

# BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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中文

English

# COMPONENTS (組成要素)



- Word (字)
- Word chunk (字串)
- Clause (子句)
- Sentence (句子)
- Paragraph (段落)
- Essay (篇章)



# 8 PART OF SPEECH (八大詞類)

1. Nouns (名詞)

2. Pronouns (代名詞)

~~article (冠詞)~~

3. Verbs (動詞)

4. Adjectives (形容詞)

Modifies

5. Adverbs (副詞)

6. Prepositions (介系詞)

~~infinitive~~

7. Conjunctions (連接詞)

(不定詞)

8. Interjections (感嘆詞)

Exercises



# NOUNS (名詞)

## 在句子中當主詞、受詞、補語、同位語

### ○ 可數名詞 (countable noun/C):

1. 普通名詞 (人、事、地、物「一般」的名詞): *a son, a bus, an idea, a mile, an office, etc.*
2. 集合名詞 (一群相似/相關的個體結合而成的集合體): *family, cattle, committee, people, etc.*

### ○ 不可數名詞 (uncountable noun/U):

3. 物質名詞 (無法分為個體的物質的詞；沒有複數，前面不加冠詞): *water, oil, wood, gold, rice, sand, pork, beef, mutton, wine, ink, copper, etc.*
4. 抽象名詞 (抽象概念的詞): *wisdom, morality, beauty, knowledge, power, love, health, opinion, happiness, etc.*
5. 專有名詞 (指人、地、稱謂、機構、語言、日、月、節日等名稱，第一個字母大寫): *Abraham Lincoln, China, Asia, Olympic Games,*  
*the Pacific Ocean, The Alps , etc.*



# PRONOUNS (代名詞)

## 代替名詞, 在句子中當主詞、受詞、補語

- 人稱代名詞 : *we, I, you, they, he, it, etc.*
- 指示代名詞 : *this/that, these/those, such, so, etc.*
- (數量)不定代名詞 : *all, one, several, other, each, many, much, most, both, etc.*
- 疑問代名詞 : *who, what, which, etc.*
- 關係代名詞 : *who, which, that, what, etc.*
- 反身代名詞 : *oneself, myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves*



# VERBS(動詞)

- 表動作/行為/心理活動/存在等意義，是句子的動詞
- 1. 一般分為：**be 動詞**及**一般動詞**
- 2. 後接不接詞而分：**及物動詞**和**不及物動詞**
- 3. 尚有**特殊動詞**
  - a. 感官動詞：look at, see, watch, listen to, hear
  - b. 連綴動詞：意義不完全，其後需要加主詞補語，補足其意義。如：be, keep, remain, look /sound/ taste/ smell/ feel (...起來)
  - c. 授予動詞：兩個受詞
  - d. 使役動詞：make, have, let(使)，其後第二個動詞 是  「原形動詞」

# SPECIAL VERBS (特殊動詞)

| <b>Linking verb</b><br>連綴動詞                                      | <b>Sense verb</b><br>感官動詞            | <b>Dative Verb</b><br>授予動詞   | <b>Causative Verb</b><br>使役動詞 |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| smell, taste, feel, sound, look, seem, become, get, remain, keep | see, watch, look at, hear, listen to | give, write, show, send, buy | make, have, let               |

# MODIFIERS—AD (修飾語)

- **Adjectives**形容詞(的): 修飾名詞，放在修飾詞之前或後
- 形容詞比較級用法
- 形容詞的排列順序
  
- **Adverbs**副詞(地、得): 修飾名詞以外的字詞，放在修飾詞之前或後。
- 副詞比較級用法
- 副詞的種類
- 按意義來分：情狀、程度、頻率副詞、地方副詞、時間副詞、肯定/否定副詞。
- 按用法來分：簡單副詞、疑問副詞、關係副詞。





# PREPOSITIONS (介系詞)

## 種類

- 地方、時間、目的/原因 (for)、方法 (by)
- 動詞(片語)後介系詞

*e.g. be afraid of, be proud of, suffer from*

- 名詞後介系詞

*e.g. a plan for..., success in...*

介系詞+受詞。

*e.g. look at me, in the office, without saying  
goodbye*



# CONJUNCTIONS (連接詞) -1



## 1. Coordinating Conjunctions

→ Word – Word

→ Phrase – Phrase

→ Clause – Clause

CC = boyfans →

### Coordinating Conjunctions

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| and | but | for |
| or  | nor | so  |
| yet |     |     |

## 2. Subordinating Conjunctions

→ Clause – Clause

SC = except boyfans →

| Subordinating Conjunctions |          |               |             |
|----------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| after                      | although | as            | because     |
| before                     | even if  | even though   | if          |
| in order that              | once     | provided that | rather than |
| since                      | so that  | than          | that        |
| though                     | unless   | until         | when        |
| whenever                   | where    | whereas       | wherever    |
| whether                    | while    | why           |             |

# A FUNCTION AS A CONJUNCTION (連接功能詞) -2

- **Noun clause conjunctions: that/wh-/if**  
名詞子句連接詞
- **Adjective clause conjunctions**  
形容詞子句連接詞

| <b>Relative Pronouns</b> |                  |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>that</b>              | <b>which</b>     | <b>whichever</b> |
| <b>who</b>               | <b>whoever</b>   | <b>whom</b>      |
| <b>whose</b>             | <b>whosoever</b> | <b>whomever</b>  |



# INTERJECTIONS (感嘆詞)

- **Ouch!** (something hurts you)
- **Ooops!** (forget something)
- **Oh, my god!** (suddenly remember something)
- **How** romantic (the movie is)!
- **What** a smart lady (she is)!



# EXERCISES

1 請用中文寫出下列各縮寫代表的詞類。

(1) v. 動詞

(2) n. 名詞

(3) conj. 連接詞

(4) adv. 副詞

(5) prep. 介系詞

(6) adj. 形容詞

(7) pron. 代名詞

(8) interj. 感嘆詞



# EXERCISES

2 下列各句中畫線的字何者為動詞？何者為形容詞？請以縮寫表示。

(1) The merchant had two sons. 動詞

(2) He wanted to make them equal. 形容詞

(3) The younger son became richer than his elder brother. 動詞 形容詞

(4) We feel sorry for you. 動詞 形容詞

(5) I'm going to sleep because I'm sleepy.

動詞

形容詞

3 下列各句中畫線的字何者為形容詞？何者為副詞？請以縮寫表示。

(1) The boys were noisy.

(2) They were noisily playing in the classroom. 副詞

(3) My mother always gets up early. 副詞



4) 下列各句中畫線的字何者為名詞？何者為代名詞？請以縮寫表示。

(1) My father is a police officer. 名詞 名詞

(2) What does Mr. Huang do? He is an engineer. 名詞 代名詞 名詞

(3) Some of the students come from Japan. 代名詞 名詞 名詞

(4) Who is that girl? She is my daughter.  
名詞 代名詞 名詞

5) 下列各句中畫線的字何者為介詞？何者為感嘆詞？請以縮寫表示。

(1) Ouch! It hurts. 感嘆詞

(2) He will leave all his wealth to his son. 介系詞

(3) Bill was lying on the bed. 介系詞

(4) Oh, what a pity! 感嘆詞

6) 畫出下列兩句當中的連接詞。

(1) The elder son was his favorite and he intended to leave all his wealth to him when he died.

(2) He was poor, but he was happy.

(3) The younger son became rich because he had learned a skill.

(4) When we meet another person for the first time, we have to introduce ourselves.

7 判斷下列各句爲上述五種基本句型的哪一種。

1. Mr. Wang is a respectable teacher. **S + V + SC**

2. I sent Mary a birthday present. **S + V + IO + DO**

3. The tree shook in the wind. **S + V**

4. You can wear informal clothes. **S + V + O**

5. We call him “Superman.” **S + V + O**

8 根據五大基本句型各造一個簡單的句子。

1. S + be/V + SC

2. S + Vi

3. S + Vt + O

4. S + Vt + IO + DO

5. S + Vt + O + OC





9 請將下列句中的主詞找出來。

1. He made me angry.
2. Most birds can fly.
3. The book I bought last week is interesting.
4. Swimming in that river can be dangerous.
5. That Edison was a great inventor is known to everybody.

10 請將下列句中的受詞找出來。

1. I saw Mr. Wang yesterday.
2. I will send you a letter.
3. He threw the plastic bag into the trash can.
4. Sara turned off the TV.
5. Many people like to play computer games.

11 請將下列句中的修飾語找出來。

1. Singapore is a beautiful country.
2. Cars are expensive.
3. She looked at me coldly.
4. Kite flying was a popular pastime in ancient China.
5. The man standing over there is my Chinese teacher.



# WORD CHUNKS (字串)

## The subject part

- A (modifier) subject
- A noun phrase
- A noun clause

## The predicate part

- Verb phrase
- Object (a noun phrase/clause)
- Preposition phrase



# CLAUSES (子句)

- o **noun clause** 整個子句當名詞用，不是當句子的主詞就是受詞。

- a. 直述：that + S + V 完整子句
- b. Yes/No 疑問：whether/if + S + V
- c. Wh- 疑問：wh- 疑問詞(片) + S + V

- o **adjective clause** (關係子句) 就是整個子句當形容詞用，一定是用來修飾名詞，放名詞後面。

- 關代<sub>s</sub>(who, which, that) + V (少 S)
- 關代<sub>o</sub>(whom, which, that) + S (少 O)
- 關代<sub>possess</sub>(whose) + N + V (S 不完整)

- o **adverb clause** (副詞子句) 就是整個子句當副詞用，指時間、條件，用來修飾動詞或整個句子。

## Exercises

S<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>1</sub> 連接詞 S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>

= 連接詞 + S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>1</sub>



# EXERCISES

Underline the clauses and identify the categories

1. **If you had followed my advice, you wouldn't have made mistakes again.**
2. **That he works hard is true.**
3. **When he left is still a mystery.**
4. **Whether Daniel likes Kitty is unknown.**
5. **The car which / that belongs to him is on fire.**
6. **This is the place where he lives.**
7. **This is the boy whom you met yesterday.**
8. **He was talking on the phone when I arrived.**
9. **The boy who is fat is called Peter.**
10. **She had left before I telephoned.**



# SENTENCE (句子) -1

- **Sentence Types**
- **Sentence Patterns**
- **Tenses in a Sentence**
- **Voice (Passive vs. Active)**
- **Sentence Moods**



# SENTENCE TYPES

## 語意敘述種類

1. 直述句
2. 否定句 <be + not/never> ; <助動詞 + not + 原動>
3. 疑問句 <Be/助動詞...?> ; <Wh- ...?>
4. 附帶問句
5. 感嘆句
6. 加強語氣句 (分劣句) It is/was ... that ...
7. 倒裝句 : 否定副詞放句首、地方副詞/Here/There放句首、也的倒裝、假設語氣省略if倒裝

## Exercises

# EXERCISES

Read the following sentences and identify the types.

- He speaks English all the time.
- He does not speak Japanese.
- Besides English, what language does he speak?
- Does he speak Chinese?
- He speaks Chinese, doesn't he?
- Let's ask him, shall we?
- It is he that speaks English all the time.
- How fluency his English is!
- Here is an example of his honor.



# SENTENCE PATTERNS

## 5大句型（按及物不及物動詞分）

1. S + Vi

*The bird flies.*

2. S + Vi + SC

*I am happy.*

3. S + Vt + O

*I love you.*

4. S + Vt + O + OC

*He made me busy.*

5. S + Vd + IO + DO

*I gave you a book.*

Exercises





# EXERCISES

July 27, 2012

Compulsive Apologies

The Feeling Underneath

by Madisyn Taylor

Read the following paragraph and identify the sentence patterns

- **Many people suffer with the tendency to apologize all the time, chronically, for everything. On the one hand, apologizing is a social convention that keeps interactions between people polite, and in that way it can be very helpful. On the other hand, if we find ourselves apologizing for everything, it might be time to look at why we feel compelled to say “I’m sorry” so often. Ultimately, saying you’re sorry is saying that you are responsible for something that has gone wrong in the situation. Whether it’s negotiating a parking spot, moving through the aisles of the supermarket, or reaching for what you want, there are times when sorry is the right thing to say. But there are other times when “excuse me” is more accurate.**

# TENSE (時式/時態) IN A SENTENCE

時態 (S + V ...)

|                  | 過去                         | 現在                   | 未來                           |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 簡單式<br>(表事實)     | S + is/am/are              | S + was/were         | S + will + be/V              |
| 進行式<br>(正在...)   | S + is/am/are + V-ing      | S + was/were + V-ing | S + will + be + V-ing        |
| 完成式<br>(已經、經驗)   | S + have/has + PP          | S + had + PP         | S + will + have + PP         |
| 進行完成式<br>(已經且持續) | S + have/been + being + PP | S + had + being + PP | S + will + have + being + PP |

Exercises



# EXERCISES

Read the following sentences and identify the tense.

- He liked to play football before.
- He plays football every Tuesday.
- He is going to play football again next Tuesday.
- John is playing football with his friends now.
- He will be playing football with his friends at the same time tomorrow.
- He has won five matches so far.
- John had won five matches until that day.
- He will have won five matches by then.
- He had been playing football for ten years till yesterday.
- He will have been playing football for ten years by tomorrow.



# VOICE (語態): PASSIVE VS. ACTIVE

- **Active Voice (主動語態)**是直接的語氣(為一個主詞-動詞-受詞的結構)、**強而有力的、簡潔的**
- **Passive Voice (被動語態)**是強調句子中的「受詞」
- **Active Voice → Passive Voice**

Active Voice: The dog bit me. 狗咬我。↵  
↵  
Passive Voice: I was bitten by the dog. 我被狗咬。↵



# SENTENCE MOODS (語氣)

- **Indicative Mood (陳述語氣)** 表示動詞所描述的动作變化是事實或可能發生的事實。

*e.g. You know what I meant. I don't like it. Have you finished reading the book?*

- **Imperative Mood (祈使語氣)** 表示動詞所傳達的只是命令、請求、勸告或禁令等。

*e.g. Let's go. Stop it. Go away.*

- **Subjunctive Mood (虛擬/假設語氣)** 表示動詞所描述的动作變化只是願望或想像，並非事實或可能發生的事實。



# SENTENCE MOODS (語氣) – 2 (假設語氣)

.....過去完成.....過去.....現在.....未來.....→

1. 對未來不確定的假設  
a. If S + V(現在)..., S + will + V  
b. If + S1 + **were to** + V 原..., S + would/should/could/might + V 原... (表「絕對不可能」實現)  
*e.g. If the sun were to rise in the west, I might marry you. (如果太陽從西邊出來,我也許嫁給你。)*  
c. If + S + **should** + V 原, S + would/should/could/might + V 原... (表示「萬一」)  
*e.g. If it should rain tomorrow, don't expect me. (萬一明天下雨了,別等我。)*
2. 與現在事實相反的假設 If S + Ved/were..., S + would (should...) + V
3. 與過去事實相反的假設 If S + had Vpp..., S + would (should...) + have Vpp

## ○ 變化 (wish/as if)

1. 與現在事實相反: S wish S + V-ed/were....

*e.g. I wish I knew her number. I wish I were a bird.*

*He talks as if he were an adult.*

2. 與過去事實相反: S wish S + had V-en/been....

*e.g. I wish I had helped her.*

*He talked as if he had done a lot.*

Exercises



# EXERCISES

Read and identify the types of subjective mood.

- If I were you, I would tell the truth.
- If I were a millionaire, I would buy the sports car.
- If I had been there yesterday, I would have seen the superstar.
- If I had studied hard at that time, I could have entered National Taiwan University.
- She wishes she were not here.
- I wish I knew.
- She acts as if she were Queen.
- She talked as if she knew all about our plans.
- I supposed he has called her out.



# PARAGRAPH (段落)

- Topic Sentence
- Supporting(Example )
- Detail (explanations) ...
- Conclusion

Title: How to Find a Title in Writing a Research Paper ↵

TS. How to find a title is a crucial step for students to fulfill the research assignment. ↵

S/E. Students need to know what area they are involved in or interested in. ↵

D. Necessity and interest urge students to take desperate measures. ↵

↵

S/E. Students need to know the research title tends to sound serious and scholastic. ↵

D. The Effects of Toxic Chemicals in the Sun-Moon Lake is often used in place of Fishing in Sun-Moon Lake, for example. ↵

↵

S/E. Students may try as much as possible to follow the latest message flow. ↵

D. The latest message flow is what most people concern. ↵

↵

S/E. Students' instructors must expect discipline-specific topics. ↵

D. The issues of inquiry-based or problem-based learning can empower students' learning process. ↵

↵

C. An appropriate title decides whether students to fulfill a research assignment. ↵





# PARAGRAPH VS. ESSAY WRITING

Topic sentence

A. Supporting point

1. Detail (example, etc.)
2. Detail
3. Detail

B. Supporting point

1. Detail (example, etc.)
2. Detail
3. Detail

C. Supporting point

1. Detail (example, etc.)
2. Detail
3. Detail

Concluding sentence

Introductory paragraph (general phenomenon + thesis statement)↵

A. Supporting paragraph 1 (topic sentence + example + explanation)↵

B. Supporting paragraph 2 (topic sentence + example + explanation)↵

C. Supporting paragraph 3 (topic sentence + example + explanation)↵

Conclusion (a restatement of the main point, i.e. summary, a prediction, a recommendation, or a solution to the problem)↵

