

詞性

英文詞性

英文單字依其在句子中的功能，共分為八類，分別是：名詞(noun)、代名詞(pronoun)、動詞(verb)、形容詞(adjective)、副詞(adverb)、介詞(proposition)、連接詞(conjunction) and 感嘆詞(interjection)。各詞類說明如下：

一、名詞

名詞是地球上一切人事物的「名稱」如:father, driver, dog, whale, flower, love。名詞用來當作句子的主詞、受詞、補語或同位語。

Ellen collects coins.

主詞 受詞

Time is money.

主詞 主詞補語

說明:主詞補語是用來補充或說明句子的主詞，使其成為完整的句子。

Mount Jade, the highest mountain in Taiwan, is 3,952 meters above sea level.

主詞 同位語

說明:「同位語」為緊鄰先行詞的相等語，用來對所修飾的事物加以補充說明。

The river is polluted. Don't swim in it.

The teachers' office is on the 6th floor.

These blouses are out of fashion.

Are there any cold drinks in the refrigerator?

說明: 1. 定冠詞與不定冠詞之後接名詞(例句 1)

2. 所有格之後接名詞(例句 2)

3. 指示形容詞 this, that, these, those 之後接名詞(例句 3)

4. 不定代名詞 any, some, both 之後接名詞(例句 4)

二、代名詞

代名詞是用來代替句子中已經提過或已知的名詞。代名詞有兩種:

1. 代名詞如 you, he, she, they 都明確指出是誰，為一般代名詞。

2. 某些代名詞如 someone (某人), anyone (任何人), nobody (沒人), everybody (每個人) 則沒有明確或明顯地指出是什麼人或是什麼事物，稱為不定代名詞。

三、動詞

動詞位於主詞之後，描述動作或是存在狀態的詞性。一般可分為三類:

1. be 動詞：原型動詞:be; 現在式:am, is, are; 過去式 was, were; 過去分詞 been
2. 一般動詞：一般動態分為動態動詞與靜態動詞。
 - (1) 動態動詞 (run, jump, play, bite)隨時間不斷改變，故可用進行式。
 - (2) 靜態動詞(believe, care, weigh, know, have, forget) 則是較抽象的心理或認知狀態，不會隨時間改變，不能用在進行式
 - (3) 助動詞：可分為一般助動詞語情態助動詞；助動詞之後一律用原型動詞。
do, does, did, have, had 皆可當助動詞。do, does 用於現在式; did 用於過去式
have+過去分詞中的 have 為現在完成式助動詞; had+過去分詞中的 had 為過去完成式助動詞

情態助動詞:

情態助動詞位於主要動詞之前，其目的是賦予主要動詞特定的意義，如表示允許(can, may)、預測(will, may, might)、建議(should, had better)等等。

Columbus discovered in 1492.

You should wash your hands before meals.

The doctor advised Joe to quit smoking.

說明: 1. 動詞在主詞之後(例句 1)

2. 動詞在助動詞與情態助動詞之後; 用原形動詞。(例句 2)

3. 原型動詞在不定詞 to 之後(例句 3)

4.

動詞練習

1. Lily (see, sees, saw, am seeing) Dr. Smith buying newspaper in a book stand now.
2. Lily (see, sees saw, am seeing) a dentist now.
3. Pam (have, has, had, is having) two older brothers.
4. Pam (have, has, had, is having) Boba tea.
5. Most people (believe, are believing, believed) smoking is bad for health.
6. Liam (doesn't, don't, isn't, wasn't) think I am right.
7. Brian can (speak, speaks, speak) three different languages.
8. I can't afford to (buying, buy, bought) a house in Taipei city.
9. By the time Lucy went home, her roommate (have, had, did) gone to bed.
10. Maggie (has, have, had, was) been teaching at CSU since she (is, was, been) thirty.
11. It will (be, was, is, been) Sunny tomorrow.

四、形容詞與副詞

形容詞的作用有二:

1. 形容詞放在所修飾名詞及代名詞之前說明事物或人的性質或特徵。

形容詞放在 be 動詞與連綴動詞之後並作主詞補語。

The flowers smell sweet.

I feel cold. Could you please turn off the fan?

說明: 連綴動詞是用來補充, 描述和說明事物的, 後須接形容詞做主詞補語以補充說明主詞, 使句意更加完整。常見之連綴動詞如下

(1) is, am, are, was, were, been 等 be 動詞

(2) look, seem, sound, smell taste, feel 看起來、聞起來等連綴動詞

(3) remain, stay, get, become, grow, turn 表示不變與改變之動詞

Mrs. Miller looks happy.

Mrs. Miller is looking at her children happily.

Leo's nose turned red because of the cold.

Leo is turning the pages quickly.

說明: 在例句 1, looks 是看起來之意, 所以是連綴動詞; 在例句 2 looks at 是看著之意, 所以是普通動詞。在例句 3 中 turn 為變成之意, 所以是連綴動詞; 在例句 4, turn 是翻頁之意, 所以是普通動詞。

Jogging makes me healthy.

I found it difficult to carry out the plan.

說明: make, take, think, find, keep, consider, believe 等動詞會接代名詞(it), 再接形容詞做受詞補語。

副詞的基本用法 副詞修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞及整個句子。副詞修飾動詞時該副詞可放於動詞前或動詞後; 副詞修飾形容詞或副詞時, 副詞需放在它所修飾詞的前面。但若有受詞, 則副詞位於該受詞之後。

Miss Chang speaks slowly. (副詞修飾動詞)

All of the teachers are so nice. (副詞修飾形容詞)

Janet runs fast. (副詞修飾副詞)

My father is never late for work.

My father always drives to work.

說明: 頻率副詞: 頻率副詞的位置是在 be 動詞後, 一般動詞前。

Suddenly the light went out and everything went dark.

說明：副詞可放於句首修飾整個句子。

形容詞與副詞練習

1. Franks sings (good, well); he is a (good, well) singer.
2. Mother grew (calm, calmly) after she heard the good news.
3. This math problem is (easy, easily). I'm sure I can solve it (easy, easily).
4. That chair looks (comfortable, comfortably).
5. The math teacher looked at the problem (careful, carefully) and then solved it.
6. I felt (sad, sadly) when I heard the news.
7. Susan smiled (happy, happily). She seemed (cheerful, cheerfully).
8. The chef eats the soup (careful, carefully) because it is hot. It tastes (good, well).
9. The room got (quiet, quietly) when the teacher entered.
10. I find it (helpful, helpfully) to do some English reading every day.
11. Mr. Williams was fired and walked home (sad, sadly).
12. It was (terrible, terribly) cold last night.
13. (Luckily, Lucky), I had a backup copy of the data on a disk.
14. Internet makes it (convenient, conveniently) to shop at home.
15. Our house was (seriously, serious) damaged by the snowstorm.

特殊形容詞與副詞用法

Gina feels lonely. She has few friends in Seattle.

The soldier was killed by a deadly weapon.

說明：1. 一般副詞是由形容詞加 ly 形成，但仍有少數以 ly 結尾的形容詞。此類形容詞有 lonely, friendly, lovely, silly, costly (貴重的) deadly(致命的)等。

2. 在例句 1 feels 是覺得之意，為連綴動詞後接形容詞; lonely 是形容詞。在例句 2 weapon 是武器，為名詞，故用形容詞 deadly。

Early birds get the worms.

Mom always gets up early to prepare breakfast for us.

Abby is a hard worker.

Abby works hard.

說明: 1. 在例句 1、3 中 birds、worker 是名詞，故其前的 early 跟 hard 是形容詞。

2. 在例句 2、4 中 gets up、works 是動詞，故其後的 early 跟 hard 是副詞。

3. 在英文常用形容詞跟副詞同形的字如下表:

形容詞	副詞	形容詞	副詞	形容詞	副詞
fast	fast	early	early	hard	hard
late	late	near	near	high	high

Come near so I can see you clearly.

The president is nearly sixty years old.

It is raining hard now.

It hardly rains in Kaohsiung in the winter.

說明: 1. 在例句 1、3 中 come、is raining 是動詞，故其後的 near 跟 hard 是副詞。

2. 在例句 2、4 中 nearly, hardly 雖然是由 near 加 ly, hardly, 但意義上卻與 near, hard 完全同。nearly 是幾乎的意思;hardly 是幾乎不的意思。此類單字如下表:

hard: 副詞 努力的、硬的	Study hard or you will be failed.
hardly: 副詞 幾乎沒有	There is hardly any money left.
late: 副詞 遲的, 晚的	Better late than never.
lately: 副詞 最近, 近來	You have gained a lot of weight lately.
near: 副詞 近的、接近	The train is coming nearer and nearer.
nearly: 副詞 幾乎	I have nearly finished reading the novel.
high: 副詞 高	He kicked the soccer high into the air.
highly: 副詞, 非常	My boss speaks highly of my work.
close: 副詞, 近的	Don't come too close.
closely: 副詞, 仔細的, 親密的	The teacher is watching the pupils closely.
deep: 副詞 深的	Dig deep and you will find the treasure.
deeply: 副詞 深深的	May loves her boyfriend deeply.
free: 形容詞, 副詞, 免費	Children are admitted free.
freely: 副詞, 無拘無束	You can use my car freely.
wide: 形容詞, 副詞, 寬闊	She asked me to open my mouth wide.
widely: 副詞, 廣泛的	His name is widely known.

形容詞與副詞練習

1. Jeff is lazy. He (hard, hardly) helps his mother do housework.
2. I couldn't find my classroom, so I got to the classroom a little bit (late, lately)
3. Louis (near, nearly) had an accident last night.
4. It was (cost, costly) to fix her car after the accident, so she decided to buy a new one.
5. The pilot tried to fly as (high, highly)
7. Tina went to work (late, lately) because of the traffic.
8. Your boss speaks very (high, highly) of your performance.
9. Teenagers like driving (fast, fastly).
10. People in Kaohsiung are (friendlyly, friendly)
11. A strange man is looking at my daughter. I watch him (close, closely)
12. The police dug (deep, deeply) before they found the body.
13. "China Post" is a (wide, widely) read newspaper.
14. The dentist told me to open my mouth (wide, widely).
15. Don't worry. You can speak _____ (free).

五、介系詞

介系詞的功用是幫助作者將概念、人物、地方及事情設在一地點、時間或空間中。

I'm in my bedroom.

He eats breakfast at 7:00.

They are from Japan. (from 來自)

六、連接詞

連接單字、片語、子句的單字稱為連接詞。連接詞因其作用之不同又分為對等連接詞、相關連接詞與從屬連接詞三種。

Alice is smart and beautiful.

The lecture is not only long but (also) boring.

You will be seriously ill if you don't stop smoking.

說明: 1. 例句 1 中 and 是對等連接詞，其作用是連接對等子句中相同部份，如名詞對名詞，形容詞對形容詞。

2. 例句 2 中 not only...but also 是相關連接詞。相關連接詞與對等連接詞類似，也是用來連接對等子句中相同部份，唯一不同的是相關連接詞必須成對使用。
3. 例句 3 中 if 是從屬連接詞，其主要功能，就是連接一個附屬子句，為句子中的主要子句作補充說明。主要子句本來就可以單獨存在，具有完整的意義；附屬子句不能單獨存在，本身語意並不完整。

七 感嘆詞：

感嘆詞是用來表達情感或情緒的短字，感嘆詞可以獨立存在，也可以是句子的一部份，它用來表達開心、興奮、失望、無奈、憤怒等情緒。例如 yahoo 是雀躍、開心時發出的聲音；hey 是開心地打招呼用語；而痛的時候會說 ouch。

詞性練習

Decide whether each underlined word is a noun(N), pronoun(PN), verb(V), adjective (Adj), adverb (Ad), conjunction (Con.), preposition (Pre.), or interjection (I). Then its abbreviation on the line before the sentence.

- _____ 1. I would like to go, but I have to work overtime.
- _____ 2. Could you speak more slowly, Miss Smith?
- _____ 3. That lady is wearing a really beautiful necklace.
- _____ 4. She is my cousin.
- _____ 5. The dictionary fell from the desk.
- _____ 6. Wow, you have got a great score.
- _____ 7. Kent quickly packed her bag and left.
- _____ 8. My parents and my siblings just came back from France.
- _____ 9. This spacious apartment is extremely expensive.
- _____ 10. This spacious apartment is very expensive.
- _____ 11. Honesty is the best policy.
- _____ 12. The firefighter cautiously walks near the snake.
- _____ 13. The Wang family will do the moving themselves.
- _____ 14. There is a party next week though I don't think I can go.
- _____ 15. Airplanes make it possible to travel all over the world.
- _____ 16. Luckily, no one was injured in the car accident.
- _____ 17. You should brush your teeth after meals.
- _____ 18. Study hard, and you will get your English certificate.
- _____ 19. Exercise makes us heart strong.
- _____ 20. His doctor advised him to give up smoking and drinking.

形容詞與副詞練習

- () 1. Mayra looked _____ this morning.
(A) angrily (B) angry (C) anger (D) to be angry
- () 2. He _____ does any exercise. He is too busy to do any sports.
(A) usually (B) hardly (C) often (D) ever
- () 3. Do you know somewhere _____ where we can be alone?
(A) quietly (B) quiet (C) too quiet (D) quiets
- () 4. How have you been _____, Susan?
(A) late (B) lately (C) latest (D) last
- () 5. Look _____ at the picture and you will know what it stands for.
(A) careful (B) care (C) carefully (D) cares
- () 6. The question looks _____. Everyone can answer it.
(A) difficult (B) easy (C) simply (D) complex
- () 7. Kelly failed her English test. She was very _____ and she cried _____.
(A) sad; sad (B) sadly; sad (C) sadly; sadly (D) sad; sadly
- () 8. The teacher asked Sue an _____ question and she answered it _____.
(A) easy; easy (B) easily; easily (C) easy; easily (D) easily; easy
- () 9. Tim speaks English as _____ as I.
(A) good (B) well (C) better (D) badly
- () 10. Tim can speak English as _____ as his teacher.
(A) fluent (B) better (C) good (D) well
- () 11. We decided not to go on a picnic because it was raining _____.
(A) hardly (B) badly (C) heavily (D) strongly
- () 12. It is _____ cold to play outside.
(A) enough (B) so (C) such (D) too
- () 13. Well, I think the box is _____ heavy for you to carry. Let me help you.
(A) enough (B) much (C) too (D) so
- () 14. Nobody helped Scott. He worked _____.
(A) lonely (B) lone (C) alone (D) lonesome

- () 15. People living in the _____ nations enjoy a better standard of living.
A. industry B. industrial C. industriously D. industrialize
- () 16. One of his ambitions _____ to become a film star.
A. Be B. are C. is D. being
- () 17. His opinions are _____ from mine.
(A) differ (B) different (C) difference (D) differing
- () 18. "I have got an A for my history test", Zoe said _____.
A. happiness B. with happy C. happily D. happy
- () 19. Children grow _____.
A. quick B. fast C. slow D. tall
- () 20. Morgan is _____ hurt in the car accident.
A. bad B. seriously C. deep D. severe
- () 21. With the teacher's _____, Kevin's grades improve a lot.
A. encourages B. encouraging C. encouragement D. encouraged
- () 22. This book is better than any other book in helping me raise my kids in an ___ manner.
(A) effect (B) effective (C) effectiveness (D) effectively
- () 23. Father _____ goes to the gym with us although he dislikes going there.
(A) hardly (B) sometimes (C) seldom (D) never
- () 25. Jessica looks _____ beautiful in that black dress.
A. Special B. specially C. specialty D. specialized
- () 26. The mountain trail is very _____.
A. danger B. dangerous C. dangerously D. in danger.
- () 27. We will have to _____ if we want to catch the train.
A. running B. ran C. run D. runs.
- () 28. _____ is a global problem.
A. Poor B. The poor C. Poverty D. Poorly
- () 29. Andy _____ a letter to his friends in Spain last week.
A. is mailing B. mails C. would mail D. mailed
- () 30. Smoking is quite _____ to our health.
A. harm B. harmfully C. harmful D. harms

- () 31. Frank failed the science exam because he _____ ever studied.
A. often B. hard C. hardly D. mostly
- () 32. Matt always _____ to be a nice husband.
A. tries B. is trying C. tried D. try
- () 33. The sun is so _____, so let's go on a picnic today.
A. brightness B. bright C. brightly D. brighter
- () 34. I think _____ dangerous to go out alone at night.
A. that B. it C. this D. what
- () 35. _____ two rings here on my little finger belonged to my grandmother.
A. Those B. These C. They D. There