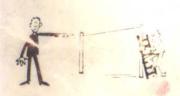


教你如何掌握英文時態運用的要決

張世明/編著







He's not very good. He'll fall



He's going to fall!

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從會話學時態

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著 譯 張世明

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河馬外語教室002

從會話學時態

教你如何掌握英文時態運用要缺

强世明 編著

河馬文化

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三種條件句:未來可能、現在不眞實、過去

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間接(轉述)說法 常用不規則動詞變化表

不眞實



Have you seen that film at the Sun?

Did you see that film at the Sun?

這兩句用法的不同,你分辨得出來嗎?請參考68頁。

很多人雖然已具有相當的基本英文知識,可是在時態(tenses)方面不免仍然經常犯錯,尤其是開口說話的時候。 固然這是缺乏口頭練習的緣故,但對英文時態缺乏明確的瞭解 也是一大原因。

本書首次有系統地以特別充滿「時空」與「動作」感的會話形式,將學生最感困惑,也是日常中最常用的時態,一一分別加以檢討,讓讀者更容易掌握英文時態運用的精髓,並從活潑的會話中,輕鬆地體悟出時態正確表達的要訣。

我們在學習英文的過程中,通常覺得最難之一的是動詞的變化,而動詞最難把握的又是時態的變化,問題的關鍵在於我們的母語——中文——裏的動詞根本沒有時態變化,只在必要時才以某些表達語來輔助敍述時間。這種基本差異,造成了我們學習英文的一大障礙。

語言的「進化」與生物的進化比較起來,算是很快了,然而也要三、五百年——甚至千年——才能顯出明顯的差異;所以我們可以肯定一點:現在學英文的人,在他有生之年無論如何是逃避不掉「時態」問題的。因此,面對問題把時態學好,也許是「學好英文」的基本要務。

但,一本書要是從頭到尾都是在講時態問題,難免予讀者 枯燥乏味之感;要如何使讀者能輕鬆閱讀而又能學好時態,便 是編者的責任。這本書的目的就是要使讀者能每天閱讀三五十 分鐘而不覺負擔沈重,動於一個月內能對英文的動詞時態有全 盤的瞭解。本書之目的在供高中以上程度之讀者自修用,說明 文字以授課講解方式寫出,淺顯易懂,閱讀時不會覺得有任何 負擔。

本書是根據 Ronald Barnes 所著 Get Your Tenses Right (London: Cambridge University Press)改編而成;[會話]部分悉錄原文,並附中文翻譯;[時態研究]則依原著之單元順序,共分二十一個單元,逐一討論英文最常用之各種時態,除中文解說外,另舉常用之句爲例;[須注意之句子]則指出[會話]中須特別注意的句子,除解說外,再舉一些類似的對比例句,以加深印象。此外,書末並有重要附錄[間接說法](Reported Speech),供讀者參考利用。

本書進度安排井然有序,每一單元的重點都自然溶入各句中,使讀者於閱讀時不致覺得困難或乏味。但讀者切不可急功心切,想一次看完;最好每次只看一課,然後留一點時間思考 複習,效果一定更好。

Unit 1 現在進行式

What's going on here?

怎麽回事?



(會話)

Policeman What's going on here?

Man You mean, what's happening? Well, constable. I'm trying to get out of the window and Fred here is helping me.

Policeman Why are you climbing through the window and not leaving by the front door?

Man Well, you see, I can't find the key and I'm in a hurry. Come on, Fred, we're wasting time.

Policeman Just a minute you two. I don't think you're telling me the truth. This isn't your house, is it?

Man No, it's my brother's. I'm staying with him for a while.

9

Policeman Is he at home?

Man I'm afraid not. He's in jail for house-breaking at the moment.

警察:怎麼啦?

男子:你是說,我們在幹嘛?呃,警察先生,我想從窗戶出來,而這位福列在幫我。

警察:你要出來爲什麼要爬窗戶而不走大門?

男子:這個……你知道,我找不到鑰匙,而且趕時間。快點, 顧列,不要沒養時間。

警察:你們兩個等一下。我認為你說的不是實話。這不是你的 房子吧?

男子:不是,是我哥哥的,我這一陣子住在這兒。

着家:他在家嗎?

男子:恐怕不在。他目前正在坐牢,因爲闖入別人家。

[時態研究]

現在進行式(Present Progressive 或 Present Continuous) 結構:be+(verb)-ing(現在分詞)

現在進行式表達現在進行中之動作,亦可表達最近在做的事,有時亦用來强制或禁止別人做某事。其結構爲 be 加上動詞之現在分詞(Present Participle),此處之 be 作爲助動詞。

(1)表達現在進行中的動作:

例 What are you doing?

(你在做什麼?)

I'm writing a letter.

(我在寫信。)

My sister is playing the piano.

(我妹妹在彈錙琴。)

The boys are having a good time.

(那些男生玩得正樂。)

(2)表達最近在做的事:

例 I'm taking six courses this semester.

(我這學期修六科。)

They're building a new highway here.

(這兒在建一條新公路。)

注意 美國人常在見面時說:"How are you doing?"其意 為「最近如何?」或「你好。」與"How are you?"意思差不多。

(3)表達强制或禁止別人做某事時,語氣很强。

例 You're coming with me.

(你跟我走。)——不去不行

You're not going anywhere tonignt.

(你今晚那兒都別想去。)—不許你出去

14) P:5

〔須注意的句子〕

1. What's going on here?

直譯爲:「這兒在進行什麼事?」(但恐怕沒有一個中國人會這麼說),意即「怎麼回事?」「怎麼啦?」或「你們在做什麼?」,即相當於"What's happening here?"或

"What are you doing?"

2. I don't think you're telling me the truth.

英文習慣說法是"I don't think…"而不是"I think…not…"但中文則應說成「我認為……」再加否定句,而不是「我不認為……」(這種句子很明顯是受了拙劣翻譯的影響,不幸已逐漸流行。),所以翻譯時要小心。

I don't think you're going to like that book.(我想你不會喜歡那本書。)

注意 "I think you're not telling me the truth."亦爲合文 法之正確句子,但較爲主觀,一般人不常用。

3. This isn't your house, is it?

後面的"is it?"爲附加問句(Tag Question 或 Attached Question)。英文之任何平述句(Statement)皆可加上附加問句,其意近似中文之「……,對不對?」

注意 平述句若爲肯定,則附加問句爲否定。 平述句若爲否定,則附加問句爲肯定。

The students worked hard, didn't they?

(學生很用功・對不對?)

Mary has a lot of talent, doesn't she?

(瑪麗眞是多才多藝。)

You'ré not leaving, are you?

(你該不會是要走吧?)

Jimmy won't go, will he?

(吉米不想去是吧?)

請注意附加問句的結構爲:

肯定——助動詞(或 be)+主詞之代名詞

否定——助動詞(或 be)與 not 之縮寫+主詞之代名詞

本課中,附加問句之唸法如平述句之下降語調(元· 、),此種語調表示對自己所述之事相當有把握,只期望聽 話之人同意而已,並非眞問句。

4. I'm afraid not.

這是否定答句的委婉說法,肯定則為 I'm afraid so.

例 A: You mean my son is a murderer?

(你是說,我兒子是謀殺犯?)

B: I'm afraid so, ma'am.

(恐怕是的,女士。)

如有苦衷,或不願太刺激對方,人們經常會用此種說法。

(重要句型口頭練習)

(請反復出聲朗讀)

Are you listening to me? Yes, I am.
What's he doing?
He's listening to you.

Are you/they listening to me/him/her? Is he/she listening to me/them? Am I sitting down/standing up/reading a book/going to the window/door/blackboard/teaching English/ learning English? Is he/she sitting down, etc.?

What am I doing?
Where am I going?
What are you doing?
What are you wearing today?
What's she wearing?

é 1 •

Unit 2 "Going to" 和現在進行式

How long are you going to stay in Paris? 你要在巴黎待多久?



(會話)

Betty George! What on earth are you doing here?

George I'm booking a plane ticket to Paris.

Betty When are you leaving?

George Tomorrow afternoon.

Betty Are you going on business or for pleasure?

George On business. Our Paris representative is meeting

me at the airport and taking me to the hotel. He's going to act as interpreter because I can't speak French very well.

Betty How long are you going to stay in Paris?

George Only a couple of days. My boss is arriving the day after tomorrow. We're going to have lunch together, and then we're going to talk to our Paris branch. Our firm isn't doing so well in France just now.

Betty Tm sorry to hear that. By the way, what are you doing this evening?

George I'm going to ring up Anne and ask her out to the pictures.

Betty Oh. She's on holiday, isn't she?

George No, not yet. She's going on holiday next week.

Betty She's lucky. Well, have a good time in Paris.

員蒂:喬治!你在這裏幹嘛?

喬治:我要訂一張到巴黎的機票。

貝蒂:什麽時候去?

潘治:明天下午。

貝蒂:去辦事還是去玩?

喬治:辦事。公司在巴黎的代表會到機場接我,帶我到旅館。 他還要當我的翻譯,因為我法語講不好。

貝蒂:你要在巴黎待多久?

喬治:只待兩三天。我老闆後天會去,我們一起午餐,然後跟 巴黎分公司談談。我們公司最近在法國做得不太好。

貝蒂: 真遺憾。對了,你今晚有事嗎?

喬治: 我要打電話給安妮, 約她出來看電影。

貝蒂: 哦,她在度假嗎?

喬治:環沒有,下個禮拜才休假。

貝蒂:她真幸運。呃,祝你在巴黎順利愉快。

[時態研究]

To be+going to+不定詞(動詞原形)

這種句型表示預定要做的事,通常"to be going to"可與 助動詞"will"互換使用,但在對話之中如用"will",表示較强之 意願。

> We're going to take a vacation next week. 例

> > (我們下星期要去度假。)

He's going to do it.

(他要做那件事。)

They're going to stay here for three days.

(他們要在這兒待三天。)

此處的 going 不作「去」解,如要表達「去」,則 注意 在 going to 之後再加一個 go.

They are going to go to Taipei.

(他們打算要去台北)

They are going to Taipei.

(他們正要去台北)

另外,第一課所述之現在進行式亦可表達未來的行動,通 常帶有時間副詞,表示已確定安排好的行動,如課文對話中之 "My boss is arriving the day after tomorrow."另外一句"I'm going to ring up Anne."雖然沒有時間副詞,但在前一句之 中,"this evening"已表示清楚,故回答時不必再說。

> 例 I'm leaving for Tokyo next Saturday.

> > (我下星期六去東京。)

My mother's giving me a bicycle for my