Lapter 1 句子的定義與基本架構

1 | 句子的定義

- 一個句子由一組詞構成,並表達一個完整的意思,句首第一個字母要大寫。
- 2 一個句子包含兩個重要的部分:主詞部分(subject group)和述語部分(predicate group),亦即一個句子必須要有主詞和述語動詞(一些省略句除外)。這兩個部分就是句子的基本結構。
 - Adventurous Jane drove her van across Spain.

主詞部分

述語部分

2 | 主詞 (Subjects)

- 主詞是執行動作的人、動物、地點或事物,其組成可以是詞、短語或子句, 一般置於句首。
- 2 就數量而言,主詞可分為單一主詞和並列主詞(亦稱複合主詞)。
 - **Ted** lay down on the bed. ← 主詞是一個名詞(單一主詞)。
 - A hungry polar bear ran across the ice-covered sea.
 - ← 主詞是一個短語(單一主詞)。
 - What Alice is going to do is none of my business.
 - ← 主詞是一個名詞子句(單一主詞)。
 - Annie and I work for a solar energy company.
 - ← 主詞是由 and 連接的並列主詞。

3 | 述語 (Predicates)

- 述語用以描述主詞的行為或狀態,常用動詞擔任,一般置於主詞之後。
- 2 述語動詞可分為單一動詞和並列動詞(亦稱複合動詞)。

- Bing is sleeping.
 - ← is sleeping 是述語部分,is 是助動詞,sleeping 是述語動詞(單一動詞)。
- She jogged on the warm beach sand next to the cool sea.
 - ← jogged on the warm beach sand next to the cool sea 是述語部分,其中 jogged 是述語動詞(單一動詞)。
- They are walking and talking.
 - ← are walking and talking 是由 and 連接的並列動詞,其中 are 是助動詞。
- Kirk turned on the lamp on the desk, sat down, and began to do his homework.
 - ←「turned on . . . , sat down, and began to do . . . 」是由逗號和 and 連接的三個並列動詞短語。



Annie and Jenny are <u>walking their dogs</u> and <u>talking</u>. Their dogs are <u>barking</u> and <u>fighting</u>.

2 句子的種類 (1):陳述句

- ① 用以陳述事實或觀點的句子叫做**陳述句**(declarative sentence),包括肯定句和否定句。陳述句以句號(.) 結尾,一般用下降的語調。
- 2 陳述句的詞序一般是〔主詞+述語〕,或〔主詞+聯繫動詞+主詞補語〕。
 - Dennis loves to play tennis.

主詞

述語部分

Scot is an astronaut.

主詞 主詞補語 連繫動詞

1 | 肯定句(Affirmative Sentences)

肯定句用以陳述事實,並對事實進行肯定。肯定句的動詞不含否定詞。

- Coco lay down for a nap about an hour ago.
- Tyr said he was in college last year.

2 | 否定句(Negative Sentences)

- ① 如果句子裡有否定詞(not、never、no),這個句子就是否定句。最常用的否 定詞是 not,通常用在助動詞、情態動詞、聯繫動詞之後,述語動詞之前。
 - Ann is **not** from Japan.
 - ← 聯繫動詞(is) + not
 - Trish does **not** speak Spanish.
 - ← 助動詞(does)+ not +述語動詞(speak)
 - I have never visited Mumbai.
 - ← 助動詞(have) + never + 述語動詞(visited)

- 2 在「述語動詞 tell、ask +不定詞」的結構中,not 可以放在述語動詞之前, 也可以放在不定詞之前,但兩者的意義不同。
 - Dwight asked me **not to call** him at night.
 - ← 否定不定詞:Dwight 要我不要在晚上打電話給他。(禁止)
 - Ming didn't ask me to call her in the morning.
 - ← 否定述語動詞: Ming 沒有要我在早上打電話給她。

3 | 帶否定意義的詞

- 一些詞(few、little、rarely、seldom、hardly、scarcely、barely)具有否定 意義,由於這些詞具有否定意義,所以需要與**肯定的動詞形式**連用。
- 2 避免使用雙重否定。
 - Pam did **not** make **hardly** any mistakes on yesterday's English exam.
 - ✓ Pam made hardly any mistakes on yesterday's English exam.



Ming <u>didn't</u> ask me to call her in the morning.

Dwight asked me <u>not to</u> <u>call</u> him at night.

Chapter 3 句子的種類 (2):疑問句

疑問句(interrogative sentence/question)用來提問,以問號(?)結尾。疑問句主要有以下三種:

- 1 一般疑問句
- 2 特殊疑問句
- 3 附加疑問句

1 | 一般疑問句 (General Questions)

- 1 需要用 yes 或 no 來回答的疑問句是**一般疑問句**,也叫做**是非疑問句**(yes-no question)。
- ② 其基本結構為**倒裝結構**:〔be 動詞+主詞+主詞補語〕、〔助動詞+主詞+述語動詞〕或〔情態助動詞+主詞+主動詞〕。
 - **Is** Ann from Japan? ← be 動詞+主詞+主詞補語
 - **Does** Mort *know* the way to the airport? ← 助動詞+主詞+述語動詞
 - **Has** <u>Ann</u> ever *visited* Japan? ← 助動詞+主詞+述語動詞
 - **Aren't** you on the girl's basketball team? ← 這是一般否定疑問句,在 be 動詞後加 n't。

2 | 特殊疑問句 (Special Questions)

- ① 用疑問詞(who、what、when、where、why、how、which、whose)來提問的句子,就是特殊疑問句,也叫做 wh-疑問句。
- ② 其基本結構為〔疑問詞+一般疑問句〕。但如果主詞是疑問詞,就要用陳述句的詞序。
 - Where is <u>Claire</u>?
 - ← 主詞為 Claire,疑問詞是 where (在哪裡)。
 - What is <u>Lenore</u> looking for?
 - ← 主詞為 Lenore, 疑問詞是 what (什麼東西)。
 - Who can swim across Lake Sue?
 - ← 主詞為疑問詞 who,用陳述句的詞序,主述詞序不倒裝。
 - Why didn't you tell me about what happened to Lulu?
 - ← 主詞為 you。這一句是特殊否定疑問句,在助動詞後加 n't。

3 | 附加疑問句 (Question Tags)

- 1 附在陳述句後的短小問句稱為**附加疑問句**,也叫**反意疑問句**,用來確認某事的真實性,或請求贊同,要用 yes 或 no 來回答。
- 2 這種句型的結構為〔(情態)助動詞+代名詞主詞〕。主詞要與前面陳述句的 主詞一致。
- 3 附加問句主要有兩種類型:
 - 1. 肯定陳述句+否定附加問句(用縮寫形式: isn't it、aren't you、didn't she);
 - 2. 否定陳述句+肯定附加問句(is it、are you、did she)。
 - Lee likes green tea, doesn't he?
 - ← 肯定陳述句+否定附加問句(附加問句要用縮寫形式 doesn't he)。
 - Dee hasn't arrived home, has she?
 - ← 否定陳述句+肯定附加問句(has she)。
 - You **seldom** go to visit Lulu, **do** you?
 - ← 陳述句含有 hardly、seldom 等表否定意義的詞,其後的附加問句要用肯定 附加問句(do you)。

- This is my friend Ann, **who** teaches in Japan.
- My new gray car, which Mom bought for me last week, was stolen today.
 - ← 如果刪除形容詞子句 which Mom bought for me last week,剩下的句子仍然是一個完整、清楚的句子:My new gray car was stolen today.(我的新灰色汽車今天被偷了。)

Anyone who doesn't take truth seriously in small matters cannot be trusted in large ones either.

—Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

The government, which was designed for the people, has got into the hands of the bosses and their employers, the special interests.

-President Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)