

“升學…進修…特考”→必讀
精通高級英文法

Mastering English Grammar
for Advanced Students

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編輯大意

- 一、本書係參照教育部公佈之高中英文課程標準及英美學者爲外國學生所編著之英文文法教材編輯而成，可作高中英文法教本及一般社會知識青年進修升學之用。
- 二、本書全一冊，開端先從句的結構及其成分講起，繼而動詞、名詞、形容詞、代名詞、副詞、介詞、連接詞等分別詳述終結。前後理論語法貫徹一致，仔細研讀，必獲心得良深。
- 三、本書文字力求簡明，文法名詞及標新立異之公式等，盡量避免使用，以免增加學生心理負擔及影響語言學之正常發展。
- 四、學習英文法，貴在文理貫通，心手合一。換言之，有了文法理論常識，必須應用在寫作及閱讀的能力上。讀者應以本書練習作基礎，另加寫作或閱讀文品作實習，久之即趨精通英文之途徑。
- 五、編輯時間匆促，疏漏之處，尚祈指正。
- 六、本書另編“練習解答”一冊，願作參考者，另加工本費新臺幣拾伍元。



編者謹識於臺北

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Chapter 1

Sentence Structure

1.1 What is a sentence? 何謂句子？

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

句是一組表達完整意義的字羣；如：

The large, blue lake becomes icy in winter.

Taipei is a large city in Taiwan.

1.2 The Basic Parts of a Sentence: Subject and Predicate

一個句子的基本部分：主詞和述詞，如：

Subject 主 詞	Predicate 述 詞
Christ	died on Good Friday.
Dark, heavy clouds	gathered.
The flag	flapped in the wind.
We	enjoyed this TV program.

從上列例句中，我們知道：主詞常為名詞或代名詞，述詞有動詞在內。主詞若僅為一字時，稱為簡單主詞，如 Christ。述詞若僅為動詞時，稱為簡單述詞，如 gathered。反之，主詞附有修飾語者，稱為完整主語 (Complete subject)，如：Dark, heavy clouds。述詞附有修飾語者，稱為完整述語 (Complete Predicate)，如：flapped in the wind。

John and Tom lay on the grass under the tree.

The **holidays came and went**.

第一句由 **and** 連接兩個人物為主詞，稱為複合主詞 (Compound subject)。第二句由 **and** 連接兩個動詞，稱為複合述詞 (Compound predicate)。

一個句子可以有一個複合主詞，一個複合述詞；或者一個複合主詞及一個複合述詞，如：

My father and my uncle met us at the railway station.
(compound subject)

Tom and John are watching TV now.
(compound subject)

Christ suffered and died for us. (compound predicate)

The lilies **bloomed and faded**. (compound predicate)

Fish and meat are bought and sold in the market.
(compound subject and compound predicate)

The **key and the lock** must fit and **work** together easily.
(Both the subject and the predicate are compound.)

Note: 如果複合主詞及複合述詞不用 **and, or** 連接時，要加逗點，如：

Tom and Dick and Harry are three common names.

Tom, Dick, and Harry are three common names.

We laughed and sang and danced and played games.

We laughed, sang, danced, and played games.

1.3 Amorphous Sentence: 無定形的句子：

無定形的句子：在實際的談話裡，我們常用一些獨立詞句，其中沒有動詞或主詞。這些獨立詞句，雖然沒有主詞或動詞，但講話的人或聽話的人，彼此却能完全了解對方的意思，可以說是一個意思完整的語句，如：

Hello, Bill. What's new?

Nothing in particular. ~~How~~ about you?

The same as ever.

Do you know where they are staying?

Yes, at his brother's place.

When is your first exam?

Next Tuesday.

Someone is waiting for me.

Oh? Your girl friend?

When's Mary's wedding reception going to be?

Saturday, the twenty-third. At Fenwick Hall. Begins
at one-thirty.

Your turn. / Next! / How so? / How about a drink?
/ Nothing doing.

My fault. / Danger ahead! / Nonsense! / By bus?

No, on foot.

Note: 英文句子開頭第一個字的第一個字母要大寫，末了要用句
點（。）。

Exercises 1

I. Mark plus (+) before the groups of words that express a complete thought; mark zero (O) before the groups of words that do not express a complete thought.

- _____ 1. a little girl with straight yellow hair
- _____ 2. hard for the children to read
- _____ 3. the children do not sit very long
- _____ 4. one of the greatest men in the world
- _____ 5. nor run from place to place
- _____ 6. he was always ready to help others
- _____ 7. I owe everything to my mother
- _____ 8. how to live a good life
- _____ 9. go swimming in the sea
- _____ 10. the little blind girl had a very hard time

II. Separate the subject from the predicate with a vertical line.

- 1. Little children like to play in the sand.
- 2. Big boys and girls like to swim in the sea.
- 3. I usually get up at seven.
- 4. John was late for his class.
- 5. Many beautiful flowers are blooming in our garden.
- 6. My birthday comes in March.
- 7. Father came back for his stick.
- 8. The sand near the edge of the water is wet and hard.
- 9. A very strange disease broke out in that country.
- 10. A new life has begun for us.

III. Combine each pair of the following sentences by using compound subject or compound predicate.

- 1. Nancy came to the beach with her mother. Her two little brothers came to the beach with their mother. (_____ and _____ came to the beach with their mother.)
- 2. The children sat down. They took off their shoes.
- 3. Tom picked up some sand. He let it run between his fingers.

4. Some big boys were coming out to meet a big wave, Some big girls were coming out to meet a big wave.
5. Nancy stood on the beach, She looked out at the sea.
6. He looked at the baby, He rocked him in his arms.
7. His mother was quiet and gentle, She was loved by everyone.
8. His mother told him many stories from the Bible. She taught him how to be honest and kind.
9. He got on his horse, He rode into the woods.
10. The teacher said nothing. The teacher took the little girl into the garden.

Subject 主詞

1.4 What can be a subject?

什麼能做主詞呢？如下列名詞、代名詞、形容詞、不定詞、動名詞、片語或子句等均能做爲句的主詞：

1. noun My father only drinks coffee for his breakfast.
 Our teacher is very kind and gentle.
2. pronoun We have coffee for our breakfast.
 He usually eats his breakfast at seven o'clock.
3. adjective The rich should help the poor.
4. infinitive To learn English is easy. (It is easy to learn English.)
5. gerund Reading in the dim light is harmful to our eyes.
6. phrase How to do this puzzles all of us.
7. clause What he wants to do is still unknown.
 That he missed the train was his own fault.
 (It was his own fault that he missed the train.)

Predicate 述詞

1.5 Verbs: Transitive and Intransitive

所謂述詞，其中必含有動詞，這個動詞，稱爲述詞動詞。

(predicate verb)。動詞有兩大類：及物動詞和不及物動詞。

A transitive verb expresses an action which passes from a doer to a receiver. 及物動詞後面一定接受詞，如：

Doer (說話者)	Action (動作)	Receiver (接受者)
Mary	is reading	the letter.

An intransitive verb has no receiver of its action.

不及物動詞不需要受詞，如：

Christ died on Good Friday. 但有時候需要補語

(Complement), 此補語常爲名詞、代名詞或形容詞, 如:

Subject	Verb	Complement
This long lesson	is	very difficult.
The eyes	are	the windows of the soul.
The beach	has been	sunny all the morning.

1.6 What can be an object? 什麼能做受詞?

Just like the subject, the object may be: (如主詞、受詞形式:)

1. noun The hen laid an egg today.
 He rocked the baby in his arms.
2. pronoun Tom struck him on the head.
 John gave her a new dictionary.
3. adjective The rich should help the poor.
4. infinitive I want to read this book.
 Mary promised to telephone this evening.
5. gerund He enjoyed looking at the stars.
 He liked swimming in the sea.
6. phrase I don't know how to do it.
 I don't know which to choose.
7. clause I will explain what I mean.
 I don't know whether he will come or not.

1.7 Indirect Objects: 間接受詞:

有些及物動詞需要二個受詞, 除去直接受詞外, 還需要一個間接受詞, 如:

Subject	Predicate Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
They	gave	my brother	a new grammar book.
I	got	him	a new grammar book.
He	lent	me	five dollars.
He	didn't tell	me	anything.
Mother	has bought	me	a new pair of shoes.
Mr. Smith	taught	us	English.

Note: 這類需要二個受詞的及物動詞如下：

ask, bring, buy, choose, do, deny, fetch, find, forgive,
get, give, hand, leave, lend, make, order, show, teach,
tell, write……etc.,

如果直接受詞也是代名詞 (it, them, etc.)，即將它放在動詞後面，然後接 to (or for)+間接受詞；如：

Give it to me.

I sent them to you yesterday morning.

I will get them for you.

當間接受詞變為介詞片語 (to or for+indirect o.) 時，這個介詞片語應放在直接受詞後面；如：

They gave a new grammer book to my brother.

My mother has bought a new pair of shoes for me.

Exercises 2

- I. In the following sentences, classify the verbs. Underscore each object.

Example: John bought (v. t.) a new book.

1. Father is drinking () his coffee.
 2. Mother is reading () the morning papers.
 3. Someone stole () my watch.
 4. I like () spring flowers.
 5. He enjoyed () reading very much.
 6. Bill was () always late for his class.
 7. Nancy usually spends () her vacation at the seashore.
 8. The children go () down to the shore to play.
 9. Nancy stood () on the beach and looked () out at the sea.
 10. Tom was walking () on one side of his sister.
 11. He answered () the questions correctly.
 12. The boys listened () attentively.
- II. In the following sentences undercore the subjects once and the objects twice.

Example: He rocked the little baby in his arms.

1. You must help your father.
 2. My father usually has his breakfast at 8:30.
 3. Our team lost the game.
 4. Jack needs a new watch.
 5. Jack's father has a new car.
 6. My brother enjoys watching TV very much.
 7. He wrote a very long letter this morning.
 8. He still hasn't finished the book.
 9. Our teacher will give a speech tomorrow.
 10. A sentence contains a subject and a predicate.
- III. Change the following as in the example.
- Example: My mother bought me a pair of new shoes.

My mother bought a new pair of shoes for me.

1. I shall write him a letter.
2. He lent me this new dictionary.
3. I'll get you a few story books.
4. He bought me a new watch.
5. Who sold you this dirty book?
6. No one gave him anything.
7. Shall I fetch you your hat?
8. Please choose me a good one.
9. He left his son a large sum of money.
10. I sent him a telegraph.

Chapter 2

Complement: Subjective and Objective 補語：主詞的和受詞的

2.1 Linking Verbs: 連接動詞

連接動詞，主要是指“to be”而言，它不需要受詞，但在這類動詞之後，需要加補語完成整個意思；如：

John's father is a doctor.

Christ was silent.

This orange tastes sweet.

The sky looks cloudy today.

2.2 Subjective Complement: 主詞補語

主詞補語多為名詞、代名詞或形容詞，如果是名詞或代名詞即稱為述語主格，如果是形容詞，即稱為述語形容詞 (predicate adjective)；如：

Read the following examples:

He is a very clever boy. (noun)

It is silk, not wool. (noun)

He became a doctor. (noun)

He seems to be the leader. (noun)

This proved to be a mistake. (noun)

It's me (or, It is I). (pronoun)

It's mine, not yours. (pronoun)

He will be somebody some day. (pronoun)

That is not what I want. (noun clause)

That's why I am here today. (noun clause)

He seems to enjoy it. (infinitive)

My plan is to **have a look at** it first. (infinitive)

This story is **very interesting**. (participle)

Some trees grow **very tall**. (adjective)

The bell **sounded clear**. (adjective)

We feel **very happy**. (adjective)

It is growing **dark**. (adjective)

This letter is **from my brother**. (prepositional phrase)

This new toy is **for you**. (prepositional phrase)

Note: 最常用的連接動詞是: be, seem, appear, look, prove, become, get, grow, keep, remain, etc.

2.3 Objective Complement: 受詞補語

受詞補語常為名詞或形容詞，其功能是解釋或說明直接受詞的；
如：

They **named** the baby **Ruth**.

They **Painted** the house **green**.

Other examples:

They **believed** him a **traitor**. (noun)

We **made** him our **leader**. (noun)

I **consider** him my **best friend**. (noun)

They **elected** him **chairman**. (noun)

We **think** it a **great shame**. (noun)

We **found** the room **empty**. (adjective)

He **Painted** his house **green**. (adjective)

Always **keep** it **cool**. (adjective)

He **swallowed** a small fish **alive**. (adjective)

We **found** him **dead**. (adjective)

Please **leave** the door **open**. (adjective)

We **proved** him **innocent**. (adjective)

The cold weather **turned** the leaves **yellow**. (adjective)

Don't get your clothes dirty. (adjective)

The sun keeps us warm. (adjective)

He kept me waiting. (present participle)

I found him working at his desk. (present participle)

Do you feel the house shaking? (present participle)

I heard him crying. (present participle)

You must get your hair cut. (past participle)

She had a new dress made. (past participle)

His brave deeds made him respected. (past participle)

Couldn't you get him to come and see me? (infinitive phrase)

Ask him to call on her tomorrow morning. (infinitive phrase)

They told me to wait here. (infinitive phrase)