

彩圖中級英文文法

{ Let's See }







Chapter 1 Present tenses 現在式

Unit			Page
1	Introduction	動詞的時態介紹	4
2	Present simple tense	現在簡單式	6
3	Present continuous tense	現在進行式	8
4	Comparison between the present simple tense and the present continuous tense	現在簡單式和現在進行式的比較	10
5	Verbs not used in the continuous forms	不能用於進行式的動詞	12
6	Verbs used in the present simple and the present continuous with different meanings	用於現在簡單式和現在進行式意義不同的動詞	14



Chapter 2 Past tenses 過去式

7	Past simple tense	過去簡單式	18
8	Irregular verbs	不規則動詞表	20
9	Past continuous tense	過去進行式	22
10	Comparison between the past simple and the past continuous tense	過去簡單式和過去進行式的比較	24
11	Continuous forms with "always" for expressing complaints	進行式搭配 always 表示抱怨的用法	26



Chapter 3 Perfect tenses 完成式

12	Present perfect simple tense (1)	現在完成式(1)	30
13	Present perfect simple tense (2)	現在完成式(2)	32
14	Present perfect simple with some adverbs and prepositions	常與現在完成式連用的一些副詞和介系詞	34
15	Comparison between the present perfect simple and the past simple (1)	「現在完成式」和「過去簡單式」的比較(1)	36
16	Comparison between the present perfect simple and the past simple (2)	「現在完成式」和「過去簡單式」的比較(2)	38
17	Present perfect continuous	現在完成進行式	40
18	Comparison between the present perfect continuous and the present perfect simple tense (1)	「現在完成進行式」和「現在完成式」的比較(1)	42
19	Comparison between the present perfect continuous and the present perfect simple tense (2)	「現在完成進行式」和「現在完成式」的比較(2)	44
20	Past perfect simple tense	過去完成式	46
21	Past perfect continuous tense	過去完成進行式	48



Chapter 4 Future tenses 未來式

22	Simple future "will"	簡單未來式 will	52
23	"Be going to" for the future	be going to 表示未來意義的用法	54
24	Comparison between the simple future "will" and "be going to"	簡單未來式 will 和 be going to 的比較	56

25	Present continuous for the future and the comparison with "be going to"	「現在進行式」表示未來意義的用法,以及與 be going to 的比較	58
26	Present simple for the future	現在簡單式表示未來意義的用法	60
27	Future continuous	未來進行式	62
28	Future perfect and future perfect continuous	未來完成式與未來完成進行式	64



Chapter 5 Verbs: essential usage 動詞的一些重要用法

29	"Have" and "have got"	have 和 have got 的用法	68
30	"Have" for action	have 作行為動詞的用法	70
31	Be being	be being 的用法	72
32	Linking verbs	連綴動詞	74
33	Causative verbs: "make," "have," and "get"	使役動詞 make、have 和 get 的用法	76
34	Causative verb: let	let 當作使役動詞的用法	78



Chapter 6 Phrasal verbs 短語動詞

35	Phrasal verbs: two words, transitive, and separable	短語動詞:兩個字、及物、可分	82
36	Phrasal verbs: two words, transitive, and nonseparable (1)	短語動詞:兩個字、及物、不可分(1)	86
37	Phrasal verbs: two words, transitive, and nonseparable (2)	短語動詞:兩個字、及物、不可分(2)	88
38	Phrasal verbs: two words and intransitive	短語動詞:兩個字、不及物	90
39	Phrasal verbs: three words	短語動詞:三個字	92
40	Phrasal verbs: usages with slight variations in meaning	短語動詞:不同用法細微的意義差異	96



Chapter 7 Nouns 名詞

41	Singular and plural nouns: regular	單數與複數名詞:規則名詞	100
42	Singular and plural nouns: irregular	單數與複數名詞:不規則名詞	102
43	Countable and uncountable nouns	可數與不可數名詞	104
44	List of common uncountable nouns	常見不可數名詞表	106
45	Nouns always in plural forms	只以複數形態出現的名詞	108
46	Counting an uncountable nouns	不可數名詞的計算	110
47	Proper nouns and collective nouns	專有名詞與集合名詞	112
48	Compound nouns	複合名詞	114
49	Possessive 's: forms	所有格「'S」的構成方式	116
50	Possessive 's: use	所有格「's」的用法	118
51	"The of" for possession	the of 表示所有權的用法	120



Chapter 8 Articles 冠詞

52	A, an	不定冠詞 a、an	124
53	The	定冠詞 the	126
54	Talking in general	「泛指」的用法	128
55	Expressions with "the" (1)	必須加 the 的情況(1)	130
56	Expressions with "the" (2)	必須加 the 的情況(2)	132
57	Expressions without "the" (1)	不須加 the 的情況(1)	134
58	Expressions without "the" (2)	不須加 the 的情況 (2)	136
59	Place names with or without "the"	專有地名加 the 或不加 the	138
60	Expressions with or without "the" with different meanings	加 the 或不加 the 意義不同的用語	142

Chapter 9 Quantity 數量

61	Expressions for quantity	表示數量的用語	146
62	Indefinite pronouns for quantity	表示數量的不定代名詞	148
63	Indefinite pronouns with singular or plural verbs	不定代名詞該搭配單數動詞或複數動詞	150
64	"Some" and "any"	some 與 any	152
65	"Many" and "much"	many 與 much	154
66	"Few," and "little"	few 與 little	156
67	Both	both	158
68	"Either" and "neither"	either 與 neither	160
69	All	all	162
70	"All," "every," and "whole"	all、every 和 whole	164
71	"No" and "none"	no 與 none	166
72	"One" and "ones"	one 與 ones	168
73	Indefinite pronouns with some-, any-, every-, no-	以 some、any、every 或 no 開頭的不定代名詞	170



Chapter 10 Pronouns 代名詞

74	Personal pronouns: subject and object pronouns	人稱代名詞:主格代名詞與受格代名詞	174
75	Common usages of subject and object pronouns	主格代名詞與受格代名詞的常見用法	176
76	Possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives	所有格代名詞與所有格形容詞	178
77	Reflexive pronouns (1)	反身代名詞(1)	180
78	Reflexive pronouns (2)	反身代名詞(2)	182



Chapter 11 Adjectives 形容詞

79	Form, position, and order of adjectives	形容詞的格式、位置和順序	186
80	Comparative and superlative adjectives: forms	形容詞比較級與最高級的形式	188
81	Comparative and superlative adjectives: use	形容詞比較級與最高級的用法	190



Chapter 12 Adverbs 副詞

82	Adverbs of manner	狀態副詞/方式副詞	194
83	Adverbs of time and place	時間副詞和地方副詞	196
84	Adverbs of frequency	頻率副詞	198
85	Adverbs of probability	可能性副詞	200
86	Adverbs of degree	程度副詞	202
87	Adverbs "still," "yet," and "already"	副詞 still、yet、already 的用法	204
88	Adverbs "too" and "enough"	副詞 too、enough 的用法	206
89	Adverbs "so," "such," "any more/longer," and "no longer"	副詞 so、such、any more/longer、no longer 的用法	208



Chapter 13 Modal verbs (1) 情態動詞 (1)

90	Modal verbs: general (1)	情態動詞的一般用法(1)	212
91	Modal verbs: general (2)	情態動詞的一般用法(2)	214
92	Ability: can, be able to	表示「能力」: can 和 be able to	216
93	Ability: could, be able to	表示「能力」: could 和 be able to	218
94	Permission: can, could, may	表示「許可」: can、could 和 may	220
95	Obligation and necessity: must, have to	表示「義務與必要」: must 和 have to	222
96	Obligation and necessity: have to, have got to	表示「義務與必要」: have to 和 have got to	224

97	Obligation and choices: mustn't, don't have to, haven't got to, don't need to, needn't, didn't need to	表示「義務與選擇」: mustn't、don't have to、haven't got to、don't need to、needn't、 didn't need to	226
98	Obligation and advice: should, ought to, shall	表示「義務與建議」: should、ought to、shall	228
99	Obligation and advice: had better, be supposed to	表示「義務與建議」: had better 和 be supposed to	230



Chapter 14 Modal verbs (2) 情態動詞(2)

100	Possibility: may, might, could	表示「可能性」: may、might、could	234
101	Possibility: can, should, ought to	表示「可能性」: can、should、ought to	236
102	Deduction: must, can't	表示「推論」: must 和 can't	238
103	Requests: can, could, may, will, would	表示「要求」: can、could、may、will、would	240
104	Offers: will, shall, can, could, would	表示「提供幫助或物品」: will、shall、can、 could、would	242
105	Suggestions: shall, let's, why don't we, how about, what about, can, could	表示「建議」: shall、let's、why don't we、 how about、what about、can、could	244
106	Habits: used to	表示「習慣」: used to	246
107	Habits: will, would	表示「習慣」:will 和 would	248
108	Other uses of "will," "won't," and "wouldn't"	will、won't、wouldn't 的其他用法	250
109	"would rather" and "may/might as well"	would rather 和 may/might as well 的用法	252
110	Important uses of "should"	should 的重要用法	254



Chapter 15 Passive voice 被動語態

111	The passive: forms	被動語態的構成方式	258
112	The passive: general use	被動語態的一般用法	260
113	Verbs with two objects and the use of "by" and "with" in the passive	雙受詞的動詞以及 by 和 with 在被動句裡的用法	262
114	Some common passive sentence structures	常見的被動句型	264
115	Have something done	have something done 的用法	266



Chapter 16 Subjunctive mood and conditionals 假設語氣和條件句

116	"Wish" and "if only"	wish 和 if only 的用法	270
117	"If" sentences: real present or future conditionals	if 子句:現在或未來有可能發生的真實假設	272
118	General conditionals: repeated events or truth	表示「習慣」或「真理」的條件句	274
119	"If" sentences: unreal present or future conditionals	if 子句:與現在或未來事實相反的條件句	276
120	"If" sentences: unreal past conditionals	if 子句:與過去事實相反的條件句	278
121	Conditional clauses without "if"	不使用 if 的條件子句	280
122	"It's time" in subjunctive mood and "and/or" in conditionals	it's time 的假設用法和 and/or 表示條件的用法	282



Chapter 17 Reported Speech 間接引述

123	Direct and reported speech	直接引述與間接引述	286
124	Reported speech: verb forms (1)	間接引述的動詞時態(1)	288
125	Reported speech: verb forms (2)	間接引述的動詞時態(2)	290
126	Reported speech: changes of pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs	間接引述的代名詞、形容詞和副詞的變化	292

127	Reported questions	間接引述疑問句	294
128	Reported speech using the "to infinitive"	使用不定詞的間接引述句	296



Chapter 18 Infinitives and -ing forms 不定詞和動名詞

129	Infinitives and -ing forms	不定詞與動名詞	300
130	Verbs followed by infinitives	必須接不定詞的動詞	302
131	Verbs followed by objects and infinitives	通常要接受詞再接不定詞的動詞	304
132	Verbs followed by -ing forms	必須接動名詞的動詞	306
133	Verbs followed by -ing forms or infinitives with the same meaning	接動名詞或不定詞意義相同的動詞	308
134	Verbs followed by -ing forms or infinitives with different meanings (1)	接動名詞或不定詞意義不同的動詞(1)	310
135	Verbs followed by -ing forms or infinitives with different meanings (2)	接動名詞或不定詞意義不同的動詞(2)	312
136	Infinitives used as complements and infinitives of purpose	不定詞作補語和表「目的」的用法	314
137	Prepositions with -ing forms	介系詞要接動名詞	316
138	"Need" and "see" with -ing forms or infinitives	need 和 see 接動名詞和不定詞的用法	318
139	Participial phrases/participle clauses	分詞短語/分詞子句	320
140	Yes/No questions	Yes/No 疑問句	324
_			



Chapter 19 Types of sentences 句子的種類

141	Wh- questions	Wh- 疑問句	326
142	Question words: what, who, which, whose	疑問詞:what、who、which、whose	328
143	Question words: where, when, why, how	疑問詞:where、when、why、how	330
144	Negative questions	否定疑問句	332
145	Tag questions	附加問句	334
146	Tag questions: other forms	特殊的附加問句形式	336
147	Reply questions	回應式疑問句	338
148	Indirect questions	間接問句	340
149	Short replies with "so do I, neither do I, etc."	so do I、neither do I 等簡答句型	342
150	Restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses	限定關係子句與非限定關係子句	346



Chapter 20 Relative clauses 關係子句

•			
151	Restrictive relative clauses with "who," "which," and "that"	以 who、which、that 引導的限定關係子句	348
152	Leaving out objective relative pronouns in restrictive relative clauses	限定關係子句中受詞關係代名詞的省略	350
153	Restrictive relative clauses with "whose," "where," "when," and "why/that"	以 whose、where、when、why/that 引導的 限定關係子句	352
154	Non-restrictive relative clauses	非限定關係子句	354
155	Relative clauses with prepositions	搭配介系詞的關係子句	356



Chapter 21 Linking words 連接語

156	Linking words of time: when, as, while, as soon as, after, until	表示時間的連接語:when、as、while、as soon as、before、after、until	360
157	Linking words of contrast: although, even though, though, however, in spite of, despite, while, whereas	表示對比的連接語:although、even though、 though、however、in spite of、despite、 while、whereas	362

158	Linking words of reason: because, because of, as, since, due to	表示因果的連接語: because、because of、as、since、due to	364
159	Linking words of result: so, as a result, therefore, so that, such that	表示結果的連接語: so、as a result、 therefore、sothat、suchthat	366
160	Linking words of purpose: to, in order to, so as to, for, so that	表示目的的連接語: to、in order to、so as to、for、so that	368
161	Linking words of purpose: in case	表示目的的連接語:in case	370



Chapter 22 Prepositions of place and movement 表示地點和移動方向的介系詞

162	Prepositions of place: basic meanings of in, at, on	表示地點的介系詞:in、at、on 的基本意義	374
163	Prepositions of place: "in, at, on" with different locations	表示地點的介系詞: $in \cdot at \cdot on$ 説明各種地點的用法	376
164	Prepositions of place: over, under, above, below, underneath	表示地點的介系詞:over、under、above、 below、underneath	378
165	Prepositions of place: in front of, behind, opposite, between, among	表示地點的介系詞:in front of、behind、opposite、between、among	380
166	Prepositions of place: near, next to, by, beside, against, inside, outside	表示地點的介系詞: near \ next to \ by \ beside \ against \ inside \ outside	382
167	Prepositions of movement: in, into, out of, on, onto, off	表示移動方向的介系詞:in、into、out of、on、onto、off	384
168	Prepositions of movement: up, down, from, to, toward	表示移動方向的介系詞:up、down、from、to、toward	386
169	Prepositions of movement: along, across, over, through, past, around	表示移動方向的介系詞: along、across、over、through、past、around	388
170	Transport: get in, get out of, get on, get off, by, on, in	表示「交通方式」的介系詞:get in、get out of、get on、get off、by、on、in	390



Chapter 23 Prepositions of time 表示時間的介系詞

171	Prepositions of time: in, at, on (1)	表示時間的介系詞:in、at、on(1)	394
172	Prepositions of time: in, at, on (2)	表示時間的介系詞:in、at、on(2)	396
173	Prepositions of time: for, since, before (compared with the adverb "ago")	表示時間的介系詞:for、since、before(與副詞 ago 比較)	398
174	Prepositions of time: during (compared with "in," "for," and "while")	表示時間的介系詞:during 與 in、for、while 的比較	400
175	Prepositions of time: by, until, from to, from until, before, after	表示時間的介系詞:by、until、from to、 from until、before、after	402



Chapter 24 Other prepositions 其他介系詞

1	76	Individual usage of prepositions: with, by, in, on	一些介系詞的個別用法:with、by、in、on	406
1	77	Individual usage of prepositions: like, as (compared with "as if")	一些介系詞的個別用法:like、as(與連接詞 as if 比較)	408
1	78	Indirect objects with or without "to" and "for"	to 和 for 搭配間接受詞的用法	410
1	79	Adjectives with specific prepositions (1)	形容詞所搭配的特定介系詞(1)	412
18	80	Adjectives with specific prepositions (2)	形容詞所搭配的特定介系詞(2)	414
18	81	Nouns with specific prepositions (1)	名詞所搭配的特定介系詞(1)	416
18	82	Nouns with specific prepositions (2)	名詞所搭配的特定介系詞(2)	418
18	83	Verbs with specific prepositions	動詞所搭配的特定介系詞	420
18	84	Prepositional phrases	慣用的介系詞片語	422
18	85	Review of prepositions	介系詞總複習	424

Unit 1 Introduction 動詞的時態介紹

Unit 2 Present simple tense 現在簡單式

Unit 3 Present continuous tense 現在進行式

Unit 4 Comparison between the present simple tense and the present continuous tense

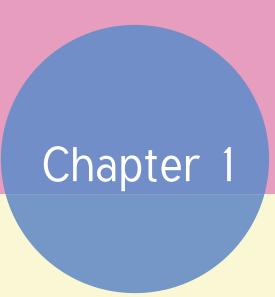
現在簡單式和現在進行式的比較

Unit 5 Verbs not used in the continuous forms

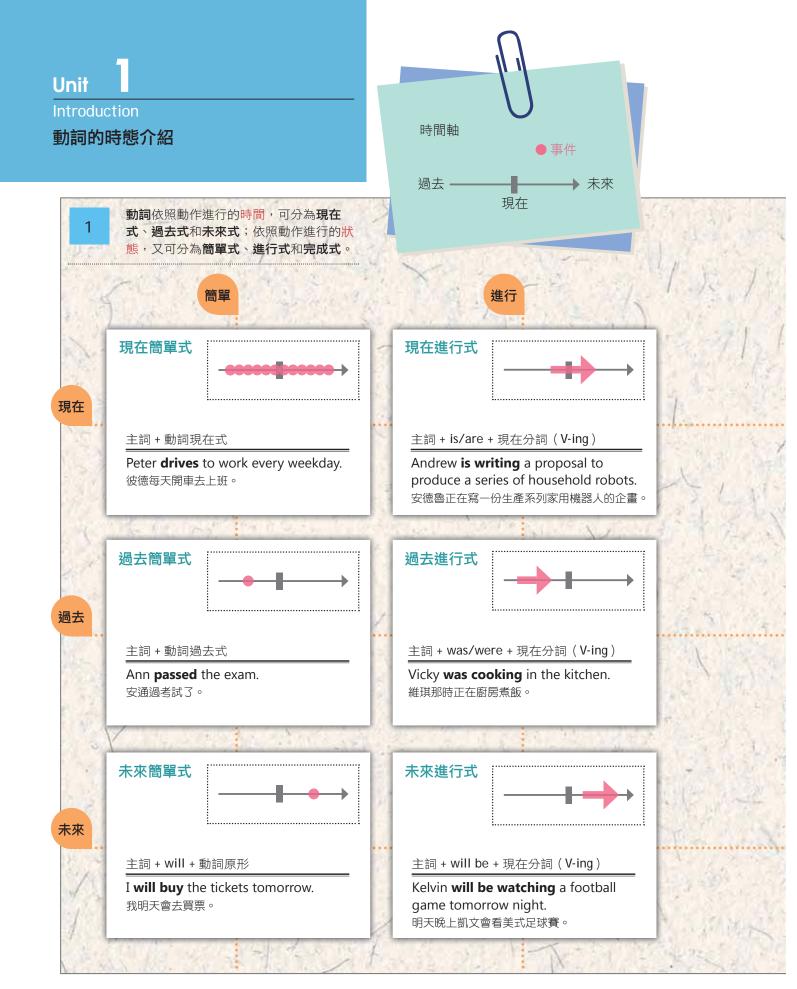
不能用於進行式的動詞

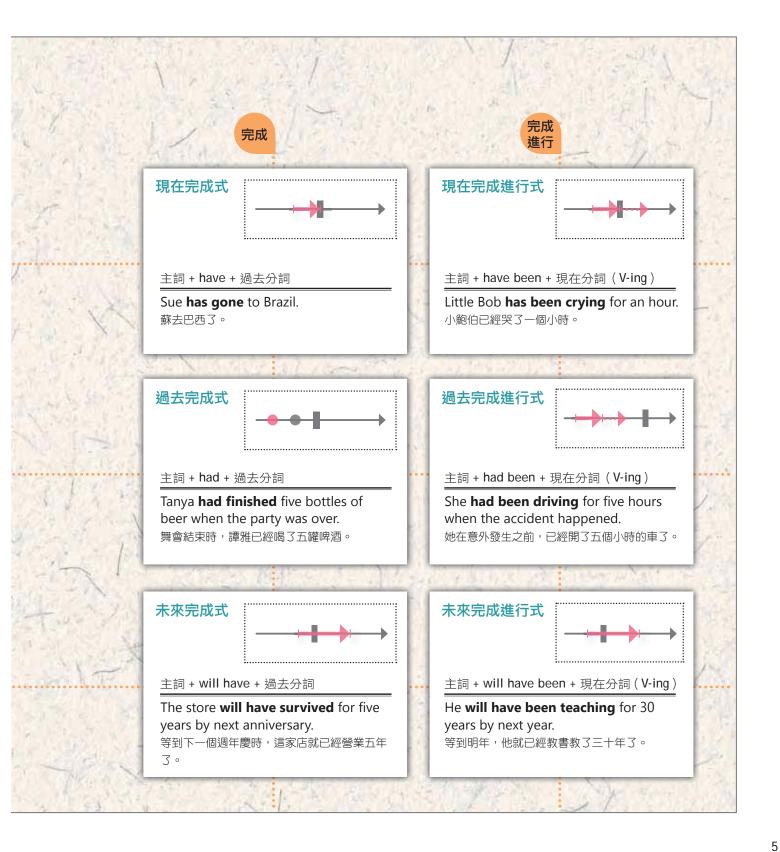
Unit 6 Verbs used in the present simple and the present continuous with different meanings

用於現在簡單式和現在進行式意義不同的動詞



Present tenses 現在式





Unit

Present simple tense

現在簡單式



肯定句的句型 | I/you/we/they + listen he/she/it + listens

否定句的句型 | I/you/we/they + do not listen

he/she/it + does not listen

否定句的縮寫 I/you/we/they + don't listen he/she/it + doesn't listen

疑問句的句型 | Do + I/you/we/they + listen? Does + he/she/it + listen?

Use 用法

現在簡單式可用來表示「習慣」和「重複 發生的行為 1。



We recycle cans and bottles once a month. 我們每月回收一次瓶罐。

He commutes downtown every weekday. 他工作日都要通勤往來市中心。

The news always finishes at 11:30 p.m. 新聞都在晚上 11 點 30 分播報完畢。

Do you visit relatives in the South every Chinese New Year?

你每年農曆春節都會到南部探望親戚嗎?

2

現在簡單式可以用來説明「長期持續不變 的情況」,也就是説,過去如此、現在如 此,未來也如此。

Typhoons come every year.

每年都會刮颱風。

Grandmother comes every winter.

外婆每年冬天都會來。

現在簡單式可以用來説明「一件事實」或 「正確無誤的事」。

Julie graduates this year.

茱莉今年畢業。

Politicians fear the truth.

政客畏懼真相。

現在簡單式經常和一些**頻率副詞**搭配,形 容「規律發生的事件」,同時指出到底「多 常發生」。

always

never

usually

every day

Often

every year

sometimes

My mother always cooks me breakfast. 我媽媽都會幫我準備早餐。

Jack gets up early every morning, and he is never late for school.

傑克每天都很早起,而且上學從來不遲到。

5

現在簡單式也可以用來表示「未來將會發 生的事」,並且是按照時刻表和計劃表「安 排好的事」。

The client arrives at 2:00 tomorrow afternoon. 客戶將於明天下午兩點抵達。

The train to Kyoto departs at 6 p.m. 往京都的火車於晚上六點發車。

What time does the earliest flight to Hong Kong leave?

飛往香港的班機最早的是幾點?



1

請將括弧內的動詞以「現在簡單式」填空, 完成右列對話。

2

請將括弧內的動詞以「現在簡單式」填空,

完成句子。

1.	Q	you	(shave) ever	y morning?	
	A I(shave) every morning before taking a shower.			r.	
2.	Qt	the café	(close) a	at 10 p.m.?	
	A No, it(close) at 11 p.m.				
3.	Q	whales	(migrate)	to warm waters eve	ery winter?
	A Yes, whales	Yes, whales(migrate) to warm waters every winter.			nter.
4.	0	Garrick(come) from Greenland?			
	A Yes, he	(come)	from Greenla	and.	
5.	Q How often	Garrick	·	(return) to Green	land?
	A He	(return) on	ce every cou	ole of years.	
6.	Q	Roberta	(like) pir	nto beans?	
	A No, she	(not li	ke) pinto bea	ns.	
7.	Q How many	kilometers	you	(drive) to	work?
	A I	(drive) 25 km	to my office.		
8.	Q Why	John	(feel)	bad?	
	A John	(feel) bac	d about yeste	rday's car accident.	
9.	When	the earliest	MRT train	(depart	:)?
	A The earliest	train	(depart) a	t 6 a.m.	
10.	O How often	you	(borrow) books from	ı a library?
	A I	(borrow) boo	ks from a libi	rary once a month.	
1.	Fran	(like) peanut bu	itter and ban	ana sandwiches.	
2.	Alice and Larry(eat) at home every night.				
3.	Aunt Sue(live) in a cabin in the woods.				
4.	We	(not raise) pigs anymore.			
5.	Er	Emma (like) pizza?			
6.	It(take) 30 minutes on high heat.				
7.	Bernie always(finish) eating before anybody else.				
8.	Fay(pay) her cellphone bill at the FamilyMart around			I	
	the corner.				

9. The sea level _____(rise) gradually.