through. I never thought it would be so difficult.

I left Madrid last week, and on the plane I was thinking about how different Spain turned out to be from what I had expected. I used to think the Spanish people were all carefree and happy-go-lucky. Well, the Spanish people I met were friendly and outgoing and liked having a good time, just like I'd heard, but they were also businesslike and dedicated. I was surprised to learn that Spanish students studied really hard, too. Boy, did they set me a good example! I studied more in Madrid than I ever had back at home. Spain definitely turned out not to be the land of Manana.... but the food was wonderful.

Mark

Exercise 3: 根據對話內容回答問題

1. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in. b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.	Q: Who did I run into?
2. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work. b. When the rain stopped, Tom rode his bicycle to work.	Q: Who got wet on the way to work?
3. a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food. b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.	Q: Who is better at planning ahead?
4. a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years. b. Mr. Sanchez has been teaching at this school for nine years.	Q: Who is teaching at this school now?
5. a. Alice was walking to the door when the doorbell rang. b. George walked to the door when the doorbell rang.	Q: Who had been expecting the doorbell to ring?
6. a. When I got there, Marie had eaten. b. When I got there, Joe ate.	Q: Who was still hungry when I got there?
7. a. I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me. b. I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.	Q: Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?

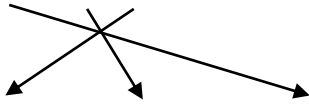


時態最重要的功能就是表達事情發生的前後順序

Unit 3 被動語氣

1. Basic Principle 基本概念

1. Bob mailed the letter. 主動句(Active)，主詞表現動詞 mail 的動作。



The letter was mailed by Bob. 被動句(Passive)，用 by Bob 表現動詞 mail 的動作。

2. The car accident happened yesterday. → 沒有受詞的動詞無法以被動表達。

Exercise 1: Change the sentences from active voice to passive voice.

1. Mary helps the boy. → The boy is helped by Mary.
2. Mary is helping the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
3. Mary has helped the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
4. Mary helped the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
5. Mary was helping the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
6. Mary had helped the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
7. Mary will help the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
8. Mary is going to help the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
9. Mary will have helped the boy. → The boy _____ by Mary.
10. Does Mary help the boy? → _____.

被動對中文
使用者而言
很難掌握。

2. Past Participle functions as Adjective (過去分詞當形容詞使用).

- (1) **get + V-en**：被動式為 be+過去分詞，而此過去分詞常被用以接在 **get** 後，有“
逐漸感到”的意思。類似 *be becoming to be, be beginning to be...*

Exercise 2: 以合適的 *get* 時態配合下列動詞完成下列句子。

hurt	dress	tire	lose	bore
pay	worry	confuse	pack	fire

1. I think I had better stop working. I am getting tired.
2. There was an accident, but nobody _____.
3. We didn't have a map, so we _____.
4. We can leave as soon as you _____.
5. Sam was supposed to be home an hour ago, but he still isn't here. I _____.
6. I _____ because everybody gave me different advice.
7. I _____, so I didn't stay for the end of the movie.
8. I'll be ready to leave as soon as these few books _____.
9. I _____ on Fridays. I'll give you the money I owe you next Friday.
10. But later he _____ because he didn't do his work well.

專注於文意
才能找到最
好的答案！

3. Participial adjective 分詞形容詞

現在分詞或過去分詞可分別當做主動或被動含意形容詞使用。

每個動詞都可
以變成兩個形
容詞 重要！

- (1) The problem **confuses** the students. (主動句動詞的使用)
- (2) The students **are confused by** the problem. (被動句動詞的使用)
- (3) It is a **confusing** problem. (現在分詞當主動含意形容詞)
- (4) They are **confused** students. (過去分詞當被動含意形容詞)

Exercise 3: 依照提示填入適當的主動或被動含意形容詞。

1. The teacher **bore** the students. He is a _____ teacher. They are _____ students.
2. The game **excited** the people. They are _____ people. It is an _____ game.
3. The news **surprised** the man. It was _____ news. He was a _____ man.
4. The (steal) _____ diamond was finally found.

5. I found myself in an (**embarrass**) _____ situation last night.
6. The (**expect**) _____ person didn't come to the meeting.
7. The dragon was a (**frighten**) _____ sight for the villagers.
8. The (**frighten**) _____ villagers ran for their lives.
9. I went to a movie yesterday. I was (**bore**) _____. The car chases were not (**excite**) _____ at all. And the characters were not very (**convince**) _____. I was really (**disappoint**) _____ because the reviewers said it had (**amaze**) _____ effects. But for me, it wasn't (**interest**) _____ at all. I was (**annoy**) _____ that I wasted money and time for such an (**disappoint**) _____ movie. The only thing that was (**satisfy**) _____ was the popcorn.

Exercise 4: 理解文章中的分詞形容詞，將分詞形容詞畫底線。

1. Charlie Chaplin was a great actor. His **entertaining** silent movies are still popular today. His amusing character is well-known all over the world. His idea of the poor character in worn-out shoes and round hat was from his childhood experiences.
2. Chaplin was born in poverty in London in 1889 and was abandoned by his father and left in an orphanage by his mother. He became interested in acting at the age of five. At ten, he left school to travel with a British acting company. In 1910, he made his first trip to America. He was talented and hard-working. By 1916 he was earning \$10,000 a week and the highest-paid person in the world.
3. Even though "talkies" came out in 1927, he didn't make a movie with sound until 1940, when he played a comic version of the terrifying leader, Adolf Hitler.
4. As Chaplin got older, he faced declining popularity as a result of his politics and personal relationships. After he left the U.S. in 1952, Chaplin was not allowed to re-enter because of his political views. He didn't return to the U.S. until 1972, when he was given a special Oscar for his lifetime of outstanding work.

Unit 4 動詞變名詞：動名詞及不定詞

1. The function of Verbal Noun: V-ing 動名詞的功能

(1) **Subject** (動名詞當主詞):

Doing exercise is important.

(2) **Object** (動名詞當動詞的受詞):

We enjoy **playing tennis**.

(3) **Object of Preposition** (動名詞當介詞的受詞)

We talked about **not going to the meeting**, but finally decided we should go.

2. Common verbs followed by Verbal Noun (常接動名詞的動詞)

enjoy	avoid	quit	give up	keep (on)
consider	suggest	finish	mind	practice

1. I am **considering** studying English much harder.
2. Mary finally **finished** doing her homework with the help of computer.
3. We suggested going to Taipei, but Tom **suggested** going to Kenting.
4. When we play Hide and Seek, we have to **avoid** being found.

分清楚**動名詞**及
進行式的差別！

Exercise 1: 理解文章中的動名詞並畫底線。

1. When we think of **giving** away money, we think of the very rich and famous. However, Matel Dawson, a forklift driver, was an ordinary man who did extraordinary things.
2. Dawson started working at Ford Motor Company in 1940 for \$1.15 an hour. By working hard, saving carefully, and using his money wisely, he became rich. But he didn't care about owning expensive cars or taking fancy vacations. Instead of spending his money on himself, he enjoyed giving it away. Since 1995, he had donated more than \$1 million for college scholarships to help poor students who wanted to get an education.
3. Why did Dawson keep on giving his money away to college students? One reason was that he did not have the opportunity to finish school. He had to drop out of school after the seventh grade to help support his poor family. He realized the importance of having an


education and regretted not having the opportunity. Also, he learned about giving from his parents. He watched them working hard, saving their money, and helping others less fortunate. His mother made Dawson promise to always give something back. He was thankful to his parents for teaching him the importance of helping others.

4. When he became rich, he didn't change his lifestyle. He continued driving his old car and living in a one-bedroom apartment. And he didn't stop working until shortly before he died at the age of 81. When asked why he worked long past the time when most people retire, he replied, "Knowing I'm helping somebody keeps me going." People learn from him that giving is taking.

3. *Special expressions followed by V-ing: 使用 V-ing 的特殊表達方式。

(1) **have** + N. + V-ing

- (a) We had fun **playing volleyball**.
- (b) We had a good time **playing the game**.
- (c) I had trouble **answering the question**.
- (d) I had difficulty **facing what I did**.
- (e) We had a hard /difficult time **getting through the problem**.



常常出現在
考試當中的
動詞應用

(2) **spend/waste**...+ V-ing

- (a) Sam spends most of his time **studying English**.

(3) **sit/stand/lie**...+ V-ing

- (a) She sat at her desk **writing a letter**.
- (b) I stood there **wondering what to do next**.
- (c) She is lying in bed **reading a novel**.

(4) **find/catch**...+ V-ing (發現、逮到...正在做)

- (a) When I walked into my office, I found George **using my telephone**.
- (b) When I walked into the room, I caught a thief **taking money from my house**.
- (c) My father has found me **chatting with net friends every day**.

(5) **with**...+ V-ing

- (a) Tom often sleeps with his CD player running.
- (b) Mary is used to talking with her hands moving around.
- (c) My little dog is sleeping with its tail waving.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with a correct verb form.

1. I have trouble _____ Mr. Lee when he speaks. He talks too fast.
2. I spent five hours _____ my homework last night.
3. Yoko is standing at the corner _____ for the bus.
4. Rebecca is sitting in class _____ notes. (take notes 做筆記)
5. Dorothy was lying under a tree _____ to the birds sing.
6. We wasted our money _____ to that movie. It was very boring.
7. I wondered what the children were doing while I was gone. When I got home, I found them _____ TV.
8. John was caught _____ on an exam yesterday. The teacher found him _____ his neighbor's answers.

4. Infinitive (不定詞: **to** + 動詞原形)

不定詞用以當名詞使用，可當主詞、動詞的受詞或補語，*但不可當介詞的受詞。

- (1) I hope **to see** you again soon. (動詞的受詞)
- (2) He promised **not to be** late. (動詞的受詞)
- (3) Mr. Lee told me **to be** here at ten. (動詞的受詞)
- (4) **To see** is **to believe**. (主詞及補語)

to + 動詞

有「要去做某事」
的含意 用心體會。

Exercise 3:

1. 我爸爸要我別打開這個盒子。

My father asked _____.

2. 我被告知別在晚上去那兒。

I was told _____.

3. 別太常打電動是重要的。

It is important _____.

4. 說比做容易多了。

5. 可後接不定詞或動名詞而意義不變的動詞

begin	like	hate	start	love
continue	prefer	can't bear (不能忍受)	can't stand (不能忍受)	

(1) It began **raining**. = It began **to rain**.

(2) I can't stand **being around Tom**. = I can't stand **to be around Tom**.

(3) My dad prefers **going to the movie**. = My dad prefers **to go to the movie**.

6. Verb of perception & causative verb (感官動詞&使役動詞)

感官動詞依語意可接 Ving 正在發生；V 規律發生；PP...被動

see	look at	hear	feel	smell
notice	observe	listen to	watch	

1. I saw my friend **run** down the street.

2. I saw my friend **running** down the street. (表達當時正在進行的動作。)

3. When I wake up in the morning, I hear birds **sing** in the trees every day.

4. John didn't see the wallet **taken** by anyone.

= John didn't see anyone **taking** the wallet.

5. May noticed her computer **used** by someone.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the best verb form.

1. Polly was working in her garden, so she didn't hear the phone (ring) _____.
2. Last night May felt someone (come) _____ into her room and noticed her diamond ring (steal) _____ this morning.
3. The police observed a strange-looking person (walk) _____ into the bank.
4. There was an earthquake in my hometown last year. It was just a small one, but I could feel the ground (shake) _____.
5. The parents could only watch their new table (paint) _____ with all kinds of colors by their 2-year-old son.
6. I was almost asleep last night when I heard someone (knock) _____ on the door.
7. I often watch planes (take off) _____ and (land) _____ near my home.

7. Using causative verbs (使役動詞的使用)

(1) **make, have, get** 的主動語態。

- (a) I **made** my brother **carry** my book bag. (我弟弟沒選擇，我要他幫我背書包。)
- (b) I **had** my brother **carry** my book bag. (我弟弟幫我背書包，因為我要求他。)
- (c) I **got** my brother **to carry** my book bag. (我成功地說服我弟弟幫我背書包。)

(2) 使役動詞的被動語態。

- (a) I **had** the mechanic **repair** the car. (主動)
= I **had** the car **repaired** (by the mechanic.) (被動)
- (b) Lee **made** her son **clean** his room. (主動)
= Lee **made** his room **cleaned** (by her son.) (被動)
= Her son **was made to clean** his room.

另外一種被動的模式，注意 to+V 的應用。

- (c) May **got** her brother **to do** her homework. (主動)
= May **got** her homework **done** (by her brother.) (被動)

let 跟 make 意思不同。Let 是讓人做想做的事。

8. **let, help**: 後接動詞原形

- (1) My father lets me **drive** his car.
- (2) My brother helped me **wash** my car. = My brother helped me **to wash** my car.

Exercise 5: Use the words in parentheses. 用括弧中的動詞完成

1. The doctor made the patient (stay) _____ in bed.
2. The patient was made (stay) _____ in bed by the doctor.
3. Mrs. Crane had her house (paint) _____.
4. Mrs. Crane had her children (paint) _____ her house.
5. The teacher had the class (write) _____ a research paper about pollution.
6. May got some kids in the neighborhood (clean) _____ out her garage.
7. May got her garbage (clean) _____ out by some kids in the neighborhood.
8. Thank you for helping me (move) _____ the furniture.
9. My father let me (drive) _____ his car yesterday.

重要的表達
務必體會，
別死背。

9. *動詞可接 V-ing 或 To V 但意義不同

remember	regret	stop	forget	try
----------	--------	------	--------	-----

1. Judy always **remembers to lock** the door. (記得去做...).

I still **remember seeing** Rebecca on that day. She looked so shy. (記得過去發生某事)

2. Sam often **forgets to lock** the door. He is very careless. (忘記去做...)

I'll never **forget seeing** Rebecca the first time. She was special. (忘了過去發生某事)

3. I **regret to tell** you that you failed the test. You have to take the course again. (遺憾)

I **regret lending** him some money. He never paid me back. (後悔)

4. Mary **tried to learn** English very hard. She is only five years old. (努力去嘗試)

She **tried listening** to English songs every day to improve English. (試了...方法)

5. Tom always **stopped to say** hello. He has many memories here. (停下去做...)

Tom has **stopped visiting** us for several months. (停止做某事)

Exercise 6

1. There are some ways to learn English well. You can try (listen) _____ to English songs.

2. Stop (bother) _____ me. I'm trying to study.
3. The teacher always says, "Remember (do) _____ your homework."
4. I am so sorry, but I forgot (see) _____ you before.
5. I saw my friend in the hall, and I stopped (speak) _____ to her.
6. My sister and I had a fight, and we stopped (speak) _____ to each other. We haven't spoken to each other for two weeks.
7. Cyclists in the AIDS ride often stop (rest) _____.
8. If they are tired, they can stop (ride) _____ their bicycles.
9. There's a van that will stop (pick) _____ up tired cyclists.
10. The teacher usually remembers (return) _____ the homework papers.
11. You should remember (use) _____ an infinitive after certain verbs.
12. Will you remember (do) _____ the homework during spring break?
13. Do you remember (learn) _____ the passive voice last month?
14. Remember (use) _____ the passive voice when the subject doesnot perform the action of the verb.
15. I remember (not, understand) _____ much English a few years ago.
16. I remember (study) _____ the present perfect tense even though I don't always use it correctly.
17. I always try (learn) _____ a few new words every day.
18. I need more money. I'm going to try (find) _____ a part-time job.
19. Susan tried (ride) _____ her bike 100 miles, but she couldn't because she was out of shape.
20. I need to find out information about a new bike. I went to the company's Web site, but I couldn't find the information I needed. I tried (e-mail) _____ the Webmaster, but I got no answer. I tried (call) _____ the phone number on the Web site, but I didn't get a person to talk to. I tried (send) _____ a letter by postal mail. I'm still waiting for an answer.

Unit 5 形容詞子句及形容詞片語

1. 形容詞子句是一串有含意且包含主詞及動詞的字串，通常以關係詞 **who**,

whom that, which, whose, whom, where 開頭將兩個想法結合起來，用以修

飾前面的名詞。例如：

(1) The man was Tom. I saw **him**.

→ The man **whom I saw** was Tom.

(2) The movie wasn't very good. We saw **it last night**.

→ The movie **which we saw last night** wasn't very good.

子句有句子結構，
片語是句子的一部分，
但具有含意。

2. **who, that, which, 或 whom**

(1) 關係代名詞當主詞時使用。

(a) The man is my boss. **He is sitting over there.**

→ The man **who is sitting over there** is my boss.

= The man **that is sitting over there** is my boss.

(b) The book is mine. **It is on the table.**

→ The book **which is on the table** is mine.

= The book **that is on the table** is mine.

(2) 關係代名當動詞的受詞時使用

(a) The man was my boss. **You saw him yesterday.**

→ The man **whom (that) you saw yesterday** was my boss.

= The man **who you saw yesterday** was my boss. (在口語上仍常用 **who**)

= The man **you saw yesterday** was my boss.

(b) The movie was not very good. **We saw it last night.**

→ The movie **which we saw last night** was not very good.

= The movie **that we saw last night** was not very good.

= The movie **we saw last night** was not very good.

(3) 關係代名詞當介系詞的受詞時，可將介詞移至關係代名詞前，為正式用法。

(a) She is the girl. I told you about her.

→She is the girl who I told you about.

= She is the girl whom I told you about.

= She is the girl that I told you about.

= She is the girl I told you about.

= She is the girl about whom I told you.

(b) The people were late. I was waiting for them.

→The people for whom I was waiting were late.

Exercise 1: 將兩句組合為一，並將介詞置於關係代名詞前

1. The taxi driver was friendly. We talked with him on the way here.

→(不移動介詞) _____.

→(移動介詞) _____.

2. The music was good. We listened to it last night.

→ _____.

→ _____.

3. The man was very kind. I talked to him yesterday.

→ _____.

→ _____.

4. I ran into a girl. I used to go to school with her.

→ _____.

→ _____.

Exercise 2: 找出形容詞子句、畫底線、試著翻譯成中文。

1. Do you ever get e-mail **that promises to make you rich or thin**? Do you get e-mail that tries to sell you a mortgage or a vacation package? Do you ever receive an offer that will give you a college diploma in a year? This kind of advertising through e-mail is called "spam." Spam is e-mail that you haven't asked for. It is the electronic equivalent of junk mail or telemarketing calls. About half of the e-mail sent today is spam. In 2002, 260 billion spam e-mails were sent. One year later, in 2003, this number rose to 4.9 trillion. Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, calls spam "pollution of the e-mail ecosystem."
2. People who send you spams are called spammers. How do spammers get your e-mail address? They use several methods. When you buy something online, you are often asked for an e-mail address when you place an order. Spammers buy addresses from online companies. In addition, spammers search chat rooms, bulletin boards, and newsgroups for e-mail addresses. Spammers regularly sell lists of e-mail addresses to other spammers.
3. Where does spam come from? It comes from companies that want your money. Many of these companies try to take your money by making false claims ("Lose 50 pounds in 10 days!"). But most people delete this kind of e-mail without even reading it. So why do spammers send e-mail that nobody wants to read? The answer is simple: Some people *do* read this mail and a very small percentage even buys the product or orders the service that is offered. And a small percentage of trillions of e-mails means money. One spammer who lives in Florida made so much money that he sold his business for \$135 million dollars and retired at the age of 37.
4. What can you do to eliminate spam? You could simply delete it. You could get anti-spam software. (Some software is free, offered by the Internet service provider you use.) You can get a separate e-mail address to give to retailers who require an e-mail address, and use your primary e-mail address just for people you know. Finally, on a Web site, when you see a box that asks you if you want more information, make sure to uncheck the box.

3. 使用 *whose* : *whose* + 名詞 (當主詞或受詞使用)

(1) I know the man. **His bicycle was stolen.**

→ I know the man **whose bicycle was stolen.** (主詞)

(2) The student writes well. **I read her composition.**

→ The student **whose composition I read** writes well. (受詞)

(3) Tom has a painting. **Its value is high.** (主詞)

→ Tom has a painting **whose value is high.**

Exercise 3: Combine the two sentences into one.

1. The man called the police. **His car was stolen.**

→ _____.

2. The professor is excellent. **I am taking her course.**

→ _____.

3. There is a poor dog. **Its left leg was badly hurt.**

→ _____.

Exercise 3: 找出 *whose* 開頭的形容詞子句、試著翻譯成中文。

1. When was the Last time you received a handwritten letter in your mailbox? Are there people whose letters you've saved for years? The art of letter writing seems to be dying for many people as more and more of us are using e-mail. But there are still many people whose only online activity is sending and receiving e-mail. When they send e-mail, they often don't give much thought to how they write. They are people whose only experience with writing letters is by e-mail.
2. Letter writing usually takes longer, but people love to receive handwritten letters that are long and detailed. The handwriting is personal. Writing quick, short e-mail is a great way to keep in touch with friends and relatives who live faraway. However, e-mail exposes us to the danger of viruses. There are people whose enjoyment seems to come from creating viruses. You should never open an attachment from someone whose name seems strange.

4. Using *where* & *when*

where 當地方副詞使用

(1) The building is very old. **He lives there.**

there 是副詞，所以形容詞子句用副詞關係詞 **where**。

→The building **where he lives** is very old. (地方副詞)

(2) The building is very old. **He lives in that building.**

that building 是名詞，所以形容詞子句用關係詞代名詞 **which**。

→The building **which he lives in** is very old. (介詞受詞)

= The building **in whichhe lives** is very old. (移動介詞)

= The building **thathe lives in** is very old.

= The building **he lives in** is very old.

when 當時間副詞使用

(1) I'll never forget the day. **I met you then.**

then 是副詞，所以形容詞子句用副詞關係詞 **when**。

→I'll never forget the day **whenI met you**. (當副詞)

(2) I'll never forget the day. **I met you on that day.**

that day 是名詞，形容詞子句用關係詞代名詞 **which**。

→I'll never forget the day **on whichI met you**. (當介詞的受詞)

= I'll never forget the day **thatI met you (on)**.

= I'll never forget the day **I met you (on)**.

Exercise 4: 用不同方式將兩句合為一句

1. The city was beautiful. **We spent our vacation there (in that city).**

地方副詞→ _____.

介詞受詞→ _____.

移動介詞→ _____.

2. That is the department store. **I will meet you there (at that department store).**

→ _____.

→ _____.

→ _____.

3. Monday is the day. We will come then (on that day).

→ _____.

→ _____.

→ _____.

4. 07:10 is the time. My plane arrives then (at that time).

→ _____.

→ _____.

→ _____.

Exercise 5: 找出where/when/whose開頭的形容詞子句、試著翻譯成中文。

1. Buyers and sellers used to be limited to the flea markets to buy and sell things. But since 1995, eBay has provided an online global community where people buy and sell almost anything. People are no longer limited to finding buyers and sellers in the local area where they live.
2. The creator of eBay, Pierre Omidyar, got his idea of an online trading community in 1995, when his wife was trying to buy something for her unusual collection. To help his wife, Omidyar developed an online trading site, and, within a short period of time, his wife found what she was looking for. Omidyar then created eBay, a Web site where people can put a photo of the object they want to sell, and give a starting price for an auction.
3. By 1998, Omidyar brought in Meg Whitman, whose knowledge of business helped make eBay the success it is today. She changed eBay from a company that sold several categories of used things to a large marketplace of 11 million items in 18,000 categories of both new and used merchandise. Every day more than half a million items are sold. In the year 2001 alone, over \$9 billion worth of merchandise changed hands on eBay.
4. eBay is now among the top 10 Web sites visited where people with the same interest meet.

5. 子句的簡化成片語：分詞化

*省略主詞及 **be** 動詞 (Omit Subject and Be Verb. Use participle.)

(1) The man **who is talking to John** is from Korea.

→The man **talking to John** is from Korea. (留下現在分詞)

(2) The ideas **which are presented** (呈現) **in that book** are good.

→The ideas **presented in that book** are good. (留下過去分詞)

(3) Ann is the woman **who is responsible for the mistake**.

→Ann is the woman **responsible for the mistake**. (留下形容詞)

*省略主詞，將一般動詞變成現在分詞。(Omit Subject and use Present Participle.)

(1) English is a language **that consists of 26 letters**.

→English is a language **consisting of 26 letters**.

(2) Anyone **who wants to come with us** is welcome.

→Anyone **wanting to come with us** is welcome.

子句簡化成片語
是高中最重要的
句型結構之一。

Exercise 6: Change the following adjective clauses to adjective phrases. 簡化子句成片語

1. Google is a popular Web browser which is used by millions.
2. Bill Gates, who is one of the richest people in the world, gets spam that asks him if he wants to become rich.
3. There are a lot of dishonest companies which are trying to take your money.
4. eBay takes a percentage of each sale that is made on its Web site.
5. A virus is a harmful program which is passed from computer to computer.
6. Tim Berners-Lee, who was born in England, now works at M.I.T.
7. People who are using the Web can shop from their homes.
8. People who are interested in reading newspapers can also find them on the Web.
9. Computers which are sold today have much more memory and speed than computer which were sold 10 years ago.
10. Marc Andreessen, who created Netscape 15 years ago, quickly became a billionaire.

Unit 6 名詞子句

1. 名詞子句就是一個句子當中的名詞，也就是主詞或受詞，以句子結構呈現。

(1) I know where he lives. “where he lives”是一個名詞子句

(2) I don't know if he is married. |

= I don't know whether he is married.

(3) I believe (that) the world is round.

2. 疑問詞開頭的名詞子句：

when, where, why, how, who, whom, what, which, whose.

(1) Where does he live? → I don't know where he lives. (注意動詞及助動詞的變化)

(2) When did they leave? → I don't know when they left.

(3) What did she say? → Please tell me what she said.

(4) Why is Tom absent? → I don't know why Tom is absent.

3. Noun clause beginning with “if” or “whether”

(1) Is Eric at home? → I don't know if Eric is at home.

= I don't know whether is at home.

= I don't know whether or not Eric is at home.

= I don't know whether Eric is at home or not.

(2) Does the bus stop here? → Do you know if the bus stops here?

(3) Did Alice go to Chicago? → I wonder if Alice went to Chicago.

*通常不會有 if...or not 的表達，雖然偶爾會出現。

Exercise 1: 以名詞子句完成下列句子

1. Why did Tim leave?

→ I don't know _____.

2. Where does he live?

→ I don't remember _____.

3. Is Pat feeling better today?

I wonder _____.

4. Does the bus stop here?

Do you know _____.

4. that 引導的名詞子句

(1) 常見後接名詞子句的動詞有: **believe, discover, dream, guess, hope, hear, know, notice, learn, think, feel, agree, fear, forget, understand, remember, imagine...**

(a) I dreamed (that) I was on the top of a mountain.

(b) I'm glad (that) you're feeling better today.

(c) I'm sorry (that) I missed class yesterday.

(d) I was disappointed (that) the peace conference (和平會談) failed.

(2) 其他常見接名詞子句的句型有: be afraid that (恐怕), be sorry that (遺憾), be glad that (高興), be aware that (知道), be disappointed that (失望), be proud that (驕傲), be worried that...

5. 注意下列句子，以 **It** 當做主詞，且 **It** 與後接的名詞子句同位階時，

稱 **It** 為虛主詞，也可以名詞子句當主詞，但當主詞時 **that** 不可省略。

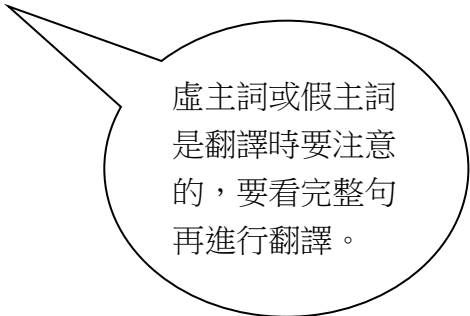
(1) **It is obvious (that) she doesn't understand the importance of the problem.**

= **That she doesn't understand the importance of the problem** is obvious.

(2) **It is a fact (that) the world is round.**

= **That the world is round** is a fact.

**that* 不可省略



虛主詞或假主詞
是翻譯時要注意
的，要看完整句
再進行翻譯。

Exercise 2：將名詞子句畫底線，並理解該子句含意。

1. Working parents often put their children in day care. While most parents interviewed say (that) they are satisfied with the day care they use, experts believe that only about 12 percent of children receive high quality care. Many parents really don't know how good their day care service is.
2. When choosing a day care center, parents want to know how much it costs. But there are many other questions that parents should ask and observations that they should make. Parents need to know if the caregiver is loving and responds to the child's needs. Does the caregiver hug the child, talk to the child, smile at the child, and play with the child?
3. It is also important to know if the day care center is clean and safe. A parent should find out how the caregiver takes care of sick children. Is there a nurse or doctor available to help with medical care? Do caregivers know first aid?
4. Parents should ask how many children there are per caregiver. One caregiver for a group of eight four- or five-year-olds may be enough, but babies need much more attention; one caregiver for three babies is recommended.
5. Experts believe that parents should not put their babies in child care for the first four months. During this time, it is important for babies to form an attachment to their mothers.

6. 名詞子句中的急迫或假設性語氣

當以某些特殊動詞表達急迫性語氣時，名詞子句中的動詞須用原形。

(1) The teacher **demands** that we be on time.

(2) I **insisted** that he pay me the money.

(3) I **recommended** that she not go to the concert.

(4) It **is important** that they be told the truth.

(5) I **suggested** that she see a doctor. = I suggested that she should see a doctor.

這些名詞子句中的動詞都很特別！

*句型的概念是當句子中的動詞發生的時候，that 子句中的動詞所表現的動作並沒有發生，也不確定會不會發生，所以不以時態呈現，而以原型呈現。

下列動詞或形容詞均可用以表達急迫性語氣: **advise** (勸告), **propose** (提議), **ask**, **request** (要求), **recommend** (推薦), **demand** (要求), **insist** (堅持), **suggest**, It is **essential** (根本的) that, It is **important** that, It is **necessary** (必須的), It is **critical** (重要的), It is **imperative** (強迫的), It is **vital** (非常重要的)

Exercise 3: 填入適當的動詞形

1. Tom insists that we (be) _____ careful in our writing.
2. They requested that we (go out, not) _____ after midnight.
3. It is important that everybody (be) _____ on time for class every day.
4. Robert insisted that the new baby (name) _____ after his grandfather.
5. It is necessary that he (return) _____ home right away.
6. It is important that you (be, not) _____ late.
7. The doctor recommended that she (stay) _____ in bed for a few days.
8. Her teacher insisted that she (take) _____ five courses.

Exercise 4: 將急迫或假設性語氣的動詞畫底線，並理解其含意。

1. American children spend too much time on TV. It is suggested that the doctor help parents evaluate their children's entertainment habits. Children who spend too much time in front of the TV don't get enough exercise. As a result, at least one in five children is overweight. In the last 20 years, this number has increased more than 50 percent.
2. An expert recommends that children under two not watch any TV at all. It is essential that a child have direct interactions with parents for healthy brain growth. The expert also advises that children be offered healthy brain activities and that doctors be good role models by not having TVs in their waiting rooms.

Unit 7 副詞子句及分詞構句

1. 表達時間關係的副詞子句

(1) **by the time**: 表達一事件發生時，另一事件已經發生。

(a) By the time he arrived, we had already left.

(b) By the time he comes, we will have already left.

(2) **since/ever since**: 表達自從或從那時到現在。

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

= I haven't seen him ever since he left this morning. (語氣較強烈)

(3) **until/till**: 表達某事持續發生直到另一事件發生。

(a) We stayed there until we finished our work.

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

(a) As soon as it stops raining, we will leave.

= We will leave once it stops raining.

(5) **as long as/so long as**: 表達"只要"一條件成立，另一事件或條件也成立或發生。

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

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

(6) **whenever/every time**: 表達"每當"一事件發生時，則另一事件也跟著發生。

(a) Whenever she sees me, she says hello.

= She says hello every time she sees me.

(7) **the first time/the last time/the 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。

(a) The first time (that) I went to New York, I went to a concert.

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

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

Exercise 1: 選出最正確的連接副詞

1. The other passengers will get on the bus soon. Then we'll leave.
(a. while b. as soon as c. the last time)
2. I turned off the lights. After that, I left the room.
(a. before b. by the time c. after)
3. Susan sometimes feels nervous. Then she chews her nails.
(a. whenever b. before c. after)
4. The frying pan caught on fire. I was making dinner at that time.
(a. by the time b. while c. as soon as)
5. We were sitting down to eat. Someone knocked on the door at that moment.
(a. as b. after c. before)
6. The singer finished her song. The audience burst into applause.
(a. as long as b. as soon as c. after)
7. We have to wait here. Nancy will come.
(a. after b. as soon as c. until)
8. Nancy will come. We can leave for the movie theater.
(a. after b. as soon as c. when)
9. I saw the great pyramids of Egypt in the moonlight. I was speechless.
(a. until b. the first time c. before)
10. The weather will get warmer soon. Then we can start playing tennis again.
(a. while b. when c. once)
11. The writer died in 1616. He had written more than 37 books before then.
(a. while b. once c. by the time)
12. Sam will go to the movies again. He'll remember to take his glasses then.
(a. the next time b. as long as c. by the time)
13. I will not forget Mr. Tanaka. I will live for a long time.
(a. as b. as long as c. as soon as)
14. Wang had never heard about Halloween. Then he came to the U.S.
(a. before b. until c. since)

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2. 簡化副詞子句為副詞片語：分詞構句

副詞片語或分詞構句是高中最重要的文法項目。

(1) 將時間副詞子句簡化成副詞片語

(a) Since Maria came to this country, she has made many friends.

= Since coming to this country, Maria has made many friends.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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

(a) 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.

(b) Because I have seen the movie, I don't want to go again.

= Having seen the movie, I don't want to go again.

(c) Because she was unable to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.

= (Being) Unable to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.

副詞片語或分詞構句是高中最重要的文法項目。

Exercise 2: 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. He got into the car, angrily closed the door, and rudely sped away.

9. Tom studied very hard, and he was finally given the golden opportunity.

10. Because I am responsible for the work, I have to solve the problem myself.

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

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

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

3. 以連接詞 **and, then** 連接的表達也常以分詞構句的方式出現。

(1) She got into the room, sat on the ground, and began to cry.

= She got into the room, sitting on the ground, beginning to cry.

(2) Many people eat at roadside stands, then they watch people passing by.

= Many people eat at roadside stands, watching people passing by.

(3) Mary entered, and she was followed by Tom.

= Mary entered, followed by Tom. (分詞構句可能留下現在分詞或過去分詞。)

4. 當連接的兩個子句有不同的主詞時，所形成的分詞構句應包含主詞。

(1) As the sun had set, we started for home.

= The sun having set, we started for home.

(2) Because the dog was running in front of me, I had to stop my car suddenly.

= The dog running in front of me, I had to stop my car suddenly.

Exercise 3

1. As there was no taxi, we had to walk home.

2. You must be careful when you are driving on the highway.

3. Because the traveler had been told the way to take, he went on his journey.

4. The old man was driven by hunger, so he stole a cake.

5. He finished the painting, and he gave a sigh of relief.

6. If I am invited, I will go to the party tonight.

7. My sisters argued all night, so I didn't sleep well.

8. If weather permits, I will visit my grandparents tomorrow.

Unit 8 跟現在事實相反的假設語氣

1. 表達對目前事實能有改變的期待

注意事實跟假設語氣句子當中的動詞變化。

*事實中的動詞為 **be** 動詞時，其 **wish** 子句中的動詞用 **were**。

Reality 事實：

(1) I **don't know** how to dance.

(2) Ron **has to** work tonight.

(3) I **can't speak** Chinese.

(4) I **'m not** home in bed.

(5) It **is** so hot today.

Making a wish:

I wish (that) I **knew** how to dance.

Ron wishes he **didn't have to** work tonight.

I wish I **could speak** Chinese.

I wish I **were** home in bed.

Everybody wishes it **weren't** so hot today.

假設語氣是比較困難的文法項目。

Exercise 1: Make a wish for the following situations.

1. Alice **doesn't have** a car. → She wishes _____

2. My friend **can't come**. → I wish _____

3. Oh! James **is not** here. → I wish _____

4. I **have to** study for a test. → I wish _____

5. I **don't have** a car, but I wish I _____. (亦可用連接詞連接，省略動詞的受詞。)

6. Alan **is** so tall, but he wishes he _____.

2. if 的假設語氣：would 及 could 常用於結果子句中。

(1) **Reality:** I **don't have** enough knowledge.

Using **wish:** I wish I **had** enough knowledge.

Using **if:** If I **had** enough knowledge, I **would tell** them the truth.

(2) **Reality:** The weather **isn't** nice today.

Using **wish:** I wish the weather **were** nice today.

Using **if:** If the weather **were** nice today, I **could go** to the park.

Exercise 2: Use *wish* and *if* to complete the following sentences

1. I don't have enough time, so I don't watch TV every morning.

I wish _____

If _____

2. He is not here right now. He can't help us.

I wish _____

If _____

3. Because I don't have enough money, I will not buy the car.

I wish _____

If _____

Exercise 3: Oral Practice

Reality: I don't know my neighbors. I am lonely.

A: You know, I wish I **knew** my neighbors.

B: Oh, really? Why?

A: If I **knew** my neighbors, I **wouldn't be** lonely.

B: I know what you mean.

1. I don't have a good memory. I forget people's names all the time.

2. I don't drive to work. I have to wait for the bus every morning.

3. I don't do daily exercises. I have to go on a diet.

4. My husband and I don't take dance lessons. We feel very "out of place" at parties.

Exercise 4: 理解文章內容，將跟事實相反的假設語氣中的動詞畫底線。

A: I wish I were younger. I wish I didn't have to get old and sick. Science can do so much these days. I wish they could find a way to keep us young.

B: I read an article about how scientists are working to extend our lives. It's possible that soon people will be able to live 150 years.

A: I wouldn't want to be 150 years old and sick. I wish I could be 21 forever.

B: I don't think scientists will ever find a way to make us any younger than we are now. The best they can do is extend our lives and keep us healthier longer. What would you do differently if you were 21?

A: I would be going to parties on weekends. I wouldn't have so many responsibilities. I wouldn't have to take care of children. I started to have my children when I was in my early twenties. I wish I had waited until I was older.

B: My aunt is 55 and just got married for the first time a few years ago. She wishes she had gotten married when she was young and she wishes she had had children. But now she's too old.

A: I'm not so sure about that. I read an article about a 63-year-old woman who gave birth to a baby with the help of science.

B: That's amazing! What will science do for us next?

A: Scientists have started to clone animals.

B: I used to have a wonderful dog. I miss her. I wish I could have cloned her. But it's too late. She died 10 years ago.

A: Technology in the twenty-first century is moving so fast, isn't it? Don't you wish you could come back in 1,000 years and see all the changes in the world after that period of time?

B: I read an article that says that if we could travel at almost the speed of light, we could leave the Earth and come back a thousand years from now.

A: I wouldn't want to live in the future. I just wish I could visit the future. All our friends and relatives would be long dead if we left the present.

Unit 9 跟過去事實相反的假設語氣

1. 表達對過去事實能有改變的期待

注意事實跟假設語氣句子當中的動詞變化。

Reality:

(1) I **didn't study** for the test.

(2) Jim **didn't finish** his work.

(3) I **went** to the meeting.

(4) Bobby **told** her the truth.

(5) I **couldn't do** it yesterday.

Making a wish:

I wish (that) I **had studied** for the test.

Jim wishes he **had finished** his work.

I wish I **hadn't gone** to the meeting.

I wish Bobby **hadn't told** him the truth.

I wish I **could have done** it yesterday.

假設語氣是比較困難的文法項目。

Exercise 1: Make wishes for the following sentences.

1. I **didn't call** my friend last night. → I wish _____

2. Tom **spent** all of his money yesterday.

→ He wishes _____

3. Anna **didn't finish** high school. → She wishes _____

4. Jerry **wasn't** at the meeting last week.

→ He wishes _____

5. John **was taking** a shower then. → _____

2. If 表達若過去的事實能有所改變的話，其結果將是什麼。

(1) **Reality:** I **didn't have** enough time.

Using **wish:** I wish I **had had** enough time.

Using **if:** If I **had had** enough time, I **would have done** it.

(2) **Reality:** The weather **wasn't** nice yesterday.

Using **wish:** I wish the weather **had been** nice yesterday.

Using **if:** If the weather **had been** nice yesterday, I **would have gone** to the park.

Exercise 2: Oral Practice

Reality: I **didn't know** how to get around the city when I moved here. I **was** so confused.

A: You know, I wish I **had known** how to get around the city when I moved here.

B: Oh, really? Why?

A: If I **had known** how to get around the city when I moved here, I **wouldn't have been** confused.

B: I know what you mean.

Reality

1. I didn't drive to work today. I had to wait forty minutes for the subway.
2. I didn't have a flu shot last fall. I was sick all winter.
3. I didn't do my homework last night. I had to do my homework early this morning.
4. I wasn't prepared for my English test. I got a low grade.

Exercise 3: 理解文章內容，將跟事實相反的假設語氣中的動詞畫底線。

1. Most of us are amazed by the rapid pace of technology at the beginning of the twenty-first century. We often wonder what life will be like 20 or 50 or 100 years from now. But do you ever wonder what your life would have been like if you had been alive 100 years ago? If you had lived around 1900 in the U.S., you would have earned about \$200-\$400 a year. You probably wouldn't have graduated from high school. Only 6 percent of Americans had a high school diploma at that time. If you had been a dentist or an accountant, you would have made \$2,500 a year. If you had been a child living in a city, you might have had to work in a factory for 12-16 hours a day.
2. If you had gone to a doctor, he probably would not have had a college education. Only 10 percent of doctors at that time had a college degree. And if you had had a baby at that time, it would have been born at home. If you had gotten an infection at that time, you probably would have died because antibiotics had not yet been discovered. The leading causes of death at that time were pneumonia, influenza, and tuberculosis.
3. What about your home? If you had been living 100 years ago, you probably wouldn't have had a bathtub or a telephone. You would have washed your hair about once a month. Do you think you would have been happy with life 100 years ago?

3. 假設語氣：現在與過去的組合

1. **Reality:** I **am not** a good student, so I **didn't study** for the test last night.

→If I **were** a good student, I **would have studied** for the test last night.

2. **Reality:** Mary **overslept** this morning. She **is** late.

→If Mary **hadn't overslept** this morning, she **wouldn't be** late.

Exercise 4: Change the following descriptions into conditional sentences.

1. Anita is sick because she didn't follow the doctor's orders. In other words, if

2. The room is full of flies because you didn't close the door. In other words, if

3. I didn't finish my homework, so I am afraid to see my English teacher. In other words,

if

4. I am hungry now because I didn't eat dinner. In other words, if

5. You are tired this morning because you went to bed too late. In other words, if

6. I am not you, so I didn't tell him the truth. In other words, if

Unit 10 情境助動詞 Perfect Modal

1. S. + should (not) have + Past Participle...

讓表達升級
的句型結構。

表達過去有做但不該做的事件，或事後的建議。

(1) I have a test this morning. I didn't do well on the test because I didn't study for it last night. I **should have studied** last night.

(2) We went to a movie, but it was a waste of time and money. We **should not have gone** to the movie.

Exercise 1: Oral Practice

A: Did Richard speak loud enough in the school play last night?

B: No, he didn't. He **should have spoken** louder.

1. Did Bob drive carefully enough during his driving test? /*more carefully*
2. Did Lucy study hard enough for the Social Studies quiz? /*harder*
3. Did Theodore practice long enough for his piano lesson? /*longer*
4. Did Mr. and Mrs. Gleason get to the airport early enough? /*earlier*
5. Did Sally speak confidently enough at her job interview? /*more confidently*

2. S. + must (not) have + Past Participle... 表達過去某事件必定有可能發生的強烈猜測。

(1) Paula fell asleep in class. She **must have stayed up** late again last night.

(2) George gave a speech yesterday. He **must have been** very nervous.

(3) Joe wasn't at home last night. He has a lot of exams coming up soon, and he is also working on a term paper. He **must have been studying** at the library.

Exercise 2: Oral Practice

A: Mr. Jones came to work late today. I'm really surprised. He never comes to work late!

B: I am surprised, too. He **must have overslept**.

1. Sherman went to the doctor yesterday. / *feel very bad*
2. Beverly shouted at me today. / *be upset*
3. Peter made a lot of mistakes in his homework. / *have trouble with the lesson*
4. Judy didn't want to eat her dinner last night. / *eat too many cookies after school*
5. You talked in your sleep last night. / *have a bad dream*
6. Mr. Crabapple smiled at everybody this morning. / *be in a very good mood*.

3. S. + might (could/ may) have + Past Participle...

表達對過去某事件有可能發生(或沒有可能發生)的約 50%可能性的猜測。

- (1) Tom didn't come to class yesterday. He **may have been** sick.
- (2) Jack **could have decided** to go to the zoo yesterday because the weather was nice.
- (3) Sue wasn't at home last night when we went to visit her. She **might have been** studying at the library.

Exercise 3: Oral Practice

A: John looks tired! He **must have swum** fifty laps today.

B: I'm not so sure. He **might have swum** fifty laps, but that doesn't usually make him so tired.

A: I'm a little concerned. Maybe we should talk with him.

B: That's a good idea.

1. Fred looks tired! / *work overtime*
2. Peggy looks exhausted! / *jog a little too much*
3. Our cat looks scared! / *be chased by the dog across the street*
4. Our English teacher looks angry! / *find a lot of mistakes in our homework*
5. Roger looks depressed! / *have a fight with his girlfriend*

* **S. + could not have + V-en...** 則為表達對過去某事件不可能會發生的語氣。

(a) Tom **couldn't have been** here last night. He told me he was sick.

(b) What! Mary quit her job yesterday! She **couldn't have done** that. She told me it was the best job she had ever had yesterday morning.

4. **S. + could (might) have + Past Participle...**

對過去某事可能會發生的一種事後建議。

(1) I failed my math. I **could have asked** Ann to help me with it, but I didn't.

(2) I took a taxi to work, and it cost me a lot. I **could have taken** the bus.

Exercise 4: Oral Practice

A: You won't believe what George did yesterday! He **moved his piano by himself!**

B: You're kidding! He shouldn't have done that! He **could have broken his back!**

1. go hiking by himself in the mountains / *get lost*
2. eat all the ice cream in the refrigerator / *get sick*
3. go skating on the town pond / *fall through the ice*
4. play baseball in the rain / *catch a bad cold*

Exercise 5: 找出錯誤並訂正

1. I shouldn't eat so much before I went to bed last night.
2. He could has gone to the party since he was not home last night.
3. Last night when I got home I couldn't have found a parking space.
4. Last night when I got home, I didn't see my CD player. It must be taken by my little sister. She had a party last night.
5. He couldn't go to the zoo this morning because he had to go to school.
6. You shouldn't miss the movie yesterday. It was nice and we had a great time.
7. Jenny look very tired. She must study for today's test all night.
8. Yesterday I didn't have time to call you because I must work all day.

Exercise 6: 選擇最佳答案，並且能夠解釋。

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1. A: Is Jeff a good student?

B: He _____. I don't know him well, but I heard he was chosen "The Best Student".

- (a. must be b. could be c. is)

2. A: Do you know where Eva is?

B: She _____ at Mary's house. She said something about wanting to visit her after work today, but I'm really not sure.

- (a. must be b. could be c. is)

3. Let's be quiet when we go into the baby's room. The baby _____, and we don't want to wake her up.

- (a. might sleep b. might be sleeping c. might have been sleeping)

4. A: I wonder why the radio is on in the room. No one is there.

B: Grandma _____ to turn it off. She was in the room earlier and probably listening to it.

- (a. must forget b. must have forgotten c. must be forgetting)

5. A: When Ms. White answered the door, I noticed her hands were dirty.

B: Really? That's strange.

A: She _____ in her garden when she heard the doorbell, and came inside to answer it.

- (a. must work b. must have worked c. must have been working)

6. You _____ your lesson over the weekend, but you didn't.

- (a. would study b. had not studied c. should have studied)

7. I don't know whether he speaks English or not, but he might _____.

- (a. be b. do c. speak)

8. Judging from his accent, he _____ be a Frenchman.

- (a. mustn't b. needn't c. cannot)

Unit 11 連接詞 Connectives

Cause & Effect, Contrast, and Condition

I. Table of Connectors

	Adverb clause 副詞子句用法	Transitions 轉接詞	Conjunctions 連接詞	Prepositions 介系詞
Cause & effect (因果)	because since now that	therefore hence thus consequently	so for	because of due to owing to
Contrast (對比)	even though although though whereas while	however nevertheless nonetheless on the other hand	but (...anyway) yet (...still)	despite in spite of
Condition (條件句)	if unless 除非 only if 唯有 even if 即使，就算 in case 以免萬一 whether or not 無論...	otherwise	or (else)	
Addition (補充說明)		also moreover besides in addition	and	besides in addition to

下列句子均表達同樣意義，注意其不同用法及標點符號。

1. 副詞子句: **Because** he studies very hard, he is able to pass every exam.

= He is able to pass every exam **because** he studies very hard.

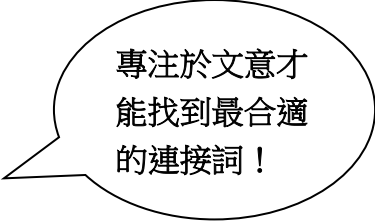
= **Since** he studies very hard, he is able to pass every exam.

= He is able to pass every exam **since** he studies very hard.

2. 移轉詞: He studies very hard. **Therefore**, he is able to pass every exam.
= He studies very hard. He, **therefore**, is able to pass every exam.
= He studies very hard. He is able to pass every exam, **therefore**.
= He studies very hard; **therefore**, he is able to pass every exam.
3. 連接詞: He studies very hard, **so** he is able to pass every exam.
= He is able to pass every exam, **for** he studies very hard.
4. 介系詞: **Because of** studying hard, he is able to pass every exam.
= He is able to pass every exam **because of** studying hard.
= **Due to** studying hard, he is able to pass every exam.
= **Owing to** studying hard, he is able to pass every exam.

Example

1. **Because** I did not study, I failed the exam.
2. **Although** I studied, I failed the exam.
3. I did not study. **Therefore**, I failed the exam.
4. I did not study. **However**, I passed the exam.
5. I studied. **Nevertheless**, I failed the exam.
6. **Even though** I did not study, I passed the exam.
7. I did not study, **so** I failed the exam.
8. **Since** I did not study, I failed the exam.
9. **If** I study for the test, I will pass the test.
10. **If** I studied for the test, I would pass the test.
11. **If** I had studied for the test, I would have passed the test.
12. **Unless** I study for the test, I will not pass the exam.
13. I must study; **otherwise**, I will not pass the exam.
14. **Even if** I study, I won't pass the exam.
15. I did not study; **consequently** I failed the exam.
16. I did not study; **nonetheless** I passed the exam.



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17. I will probably fail the test **whether** I study **or not**.


18. I failed the exam, **for** I didn't study.

19. I have to study **so that** I will pass the exam.

20. **Only if** I study, I will pass the exam.

21. I studied hard, **yet** I failed the exam.

22. You'd better study, **or (else)** you will fail the exam.



專注於文意才能找到最合適的連接詞！

Exercise 1: 運用(1) to be hungry or to be not hungry and (2) to eat breakfast 或 not to eat breakfast 完成下列的句子

1. Because I was not hungry this morning _____.

2. Because I ate breakfast this morning _____ now.

3. I did not eat breakfast this morning even though _____.

4. Although I was hungry this morning, _____.

5. I was hungry this morning; therefore, _____.

6. I was hungry this morning. Nevertheless, _____.

7. I was very hungry this morning, so _____.

8. I was not hungry this morning, but _____.

9. I ate breakfast this morning even though _____.

10. Since I did not eat breakfast this morning, _____.

11. I ate breakfast this morning; nonetheless, _____.

12. I was not hungry, so _____.

13. Even though I did not eat breakfast this morning, _____.

14. I never eat breakfast unless _____.

15. I always eat breakfast whether or not _____.

16. I eat breakfast even if _____.

17. I eat breakfast only if _____.

18. I ate breakfast this morning, yet _____.

19. Even if I am hungry, _____.
20. I was not hungry. However, _____.
21. Because of hunger, _____.
22. I didn't eat breakfast in spite of _____.
23. In spite of eating breakfast, _____.

理解文章內容，辨識句子當中的連接詞的運用。

1. The U.S. population is over 295 million. This number is expected to rise to more than 400 million by 2050. **Unless** there are changes in immigration patterns, 80 million new immigrants will enter the U.S. in the next 50 years.
2. For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the majority of immigrants to the U.S. were Europeans. **However**, since 1970, this trend has changed dramatically. Today most immigrants are Hispanics. In 2003, Hispanics passed African-Americans as the largest minority. The Hispanic population increased more than 50% between 1990 and 2000. **If** current patterns of immigration continue and **if** the birth rate remains the same, Hispanics, who are now 13% of the total population, will be 24% of the population by 2050. Hispanics are already about 32% of the population of California and Texas. More than 50% of the people who have arrived since 1970 are Spanish speakers. The largest group of Hispanic immigrants comes from Mexico.
3. **Because of** their large numbers, Hispanic voters will have political power. **If** they vote as a group, they will have a great influence on the choice of the country's leaders.
4. There are many questions about the future of America. One thing is certain: the face of America is changing and will continue to change.

1. Many American couples want to adopt children. **However**, there is such a long waiting list and there are so few babies available that people often have to wait years for a child. **In addition**, the process has become so complicated and slow that people often get discouraged with American adoptions. **As a result**, many Americans are turning to foreign countries for adoption. Americans bring home babies from countries such as China, Russia, Ukraine, South Korea, Guatemala, and the Philippines. In 2002, 20,000 foreign babies were adopted by American families.
2. **However**, the process of foreign adoption is not easy or cheap. First, it can cost from \$10,000 to \$25,000. **In addition**, the officer often takes six weeks to four months to process the paperwork. **Furthermore**, parents usually have to travel to the country for a one- to four-week stay.
3. **In spite of** all these difficulties, these tiny immigrants bring joy to many American families.

1. In 1776, when America declared its independence from England, Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the United States, wrote, "All men are created equal" and that every person has a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." **In spite of** these great words, Jefferson owned 200 slaves at that time.
2. **Even though** the trading of slaves finally ended in 1808, the slave population continued to grow as children were born to slave mothers. The country became divided **since** the North wanted to end slavery, **but** the South wanted to continue it. In 1861, civil war broke out between the North and the South. In 1865, when the North won, slavery was ended. African-Americans were finally freed. **However**, it took another 100 years to pass a law against discrimination **because of** race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
3. **Although** many new arrivals see the U.S. as the land of equality, it is important to remember this dark period of American history. **Moreover**, this dark period reminds the whole world that a bright future usually starts in darkness.

Unit 12 易混淆的文法 Confusing Grammar

I. Conditional Sentences

1. 用 **should** 表達”萬一”

If I **should** fail, I will do it again. = If I **should** fail, I would do it again.

If it **should** rain tomorrow, the picnic will be cancelled.

2. 省略 **If** 的句型

Were I young, I would learn to ski. = If I were young, I would learn to ski.

Should it rain, they would not come. = If it should rain, they would not come.

3. 用 **It is time** 表達該是做某事的時候了

It is about time (that) we **went** home.

= It is about time (that) we **should go** home.

= It is about time for us to go home. (不用名詞子句時，不需考慮動詞的型。)

4. 不同的假設語氣的表達

Without your support, I couldn't have done it.

= **But for** your support, I couldn't have done it.

= **But that you helped me**, I couldn't have done it. (此話表達當時的事時)

= **Only that you helped me**, I couldn't have done it. (此話表達也是當時的事實)

= **If you hadn't helped me**, I couldn't have done it.

5. 急迫性語氣的表達要視強調的重點為何而決定動詞的型

(1) The teacher insisted that Tom **should be** punished. (強調堅持某事該如何才對)

= The teacher insisted that Tom **be** punished.

(2) The teacher insisted that Tom **was** wrong. (強調過去的事實或經驗)

×The teacher insisted that Tom **be** wrong.

(3) It is important that everyone **be** on time for class.

It is important that we eventually **completed** the task.

It is important that we **were** finally **told** the news.

× It is important that we **be** finally told the news.

(4) **lest** (唯恐、萬一) = **in case** 常與 **should** 連用以表達急迫性語氣

He soon left in order not to meet me.

He soon left in case he **should see** me.

He soon left lest he **should see** me. = He soon left lest he **see** me.

II. 沒有被動含意的被動語態

1. be used to	10. be engaged in
2. be devoted to	11. be concerned about
3. be absorbed in	12. be inclined to
4. be acquainted with	13. be seated
5. be opposed to	14. be finished with
6. be located	15. be done with
7. be accustomed to	16. be gone
8. be married to	17. be well-mannered
9. be dedicated to	18. be well-behaved

III. 令人混淆的動詞

1. 動詞接 V-ing 或 to + V. 但涵義不同

stop **forget** **remember** **regret** **try** **mean**

Example:

I regret not listening to my parents when I was young.

I regret to say that I am afraid I can't help.

Cheating me means hurting my feelings.

I don't mean to hurt your feelings.

2. I **spent** five thousand dollars on books those books.

= Those books **cost** me five thousand dollars.

I **spent** five hours on the test yesterday.

= The test **took** me five hours yesterday.

3. lie	lay	lain	lying	(躺；位於)
lie	lied	lied	lying	(說謊)
lay	laid	laid	laying	(放置；鋪設；下蛋)
4. rob	robbed	robbed	robbing	(搶劫)
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	(偷竊)
burgle	burgled	burgled	burgling	(闖空門)
hijack	hijacked	hijacked	hijacking	(強奪)
5. wear	wore	worn	wearing	(正穿著什麼)
put on	put on	put on	putting on	(戴上)
dress	dressed	dressed	dressing	(穿衣服)

Example:

I am wearing a new pair of shoes. (表達穿或戴的狀態)

Tom put on his glasses and raised his hand. (表達戴上的動作)

She is getting dressed in a red suit. (表達穿衣服)

6. take	took	taken	taking	(帶去；拿去)
bring	brought	brought	bringing	(帶來；拿來)
carry	carried	carried	carrying	(搬運；攜帶在身邊)
fetch	fetched	fetched	fetching	(去取來)
7. rise	rose	risen	rising	(升起；起身；上揚)
raise	raised	raised	raised	(舉起；養育；募款)
arise	arose	arisen	arising	(發生；出現)
rouse	roused	roused	rousing	(喚醒；叫醒)
arouse	aroused	aroused	arousing	(喚醒；引發；激發)

Example:

When the president came into the room, everybody rose.

The farmer raises crops and cattle.

Accidents often arise from carelessness.

The scream roused him from meditation.

I was courageously aroused by his struggle and success.

8. **find** (發現), **catch** (抓到), **leave** (留下) 的用法及意思

I **found** someone **using** my computer yesterday.

A boy **was caught cheating** on the exam.

Regardless of Mary's begging, John **left** her **crying** alone in the room.

IV. 特殊助動詞

1. **would rather** (寧願)/ **had better** (最好)/ **need** / **dare** 均可用為助動詞

I **would rather** not go there with her.

You **had better** be a good boy at home.

You **needn't** have come here so early.

Dare he say so? I **dared** not say so to my father.

V. Subject—Verb Agreement 主詞動詞一致性

1. 單數的主詞

Twenty years is a long time.

A million dollars is a lot of money.

Many a boy is in the playground now. = Many boys are in the playground now.

More than one person is in the hall.

News (politics/ economics/ mathematics/ linguistics) doesn't interest me at all.

2. 複數的主詞

The police have arrested the suspect.

Poultry are raised everywhere in the countryside.

The crew are working hard to row the boat.

People nowadays spend a lot of money on electric appliances.

Cattle are the main source of income to the villagers.

3. 單數表整體，複數表個體的字

class / family / audience / committee

His family is an extended one. Four generations live together.

His family are all teacher.

4. The + Adj. + 單數動詞 (表抽象意義) The good is an important part of human nature.

The + Adj. + 複數動詞 (表全體) The rich are not always happy.

5. 以下所列視後接名詞決定用單數動詞或複數動詞；單數名詞用單數動詞，複數名詞複數動詞。

All of / Most of / Half of / Part of / Some of / The rest of / The majority of / A lot of /

Lots of / Plenty of

6. 下列表達由 **B** 決定動詞為單數動詞或複數動詞

A or **B** + 動詞...

Either A or **B** + 動詞...

Neither A nor **B** + 動詞...

Not only A but (also) **B** + 動詞...

7. 下列表達由 **A** 決定動詞為單數動詞或複數動詞 (*介系詞片語可改變在句子中的位置)

A with **B** + 動詞...

A as well as **B** + 動詞...

A no less than **B** + 動詞...

VI. Confusing Expression 令人困惑的表達方式

1. (Much) To one's + 表達情緒的名詞... (非常令人...的是...)

Much to my surprise, Mary passed the test.

To my delight, Mary eventually passed the test.

類似的用法還有: *To my satisfaction, To my worry, To my relief, To my disappointment...*

2. **Adj./Adv./N. + as + N. + V.... = Although + N. + V....**

Perfectly as the work was done, he still couldn't get his colleagues' trust.

= Although the work was perfectly done, he still couldn't get his colleagues' trust.

Hard as John worked, he was never successful in his life.

= Although John worked hard, he was never successful in his life.

President as he is, he still lives a very simple life.

= Although he is a president, he still lives a very simple life.

3. If I were a bird, I would travel around the world.

= Were I a bird, I would travel around the world.

If it should rain tomorrow, I will call off my plan.

= Should it rain tomorrow, I will call off my plan.

If they had listened to their parents, they wouldn't have done such a terrible thing.

Had they listened to their parents, they wouldn't have done such a terrible thing.

4. I couldn't help bursting into cry. (我忍不住哭了出來。)

= I couldn't help but burst into cry.

5. I couldn't but tell him the truth. (我能做的唯有告訴他實情。)

6. I didn't marry Mary because she had a lot of money.

(我不是因為 Mary 有錢才跟她結婚。)

7. The students didn't stop talking until the teacher got into the classroom.

= Not until the teacher got into the classroom did the students stop talking.

(學生們直到老師進入教室才停止說話。)

VII. 用 but/ as/ than 當關係代名詞

1. There is no mother **but** loves her own children. (沒有不愛自己子女的母親)

= There is no mother **that doesn't** love her own children.

There were few people **but were** hurt. (只有少數的人沒有受傷)

= There were few people **that were not** hurt.

2. Don't give children **more** money **than** is needed.

= Don't give children money **that is more than** they need.

3. Read only **such** books **as** you can understand.

= Read only **those** books **that** you can understand.

Such persons **as** know him praise him.

= **Those** persons **who** know him praise him.

She was from Hong Kong, **as** I knew from her accent. (修飾前面整個句子)

He was late for school, **as** is often the case.

VIII. Confusing Adverb 容易混淆的副詞

1. hard 努力地；用力地 hardly 幾乎不	It rained hard yesterday. I can hardly believe that he passed the test.
2. late 遲地 lately 最近	He stayed up late last night. I haven't seen Larry lately.
3. near 靠近 nearly 幾乎	Tom always sits near me in class. He was nearly drowned yesterday.
4. high 高高地 highly 非常地	Birds fly high in the sky. The movie is highly recommended by many people.
5. short 突然地 shortly 不久	The bus stopped short. He will arrive shortly after the meeting.
6. deep 深地 deeply 深深地	I swam deep in the seawater. I am deeply sorry for what I did this morning.
7. wide 大大地 widely 廣泛地	Helen wide opened her eyes as if she hadn't known me. The singer has been widely known all over the world.
8. close 靠近 closely 嚴密地	The policeman was following close behind. The suspect was closely guarded.
9. fair 公正地 fairly 公平地	We have to play fair in the game. The teacher treats every student fairly.
10. direct 直接 directly 立刻地	Let's go direct to the station. We left directly after the meeting.
11. not a bit 一點也不 not a little 非常地	I am not a bit disappointed. I am not a little disappointed.