

1 Essential Grammar 文法精要



1.1 Common Errors in Grammar 避開文法陷阱

1.1.1 Tenses 時態

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 在相同時態的情況下胡亂轉換時態，如'I **met** him and we **had** lunch together.' (X...and we have lunch together.)。
- 當回答問題時，沒跟隨問題的時態，如'**Did** you **go** to school on time? Yes, I **did**.' (X... Yes, I do.)。
- 在'do'、'did'和'does'後沒有用原形動詞(bare infinitive)，如'I didn't **know** you wanted it. Does he **know**?' (X...I didn't knew... Does he knows?)。
- 沒有留意標示確實時間的字眼，當句子有'last night'或'three years ago'等字眼便應使用過去式，如'I **bought** a new video game yesterday.' (X...I buy a new video game yesterday.)。
- 在描述兩件過去的事情時，誤用簡單過去式(The simple past tense)描述兩者，沒使用過去完成式(The past perfect tense)描述較久遠的事情，如'They **had finished** their homework when the teacher **came**.' (X They finished their homework...)

Review 重點重溫

時態一覽表：

◇ 現在式 (Present tenses)

<p>1. 簡單現在式 The simple present tense 第三單數動詞：+s / es</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">講述長期的情況 e.g. <i>Penguins live in the South Pole (南極).</i>講述真相或事實 e.g. <i>Smoking and drinking cause many health problems.</i>講述習慣性動作 e.g. <i>Most young people spend most of their pocket money on leisure and entertainment.</i>
<p>2. 現在進行式 The present continuous tense is / am / are + 現在分詞 (present participle)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">講述大概發生在說話時的動作 e.g. <i>These days everyone is talking about the behaviour of young models.</i>講述發生在說話時的動作 e.g. <i>Please don't disturb me as I am talking on the phone now.</i>講述暫時情況 e.g. <i>The injured people are staying at the hospital at the moment.</i>

<p>3. 現在完成式 The present perfect tense</p> <p>has / have + 過去分詞 (past participle)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述最近完成的動作 e.g. Many schools have recently joined the drug testing scheme (驗毒計劃).
<p>4. 現在完成進行式 The present perfect continuous tense</p> <p>has / have + been + 現在分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在過去開始而且繼續發生的動作 e.g. Donald Tsang has been leading the Hong Kong government for years.

◇ 過去式 (Past tenses)

<p>5. 簡單過去式 The simple past tense</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在過去完成、並知道確實發生時間的動作 e.g. The police arrested (拘捕) a singer last night for fighting outside a bar.
<p>6. 過去進行式 The past continuous tense</p> <p>was / were + 現在分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在過去維持了一段時間的動作 e.g. People were sleeping soundly (熟睡) when the earthquake occurred at midnight.
<p>7. 過去完成式 The past perfect tense</p> <p>had + 過去分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在另一個動作發生前完成的動作 e.g. The government had pulled down (拆毀) the stadium before the citizens could say no.
<p>8. 過去完成進行式 The past perfect continuous tense</p> <p>had + been + 現在分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在另一個動作發生前開始並在之後繼續的動作 e.g. The middle-aged woman had been abusing (虐待) her pets for 3 years before the police arrested her.

◇ 將來式 (Future tenses)

<p>9. 簡單將來式 The simple future tense</p> <p>will + 原形動詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述未來的計劃或動作 e.g. We will complete the project and submit (提交) it in a few days.
<p>10. 將來進行式 The future continuous tense</p> <p>will + be + 現在分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述將會在未來維持一段時間的動作 e.g. I will be sleeping at 10 o'clock. Don't call me unless it's urgent.

<p>11. 將來完成式 The future perfect tense</p> <p>will + have + 過去分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在未來另一個動作發生前將會完成的動作 e.g. He will have graduated from the university before he turns 22.
<p>12. 將來完成進行式 The future perfect continuous tense</p> <p>will + have + been + 現在分詞</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講述在未來某一段時間持續進行的動作 e.g. Next year he will have been studying in France.



Examples 取分例句

- Many employees in Hong Kong 1. _____ now _____ (work) more than 8 hours per day.
很多香港的僱員每天工作超過8小時。(現在進行式)
- Medical services in Hong Kong 2. _____ (improve) a lot in the last few decades.
香港的醫療服務在過往數十年間改善了很多。(現在完成式)
- As a Secondary 5 student, I 3. _____ (go) to school for over 10 years.
作為一個中五學生，我已上學超過10年。(現在完成進行式)
- One more acid attack 4. _____ (happen) in Mong Kok the day before yesterday even though the government 5. _____ (install) CCTVs there.
即使政府已安裝了「天眼」，但前天在旺角仍發生了多一宗腐蝕性液體傷人案。(過去式、過去完成式)
- The building 6. _____ (collapse) when the ground floor 7. _____ (undergo) some renovation work.
當大廈倒塌時，地下正進行裝修工程。(過去式、過去進行式)
- The Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link 8. _____ (provide) more convenient transport between Hong Kong and China.
廣深港高鐵將提供更便利的往返中港交通服務。(簡單將來式)
- By 2012, high-definition TV 9. _____ (replace) conventional analogue TV.
在2012年，高清電視將會全面取代傳統電視。(將來完成式)
- Sports enthusiasts 10. _____ (queue) up to buy tickets to watch the Olympic Games in London in 2012.

Answers: 1. are working 2. have improved 3. have been going 4. happened 5. had installed 6. collapsed 7. was undergoing 8. will provide 9. will have replaced 10. will be queuing

1.1.2 Parts of speech 詞性

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 混淆名詞、動詞、形容詞和副詞，如‘All the passengers are **safe**.’
(~~X~~ All the passengers are safety.)。

Review 重點重溫

詞性	用法	常見位置
名詞 Nouns	代表人、物、地方或意念	1. 在限定詞後： <i>the market, a park</i> 2. 在形容詞後： <i>good mother, big success</i> 3. 在介詞後： <i>at school, by bus</i> 4. 在動詞後： <i>learn English, drink water</i> 5. 在所有格形容詞後： <i>my plan, his bottle</i>
動詞 Verbs	描述動作或狀況	1. 在名詞前： <i>learn English, drink water</i> 2. 在副詞前： <i>run quickly, study hard</i> 3. 在形容詞前： <i>sounds nice, looks good</i> 4. 在名詞後： <i>I choose, John succeeds</i> 5. 在情態動詞後： <i>should give, can talk</i>
形容詞 Adjectives	形容名詞	1. 在名詞前： <i>successful businessmen</i> 2. 在介詞前： <i>good at, disappointed with</i> 3. 在限定詞後： <i>a choosy girl</i> 4. 在關於程度的副詞後： <i>very successful</i> 5. 在連繫動詞後： <i>sounds nice, looks good</i> 6. 在所有格形容詞後： <i>my big bag</i>
副詞 Adverbs	形容動詞、形容詞或副詞	1. 在動詞前後： <i>always want, said angrily</i> 2. 在副詞前： <i>really well, extremely loudly</i> 3. 在形容詞前： <i>very successful</i> 4. 在動詞‘have / has’後，並在過去分詞前： <i>have recently updated</i>

在考試中常混淆的生字：

名詞	動詞	形容詞	副詞
absence 缺席	/	absent	/
assurance 保證	assure	assuring / assured	assuredly
balance	balance	balanced	/
choice	choose	choosy 挑剔的	/
competition	compete	competitive	competitively

complaint	complain	complaining	complainingly
confidence	/	confident	confidently
crowd	crowd	crowded	/
death	die	dead / deadly	dead / deadly
depth	deepen 加深	deep	deeply
entry	enter	/	/
health	/	healthy	healthily
imagination 想像力	imagine	imaginative / imaginary	imaginatively
independence	/	independent	independently
loss	lose	/	/
obesity 肥胖	/	obese	/
patience	/	patient	patiently
presence 出席/存在	/	present	/
safety	/	safe	safely
satisfaction	satisfy	satisfactory	satisfactorily
success	succeed	successful	successfully
suitability	suit	suitable	suitably
surprise	surprise	surprising / surprised	surprisingly / surprisedly
width / wideness	widen 加闊	wide	widely



Examples 取分例句

- Li Ka Shing is a 1. _____ entrepreneur. He 2. _____ in making big profits in different fields of his business.
李嘉誠是一位**成功的**企業家，他在不同範疇的業務上**成功**賺取豐厚的利潤。(形容詞、動詞)
- To show their dissatisfaction and ask for compensation, the villagers made a 3. _____ to the developer.
為表不滿並要求賠償，村民向發展商作出**投訴**。(名詞)
- 4. _____ people tend to 5. _____ the perfect from the best.
挑剔的人通常會在最好的之中**挑選**最完美的。(形容詞、動詞)
- She can hardly wait 6. _____ for her boyfriend, especially when she is standing in a 7. _____ place.
她很難能**耐心地**等候她的男友，尤其當她站在**人多擠迫**的地方時。(副詞、形容詞)
- Having a 8. _____ diet is one of the ways to live 9. _____.
均衡飲食是其中一個活得**健康**的方法。(形容詞、副詞)

Answers: 1. successful 2. succeeds 3. complains 4. Chooses 5. chooses 6. patiently 7. crowded 8. balanced 9. healthily

1.1.3 Singular (countable / uncountable) and plural nouns

單數(可數/不可數)及複數名詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 誤將一些需要用單數的名詞寫成了複數名詞，或複數的名詞寫成了單數名詞。
2. 誤將一些常複數名詞(nouns that are always plural)寫成單數名詞(singular nouns)，如‘jeans’ (X jean)。
3. 誤將一些不可數名詞(uncountable nouns)寫成可數名詞(countable nouns)，如‘equipment’ (X equipments)。
4. 以為詞尾是‘s’的單數名詞是複數，如‘news’ (X new)。
5. 以為詞尾不是‘s’的複數名詞是單數，如‘police’ (X polices)。
6. 表達不可數名詞的數量(quantities)時，沒有適當運用數量詞(quantifying words)，如‘a loaf of bread’、‘a piece of paper’和‘a bar of chocolate’。(X one bread, one paper, one chocolate)。

Review 重點重溫

有些名詞表達的事物是一雙一對的，因此是常複數名詞，名詞後一定要加‘s’：

jeans 牛仔褲	shoes 鞋子	trousers 長褲	glasses 眼鏡
shorts 短褲	socks 襪子	pants 褲子	scissors 剪刀

有些單數或不可數名詞詞尾一定有‘s’：

news 新聞	means 方法	series 系列	species 品種
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表達不可數名詞的數量時，應運用數量詞：

a piece of 一片/張/件	a cup of 一杯(茶杯)	a glass of 一杯(玻璃杯)	a pile of 一疊
a slice of 一片/塊	a jar of 一瓶	a bunch of 一束	a bar of 一條/塊
a pair of 一對	a pack of 一包	a carton of 一盒	a lot of 很多

有些名詞在中文有可數概念，但在英文是不可數名詞：

equipment 設備	furniture 傢俱	jewellery 珠寶	bread 麵包
information 資訊	homework 家課	advice 忠告/建議	luggage 行李

Examples 取分例句

- Many women like wearing high heel 1. _____ as they will look taller.
很多女士都喜歡穿高跟鞋，因為這可令她們看上去高佻一點。(常複數名詞)
- We are looking for a 2. _____ of combating teenage drug abuse.
我們正尋找一個可以對付青少年濫藥的方法。(詞尾有‘s’的單數名詞)
- The nutritionist gives 3. _____ on how to keep fit effectively.
這營養師提供了一些保持健美的有效建議。(不可數名詞)
- With the help of the Internet, people can get 4. _____ in a second.
有了互聯網，人們可以快捷地獲取很多資訊。(配以數量詞的不可數名詞)

1.1.4 Pronouns 代名詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 混淆了不同類型的代名詞，如‘This book belongs to **her**.’ (X...belongs to hers)。
- 誤以單數代名詞(singular pronouns)代表眾數的人或物；或以眾數代名詞(plural pronouns)代表單數的人或物，如‘The chicken have bird flu virus (禽流感病毒) in **their** body.’ (X...in its body)。
- 誤以男性代名詞代表女性；或以女性代名詞代表男性，如‘Edmond always tries **his** best in doing everything.’ (X Edmond always try her best...)。
- 誤用第一人稱的受格代名詞‘me’作主格代名詞‘I’，如‘Many people and **I** have been to Beijing.’ (X Many people and me...)。
- 當主語(subject)和受詞(object)相同時，誤用受格代名詞作反身代名詞，如‘My young brother can take care of **himself**.’ (X...take care of him)。

Review 重點重溫

代名詞用來代替已經提及過的人和物。

主格代名詞 Subject pronouns	受格代名詞 Object pronouns	所有格形容詞 Possessive adjectives	所有格代名詞 Possessive pronouns	反身代名詞 Reflexive pronouns
用於動詞前	用於動詞或介詞後	用於名詞前	不跟名詞用	用於動詞或介詞後
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	yourselves
she	her	her	hers	himself
it	it	its	/	herself
we	us	our	ours	itself
they	them	their	theirs	ourselves
				themselves

Examples 取分例句

- We should always respect 1. _____ teachers as they are like 2. _____ second parents.
我們應尊敬**我們的**老師，因他們就像**我們的**第二位父母。(所有格形容詞)
- Paul is an advocate of environmental issues. 3. _____ never uses anything that poses threats to the environment.
保羅是環保支持者，**他**從不使用損害環境的物件或東西。(主格代名詞)
- My friends and 4. _____ usually keep in touch with each other by sending text messages.
我和我的朋友通常以傳送短訊來保持聯絡。(主格代名詞)
- Some old people are sent to the elderly homes as their children think that they are too old to look after 5. _____.
有些子女擔心年老的父母不能照顧**他們自己**，所以把他們送往安老院。(反身代名詞)

1.1.5 Some-, any-, no-, every-

一些……、任何……、沒有……、所有……

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. Some-, any-, no- 和 every-代名詞後沒有用第三身單數動詞(third person singular verbs), 如‘Someone **lives** in the house.’ (✗ Someone live…)。
2. 誤在‘somewhere (某處)’, ‘anywhere (任何地方)’, ‘nowhere (任何地方都不)’和‘everywhere (到處)’這些副詞前加介詞, 如‘You can go anywhere.’ (✗ You can go to anywhere.)。

Review 重點重溫

Some-, any-, no- 和 every-代名詞用來表示一些沒有指明的人、物或地點。

	Some- 一些……	Any- 任何……	No- 沒有……	Every- 所有……
人物	someone 某人	anyone 任何人	no one 沒有人	everyone 每人
	somebody 某人	anybody 任何人	nobody 沒有人	everybody 每人
物件	something 某事物	anything 任何事情	nothing 沒什麼	everything 一切事物
地方	somewhere 某處	anywhere 任何地方	nowhere 沒有任何地方	everywhere 到處

1. Some-: 用於正面句、要求或提議
e.g. She was frightened because **someone** was following (跟蹤) her this morning. She should bring **something** defensive (自衛的) to protect herself.
2. Any-: 用於反面句或問句
e.g. I didn't eat **anything**. I am starving (飢餓的)! Is there **anywhere** I can get some food?
3. No-: 用於反面句
e.g. There is **nothing** left, but **no one** could tell what happened.
4. Every-: 用於正面句
e.g. **Everyone** in my class is my good friend. We talk about **everything** and share snacks at lunchtime.

Examples 取分例句

- 1. _____ claimed that that pop singer has had a plastic surgery.
某人聲稱那流行歌手曾經整容。(正面句)
- Is there 2. _____ we can do for the Haiti victims?
我們有**任何**可為海地災民做的事情嗎?(問句)
- The bankrupt man had 3. _____ to live so he slept rough.
那破產的男人**沒有地方**住, 只好露宿。(反面句)
- Though 4. _____ has the right to speak, verbal abuse is intolerable.
雖然**每人**都有發言權, 但毀謗和人身攻擊是不能忍受的。(正面句)

1.1.6 Subject-verb agreement 主語及動詞一致

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 當主語是第三人稱單數形態(third person singular)，動詞沒有變成單數形態(加's'或'es')，如'The race **starts** and **finishes** at Boston.' (X The race start and finish at Boston.)。
2. 當主語是複數形態，動詞沒有變成複數形態，如'These measures **are** effective.' (X These measures is...)
3. 單憑主語詞組最後的一個字來斷定整個詞組是單數或是複數形態，如'The variety of choices **is** diversified (多元化).' (X The variety of choices are...)

Review 重點重溫

主語與動詞協調的一覽表：

主語 Subject (一個)	動詞 Verb
單數可數名詞(singular countable nouns)	單數動詞
不可數名詞(uncountable nouns)	
不定代名詞，如'everyone (每人)'、 'anything (任何事物)'、'somebody (某人)'	
含'each / one / any (of)...'字眼的名詞	
複數可數名詞(plural countable nouns)	複數動詞

主語 Subject (兩個或以上)	動詞 Verb
'and (和)' *若以'and'連結的東西是被視為一體(如'bread and butter')， 隨後則用單數動詞。	複數動詞
語句如'together with (與)'，'as well as (和)'，etc.	與第一個主語一致
'either...or (或者)' or 'neither...nor (也不)'	與第二個主語一致

Examples 取分例句

- Everyone in the hijacked ship 1. _____ (be) now safely rescued.
在船上被劫持的每個人現已被安全拯救過來。(不定代名詞)
- Previous terrorist activities 2. _____ (make) the US government
impose more onboard restrictions.
過往的恐怖分子活動迫使美國政府加強更多在飛機上的限制和規定。
(複數可數名詞)
- One of my friends, as well as my elder brother, 3. _____ (spend)
hours on Facebook every day.
我其中一個朋友，和我的哥哥，每天花數小時在Facebook上。(‘as well as’)
- Either earning more or spending less 4. _____ (help) saving.
開源或者節流都可幫助儲蓄。(‘either...or’)

1.1.7 Be / Do / Have

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 在'there'後，誤用動詞'have / has'表達存在的概念，如'There **were** some homeless people on the street.' (✗ There have some homeless people...)
- 在形容詞前誤用動詞'do'，如'Brave people **are** not afraid of taking challenges.' (✗ Brave people do not afraid...)
- 在'have'的現在或過去完成式(present / past perfect tense)，漏寫了其中一個'have'，如'He **has** already **had** hundreds of comics.' (✗ He already had...)

Review 重點重溫

Be / do / have 的時態一覽表：

1. Be

	簡單	進行	完成
現在式	is / are	is / am / are being	has / have been
過去式	was / were	was / were being	had been
將來式	will be	/	will have been

2. Do

	簡單	進行	完成
現在式	do / does	is / am / are doing	has / have done
過去式	did	was / were doing	had done
將來式	will do	will be doing	will have done

3. Have

	簡單	進行	完成
現在式	have / has	is / am / are having	has / have had
過去式	had	was / were having	had had
將來式	will have	will be having	will have had

Examples 取分例句

- That seasoned actor 1. _____ (**be**) famous for his wit as he is good at dealing with paparazzi.
大家都知道那經驗豐富的演員機智過人，善於應付狗仔隊。(現在完成式)
- There 2. _____ (**be**) some problems with his laptop when he 3. _____ (**do**) a presentation.
他在發表簡報時，他的手提電腦發生了一些技術故障。(簡單過去式、過去進行式)
- During this period in 2012, Hong Kong students 3. _____ (**have**) the first HKDSE exam.
在2012年的這期間，香港學生將會在應考首次舉行的香港中學文憑考試。(將來進行式)

Answers: 1. has been 2. were, was doing 3. will be having

1.1.8 Gerunds & to-infinitives 動名詞和to不定詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 動名詞後沒有接單數動詞，如‘Hiking with friends **is** my favourite activity.’ (✗ Hiking with friends are...)
- 介詞後的動詞沒有轉成動名詞，如‘You should start by **writing** down all the details.’ (✗...start by write down...)、‘He is good at **singing**.’ (✗...good at sing.)
- 誤把動詞轉成動名詞或to不定詞，而不知兩者意思的分別。如‘The teacher told us to **stop talking** (老師叫我們停止談話).’ (✗...to stop to talk. 停止某進行中的動作才談話)。

Review 重點重溫

可作動名詞或to不定詞，但意思不同的常考動詞：

	動名詞	To不定詞
Stop	停止某動作 e.g. I stopped eating as I was full.	停止進行中的動作，開始另一動作 e.g. I stopped to look at the display window. I turned to a cute doll.
Forget	忘記已發生的事件 e.g. I forget lending you money. When was it?	忘記做該做的事 e.g. I am sorry. I forgot to buy a newspaper.
Remember	記得已發生的事件 e.g. I remember seeing you last year.	記得做該做的事 e.g. Remember to bring me the book.
Try	試做一件事，再看看結果 e.g. Try using this colour. It may be great for your picture.	嘗試做一件事 e.g. I tried to talk to him, but he refused to talk.
Regret	為做過的事感到抱歉 e.g. I regret being rude to my mum.	對將要做的事或說的話感到抱歉 e.g. I regret to say that I can't come back until Monday.

一些隨後常緊接動名詞的常考詞句：

look forward to 期待	have difficulty (in) 在……方面有困難	be busy 忙於
be (not) used to (不)習慣於	It is (not) worth (不)值得	

Examples 取分例句

- Raising a child 1. _____ (**be**) not easy in Hong Kong nowadays. 現今在香港撫養孩子並不是一件易事。(動名詞)
- Apart from installing CCTV in public areas, the police will keep on 2. _____ (**search**) for the criminals. 除了在公眾場所安裝「天眼」外，警方仍會繼續搜捕兇徒。(介詞後的動名詞)
- The students forgot 3. _____ (**do**) their homework so the teacher was angry. 那些學生忘了要做功課，令老師生氣。(to不定詞)

1.1.9 Phrasal verbs 片語動詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 混淆動詞相同，但介詞不同的片語動詞，如‘give up (放棄)’不同‘give in (讓步)’；‘look for (尋找)’不同‘look after (照顧)’。
- 當片語動詞是可以拆開，且受詞是代名詞時，沒把受詞放在動詞和介詞之間，如‘The referee (裁判) **called** it (the match) **off**.’ (X...called off it.)。
- 把不可拆開的片語動詞拆開，如‘The nurse is **looking after** the patients.’ (X...looking the patients after.)。
- 沒拆開一定要拆開的片語動詞，如‘He forgot to bring some important files and **messed** us **around** (浪費我們的時間).’ (X...messed around us.)。

Review 重點重溫

常考的片語動詞：

介詞	片語動詞
in	fill in 填寫
	give in 讓步
out	put out 撲滅(火)
	hang out 聚會
	stand out 引人注目
on	try on 試衣服
	carry on 繼續
	depend on 依賴
for	look for 尋找
	feel for 同情
up	look up 查閱
	turn up 出現、調高(聲量)
	end up 得到……的結果
	give up 放棄
	break up 分手
	speak up 高聲說話
	stay up 熬夜
show up 露面	

介詞	片語動詞
off	go off 響、爆炸、變壞
	set off 出發
	take off 起飛
	call off 取消
	put off 延期
into	show off 炫耀
	break into 闖入
with	look into 調查
	deal with 處理
down	calm down 冷靜
	turn down 拒絕、調低(聲量)
	break down 故障
away	stay away 離開
	take away 拿走
	pass away 離世
	throw away 丟掉
across	come across 偶然碰見
	walk across 橫過
around	show around 帶領……參觀

Examples 取分例句

- The effective advertising strategy makes this brand 1. _____ among its counterparts.
這有效的宣傳策略令這品牌在同類的品牌中**突圍而出**。
- That prominent university 2. _____ his application for a scholarship.
那知名的大學**拒絕了**他提出的獎學金申請。
- More and more social organisations are now trying to 3. _____ the reasons for the increasing number of youth suicides.
現有越來越多的社會機構嘗試**調查**青少年自殺個案上升的原因。

Answers: 1. stands out 2. (has) turned down 3. look into

1.1.10 Modal verbs 情態動詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 情態動詞後沒有用原形動詞(bare infinitive)，如‘He should **go** to school now.’ (✗ He should goes...)
- 因主語是第三身單數(third person singular)而錯誤改變情態動詞的詞尾(加‘s’或‘es’)，如‘She **may** go to Canada soon.’ (✗ She mays go...)
- 在情態動詞和形容詞、名詞、現在分詞(present participle)或過去分詞(past participle)之間，漏了加‘be’，如‘You must **be** kidding.’ (✗ You must kidding.)

Review 重點重溫

情態動詞用作講述能力、要求或建議。

意思	情態動詞	否定式
可以 / 能 / 可能 / ……好嗎?	can could may might would	cannot / can't could not / couldn't may not might not would not / wouldn't
……好嗎?	shall	shall not
應該	should ought to	should not / shouldn't ought not to
必定	must	must not / mustn't

現在式	過去式
can	could
may	might
will	would
must	had to

Examples 取分例句

- Many elderly living alone 1. _____ call for the PE Link Service in cold winter.
在嚴寒的冬天，很多獨居的長者**可能**需要平安鐘的服務。
- We 2. _____ trust strangers easily if we don't want to fall into traps.
若不想落入陷阱，我們**不應**輕易相信陌生人。(否定式)
- The crime of throwing objects from height 3. _____ severely penalised in order to guarantee the safety of pedestrians.
為保障行人的安全，高空擲物的兇徒**一定**要被嚴懲。
- Liu Xiang once felt bad because he 4. _____ win the gold medal in the Beijing Olympics.
劉翔曾因為**不能**在北京奧運贏得金牌而感到沮喪。(過去式)

Answers: 1. may 2. should not / ought not to 3. should not / ought not to 4. could not

1.1.11 Adjectives 形容詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 混淆-ing形容詞和-ed形容詞。

Review 重點重溫

1. -ing形容詞用作描述使我們有該感受的人或物件，而-ed形容詞用作描述我們的感受。

-ing形容詞	-ed形容詞
The book is amusing (有趣的).	I was amused (愉快的) after reading the book.
The news is shocking (令人震驚的).	I felt shocked (震驚的) after hearing the news.

2. 形容詞前除了用be動詞(verb-to-be)，還可以用連繫動詞(linking verbs)，如‘become (變得)’、‘get (變得)’、‘look (看似)’、‘seem (好像)’和‘sound (聽起來)’。
e.g. The idea of reusing (重用) recycled materials (再循環物資) to make furniture **seems / sounds** interesting.
3. 常考的形容詞詞尾：

-able	workable 可行的, unforgettable 難忘的, avoidable 可避免的
-al	international 國際性的, optional 非必須的, recreational 消遣的
-ish	selfish 自私的, childish 幼稚的, stylish 時髦的
-ful	careful 小心的, thankful 感謝的, wonderful 極好的
-less	shameless 無恥的, homeless 無家可歸的, endless 無盡的
-ive	active 活躍的, effective 有效的, impressive 印象深刻的
-ous	continuous 連續的, dangerous 危險的, famous 有名的
-ent	excellent 傑出的, convenient 方便的, different 不同的

Examples 取分例句

- Some students consider doing homework as a 1. _____ (**bore**) routine.
有些學生認為做功課是一件**沉悶**的例行公事。(描述使我們有該感受的物件)
- The participants of the charity marathon feel very 2. _____ (**tire**) after running for hours.
跑過數小時後，慈善馬拉松的參賽者都感到很**疲倦**。(描述我們的感受)
- As the HKDSE Exam approaches, every student becomes more 3. _____.
隨著香港中學文憑考試逐漸迫近，每個學生都變得更**勤力**。(連繫動詞後的形容詞)
- Guo Jingjing is known as ‘the Diving Queen’ because of her 4. _____ (**impress**) achievement in the Olympics Games.
郭晶晶因她在奧運中**予人深刻印象**的成績而被稱為「跳水皇后」。(形容詞詞尾)
- Some curious people wonder if the predictions made by the tarot are 5. _____ (**believe**).
有些好奇的人猜想塔羅牌的預言是否**可信**。(形容詞詞尾)

Answers: 1. boring 2. tired 3. hardworking 4. impressive 5. believable

1.1.12 Comparison 比較

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 誤在多於兩個音節(syllable)的形容詞後加-er或-est，如'Tourists from Mainland China are generally **more generous than** those from other countries.' (X...generouser than...)。
2. 錯誤地同時使用-more和-er或-most和-est，如'This song is **easier** to sing.' (X This song is more easier...)。
3. 在最高級形容詞前漏了加'the'，如'Hong Kong is one of **the most** densely **populated** cities.' (X Hong Kong is one of most densely populated cities.)。
4. 誤用'then'作'than'，如'You have to work harder **than** the others to get the scholarship.' (X You have to work harder then...)

Review 重點重溫

	比較級 Comparatives	最高級 Superlatives
一個或兩個音節	加-er e.g. tall → taller	加-est e.g. tall → the tallest
一個音節 (-e字尾)	加-r e.g. nice → nicer	加-st e.g. nice → the nicest
一個音節 (母音和子音字尾)	重複最尾的子音字母並加-er e.g. fat → fatter	重複最尾的子音字母並加-est e.g. fat → the fattest
兩個音節 (子音和-y字尾)	刪減-y，加-ier e.g. early → earlier	刪減-y，加-iest e.g. early → the earliest
多於兩個音節	加'more' e.g. beautiful → more beautiful	加'most' e.g. beautiful → the most beautiful
不規則形容詞	整個字轉變 e.g. bad → worse	整個字轉變 e.g. bad → the worst

Examples 取分例句

- Many people think that it is 1. _____ (safe) not to receive the swine flu vaccine than to receive it.
有些人認為不接種豬流感疫苗比接種疫苗**更安全**。(一個音節)
- Children in Hong Kong live a 2. _____ (healthy) life than those in Africa but they may not be 3. _____ (happy) than the African children.
香港的孩子比非洲的孩子生活得**更健康**，可是他們未必比非洲的孩子**更快樂**。(兩個音節(-y字尾))
- Angelababy is one of 4. _____ (attractive) teen models in the eyes of many teenagers.
Angelababy是很多年青人眼中其中一位**最吸引**的年輕模特兒。(多於兩個音節)
- Although *The Avatar* was extremely popular, it did not win 5. _____ (good) Picture in the Oscar.
雖然阿凡達非常受歡迎，但它並無成為奧斯卡金像獎的**最佳**電影。(不規則形容詞)

1.1.13 Adverbs 副詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 錯誤地強加-ly在所有形容詞(adjectives)後作副詞，如‘We should run fast if we have to catch the bus.’ (✗ We should run fastly...)。
- 不知道有些副詞的形態跟其形容詞完全相同，但有些完全不同，如：

fast 快速的	→	fast 快速地
late 遲到的	→	late 遲到地 (≠ lately 最近)
hard 辛苦的	→	hard 辛苦地/努力地 (≠ hardly 幾乎不)
early 較早的	→	early 較早地
good 好的	→	well 好好地

Review 重點重溫

- 副詞用作修飾動詞(verbs)、形容詞和副詞。

e.g. People should work out (運動) **regularly** in order to stay healthy. (修飾動詞)

The fashion models look **quite** gorgeous (漂亮的). (修飾形容詞)

Usain Bolt runs **extremely fast** in every race. (修飾副詞)

- 形成副詞的方法：

形容詞種類	形成方法
當形容詞尾是-y	刪掉-y，加-ly e.g. happy 快樂的 → happily 快樂地
當形容詞尾是-le	刪掉-le，加-ly e.g. horrible 恐怖的 → horribly 恐怖地
當形容詞尾是‘ll’	加-y e.g. full 完全的 → fully 完全地
大部分其他形容詞	加-ly e.g. quick 迅速的 → quickly 迅速地

Examples 取分例句

- Every Christmas Eve, people gather on Canton Road to celebrate the festival

1. _____ (merry).

在每個平安夜，人們都聚集在廣東道與高采烈地慶祝聖誕節。(當形容詞尾是-y)

- A smart consumer can choose 2. _____ (sensible) from a wide range of different goods.

聰明的消費者能在五花八門的產品中精明地作出選擇。(當形容詞尾是-le)

- Many Chinese come to Hong Kong to spend 3. _____ (extravagant) during the Golden Week.

很多內地人在黃金周期間，來香港奢侈地消費。(其他形容詞)

Answers: 1. merrily 2. sensibly 3. extravagantly

1.1.14 Connectives 連接詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 誤在句子中同時使用‘although (雖然)’和‘but (但是)’。
2. 誤在句子中同時使用‘because (因為)’和‘so (所以)’。
3. 誤用‘on the other hand (另一方面)’來補充資料，如(~~X~~ This method is used by most of the students. On the other hand, many teachers like it too.)。
4. 混淆‘besides (此外)’和‘beside (在……旁邊)’，如‘A good leader should be active. **Besides** (~~X~~ Beside), he or she needs to be confident’。
5. 誤用‘last but not least (最後但並非最不重要的)’來總結要點，如(~~X~~ We should bring our pencil cases, water bottles and wallets. Last but not least, we must remember to bring our Identity Cards.)。

Review 重點重溫

1. 連接詞可用作表達附加資料、對比、轉折、因果關係或目的。
可參考3.2.3 Link up the ideas有關更多連接詞。
2. 在公開考試常誤用的連接詞：

連接詞	用法
on the other hand 另一方面	用作表達對比
besides 此外	用作表達附加資料
last but not least 最後但並非最不重要的	表示最後提及的人或事物並非比早前提及的不重要

Examples 取分例句

- Although Shanghai Disneyland will be built soon, **1. (but / X)** the government is still optimistic about the popularity of Hong Kong Disneyland in Asia.
雖然即將興建上海迪士尼，**但**政府仍對香港迪士尼在亞洲的聲望感到樂觀。
- Because of the deteriorating global climate, **2. (so / X)** the United Nations Climate Change Conference was held to discuss the remedial measures.
由於全球氣候惡化，**所以**各國舉行了聯合國氣候變化大會，商討改善方案。
- Many people enjoy being single. **3. _____**, some other people dream of getting married.
很多人喜歡單身生活，**但另一方面**，有些人嚮往婚姻生活。
- Vegetables like cabbage and tomatoes are cheap. **4. _____**, they are delicious and nutritious.
蔬菜如捲心菜和蕃茄不但便宜，**而且**美味和有營養。
- To be a considerate friend, we should care about our friends, respect their decisions, and **5. _____** always back them up.
要作為一位體貼的朋友，我們應多關心自己的朋友、尊重他們的決定，**最後**我們應常常支持他們。

Answers: 1. X 2. X 3. On the other hand 4. Besides 5. last but not least

1.1.15 In spite of / Despite, Because / Because of 即使、由於

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 'Because of', 'in spite of' and 'despite' 後誤跟子句 (clause), 應跟名詞 (noun) 或名詞組 (noun phrase)。如 '**Because of** the heavy rain, the match was called off.' (X Because of it is raining heavily...)
- 沒有在 'in spite of' 或 'despite' 和子句之間加 'the fact that'。如 'Despite **the fact that** this kid is naughty at home, he behaves well at school.' (X Despite this kid is naughty at home...)

Review 重點重溫

- 'Because' 或 'because of' 用作表達原因：

	原因	
Some people smoke, drink or take drugs	because of	stress. (名詞/名詞組)
	because	they are stressed. (子句)
原因		
Because of	stress, (名詞/名詞組)	some people smoke, drink or take drugs.

- 'In spite of' 或 'despite' 用作表達轉折：

	轉折	
The young model keeps smiling	despite / in spite of	all the criticisms. (名詞/名詞組) being criticised. (動名詞)
	despite / in spite of the fact that	she is criticised. (子句)
轉折		
Despite / In spite of	all the criticisms, (名詞/名詞組) being criticised, (動名詞)	the young model keeps smiling.
Despite / In spite of the fact that	she is criticised, (子句)	

Examples 取分例句

- _____ the release of the obscene photos, the culprit who had taken the photos had to apologise to the public.
由於淫褻照片曝光，拍下照片的罪魁禍手需向公眾道歉。(名詞組的原因)
- A block of badly damaged flats was pulled down 2. _____ it was found structurally unsafe.
一幢嚴重損壞的住宅因結構不安全而被拆卸。(子句的原因)
- _____ being cut off a leg in the surgery, he still has passions for life.
即使在手術中被切除一條腿，他仍對生命充滿熱誠。(動名詞的轉折)
- _____ junk food is fat and unhealthy, fast food shops are still always crowded with customers.
即使垃圾食物肥膩又不健康，快餐店仍常常擠滿顧客。(子句的轉折)

3. Despite / In spite of 4. Despite / In spite of the fact that

Answers: 1. Because of 2. because

1.1.16 Articles 冠詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 誤在一些專有名詞(如人物、日子、月份和語言的名稱)前加'a'、'an'或'the'。如 'Japan is my favourite city.' (X The Japan...)
2. 當描述一般的人、事物或情況時，在名詞前多餘地加上'a'、'an'或'the'。如 'Mice love cheese.' (X The Mice love the cheese.)
3. 在一些慣用詞句誤加'a'、'an'或'the'，如 'come home'、'go to work / bed' (X come to the home, 'go to the work / the bed')。
4. 誤以為名詞的頭一個字母為'a'、'e'、'i'、'o'或'u'，便一定用'an'而非'a'。如 'an hour'、'a uniform' (X a hour, an uniform)。

Review 重點重溫

1. 'a'或'an'用於：
 - (i) 首次提及的單數人或事物
 - (ii) 不指定的單數人或事物

冠詞	名詞	例子	
a	頭一個音節是子音	a ball	a university (u讀作y)
an	頭一個音節是母音	an apple	an honest man (h不發音)

2. 'the'用於：
 - (i) 已提及過的人或事物
 - (ii) 指定的人或事物(講者及聽者都知道在談及的是什麼)
 - (iii) 獨一無二的東西
 - (iv) 某些專有名詞(如'The North Pole (北極)'、'The New Territories'、'The Peak')
3. 以下情況不用冠詞：
 - (i) 描述普遍情況
 - (ii) 大部分專有名詞
 - (iii) 某些慣用語中(如'have breakfast / lunch / dinner'、'travel by car / train')

Examples 取分例句

- 1. (A / An / The / X) Hong Kong students like to read exam-oriented guidebooks to gain higher marks in 2. (a / an / the / X) HKDSE Exam. 香港學生愛看應試天書以在香港中學文憑考試中取得更高分數。(描述一般情況/指定的事物)
- 3. (A / An / The / X) pencil and 4. (a / an / the / X) eraser are 5. (a / an / the / X) basic tools for sketching 6. (a / an / the / X) pictures. 一支鉛筆和一塊橡皮是素描的基本工具。(首次提及的單數事物/指定的事物/一般事物)
- He is 7. (a / an / the / X) only survivor in the shipwreck. 他是海難中唯一的倖存者。(獨一無二的東西)
- 8. (A / An / The / X) White House is the principal workplace of 9. (a / an / the / X) President of 10. (A / An / The / X) United States. 白宮是美國總統主要的辦公地方。(專有名詞)

1.1.17 Prepositions of time 時間介詞

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 提及時間時，多在以下指定詞前多餘地加上'in'、'at'或'on'。如'The campaign will be launched **next** Friday' (X ...launched on next Friday.)。

last 上	next 下	this 這	all 所有	each 每	every 每	any 任何
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	--------

- 誤用'night'前的介詞，當指定某一個晚上時，應用'in the night'，而非'at night'。
- 當日子、日期或星期搭配以其他時間時用錯介詞。如'**on** Monday morning' (X in Monday morning), '**on** the night of 22nd October' (X in the night of 22nd October)。

Review 重點重溫

常考的時間介詞的常見用法：

In	At	On
the morning 早上	noon 正午	1 st January 一月一日 (日期)
the afternoon 下午	present 現在	his birthday 他的生日 (某人的生日)
the evening 晚上	the moment 此刻	Mother's Day 母親節 (特別日子)
the night 晚上	night 晚上	this occasion 這場合 (場合)
the past 從前	midnight 午夜	Friday afternoon 星期五下午
(the) future 將來	the weekend / weekends 週末	the afternoon of 1 st May ◎ 五月一日的下午
March 三月 (月份)	twelve o'clock 十二時 (確實的時間)	her arrival 她的來臨 (某人的來臨)
2010 (年份)	the same time 同一時間	their departure 他們的離開 (某人的離開)
winter 冬天 (季節)	Christmas 聖誕 (節日)	that day 那天

Examples 取分例句

- Hong Kong people like visiting relatives **1. (in / at / on / X)** Chinese New Year.
香港人愛在農曆新年時拜訪親友。(節日)
- Many young couples enjoy skiing in Hokkaido **2. (in / at / on / X)** winter.
很多年輕夫婦喜歡在冬天到北海道滑雪。(季節)
- The Symphony of Lights is staged **3. (in / at / on / X)** every night at 8 pm.
幻彩詠香江在每晚八時上演。(某些指定詞前沒有介詞)
- 4. (In / At / On / X)** Thursday morning, many fans flocked to the airport to welcome Johnny Depp, the famous Hollywood star.
在星期四的早上，很多影迷聚集到機場迎接有名的荷里活影星——尊尼特普。
(星期搭配以時間前的介詞)

Answers: 1. at 2. in 3. X 4. On

1.1.18 Passive voice 被動式

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

1. 誤把不及物動詞(intransitive verbs)轉為被動式，如‘The patient **died** two days ago.’ (✗ The patient was died...)。
2. 誤把一些描述狀態的及物動詞(transitive verbs)轉成被動式，如‘He **has** three luxury cars.’ (✗ Three luxury cars are had by him.)。
3. 誤把一些帶介詞(prepositions)的動詞轉成被動式，如‘Many citizens **agree with** what the politician suggests.’ (✗ What the politician suggests is agreed with by many citizens.)。

Review 重點重溫

1. 在以下情況下使用被動式：
 - (i) 不知施事者是誰。
 - (ii) 不想提及施事者。
 - (iii) 想強調受詞(object)。
2. 常考的不同時態的被動式：

簡單現在式	is / am / are + 過去分詞 (past participle)
現在進行式	is / am / are + being + 過去分詞
現在完成式	has / have + been + 過去分詞
簡單過去式	was / were + 過去分詞
過去進行式	was / were + being + 過去分詞
過去完成式	had + been + 過去分詞
簡單將來式	will + be + 過去分詞
將來完成式	shall / will + have + been + 過去分詞

4. 常考的情態動詞的被動式：

can / could / should / must / may / might	+ be	+ 過去分詞
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3. 不可轉成被動式的時態：

✗ 現在完成進行式 has / have + been + 現在分詞 (present participle)
✗ 過去完成進行式 had + been + 現在分詞
✗ 將來進行式 will + be + 現在分詞
✗ 將來完成進行式 will + have + been + 現在分詞

Examples 取分例句

- Many animals in the the SPCA 1. _____ (treat) badly by their previous masters before they 2. _____ (rescue).
很多在愛護動物協會的動物被拯救前都被主人虐待。(過去完成式、簡單過去式)
- The equilibrium of ecosystem 3. _____ (destroy) sooner than expected if no effective measures can help.
若無有效的解決方案，生態平衡會比預期更早的受到破壞。(簡單將來式)

1.1.19 Relative clauses 關係子句

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 錯誤利用動詞(verb)直接修飾名詞(noun)，而沒使用關係子句，如‘He is the first African American **who** has become the US president.’ (X He is the first African American has become the US president)。
- 混淆‘who (誰)’、‘whom (誰)’和‘whose (誰的)’，如‘The guy **whom** I saw last night is a singer.’ (X The guy who / whose I saw...)。
- 關係子句沒有直接跟在修飾的名詞或代名詞(pronoun)後，如‘The doctor cured the patient **who looked very pale** by injection (打針).’ (X The doctor cured the patient by injection who looked very pale.)。

Review 重點重溫

- 不同被修飾的名詞或代名詞應對應不同的關係代名詞：

被修飾的名詞或代名詞	關係代名詞
事物	which / that
地方	where
時間	when

- 講述人物但有不同用法的關係代名詞：

關係代名詞	用法
who	用於主語
whom	用於受詞
whose	用於所有物

可參考7.1.21 Wh-questions有關‘who’、‘whom’和‘whose’的分別。

- 非限制(non-defining)和限制(defining)關係子句的分別：

類型	用法	例子
非限制	1. 已知所指的人或事物 2. 用作補充資料	Miriam Yeung, whose songs became a big hit this year , won a few awards tonight.
限制	1. 不知所指的人或事物 2. 用作分辨	The woman who is singing beautifully is Miriam Yeung.

Examples 取分例句

- Space travel is a dream 1. _____ people can fulfill in the 21st century.
太空旅遊是人們一個可在二十一世紀實現的**夢想**。(關於事物)
- The Maldives is a place 2. _____ holidaymakers love to go to.
馬爾代夫是一個度假人士愛到訪的**地方**。(關於地方)
- Madonna, 3. _____ is a superstar, never feels exhausted on the stage.
麥當娜——一位超級巨星——在舞台上永不感到精疲力竭。
(關於人物(主語)、非限制)

Answers: 1. which / that 2. where 3. who

1.1.20 Reported speech 轉述句

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 沒有改變動詞的時態(verb tense)，如“‘I am hungry,’ said Mary. → Mary said that she **was** hungry.” (X ...said that she is hungry.)。
- 沒有改變代名詞(pronoun)、時間副詞(time adverb)和一些相關的字詞，如“‘I will do my homework tomorrow,’ said May. → May said that she **would** do **her** homework **the next day**.” (X ...said that she will do my homework tomorrow.)。

Review 重點重溫

動詞的時態(verb tense)轉變	
簡單現在式 I go	→ 簡單過去式 I went
現在進行式 I am going	→ 過去進行式 I was going
現在完成式 I have gone	→ 過去完成式 I had gone
簡單過去式 I went	→ 過去完成式 I had gone
過去進行式 I was going	→ 過去進行完成式 I had been going
過去完成式 I had gone	→ 過去完成式(不變) I had gone
簡單將來式 I will go	→ would + 原形動詞 I would go

情態動詞(modal verbs)的時態轉變	
I can go	→ I could go
I may go	→ I might go
I must go	→ I had to go

特定生字的轉變	
come	→ go
here	→ there

時間標示(time markers)的轉變	
yesterday	→ the day before / the previous day
last month	→ the month before / the previous month
tomorrow	→ the next / following day
next Sunday	→ the following Sunday
tonight	→ that night
this morning	→ that morning
today	→ that day
now	→ then

Examples 取分例句

- ‘The English proficiency test **will be held next month**,’ said the teacher.
→ The teacher said that the English proficiency test 1. _____
老師說英文能力測驗會於下一個月舉行。
- ‘**I am** very happy to be **here** to sing for **you now**,’ Rain told his fans.
→ Rain told his fans that 2. _____ very happy to be 3. _____
to sing for 4. _____.

Rain對他的歌迷說他很高興在那時能在那兒給他們獻唱。

Answers: 1. would be held the following month
2. he was 3. there 4. them then

1.1.21 Wh-questions Wh-問句

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 混淆‘how much time (多少時間)’和‘how many times (多少次)’，如‘**How much time** can you finish the marathon (馬拉松)?’ (X How many times can you...)
- 誤把‘who (誰)’當作‘whom (誰)’和‘whose (誰的)’用，如‘To **whom** will you give the present?’ (X Who will you give...)或‘**Whose** is this school bag?’ (X Who is this school bag?)

Review 重點重溫

在公開考試常混淆的wh-疑問詞和詞組：

關於時間的疑問詞	用法
How much time 多少時間	問及所需的時間
How many times 多少次	問及次數
How long 多少時間/多長	用作問及所需的時間(加上‘does / did / will it take’後)/問及長度
How often 多久做一次	問及頻密程度
When 何時	問及時間或日子

關於人或事物的疑問詞	用法
What 甚麼	當會有很多可能的答案時
Which 哪	當有選擇時
Who 誰	問及人(當人是主語時)
Whom 誰	問及人(當人是受詞時)
Whose 誰的	問及所有物

可參考7.1.19 Relative clauses有關‘who’、‘whom’和‘whose’的分別。

Examples 取分例句

- _____ do you usually spend on the Internet every day?
你每天通常會花**多少時間**上網? (問及所需的時間)
- _____ have you travelled by plane?
你乘過飛機**多少次**? (問及次數)
- _____ do you expect to see in the field trip?
你預料在實地考察旅行中會看些**甚麼**? (當會有很多可能的答案時)
- _____ is the inventor of fibre optics?
誰是光纖的發明家? (問及人(當人是主語時))
- _____ did you meet last night?
你昨晚跟**誰**見面了? (問及人(當人是受詞時))
- _____ is this mobile phone?
這手提電話是**誰的**? (問及所有物)

1.1.22 Conditionals 條件句

Watch out! 考評局扣分陷阱!

- 條件句的時態(tense)未能配合情況發生的可能性，如‘If there **is** no food and water, people **die**.’ (X If there is no food and water, people will die.)。
- 混淆‘if (如果)’和‘unless (除非)’，如‘You cannot borrow books **unless** you have a library card.’ (X You cannot borrow books if you have a library card.)。

Review 重點重溫

類型	條件句(情況)	主句(結果)
1. 事實或習慣	If you mix yellow and red, (簡單現在式)	you get orange. (簡單現在式)
2. 有機會發生的事	If you study hard, (簡單現在式)	you will pass. (簡單將來式)
3. 不真實或發生機會不大的事	If I won Mark Six, (簡單過去式)	I would buy a big house. (would + 原形動詞)
4. 在過去沒有發生的條件	If you had come earlier, (過去完成式)	you would have seen her. (would have + 過去分詞)

- 主句在條件句前不用逗號(comma)。
e.g. If you study hard, you will pass. → You will pass if you study hard.
- 可用第3類條件句‘If I were you, I would... (如我是你，我會……)’來作出建議。
- 可用第4類條件句來表達遺憾。

Examples 取分例句

- If people 1. _____ (start) to grow old, signs of aging like wrinkles 2. _____ (appear) on their face.
人若開始衰老，臉上會出現皺紋等老化的徵象。(事實)
- If you 3. _____ (treasure) what you have got, you 4. _____ (feel) fortunate and grateful.
如你珍惜自己所擁有的，你便會感到幸運並且感恩。(有機會發生的事)
- If I 5. _____ (can fly), I 6. _____ (fly) everywhere I want to.
若我懂得飛，我會飛到每個我想到的地方。(不真實或發生機會不大的事)
- I 7. _____ (apply) for a working holiday visa to Japan if I 8. _____ (be) you.
如我是你，我會申請到日本的工作假期簽證。(如我是你，我會……)
- If my dad 9. _____ (have) enough money when he was young, he 10. _____ (study) overseas.
若爸爸年輕時有足夠的金錢，他會到外國留學。(在過去沒有發生的條件)

Answers: 1. start 2. appear 3. treasure 4. will feel 5. could fly 6. would fly 7. would apply 8. were 9. had had 10. would have studied