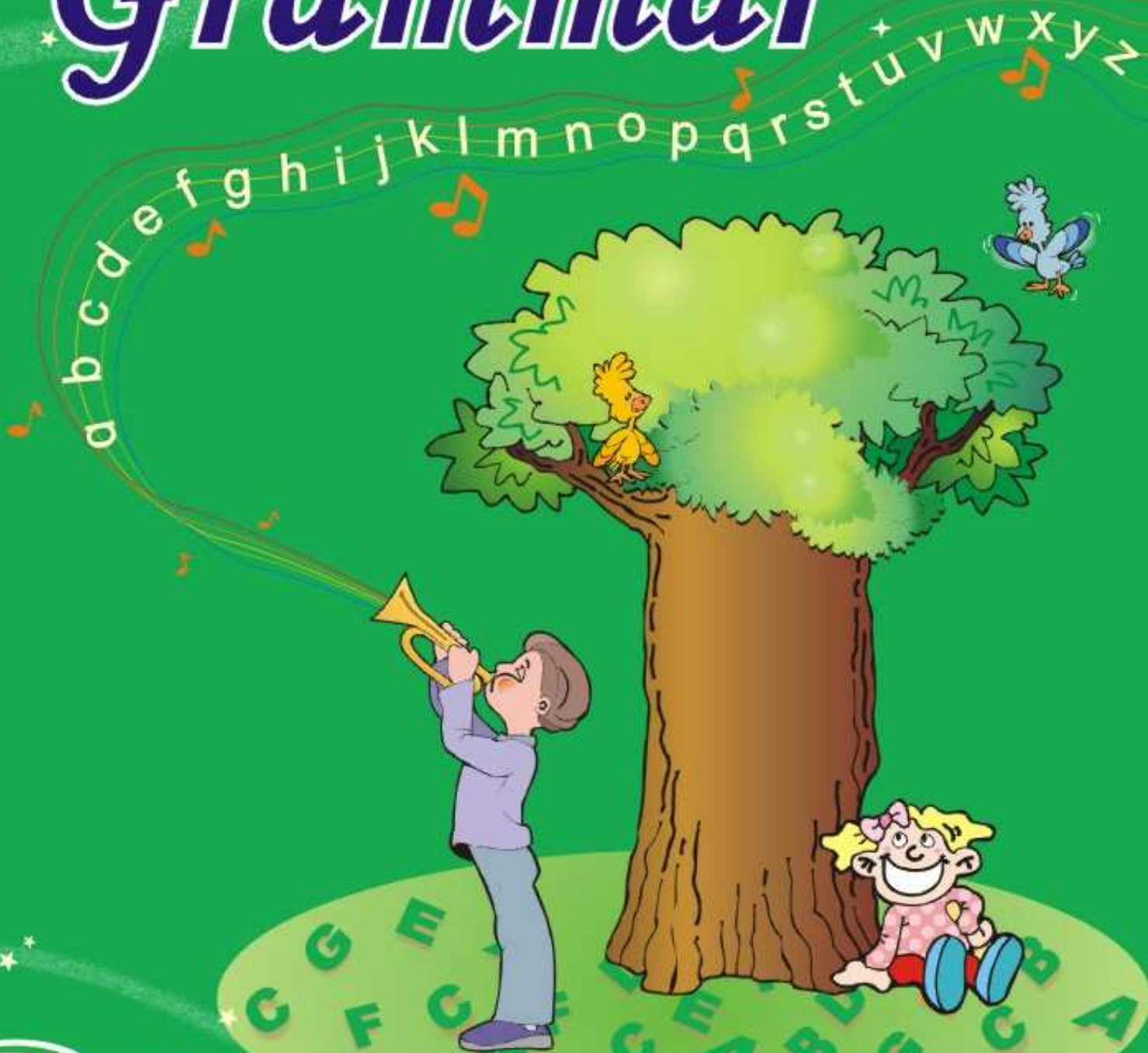


Basic English

Grammar



Book 1 Lesson 1: Hello

1. 問候語的用法 Good morning.

- "Good morning." 是早上見面的問候語或招呼語。用於會話中，第一個字母 G 要大寫，句尾要加句點 (.)。
- 在問候時可加入對方的名字，句點要改為逗點，用法為 "Good morning, 稱呼語."。
- 當別人用 "Good morning." 問候時，亦須以 "Good morning." 回應。

一、是非題，請判別以下為對(○)或錯(×)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| () (1) Good Morning. | () (2) good morning. |
| () (3) Good morning. | () (4) Good morning |
| () (5) Good morning, tom. | () (6) Good morning. Tom. |
| () (7) Tom, good morning. | () (8) Good morning, Tom. |
| () (9) Good morning, miss Kemp. | () (10) Good morning, Miss Kemp. |

2. 問候語 Hello / Hi 的用法

- 用 Hello 及 Hi 打招呼，比用 "Good morning." 顯得親切。
- 適用於比較不正式的場合。
- Hello 及 Hi 和稱呼語同時出現在句中時，排列順序為 "Hello (Hi), 稱呼語."。

二、是非題，請判別以下為對(○)或錯(×)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| () (1) Mary, Hello. | () (2) Hello, Mary. |
| () (3) Hi, tom. | () (4) Hi, I'm susan. |
| () (5) Hi, I'm Susan. | () (6) Hi. I'm Susan. |

3. 問候語的用法 How are you?

- "How are you?" (你好嗎?) 為熟識朋友間的問候語。
- 通常用 "Fine, thanks." (很好，謝謝。) 來回答。
- 回答 thanks 或 thank you 並無不同。
- 回答 I'm fine. And you? (我很好。你呢?)，"I'm" 可省略。
- "How are you?" 和人名連用時，需將 "?" 移到人名之後，並在和人名之間加個逗點。

(例) How are you, Bill? (○)

How are you? Bill. (×)

Book 5 Lesson 4: Christmas And New Year

1. 基數與序數

- 除 first (第一)、second (第二)、third (第三)外，在基數後加 th。
(例) four → fourth
- 基數字尾為 t，直接加 h。例：eight → eighth
- 基數字尾為 ve，先改 ve 為 f，再加 th。 (例) five → fifth；twelve → twelfth
- 基數字尾為 ty，先改 y 為 i，再加 eth。 (例) thirty → thirtieth
- 基數字尾為 e，去 e 加 th。 (例) nine → ninth

2. 簡單未來式 (一) will (將...) 的用法

- 簡單未來式：用以表示即將發生的動作或狀態。
- **肯定句**的用法：
句型：**主詞 + will + 原形動詞 + ... + 表示未來的時間副詞。**
- will (將) 是表示未來的助動詞，後須接原形動詞。 She will go to church tomorrow.
- 不論主詞是第幾人稱，助動詞一律用 will。 She will go to church tomorrow. (X)
- 人稱代名詞主格可以和 will 形成縮寫式。
如：I will → I'll he will → he'll
 you will → you'll she will → she'll
 we will → we'll they will → they'll
- **疑問句**：將肯定句中的助動詞 will 移至句首，即形成疑問句。
句型：**Will + 主詞 + 原形動詞 + ... + 表示未來的時間副詞？**
 Will you take a trip to Taipei tomorrow? (你明天將到台北旅行嗎？)
- **上述問句須用 Yes 或 No 回答。**
肯定簡答句型：**Yes, 主詞 + will.** Yes, I will.
否定簡答句型：**No, 主詞 + won't (= will not).** No, I won't. = No, I will not.
- **否定句**的用法：在肯定句中的助動詞 will 後加 not，即成否定句。
句型：**主詞 + will not + 原形動詞 + ... + 表示未來的時間副詞。**
 (= won't)

3. 簡單未來式 (二) be going to (將要) 的用法

- 除了以含有 will 表示未來的句型外，也可以用含有 be going to (將要) 的句型來表示。
句型：**主詞 + be going to + 原形動詞 + 未來時間.** = 將 (在未來時間) 做某事
(例) We are going to have a party this evening. (我們今晚將舉行一個派對。)
- be going to 之後應接原形動詞。
- be 動詞應配合主詞的人稱。
(例) I am going to play baseball.
He is going to play baseball.
- **疑問句的用法**，將肯定句中的 be 動詞移至句首，即形成疑問句。
句型：**Be 動詞 + 主詞 + going to + 原形動詞 + 表示未來的時間副詞?**
(例) She is going to eat dinner. → Is she going to eat dinner?
- **上述問句須用 Yes 或 No 回答。**
肯定簡答句型：**Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞.**
否定簡答句型：**No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not.**
(例) Are you going to take a trip next month?
Yes, I am. (肯定簡答)
No, I'm not. (否定簡答)
- 否定句的用法，在肯定句中的 be 動詞後加 not，即成否定句。
句型：**主詞 + be 動詞 not + going to + 原形動詞 + 表示未來的時間副詞.**
They aren't going to have a big dinner tomorrow. (否定句)

4. 表示未來的時間副詞或片語

- 通常句子中有下列表示未來的時間副詞或片語時，就用未來式。
如：tomorrow
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening
next week / month
this afternoon / evening
- 通常句子中有下列表示過去的時間副詞或片語時，就用過去式。
如：yesterday
yesterday morning / afternoon / evening
last week / month
this morning

5. **on Christmas Eve / on Chinese New Year's Eve**，介系詞一律用 **on**。

6. **以進行式代替未來**。

- They will come to the party tomorrow.
= They are coming to the party tomorrow. (他們明天將要來參加派對。)

7. **用疑問詞 what / who 當主詞時視為單數，動詞一律用單數形式**。

(例) Who is going to sent the presents to the poor? (誰將要送禮物給窮人?)

→ We all are going to send the presents to the poor.

8. **某年某月某日 (星期幾)**

- 先寫「月、日」，再寫年份，但星期幾和月日之間，或月日和年份之間須用 "," 隔開。
- 在 2008 年 12 月 23 日星期二 → on Tuesday, December twenty-third, 2008
(例) 今天是 2009 年 5 月 15 日星期五。→ Today is Friday, May fifteenth, 2009.

一、選擇題：

- () (1) Tom is going ____ English with me this evening. (①studies ②study ③to study ④to studying)
- () (2) The weather ____ a lot hot tomorrow. (①is going to ②will be going to ③will have ④will be)
- () (3) We'll have a big dinner ____ New Year's Eve. (①at ②on ③in ④X)
- () (4) They will have a party after _____. (①Church ②the church ③church ④a church)
- () (5) Joseph ____ thirteen years old next year. (①will be ②is going to be ③will have ④is)
- () (6) The Brown family is going to have a party ____ next Sunday. (①on ②in ③at ④X)
- () (7) Will John go to school by bus tomorrow? Yes, _____. (①John will ②he will ③John is ④he does)
- () (8) My sister will study English, but I _____. (①don't ②will ③won't ④am not)
- () (9) A: ____ were you late to school? B: I'm sorry. I got up late this morning. (①What ②Who ③Why ④How)
- () (10) He ____ his bike tomorrow. (①is washing ②will wash ③is going wash ④washes)
- () (11) The weather ____ very hot in two days. (①is going to ②will be going to ③will have ④will be)

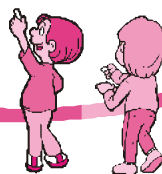
- () (12) We'll go to church _____. (①on next Sunday ②last Sunday ③tomorrow morning ④at the next day)
- () (13) Are you going to drink something? Yes, I _____. (①am going ②going to ③am ④will)
- () (14) Joseph won't be a cowboy, but I _____. (①will ②do ③am ④can)
- () (15) The Brown family came to Taiwan _____. (①on Sunday, 2005, June 3 ②in 2005, June 3, Sunday ③on June 3, Sunday, 2005 ④on Sunday, June 3, 2005)
- () (16) There _____ an American movie on TV tomorrow. (①will have ②are ③is going to be ④has)
- () (17) Be _____ to get up early tomorrow. (①hate ②sure ③usually ④will)
- () (18) Helen will take a trip to Taipei on August _____. (①ninth ②twelvth ③thirtyth ④forteenth)
- () (19) A: What _____ this morning? B: Well, it's Sunday. I think I'll go to church with my father. (①do you do ②are you going to do ③did you do ④were you doing)
- () (20) A: Does Jane like _____ and _____? B: Yes, she likes _____ very much. (①I, you, you ②you, me, we ③you, me, us ④me, you, us)

二、 填空題：

1. We will _____ happy at school party this evening.
2. Will you _____ a superman at the party? No, I _____.
3. _____ you sure to wear a red dress _____ the party?
4. He _____ study this afternoon, but I will.
5. _____ will you do _____ Christmas Eve?
6. Don't worry _____ John. He's O.K.

Seeing is believing.

眼見為實



Book 8 Lesson 5: Our School Life

1. 使役動詞的用法

- 「使役動詞」(let, have / has, make) 接受詞後再接動詞時，須接原形動詞 (不定詞省略 to) 當受詞補語。

句型：

主詞	let have / has make	受詞	原形 V	...
----	---------------------------	----	------	-----

(例) She always makes me think of a doll. (她總是使我想到了洋娃娃。)

- 含使役動詞的句子若為被動語態時，則所省略的 to 必須還原。

(例) <主動> Mother has me mopped the floor. (母親命令我拖地板。)

<被動> I am had to mop the floor by Mother. (我被母親命令拖地板。)

2. 感官動詞的用法

- 「感官動詞」(see, watch, heard, listen, feel, look at) 接受詞後再接動詞時，須接原形動詞 (不定詞省略 to) 當受詞補語。

句型：

主詞	see watch heard listen to feel look at	受詞	原形 V	...
----	---	----	------	-----

(例) I heard him play the guitar the first time. (我第一次聽他彈吉他。)

We watched Mary dance last night. (我們昨晚觀看瑪麗跳舞。)

- 含感官動詞的句子若為被動語態時，則所省略的 to 必須還原。

(例) <主動> Jane sees them play baseball at school. (珍看到他們在學校打棒球。)

<被動> They are seen to play baseball at school by Jane.
(他們被珍看到在學校打棒球。)

- 感官動詞除了接原形動詞當受詞補語外，也可以接現在分詞 (V-ing) 或過去分詞 (p.p.)。

(例) He heard Cathy singing. → 現在分詞，表示主動或正在進行 (他聽到凱茜唱歌。)

He saw the book taken by Tom. → 過去分詞·表示被動 (他看到書被湯姆拿走。)

3. hope (希望：期待) 的用法

- hope (希望：期待) 可當名詞或動詞。

當動詞時的用法如下：

hope + (that) 子句 → that 常被省略

(例) I hope (that) we will stay in touch. (我希望我們將保持聯絡。)

hope + to 原形 V

(例) He hopes to go to the ball game. (他希望去看球賽。)

hope for + 名詞

(例) After this dry weather, everyone hopes for rain.

(在這乾燥季節之後，每個人都期待下雨。)

4. 過去分詞當形容詞的用法

- 表示情緒的動詞，其過去分詞當形容詞用時，主詞通常為人。

句型為

人	be 動詞	bored scared excited	… (某人感到…)
	feel get become 連綴動詞	worried surprised interested impressed embarrassed	

- 常見的此類動詞有：surprised (感到驚訝的)、bored (感到無聊的)、embarrassed (感到尷尬的)、impressed (印象深刻的)、scared (驚嚇的)、interested (感到興趣的)、excited (感到興奮的)、worried (擔心的)…等。
(例) I am surprised at this news. (我對這消息感到驚訝。)
Susan is interested in art. (蘇珊對藝術感到興趣。)
He was embarrassed about his poor grades. (他對他的成績差感到尷尬。)
My parents are never worried about my grades. (我的父母從不擔心我的成績。)
He always feels bored in those classes. (他總是對那些課感到厭煩。)

Everyone was very impressed.

(每個人都感到印象深刻。)

They get very excited.

(他們覺得非常興奮。)

5. 現在分詞與過去分詞的區別用法

- 現在分詞與過去分詞都可用於修飾名詞，但意義不同，區別如下：
 - (一) 現在分詞：含有「主動」及「動作持續進行」的意味。
 - (二) 過去分詞：含有「被動」及「動作已經完成」的意味。
- 當限定用法 (即分詞放在所修飾字的前面)，要修飾「事物」，常用「現在分詞」。
- 如果修飾「人」，常用「過去分詞」。

(例) This is an exciting game. (這是一場令人興奮的比賽。)

Mr. Brown is worried about his job. (布朗先生擔心他的工作。)

6. 有些動詞，如 ask、want、tell 接受詞後，再接動詞，須用不定式 (to + 原形動詞)。

主詞	ask (want, tell)	受詞	to	原形動詞	...
----	------------------	----	----	------	-----

(例) Mother wanted me to study hard. (母親要我努力學習。)

7. surprise (使驚訝) 的用法

人	be	surprised	at + 名詞.	(某人對...感到驚訝)
			to + 原形動詞 + ...	(...某人感到驚訝)
			that + 主詞 + 動詞 + ...	(因...某人感到驚訝)

(例) I was surprised at the news. (我對這消息感到驚訝。)

I was surprised to hear the news. (聽到這消息我感到驚訝。)

I was surprised that he got hurt in the car accident. (他在車禍中受傷使我感到驚訝。)

8. one's own (某人自己的) 用法

- 句型：所有格 + own + 名詞 (某人自己的...)

(例) This is my own house. (這是我自己的房子。)

- 雙重所有格句型：

a / an this / that / these / those some / any / no	of + 所有格 + own (雙重所有格)
--	---------------------------

(例) This is a house of my own. (這是我自己的一棟房子。)

9. graduate (畢業) 的用法

graduate from (從...畢業) →主動用法

be graduated from (從...畢業) →被動用法

(例) My son graduated from high school last year. (我兒子去年從高中畢業。)

= My son was graduated from high school last year.

一、選擇題：

- () (1) His funny faces made us _____. (①laughing ②to laugh ③laugh ④laughed)
- () (2) Mom let me _____ basketball after school. (①play ②played ③to play ④playing)
- () (3) Mother had me _____ the floor. (①mopped ②to mop ③mopping ④mop)
- () (4) Mrs. Brown wanted her daughter _____ like a super star. (①dancing ②to dance ③dance ④danced)
- () (5) We heard the baby _____ in the bedroom. (①to cry ②cried ③cry ④to cried)
- () (6) I heard my sister _____ in her room. (①sing ②sings ③sang ④to sing)
- () (7) I watched my brother _____ an English letter. (①writing ②to write ③write ④wrote)
- () (8) Mom asked me _____. (①to study hard ②studying hard ③studying to hard ④study hard)
- () (9) Tom was made _____ all the dishes. (①to wash ②wash ③washed ④washing)
- () (10) His parents had him _____ to cram school every day. (①to go ②going ③went ④go)
- () (11) We saw them _____ baseball over there. (①to play ②playing ③played ④it)
- () (12) The novel is very _____. I am _____. (①boring; boring ②boring; bored ③bored; bored ④bored; boring)
- () (13) Everyone was _____ in the _____ movie. (①interesting; excited ②interested; exciting ③interesting; exciting ④interested; excited)
- () (14) When Mary finished _____ the floor, she felt _____. (①to mop; tired ②mopping; tiring ③mopping; tired ④mopped; tired)
- () (15) Don't let me _____ you _____ it again. (①see; do ②seeing; to do ③to see; do ④see; did)
- () (16) The _____ lesson made us _____. (①bored; tired ②bored; tiring ③boring; tiring ④boring; tired)
- () (17) We were happy at school _____ the past two years. (①in ②during ③at ④by)
- () (18) We were _____ to hear the _____ news. (①surprised; surprising ②surprised; surprised ③surprising; surprising ④surprising; surprised)
- () (19) I hope that we will stay _____ touch. (①during ②to ③in ④on)