

基礎文法

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 am a student.

Ex: John has two brothers.

Ex: I love to study English grammar.

Ex: Christine teaches English.

Ex: They live in Taipei.

簡單現在式 Present Tense

- 用以表示習慣性的動作:

Ex: I go to work by bus every day.

Ex: Kenny goes to the park on Sundays.

Ex: We have three meals a day.

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

簡單現在式 Present Tense

- 用以敘述不變的真理、事實或格言等:

Ex: The earth is round.

Ex: The sun rises in the east.

Ex: Cats catch mice.

Ex: We see with our eyes.

Ex: Two and two make four.

簡單現在式 Present Tense

■ 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 is!

Ex: There she is!

Ex: Here you are!

Ex: Here we are!

Ex: Here they come!

Ex: There he goes!

Ex: Here comes our teacher!

簡單現在式形式 – be 動詞

直述句	I	am	a	student.
	He/She/It	is	a	student.
	You/We/They	are	students.	
否定句	I	am not	a	student.
	He/She/It	is not	a	student.
	You/We/They	are not	students.	
疑問句	Am I		a	student.
	Is he/she/it		a	student.
	are 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 do not work He/She/It does not work.
疑問句	Do I/you/we/they work? Does he/she/it work?
縮寫 (do + not) (does+not)	does + not = doesn't She doesn't work. do + not = don't I don't work.

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Exercise

造三個句子，第二人稱單數（動詞：eat）

直述句	You eat cookies.
否定句	You don't eat cookies.
疑問句	Do you eat cookies?

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Exercise

造三個句子，第三人稱單數 (動詞：cook)

直述句	He cooks dinner.
否定句	He does not (doesn't) cook dinner.
疑問句	Does he cook dinner?

字尾加 -s

(a) 單數: one bird	單數 = 數量為一
(b) 複數: two birds, three birds, many birds, all birds, etc.	複數 = 數量為二或更多
(c) Birds sing.	複數名詞的字尾加 -s
(d) A bird sings.	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**

<p>(a) Visit -> visits speak -> speaks</p> <p>(b) Ride -> rides write -> writes</p>	<p>在大部分的情況下，動詞字尾加-s，而非 -es。</p>
<p>(c) Catch -> catches wash -> washes miss -> misses fix -> fixes buzz -> buzzes</p>	<p>動詞字尾是-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -z 時，字尾加 -es。</p>

拼寫規則：字尾加 **-s** 或 **-es**

<p>(d) fly -> flies</p> <p>(e) Pay -> pays</p>	<p>若動詞字尾是子音字母加-y時，改 -y為-i，然後加-es。</p> <p>若動詞字尾是母音字母加-y時，只需加-s</p>
<p>(f) go -> goes do -> does have -> has</p>	<p>go, do 和 have 等字的單數形式為不規則變化。</p>

Exercise – 字尾加 -s 或 -es

- 字尾加 -s 或 -es (p. 13)

現在式動詞：Yes/No 問句的簡答

	問句	簡答	完整回答
Do/Does 爲首的問句	Does Bob like tea?	Yes, he does . No, he doesn't .	Yes, he likes tea. No, he doesn't like tea.
	Do you like tea?	Yes, I do . No, I don't .	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.
Be 動詞爲首的問句	Are you a student?	Yes, I am . No, I' m not .	Yes, I' m a student . No, I' m not a student .
	Is she a dancer?	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 – yes/no 問句的簡答

Ask 2 people the following questions:

Ex: Do you drink coffee every day?

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

頻率副詞

100% ↑ ↓ 0%	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> .
	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

(a) John <u>always</u> walks.	頻率副詞通常置於一般動詞之前。
(b) John is <u>always</u> on time.	頻率副詞通常置於be 動詞之後。
(c) Do you <u>always</u> 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 <u>usually</u> doesn't eat breakfast.	在否定句中，頻率副詞大部分置於否定動詞之前。
(e) Sue doesn't <u>always</u> eat breakfast.	Always 跟在否定的助動詞或否定的be動詞之後。

頻率副詞

(f) 正確：Linda <u>never</u> eats meat.	表否定意味的頻率副詞 (seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never) 不與否定動詞連用。
(g) 錯誤：Linda doesn't <u>never</u> eat meat.	
(h) -- Do you <u>ever</u> take the bus to work? -- Yes, I do. I <u>often</u> take the bus.	Ever 用在問及頻率的疑問句中，如例 (h)，意指「在任何時刻」
(i) I don't <u>ever</u> walk to work.	Ever 也與not 連用
(j) 錯誤：I <u>ever</u> walk to work.	Ever 不用於直述句中。

Exercise – 頻率副詞的位置

- 肯定句
- 否定句