





http://wwjhw230.myweb.hinet.net/grammar.htm

http://a4esl.org/q/h/grammar.html



EZ半線英文 http://www.yces.chc.edu.tw/english/index0.htm









# 學好文法的學的關鍵

# Klumbers

出去44煮免吃



8544-1283	詞句種結主被假
8詞	詞性
(中) 5 句	句型
●4種	種類
●4結	結構
12主	主動時態
8被	被動語態
3假	假設語氣

## 先認識我

## 詞

## 片語

## 子句

句子

詞:冠詞、名詞、代名詞、動詞、助動詞、形容詞、副詞、介系詞、連接詞、感嘆詞 Article Noun Pronoun Verb Auxiliary-verb Adjective Adverb Preposition Conjunction Interjection

片語:由兩個以上的詞組成,在句中當一個詞性來使用,且<u>不含</u>「主詞+述語動詞」 部分的詞組。

\* Stars twinkle brightly in the night sky.

子句:由兩個以上的詞組成,在句中當一個詞性來使用,且<u>含</u>「主詞+述語動詞」部分的詞組。

\* I saw the Southern Cross when I stayed in Australia.

句子:一個句子的意義要能夠成立,

必須有「主詞、述語動詞、受詞、補語、修飾語(可修飾前面四個)」。

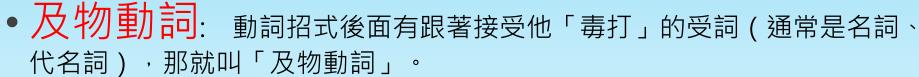
Subject Verb Object Complement

\* The man said to me softly and clearly, "Well, you may be right."









**及物動詞**就像是必殺技,一出必中一個「衰人」,而且因為被打到,所以都會叫「喔(受詞=O)」!

出招必可「踹踢」到人的及物動詞,它就被叫做 V"t"了。





• 不及物動詞:像荒野大鐮客的行動一樣,總是獨走江湖。不及物動詞隻身江湖,所以常常「唉」聲嘆氣,故人稱不及物動詞為 V"i "





## 五大句型



#### 動詞

#### (意思) 完全



#### (意思) 不完全



#### 及物(Vt)

及-接觸,碰及.物-東西或事務.



完全及物動詞



不完全及物動詞



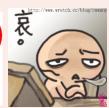


不及物Vi



完全不及物動詞





不完全不及物動詞





#### 授與動詞







## 小秘訣

及物動詞=「踹踢」=V"t" 陽」=V"t" 「衰人」喔喔叫 (受詞=O)」!

## 不及物動詞=

「唉」聲嘆氣, =V"i"



#### 大俠=「主詞=S」



## 打人前要積存能量,要出招=「動詞=V」 「衰人」被打到,都會叫喔喔叫=「受詞=O」 大俠和衰人「吸了口氣補充能量」的=「補語=C」

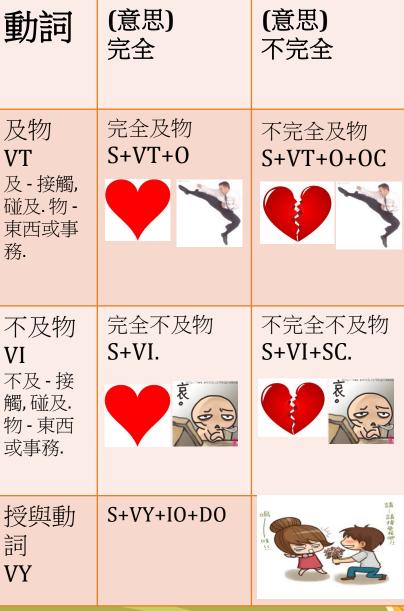
1. 大俠出招。	1. S+Vi.	完全打不中
2. 大俠出招,之後大俠吸了一口氣。	2. S+Vi+SC.	打得不完全,收招後搖搖晃晃類似「醉拳」, 所以又稱為「連醉動詞」=「 <mark>連級動詞」。</mark>
3. 大俠出招必殺喔喔叫的衰人。	3. S+Vt+0.	必殺技。衰人死得很徹底,叫做完全「呼係」 =「完全及物動詞」動詞。
4. 大俠出招必殺喔喔叫的衰人,但是衰人還有一口氣可以吸。	4. S+Vt+O+OC.	「陰招」,讓衰人留一口氣在後,可以恣意地「使用」他、「奴役」他,所以這招動詞又叫做「使役動詞」;也因招式不能完全致人於死地,所以也稱「不完全及物動詞」。
5. 大俠出招必殺兩個喔喔叫的衰人。	5. S+Vt+O1+O2.	超級必殺技。一出招就掛了兩個衰人,在傳授武功的時候也會用到,所以又被叫做「授與動詞」。不只是必殺技,還是必學技。



再複習-	一次
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1	1	S+VI.	主詞+動詞	Fishes swim.
	2	S+VI+SC.	主詞+動詞+主詞補語	She is beautiful.
-	3	S+VT+O.	主詞+動詞+受詞	I love you.
	4	S+VT+O+OC	主詞+動詞 +受詞+受詞 補語	You made him happy.
	5	S+V+IO+DO	主詞+動詞+ 直接受詞+ 見間受詞	I gave him a book.









#### Check 1 注意句中畫線部分的動詞,將各句譯成中文。

- A big car stopped in front of my house.
- The driver stopped the car.
- Don't play on the street.
- Let's play tennis after school.

#### Check 2 請說出畫線部分是補語還是受詞。

- Did you get my fax?
- The teacher got angry with him.
- We became friends at university.
- He has a lot of friends all over the world.

#### Check 3 請指出句中的受詞。

- Ms. Kim teaches us math.
- He gave me some magazines.
- I got a letter from him.

#### Check 4 請將下列句子譯成中文。

- We call the dog Max.
- Our coach made her the team's captain.
- You will find this book easy.







## 英語的詞序



•中文詞序較自由





「主詞+動詞+其他要素」+地方+時間. (小中大)







He

ght a computer.

4大句子種類

- ·敘述句(肯定句與否定句)
- 疑問句 (Yes/No & WH-)
- 祈使句
- 感嘆句



## 4大句子種類



				)
	叙述句	直接平靜地向人陳述一件事情。	肯定句 S+V	I love you.
			否定句 S+notV	I don't love you.
	疑問句	用疑問的語氣,以提	BeV/助V?	Do you love me?
1		出問題、困惑。	Wh?	Who are you?
	祈使句	表達「命令、請求、 希望、禁止、勸告」 等意思時所慣用的句 型稱為「祈使句」。	(You) +Vr	Love me, please.
	感嘆句	表示喜,怒,哀,樂	What	What a lovely day it is!
		等情感。	How!	How lovely a girl she is!

### 敘述句



\* My sister **is** a college student. My sister **is not** an office worker.

句中含有be動詞(am, are, is等) 其否定的詞序為「be動詞+not」

\* We **go** to school even on Saturdays. We **do not go** to school even on Saturdays.

句中為一般動詞,其否定的詞序為「do/dose/did+not+動詞原形」

\* My brother can swim very fast.

My sister cannot swim very fast.

句中含助動詞(can, will等),其否 定的詞序為「助動詞+not+動詞原 形」

#### 否定的縮寫:

are not→ aren't is not  $\rightarrow$  isn't was not→ wasn't have not→ haven't has not→ hasn't were not→ weren't did not→ didn't had not  $\rightarrow$  hadn't do not→ don't does not→ doesn't cannot→ can't could not→ couldn't will not→ won't would not→ wouldn't must not→ mustn't need not→ needn't should not→ shouldn't

#### 主詞+be動詞的縮寫:

I am $\rightarrow$  I'm we are $\rightarrow$  we're you are $\rightarrow$  you're he is $\rightarrow$  he's she is $\rightarrow$  she's it is $\rightarrow$  it's they are $\rightarrow$  they're

## 疑問句

#### Yes/No 疑問句

- \* Are you hungry? Yes, lam.
- \* **Do you know** her name? Yes, I do.
- \* Can you play the piano? No, I can't.



- \* Who painted this picture? My father did.
- \* What are you doing? I'm waiting for Mike.
- When did you hear about the accident? This morning.
- \* When will he come home? I don't know.

Yes/No疑問句的句首,通常不是 be動詞就是助動詞,而且都以Yes或No作答。 含be動詞的疑問句詞序為「be動詞+主詞」

含一般動詞的疑問句詞序為 「Do/Does/Did+主詞+動詞原形」

含助動詞的疑問句詞序為 「助動詞+主詞+動詞原形」



英文的疑問詞有who, what, which, when, where, why, how等。 當疑問詞為句子的主詞時,詞序是 「疑問詞+動詞」

當疑問詞不為句子的主詞時,詞序是「疑問詞+be動詞/助動詞+主詞」

# 祈使句



- \* Be careful!
- \* Wait for me.
- \* Don't be so noisy!
- \* Don't worry.

表現命令的句子要以動詞原形做開頭。 否定的命令句詞序為「Don't+動詞原形」



- \* **How** kind you are!
- \* **How** fast you eat!
- \* What a beautiful stone this is!
- \* What expensive clothes she has!

感嘆句的句首通常是how或what,句尾再 加上

感嘆號。

how開頭的感嘆句詞序為

「How+<u>形容詞/副詞</u>+主詞+動詞」

what開頭的感嘆句詞序為 What (a/an) +形容詞+<u>名詞</u>+主詞+動 詞



## 為什麼**我** 都看不懂?





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┯	ш

I like English.





I went shopping, but she stayed at home.







The watch which I bought was cheap.





複合句

When she came in, her mother was cooking and her father was reading.







#### Check 1 請將下列句子改為否定句。

- I am a student at this school.
- He knows your sister very well.
- I will be at home this evening.

#### Check 2 請在空格內填入適當的英文。

- 🔲 🔲 like pop music? Yes, I do.
- □ □ angry last night? No, he wasn't.
- broke the glass? I did.
- are you going? To the city hall.

#### Check 3 請配合中文語意,在空格內填入適當的英文。

- 不可以摘這些花。
- $\square$  pick these flowers.
- 圖書館裡要安靜。
- quiet in the library.
- 那位老師說話的速度真快!
- fast that teacher speaks!
- 這真是個簡單的問題!
- □ □ easy problem □ □!





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	類型	說明	例句	
	單句Simple Sentence	一個S. + 一個V.不含任何子句	I like English.	
1	合句Compound Sentence	由對等連接詞(and, but, or等)連接兩個對等子句。 合句=對等子句+對等連接詞+對等子句	I went shopping, but she stayed at home.	
	複句 Complex Sentence	由一個主要子句+從屬子句組合成。 從屬子句:名詞、形容詞、副詞子句 複句=主要子句+從屬連接詞+從屬子 句	I don't know when she will come home. The watch which I bought was cheap. When she came in, her sister was watching TV.	
	複合句Compound- complex Sentence	複句的主要子句中含有對等子句合句 的對等子句中含有從屬子句 複合句=複句+合句(合句+複句)	When she came in, her mother was cooking and her father was reading.	

# 補充

## 為何會有助動詞





#### \* He **swims** well.

是表示「他實際在游泳,而且游得很好」的事實。

#### \* He can swim well.

是表達主詞具有的<u>能力</u>,意指「提到游泳,他可以游得很好」, 而不是實際在游的問題。



## 助動詞的作用

表示說法者的主觀判斷。其詞序為「助動詞+動詞原形」



## 助動詞的使用歸納

- ◆表示能力、可能: can / be able to
- ◆表示過去的能力、可能: could / was able to
- ◆表示許可、請求: can / may
- ◆表示義務、需要: must / have to
- ◆表示義務、強制: should / ought to
- ◆表示忠告: had better
- ◆表示可能性、推測: can / could / may / might / will / would
- ◆表示確認: must / can't
- ◆表示推測、計畫: should / ought to
- ◆表示意志: will / would
- ◆表示習慣: will / would
- ◆表示請求: will / would
- ◆詢問對方意願:shall
- ◆表示過去的習慣、狀態: used to











## 助動詞的基本意義

能 can / could

會 be able to / was able to

可能 may / might

將會 will / would

應該 shall / should \ ought to

必須 must have to

過去經常 used to

需要 need

最好 had better

不能 can't / couldn't

不會 be not able to / wasn't able to

不可能 may not / might not

將不會 won't / wouldn't

不應該 shall not / shouldn't、ought not to

不可以 mustn't、don't have to

不曾 used not to

不需要 needn't

最好不 had better not