● 時報書系568

英文知知法

顏元叔/編譯





A Guide to Patterns and Usage

英文句型與用法

A. S. Hornby原著

顏元叔/編譯

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時報書系爾

英文句型與用法



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第一章 動詞與動詞句型

定義

1.1 **動詞這一觀念實無有用和適當之** 定義。然而,劃分動詞爲限定和 非限定是有用的。非限定動詞即 是不定詞(含現在式、完成式、 及有 to 與無 to 的), 現在分

Auxiliary Verbs

詞、過去分詞、以及動名詞(或動狀名詞)。限定動詞有別於非限定動詞的形式。因此, be 動詞的非限定形式為: (to)be,(to)have been,being 及been。其限定形式為:am, is, are, was,

Non-finite forms			Finite forms	
Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Tense	Past Tense
be have do _	being having doing	been had done	am, is, are have, has do, does shall will can may must ought need dare	was, were had did should would could might
				used

were. see動詞的非限定形式為:
(to)see,(to)have seen, seeing及seen。其限定形式為: see,及saw。

當不定詞有 to 的時候(如在 I want to go, I ought to have gone.)我們稱之為「有 to 不定詞」當不定詞無 to 的時候(如在I must go, I should have gone),我們稱之為「無 to 不定詞」。現在分詞與動名詞形式相同,在這句子 The boys are swimming 中,swimming 是動名詞。

1.2 「助動詞」(Auxiliary)這用語是 用在有不同功用之一羣動詞上。 do 的限定形式用來形成疑問句 及否定句。 be 動詞的限定形式 用來形成進行時式以及被動語 態。

這些限定動詞 will / would, shall / should, can / could, may / might, must, ought, need, dare, 及 used to 被稱爲助動詞,也常被稱爲語氣助動詞以示區別。

- 1.3 變則限定動詞(ANOMALOUS FINITE)是用在這些助動詞的 24種限定形式上。
- 1.4 「缺陷動詞」(DEFECTIVE VERB)是用在缺少某些部份的動詞上。因此,must 無不定詞與分詞,will, shall, can, may, 及 ought 也一樣;均為缺

陷動詞。

- 1.5 「不規則動詞」(IRREGULAR VERB)是用來指那些沒有字尾一ed 作爲過去式及過去分詞的動詞。例:go / went / gone: begin / began / begun; take / took / taken; mean / meant / meant; put / put / put.
- 1.6 「變則」(ANOMALOUS)一詞 對於上述24個限定動詞作爲一個 標記很有用。這些限定動詞最明 顯的特徵為它們可與 not 結合成 縮寫形式。例:isn't, weren't, haven't, don't, didn't, can't, shouldn't、oughtn't。「變則」一 詞限用於那些與 not 如此結合的 限定動詞。因此, have 在 I haven't finished 與 I haven't time to do it now 句中是變則的。但 在I have breakfast at half past seven 中, have 不爲變則。 (此間 have 是一個普通或不變 則的限定動詞,而否定句是I don't have breakfast at half past seven, 並非I haven't breakfast at half past seven. 參閱1.21)

這24個變則動詞並非總是作助動詞, 在下列句中之 be 動詞是「連綴動詞」,而不是助動詞。

Miss Green is a teacher. The men are busy. 格林小姐是位老師。 這些人很忙。 have 動詞在下列句中亦不是助動 詞:

Have you any money?

Jane has two brothers.

They had a good holiday.

你有點錢嗎?

珍妮有二位哥哥(弟弟)。

他們有一個美好的假期。

變則限定動詞的功用

1.7 這些限定動詞有很多功用,主要 可分為二類型。

第一,這些限定動詞的重要在於作構造字(structural words),用來形成否定句與疑問句。它們也用來避免重複,見於簡答句及附加問句。某種類的副詞之位置要靠句子中變則限定動詞的出現與否來決定。

第二,有些變則限定動詞用來形成語氣。當如此用時,這些變則限定動詞可被稱為「語氣動詞」或「語氣助動詞」。語氣助動詞之用法在本書第五章討論。

否定句之形成

1.8 一限定動詞加上 not 後即爲否定 形態。在現代英文中,只有在 這24個限定動詞之後加上 not 以 形成否定句。

He is busy→He is not / He's not / He isn't busy.

I can come.→I cannot / can't come. You ought to do that→You ought not / oughn't to do that. 他忙→他不忙。 我能來→我不能來。 你應該做那事→你不該做那事。 非變則限定動詞形成否定句須要助動 詞 do

調 심이 He wants it.→ (He does want it.) →He doesn't want it. He wanted it.→ (He did want it.) →He didn't want it. They went there.→ (They did go there.) → They didn't go there. 他想要它。→他不要它。 他曾想要它。→他不曾要它。 他去過那裏。→他沒去過那裏。 在口語英文及非正式的書寫英文中, 否定的縮寫形式被使用:isn't、 aren't, didn't, can't, wouldn't. 非變則限定動詞與 not 連用常見於較 古老英文(如莎士比亞或聖經): Tempt not a desperate man.(勿惹 亡命之徒)。在現代英文裏應爲 Don't tempt a desperate man.

疑問句之形成

1.9 疑問句的形成是將主詞與限定動 詞倒裝,而這限定動詞必須是24 變則動詞之一。

They are ready. →Are they ready? He can swim. →Can he swim? 他們準備好了。→他們準備好了嗎? 他能游泳。→他能游泳嗎? 假使動詞不屬於變則動詞,則須使用助動詞 do。

They went away. → (They did go away.) →Did they go away?

He likes it. → (He does like it.) → Does he like it?
他們離開了。→他們離開了嗎?
他喜歡它。→他喜歡它嗎?
問句的其他形式(如有 what, who,或上升語調的)。參見第五章。
Went you?How came you to…? 及其

Went you? How came you to…? 及其 他非變則動詞居於主詞之前之例子, 只不過是古老的用法或文學上的殘留 而已。

疑問否定句

1.10 疑問否定句的形成在於把 not 置 於主詞之後,以形成正式的寫 作文體,或者以縮寫否定的形式,用在口語英文或非正式的 寫作文體。

Does he want it? → Does he not want it? (or) Doesn't he want it?
Did they go? → Did they not go? (or) Didn't they go?
他想要它嗎? →他不要它嗎?
他們去過嗎? →他們沒去過嗎?
倒裝句其他例子

1.11 主詞與限定動詞(總是24變則限 定動詞之一)的倒裝發生於句首 否定字之後(包含像 hardly, scarcely, little, seldom, rarely 這 些半否定字)。

Little did they know that... (= They little knew that...)
In no other way can the matter be explained. (= The matter can be explained in no other way.)

Hardly had we started (= We had hardly started) when it began to rain.

Seldom / Rarely have I (= I have seldom / rarely) heard such beautiful singing.

Never shall I (= I shall never) forget your kindness.

Only then did I see (= I saw only then) the danger we were in. 他們一點也沒想到…

他们一點也沒想到… 這件事絕不可以其他方式來解釋。 我們剛出發,天就下雨了。 我很少聽到這樣美妙的歌唱。 我絕不會忘記你的善意。 只有在那時我才看出我們身置險境。

避免重覆

1.12 這24變則限定動詞用在問句中之 簡答。在 Yes 與 No 以及這限 定動詞上有一下降的語調。

Did you find it? Yes, I did. (or) No, I didn't.

'Can you do it a'lone? 'Yes, I 'can. (or) 'No, I 'can't.

Has she been warned? Yes, she has. (or) No, she hasn't.

'Who wants to come with me?' All of us do. (or) 'None of us do.

Who broke the 'window? 'Tom did. (or) 'I .didn't.

你找到它沒有?是的,我找到了。 (或)沒有,我沒有找到。

你能獨自做它嗎?是的,我能。

(或)不,我不能。

她被警告了嗎?是的,她被警告了。 (或)不,她沒有。

誰要跟我一塊兒走?我們全部都要。 (或) 沒人要。

誰打破玻璃窗?約翰打破的。(或) 我沒有。

這些限定動詞也用在對等子句避免重 覆前一句話之動詞。

He didn't often grumble, and when he'did, no one paid much attention. He isn't often punished, and when he'is, it seems to have no effect. 他並沒有埋怨,當他確有時,沒人注意他。

他不常受罰,當他被罰時,似乎無效果。

問句

1.13 這24變則限定動詞被用在附加問句中,附加在一句話後。附加問句的主詞是代名詞或"there"引導字。若在這問句裏,限定動詞的語調是上升,這表示講話人期待或邀請聽者同意。若限定動詞的語調是下降,這表示說話者對自己的陳述有把握。

Tomorrow's 'Sunday, 'isn't it? (or isn't it?)

He left 'yesterday, .didn't he? (or 'didn't he?)

You want 'five, don't you? (or 'don't you?)

You can't speak Danish, 'can you?

(or 'can you?)

They won't be here long, will they? (or 'will they?)

There's a'cat in the garden, isn't there? (or 'isn't there?)

昨天是星期天,不是嗎?

他昨天離開,不是嗎?

你要五個,不是嗎?

你不會說丹麥話,是嗎?

他們不在這久留,是嗎?

花園裏有隻貓・不是嗎?

答句

1.14 附加問句常用作回答來表示對一 句話的態度,如表示禮貌上的表 示與趣,不相信,不在乎,抵觸 或不同意(依靠語調的升降而 定)。

A: I'm going to'Moscow next month, B:Oh, are you? (indicating surprise or interest)

A: You must pay me the money at once. B: Oh, I amust amust I? (indicating perhaps defiance or indignation)

A: I'm not going to do anything more. B: Aren't you? (or) 'Oh,you'are, aren't you?

A: I'm afraid we're going to be late. B: 'Oh no we aren't, there's plenty of time.

A: There's no need to hurry. B: 'Oh yes there is.

A:下個月我將去莫斯科。

B:喔,是嗎?(表示驚訝和興趣)

A:你一定要馬上付我錢。

B:喔,我一定要,是嗎?(表示反對與憤怒)

A:我再也不做任何事了。

B:你不再了嗎?

A:恐怕我們就要遲到了。

B:不,我們不會,時間很充裕。

A:無需要趕。

B:不·需要趕。

這些限定動詞也用來表示同意。這種 句型是 so + 主詞+ 變則限定動詞。 而在遺動詞的語調是下降。

A: I hear you went to Leeds last week. B: So I'did. (= Yes, that's right.)

A: There are two tigers in the garden. B: So there 'are! (= Yes, you're right.)

A:我聽說你上星期到里茲去。

B:我是去過。

A:在花園裏有兩隻老虎。

B:的確有。

這些動詞也用來改正或反駁一句話 (或常帶有 Why 問句的建議),回 答時通常以 Oh no 或 But 來開頭。

A: I'm told that Harry has been divorced six times. B: Oh no he hasn't. Only 'twice.

A: I hear you failed in your exams.

B: Oh no I didn't!

A: Why didn't you help the old man off the bus? B: But I'did!

A: Why do you beat your wife so often? B: But I'don't!I've'never beaten her!

A:有人告訴我說哈利已離婚六次。

B:啊,不,只有二次。

A:我聽說你考試失敗了。

B:啊,不,我沒有。

A:何不幫忙這老人下車?

B:可是·我有啊!

A:你爲何經常打你太太?

B:我沒有啊!我從未打過她!

這24個變則限定動詞用在這句型:

So+變則限定動詞+主詞,例句如下:

I can do it and so can'you.

Tom speaks French and so does his sister (= His sister speaks French, too.)

Jane will be there and so shall'I.

我能做它,你也能。

湯姆說法文,他妹妹也說。

珍妮將在那兒,我也是。

同樣句型也用在第二說者之回答:

A: I must leave now. B: So must'l.

A: I enjoyed that concert. B: So did'all of us (or) So did we'all.

A:我必須現在離開。B: 我也一 樣。

A:我喜歡那音樂會。B:我們也一樣。

這種句型,限定動詞沒有重音。主詞 有下降語調。在 So can you 中,限 定動詞 can 發 / kən / 。在 So shall I 中,shall 之發音減至 / ʃəl / ,而 So shall I 則爲 / sou[əl aı /

So shall 這兩個字與形容詞 social 發 音相同,這些變則限定動詞也用在此 種句型:

nor / neither + 變則限定動詞+主詞。在這種句型中,限定動詞音不重讀,而主詞有一下降語調。

I can't do it and neither can'you. Harry didn't go to church;nor did his'sister.

A: I don't like this kind of music.B: Nor do'I,and nor does my'sister. 我不能做它;你也不能。

哈利沒有上教堂;他妹妹也沒有。

A:我不喜歡這種音樂。

B: 我也不, 我妹妹也不。

强調的肯定句

1.15 在一句子或者其附和句强調其肯 定成分時,其限定動詞必須有重 讀或語調上的變化。假使這或 讀或語調上的變化是發生在一 變則限定動詞上,其一 這動詞詞不在於肯定的成份。 例來,重讀或語為上的改變發生不 中,重讀或語為上的改變發生在 wrote,這時為問題,這時為 意為我以電話或自己 意為我以電話或自己 事有幾個强調的肯定句例子:

If I'do find the book, I'll send it to you.

He doesn't often visit me,but when

he does, he stays for hours.

You'are working hard!

A: Who broke the window?B: 'I didn't.A: Well,who'did break it? (instead of Who broke it?as in the first question)

要是我找到這書,我就送去給你。 他不常拜訪我,可是一旦他來,他總 停留幾小時。

你正賣力地做。

A:誰打破玻璃?

B:我沒有。

A:那麼是誰打破它呢?

强調一句話裏的否定成份,重讀或者 是語調上的變化落在否定字上(通常 是 not)。

I did not take your pen (instead of the more usual I didn't take your pen).

我没有拿你的筆。

副詞位置

1.16副詞之位置在第四章討論。中間 位置之副詞居於變則動詞之前或 後(除非强調副詞)。

與非變則動詞在一起:

We generally / usually go to school by bus.

The sun always rises in the east.
They soon found what they wanted.
我們通常乘公共汽車上學。
太陽永遠從東方升上來。
他們立刻找到他們所要的。
與變則動詞在一記:

. 7

You should always try to be punctual.

I can seldom find enough time for reading.

We shall soon be there.

你應該總是嘗試準時。

我很少能找到時間讀書。

我們很快將在那兒。

與重讀的變則動詞在一起, 參考:

We've never refused to help.

We never have refused to help.

我們從未拒絕幫忙。

更進一步的探討,請參閱4.4

4.11-12以及表 91-2。

變則限定動詞注解

am, is, are, was, were
1.17 Be 動詞的種種限定形式皆爲變則, 不管它們是用作連綴動詞

或助動詞。

He's busy.He isn't busv.Is he busy? He's working.He isn't working.Is he working?

他忙。他不忙。他忙嗎?

他正在工作。他不正在工作。他正在 工作嗎?

Be 動詞用在祈使句:

Be quiet / patient!

要安靜! / 要有耐心!

Do be 於祈使句中用來强調及說服。

Do be quiet / patient, please!

請務必要安靜 / 要有耐心!

Don't 用在否定之祈使句:

Don't be so curious / foolish!

不要如此好奇 / 愚昧!

Be 動詞當表明一靜止或不變狀態時,沒有進行時式,如於 John is an engineer.

當 be 動詞表達變化或變動時,進行 式可使用,如在 John is being very patient. 此時約翰的耐心可能會消 失。他可能會不耐煩。這種情況, Why 問句中的 be 可以為非變則限定 動詞。

Why don't you be more reasonable? Why don't you be a man (= manly) and face your troubles bravely?

你爲何不更有理性點?

你爲何不做大丈夫然後勇**敢地面對**你 的困難呢?

have,has,had

1.18 限定動詞 have,has,had 用任完成時式時,作助動詞時,總是變則的。

He has left.He hasn't left.Has he left?

They had left. They hadn't left. Hadn't they left?

他已離開。他尚未離開。他已離開了 嗎?

他們已離開了。他們尚未離開。他們 離開了嗎?

當這些限定動詞不作助動詞時,它們 有時是變則的,有時不是。英語和美 語有幾種不同的用法。按照動詞的意 思英語有用法上的不同。 1.19 Have 用來表示擁有或所有。當 用作此意思時,have 動詞的 限定形式皆為變則。在英語非 正式文體中,have got 是較佳 之選擇。

How many books have you (got)? I haven't (got) enough money for the journey.

你有多少書本?

我沒有足夠錢去旅行。

在平常美語用法中,這些限定動詞就 不為變則:

How many pencils do you have? Tom doesn't have a pencil.

Does your brother have a bicycle? 你有幾隻鉛筆?

湯姆沒有鉛筆。

你哥哥有部脚踏車嗎?

1.20 Have 用來指出特性與關係。帶有 have 動詞的句子經常可改寫成帶有 be 動詞的句子。

This room has five windows.

There are five windows in this room. 這屋裏有五個窗。

This jacket has three pockets.

There are three pockets in this jacket.

這件夾克有三個口袋。

Mary has blue eyes.

Mary's eyes are blue.

瑪麗的眼睛是藍色的。

What long hair that fellow has! Isn't that fellow's hair long!

那傢伙的頭髮多長啊!

How many children have they? How many children are there in the family?

他們有多少孩子?

在英語的用法裏,當限定動詞如此用時,皆爲變則。在口語的文體中,完成式帶有 got 是經常被用的。

How many pockets has your jacket got?

Hasn't he got long hair!

Have you got many friends here? 你的來克有多少口袋?

他的頭髮不長嗎!

你在這兒有很多朋友嗎?

在美語的用法裏,這些限定動詞為不 變則。

How many pockets does your jacket have?

Do you have many friends here? 你的夾克有多少口袋?

你在這兒有許多朋友嗎?

1.21當have 的意思為 take, receive, 和 experience 時,它的限定形式皆不變則,於英語美語中皆如此。

Do you have (= drink) coffee or tea for breakfast?

cf Have we (got) (= Is there)
any coffee in the house?

At what time do you have (= take) breakfast?

Did you have (= experience) any difficulty in finding the house?

Does your teacher often have (= use) visual aids for English lessons?

cf Have you (got) (= Are there) many visual aids in your class-room?

How often do you have (= receive) letters from your brother in Canada?

cf Have you (got) your brother's last letter with you now?

How often does your cat have (= give birth to) kittens?

cf Has your can (got) any kittens now?

How often do you have (= receive) English lessons?

of Have you (= Is there, in the time-table) an English lesson this morning?

早餐你喝咖啡或茶?

參考:我們家裏有咖啡嗎?

你吃早餐在什麼時候?

你找這房子有困難麼?

你的老師經常使用視聽器材嗎?

參考:你們的教室裏有許多視聽器 材嗎?

你的貓多久生一窩小貓?

參考:你的貓生了小貓嗎?

你多久上一次英文課?

參考:你今天早上有英文課嗎?

1.22 在英語的用法中,have 的用法 被區分為一般情況及特殊情况。這種區分不是典型的英語 用法。當 have 指一般情况時, have 的限定形式並非變則。指 特殊情况時 have 的限定形式在 英語用法中為變則的,或者 get 的現在完成式可被使用。 過去完成式較少使用。

Do you have much time for tennis? (ie as a rule, generally)

cf Have you (got) time for a game of tennis this afternoon?

Does that poor boy have enough to eat? (ie regularly, habitually)

cf Has he (got) enought to eat!

Do they have much snow in Quebec in winter? (ie as a rule, generally)

cf Have they (= Is there) much snow in Quebec this winter?

Do you often have colds?

cf You haven't (got) a cold now,I hope.

你有很多時間打網球嗎?(一般而言)

參考:今天下午你有時間賽網球 嗎?

那窮孩子有足夠吃麼?(習慣上)

參考:他現在有足夠東西吃麼? (指現在)

奎北克下很多雪吧?(一般而言)

參考:今年冬天奎北克下很多雪

呷?

你常感冒嗎?

参考:我希望你現在沒感冒。

1.23 Have 用來表達義務在第五章討論。參閱5.54-5。有些,但並非全部,說英語者把 have 的用法區分成一般狀況及特殊狀況。(已在1.22說明)。

At what time do you have to (= must you) be in the office every morning?

of I have to be (or I've got to be) in the office half an hour earlier than usual tomorrow.

We don't have to work on Saturday mornings.

of The firm is busy this week so we've got to work tomorrow morning.

你每天什麼時候要到辦公室?

參考:我明天必須比平常早半小時 到辦公室。

星期六早上我們不須上班。

参考:公司這星期很忙,所以明天 早晨我們須上班。

1.24 have 的表原因的用法,於動詞 句型各節中討論。參見 VP24C,表78。作這種用法 時,不爲變則。

How often do you have your hair cut?

You don't have your hair cut every week,do you?

When did you last have your hair

你多久理髮一次?

你並不是每星期理髮,是嗎?

你上次理髮在什麼時候?

1.25 有許多動詞能以 have 和一名詞 (或與動詞同形,或近似)來 代替,如 rest,drink,walk,dine. 在這些口語的片語中, have 動 詞的限定形式不爲變則。

Did you have a pleasant walk? Why don't you lie down and have a rest?

Did you have a good sleep? 你有一次愉快的散步嗎? 你爲何不躺下休息呢?

想要說口語式英文的人如能熟悉上述 have 的各種用法,將做得很好。在 5.54-5(表義務)所討論的 have 變 則與不變則用法上區別將配合以口語 以及筆寫英文。在這種情況,讓學習 者使用 have 限定形式為非變則也是 足夠的。

do,does,did

你睡得好嗎?

1.26 do 動詞的限定形式只有作助動 詞時,形成否定句或疑問句, 或用在强調的肯定句中,才為 變則。

> 當 do 作為本動詞時,其限定 形式不為變則。

Tom did most of the work. Harry didn't do much of the work. Did Dick

do any of the work?

Martha does all the housework. Does Helen do anything except arrange the flowers?

湯姆做了大部分的工作。哈利沒有做 很多工作。狄克做了點工作嗎? 瑪莎做所有的家事。海倫除了插花以

瑪莎做所有的家事。海倫除了插花以 外還做任何事嗎?

語氣助動詞

1.27 語氣助動詞為 shall / should ,will / would,can / could,may / might,must,ought,need 以及 used (to) · 這些都是缺陷動 詞的限定形式。 shall / should ,will / would,can / could,may / might 及 must 永遠是變則的。 ought to 在好的英文用法中是 變則的。在低水準的用法中, 它是不變則的。

You oughtn't to stay up so late. Ought you to drink so heavily? 你不應該熬夜到如此晚。

你該喝如此多的酒麼?

低水準:*You didn't ought to do that.

你不應該做那事。

這些限定動詞的用法,可參見第五 章。

need

1.28 Need 是用作語氣助動詞,變 則,無 to 。它沒有過去式, 但可與完成式不定詞連用。它 的 第 三 人 稱 單 數 形 式 亦 是

VP6A: Tom needs a new coat,He doesn't need new shoes.Does he need any new shirts?

The work needed time and patience. That blind man needs help / needs somebody to help him across the street.

VP6B: My shoes needed mending / needed to be mended.

VP7: Do you need to work so late? He doesn't need to work so late,does he?

動詞句型6 A:湯姆需要一件新上 衣。他不需要新鞋子。他需要新襯衫 嗎?

這工作需要時間與耐心。 這盲者需要人幫助他過街。

動詞句型6B:我的鞋子需要修補。 動詞句型7:你有必要工作如此晚 嗎?

他不需要工作至如此晚,是嗎?

本動詞的 need 與助動詞的 need 可以用來表達需要或義務。在下面兩對例句中,其意思實無不同。

Do you need to work so late?

Need you work so late?

He doesn't need to work so late,does
he?

He needn't work so late, need he? 你需要工作至如此晚嗎?

他不需要工作至如此晚,是嗎?

變則動詞 need 可以指未來(由時間 副詞表明)。

You needn't come to the office on Saturday.

星期天你不必到辦公室。

本動詞 need ,表達義務與需要,能以 must 或 have to 來代替。

Do you need / Do you have to / Must you work so hard?

You'll need / You'll have to start early if you want to get back before dark.

He'll need / He'll have to hurry if he wants to catch the 2.15 train. 你需要如此賣力工作嗎?

你必須早出發<mark>假使</mark>你想要在天黑之前 回來的話。

他需要趕快點假使他想搭二點十五分 的火車。

否定的 needn't(表示無義務與必要)配合 must,have to 的肯定用法。

He needn't start yet,need he?

He must start at once,mustn't he? Need you go yet? Yes, I must. 他還不須出發,是嗎? 他必須立刻出發,不是嗎? 你必須走了嗎?是的,我必須。 變則動詞 need 能用在肯定句中,當 它有否定的晤示時。

He need have no hesitation about asking for my help.

No one need go hungry in our Welfare State.

All you need do is give me a ring and I'll come at once.

He need have no fear of losing his job.

要求我幫忙,他不須猶豫。

在我們的福利國家裏,沒有人會挨 餓。

你所需要做的就是給我一個電話然後 我就來。

他不必害怕失去他的職業。

第三句的暗示意義是你祇要做…變則 動詞 need 無過去式,但可以與完成 式連用。

We needn't have hurried.

我們無須要趕。(指過去)

比較這句與 didn't need to 的本動詞 用法:

We needn't have hurried. (We have hurried but now see that this hurry was unnecessary.)

We didn't need to hurry. (There was no necessity for hurry, whether