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最 新

標準英文文法

A New

Standard English Grammar

下 冊

國 際 編 譯 社 編 印

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what, whatever, whoever, whomever, whosever, whichever, who, whom, whose, which, where, when, why, how, that, whether, if		who, whom, whose, which, that, but, as, when, why, where	
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when, while, as, whenever, as soon as, no sooner ~ than, hardly ~ when (before), the moment, the minute, the instant, immediately, directly, next time, before, after, not ~ long before, once, till, not ~ until, since, as (so) long as, never ~ but, never ~ without		where, wherever	
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		because, for, not because ~ but because, not only because ~ but because, as, since, now that, seeing that, because of, what with ~ and what with, what by ~ and what by	

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if, in case, unless, as (so)
long as, if only, on condition
that, provided, providing,
suppose, supposing, but that,
but for, without, in case of

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though, although, as, even
if (though), whether~or, ~
ever...(may), no matter + 疑
問詞...(may), for all that,
granting, admitting, in spite
of, for all, with all

引導副詞子句者(表比較)..... 329

than, as (so)~as, the+比較
級, the+比較級

引導副詞子句者(表目的)..... 322

(so) that, in order that,
lest, for fear that, with a
view to, for fear of, for
the purpose of

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so~that, such~that, so
that(=and so)

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as if (though), as, as it
were, (just) as~so, (a) is
to (b) what (c) is to (d),
As (c) is to (d), so is (a)
to (b).

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as, as (so) far as, so far

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第六篇 副詞 (Adverb)

第一講 副詞的功用與副詞的形成法

I. 副詞的功用

~~~~~【要點 1】~~~~~

副詞的主要功用是用以修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞。

~~~~~  
She speaks English **fluently**. [修飾動詞 speak] (她英語說得流利)

If I should fail, I would try **again**. [修飾動詞 try]

(萬一失敗，我要再試一次)

This novel is **very** instructive. [修飾形容詞 instructive]

(這本小說很有益)

It is **much** hotter today than yesterday. [修飾形容詞 hotter]

(今天比昨天熱得多)

She walks **very** slowly. [修飾副詞 slowly] (她走得很慢)

He came back **just** now. [修飾副詞 now] (他剛剛回來)

##### ~~~~~【要點 2】~~~~~

副詞也可用以修飾名詞或代名詞、片語、子句、句子。

~~~~~  
His mother says he is **quite** a baby. [修飾名詞 baby]

(他的母親說他有點像嬰孩)

Even a child can do it. [修飾名詞 child] (即使小孩也會做它)

Even I cannot help laughing. [修飾代名詞 I] (即使我也不得不笑)

He does not know **even** this. [修飾代名詞 this] (他甚至連這事也不知道)

He arrived here **just** at seven. [修飾片語 at seven]

(他在七點正到達此地)

The church stands **right** in the center of the city.

[修飾片語 in the……city] (教堂在本市的正中央)

He did not go **simply** because he was ill.

[修飾子句 because he was ill] (他只因病而沒有去)

He comes to me **only** when he is in trouble.

(修飾子句 when……trouble) (他只當有困難時才來找我)

Happily he passed the examination.

[修飾句子 he passed the examination] (幸運地很, 他考試及格了)

Unfortunately he missed the train. [修飾句子 he……train]

(不幸地很, 他沒趕上火車)

II. 副詞的形成法

~~~~~【要點 1】~~~~~

大多數的副詞, 是在形容詞的字尾加 **-ly** 而成的:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 形容詞 + ly | (2) -y > -ily | (3) -ue > -uly |
| (4) -le > -ly | (5) -ll > -lly | (6) -ic > -ically |
| (7) -ly > -lily | (8) 現在分詞或過去分詞 + ly | |

- ~~~~~
- (1) 一般的形容詞, 在字尾加 **-ly**:-

diligent (勤勉的) diligently (勤勉地)

- (2) 形容詞的字尾為 **y** 時, 改 **y** 為 **i** 加 **ly**:-

happy (幸福的) happily (幸運地)

[例外] sly (狡猾的) slyly (陰險地)

dry (乾燥的) dryly (枯燥無味地)

gay (歡欣的) gayly (歡樂地)

- (3) 形容詞的字尾為 **ue** 時, 去 **e** 加 **ly**:-

true (真實的) truly (真實地)

- (4) 形容詞的字尾為 **le** 時, 去 **e** 加 **y**:-

simple (簡單的) simply (簡單地)

[例外] whole (完全的) wholly (完全地)

sole (單獨的) solely (單獨地)

- (5) 形容詞的字尾為 **ll** 時, 只加 **y**:-

full (滿的) fully (全部地)

- (6) 形容詞的字尾為 **ic** 時, 加 **ally**:-

automatic (自動的) automatically (自動地)

dramatic (戲劇的) dramatically (戲劇性地)

〔例外〕 public (公開的) publicly (公開地)

(7) 形容詞的字尾為 ly 時，改 y 為 i 加 ly:-

lively (活潑的) livelily (活潑地)

(8) 現在分詞或過去分詞，在字尾加 ly:-

exceeding (非常的) exceedingly (非常地)

surprising (驚人的) surprisingly (驚人地)

supposed (想像的) supposedly (想像上)

confused (混亂的) confusedly (混亂地)

~~~~~【要點 2】~~~~~

形容詞與副詞同形者

long (長), early (早), near (近), enough (足夠), much (多), pretty (美麗的; 很=very), hard (辛苦), high (高), fast (快), late (遲), little (少), low (低), right (正確), straight (直)……

~~~~~  
〔She is an **early** riser. 〔形容詞〕(她是早起床者)

〔She gets up **very early**. 〔副詞〕(她起得很早)

〔He was **late** for school. 〔形容詞〕(他上課遲到)

〔He came to school **late**. 〔副詞〕(他遲到上學)

## ~~~~~【研習題 46】~~~~~

I. 寫出下列各字的副詞形：

- |               |              |             |              |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. dangerous  | 2. merry     | 3. true     | 4. gentle    |
| 5. easy       | 6. careful   | 7. regular  | 8. quick     |
| 9. whole      | 10. poor     | 11. foolish | 12. probable |
| 13. beautiful | 14. idle     | 15. dull    | 16. possible |
| 17. pleasant  | 18. excited  | 19. brief   | 20. simple   |
| 21. dry       | 22. diligent | 23. heavy   | 24. lively   |

II. 指示下列各黑體字為形容詞或副詞：

1. I have **a little** money with me.
2. He was **a little** tired when he reached his journey's end.
3. The **late** president is actively working as a lawyer.

4. He sits up very **late** every night.
5. I have **long** wanted to go to Taipei with my father.
6. We shall have a **long** vacation very soon.
7. We have four **pretty** baby cats.
8. He can speak English **pretty** well.
9. He is tall **enough** to touch the top of the ceiling.
10. They did not have **enough** food to eat.
11. I am **much** interested in English.
12. There isn't **much** ink in the inkbottle.
13. You should learn to do the **right** thing at the **right** time.
14. I waited for you **right** there for an hour and a half.
15. In September it becomes cold in the **early** mornings and evenings.
16. Who is making a noise so **early** in the morning?
17. Preparing the whole dinner is very **hard** for me.
18. I worked as **hard** as I could.
19. A bird is flying **high** up in the sky.
20. He paid a **high** price for the house.

Ⅱ. 將括弧內的字改成適當的形式：

1. You must write your answer (careful).
2. All the children laughed (happy).
3. Birds will come and sing (merry).
4. She can speak English (easy).
5. (Careful) students write their exercises (careful).
6. Of course, all of the children were (happy) about that.
7. Betty (usual) speaks English very (good).
8. The driver was injured (bad) in the accident last night.
9. Her dress looked (beauty). She was (happiness) about it.
10. She cleaned the room (regular) and made it (neat) for us.
11. (Sudden), we heard a (loud) noise outside the house.
12. The work is (most) done by hand.
13. "Be (quiet) now"! Mr. Woods shouted at the boys (angry).
14. In my opinion, that's (probable) right.

15. He closed the front door (quiet) and (cautious).
16. She sings (beautiful) songs and she can sing them (beautiful).
17. He gets tired very (quick).
18. How (sweet) this rose smells!
19. He (foolish) refused the proposal.
20. He can speak English (pretty) well.

~~~~~【解 答】~~~~~

I. 1. dangerously 2. merrily 3. truly 4. gently 5. easily 6. Carefully 7. regularly 8. quickly 9. wholly 10. poorly 11. foolishly 12. probably 13. beautifully 14. idly 15. dully 16. possibly 17. pleasantly 18. excitedly 19. briefly 20. simply 21. dryly 22. diligently 23. heavily 24. livelily

II. 形容詞:- 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20

副 詞:- 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19

III. 1. carefully 2. happily 3. merrily 4. easily 5. Careful; carefully 6. happy 7. usually; well 8. badly 9. beautiful; happy 10. regularly; neat 11. Suddenly; loud 12. mostly 13. quiet; angrily 14. probably 15. quietly; cautiously 16. beautiful; beautifully 17. quickly 18. sweet 19. foolishly 20. pretty

第二講 副詞的種類與用法

I. 單純副詞 (Simple Adverb)

~~~~~【要 點 1】~~~~~

表時間的副詞 (片語)

ago (以前), already (已經), before (以前), early (早), ever (曾經), immediately (立刻), late (遲), never (未曾地), now (現在), once (有一次), twice (兩次), seldom (不常), since (自從), soon (不久), then (那時), today (今天), yesterday (昨天), lately (=of late) (最近), long (長久地), tomorrow (明天), again (再次), always (始終), often (常常), sometimes (有時候), afterwards (後來), many times (許多次), presently

(不久), at once (立刻), next week (or month, year, Sunday……) (下一週), last night (昨晚), last week (or month, year, Sunday……) (上一週), the day before yesterday (前天), the day after tomorrow (後天), at last (最後), for ever (永遠), in time (及時; 早晚; 終久), on time (準時), at present (目前), at the same time (同時), for the first time (第一次), for the time being (暫時), at length (最後), before long (不久), in the long run (終久), in the meantime (or meanwhile) (其時)……

~~~~~  
Tom arrived here ten days ago. (湯姆在十天前到達此地)

I have never seen it before. (我以前未曾見過它)

I have not seen her lately. (最近我沒有見過她)

He has been to Taipei twice. (他曾到過臺北兩次)

## ~~~~~【要點 2】~~~~~

### 表地方的副詞

here (此地), there (那裏), home (在家), near, (近), out (在外), in (在內), up (向上), down (向下), back (在後面), above (在上面), inside (在裏面), outside (在外面), forward (向前), backward (向後), everywhere (到處), below (在下), across (越過), far (遠), hither (到此處), off (離開), on (在……上), over (在高處), thence (從那裏), thither (到那邊), under (在……下)

~~~~~  
Jenny arrived here (or there) yesterday. (珍妮昨天到達此地或那裏)

I lost my pen on my way home. (在回家的途中我遺失了筆)

We looked everywhere for our lost dog. (我們到處去尋找走失的狗)

We must turn our mind backward upon ourselves from time to time.

(我們要時時反省)

~~~~~【要點 3】~~~~~

表數量及程度的副詞

about (差不多), almost (幾乎), enough (充分), greatly (非常), hard

(辛苦地), little (很少), a little (一點), more (更), much (甚), partly (部分地), quite (完全地), so (如此), somewhat (有幾分), too (太), very (非常), pretty (十分), exceedingly (非常地), wholly (完全地), just (剛好), nearly (幾乎), most (最), hardly (=scarcely) (幾乎不), rather (頗)...

~~~~~  
He is a little better than yesterday. (他比昨天好了一點)

This story is very interesting. (這故事非常有趣)

I am not young enough to go to school. (我尚年輕而不能上學)

He was greatly surprised at her failure. (他對她的失敗非常吃驚)

#### ~~~~~【要點 4】~~~~~

##### 表方法或狀態的副詞

well (好), rapidly (快地), fast (快地), slowly (慢), badly (壞), bravely (勇敢地), wisely (精明地), brightly (伶俐), beautifully (美麗地), successfully (成功地), quickly (快), diligently (勤勉地), sweetly (可愛), happily (幸運地), easily (容易地), hungrily (渴望), angrily (生氣地) ... 等大多數的由形容詞形成的副詞都屬於此類。

~~~~~  
She speaks English very well. (她英語講得非常好)

He speaks so rapidly that I can't understand him.

(他話說得如此快, 以致我聽不懂)

She looked angrily at him. (她很生氣地看着他)

He runs faster than I. (他比我跑得快)

~~~~~【要點 5】~~~~~

表肯定或否定的副詞

yes (是), no (不), not (不), really (真正地), surely (一定), indeed (實在), truly (真實地), certainly (必定), hardly (=scarcely) (幾乎不), never (從不).....

~~~~~  
Can you play the piano? Yes, I can. No, I can not.

(你能彈琴嗎? 是, 我會。不, 我不會)

He will surely succeed in the examination. (他考試必定會及格)  
 May I open the window? Certainly. (我可以打開窗嗎?當然可以)  
 I have never been to Japan. (我未曾到過日本)

## II. 疑問副詞 (Interrogative Adverb)

用以表示疑問的意思之副詞，稱之為疑問副詞；其用法如同疑問代名詞，以構成疑問句，而疑問副詞通常要放在句首。

### 1. 表時間的疑問副詞

#### ~~~~~【要 點】~~~~~

- (1) When……? (=At what time……?) 問時間或時刻。
- (2) How long……? (多久) 問繼續的期間。
- (3) How often……? (次數多少) 問次數。

~~~~~  
 When do you get up every morning? At six (o'clock).
 (=At what time do you get up every morning?)

(每天早晨你何時起床) (六點)

When will you go to Taichung? Tomorrow morning.

(你何時到臺中去?) (明早)

How long have you been here? (For) six months (or Half a year).

(你在此地多久了?) (有六個月了或半年了)

How long have you been studying English? Five years.

(你學習英語多久了?) (五年)

How often does Helen go to the movies? Once a week.

(海倫多常去看電影呢?) (每週一次)

2. 表地方的疑問副詞

~~~~~【要 點】~~~~~

- (1) Where……? (=In or To what place……?) 問地方。
- (2) How far……? (多遠) 問距離。
- (3) How long……? (多長) 問長度或距離。

Where (=In what place) does she live? In Taipei.

(她住在何處?) (在臺北)

Where (To what place) are you going? To the station.

(你要上那兒呢?) (到車站)

Where does Mary come from? From Taichung.

(瑪利是那裏來的呢?) (從臺中)

How far is it from here to your school? Half a mile.

(從此地到你的學校有多遠?) (半哩路)

How long is the Yang-tze River? About 5800 kilometer.

(長江有多長呢?) (大約五千八百公里)

3. 表原因或理由的疑問副詞

~~~~~【要 點】~~~~~

Why……? (=For what reason……?) 問原因或理由。

Why (=For what reason) don't you like him?

(你為什麼不喜歡他呢?) Because he is very selfish. (因為他很自私)

Why do you get up so early? In order to catch the first train.

(為何你起得這麼早呢?) (爲了趕第一班火車)

Why are you late for school? Because I have a bad headache.

(=How is it that you are late for school?)

(你為何上課遲到) (因為我患重頭痛)

4. 表方法、手段或狀態的疑問副詞

~~~~~【要 點】~~~~~

How……? (=In what manner……?) 表示方法，手段或狀態。

How did you go there? By bus (or train, plane, taxi).

(你怎樣到那裡的?) (坐公共汽車或火車，飛機，計程車)

How is your father? Fine, thank you.

(令尊安好嗎?) (很好，謝謝你)

5. 表程度的疑問副詞

~~~~~【要點 1】~~~~~

How……? (=To what extent……?) 表示程度。

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**How** do you like her? I like her very much.

(=To what extent do you like her?)

(你喜歡她還是不喜歡她呢?)(我非常喜歡她)

### ~~~~~【要點 2】~~~~~

**How** 與形容詞或副詞並用，可作成許多種疑問句：

**How far**……? (問距離)      **How long**……? (問長度或距離)

**How old**……? (問年齡)      **How tall**……? (問身高)

**How often**…? (問次數)      **How high**……? (問高度)

**How wide**…? (問寬度)      **How deep**……? (問深度)

**How fast** …? (問速度)      **How well**……? (問多好)

**How much** (+單數物質名詞)……? (問量)

**How many** (+複數普通名詞或集合名詞)……? (問數)

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How far is it from here to the station? Half a mile.

(從此地到車站有多遠?) (半哩)

How long did you stay there? Two weeks.

(你在那邊住了多久?) (兩週)

How old are you? Twenty years old. (你幾歲?) (廿歲)

How tall is she? Six feet. (她身高多大?) (六呎)

How often do you go to the movies? Once a week.

(你多常去看電影?) (每週一次)

How high is the desk? Two feet. (桌子有多高?) (兩呎)

How wide is the door? Three feet. (門有多寬?) (三呎)

How deep is the pool? Five feet. (水池有多深?) (五呎)

How long is the river? Thirty miles. (這條河有多長?) (卅哩)

How fast does he run? Very fast. (他跑得多快?) (很快)

How well does she speak English? Very well.