


# 小風英文教室

小風編輯

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# 時間副詞子句

# 英文的結構

- 句子：由一或多個子句組成。
  - 表達完整意思。
- 子句：由一或多個片語組成。
  - 有自己的動詞與主詞，但動詞或主詞有時會變形或被省略。
- 片語：由一或多個單字組成。
  - 有自己的核心單字
    - 以動詞為核心的動詞片語
    - 以名詞為核心的名詞片語
    - 以形容詞為核心的形容詞片語
    - 以副詞為核心的副詞片語
    - 以介係詞為核心的介係詞片語
- 單字：英文最基本單位。
- 注意：子句有不只一種定義。

# 副詞

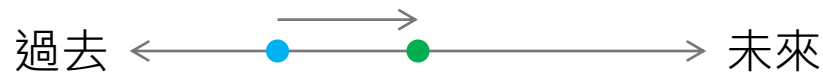
- 修飾形容詞
- 修飾副詞
- 做狀語 (**Adverbial**)
  - 連接狀語 (Conjunct)
  - 外加狀語 (Disjunct)
  - 附加狀語 (Adjunct)
    - 空間 (Space)
    - 時間 (**Time**)
    - 過程 (Process)
    - 聚焦 (Focus)
      - 附加 (Additive)
      - 特定 (Particularizer)
      - 排除 (Exclusive)
      - 強調 (Intensifier)

# 時間副詞子句

- 描述兩事件之間時間的相互關係。
- 例句：
  - ( O ) The smoke came in when he opened the door.
  - ( X ) The smoke came in. When he opened the door.
- 時間副詞子句可置於句首或句尾，置於句首時需在副詞子句後加逗號，而置於句尾時則不需逗號。
  - ( O ) When he opened the door, the smoke came in.
- 時間副詞子句內只使用過去或現在式
  - 過去事件使用過去式
  - 未來事件使用現在式

# AFTER

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- **After I have breakfast, I will go to school.**
- **After I had breakfast, I went to school.**
- **The boy threw up after he rode a roller coaster.**

- **Roller coaster**

- Noun

- I rode a roller coaster.
- The amusement park has three roller coasters.

- Verb

- The economy was roller-coastering throughout the past decade.

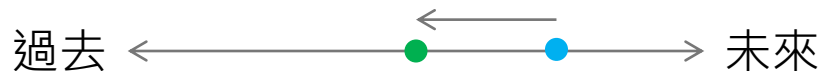
- Adjective

- His life is like a roller-coaster ride.



# BEFORE

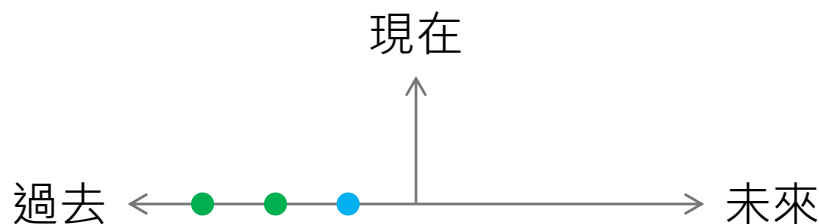
- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- The boy rode a roller coaster **before he threw up.**
- The boy started crying **before he went into the haunted house.**
- Ann left **before Sam came.**

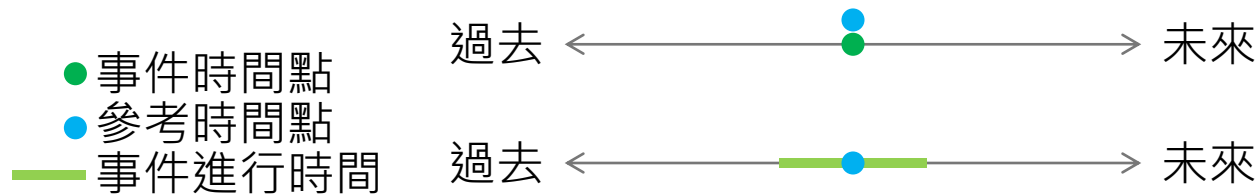
# 過去完成式

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



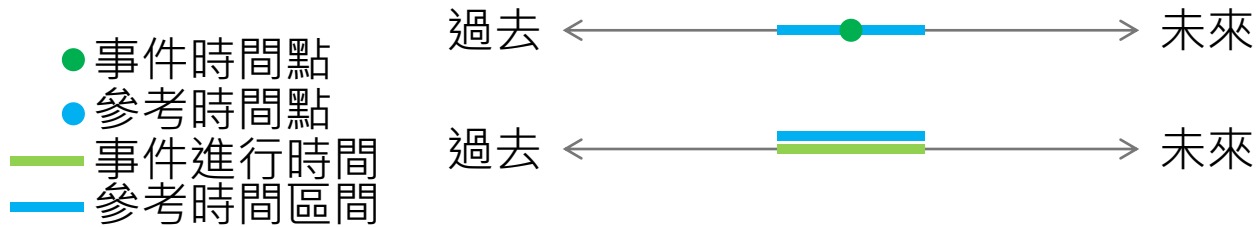
- 使用 **before/after** 時，不必然使用過去完成式，因為時序關係已經很清楚了。
  - 過去完成式：Sam had left **when Ann got there.**
  - 過去簡單式：Sam left **before Ann got there.**

# WHEN



- She stood under a tree **when it became to rain.**
- I will be taking an exam **when you arrive in Taiwan.**

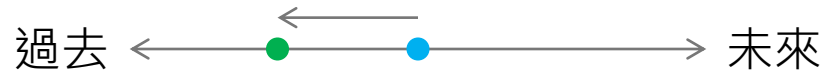
# WHILE / AS



- He was playing loud music **while I was sleeping.**
- **As I was walking home,** it began to rain.

# BY THE TIME

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- 主要子句通常使用完成式。
- **By the time Ann came, Sam had left.**
- **I will have finished my homework by the time I go out for dinner.**

# SINCE

● 參考時間點

— 事件進行時間

● 事件起始時間點



- 主要子句通常使用現在完成式或現在完成進行式。
- I have known him **since I was ten.**
- **Since I started to prepare English lectures,** I didn't have time to play Starcraft.

# UNTIL / TILL

● 事件時間點

● 參考時間點



- We stayed inside a building **until it stopped raining.**
- We stayed inside a building **till it stopped raining.**
- We will not start the barbecue **until the sun sets.**
- Till 比 until 口語，正式文件中通常使用 until。

# AS SOON AS / ONCE

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- I will let you know **once I find out the truth.**
- We finished all the meat **as soon as we started the BBQ.**



# AS LONG AS / SO LONG AS



- He will never speak to us **so long as we do not apologize.**
- **As long as we don't apologize,** he will never speak to us.
- I didn't go to school **as long as I was sick.**

# WHENEVER / EVERY TIME

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- **Whenever** somebody asks a question, I'll do my best to answer.
- He has a butterfly in his stomach **every time** he sees the girl.

# THE FIRST TIME

# THE NEXT TIME

# THE LAST TIME

- 事件時間點
- 參考時間點



- **The first time I went to New York, I went to the Empire State Building.**
- **The last time I went to Taipei, I had a lot of braised pork rice.**
- **The next time I go to Chicago, I will go to the Willis Tower.**

## 參考資料

- **Betty Schramper Azar, Understanding and using English Grammar, Third Edition, 2006, Longman**
- **Sidney Greenbaum, The Oxford English Grammar, First Edition, 1996, Oxford University Press**
- **<http://www.dictionary.com>**