

1.2 Practical Sentence Patterns 實用得分句型

1.2.1 S V O present participle. (受詞施行動作)

當由主語(subject)角度描述受語(object)施行動作，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 受詞 現在分詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. The police **caught** **two pop singers** **possessing** illegal drugs.
警察當場發現兩名流行歌手藏有毒品。

主語 動詞 受詞 現在分詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. The passers-by **witnessed** **a car** **knocking down** an old woman.
途人目擊車輛撞倒老婆婆。

Review 重點重溫

1. 受詞(object)後必須使用現在分詞(present participle)。

e.g. The parent **left the child playing alone** at home.

(X...left the child play...)

那家長留下孩子單獨在家玩耍。(主動動作)

2. 當描述受詞受動作影響，應用'being'+過去分詞(past participle)：

e.g. The passers-by **saw** an old woman **being knocked down** by a car.

(X...an old woman knocking down...)

途人看到老婆婆被車輛撞倒。(被動動作)

3. 這句式可用以下動詞：

see	hear	catch	find	leave	witness	keep
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e.g. The students are annoyed with the delayed bus that **keeps them waiting**.

學生們因巴士延誤到站令他們呆等而感到很煩躁。

Examples 取分例句

- The teacher 1. _____ (catch / a student / cheat) in the exam yesterday. 老師昨天當場發現一名學生在考試中作弊。(主動動作)
- The protesting group were angry when they 2. _____ (hear / the official / deny) the government's faults. 當抗議團體聽到政府官員否認過失時表現得十分憤怒。(主動動作)
- Environmentalists 3. _____ (find / global warming / become) more and more serious these years. 環保專家發現近年全球暖化問題轉趨嚴重。(主動動作)
- The old man 4. _____ (find / himself / deceive) by the 'spiritual blessing gang'. 那長者發現自己被「祈福黨」欺騙。(被動動作)

Answers: 1. caught a student cheating 2. heard the official deny being deceived 3. have found global warming becoming 4. found himself being deceived

1.2.4 **past participle phrase**, **main clause**. (連接兩個關連動作)

當描述兩個緊接發生，或有因果關係的動作時，可用以下句式：

過去分詞短語 主語 主句
e.g. **Shocked by Michael Jackson's death,** his fans burst into tears.
被米高積遜的死訊所震驚，他的支持者都立刻大哭起來。

過去分詞短語 主語 主句
e.g. **Encouraged by his family and friends,** the father quit smoking.
得到家人和朋友的鼓勵，這位父親終於戒了煙。

Review 重點重溫

1. 這句式由兩個句子組合而成，主句(main clause)和過去分詞短語(past participle phrase)的主語(subject)必須相同。

e.g. 首句：*The plastic bag tax was launched since 2009.*

後句：*The plastic bag tax has reduced the overuse of plastic bags.*

(首句放前面，略去主詞，轉為過去分詞短語；後句作為主句，結構不變)

→ **Launched since 2009, the plastic bag tax has reduced the overuse of plastic bags.**

自2009年推出以來，膠袋稅減輕了濫用膠袋的情況。

(主語：the plastic bag tax)

2. 首句所描述的必須是被動(passive)動作，因此用過去分詞作短語，但切勿包括be動詞(verb-to-be)。

e.g. **Praised by the teacher, the student became more confident in himself.**

(*x Was praised by the teacher...*)

得到老師的讚賞，這位學生變得更有自信。

Examples 取分例句

1. _____ (The artist was annoyed by the endless rumor.) the artist held a press conference to clarify the issue.

被沒完沒了的傳聞所困擾，這位藝人終於召開記者會澄清事件。

2. _____ (The victims were injured in the acid attack.) the victims urged the police to put the culprit under arrest as soon as possible.

在投擲腐蝕性液體案件中無辜受傷，受害人催促警方盡快把兇徒緝拿歸案。

3. _____ (Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure.) teenagers tend to talk with popular slang to keep themselves trendy.

受朋輩壓力影響，年青人大多說話時夾雜「潮語」，以緊貼潮流。

4. _____ (The romantic messages cheated her.) she agreed to go on a date with her Net friend.

受甜言蜜語哄騙，她答應跟網友約會。(留意兩句主語不同，首句需改為被動句)

1.2.5 S V when / while **reduced adverbial clause**.

When / while **reduced adverbial clause**, S V. (縮減副詞子句)

當主句(main clause)和副詞子句(adverbial clause)的主語(subject)相同，縮減副詞子句時，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 縮減了的副詞子句
↑ ↑
e.g. Dogs bark loudly **when scared**.
當被嚇怕時，狗會吠叫。

主語 動詞 縮減了的副詞子句
↑ ↑
e.g. Babies learn to walk **while growing up**.
當長大時，嬰兒會學走路。

Review 重點重溫

- 這句式其實由以下句式簡化而成。(參考7.2.8 'find it...to...')
主句和副詞子句的主語必須相同，才可縮減副詞子句。
e.g. **They laugh when they are listening to a joke.**
當他們在聽笑話時，他們大笑。(主語同是'they')
- 如'when / while'副詞子句有be動詞(is / am / are)，省略主語和be動詞。
e.g. **The magician keeps performing his tricks while he is being shooed.**
當那魔術師被噓時，他仍繼續表演把戲。(省略主語和be動詞'is')
- 如'when / while'副詞子句沒有be動詞，省略主語並把動詞變成現在分詞(present participle)。
e.g. **The singer felt angry when she read the misleading article about her.**
→ **The singer felt angry when reading the misleading article about her.**
當那女星讀到關於自己的失實報導時，她感到很憤怒。
(把動詞'read'變成現在分詞'reading')
- 'when / while'副詞子句可放在主句(main clause)的前面或後面。
e.g. **While giving a speech, the president was nearly thrown at with a shoe.** (副詞子句在前面時，需有逗號'comma')
→ **The president was nearly thrown at with a shoe while giving a speech.**
當那總統正在演講時，他差點被人用鞋擲中。

Examples 取分例句

- Some tourists encountered terrorist attacks 1. _____ (while they were travelling) in the United States.
有些遊客到美國旅遊時，他們遇到恐怖襲擊。(省略主語和be動詞)
- A number of marathon runners needed some rest 2. _____ (when they ran).
有不少馬拉松參賽者在賽跑的時候需要休息。(省略主語和把動詞變成現在分詞)

1.2.6 **S V** whether / if **S V** (or not). (……是否……)

當沒有指明某事實是「是」或「否」時，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 whether 主語 動詞 or not
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. She doesn't care **whether** her boyfriend **is** rich **(or not)**.
 她不介意**自己的男朋友**是否富有。

主語 動詞 if 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. People doubt **if** the nutrition labels **are** reliable.
 人們懷疑**營養標籤**是否可靠。

Review 重點重溫

1. 'whether'或'if'是放在兩個完整子句的之間。

e.g. People doubt **whether / if an iPhone is worth buying or not**.

人們質疑**iPhone**是否值得買。

e.g. People wonder **if that Korean artist has undergone plastic surgery**.

人們猜想**那個韓國藝人**有否整容。

2. 當句子有'whether'時，句末的'or not'可被省略。

e.g. The young couple is anxious to know **whether their baby is a boy**.

那對年輕夫婦急切想知道**他們的嬰兒**是否男孩。

3. 當兩個子句的主語(subject)相同時，'whether'後可用不定詞(to-infinitive)。

e.g. She is thinking **whether to say 'yes' to his proposal**.

她正在考慮**是否答應他的求婚**。

(兩個主語都是'she'，因此'whether'後省去主語，改用不定詞)

4. 這句型可以是yes / no問句的轉述句(reported speech)。

(參考7.1.20 Reported speech)

e.g. 'Can you wait for a moment?' he asked. (直述句)

→ He asked me **whether / if I could wait for a moment**. (轉述句)

他問我**能否等一會兒**。

Examples 取分例句

- Some students doubt 1. _____ (private tutors can help improve their results).
有些學生在想私人補習導師**是否真的能助他們學業進步**。
- Hundreds of people gather on the beach to see 2. _____ (shooting stars will appear). 數百人聚集在沙灘上看看**流星會否出現**。
- After hearing the predictions made by the fortune teller, the woman did not know 3. _____ (believe it).

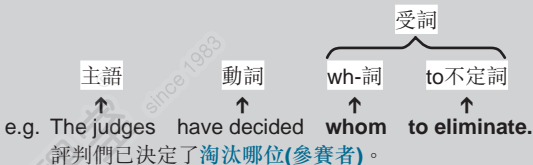
聽過占卜師的預言後，那女士不知**該相信與否**。(兩個子句的主語相同)

(Answers: 1. whether / if private tutors can help improve their results (or not)

2. whether / if shooting stars will appear (or not) 3. whether to believe it (or not)

1.2.7 S V **wh-word** **to-infinitive / clause**. (受詞未被確定或標明)

當受詞(object)未被確定或標明時，可用以下句式：



Review 重點重溫

- Wh-詞(wh-word)加to不定詞(to-infinitive)或子句(clause)可組成受詞(object)。
e.g. *Many senior citizens do not know **how to use the medical vouchers.***
很多長者不清楚**如何使用醫療券**。(受詞: how to use the medical vouchers)
- wh-詞後的動作施行者不同，wh-詞後的詞組也不同。

詞組	動作施行者
to不定詞	主語(subject)
子句	不一定是主語

- e.g. *The drug dealer mentioned **where to sell drugs.***
那毒販提及**他在哪裡販毒**。(動作由毒販施行，因此'where'後省去主語)
- e.g. *The drug dealer mentioned **where his accomplice sold drugs.***
那毒販提及**他的同謀在哪裡販毒**。
(動作不是由毒販施行，因此'where'後要交代主語)

- 此句式常用的wh-詞：

how	where	which	what	when
who	whose	whom	whether	why

Examples 取分例句

- The animal trainer showed the audience 1. _____ (feed dolphins).
動物訓練員向觀眾展示**如何餵飼海豚**。
- The variety of pastry makes customers hesitant on 2. _____ (buy).
各式各樣的麵包西餅令顧客決定**買哪些**時猶豫不決。
- The authority has found out 3. _____ (steal the confidential files).
當局已查出**誰偷取了機密文件**。
- The pilot informed the passengers 4. _____ (the flight will land).
飛機師通知了乘客**飛機會在何時降落**。

1.2.8 S find it Adj to-infinitive. (主語對某動作的感受)

當描述主語(subject)對某動作的感受，可用以下句式：

主語 find it 形容詞 to不定詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. Most new immigrants **find it hard to adapt** to life in Hong Kong.
大部分新移民都**覺得很難適應**香港的生活。

主語 find it 形容詞 to不定詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. Nowadays, people **find it convenient and safe** to shop online.
現在，人們都**認為網上購物很方便和安全**。

Review 重點重溫

1. 這句式其實由以下句式簡化而成：

e.g. *The man **found that it was impossible to clear all his debts.***
(刪去'that'和be動詞'was')

這人**認為自己沒有可能還清所有債務**。

2. 形容詞(adjective)後必須使用to不定詞(to-infinitive)。

e.g. *Some teenagers **find it trendy to use brand name bags.***
(X...find it trendy using...)

有些年青人**認為使用名牌手袋代表緊貼潮流**。

3. 'find'亦可以用'consider'來代替：

e.g. *She **considers it meaningful to be a volunteer.***
她**認為做義工很有意義**。

Examples 取分例句

- The head of Food and Health Bureau 1. _____ (find / unacceptable / have) so many medical incidents recently.
食物及衛生局局長**認為不能接受**近來發生多宗醫療事故。
- Social workers 2. _____ (consider / necessary / understand) the inner thoughts of rebellious teenagers.
社工**認為有需要了解**反叛青年的內心世界。
- Quite a lot of students 3. _____ (find / difficult / strike a balance) between schoolwork and extra-curricular activities.
不少學生都**覺得在學業與課外活動之間取得平衡很困難**。
- In the past, we 4. _____ (consider / inconvenient / bring) our own shopping bag but nowadays we have got used to it.
從前我們**覺得自備購物袋並不方便**，但現在我們都習慣了。

Answers: 1. found it unacceptable to have 2. consider it necessary to understand 3. find it difficult to strike a balance 4. considered it inconvenient to bring

1.2.9 S V so / such Adj / N that-clause. (多麼……以致……)

當描述某人或某事的本質所引致的影響，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 so 形容詞 that子句
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. The bag is so heavy that nobody can pick it up.

這個袋太重了，沒有人能把它拿起。

主語 動詞 such 名詞組 that子句
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. It is such a heavy bag that nobody can pick it up.

這是個多麼重的袋，沒有人能把它拿起。

Review 重點重溫

- 'so'和'that'之間必需用形容詞(adjective)。
 e.g. It was **so noisy that** nobody can sleep.
 太吵了，沒有人能入睡。(‘noisy’是形容詞)
- 'such'和'that'之間必需用名詞組(noun phrase)，若是單數可數名詞(singular countable noun)，必須加上'a'或'an'。
 e.g. It is **such great news that** everyone cannot help clapping hands.
 這是個多麼好的消息，所有人都忍不住拍掌。(不可數名詞組)
 e.g. He is **such a famous blog writer that** his blog has already been visited a million times.
 他是個多麼有名的網路日誌作者，他網路日誌已被瀏覽過一百萬次。(單數可數名詞組)
- 名詞(noun)前如有'many'或'much'，便應使用'so...that'。
 e.g. There were **so many fans that** the security guards had to lead the celebrity to a secret passage.
 有太多影迷了，保安人員需帶領那名人走秘密通道。

Examples 取分例句

- 3D movies are 1. _____ (popular) cinema goers do not mind paying more to watch them.
 3D電影很受歡迎，到戲院看電影的人並不介意付多些錢看3D電影。(形容詞)
- Ben Southall was 2. _____ (an outstanding applicant) he was employed by the Tourism Queensland to promote the Great Barrier Reef.
 索撒爾是個多麼突出的應徵者，他因而被昆士蘭旅遊局聘用，宣傳大堡礁。(單數名詞組)
- These were 3. _____ (ridiculous excuses) even a 3-year-old child will not be convinced.
 這是多麼荒謬的藉口，即使三歲小孩也不會信服。(單數名詞組)

Answers: 1. so popular that 2. such an outstanding applicant that 3. such ridiculous excuses that

1.2.10 S V too Adj / Adv to-infinitive. (太……難以……)

當描述某事到了過份的程度，以及表達一個否定的意思，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 too 形容詞 to不定詞

e.g. The dish is **too cold** to eat.

這碟菜太冷，吃不下去。

主語 動詞 too 副詞 to不定詞

e.g. She wrote **too messily** to make people understand.

她寫得太潦草，別人看不懂。

Review 重點重溫

1. 可用形容詞(adjective)或副詞(adverb)在這句式中。

e.g. Hongkongers are **too busy to have** a relaxing holiday.

香港人太忙碌，難以有一個寫意的假期。(形容詞)

e.g. The competition participant performed **too poorly to impress** the judges.

那參賽者表演得太差，難以給予評判深刻的印象。(副詞)

2. 如主語(subject)和to不定詞(to-infinitive)後的受詞(object)相同，該刪去受詞。
如主語和to不定詞後的受詞不同，則保留受詞。

e.g. The new rule is **too difficult to implement** it.

那新例太難推行。(主語和受詞相同)

e.g. The government is **too irresolute to implement the new rule**.

政府推行那新例太優柔寡斷。(主語和受詞不同)

3. 可以用‘not...enough to...’來代替‘too...to...’，以改寫此句式。(參考7.2.11)

e.g. Orchids are **too weak to survive** in extreme temperatures.

蘭花太軟弱，難以在極端的溫度下生存。

→ Orchids are **not strong enough to survive** in extreme temperatures.

蘭花不夠強壯在極端的溫度下生存。(太軟弱即不夠強壯)

Examples 取分例句

- The riddle is too challenging to guess 1. _____ (it / X).
那謎語太難猜。(to不定詞後的受詞)
- His little cousin is 2. _____ (spoiled / dress up) on his own.
他的小表弟被過份寵壞，不懂自行穿衣服。(形容詞)
- The fraud lied 3. _____ (foolishly / cheat) the elderly.
那騙子的謊話太愚昧，難以成功欺騙長者。(副詞)
- The judge penalised the criminal 4. _____ (lightly / please) the victims.
那法官對罪犯的判刑太輕，難以安撫事件中的受害人。(副詞)

Answers: 1. X 2. too spoiled to dress up 3. too foolishly to cheat 4. too lightly to please

1.2.11 S V Adj / Adv enough to-infinitive. (夠/不夠……去做……)

當要解釋某人因某些原因能不能做某事時，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 形容詞 enough to不定詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. That lady is **not tall enough** to be a flight attendant.
 那女子**不夠高**當空中服務員。

主語 動詞 副詞 enough to不定詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. The students **worked hard enough** to pass the exam.
 學生**夠努力用功**通過考試。

Review 重點重溫

- 可用形容詞(adjective)或副詞(adverb)在這句式中。
 e.g. Most teenagers are **not capable enough to deal with** difficulties alone.
 很多年青人**不能單獨面對和處理**問題。(形容詞)
 e.g. Some foreigners living in Hong Kong speak Cantonese **well enough to communicate** with the locals.
 有些居住在香港的外國人能說**流利得足以**與本地人**溝通**的廣東話。(副詞)
- 形容詞或副詞必須放在'enough'前。
- 可以用'too...to...'來代替'not...enough to...'，以改寫此句式。(參考7.2.10)
 e.g. The temperatures in the fridge are **not low enough to freeze** the water.
 雪櫃的溫度**不夠低**，**不能**把水凝結成冰。
 → The temperatures in the fridge are **too high to freeze** the water.
 雪櫃的溫度**太高**，**不能**把水凝結成冰。(溫度不夠低即太高)
 e.g. The policeman did **not run fast enough to catch** the thief.
 那警察跑得**不夠快**，**捉不到**賊。
 → The policeman ran **too slowly to catch** the thief.
 那警察跑得**太慢**，**捉不到**賊。(跑得不夠快即暗示太慢)

Examples 取分例句

- Michael Phelps swam 1. _____ (fast / break) the world records several times.
 米高菲比斯游泳**速度快**，**足以**多次**打破**世界紀錄。(副詞)
- Children are not mentally 2. _____ (mature / distinguish) right from wrong.
 小孩心智**不夠成熟**以**分辨**對錯。(形容詞)
- The law concerning copyright infringement did not pass 3. _____ (early / protect) the people in the industry.
 有關侵犯版權的法例通過得**不夠早**以**保障**該行業的人。(副詞)

Answers: 1. fast enough to break 2. mature enough to distinguish 3. early enough to protect

1.2.12 S V as N / Adj / Adv as S V. (像……一樣……)

當要表達兩個人或事物在同一水平或屬同一程度時，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 as many / much + 名詞 as 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. He has as much money as a millionaire has.
 他擁有一個百萬富翁擁有那麼多的金錢。

主語 動詞 as 形容詞 as 名詞 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. My cousin is as beautiful as Miss Hong Kong (is).
 我的表姐與香港小姐一樣那麼漂亮。

主語 動詞 as 副詞 as 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. Capable workers work as efficiently as machines (do).
 有能力的工人工作得像機器一樣那麼有效率。

 Review 重點重溫

- 第一個主語(subject)與第二個主語必須有共同的特徵，才能被相提並論。
 e.g. The cat runs as fast as the dog runs.
 那隻貓跑得與那隻狗一樣快。(動物和動物比較)
- 當‘as’和‘as’之間的是名詞(noun)時，名詞前必須有‘many’或‘much’。
 e.g. Causeway Bay has as many brand name shops as Tsim Sha Tsui does.
 銅鑼灣的店名店跟尖沙咀的一樣那麼多。(‘many’+可數名詞)
 e.g. That fat child eats as much rice as a grown-up does.
 那胖小孩吃與成人吃一樣那麼多的飯。(‘much’+不可數名詞)
- 當第二個動詞(verb)與第一個動詞相同時，第二個動詞可轉為be動詞或do動詞，甚至可被省略。
 e.g. My tutor knows about English as much as my teacher knows.
 → ...as much as my teacher does. (把‘knows’改為do動詞)
 → ...as much as my teacher knows / does. (刪去動詞或do動詞)
 我的補習老師的英文學識跟我的老師一樣那麼淵博。

 Examples 取分例句

- It is good to set your goal 1. _____ (high) a student of 5** level does.
 把你的目標提高致一個達5**水平學生所定立的是一件好事。(形容詞)
- He has got 2. _____ (friends) she does on Facebook.
 在Facebook，他擁有與她一樣那麼多的朋友。(可數名詞)
- Many people wonder if London can organise the Olympic Games
 3. _____ (brilliant) Beijing has done.
 很多人想知道倫敦能否把奧運辦得像北京那麼出色。(副詞)

Answers: 1. as high as 2. as many friends as 3. as brilliantly as

1.2.13 The more **S V**, the more **S V**. (越……，越……)

當描述一個趨勢如何導致另一趨勢，可用以下句式：

The more... 主語 動詞 the more... 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. **The more money** teenagers **have**, **the more luxuries** they **buy**.
 青年人擁有**越多金錢**，便會購買**越多奢侈品**。

The more... 主語 動詞 the more... 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. **The harder** you **study**, **the better** you **will perform**.
 你**越努力**讀書，便會表現得**越好**。

Review 重點重溫

- 'The'之後必定是比較級形容詞(comparative adjective)或副詞(comparative adverb)，比較級形容詞後可加名詞(noun)。
 e.g. **The more famous** the singer is, **the more arrogant** he becomes.
 這歌手**越走紅**便**越囂張**。(‘famous’和‘arrogant’是形容詞)
 e.g. **The faster** you finish your homework, **the earlier** you can go out for fun.
 你**越快**完成家課，便可**越早**出外玩。(‘fast’和‘early’是副詞)
- 注意形容詞或副詞的音節(syllable)數目，使用正確的比較級形態(‘more’或‘-er’)。(參考7.1.12 Comparison)
 e.g. **The older** we are, **the wiser** we became.
 人**年紀越大****越有智慧**。(‘old’和‘wise’都是單音節，應用‘-er’)
 e.g. **The more beautiful** the dress is, **the more expensive** it is.
 裙子**越漂亮****越昂貴**。(‘beautiful’和‘expensive’都是三音節，應用‘more’)
- 主語(subject)和動詞(verb)必須放在‘the more...’後。
- 這句式不需要連接詞(conjunction)，而兩個結構之間必須有逗號(comma)。
- 兩個結構內的主語可以不同。
 e.g. **The more plastic bags** we use, **the worse** the environment will become.
 我們用得**越多塑膠袋**，**自然環境**便會變得**越差**。

Examples 取分例句

- 1. _____ (energy) we use, the more money we save.
 我們用**越少電力**，便節省**越多金錢**。(形容詞+名詞)
- The stricter the parents are, 2. _____ (rebellious) the children may become. 家長**越嚴厲**，可能使孩子變得**更反叛**。(多音節形容詞)
- The more exercise you do, 3. _____ (healthy) you are.
越多做運動會使你**越健康**。(雙音節形容詞)
- 4. _____ (late) the problem was dealt with, the more annoyed the victims were. 問題**越遲**解決，受害者感到**越煩擾**。(副詞)

Answers: 1. The less energy 2. the more rebellious 3. the healthier 4. The later

1.2.15 Unless **S V**, **main clause**. (除非……，否則……)

當描述除非某個情況出現，否則結果將會不如人意時，可用以下句式：

Unless the government gives in, the level of protest will be increased.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Unless 主語 動詞 主句
 e.g. **Unless the government gives in**, the level of protest will be increased.
 除非政府讓步，否則抗議行動會升級。

Global warming will become worse unless all nations work together.
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 主句 unless 主語 動詞
 e.g. Global warming will become worse **unless all nations work together**.
 除非各國通力合作，否則地球暖化問題將會日益嚴重。

Review 重點重溫

- 'Unless'即'if not'(如果不……)，'unless'子句和主句(main clause)所描述的情況必須有相反的效果。

e.g. **Unless an athlete is seriously injured**, he or she will not quit during a game. (= If an athlete is not seriously injured...)
 除非嚴重受傷，否則一位運動員不會中途退出比賽。

- 此句式通常描述現在或未來的狀況，因此時態一般應為：

'Unless'子句	主句
現在式 (present tense)	將來式 (future tense)

- 'Unless'子句可放在句子的開首或中間，當放於中間時切勿加上逗號(comma)。

Examples 取分例句

- 1. _____ (he / stop hanging out with the gang) he will be influenced to do bad things and get in trouble soon.
 除非他不再聯群結黨，否則他遲早會被影響去惹事闖禍。
- 2. _____ (the TV broadcasting company / reach an agreement with the music companies) it will not be able to broadcast the performance of their artists.
 除非電視台跟唱片公司達成共識，否則將不能播放它們旗下藝人的演出。
- 3. _____ (socially withdrawn youths / realise their problems and ask for help).
 除非隱蔽青年意識到自己的問題及尋求幫助，否則他們會越來越難重投社會。
- You will fall behind the learning progress in NSS 4. _____ (you / put more effort in your schoolwork).
 如果你再不努力讀書，你將會追不上新高中課程的學習進度。(用'if not')

Answers: 1. Unless he stops hanging out with the gang, ...
 2. Unless the TV broadcasting company reaches an agreement with the music companies, ...
 3. unless they realise their problems and ask for help
 4. if you do not put more effort in your schoolwork

1.2.16 Provided that / As long as **S V**, **main clause**.
(只要……，就……)

當描述只要某個情況之下，就會出現某個結果時，可用以下句式：

Provided that 主語 動詞 主句
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. **Provided that the government gives in**, the public will stop protesting.
 只要政府讓步，市民便會停止抗議行動。

主句 as long as 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. We enjoy half price MTR fares **as long as we are full-time students**.
 只要我們是全日制學生，就可享有港鐵半價乘車優惠。

Review 重點重溫

- 'Provided that'或'as long as'後必須緊接主語(subject)和動詞(verb)，組成子句。
 e.g. **As long as you do regular exercise, you will stay healthy and strong.**
 (X *As long as regular exercise...*)
 只要你定時做運動，就能保持體魄強健。

- 此句式通常描述現在或未來的狀況，因此時態應為：

'Provided that' / 'as long as'子句	主句
現在式 (present tense)	現在式或將來式 (future tense)

- 'Provided that'或'as long as'子句可放在句子的開首或中間，當放於中間時切勿加上逗號(comma)。

Examples 取分例句

- 1. _____ (students / manage their time well) it is beneficial for them to participate in extra-curricular activities.
 只要學生善於分配時間，參與課外活動可帶來很多益處。
- 2. _____ (customers / take / enough safety measures) they will enjoy the convenience and pleasure brought about by online shopping.
 只要顧客做好安全措施，便可享受網上購物帶來的方便和樂趣。
- There is no fixed age of retirement for athletes 3. _____ (athletes / can afford the sport physically).
 只要有足夠體力應該該項運動，當運動員其實沒有特定的退役年齡。
- Most celebrities feel fine with being the target for paparazzi 4. _____ (celebrities' private life / not disturb).
 只要私生活不受騷擾，大多數名人都不介意成為傳媒的追訪對象。

Answers: 1. Provided that / As long as students manage their time well.
 2. Provided that / As long as customers take enough safety measures.
 3. provided that / as long as they can afford the sport physically.
 4. provided that / as long as their private life is not disturbed.

1.2.17 No matter how **Adj S V**, **main clause**.

(無論(程度)……，都……)

當描述無論情況到了甚麼程度，都會出現相同結果時，可用以下句式：

No matter how 形容詞 主語 動詞 主句
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. **No matter how big the challenge is**, I will work hard to overcome it.
 無論困難有多大，我都會努力克服它。

主句 no matter how 形容詞 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. We must not intrude one's privacy **no matter how curious we are**.
 無論我們有多好奇，都絕不能侵犯別人的私穩。

 **Review 重點重溫**

- 'No matter how' 後必須緊接形容詞 (adjective) 來形容主語 (subject)。
 e.g. **No matter how brilliant one is, he or she must have some weaknesses.**
 (X No matter how one is brilliant..)
 無論一個人有多傑出，都總有某些弱點。
- 'No matter how' 子句可放在句子的開首或中間，當放於中間時切勿加上逗號。
 e.g. **No matter how unreasonable the customers are, the staff have to serve them politely and patiently.**
 → *The staff have to serve customers politely and patiently **no matter how unreasonable they are.*** (刪去逗號)
 無論顧客如何橫蠻無理，職員都要耐心有禮地為他們服務。

 **Examples 取分例句**

- 1. _____ (convenient / the Internet / be) the older generation are not willing to learn how to use it.
 無論互聯網有多方便，上一輩都不大願意學習使用它。
- 2. _____ (costly / brand name bags / be) some teenagers are eager to go all out to save money to buy them.
 無論名牌手袋有多昂貴，一些年青人還是願意辛辛苦苦儲錢來購買它們。
- Environmentalists call for every individual to help save the Earth
- 3. _____ (small / every of our steps / may be).
 無論我們每一步有多微小，環保專家都呼籲全球人民為環保出一分力。
- The Hong Kong football team managed to win the gold medal at the East Asian Games
- 4. _____ (strong / their opponents / appear to be).
 無論對手看似有多強，香港隊最終都能於東亞運動會的足球項目奪金。

Answers: 1. No matter how convenient the Internet is,
 2. No matter how costly brand name bags are,
 3. no matter how small every of our steps may be
 4. no matter how strong their opponents appeared to be

1.2.18 Whatever **S** **V**, **main clause**. (無論……，都……)

當描述無論任何情況下，都會出現相同結果時，可用以下句式：

Whatever 主語 動詞 主句
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. **Whatever you do**, I will stand by you.
 無論你做甚麼，我都會支持你。

主句 whenever 主語 動詞
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. Shopaholics want to go shopping **whenever they have money**.
 無論購物狂甚麼時候身上有金錢，都會想去瘋狂購物。

Review 重點重溫

1. Wh-字眼必須放wh-子句(wh-clause)的開首，以下是此句式常用的wh-字眼：

Whatever 無論甚麼	Whenever 無論甚麼時候
Wherever 無論甚麼地方	Whoever 無論甚麼人

e.g. **Wherever the pop stars go**, there are always paparazzi following them.
 無論明星們往何處去，那裏都會有「狗仔隊」跟蹤守候著。

Whoever you are, you should behave yourself.
 無論你是誰，你都應該注意你的言行舉止。

2. Wh-子句可放在句子的開首或中間，當放於中間時切勿加上逗號(comma)。

e.g. **Whatever other people think about you**, just believe in yourself.
 → Just believe in yourself **whatever other people think about you**.
 (刪去逗號)
 無論別人如何看你，你都要相信自己。

Examples 取分例句

- 1. _____ (their children / do) parents always love and accept them.
 無論兒女做甚麼，父母都會愛護和包容他們。
- 2. Call our delivery hotline _____ (you / feel hungry)!
 無論你甚麼時候感到餓了，都歡迎隨時致電我們的外賣速遞熱線！
- 3. _____ (the public / call for an ambulance) the authority guarantees that it will arrive within 9 minutes the earliest.
 無論市民在何處召救護車，當局都承諾救護車最快於9分鐘內到達現場。
- 4. Every member can enjoy a 10% discount in the shop _____ (he or she / purchase).
 於店內無論選購任何貨品，會員都可享有九折優惠。

Answers: 1. Whatever their children do, 2. whenever you feel hungry, 3. Wherever the public call for an ambulance, 4. whatever he or she purchases

1.2.19 If **S** should **V**, **main clause**. (假如……)

當描述某個條件下會發生甚麼情況時，可用以下句式：

If	主語	should	動詞	主句
↑	↑	↑	↑	
e.g. If he should quit gambling,				he will be able to start a new life.
假如他戒賭，				他就可以開展新生了。
Should	主語	動詞		主句
↑	↑	↑		
e.g. Should you have any questions,				please do not hesitate to contact us.
假如你有任何疑問，				歡迎隨時聯絡我們。

 **Review 重點重溫**

- 此句式是條件句(conditional)的其中一種，‘should’代表條件發生的不確定性。
e.g. **If you require any assistance, please come to the school office.**
→ **If you should require any assistance...** (不確定你是否需要協助)
假如你需要協助，請到校務處。
- 此句式可改為倒裝結構(inversion)，強調條件，通常用於正式(formal)文章。
e.g. **If there should be any disputes, the committee's decisions will be final.**
→ **Should there be any disputes...** (刪去‘If’, ‘Should’移往句子開頭)
假如有任何爭議，以委員會最後決定為準。
- 此句式通常描述現在或將來的狀況，因此時態一般應為：

‘Should’子句	主句
‘Should’ + 原形動詞 (bare infinitive)	祈使動詞 (imperative) / 將來式 (future tense)

 **Examples 取分例句**

- 1. _____ (the government / review the redevelopment plan) the villagers may not need to relocate their homes.
假如政府檢討並修訂重建方案，村民可能不需要遷移家園了。(政府未必檢討方案)
- 2. _____ (there / any problems with the product) please come for an exchange with the receipt within 7 days of purchase.
假如貨品出現任何問題，請帶同收據於購買貨品7天內進行更換。
(貨品未必出現問題)
- 3. _____ (the penalty for dangerous driving / be increased) there will be fewer traffic accidents and fewer victims.
假如當局提高對危險駕駛的刑罰，交通意外及無辜傷亡者便會減少。
(當局未必提高刑罰)
- 4. _____ (you / develop symptoms of swine flu) see a doctor immediately.
假如你出現豬流感的病癥，應盡快看醫生。(你未必出現這些病癥；用倒裝句)

1.2.21 **S** **V** not only **O** but also **O**.

S not only **V** but also **V**. (不但……而且……)

當要連結兩個近似及同樣重要的意念時，可用以下句式：

主語 動詞 not only 受詞 but also 受詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. Many Americans speak not only English but also Spanish.
很多美國人不但懂得說英文，還懂得說西班牙文。

主語 not only 動詞 but also 動詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. A responsible government official not only talks but also takes actions.
一個盡忠職守的政府官員不但會坐言，而且會起行。

Review 重點重溫

1. 'not only'和'but also'後的片語，詞性(part of speech)必須一致。
e.g. *Most boutiques sell not only clothes but also accessory items.*
很多時裝店不僅售賣衣服，還售賣配飾。(名詞)
e.g. *Modern females can not only be housewives but also have their own career.*
現代女性不僅能當家庭主婦，還可擁有自己的事業。(動詞)
2. 當連結兩個主語(subject)時，'Not only'放在第一個主語前，'but also'則放在第二個主語前。
e.g. *Not only Westerners but also many Chinese celebrate Christmas.*
不僅西方人慶祝聖誕節，很多中國人也慶祝聖誕節。
(第一個主語：Westerners 西方人；第二個主語：many Chinese 很多中國人)
3. 如兩個主語共用一個動詞(verb)，動詞應與第二個主語對應。
e.g. *Not only most Hong Kong citizens but also the Chief Executive supports the introduction of plastic bag tax.*
不僅是香港市民，行政長官也支持徵收膠袋稅。
(動詞與'the Chief Executive'對應)

Examples 取分例句

- Reading enriches 1. _____ (our knowledge / our patience).
閱讀不僅豐富我們的知識，還培養我們的耐性。(名詞)
- A quality conversation can 2. _____ (help people understand each other better / strengthen the bond between them).
一段有質量的對話不僅能助人們更了解對方，還可加強人與人之間的聯繫。(動詞)
- Not only the students who have gained good results in the HKDSE exam but also the gifted child 3. _____ just _____ (enter) the university.
不僅是在香港中文學憑考試獲得理想成績的學生，那資優兒童也剛入讀該間大學。(動詞與第二個主語對應)

Answers: 1. not only our knowledge but also our patience 2. not only help people understand each other better but also strengthen the bond between them 3. has, entered

1.2.22 S would rather V than V. (寧願……也不……)

當描述做某事情的意欲較做另一事情的意欲大時，可用以下句式：

主語 would rather 動詞 than 動詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. The hero **would rather risk his life than do nothing.**
那英雄寧願冒險，也不坐以待斃。

主語 would rather 動詞 than 動詞
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
e.g. She **would rather continue her studies than start working.**
她寧願繼續讀書也不開始工作。

Review 重點重溫

- 'would rather'後的是寧願做的事情，'than'後的是做的意欲較小的事情。
e.g. People **would rather download music on the Internet than buy albums at CD stores nowadays.**
今時今日人們寧願在互聯網下載音樂多於在唱片店購買專輯。
- 這句式的動詞都是原形動詞(bare infinitive)。
e.g. The murderer **would rather confess to his crime than keep fleeing.**
那殺人兇手寧願認罪，也不繼續逃避警方的追捕。
- 當第一個動詞(verb)與第二個動詞相同時，第二個動詞會被省略。
e.g. Most parents **would rather hope their children to be white-collar workers than ~~hope their children to be~~ blue-collar workers.** (刪去重複動詞)
很多家長寧願子女在寫字樓工作多於在工廠工作。

Examples 取分例句

- Backpackers 1. _____ (stay at hostels / rent rooms at hotels).
背包旅行者寧願在青年旅舍過夜多於在酒店租房間。
- Lazy females 2. _____ (join the slimming plans at beauty centres / go to gyms).
懶惰的女性寧願參加美容院的纖體計劃多於到健身中心運動。
- Brave soldiers 3. _____ (fight to death / surrender).
英勇的士兵寧願作戰至死，也不投降。
- Economical housewives would rather 4. (spend / X) on necessities than 5. (spend / X) on luxury goods.
節儉的家庭主婦寧願花錢在必需品上多於奢侈品上。
- Teenagers of today would rather 6. (read / X) magazines than 7. (read / X) novels.
今天的青少年寧願看雜誌多於小說。

Answers: 1. would rather stay at hostels than rent rooms at hotels
2. would rather join the slimming plans at beauty centres than go to gyms
3. would rather fight to death than surrender

4. spend 5. X 6. read 7. X

1.2.23 No sooner had **S** **past participle** than **S**
V (past tense). (……不久，便……)

當要突出一個動作緊接著另一個動作發生時，可用以下句式：

No sooner had 主語 過去分詞 than 主語 動詞(過去式)
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. No sooner had I called the ambulance than it arrived.
 我召了救護車不久，它便到達了。

No sooner had 主語 過去分詞 than 主語 動詞(過去式)
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 e.g. No sooner had she opened the door than the phone rang.
 她開門不久，電話便響起。

 **Review 重點重溫**

- 這是較正式(formal)的句式，通常見於寫作文體。
- 這句式包含了兩個有先後次序的動作。

'No sooner had'子句	主句 (main clause)
第一個動作	第二個動作
過去完成式 (the past perfect tense)	簡單過去式 (the simple past tense)

e.g. 第一個動作：The hill fire broke out. 山火發生。

第二個動作：The inhabitants were evacuated. 當地居民便被疏散。

→ **No sooner had the hill fire broken out than the inhabitants were evacuated.** 山火發生不久，當地居民便被疏散。

- 這句式是倒裝句(inverted sentence)，所以句子前半部的主語(subject)會在'had'後。
 e.g. **No sooner had the scandal been widely reported than the female artist held a press conference.**
 (*X No sooner the scandal had been widely reported...*)
 那醜聞被廣泛報導不久，那女星便召開了記者招待會。
- 這句式的'no sooner had'子句和主句之間不需逗號(comma)。

 **Examples 取分例句**

- No sooner 1. _____ the fatal accident _____ (**happened**) than the government passed a new traffic law.
 那宗致命的交通意外發生不久，政府便通過了一條新交通法例。(過去完成式)
- No sooner had Britney Spears released her comeback album than she 2. _____ (**become**) a big hit again.
Britney Spears推出了回歸樂壇的專輯不久，便再成為樂壇天后。
 (簡單過去式)
- No sooner 3. _____ the criminal _____ (**set**) free than he 4. _____ (**commit**) burglary again.
 那罪犯獲釋不久，便再犯盜竊罪了。(過去完成式、簡單過去式)