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英 文 法 表 解

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# ENGLISH GRAMMAR TABLES

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BY

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# 英文法表解

## English Grammar Tables

### NOUN (名詞)

定義	人及事物的名稱叫做 Noun (名詞)。		
種類	(1) Proper Noun (固有名詞)	一人一物所獨有的名稱，而他人他物不能假借的。 (注意) 固有名詞的第一字母須用大寫 (Capital Letter)。	例： China, England, Shanghai, Hangchow, Wong.
	(2) Common Noun (普通名詞)	不僅屬於一人一物所獨有的名稱，而為公眾所通用的。	例： cat, dog, book, country, man, table.
	(3) Collective Noun (集合名詞)	集合共同種類的事物，用一字以包括其全體。	例： group, army, nation, family, class, crowd.
	(4) Material Noun (物質名詞)	表示物質的名稱。	例： sugar, wine, gold, wood, stone, paper.
	(5) Abstract Noun (抽象名詞)	無五感所可接觸的一定的形態或物質，只能抽象的加以想像的動作或性質的名稱。	例： idleness, health, goodness, wisdom, bravery, diligence.

## GENDER (性)

定義		名詞不同形的字, 用以表示所說的人物, 爲雄或爲雌的。文法上叫做 Gender (性)。			
種 類	(1) Masculine Gender (陽性)	表示雄的。	例: boy, man, lion, he, God, hero.		
	(2) Feminine Gender (陰性)	表示雌的。	例: girl, woman, lioness, she, goddess, heroine.		
	(3) Common Gender (通性)	表示男女共同性的。	例: parents, cousin, friend, person.		
	(4) Neuter Gender (中性)	表示無性的。	例: stone, house, river, box, tree, school.		
陰 陽 性 的 區 別 法	(1) 變語尾	陽性名詞的語尾附加 ess 而成陰性名詞。	例:	陽性	陰性
			lion actor host prince master	lioness actress hostess princess mistress	
	(2) 變其全字	用全然不同的字; 來表性的不同。	例:	陽性	陰性
			boy    girl brother sister ox     cow man    woman father mother	cock    hen king    queen uncle    aunt husband wife sir     madam	

## (續前表)

陰陽性的區別法	(3) 置'一字於其前或後.	將表性的詞, 加在名詞的前或後.	例:	陽性	陰性
			he-goat man-servant bride-groom sales-man land-lord.	she-goat maid-servant bride sales-woman land-lady	
注  意	(1) 敘述雌雄動物共通的事件時; 通例用陽性的名詞代表全體.		例:	The <i>lion</i> is a beast of prey. (包含 <i>lioness</i> ) <i>Man</i> is mortal. (包含 <i>woman</i> )	
	(2) 有陰陽性別的動物名, 其代名詞不妨一律用 'it'.		例:	A fox caught a <i>hen</i> and killed <i>it</i> .	
	(3) 'baby' 與 'child' 的性別不明時, 通例用代名詞 'it'.		例:	The <i>baby</i> was playing with <i>its</i> toys. The <i>child</i> seems to have lost <i>its</i> way.	
	(4) 無生物或抽象名詞作擬人化用時; 概以強大或可怕的作陽性, 柔弱可愛的作陰性. 陽性: the sun, death 等. 陰性: the moon, ship, country 等.				

## NUMBER (數)

定義		名詞所表者爲一個物體叫做 Singular Number (單數) 所表者超過一個以上的物體叫做 Plural Number (複數)	
複 數 構 成 法	(一) 規 則 形	(1) 加 's' 於單數名詞的字末。	例： (單)      (複)      (單)      (複) dog,      dogs;      hand,      hands; stone,    stones;      star,      stars; map,      maps;      cat,      cats.
		(2) 名詞的字末爲 's', 'x', 'o', 'ch', 'sh' 等, 則複數的成形須加 'es' 於單數的字末。	例： kiss,      kisses;      class,      classes; box,      boxes;      ax,      axes; hero,      heroes;      potato,      potatoes; church,      churches;      bench,      benches; wish,      wishes;      dish,      dishes.
		(3) (a) 名詞的字末爲 'y', 而此 'y' 的前面爲子音 (consonant), 則複數的成形, 須變 'y' 爲 'i' 再加 'es'.	例： baby;      babies;      army,      armies; fly,      flies;      lady,      ladies; city,      cities;      sky,      skies.
		(b) 名詞的字末爲 'y', 而此 'y' 的前面爲母音 (vowel), 則複數的成形, 祇加 's' 於單數的字末。	例： day,      days;      boy,      boys; play,      plays;      toy,      toys; monkey,      monkeys;      key,      keys.



## (續前表)

複 數 構 成 法	(一) 規 則 形	(4) (a) 名詞的字末爲 'f' 或 'fe', 則複數大 都變 'f' 或 'fe' 爲 'ves'.	例: (單) (複) (單) (複) half, halves; leaf, leaves; thief, thieves; knife, knives; life, lives; wife, wives.
		(b) 但亦有字末爲 'f' 其成複數形祇加 's' 於單數的字末.	例: chief, chiefs; proof, proofs; grief, griefs; roof, roofs.
	(二) 不 規 則	(1) 變母音而成複數.	例: man, men; woman, women; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; mouse, mice; goose, geese.
		(2) 語尾加 'en' 而成複 數.	例: child, children; ox, oxen.
	(三) 例 外	(1) 單數與複數同形.	例: deer, deer; sheep, sheep.
		(2) 祇有單數.	例: news, — athletics, — physics, — mathematics, —
		(3) 祇有複數.	例: —, riches; —, pincers; —, scissors; —, trousers.

## CASE (格)

定義	Case (格) 是表示句子 (Sentence) 中, 名詞對於其他詞的關係的。			
種	1. Nominative Case (主格)	句子中的主語 (Subject).	例: The <i>man</i> killed a rat.	
		種 類	(1) 動詞的主語.	例: Bees make honey.
			(2) 呼喚人的名詞 (Vocative Case).	例: Mr. Wang, read more slowly.
			(3) 同位主格 (Nominative in Apposition).	例: Mr. Wang, our teacher, is sick.
類	2. Possessive Case (所有格)	表示物的所有者或他的屬主.	例: This is the <i>boy's</i> book.	
		所有格的構成法	(1) 所有格的成形, 大都加 's' (apostrophe s) 於名詞的字末, (只限於人或其他動物).	例: Our <i>teacher's</i> name —. That <i>horse's</i> legs —.

(續前表)

種類	2. Possessive Case (所有格)	所有格的構成法	(2) 如遇無生物時，只能用 'of' 以代替 's'.	例： The legs of that table— The door of this room—.	
	3. Objective Case (目的格)	名詞在動詞或前置詞之目的所向的地位。		例： The man killed a rat.	
		動詞的目的語	(1)	(a) 直接目的語 (Direct Object).	例： The teacher praised Chang.
				(b) 間接目的語 (Indirect Object).	例： He gave (to) Chang a book.
		類	(2) 前置詞的目的語。		例： He was praised by his teacher. The earth moistened by rain.
			(3) 同位目的語。		例： I saw my friend, Mr. Wang, in the room.

## PRONOUN (代名詞)

定義	用以代替名詞的字叫做 Pronoun (代名詞)。		
種類	(1) Personal Pronoun (人稱代名詞)	表示人稱 (餘詳他表)	例: I, you, he, she, it; we, you, they.
	(2) Possessive Pronoun (所有代名詞)	表示物主 (構成) my + 名詞 = mine your + 名詞 = yours her + 名詞 = hers	例: mine, your(s), his, her(s), our(s) your(s), their(s). 對照句 { It is her book. The book is hers (=her book). (所有代名詞雖有主格與目的格, 卻無所有格).
	(3) Adjective Pronoun (形容代名詞)	指示人物, 而有形容詞性質的。 (注意) 形容代名詞之次有名詞者, 為形容代名詞, 無名詞者, 為指示代名詞。	例: this (these), that (those), both, such, each, any 等。 對照例句 { This is a good pencil. (代名詞) This pencil is good. (形容詞)

## (續前表)

種類	(4) Relative Pronoun (關係代名詞)	用以代表前面的名詞或代名詞，而同時結合句之二部份。兼有 Pronoun 與 Conjunction 的作用。  (餘詳他表)	例：  Who (whose, whom), which, what, that.  We love those persons ( <i>who</i> are kind to us).  The child ( <i>whose</i> parents are dead) is an orphan.
	(5) Interrogative Pronoun (疑問代名詞)	用以發問 (用法區別)  'Who' 只限用於人類。  'What' 用於人表職業與身份亦可用於物。  'Which' 常表示選擇的意味  人與物皆可用。	例：  Who, which, what.  <i>Who</i> has come?  <i>What</i> is he?—He is a lawyer.  <i>What</i> do you want?  <i>Which</i> do you like best?  <i>Which</i> is your cousin?

## PERSONAL PRONOUN (人稱代名詞)

變化	人稱	性	數	主格	所有格	目的格
	第一人稱	通性	單數		I	my (mine)
複數				we	our(s)	us
第二人稱	通性	單 複 數 同		you	your(s)	you
第三人稱	陽性	單 數		he	his	him
	陰性			she	her(s)	her
	中性			it	its	it
	通性	複數		they	their	them
注意	<p>1. 第一人稱 'I' 不論用在什麼地方常用大寫 (Capital letter).</p> <p>2. 有性的區別只限於第三人稱單數。</p> <p>3. (A) 複合人稱代名詞 (Compound Personal Pronoun), 就是在人稱代名詞的所有格或目的格的字尾, 加上 'self' 或 'selves'.</p> <p>例: 單數—myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself. 複數—ourselves, yourselves, themselves.</p> <p>(B) 複合人稱代名詞並無所有格, 所以用普通的所有格 'own' 而代替之。</p> <p>例: My <i>own</i> room, your <i>own</i> table, his <i>own</i> pen, its <i>own</i> legs.</p>					

## RELATIVE PRONOUN (關係代名詞)

ANTECEDENT (先行詞)	關係代名詞所代表的名詞或代名詞，叫做關係代名詞的先行詞。(關係代名詞的意義已於前表述及)。		<p>例:</p> <p>This is the hat (<i>that</i> I bought yesterday). 'That' 代表 'the hat' 同時又連結 'This is the hat' 與 'I bought yesterday' 二部分。'The hat' 是關係代名詞 'that' 的先行詞。</p>											
格之變化	主格 所有格 目的格	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>who</td> <td>which</td> <td>that</td> <td>what</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whose</td> <td>whose</td> <td>of which</td> <td>(of that) (of what)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whom</td> <td>which</td> <td>that</td> <td>what</td> </tr> </table>	who	which	that	what	whose	whose	of which	(of that) (of what)	whom	which	that	what
who	which	that	what											
whose	whose	of which	(of that) (of what)											
whom	which	that	what											
數	關係代名詞的人稱與數須與先行詞一致。	<p>例:</p> <p>I, <i>who</i> am a poor man. .... (第一人稱單數)</p> <p>You, <i>who</i> are a rich man. .... (第二人稱)</p> <p>A man <i>who</i> knows English. .... (第三人稱單數)</p> <p>Heaven helps those <i>who</i> help themselves. .... (第三人稱複數)</p>												
注意	<p>將 'ever' 附加於 'who', 'which', 'what' 等代名詞，這便叫做複合關係代名詞 (Compound Relative Pronoun).</p> <p>例: <i>whomever, whichever, whatever</i> 等。</p>													

## ADJECTIVE (形容詞)

定義	形容名詞 (即加添名詞的意義) 的詞, 叫做 Adjective (形容詞).		
種類	(1) Pronominal Adjective (代名形容詞)	帶有代名詞性質的形容詞.	例: <i>This book is mine.</i>
	(2) Quantitative Adjective (數量形容詞)	表示數或量的	例: <i>There is much wine in the bottle.</i>
	(3) Qualifying Adjective (性質形容詞)	表示物的性質或狀態的.	例: <i>He is a good boy.</i>
用法	(1) Attributive Use (附加用法)	為直接修飾名詞的用法. 此種用法的形容詞, 通常置於名詞的前面.	例: <i>He is a happy boy.</i> <i>They are honest soldiers.</i>
	(2) Predicative Use (敘述用法)	不直接附於名詞, 用在述部 (Predicate) 中作為動詞的補足語 (Complement) 而修飾主語的.	例: <i>He is happy.</i> <i>They are honest.</i>



## PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVE (代名形容詞)

種類	1. 所有代名形容詞 (Possessive)	所有代名形容詞— 代名詞的所有格。 有形容詞的作用。	例： 單數 This is <i>your</i> my, your, book. his, her, its. It is <i>my</i> pen.	
	2. 指示代名形容詞 (Demonstrative)	指點某 種事物 的形容 詞。	1. (a) Definite (指定)	例： (單數) this, that, such, the same. (複數) these, those, such, the same.
			(b) Indefinite (未指定)	例： (單數) some, any, a cer- tain, another. (複數) some, any, cer- tain, other.
			2. (a) Distri- butive (分配)	例： each, every, either, neither.
(b) Quantita- tive (數量)			例： both, all, some, any.	
用法 注意	'Some' 附於複數普通名詞時，為 'a number of' 之意；附於物質名詞時，為 'a quantity of' 之意；附於抽象名詞時，為 'a degree of' 之意。		例： (a) Give me <i>some</i> apples. (b) Give me <i>some</i> water. (c) The operation re- quires <i>some</i> skill.	
	'any' 在疑問文，條件文，否定文中，作 'some' 之代用。		例： (a) Do you want <i>any</i> books? (b) If you want <i>any</i> books, I will lend you <i>one</i> . (c) I don't want <i>any</i> books.	
	'Same' 不論作形容詞用或代名詞用常與定冠詞 'the' 連在一處。		例： These all mean <i>the same</i> thing.	

## QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVE (數量形容詞)

種類	用法注意	(r) Indefinite Quantitative Adjective (不定數量形容詞)	例: Several, any, many, few, a few, much, little, a little, some, enough, all 等.
		Many 與 Few 附於複數名詞時, 表數目之多或少.	例: He has <i>many</i> friends, but <i>few</i> true ones. Are there <i>many</i> Mexicans in Shanghai? No, there are <i>few</i> .
		Much 與 little 附於物質名詞時, 表 quantity (量); 附於抽象名詞時表 degree (程度).	例: (量)—This ore contains <i>much</i> silver, but <i>little</i> good. (程度)—He has <i>much</i> skill in teaching, but <i>little</i> patience with his students.
		Several 為三四至五六之意.	例: There are <i>several</i> kinds of tables. He will stay here for <i>several</i> weeks.
		Enough 用於複數普通名詞與物質名詞, 為 '充分' 之意, 可放在名詞之前, 亦可放在名詞之後.	例: We have bread <i>enough</i> (or <i>enough</i> bread).

## (續前表)

種類	(2) Numerals (數詞)	(a) Cardinals (基数詞)	例: one, two, three, ten, hundred, thousand.	(注意) 從 'twenty' 到 'ninety' 的十位 數中加上單位數 時須連以 hy- phen (-). 例: twenty-one ninety-two
		(b) Ordinals (序數詞)	例: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, ninth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth.	記序數詞時平常 可用略體 例: first=1st. second=2nd. third=3rd. fourth=4th. twenty-first= 21st.
		(c) Multiplicatives (倍数詞)	例: half, double, treble, (triple).	作 'two fold' 解 的 'double' 與 作 'three fold' 解的 'triple' 須 用冠詞.

## QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES (性質形容詞)

種類	(1) 記述形容詞 (Descriptive)	凡非由他語轉成的本來的性質形容詞，叫做記述形容詞。	例： A <i>brave</i> boy A <i>white</i> horse A <i>beautiful</i> woman
	(2) 物質形容詞 (Material)	物質名詞作為形容詞用的。	例： A <i>gold</i> ring A <i>iron</i> bridge A <i>silver</i> watch
	(3) 動詞形容詞 (Verbal)	將現在分詞，過去分詞等作形容詞用的。	例： The <i>rising</i> sun A <i>running</i> train A <i>wounded</i> soldier
	(4) 固有形容詞 (Proper)	由固有？詞轉成的形容詞。 (注意) 固有形容詞的第一字母須大寫。	例： Chinese (<China) American (<America) Italian (<Italy) German (<Germany) English (<England) French (<France) Russian (<Russia) Japanese (<Japan)

## COMPARISON (比較)

定義		形容詞表性質的程度時，變更形狀。這叫做形容詞的 Comparison (比較)。					
階級	(1) Positive Degree (原級)	只表示單純的性質與量數。不與他物比較。	例： The lion is <i>strong</i> . He is <i>rich</i> .				
	(2) Comparative Degree (比較級)	表明兩者中的一個，比其他一個有較大的程度。	例： The lion is <i>stronger</i> than the tiger. He is <i>richer</i> than I.				
	(3) Superlative Degree (最上級)	表三個以上的事物中有最大的程度的。	例： The lion is the <i>strongest</i> of all animals. He is the <i>richest</i> of us all.				
比較構成法	(一) 規則形	(a) 於有一音節與二音節的字加 'er' 及 'est' 而作比較級及最上級。	原級	tall	long	big	rich
			比較級	taller	longer	bigger	richer
			最上級	tallest	longest	biggest	richest
	(b) 多數二音節與三音節以上的字，則加 'more' 'most' 而作成比較及最上級。	原級	beautiful		active		
		比較級	more beautiful		more active		
		最上級	most beautiful		most active		
	(c) 多數二音節字的語尾為 'y' 或 'w' 時須將 'y' 變 'i' 加 'er' 及 'est' 作成比較級及最上級。	原級	happy	dirty	narrow	hollow	
		比較級	happier	dirtier	narrower	hollower	
		最上級	happiest	dirtiest	narrowest	hollowest	
	(二) 不規則形	原級	good, well	bad, ill	many, much	old	
比較級		better	worse	more	older, (elder)		
最上級		best	worst	most	oldest, (eldest)		

## ARTICLES (冠詞)

定義	'A', 'an', 'the' 應用於限制或指定一般單數的普通名詞。叫做 article (冠詞)。		
種類	(1) Indefinite Article (不定冠詞)	'A' 與 'an' 同為 'one' 的轉訛, 兩者的意思完全相同。'a' 用在子音當頭的字的前面, 'an' 用在母音當頭或無聲 'h' 當頭的字的後面。  例: a boy, a dog, a lamp, a pen, an apple, an egg, an orange, an hour.	
	(2) Definite Article (定冠詞)	定冠詞只有 'the' 一個作用與 'this', 'that' 等相同。加 'the' 於單數普通名詞以表示同種類的全體。  例: the book, the dog, the horse, the sun, the boy, the moon.	
不定冠詞與定冠詞的區別	不定冠詞, 本來是有一種意思的。但通常只用作單數普通名詞的符號, 間亦有作 'one' 字用的。  定冠詞 'the' 通常是加於對話的人所知道的的名詞的前面。  例: I saw a boy.  The boy had two books.		
注意	應加定冠詞的固有名詞	(a) 海洋或灣	例: the Yellow Sea
		(b) 公共建築物名	例: the Naval Department
		(c) 船名	例: the Poo-an (普安)
		(d) 書名	例: the Bible
		(e) 報紙與雜誌名	例: the Sun-pao, the World Magazine
		(f) 川河名	例: the Whang-poo, the Yangtze River

## OMISSION OF THE ARTICLE (冠詞的省略)

冠 詞 省 略 的 場 合	(1) 呼人的詞, 即 Nominative of Address 可省去冠詞.	例: Waiter, bring my bill. Young man, be diligent.
	(2) 語體中, 凡指父母, 兄弟, 姊妹, 叔伯等一家人的名詞, 可省去冠詞.	例: Brother is going to town. Mother is ill.
	(3) 名詞與前置詞結合成為短語, 不表該名詞的具體物, 而言抽象的觀念時, 可省去冠詞.	例: He is <i>at home</i> . He goes <i>to church</i> every Sunday. It is time to go <i>to bed</i> .
	指具體的事物如例句中的 'School' 與 'Church' 等建築物時, 須用冠詞.	例: He lives near <i>the market</i> . I passed <i>the church</i> when I went <i>to the school</i> to see him.
	(4) 兩個名詞, 以接續詞或前置詞互相接合成為一起, 表共同, 一對, 連續等意時, 可省去冠詞.	例: They are <i>man and wife</i> . Europeans eat with <i>knife and fork</i> . They saw each other <i>face to face</i> . He was standing, <i>pipe in mouth</i> .
(5) 表人名, 國名, 官職, 稱號等的名詞, 可省去冠詞.	例: Sun Yat-sen, <i>China, America</i> , General Ma, President Lin.	

## ADVERBS (副詞)

定 義	Adverb (副詞) 是形容動詞, 形容詞及其他的副詞的.		例: (動詞) He runs <i>quickly</i> . (形容詞) The apple is <i>very</i> good. (副詞) He walks <i>more</i> slowly.						
	種 類	(1) Simple Adverbs (單純副詞)	單用於修飾 其他 word 的副詞叫做 單純副詞.	例: (place 地方): here, there, forward ..... (time 時間): then, now, soon, first ..... (manner 態度): quickly, slowly, eagerly .. (degree 程度): very, much, entirely .....					
		(2) Interro- gative Adverbs (疑問副詞)	疑問副詞是表示疑問 的副詞.	例: when, where, how, why 等.					
(3) Relative Adverbs (關係副詞)	關係副詞之形全然與 疑問副詞同, 然疑問 副詞於疑問時用之, 而關係副詞在用以連 結二段文章. 即 Ad- verb 及 Conjun- ction 之相連結者.	例: When, why, where 等. 例: This is the place <i>where</i> he died. Let me know the time <i>when</i> you will come.							
比 較	副詞與形容詞同有 比較法其 方法與形容詞之比較法同	(一) 規則形	(a)	原級	soon	long	near	loud	
			副詞爲一音節或二音節加 er, est.	比較級	sooner	longer	nearer	louder	
			最上級	soonest	longest	nearest	loudest		
		(b)	原級	quickly	wisely	beautiful			
		以 ly 結尾的副詞加 more, most.	比較級	more quickly	more wisely	more beautiful			
			最上級	most quickly	most wisely	most beautiful			



## (續前表)

比 較	(二) 不 規 則 形	原級	much	far -	little	well
		比較級	more	farther	less	better
		最上級	most	farthest	least	best
構 成 法	(1) 副詞大抵由形容詞後面加 'ly' 而成。	例: (Adj.)	(Adverb)	kind	—	kindly
				glad	—	gladly
				poor	—	poorly
				diligent	—	diligently
	(2) 語尾為 'le' 時略去 'e' 再加 'y'.	例:	noble	—	nobly	
			simple	—	simply	
		possible	—	possibly		
		feeble	—	feebly		
(3) 語尾為 'y' 時將 'y' 變為 'i' 再加 'ly'.	例:	happy	—	happily		
		heavy	—	heavily		
(4) 語尾為 'll' 時只加 'y'.	例:	full	—	fully		
		dull	—	dully		
(5) 語尾為 'ue' 時略去 'e' 再加 'ly'.	例:	true	—	truly		
		due	—	duly		
(6) 副詞和形容詞同形。	例:	hard	—	hard		
		fast	—	fast		
		low	—	low		
		much	—	much		

## VERB (動詞)

定義	用以表動作及狀態者叫做 Verb (動詞), 動詞為述部 (Predicate) 中不可缺的要素.		
分類	(x) 就目的語 (object) 的有無而分.	(a) Intransitive Verb (自動詞)	無須目的語的. 例: He came.
		(b) Transitive Verb (他動詞)	必須目的語的. 例: He strikes me.
	(2) 就補足語 (Complement) 的有無而分.	(a) Complete Verb (完全動詞)	單有動詞能夠表示完全意思的時候, 其動詞無須補足語, 即稱為完全動詞. 例: It rains. (完全自動) I teach English. (完全他動)
		(b) Incomplete Verb (不完全動詞)	動詞之後也有必須加以他種補足語, 始能完成其意思的, 即稱為不完全動詞. 例: He is a boy. (不完全自動) I made him my servant. (不完全他動)
注意	動詞僅作接連用的, 叫做 linking verb (接連動詞). 例: be (am, is, are, was, were, been), seem, become, appear, prove, look, taste, sound, smell, fell, grow, turn, stand, remain. That man is our teacher. The flowers smell sweet.		

## CONJUGATION (活用)

定義	動詞的 Root (根), Past (過去), Past Participle (過去分詞) 三段的變化, 叫做 Conjugation (活用).	
動詞的三主要部	1. Root (Present) (根).	Walk, go.
	2. Past (過去).	Walked, went.
	3. Past Participle (過去分詞).	Walked, gone.

## PERSON AND NUMBER OF VERB

## (動詞的數與人稱)

通則	動詞必須與其主語的 Number (數) 及 Person (人稱) 相一致.		例: I go (go 是單數第一人稱). He goes (goes 是單數第三人稱).			
規則	第三人稱單數之主語 (he, she, it) 及名詞在現在時, 其動詞之語尾須附加 "(e)s". 但 "be" 爲例外.		例: He goes. The boy runs.			
Be 之變化	現在	單數	複數	過去	單數	複數
		I am (You are) He is	We are You are They are		I was (You were) He was	We were You were They were

## CONJUGATION OF VERBS (動詞的活用)

種類	Regular Verb (規則動詞)	將 'ed' 加於 Root (根) 作過去及過去分詞。 Root + "ed" = past, past participle	Root	Past	Past Participle								
			play	played	played	walk	walked	walked	return	returned	returned		
規則動詞附加語尾法	Irregular Verb (不規則動詞)	作過去與過去分詞時，不依上項的規則者，叫做不規則動詞。	keep	kept	kept	take	took	taken	come	came	come		
			(1) 動詞的語尾最末一字為 'e' 時，只加 'd' 字。	love	loved	loved	like	liked	liked				
	(2) 單音節的動詞，其語尾之前為短母音時，須將語尾重複，然後附加 "ed"。	stop	stopped	stopped	beg	begged	begged						
	(3) 多音節的動詞，若 Accent (重音) 在第二音節，而其語尾為子音時，亦須依照第二規則，但 Accent (重音) 在第一音節時，只加 "ed"。	admit'	admitted	admitted	omit'	omitted	omitted	vis'it	visited	visited	lim'it	limited	limited
	(4) 語尾為 'y' 而其前面為子音時，須將 'y' 變為 'i' 再加 'ed'，但 'y' 之前為母音時只加 'ed'。	cry	cried	cried	study	studied	studied	play	played	played	stay	stayed	stayed

## IRREGULAR VERBS (不規則動詞)

## I. 過去及過去分詞之語尾爲‘t’字

(原形)	(過去)	(過去分詞)
bend (曲)	bent	bent
build (建築)	built	built
feel (覺)	felt	felt
get (得)	got	got
kneel (跪)	knelt	knelt
keep (守)	kept	kept
lose (失)	lost	lost
leave (離開)	left	left
lend (貸)	lent	lent
meet (遇着)	met	met
mean (想)	meant	meant
sleep (睡)	slept	slept
shoot (射)	shot	shot
spend (消費)	spent	spent
send (送)	sent	sent
sit (坐)	sat	sat
spit (吐)	spat	spat

## 2. 過去及過去分詞其結尾爲—‘aught’,—‘ought’.

buy (買)	bought	bought
bring (帶)	brought	brought
catch (捉)	caught	caught
fight (打仗)	fought	fought
seek (尋)	sought	sought
teach (教)	taught	taught
think (思想)	thought	thought

## 3. 過去分詞之語尾爲 'n'—'en'.

(原形)	(過去)	(過去分詞)
draw (拉)	drew	drawn
eat (吃)	ate	eaten
fall (倒)	fell	fallen
fly (飛)	flew	flown
give (給)	gave	given
lie (躺)	lay	lain
see (看)	saw	seen
shake (搖動)	shook	shaken
take (取)	took	taken
throw (投)	threw	thrown
win (勝)	won	won
bear (生)	bore	born
blow (吹)	blew	blown
break (破)	broke	broken
choose (擇)	chose	chosen
drive (逐)	drove	driven
freeze (結凍)	froze	frozen
grow (生長)	grew	grown
hide (隱匿)	hid	hidden (hid)
know (知)	knew	known
rise (起)	rose	risen
ride (乘)	rode	ridden
swear (誓)	swore	sworn
speak (說)	spoke	spoken
steal (偷)	stole	stolen
show (指示)	showed	shown
sow (播種)	sowed	sown
tear (扯)	tore	torn
wear (穿)	wore	worn

(原形)	(過去)	(過去分詞)
weave (織)	wove	woven
write (寫)	wrote	written

4. 過去及過去分詞之語尾爲 'd' 者

bleed (出血)	bled	bled
breed (飼養)	bred	bred
feed (飼)	fed	fed
flee (逃)	fled	fled
find (找)	found	found
grind (磨)	ground	ground
have (有)	had	had
hear (聞)	heard	heard
hold (支持)	held	held
lead (引導)	led	led
lay (放)	laid	laid
make (做)	made	made
read (讀)	read	read
sell (賣)	sold	sold
stand (立)	stood	stood
tell (告)	told	told
wind (捲)	wound	wound

5. 原形, 過去, 過去分詞皆同形.

bet (賭)	bet	bet
beat (打)	beat	beat
burst (破裂)	burst	burst
cast (投)	cast	cast
cut (割)	cut	cut
cost (值)	cost	cost
hurt (傷)	hurt	hurt
hit (打中)	hit	hit

(原形)	(過去)	(過去分詞)
knit (編)	knit	knit
let (借出, 讓)	let	let
put (放)	put	put
set (置)	set	set
shed (流)	shed	shed
spread (披散)	spread	spread
sweat (流汗)	sweat	sweat
split (裂)	split	split
thrust (推)	thrust	thrust

6. 組織雖較上面五類雜亂, 但多讀亦容易記憶.

be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ (是)	was, were	been
begin (開始)	began	begun
come (來)	came	come
drink (飲)	drank	drunk
do (做)	did	done
dig (掘)	dug	dug
go (去)	went	gone
hang (掛)	hung	hung
ring (鳴)	rang	rung
spin (紡)	spun	spun
sting (刺)	stung	stung
swing (搖)	swung	swung
stick (黏着)	stuck	stuck
strike (打)	struck	struck
sing (唱)	sang	sung
spring (跳)	sprang	sprung
sink (沉)	sank	sunk
swim (游泳)	swam	swum
wring (絞)	wrung	wrung



TENSE (時)

定 義	凡做一事時，或今日做，或昨日已做，或明日將做。 此等動作之時刻，叫做 Tense (時)。				
	種 類	I. Three Primary Tenses  三 種 常 態 式	(1)	Present (現在)	動作行於現在時
			單 數	用 法	例: I go. 例: You go. 例: He goes. He stands.
				第一人稱 + Root (根)	
				第二人稱 + Root (根)	
			複 數	第三人稱 + Root + s 或 es	
				用 法	例: We go. 例: You go. 例: They go.
		第一人稱 + Root (根)			
		第二人稱 + Root (根)			
		單 複 數	(2)	Past (過去)	動作行於過去時
				用 法	例: I went. We went. 例: You went. You went. 例: She went. They went.
	第一人稱				
第二人稱					
複 數	第三人稱				
	(3)		Future (未來)	動作行於未來時	
		用 法	例: I (we) shall go. 例: You will go. 例: He (they) will go.		
第一人稱 } Shall + Root					
第二人稱 } Will + Root					
第三人稱 }					

## (續前表)

種 類	II. Three Perfect Tenses  三 種 完 成 式		Present Perfect (現在完成式)	現在完成式是表示過去的經驗及完成。
		(1)	用 法	
			have (has) + 過去分詞	例: I <i>have read</i> it. 例: He <i>has read</i> it often.
			Past Perfect (過去完成式)	過去完成式是表示於某過去之前所起的動作。
		(2)	用 法	
			had + 過去分詞	例: I <i>had read</i> it many times.
			Future Perfect (未來完成式)	未來完成式是表示於未來的某一時期某一種動作是將完成的。
		(3)	用 法	
		shall (will) have + 過去分詞	例: He <i>will have read</i> it by to-morrow.	
注 意	Present (現在) 加上 Past (過去) 等於 Perfect (完成) 的意思。			
	例: Present > Perfect { to-day (now) > many times Past    >        { yesterday (then) > often 現在—I <i>study</i> .    過去—I <i>studied</i> .    完成—I <i>have studied</i> many times.			

PROGRESSIVE (進行式)

定義	表示進行中的動作, 叫做 Progressive (進行式).											
構造	由 verb 'to be' 加上現在分詞 (Present Participle) (例: I am <i>going</i> to school now.											
種類	現在	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I am</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding: 0 10px;">writing</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">We are</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding: 0 10px;">writing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(You are)</td> <td>You are</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He is</td> <td>They are</td> </tr> </table>	I am	}	writing	We are	}	writing	(You are)	You are	He is	They are
	I am	}	writing			We are			}	writing		
	(You are)					You are						
	He is			They are								
	過去	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I was</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding: 0 10px;">writing</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">We were</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding: 0 10px;">writing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(You were)</td> <td>You were</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He was</td> <td>They were</td> </tr> </table>	I was	}	writing	We were	}	writing	(You were)	You were	He was	They were
	I was	}	writing			We were			}	writing		
(You were)	You were											
He was	They were											
未來	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I shall</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding: 0 10px;">be writing</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">We shall</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding: 0 10px;">writing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(You will)</td> <td>You will</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He will</td> <td>They will</td> </tr> </table>	I shall	}	be writing	We shall	}	writing	(You will)	You will	He will	They will	
I shall	}	be writing			We shall			}	writing			
(You will)					You will							
He will			They will									
現在完成	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I, we, you, they, have</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding: 0 10px;">been writing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He ..... has</td> </tr> </table>		I, we, you, they, have	}	been writing	He ..... has						
I, we, you, they, have	}	been writing										
He ..... has												
過去完成	I, you, he ..... had been writing											
未來完成	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I, we ..... shall</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding: 0 10px;">have been writing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You, he ..... will</td> </tr> </table>		I, we ..... shall	}	have been writing	You, he ..... will						
I, we ..... shall	}	have been writing										
You, he ..... will												
注意	<p>To be + going + infinitive 爲 “正想如何如何做” 之意, 用於表眼前的未來, 故叫做 Immediate future (將然法).</p> <p>例: I am + going + to write a letter.</p>											

## SUMMARY OF TENSES (時的簡表)

種類	(現在) Present	(過去) Past	(未來) Future
Simple (單式)	Look (s)	l—ed	(shall) will l—
Simple Progressive (單式進行法)	am is } l—ing are	was l—ing	will be l—ing
Perfect (完成式)	(has) have l—ed	had l—ed	will have l— ed
Perfect Progressive (完成進行法)	(has) have been l— ing	had been l— ing	will have been l—ing

## VOICE (態)

定義	動詞所表示的動作對於句中主語的關係，叫做 Voice (態)。		
種類	(1) Active Voice (能動態)	主語的動作及於其他事物時，其動詞為能動態。	例： He teaches English.
	(2) Passive Voice (受動態)	主語受其他事物的動作時其動詞為受動態。	例： English is taught <i>by</i> him.
'Passive' 的構成	Passive Voice 由 be+past participle 作成。		例： He <i>is loved by</i> all. This book <i>was written by</i> him.
'Voice' 的變化方法	由 Active Voice 變為 Passive Voice 時須 (1) 將 Active Voice 的目的語作為主語，(2) 加前置詞 'by' 於 active 的主語的前面，將原有的主語作目的語，(3) 動詞用 be+past participle 的形式。		
	(公式) Active Voice=[主語]+動詞+[目的語] Passive Voice=[主語]+be+Past Participle+by+[目的語]		
	例： Active Voice	The boy	threw
例： Passive Voice	The ball	was thrown by	the boy.

## MOOD (法)

定義	動詞述動作或狀態時的方式，叫做 Mood (法)。		
種類	(1) Indicative Mood (直說法) "Fact Mood"	不論過去現在未來，凡陳述事實或表疑問的方式，叫做直說法。	例： It is fine to-day. Is he diligent?
	(2) Subjunctive Mood (假說法) "Wish Mood"	表假設條件或希望等的方式，叫做假說法。	例： If it be fine, I will go. I wish I were a rich man.
	(3) Potential Mood (可能法) "Can Mood"	用助動詞 can, could, may, might, must, should, would 等作成之動詞之形，叫做可能法。	例： I can go. You must go. I may go. He should go.
	(4) Imperative Mood (命令法) "Do Mood"	用爲表命令的方式，叫做命令法。	例： Be diligent. Go away.

## INFINITIVE (不定法)

說明	Infinitive (不定法) 無文法上的主語，亦無人稱及數的變化，只用於述動作本身，通常由“to”加 Root 而成。Tense 只有 Simple 與 Perfect 兩種。			
以動詞 'Study' 為例	Active			Passive
		Indefinite	Progressive	
	Simple Perfect	to study to have studied	to be studying to have been studying	to be studied to have been studied
用法	Noun Infinitive (名詞不定法)	凡作用與名詞相同的 Infinitive 都叫做 Noun Infinitive.	例： (1) <i>To teach</i> is hard (作主語用). (2) I don't like <i>to do</i> so (目的語). (3) <i>To see</i> is <i>to believe</i> (補足語).	
	Adjective Infinitive (形容詞不定法)	作用與形容詞相同，用於修飾名詞的 Infinitive，叫做 Adjective Infinitive.	例： There is no one <i>to do</i> it. He had no food <i>to eat</i> . There is a house <i>to let</i> .	
	Adverbial Infinitive (副詞不定法)	作用與副詞相同，用於修飾動詞，形容詞及副詞的 Infinitive，叫做 Adverbial Infinitive.	例： He came <i>to see</i> me (作目的語). He worked hard, <i>only to fail</i> (作結果用). I am glad <i>to hear</i> it (作原因用).	
	Absolute Infinitive (獨立不定法)	Infinitive 中有修飾 Sentence 全體者此種 Infinitive 對於文句中的任何部分皆無何等關係，故叫做 Absolute Infinitive.	例： <i>To tell the truth</i> , I am tired of teaching.	

## PREPOSITION (前置詞)

定義	Preposition (前置詞) 是附加於名詞或代名詞的前面, 表示他的後面的名詞或代名詞所表的人物, 對於他事物為如何的關係。	例: I place my hand <i>on</i> the table. He went <i>into</i> the room.
前置詞與副詞的區別	(1) 前置詞的作用, 除加於名詞或代名詞外, 絕對不加於其他的詞類。 (2) 副詞絕對不加於名詞或代名詞。 (3) 有同一字而可以置於此則為副詞, 置於彼則為前置詞。	例: (副詞) I saw him once <i>before</i> . (前置詞) He stood <i>before</i> the door.  (副詞) He sat <i>below</i> . (前置詞) He stood <i>below</i> me in the class.
前置詞的形	Simple preposition (單形前置詞)	例: after, by, down, for, over, to, at, in, of, off, on, since, with, up, under, through 等。
	Compound preposition (複合前置詞)	例: between (=by + two), within (=with + in) about (=on + by + out), without (=with + out) before (=by + fore), until (=un + til) above (=on + by + up), upon (=up + on) into (=in + to), below (=by + low) beside (=by + side), 等。
	Double preposition (二重前置詞)	例: from among, till after, up beside, down below, over behind, 等。



## USES OF PREPOSITIONS (前置詞的用法)

‘at’ ‘in’ 與 ‘on’ 之 用 法	用於 表 時 間	at=用於表時間的一點 (Point of time)	例: Bats fly out <i>at</i> night. I always get up <i>at</i> six o'clock.
		in=用於表較長的時期 (Extended period of time)	例: He finished the work <i>in</i> ten days. Cherry-tree blossom <i>in</i> spring.
		on=用於表一定的時日 (Particular Occasion)	例: The faculty meeting will be held <i>on</i> Monday. She started <i>on</i> the tenth.
	用於 表 場 所	at=用於村、鎮、島嶼等較小的場所。	例: He was born <i>at</i> Shao-hsing (紹興). She stopped <i>at</i> a small village near Shanghai (上海).
		in=用於國、大都會及其他廣大的場所。	例: He was born <i>in</i> China. She lives <i>in</i> Nanking.
		on=用於表位置形勢。	例: There is a book <i>on</i> the desk. Shanghai is situated <i>on</i> the Whangpoo.
‘in’ ‘into’ 與 ‘out of’ 之 用 法	in=用於表內中靜止的狀態。		例: There was no one <i>in</i> the room. Fish live <i>in</i> water.
	into=用於表進入內中的運動。		例: He went <i>into</i> the room. Water can be changed <i>into</i> steam.
	out of=用於表外面靜止的狀態及向外的運動。		例: He came <i>out of</i> the room. He took his book <i>out of</i> the desk.

## (續前表)

'in' 與 'within' 的用法	in=用於表期間的經過。 within=用於表期間以內。	例: He will be back <i>in</i> a week's time. We must finish it <i>within</i> a week.
'above' 與 'below' 的用法	above (=higher than) 與 below (=lower than) 單用於表位置的高低。	例: The moon has risen <i>above</i> the horizon. The sun has sunk <i>below</i> the horizon.
'over' 與 'under' 的用法	over 與 under 用於表正對上與正對下的位置。	例: The lamp hung <i>over</i> the table. We were passing <i>under</i> a bridge.
'up' 與 'down' 的用法	up 與 down 用於表示上與向下。	例: We sailed <i>up</i> the river. We sailed <i>down</i> the river.
'around' 與 'round' 的用法	Around=用於表周圍靜止的位置。Round=用於表周圍環繞的運動。	例: They sit <i>around</i> the table. He sailed <i>round</i> the world.
'among' 與 'between' 的用法	among=表三個以上的事物之間。 between=表二個事物之間。	例: He hid himself <i>among</i> the trees. This is the difference <i>between</i> the two.
'to' 與 'toward' 的用法	To=用於表'到'。 Toward=用於表運動的方向。	例: He went <i>to</i> the door. I saw a man coming <i>toward</i> me.

## (續前表)

'from' 與 'of' 的用法	from=用於表一種製成品全然去材料的形。 of=用於表一種製成品尙保存着材料的原形。	例: Wine is made <i>from</i> grapes. Her clothes are made <i>of</i> muslin.
'from' 'through' 與 'of' 的用法	from=用於表直接的原因。 through=用於表不注意消極或偶然的原因。 of=用於表死的原因。	例: Many people smoke <i>from</i> habit. He lost his position <i>through</i> carelessness. His brother died <i>of</i> "T.B."
'through' 'across' 與 'along' 的用法	through=用於表示貫通或穿過。 across=用於表交叉或橫斷。 along=用於表沿一長綫的位置。	例: The river flows <i>through</i> the city. Let us swim <i>across</i> the river. We walked <i>along</i> the banks <i>of</i> the river.
'before' 'behind' 與 'after' 的用法	before=用於表前。 behind=用於表後。 after=表示在後面的意思。	例: My sister sits <i>before</i> me. I walked <i>behind</i> him. He ran <i>after</i> his son.
'by' 與 'with' 的用法	by=在 Passive verb 後面, 用於表行爲時。 with=在 Passive verb 後面, 用於表器物時。	例: The village was destroyed <i>by</i> a war. She was killed <i>with</i> a knife.

## CONJUNCTION (接續詞)

定義	詞之用以連結文句或詞語外,其本身沒有其他的意義者,叫做 Conjunction (接續詞).	
種類	(1) Coordinate Conjunction (同位接續詞)	連接文法上有對等地位的詞,短句,及短語的接續詞,叫做同位接續詞. 例句: (a) Do you know French <i>or</i> English? (b) He is poor <i>but</i> proud. (c) He knows <i>neither</i> French <i>nor</i> English. (d) This { <i>both</i> } interesting book is { <i>not only</i> } interesting { <i>and</i> } instructive { <i>but also</i> }
	(2) Subordinate Conjunction (從屬接續詞)	用以連接附屬的句子於主句接續詞,叫做從屬接續詞. 例句: (a) I will go, <i>if</i> it is fine. (b) I don't know <i>whether</i> he is sick <i>or</i> not. (c) He studies, <i>in order that</i> he may pass the test. (d) <i>As</i> he is going home, he can't be present.
	(3) Correlative Conjunction (集合接續詞) (包含 'Coordinate' 與 'Subordinate' Conjunction)	二個不同的接續詞接連用的,叫做集合接續詞. 例句: Do you know <i>either</i> German <i>or</i> French?
	例: Chang <i>and</i> Wang are great friends. It is certain <i>that</i> he will succeed.	
	例: and, but, for, or, nor, than, yet, still, however, moreover, therefore, nevertheless, either...or, both...and, neither...nor, not only...but also.	
	例: as, as if, because, although, though, if, than, lest, since, unless, that, whereas, whether, but that, in order that, so that, provided that, in case that, even if, as though.	
	例: both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, although...still, though...yet, if...then, since...therefore.	

## INTERJECTION (間投詞)

定義	在文句中用以表情感的洩露，而與文句中的任何一詞皆無文法上的關係者，叫做 Interjection (間投詞) 一名 (感嘆詞)。	
種類	(1) 表示喜悅:	Hurrah! Huzza! Hurray!
	(2) 表示悲哀:	Alas! Ah! Oh! Alack!
	(3) 表示笑聲:	Ha, ha! He, he! Aha!
	(4) 表示驚愕:	O! What! Why! Good heaven! Oh dear! Behold!
	(5) 表示嘆賞:	Bravo! Will done! Good!
	(6) 表示輕蔑:	Pshaw! hush! pooh! stuff! nonsense!
	(7) 表示呼喚:	Hallo! Hello! Ho!
	(8) 表示注意:	Look! Look here! hush! Hark!
	(9) 表示歡迎:	Welcome!
	(10) 表示別離:	Good-by! Farewell!
	(11) 表示疑問:	Hum! hem! humph!
	(12) 表示咒罵:	Fie! Bad-one!

## SENTENCE (句)

定義	把 word (語) 連結起來表示整個思想的, 叫做 sentence (句). 倘不能表完全思想則不叫句.	例: (句) I see a pretty bird. (非句) A pretty bird.
成分	凡句皆由二大要素合成: (一) Subject (主語) 與 (二) Predicate (述語).	例: <i>The man came here yesterday.</i> (主語) (述語) <i>A ship went out to sea.</i> (主語) (述語)

## SUBJECT AND PREDICATE (主語與述語)

定義	思想的主題事物, 叫做 Subject (主語). 敘述主題事物的動作狀態, 作用或性質的叫做 Predicate (述語).
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## OBJECT (目的語)

定義	動詞所表的動作或感情, 其動作或感情所及的影響, 不僅限於己身, 而能涉及于他事物時, 這種動詞影響所及的詞, 叫做 object (目的語).	例: The snake bit <i>the man</i> . 目的語 The man saw <i>a dog</i> . 目的語
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## THE ELEMENT OF THE SENTENCE

### (句 的 成 分)

說 明	句的成分依其構造可分爲 Word (語), Phrase (短語), 及 Clause (短句) 三類.		
(1) Word (語)	凡人的聲音之含有意義者統叫做 word (語).		例: English is difficult. (三語接連而成)
(2) Phrase (短語)	集合二個或二個以上的 words 而不具備主語與述語者叫做 phrase (短語).		例: A boy in school. A man of courage.
(3) Clause (短句)	成爲 sentence 的一部而自身具有 (主語) 與 (述語) 者叫做 clause (短句).		例: (He came) (but I went) The man, (whom I saw) is here.
Phrase 的 種 類	(a) Noun Phrase (名詞短語)	作用與名詞相同.	例: To learn English is difficult. (=English is difficult to learn).
	(b) Adjective Phrase (形容詞短語)	作用與形容詞相同.	例: A man of courage. (=A courageous man).
	(c) Adverb Phrase (副詞短語)	作用與副詞相同.	例: My teacher lived in this place. (in this place=here).
Clause 的 種 類	(a) Independent Clause (獨立短句)	句子能各自獨立.	例: (He is poor), (but he is contented).
	(b) Dependent Clause (附屬短句)	自身不能表出完全的思想.	例: (What he says) is true.
Dependent Clause 的 種 類	(a) Noun Clause (名詞短句)	作用與名詞相同.	例: That we shall succeed is certain. (=our success is certain).
	(b) Adjective Clause (形容詞短句)	作用與形容詞相同.	例: I like a boy who is kind. (=I like a kind boy).
	(c) Adverb Clause (副詞短句)	作用與副詞相同.	例: Put it where you found it. (=Put it there).

## COMPLEMENT (補足語)

定 義	<p>凡 Sentence (句) 內有時因目的語不能完全達出整個的意思或意義不明瞭其後必需用他種補語，意思得始完全，此種的補語叫做 Complement (補足語)。</p> <p>例：</p> <p>They elected <i>him</i> (object) <i>mayor</i> (Complement).</p> <p>He put the <i>school</i> (object) <i>into good order</i> (Complement).</p> <p>有“Mayor”，“into good order” 意義始得完全。</p>	
目的語與補足語之區別	<p>目的語受動詞的影響補足語補助動詞的意義而不受其影響。</p> <p>“Verb of action”=object.</p> <p>“Verb of condition”=complement.</p>	<p>例：</p> <p>(目的語)</p> <p>He killed a general. (he 與 general 是表二個不同的人).</p> <p>(killed=verb of active). (補足語)</p> <p>He became a general. (he 與 general 是表同一個人).</p> <p>(became=verb of condition).</p>
種 類	<p>(1) Subjective complement 主語的補足語</p>	<p>例：</p> <p>He (主語) is a boy.</p>
類	<p>(2) Objective complement 目的語的補足語</p>	<p>例：</p> <p>I (主語) made <i>him</i> (目的語) a merchant.</p>



## KINDS OF SENTENCE (句的種類)

種 類	I. Sentence classified by use. (用法上的分類)
	II. Sentence classified by structure. (構造上的分類)

## I. SENTENCE CLASSIFIED BY USE

## (用法上的分類)

1. Declarative Sentence (敘述句) "Statement".	此為單純敘述的句，句之末用 period (句點) (.).	例： He is a very good boy. I cannot swim.
2. Interrogative Sentence (疑問句) "Question".	此為發問之句，句末必用 Question Mark (問號) (?).	例： Can you swim? Is he not a good boy?
3. Imperative Sentence (命令句) "Order".	此為表命令禁止願望的句，句末通用句點 (.).	例： Come here, my boy. Be a good boy.
4. Exclamative Sentence (感嘆句).	以感嘆之語氣敘述事物之句，句末用 Exclamation Mark (感嘆號) (!).	例： How honest he is! What a good boy he is!

## II. SENTENCE CLASSIFIED BY STRUCTURE (構造上的分類)

<p>1. Simple Sentence (單句)</p>	<p>單句是只有一個 Subject 與一個 Predicate verb 的文句。</p>	<p>例: I am a boy. He went to Shanghai with his sister.</p>
<p>2. Complex Sentence (複合句)</p>	<p>複合句是含有 Dependent Clause 的文句。</p>	<p>例: This is the house <i>where he lived</i>. I must wait <i>till he comes</i>.</p>
<p>3. Compound Sentence (集合句)</p>	<p>集合句是連接兩個或兩個以上的 Independent Clause 的句。</p>	<p>例: <i>He came, but I went.</i> <i>The sun rose, and the rain went away.</i></p>
<p>4. Mixed Sentence (混合句)</p>	<p>混合句是複合文句與複合句或單句結合的句。</p>	<p>例: I am as poor as you are, (<i>but I am happy</i>) (<i>because I am contented</i>). (兩句複合句的結合) It is true, (<i>that</i>) he is old (<i>but he is strong</i>). (複合句與單句的結合)</p>

## PUNCTUATION (句讀法)

定義	區別一句與他句，或細別句子分爲小部分的方法，叫做 Punctuation (句讀法)。		
種類與用法	Comma (,) (逗點)	(1) 用在喚呼語的後面。	例： John, come here.
		(2) 用在 Yes, No 等的後面。	例： Yes, I think so. No, I don't.
		(3) 用在同類詞三個或三個以上的並列，而最後二語，用 and 連接時。	例： I have books, pencils, and paper on my desk.
		(4) 用在引用文的前面。	例： John said, "I will go."
		(5) Adverb clause 常用 comma, 與 principal clause 分離。	例： He will succeed, because he works hard.
	Period (.) (終點)	(1) 用在敘述文的終點。	例： He is a boy.
		(2) 用在命令文的終點。	例： Come here.
		(3) 用在省略語的後面。	例： Mr. (Mister) Dr. (Doctor)
	Question Mark (?) (問號)	用在發問文的終點。	例： Did you see it?
	Exclamation Mark (!) (感嘆號)	用在感嘆語的後面。	例： Oh! What shall I do.

## (續前表)

種 類 與 用 法	Quotation Marks (" ") (引號)	用在引用的語句。	例: Yang said, "I will go."
	Apostrophe (')	用在省略字的地位。	例: ev'ng (=evening), tis (=it is), don't (=do not).
		用在 Possessive case (所有格) 的地位。	例: This is my brother's watch.
	Colon (:) (支點)	用在寫商業信札內的稱呼後面。	例: Dear Sir: .....
		用在陳述事情或舉例 的後面。	例: As follows: (a) ..... (b) .....
	Semicolon (;) (半支點)	用在同等獨立短句之 間, 而無接續詞時。	例: He is young; (but) he is clever.
	Hyphen (-) (連接號)	用在複合字 (Com- pound word) 之間。	例: self-government well-known

## CAPITAL LETTER (大寫)

用法	(1) 句子的第一字的第一字母須用大寫。	例: This is a cat.
	(2) 固有名詞的第一字母, 須用大寫。	例: China, Shanghai, Nanking, England, Mount Everest, Garden Bridge.
	(3) 固有形容詞的第一字母須用大寫。	例: Chinese, English, American.
	(4) 詩歌的分行, 其第一字母須用大寫。	例: Ding, dong, bell! Pussy's in the well! Who put her in? Little Tommy Thin.
	(5) 月名及週名的第一字母須用大寫。	例: January, October, Sunday, Saturday.
	(6) I (我) 字須用大寫。	例: Shall I come?
	(7) 引用句的第一字的第一字母須用大寫。	例: He said, "Will you go then?"
	(8) 神名第一字母須用大寫。	例: God, Lord.
	(9) 在題目內的第一字及其他的重要字必須用大寫。	例: The Story of a Bee.
	(10) 各種名銜須用大寫。	例: Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy). B. A. (Bachelor of Arts).

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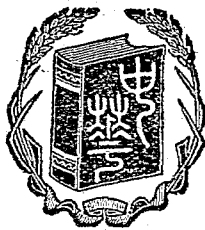
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