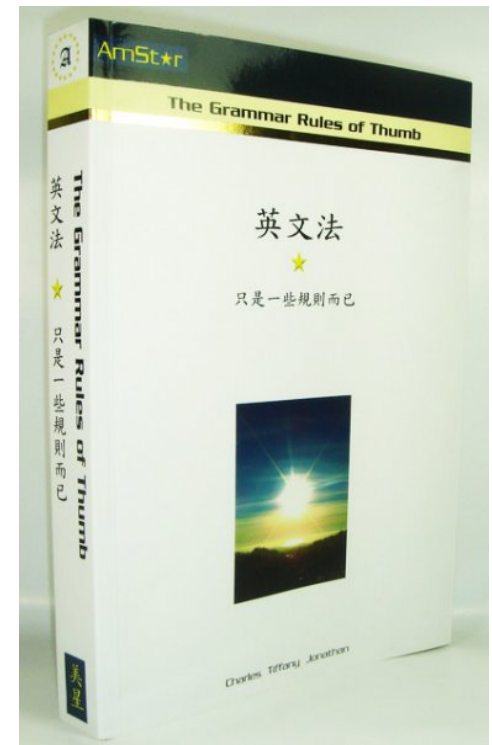


# 英文法: 只是一些規則而已

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# Preview

- Sentence Structures
- Noun
- Pronoun
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Conjunctions
- Prepositions
- Others

# Sentence structures

## 句子的組成

主詞部份	敘述部份
Many international <b>students</b> 許多的國際 <b>學生</b>	<b>study</b> English in the United States. 在美國 <b>學習</b> 英文。
Many <b>students</b> 許多的 <b>學生</b>	<b>study</b> English. <b>學習</b> 英文。
International <b>students</b> 國際 <b>學生</b>	<b>study</b> in the United States. 在美國 <b>學習</b> 。
<b>Students</b> <b>學生</b>	<b>study.</b> <b>學習</b>

# A sentence includes:

- Vocabulary (單字)
- Phrase (片語)
- Clause (子句)

# Vocabulary

- A word can have several definitions and have different parts of speech.
  
- What does desert mean in each sentence?
  1. The Arabian Desert is in Egypt.
  2. Tom deserted from the Army.
  3. He deserted his family.
  4. He lives in a desert region now.

# Vocabulary

1. The Arabian **Desert** is in Egypt.
  - Noun, 沙漠
2. Tom **deserted** from the Army.
  - Intransitive verb, 逃兵
3. He **deserted** his family.
  - Transitive verb, 拋棄
4. He lives in a **desert** region now.
  - Adjective, 沙漠的

# The Parts of Speech

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Verb
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Conjunction
- Preposition
- Interjection

Please watch the video and fill out the worksheet



# Phrases (片語)

## 片語

主詞	動詞
X	X
X	O
O	X

x: 表示「沒有」      o: 表示「有」

## 句子

主詞	動詞
O	O

- 名詞片語
- 介系詞片語
- 形容詞片語
- 副詞片語
- 不定詞片語
- 分詞片語
- 動名詞片語
- 動詞片語
- 絕對分詞片語



# clauses (子句)

- Independent Clause  
主要子句
- Dependent Clause  
從屬子句
  - 從屬名詞子句
  - 從屬形容詞子句
  - 從屬副詞子句



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# Sentences – complements (補語)

在一段完整的敘述中，補語是接在動詞後面的一些單字、片語或子句用來當作動詞的受詞、受詞的補語或主詞的補語，使得句子的意思更完整。

主詞部份	敘述部份
主詞	動詞 + 補語

補語可分為：

- 受詞(object)：

受詞是用來接受動詞的動作。  
(只有名詞或代名詞可以當作受詞)

- 受詞補語(object complement)：

受詞補語是用來修飾受詞。  
(受詞補語可以是一個名詞或形容詞)

- 主詞補語(subject complement)：

主詞補語是用來修飾主詞。  
(主詞補語可以是一個名詞、代名詞或形容詞)



# 五大句型

Intransitive Verb 不及物動詞句型 (沒有受詞)

- 句型1: 主詞+不及物動詞
- 句型2: 主詞+連接性動詞+主詞補語

Transitive Verb 及物動詞句型 (有受詞)

- 句型3: 主詞+及物動詞+(直接)受詞
- 句型4: 主詞+及物動詞+間接受詞+直接受詞
- 句型5: 主詞+及物動詞+受詞+受詞補語

# Noun



- 名詞的種類:
  - 普通, 專有, 實體, 抽象, 可數, 不可數, 集合名詞
- 複合名詞
  - police officer, high-tech, makeup...
- 名詞的複數變化
  - Books, boxes, babies, potatoes, leaves, children...
- 名詞的所有格
  - The seminar's objective; the objective of the seminar
- 名詞的性別
  - Steward, stewardess = flight attendant
  - male, female

# Pronoun (a)

- 人稱代名詞
- 反身代名詞
- 關係代名詞

人稱代名詞「格」的對應表

人稱	單數			複數		
	主格	受格	所有格	主格	受格	所有格
第一人稱	I	me	my* mine**	we	us	our* ours**
第二人稱	you	you	your yours	you	you	your yours
第三人稱	he	him	his his	they	them	their theirs
	she	her	her hers			
	it	it	its its			

反身代名詞

人稱	單數		複數	
	主格	反身代名詞	主格	反身代名詞
第一人稱	I	myself	we	ourselves
第二人稱	you	yourself	you	yourselves
第三人稱	he	himself	they	themselves
	she	herself		
	it	itself		

註：不定代名詞one的反身代名詞為oneself



# Pronoun (b)

- 疑問代名詞
  - who/whom, which, what
- 指示代名詞
  - this, that, these, those
- 不定代名詞
  - Nobody, someone, several...
- 互相代名詞
  - Each other, one another



# Verbs (a)

- 動詞的種類
  - 及物, 不及物, 連接性
- 動詞的變化
  - 規則 (work→worked); 不規則 (sing→sang)
- 助動詞
  - Be動詞, have, do, shall/should, will/would, can could, may/might, must, dare, need, ought

# Verbs (b) – Present tense

- 現在式: 主詞+現在式動詞
  - Some literature is available on the topic.
- 現在進行式: 主詞+現在式be動詞+現在分詞
  - He is executing the project.
- 現在完成式: 主詞 +have/has +過去分詞
  - He has worked in ITRI since 2005
- 現在完成進行式: 主詞+have/has been+現在分詞
  - The elephant has been living in the zoo since it was born.



# Verbs (b) – Past tense

- 過去式: 主詞+過去式動詞
  - I sent in the report yesterday.
- 過去進行式: 主詞+過去式be動詞+現在分詞
  - Victor cut himself when he was peeling the apples.
- 過去完成式: 主詞 +had+過去分詞
  - He had worked in ITRI since 2005 until 2008
- 過去完成進行式: 主詞+had been+現在分詞
  - My eyes were allergenic, so I had been using eye drops for many years.

# Verbs (b) – Future tense

- 未來式: 主詞+shall/will+原形動詞
  - I will finish the project before the deadline.
- 未來進行式: 主詞+shall/will be+現在分詞
  - I will be updating my website everyday.
- 未來完成式: 主詞 +shall/will have +過去分詞
  - I will have gotten the promotion by next year.
- 未來完成進行式: 主詞+shall/will have been+現在分詞
  - By the end of this year, I will probably have been gaining ten thousand dollars from investment in stocks.

# Verbs (c) 語態 Active/Passive

- Active: He hit me.
- Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

主動式與被動式之互換

主詞	及物動詞	受詞
主詞 (主動式的受詞)	被動式動詞	by + 主動式的主詞

# Verbs (c) – Mood

- 陳述
- 祈使語氣
- 假設語氣



# Verbs (d) – Verbals

- 不定詞
- 分詞
- 動名詞



# Adjectives (a) 普通形容詞

- 位置:
  - The **best** hotel **available**
  - Anything **eatable**
  - A fancy red car or A red fancy car?
  - A young beautiful lady or A beautiful young lady?
  - 口訣: O P S H A C O M
  - Black, beautiful, small, leather, British, old **SHOES**
- 複合形容詞 (ten-year contract)
- 比較: -er, -est, more, most, 不規則

# Adjectives (b)限定詞

- 冠詞: 不定冠詞, 定冠詞, 零冠詞
- 數詞: 基數 (one), 序數 (first), 分數 (a half), 倍數 (double)

名詞和冠詞之對應表

類別	加不定冠詞 (a/an)	加定冠詞 (the)	不加冠詞 (零冠詞)
可數名詞 (單數)	yes	yes	no
(複數)	no	yes	yes
不可數名詞	no	yes	yes

# Adjectives (c)



- 不定形容詞
  - Both, each few...
- 量詞形容詞
- 疑問形容詞
  - which, what, whose
- 指示形容詞
  - this, that, these, those

量詞形容詞(quantifier/quantity adjective)是表示「數量」有多少 (how much? 或 how many?)的形容詞或形容詞片語。量詞形容詞依是否可以修飾「可數名詞」或「不可數名詞」，可分類如下：

可數名詞		不可數名詞	可數名詞 (複數) 或 不可數名詞	可數名詞 (單數或複數) 或 不可數名詞
單數	複數			
each every many a	many both few a few several a couple of a number of	much less little a little a great deal of	some all enough more most only a lot of lots of plenty of	any no



# Adverbs



- 三種功能：
  - 1. 附加: He sings **loudly**.
  - 2. 分離: **Suddenly**, the balloon burst.
  - 3. 連接: Peter is old; **however**, he is quite strong.
- 普通副詞的種類: 狀態, 時間, 地方, 目的, 程度
- 疑問副詞: where, when, why, how
- 關係副詞: when, where, why, how
- 副詞的比較

# Conjunctions

- 對等連接詞
  - FANBOYS
- 相關連接詞
  - both... and..., either... or..., neither... nor..., not only... but also..., whether... or...
- 從屬連接詞
  - as, when, where, since, so that, although, if...



# Prepositions

- 表示兩者之間的關係
- 簡單介系詞: on, in, under, beside
- 複合介系詞: in front of, according to
- 名詞和介系詞的搭配: belief in
- 形容詞和介系詞的搭配: afraid of
- 動詞和介系詞的搭配: look after, look for, look at ([www.amstarcreative.com](http://www.amstarcreative.com)>words)

# Others

- 倒裝句
  - I have never been so happy.
  - Never have I been so happy.
- 標點符號
  - , ; : .. ? " " ' ( ) [ ] -
- 大小寫

# Q&A

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# Thank you very much!

