Unit 3　簡單現在式

簡單現在式 Present Tense

■ 用以表示現在的事實、狀態或動作：

Ex: I _____ a student.

Ex: John _____ two brothers.

Ex: I _____ to study English grammar.

Ex: Christine _____ English.

Ex: They _____ in Taipei.

■ 用以表示習慣性的動作:

Ex: I _____ to work by bus every day.

Ex: Kenny _____ to the park on Sundays.

Ex: We _____ three meals a day.

Ex: I usually _____ up at nine o'clock.

■ 用以敘述不變的真理、事實或格言等:

Ex: The earth _____ round.

Ex: The sun _____ in the east.

Ex: Cats _____ mice.

Ex: We _____ with our eyes.

Ex: Two and two _____ four.

■ 用於以 here 或 there　起首的感嘆句:

　　□ Here, there + 人稱代名詞 + 動　！

　　□ Here, there + 動 + 名詞　！

Ex: Here it _____!

Ex: There she _____!

Ex: Here you _____!

Ex: Here we _____!

Ex: Here they _____!

Ex: There he _____!

Ex: Here _____ our teacher!

簡單現在式形式 – be 動詞

直述句	I _____ a student. He/She/It _____ a student. You/We/They _____ students.
否定句	I _____ a student. He/She/It _____ a student. You/We/They _____ students.
疑問句	_____ I a student? _____ he/she/it a student? _____ you/we/they students?

簡單現在式形式

直述句	I/You/We/They work. He/She/It works.
否定句	I/You/We/They _____ work. He/She/It _____ work.
疑問句	_____ I/you/we/they work? _____ he/she/it work?
縮寫 (do + not) (does+not)	does + not = doesn't She _____ work. do + not = don't I _____work.

Exercise：造三個句子，第二人稱單數 (動詞：eat)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

Exercise：造三個句子，第三人稱單數 (動詞：cook)

直述句	
否定句	
疑問句	

字尾加 **-s**

(a) 單數: one bird (b) 複數: two birds, three birds, many birds, all birds, etc.	單數 = 數量為一 複數 = 數量為二或更多
(c) Birds sing. (d) A bird sings.	複數名詞的字尾加 –s 單數動詞的字尾加 –s
(e) A bird sings outside my window. It sings loudly. Ann sings beautifully. She sings songs to her children. Tom sings very well. He sings in a chorus.	單數動詞接在單數主詞之後。 如果主詞是第三人稱單數，動詞字尾需加 -s

拼寫規則：字尾加 **–s** 或 **-es**

(a) visit -> visits
  speak -> speaks
(b) ride -> rides
  write -> writes
	在大部分的情況下，動詞字尾加-s，而非 –es。

(c) catch -> catch___
  wash -> wash___
  miss -> miss___
  fix -> fix___
  buzz -> buzz___
	動詞字尾是-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -z 時，字尾加 -es。

(d) fly -> _____ (e) pay -> _____	若動詞字尾是子音字母加-y 時，改 –y 為-i，然後加-es。 若動詞字尾是母音字母加-y 時，只需加-s

(f) go -> _____
  do -> _____
  have -> _____
	go, do 和 have 等字的單數形式為不規則變化。

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Exercise 1 – 字尾加 –s 或 -es

在句子的動詞下畫線。必要時在動詞字尾加上 -s / -es，不要更改其他字。

1.	A dog <u>bark</u>. -> barks

2.	Dogs bark. -> OK

3.	Wood float on water.

4.	Rivers flow toward the sea.

5.	My mother worry about me.

6.	A student buy a lot of books at the beginning of each term.

7.	Airplanes fly all around the world.

8.	The teacher ask us a lot of questions in class every day.

9.	Mr. Cook watch game shows on TV every evening.

10.	Music consist of pleasant sounds.

11.	Cats usually sleep eighteen hours a day.

12.	The front page of a newspaper contain the most important news of the day.

13.	Mrs. Taylor never cross the street in the middle of a block. She always walk to the corner and use the pedestrian walkway.

14.	Many parts of the world enjoy four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Each season last three months and bring changes in the weather.

現在式動詞：**Yes/No** 問句的簡答

	問句	簡答	完整回答
Do/Does 為首的問句		Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	Yes, he _____ tea. No, he doesn't _____ tea.
		Yes, I do. No, I don't.	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.
Be 動詞 為首的問句		Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, I'm a student. No, I'm not a student.
		Yes, she is. No, she's not No, she isn't.	Yes, she's a dancer. No, she's not a dancer. No, she isn't a dancer.

Exercise (in class)

Ask 2 people the following questions:

Ex: Do you drink coffee every day?

- wear a watch
- go to work by MRT
- read newspaper
- earn a lot of money
- study English grammar

(After students finish asking questions, ask them about the answers.　Teacher: So, Does John wear a watch every day?　Student: Yes, he does/No, he doesn't.)

頻率副詞

100%	Always Almost always Usually* Often* Frequently * Generally* Sometimes* Occasionally*	頻率副詞通常至於句子中間，且有特定位置。 畫有 * 符號的頻率副詞，也能置於句首或句尾： I <u>sometimes</u> get up at 6:30. <u>Sometimes</u> I get up at 6:30. I get up at 6:30 <u>sometimes</u>.
0%	Seldom Rarely Hardly ever Almost never Not ever, never	其餘沒有 * 符號的頻率副詞則幾乎不置於句首 或句尾，而置於句中。

頻率副詞的位置

(a) John always walks.	頻率副詞通常置於一般動詞之前。
(b) John is always on time.	頻率副詞通常置於 be 動詞之後。
(c) Do you always eat breakfast?	在疑問句中，頻率副詞緊接著主詞之後，一般動詞之前。
(d) Linda usually doesn't eat breakfast. 　　Linda usually isn't in the office. (e) Sue doesn't always eat breakfast. 　　Sue isn't always happy.	在否定句中，頻率副詞大部分置於否定動詞之前。 Always 跟在否定的助動詞或否定的 be 動詞之後。
(f) 正確：Linda never eats meat. (g) 錯誤：Linda doesn't never eat meat.	表否定意味的頻率副詞 (seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never) 不與否定動詞連用。
(h) -- Do you ever take the bus to work? 　　 -- Yes, I do. I often take the bus. (i) I don't ever walk to work. (j) 錯誤：I ever walk to work.	Ever 用在問及頻率的疑問句中，如例 (h)，意指「在任何時刻」 Ever 也與 not 連用 Ever 不用於直述句中。

Exercise 2–頻率副詞的位置

肯定句

Example:　always　　Tom <u>always</u> studies at home in the evening

1.　**always**　　　Tom is at home in the evening.

2.　**usually**　　　The mail comes at noon.

3.　**usually**　　　The mail is here by noon.

4.　**generally**　　I eat lunch around one o'clock.

5.　**generally**　　Tom is in the lunch room around one o'clock.

6.　**generally**　　What time do you eat lunch?

7.　**usually**　　　Are you in bed by midnight?

否定句

Ex: Jack doesn't shave in the morning.

usually ->　　Jack <u>usually</u> doesn't shave in the morning.

often　　->　　Jack <u>often</u> doesn't shave in the morning.

1. I don't eat breakfast.

　　a.　usually　　　　I don't eat breakfast.

　　b.　always　　　　I don't eat breakfast.

　　c.　seldom　　　　 I eat breakfast

　　d.　ever　　　　　 I eat breakfast.

2. My roommate isn't home in the evening.

　　a.　generally　　　 My roommate isn't home in the evening.

　　b.　sometimes　　　 My roommate isn't home in the evening.

　　c.　always　　　　 My roommate isn't home in the evening.

　　d.　hardly ever　　　 My roommate is home in the evening.