

Basic English Grammar Workbook

Preparing Missionaries for the
American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages (ACTFL) OPIc
Test and Certification

初級英語語法

適合英語初學者

Chinese

Use a pencil to fill in the blanks for this Workbook.

學習英文

如果你不會說英文，你應該在擔任傳教士的時候學習英文。這樣會使你在傳教期間及一生當中都蒙受祝福。學會英文會使你有能力在其他許多方面協助建立主的國度，並且將為你及你的家人帶來祝福。(宣講我的福音第128 頁)

Learn English

If you do not speak English, you should study it as a missionary. This will bless you during your mission and throughout your life. Learning English will enable you to help build the Lord's kingdom in additional ways and will be a blessing for you and your family. (Preach My Gospel, p. 128)

Learn with Your Companion

Help your companions experience success and gain confidence in learning the language as rapidly as possible. Sincerely and frequently compliment your companions and other missionaries on their progress. Be sensitive not to say or do anything that might weaken their confidence, but don't protect them so much that they do not learn. Do not withhold help when it is needed. (Preach My Gospel, p. 131)

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發音指南 (Pronunciation Guide)

I. 英文字母的發音

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f
G g	H h	I i	J j	K k	L l
M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r
S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x
Y y	Z z				

II. 英語中的母音

英文中有五個母音字母,每個字母有不止一個讀音。是否能標準地發出這些母音決定了英語發音的標準與否。

母音字母

例詞

“a”	late, pray, say, name, date, ate, main
“a”	ball, want, wash, caught,
“a”	fat, dad, man, cat, add, back, ask, at
“e”	me, see, be, she, before, he, sleep
“e”	enter, end, sent, them, bless, help
“i/y”	kite, fight, mine, ride, kind, why, my
“i/y”	did, it, with, myth, in, gift, miss, him, sit
“o”	only, go, old, over, most, don't, no, so, both
“o”	got, hot, not, from, on, stop, off, top, often
“o”	broom, cool, food, moon, noon, soon, to, do
“o”	book, good, hood, look, stood, wood,
“u”	duty, flute, student, rude, future, music
“u”	use, union, peculiar, uniform
“u”	but, cut, us, sun, under, up, just, run, must
“u”	put, bush, cushion, push

注釋: 就如同你所觀察到的,同樣的母音發音可能是由不同的母音字母(或者字母的組合)來完成的。你可以向來自北美的傳教士求教這些詞的發音。

III. 發音輔助

- 當北美傳教士說英文的時候,仔細聆聽他們的發音能說明你提高你的語音。
- 大聲地練習發好這些母音。
- 不要害怕說英文!每個人都會犯錯誤,這是沒有關係的。你練習得越多,犯得錯誤就越少,這樣才能讓你的發音得到提高。

第 1 課: 代詞、助詞和動詞的現在時態

(Lesson 1: Pronouns, infinitives, verb conjugations in the present tense)

I. 人稱代詞 (主格)

人稱代詞(主格)在英語中扮演著重要的角色。它之所以重要是因為它能告訴我們說話的人是以第幾人稱來講話的。這些主格代詞一定要放在動詞前面。

人稱代詞 *

<u>單數</u>	<u>複數</u>
I	We
You	You (all)**
He	They
She	They
It	They

* 代詞只能代替名詞。

** 在這種情況下, 我們用 “all” 來表示前面的這個 “you” 是複數形式的 “你們”。

II. 助動詞

在英語中, 構成助動詞非常容易, 只要在動詞前面加上 “to ” 就可以了。

例子: to walk , to eat , to sleep

因此, 在英語中, 我們需要兩個詞來構成助動詞。如果我們沒有用兩個詞, 那麼我們的助動詞就用錯了。

在英文中, 助動詞可以用了構成現在時態。

助詞 “to” 被去掉的時候, 動詞就變成現在時態。

III. 動詞的詞形變化

A. 要變化詞形，我們必須牢記句子中的人稱代詞

在英語裡，必須把人稱代詞和動詞放在一起說。我們不能只說“want”，我們必須說“we want”

B. 請按照下面的說明，把動詞變形成現在時態。

1. To want: I want

(用“**I**”代替助詞“**to**”).

C. 同樣的方法也適用於其他人稱代詞，也就是用 **He, She, It, We, You (all)** 和 **They** 代替“**To**”。

例子: **To Want (infinitive)**

I Want
You want

He wants
She wants
It wants

We want
You (all) want

They want
" "
" "

D. 下面的幾句能更好地讓我們瞭解詞形變化的方法:

I want to eat.

You want to see me.

We want to buy it.

You (all) want to have it.

They want to write.

He wants to leave now.

She wants to study.

It wants to rain.

IV. 第三人稱代詞

- A. 當你在做詞形變換的時候要注意,唯一會使動詞發生改變的是人稱代詞。如果人稱代詞是第三人稱單數如 **he, she, it**, 動詞後面要加上 “s”。

例如 (使用所有的人稱代詞):

I want to buy them.
You want to go.
He wants to cook them.
She needs to eat.
It comes rapidly.
We need to sleep.
You (all) need to go.
They eat often.

- B. 當動詞以 **-sh, -ch, -x, -s, -c, -z** 結尾, 而且人稱代詞是第三人稱單數, 就要在動詞後加 “es”

Examples:	to teach	He teaches.
	to wash	She washes.
	to relax	It relaxes.
	to press	He presses.
	to buzz	It buzzes.

- C. 當我們使用 “to go” 和 “to do”, 而且是第三人稱單數的情況下, 我們必須記得在動詞後加 “es”。

例如:

<u>GO</u>				<u>DO</u>			
I	go	We	go	I	do	We	do
You	go	You (all)	go	You	do	You (all)	do
He	goes	They	go	He	does	They	do
She	goes	"	"	She	does	"	"
It	goes	"	"	It	does	"	"

- D. 動詞 “to have” 有些不同—要把它變形成第三人稱單數, 我們用 “has” 代替 “have”。

例如:	I	have	We	have
	You	have	You (all)	have
	He	has	They	have
	She	has	"	"
	It	has	"	"

V. 規則動詞表

to baptize
to be
to buy
to come
to cook
to do, make
to drink
to eat
to get
to go
to have
to know
to learn
to like
to meet

to need
to pray
to read
to say
to see
to sell
to sing
to sleep
to take
to talk, speak
to teach
to want
to work
to write
to walk

作業: 根據主語的人稱代詞, 在空格裡填入動詞的正確形式

1. (to want) I _____ a new coat.

2. (to need) She _____ to eat more.

3. (to have) He _____ a pretty house.

4. (to go) John _____ to school.

5. (to sing) We _____ hymns.

6. (to learn) They _____ English.

7. (to work) I _____ every day.

8. (to sell) You _____ apples.

記住上面的動詞表, 並且用表中的動詞造句。在句中使用不同的人稱代詞。

第 2 課: 現在時態中的動詞 “TO DO”

(Lesson 2: The verb “to do” in the present tense)

I. 助動詞 “to do” 的詞形變換

單數		複數	
I	do	We	do
You	do	You (all)	do
He	does	They	do
She	does	"	"
It	does	"	"

II. 助動詞 “Do” 和 “Does” 的疑問式

A. 例句: **I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS.**

B. 按照下面的說明來構成疑問句

1. 參照上面助動詞 “to do” 的詞形變換。
2. 將助動詞 “Do” 放在句首（注意要大寫 D）。
3. 將問號 (?) 放於句尾。

C. 例子: **I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS.**
DO I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS?

D. 同樣地，所有的陳述句都可以以此類推地改成疑問句，但是請注意，對於不同人稱代詞助動詞的形式有所不同（只有在第三人稱單數如：**he, she, it** 的時候，助動詞才需要改變。

附加例句:

We want to write letters.

Do we want to write letters?

She wants to write letters.

Does she want to write letters?

They want to write letters.

Do they want to write letters?

註釋: 請注意，在因為句中使用助動詞 “does” 時（對於第三人稱單數如 **he, she, it**），必須把原句中動詞後面的 “s” 省去。

例句:

She wants a new house.

Does she **want** a new house?

He likes to play tennis.

Does he **like** to play tennis?

第 3 課: 動詞 “TO BE”

(Lesson 3: The verb “to be”)

I. 動詞 “to be” 在現在時態中的詞形變換

單數		複數	
I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

注釋: I 為主語時, 用 “Am”.

he, she, it 為主語時, 用 “Is”.

“Are” 則可用於其他代詞.

練習: 根據不同的主語代詞, 請填入動詞 “to be” (am, is, are) 的正確形式。

- You _____ a faithful member.
- I _____ from Costa Rica.
- He _____ my bishop.
- We _____ brothers.
- They _____ happy people.
- Where _____ you?
- John _____ a good student.
- She _____ wants to go.

II. 疑問式

A. 例句: **I AM HAPPY.**

B. 按以下步驟變成疑問句

- 找到動詞 “to be” (am) 的變換形式, 並將其放於句首。
- 將問好 “?” 放於句尾。

C. 例子: **I am happy.**

He is sad.
You are tall.
I am sick.

Am I happy?

Is he sad?
Are you tall?
Am I sick?

練習: 請將以下句子變成疑問句。

1. My family is very happy.

2. We are good friends.

3. I am an honest person.

4. My dad is a smart man.

第 4 課: THERE IS 和 THERE ARE

(Lesson 4: "there is" and "there are")

I. 在英語中，如果想表達某物現在存在，要用到下面這兩個詞：

“**There is**” 當我們所指的物體是單數形式：

“**There are**” 物體是複數形式。

A. 例子: **THERE IS A HOUSE ON THAT HILL.**

(山上有一棟房子。)

THERE ARE HOUSES ON THAT HILL.

(山上有不止一棟房子。)

There is a piece of cake in the refrigerator.

(冰箱裡有一塊蛋糕。)

There are two pieces of cake in the refrigerator.

(冰箱裡有兩塊蛋糕。)

There is a man on the corner.

(角落裡有一個人。)

There are many men on the corner.

(角落裡有很多人。)

B. 通常我們用縮略形式：

There is: **There's**

There are: **There're**

例子：

There's a fly in my soup.

(There is a fly in my soup.)

There're flies in my soup.

(There are flies in my soup.)

II. 過去時可以由動詞“**to be**”的過去式構成。

A. 例如：

There is plenty of time.

There was plenty of time.

There are many investigators.

There were many investigators.

III. 疑問句

A. 例句: **THERE'S ONLY ONE APPLE.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 將動詞 “to be” (is, are) 詞形變換之後放於句首。
2. 將問號 “?” 放於句尾。

C. 例如: **There is only one apple. Is there only one apple?**

There are six elders on the bus.
Are there six elders on the bus?

There were many people hurt.
Were there many people hurt?

There is a lot of confusion in the world.
Is there a lot of confusion in the world?

There was a big animal in the road.
Was there a big animal in the road?

練習: 將下面的句子變成疑問句

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. There was a “golden” family in that house. | 3. There are four books of scripture. |
|---|---------------------------------------|

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2. There were six discussions to teach. | 4. There is only one true church. |
|---|-----------------------------------|

IV. 否定句

A. 例句: **THERE'S AN APPLE ON THE TABLE.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 “to be” (is, are).
2. 將否定詞 **not** 放在動詞後 (is not, isn't)

註釋: * 在否定式 “isn't” 後面, 我們在名詞前用 “a” 或者 “an”, 而在否定詞 “aren't” 後面, 我們用 “any” 或者 “a number” 連接名詞。

C. 例子: **THERE IS NOT (ISN'T) AN APPLE ON THE TABLE.**

There **is** money in your wallet.
There **isn't** any money in your wallet.
There **are** oranges in the store.
There **aren't** any oranges in the store.
There **were** oranges in the store.
There **weren't** any oranges in the store.

練習: 將一下句子變成否定形式。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. There's a museum downtown. | 3. There's a hardware store on 10th Avenue. |
|-------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. There were two jewelry shops. | 4. There was a mouse under my bed. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

V. 否定疑問句（反義疑問句）

A. 例子: **THERE ISN'T AN APPLE ON THE TABLE**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 “to be” 的否定式 (**isn't**) and 並將其放到句首。
2. 將問號 “?” 放至句尾。

C. 例子: **ISN'T THERE AN APPLE ON THE TABLE?**

There **isn't** any time left.

There **wasn't** any time left.

Isn't there any time left?

Wasn't there any time left?

There **aren't** any books in here.

There **weren't** any books in here.

Aren't there any books in here?

Weren't there any books in here?

練習：將下面的句子變成否定疑問式。

1. There aren't any friendly people here.

2. There aren't any missionaries here.

3. There isn't any bread in this store.

4. There aren't many buses in town.

5. There aren't any baptisms this week.

6. There aren't any animals in my house.

7. There wasn't any doorbell to ring.

8. There isn't any milk in the house.

9. There weren't any contacts today.

10. There wasn't any problem with the car.

11. There weren't any members here.

12. There wasn't enough time to wait.

第 5 課：使用情態動詞 (WOULD, COULD, SHOULD, CAN) 構成條件時式 (Lesson 5: Conditional tense using auxiliary modal verbs (would, could, should, can))

I. 情態動詞—would, could, should, can.

A. WOULD

1. 將 “**would**” 放在主動詞前
2. 例子: I like to read.
I **would** like to read.

They have success.
They **would have** more success if they had more faith.

We are happy.
We **would be** sad if we lost.

B. COULD

1. 這個動詞有三種含義，需根據上下文來判斷。
 - a. 大部分情況下，這個詞表示可能性。
 - b. 當它用在過去時的句子中，表示完成或者可能完成。往往你會在句中找到一些表示過去的詞，如：yesterday, last week 等等。
 - c. 當它與 if 同時使用時，表示條件。
2. 將 “could” 放在主動詞前 (could bring) 。
3. 例子:
 - a. I could bring it tomorrow.
 - b. She could speak better English last year.
 - c. If we could buy them, we would be happy.

C. SHOULD

1. 將 “**should**” 放在主動詞前 (**come: I should come.**)

2. 例子:

They should come earlier.

He should bring the books.

You should go home.

D. CAN (在現在是裡，可以是 **To Be Able**)

1. 將 “**can**” 放在主動詞前。 (**see: I can see.**)

2. 例子:

I can see my house from here.

He can read a book.

註釋: 如果情態動詞後面直接跟主動詞，則在兩者之間不需要用助詞 “**to**”。

*我們不說: I can to speak English.

應該說: I can speak English.

*我們不說: He can to buy the books.

應該說: He can buy the books.

註釋: 在第三人稱單 (**he, she it**): 的情況下，不需要在情態動詞後面加 “**s**”:

*我們不說: He would reads it.

應該說: He would read it.

註釋: 當情態動詞和作為主動詞的 “**to be**” 連用時，我們用 “**be**”。

She **can be** nice. I **could be** sorry. We **should be** here.

練習：使用給出的情態動詞將下面的句子變成條件句。

1. I like to go fishing. (Would)

2. She is a good actress. (Can)

3. My mom reads a lot. (Would)

4. He studies for two hours every day. (Could)

5. We love to study English. (Should)

6. He rides the bus every day. (Should)

II. 疑問式

A. 例子： **MARY WOULD LIKE TO SELL THEM.**

B. 按照下面的步驟：

1. 找到情態動詞 (**would**)。
2. 將其移到句首。
3. 將 “?” 放在句尾。

C. 例子： **WOULD MARY LIKE TO SELL THEM?**

He could ride a bicycle.
Could he ride a bicycle?

They should rest more.
Should they rest more?

Louis can read rapidly.
Can Louis read rapidly?

練習：將下面的句子變成疑問句式

1. We would like to learn English.

2. My dad should visit America.

3. Our family can buy them all.

4. His uncle could take us to Tanzania.

5. You should travel to Namibia.

6. I can run very fast.

第 6 課: 用 “GOING TO” 構成將來時態
(Lesson 6: Future tense using “going to”)

I. 以下是用 “going to” 構成將來時態的步驟:

A. 熟練掌握 “to be” 的詞形變換

I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

B. 應用以下的公式來表達將來時態。

代詞 + $\begin{matrix} \text{am} \\ \text{is} + \text{going to} + \text{verb} + \text{other words} \\ \text{are} \end{matrix}$

C. 例子: I + am + going to + cook + beans.
(I am going to cook beans.)

She is going to pray tonight.

We are going to find many “golden families.”

練習: 按照例子完成以下句子:

We will like our new companions.

We are going to like our new companions.

1. He will remember his mission.

2. We will learn two languages.

3. I will learn to speak English better.

4. They will eat everything.

5. She will be here tomorrow.

6. You will work this afternoon.

7. They will travel to Utah.

8. They will write letters.

9. It will be a good day.

10. The book will be interesting.

II. 疑問句

A. 句子: **HE IS GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞“**to be**”的詞形變換(**is**)，並將它移到句首。
2. 將“**?**”放在句末。

C. 例子: **IS HE GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE?**

She **is** going to go home.
Is she going to go home?

We **are** going to sing a song.
Are we going to sing a song?

I **am** going to write a letter.
Am I going to write a letter?

練習: 將下面的句子變成疑問句式。

1. You are going to drink lemonade.

3. They are going to win the race.

2. They are going to find the church.

4. Mary is going to bake some cakes.

III. 否定式

A. 例句: **HE IS GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞“**to be**”的詞形變換 (**is**).
 2. 在動詞前加“**not**”變成 (**is not**).
- 用縮略形式: **isn't, aren't, I'm not**

C. 例子: **HE ISN'T GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.**

I am going to pray every day.
I'm not (I am not) going to pray every day.

They are going to work tomorrow.
They **aren't (are not)** going to work tomorrow.

She is going to buy a house.
She **isn't (is not)** going to buy a house.

練習：將下面的句子變成否定形式。

1. You're going to find people to teach.

3. I am going to travel to Morocco.

2. Jared and I are going to study harder.

4. I am going to bring a Bible.

IV. 否定疑問式（反義疑問式）

A. 例如: **HE ISN'T GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 **“to be”** 的否定形式 (isn't)，並將其移到句首。
2. 將 **“?”** 放到句尾。

C. 例子: **ISN'T HE GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE?**

We aren't going to read a book.
Aren't we going to read a book?
He isn't going to speak to me.
Isn't he going to speak to me?

練習：將下面的句子改寫成否定疑問句。

1. This apple isn't going to taste bitter.

3. She's not going to study French.

2. My nieces aren't going to fall asleep.

4. We aren't going to understand.

任務：用**“going to”** 造句，並將每個句子變成疑問句,否定句以及否定疑問句。

例如:

This apple is going to taste bitter.
Is this apple going to taste bitter?
This apple isn't going to taste bitter.
Isn't this apple going to taste bitter?

第 7 課: 使用情態動詞 “WILL” 構成將來時態 (Lesson 7: Future tense using the auxiliary modal verb “will”)

I. 使用情態動詞 “Will” 構成將來時態

A. 例句: **I BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.**

B. 按照下面的步驟 **Follow the instructions:**

1. 找到動詞 (**buy**)
2. 將 “**will**” 放在動詞前 (**will buy**)

C. 例子: **I WILL BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.**

He cleans his room.
He **will** clean his room.

They go often.
They **will** go often.

注釋: 我們可以使用 “**will**” 的縮略形式:

I will	—	I'll
you will	—	you'll
he will	—	he'll
she will	—	she'll
it will	—	it'll
we will	—	we'll
they will	—	they'll

注釋: 主動詞應使用現在時態, 並且無需第三人稱單數做主語時在後面加 “**s**”。

We do not say :	He will sleeps.
We say :	He will sleep.

練習: 用 “**will**” 將下列句子變成將來時態, 並使用縮略形式。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I see him every day.
<u>I will (I'll) see him every day.</u> | 5. We read the Bible often.
_____ |
| 2. She likes to buy fruit in this store.
_____ | 6. He eats a lot of peaches.
_____ |
| 3. You write letters on Mondays.
_____ | 7. They walk every day.
_____ |
| 4. They send me money.
_____ | 8. The sun rises in the morning.
_____ |

II. 疑問句

A. 例句: **I WILL BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到情態動詞 “**will**” 並將其移至句尾。
2. 在句尾加 “**?**”。

C. 例如: **WILL I BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY?**

I'll sell it.
Will I sell it?

She will clean the house.
Will she clean the house?

They'll go tomorrow.
Will they go tomorrow?

練習: 將下列句子變成疑問句。

1. She'll get the prize soon.

3. They'll sing again tomorrow.

2. We'll bring it today.

4. He'll be here.

III. 否定式

A. 例句: **I WILL WRITE A LETTER.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 “**will**”
2. 在其後加 “**not**” (will not, won't)

C. 例子: **I WILL NOT (WON'T) WRITE A LETTER.**

He will eat later.
He **will not (won't)** eat later.

I will finish the book.
I will not (won't) finish the book.

They will be late.
They **will not (won't)** be late

練習：將下面的句子變成否定形式。

1. Ann will buy a new watch.

3. Peter and I will sell these tools.

2. They'll need to paint it again.

4. We'll talk to your dad tomorrow.

IV. 否定疑問句（反義疑問句）

A. 例句: **THEY WON'T GO HOME.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 “will” 的否定形式 (**won't**)，並將其移至句首
2. 把 “?” 放在句尾

C. 例如: **WON'T THEY GO HOME?**

They **won't** study much.
Won't they study much?

We **won't** drink it.
Won't we drink it?

練習: **Change the sentences to the interrogative negative form.**

1. Teresa's parents won't come.

3. She won't be here soon.

2. We won't be ready in an hour.

4. They won't go with me.

任務: 將以下每個句子依次變成疑問，否定，以及否定疑問句。

Example: We will drink the milk.
Will we drink the milk?
We will not (won't) drink the milk.
Won't we drink the milk?

1. The president will return at five.

3. I will wait for the bus.

2. They will have many opportunities.

4. You will arrive tomorrow.

第 8 課: 一般過去時 (Lesson 8: Simple past tense)

I. 一般過去時有兩種動詞。

A. **規則動詞:** We add “**d**” at the end of the verb when it ends in “**e**”, if not, we add “**ed**”.

例如:

to close: closed <u>d</u>	to learn: learn <u>ed</u>
to love: lov <u>e</u> d	to play: play <u>ed</u>
to dare: dar <u>e</u> d	to climb: clim <u>b</u> ed
to use: us <u>e</u> d	to open: open <u>ed</u>

注釋: 規則動詞的發音分三種:

第 1 種: 以母音或者濁輔音結尾, 我們將 “**-ed**” 發成濁音 “**d**”。

play - played open - opened love - loved

第 2 種: 以輕輔音結尾, 我們將 “**-ed**” 發成清音 “**t**”。

help - helped wish - wished work - worked

第 3 種: 以 “**d**” 或 “**t**” 結尾的動詞, 我們將 “**-ed**” 發成 “**ed**” (將元音發出來)。

start - started end - ended attend - attended

注釋: 瞭解更多的規則動詞, 請參見在第 46-47 頁的規則動詞表。

B. **不規則動詞:** 幾乎整個動詞都需要變動以變成過去時態。
(必須熟練記住常用的不規則動詞)

例子:

to buy: bought	to bring: brought
to catch: caught	to teach: taught
to eat: ate	to say: said
to come: came	to go: went

注釋: 瞭解更多的不規則動詞, 請參見第 48-50 的不規則動詞表.

注釋: 在過去時態中, 我們使用過去式和未完成過去式。
當我們想表達一個在過去重複過很多次的動詞, 我們可以在動詞前面加 “used to”。

例子: I used to buy oranges.

I used to live in Utah.

C. 例句: I BUY THREE ORANGES.

D. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞的現在時態, 並將其變換為過去時。
2. 過去時無需因為第三人稱單數而改變形式。

E. 例如: I BOUGHT THREE ORANGES.

I buy a new car.
I **bought** a new car.

He wins the game.
He **won** the game.

I buy three oranges.
I **bought** three oranges.

They stand to give the prayer.
They **stood** to give the prayer.

II. 疑問句

A. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 有必要使用助詞 “did” (助詞 “do” 的過去時態) .
2. 將 “did” 移到句首。
3. 將動詞 “bought” 變為現在時態 (buy).
4. 把 “?” 放在句末

B. 例子: DID I BUY THREE ORANGES?

She ate the apple.
Did she **eat** the apple?

They came to the house.
Did they **come** to the house?

We opened the door.
Did we **open** the door?

練習：將下面的句子變成疑問句

1. She wanted to get a soft sofa.

2. Charles swam in a deep river.

3. Elaine and I liked to be lazy.

4. Your cousin and I found it.

5. I went to the hospital last week.

6. I taught the man the first discussion.

III. 否定式

A. 例句: **I BOUGHT THREE ORANGES.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 (**bought**).
2. 把助詞否定式 "**didn't**" 放到動詞前面
3. 將動詞變成現在時態 (**didn't buy**).

C. 例子: **I DIDN'T BUY THREE ORANGES.**

He liked the food.
He **didn't like** the food.

She made the cake.
She **didn't make** the cake.

I found a large dog.
I **didn't find** a large dog.

練習：將下面的句子變成否定形式

1. My family liked to visit my grandmother.

2. She wanted to clean her house.

3. Lisa had to go to the city.

4. The dog ate all its food.

5. My brother wrote a good book.

6. I understood the doctrine.

IV. 否定疑問句

A. 例句: I DIDN'T BUY THREE ORANGES.

B. 按照下面的步驟

1. 將否定助詞 (**didn't**) 放在句首.
(注意要將 (**buy**) 的現在時態留在句中 .)
2. 將 “?” 放在句尾

C. 例子: DIDN'T I BUY THREE ORANGES?

He **didn't** sell the car.
Didn't he sell the car?

She **didn't** know how to dance.
Didn't she know how to dance?

練習: 將以下句子變成否定疑問句

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mary didn't buy me a drink.
_____ | 3. The teacher didn't erase the board.
_____ |
| 2. Peter didn't look at them.
_____ | 4. You didn't steal those notebooks.
_____ |

任務: 將下列句子從一般過去時變成否定式和疑問式

規則動詞: (按照下面的例句)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John opened the door.
John didn't open the door.
Didn't John open the door? | 6. She remembered me.

_____ |
| 2. My grandfather lived many years.

_____ | 7. He learned the verbs.

_____ |
| 3. My nephew left early.

_____ | 8. The chicken followed me.

_____ |
| 4. The dog jumped.

_____ | 9. My uncle helped me.

_____ |
| 5. The young girl danced well.

_____ | 10. The doctor looked at me.

_____ |

第 9 課: 現在完成時

(Lesson 9: Compound present perfect tense)

I. 現在完成時 .

這個時態是由助動詞 “to have” 和過去分詞構成的.

過去分詞的例子: **finished (to have finished)**

A. 助動詞 “to have” 的詞形變換.

<u>單數</u>		<u>複數</u>	
I	have	We	have
You	have	You (all)	have
He	has *	They	have
She	has *	"	"
It	has *	"	"

*唯一的變形是在第三人稱單數 **third person singular**.

B. 過去分詞有兩個動詞

1. **規則動詞:** 如果該動詞以 “e” 結尾, 我們就在詞尾加 “d” 。
否則就在詞尾加 “ed” (與過去式相同).

例如:	to close:	closed	to learn:	learned
	to love:	loved	to play:	played
	to dare:	dared	to climb:	climbed

2. **不規則動詞:** 這種動詞在構成過去分詞的時候整個詞都有變化。
有些與之前的相同, 有些不同。
(這類詞需要熟記)

例如:	to be:	been	to bring:	brought
	to go:	gone	to teach:	taught
	to eat:	eaten	to say:	said
	to come:	come	to catch:	caught

注釋: 請參照第 46-48 的不規則動詞表。 .

II. 現在完成時

A. 例句: **MARY GOES TO THE MEETING.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 根據主語找到 “to have” 的形式
往往含有 “have” 這個詞, 除了第三人稱單數的情況用 “has”.
2. 將動詞的過去分詞 放在 “to have” 之後.
(has gone)

C. 例子: **MARY HAS GONE TO THE MEETING.**

They eat potatoes every day.
They have eaten potatoes every day.

Elder Thomas goes to church.
Elder Thomas has gone to church.

I love my companion.
I have loved my companion.

練習: 根據下面的例句改變下列句子.

1. We did our work.

We have done our work. _____

2. The children played football.

3. I always believed in Christ.

4. I answered the questions.

5. He fought in the war.

6. She spent the money.

III. 疑問式

A. 例句: **MARY HAS GONE TO THE MEETING.**
MARY AND JOHN HAVE GONE TO THE MEETING.

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到助動詞 (has or have) 將其移到句首
2. 在句尾加 “?”

C. 例子: **HAS MARY GONE TO THE MEETING?**

HAVE MARY AND JOHN GONE TO THE MEETING?

第 10 課：過去完成時

(Lesson 10: Compound past perfect tense)

I. 過去完成時

A. 我們用助動詞“to have”的過去式“**had**”和過去分詞（過去已經完成）來構成過去完成時。

1. 助動詞“**to have**”在過去時中的詞形變換一定是“**had**”。

(I had, You had, *He had, *She had, *It had, We had, They had).

* 第三人稱單數的情況無需做其他改變。

2. 過去分詞在所有時態里都是相同的。

B. 例句：YOU HAVE BEEN A MISSIONARY.

C. 按照下面的步驟：

1. 招待“**to have**”並將其變成“**had**”。

2. 把動詞的過去分詞 (**been**) 放在“**had**”後面。

D. 例句：YOU HAD BEEN A MISSIONARY.

They have eaten potatoes.

They had eaten potatoes.

Elisa has made a dessert.

Elisa had made a dessert.

II. 疑問句

A. 按照下面步驟：

1. 找到助動詞 (**had**) 並將其移到句首。

2. 將“?”放在句尾。

B. 例子：HAD YOU BEEN A MISSIONARY?

I had learned all the verbs.

Had I learned all the verbs?

第 11 課: 現在完成時 和情態動詞 **WOULD, SHOULD, AND COULD** (Lesson 11: Present perfect compound tense with auxiliary modal verbs would, should, and could)

I. **WOULD HAVE (would've)**

A. 句子: **NELDA WOULD GO TO HER OFFICE.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到主動詞 (**go**) 將其變為過去分詞 (**gone**).
2. 將情態動詞“**would**”和助動詞“**have**” 放在過去分詞之前 (**would have gone, would've gone**).

C. 例句: **NELDA WOULD HAVE GONE TO HER OFFICE.**

Lewis would have liked to go with them.

The elder would've baptized them if they had attended Sunday.

II. **COULD HAVE (COULD'VE):**

A. 例句: **THE CHILDREN COULD EAT CANDY.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到主動詞 (**eat**) 並將其變為過去分詞 (**eaten**).
2. 將情態動詞“**could**”和助詞“**have**” 放在分詞前面 (**could have eaten, could've eaten**).

C. 例句: **THE CHILDREN COULD HAVE (could've) EATEN CANDY.**

That man could have walked faster.

If I could have helped her more, my mother wouldn't be so tired.

His mom could have written him more often.

III. SHOULD HAVE

A. 例句: **SHE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION IN CHURCH.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到主動詞(pay) 並將其改成過去分詞形式 (paid).
2. 將情態助詞 “should”和助詞 “have” 放在過去分詞前面 (should have paid, should've paid).

C. 例子: **SHE SHOULD HAVE PAID ATTENTION IN CHURCH.**

I **should have sewn** my dress today.

They **should've cleaned** their apartment on Monday.

注釋: 我們在完成時態中不用助動詞 “CAN”，我們只用它的過去式 “COULD”。

練習: 把下列句子變成完成時態。

1. Your son should wait longer for her.

2. Her mom would go to the museum often.

3. He should open another can of fruit.

4. We could walk to school.

5. It could mean different things.

6. The children should go to sleep.

任務: 按照例句改寫下面的句子:

1. My dog has eaten his food. **(should)**

My dog should have eaten his food.

2. My dad has planned better. **(could)**

3. My sister has loved her children. **(should)**

4. Karl has gone to the reunion. **(should)**

5. They paid us more. **(would)**

6. He has broken the window. **(could)**

第 12 課: 現在進行時 (Lesson 12: Present progressive tense)

I. 現在進行時

A. 了解如果把動詞 “to be” 的現在時態做詞形變換:

I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

B. 了解如果構成現在進行時 .

規則如下:

1. 通常現在進行時 是將 “ing” 加到動詞後面.

例子:	sing	singing	throw	throwing
	sleep	sleeping	mean	meaning

2. 當動詞以“e” 結尾, 去“e”後加 “ing”.

例子:	ride	riding	shine	shining
	drive	driving	come	coming

3. 當動詞有一個音節, 並以輔音結尾, 而這個原因為短音是, 我們雙寫該輔音後加“ing”.

例子:	get	getting	win	winning
	run	running	sit	sitting

C. 我們用下面的公式構成現在進行時 :

主語 + **am**
is + verb + ing + 其他詞.
are

例子: I + am + eat + ing + a salad.

She is giving a talk.

We are finding many “golden families.”

D. 並且，我們可以使用縮寫。

I am = I'm
It is = it's

You are = you're
We are = we're

He is = he's
They are = they're

She is = she's

練習：將下面的句子從現在時態變成現在進行時，再使用縮寫。

1. They walk in the park.

2. He thinks of an answer.

3. He serves a mission now.

4. The child asks for alms.

5. Marilyn plays the piano.

6. The teenager follows me.

7. I have a birthday next week.

8. They wait for you.

9. The prophet travels everywhere.

10. I give 30 lessons each week.

II. 疑問句

A. 例句：HE IS LOVING HIS MISSION.

B. 按照下面的步驟：

1. 找到動詞“to be”的詞形變換(is, am, are)並將其放到句首。
2. 將“?”放到句尾。

C. 例子：IS HE LOVING HIS MISSION?

She is writing a letter.
Is she writing a letter?

Your parents are coming to Africa.
Are your parents coming to Africa?

I am going home soon.
Am I going home soon?

We are working hard.
Are we working hard?

III. 否定句

A. 例句: **HE IS READING THE BOOK.**

B. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞“**to be**”的詞形變換 (**am, is, are**).
2. 加上動詞的否定形式。使用縮略形式:

Isn't, aren't
am not (there is no short form). We use “**I'm not**”.

C. 例子: **HE ISN'T READING THE BOOK.**

I am working hard.
I'm not working hard.

(I'm working hard.)
I'm not working hard.

The woman is cooking.
The woman **is not** cooking.

(The woman's* cooking.)
The woman **isn't** cooking.

My parents are building a house.
My parents **are not** building a house.

(My parents're* building a house.)
My parents **aren't** building a house.

*口語是這樣發音的，但是書寫時我們不這樣寫

IV. 否定疑問式樣

A. 按照下面的步驟:

1. 找到動詞 “**to be**” 的否定形式 (**isn't, aren't**) 並將它移到句首。一定要用縮略形式。
2. 將“**?**” 放在句尾

B. 例子: **ISN'T HE READING THE BOOK?**

We aren't playing soccer today.

(We're not playing soccer today.)

Aren't we playing soccer today?

(Are we not playing soccer today?)

He isn't lying to us.

(He's not lying to us.)

Isn't he lying to us?

(Is he not lying to us?)

They aren't speaking to me.

(They're not speaking to me.)

Aren't they speaking to me?

(Are they not speaking to me?)

I'm not going home.

(I'm not going home.)

I'm not going home?

(Am I not going home ?)

V. 使用疑問詞的信息疑問句 (Wh)

A. 記住以下的疑問詞

Where?

Why?

What?

Who?

Whom? To whom?

With, For, Of, By, To whom?

Whose?

How much?

How many?

How long?

When?

How?

Which?

B. 將疑問詞放於下面公式的句首:

Interrogative + Auxiliary + Subject + Main Verb + Other Words

Word

Verb

When

did

I

meet

you?

Where

will

they

eat

today?

How

have

the sisters

been living?

Why

would

the bishop

call

me?

C. 例子:

He was listening to the radio.

Why was he listening to the radio?

John goes home next week.

When does John go home?

You are serving a mission.

Why are you serving a mission?

You have lived in Africa.

Where have you lived?

You found me.

How did you find me?

練習: 將下列句子按照例子改變形式:

1. You are studying English.

Why are you studying English?

I am studying English for my job.

2. You are going to work.

3. The money is for John.

4. He is going to buy a car.

5. I love my companion.

6. You speaking with someone.

D. WHOSE: 當我們表達從屬關係時，我們使用“**Whose**”作為疑問詞。我們需要在“**whose**”加上一個名詞。有時，名詞不被講出來，但是有時這個名詞已經被談話雙方所共知，所以不直接被列出來。無論是單數還是複數 (**Whose is, Whose are**)，我們都用“**whose**”。

<u>Whose</u>	+	<u>name</u>	+	<u>verb</u>	<u>etc.</u>
Whose		(house)		is	this?
Whose		(dog)		is	that?
Whose		(pencils)		are	these?

按照下面的回答，寫出相應的問題:

1. This is my backpack.

2. These are Mary's shoes.

3. That is your book.

4. Those are our scriptures.

E. HOW MUCH? HOW MANY?

我們提問時，我們將名詞加在“**How much**” or “**How many**”之後。當該名詞被談話雙方都了解時，不被列在句子里。

<u>How much</u>	+	<u>noun</u>	+	<u>verb</u>	<u>etc.?</u>
How much		(money)		do	you need?
How many		(children)		attend	Primary?
How many		(lessons)		have	you given?
How many		(new elders)		are	there?

按照下面的答案，寫出相應的問題:

1. I have a lot of money.

2. We have a lot of time.

3. I am going to buy two books.

4. How many tracts do you have?

F. **WHAT + BE.** 當我們詢問對事物的描述時，我們用下面的公式：

<u>What</u>	+	<u>is</u>	+	<u>name</u>	+	<u>like?</u>
What		is		your friend		like?
What		are		your parents		like?

按照前面的公式，寫出下列陳述句的問題：

1. My companion is a happy person.

2. The mission is a good place.

G. **WHAT?** 與動詞 “to be” 合用.

What is the capital of Egypt?

What is astronomy?

What are the products?

What is your address?

H. **WHICH?** 當我們詢問在若干事物中做選擇時，我們用 **which**.

Which dress do you prefer?

Which meeting starts at 7:00?

Which boy is sick?

Which passengers have arrived?

Which book is interesting?

按照下面的回答，寫出問題：

1. Love is serving others.

2. My name is Robert.

3. I prefer the brown hat.

4. “I Am a Child of God” is my favorite song.

5. The green dessert is more delicious.

6. Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah.

2. 在將多音節形容詞變成比較級是，我們把“**more**”放到形容詞之前，再在後面加“**than**”。(這種情況下我們不需要將“-er than”加在形容詞後。)

例子: You are **more** correct **than** your sister.

This house is **more** expensive **than** the other house.

This job is **more** difficult **than** the last one.

練習: 填空

1. My sister is hot, but I am _____.
2. His car is fast, but our car is _____.
3. Michael is strong, but Philip is _____.
4. John is (weak) _____ Michael.
5. I'm a good student, but you're a _____ one.
6. That is expensive, but this is _____.
7. Mary is beautiful, but Jane is _____.
8. Today the weather is bad, but yesterday it was _____.
9. This is hard, but that is _____.
10. Today I'm happy, but tomorrow I'll be _____.

B. 程度的深淺 – 形容詞最高級

1. 在幾樣事物或人中比較出最高級 當形容詞只有一個音節時，在形容詞前使用 “**the**”，並在此後加“-**est**”。

例子:

My house is nice.

Peter's house is nicer.

Paul's house is **the nicest**.

Anna is taller than Jane but Jim is the tallest.

Nelda is fatter than Ruth, but Mary is the fattest.

注釋: Also, there is a **change of spelling**:

Fat: **fattest** happy: **happiest**

Hot: **hottest** big: **biggest**

注釋: In some **superlative adjectives**, the word changes completely.

(The same as the **comparative** adjectives.)

good	better	<u>the best</u>
bad	worse	<u>the worst</u>

2. 將多音節詞變化成最高級，在形容詞前加 “**the most**”。(我們無需在形容詞尾加 “-**est**”。)

例子:

Your answers are **the most** correct of the class.

This is **the most** expensive car in the showroom.

練習: 填空.

1. My sister is (smart) _____ I, but you're sister is _____.
2. Your girlfriend is (shy) _____ mine, but his is _____.
3. London is (far) _____ Paris, but Moscow is _____.
4. My boat is (big) _____ yours, but Joe's boat is _____.

II. 所有格形容詞

所有格形容詞用來表達某人擁有某物。它們被放在名詞前面: my house, your house, our house. 每個人稱代詞都有它們的所有格形式。

例子:	人稱代詞	人稱代詞所有格形式
	I	my house
	you	your dog
	he	his shirt
	she	her dress
	it	its tail
	we	our family
	you (all)	your homes
	they	their shoes

注釋: 在英文中有一個男性所有格形容詞 (his) 還有女性所有格形容詞 (her)

下面的有些詞不是所有格形容詞, 但是你需要按照人稱代詞以及其所有格記住他們。

代詞		形容詞所有格	代名詞	反身代詞
I	my	mine	myself	
you	your	yours	yourself	
he	his	his	himself	
she	her	hers	herself	
we	our	ours	ourselves	
they	their	theirs	themselves	

A. 程度的深淺—比較級

1. 要將修飾行為動詞的副詞變換成比較級，如果該副詞只有一個音節，我們在該副詞後面加“-er than” (與形容詞相同)

例子:

Mary runs fast, but John runs **faster than Mary**.

He works hard, but my brother works **harder than he**.

Martha will arrive very soon, but Anna will arrive **sooner than she**.

2. 要將修飾行為動詞的副詞變換成比較級，如果該副詞只有多個音節，我們在該副詞，我們將“more”加在副詞前面，然後在副詞後面加“than”。

例子:

John speaks slowly, but Mary speaks **more slowly than John**.

My boss travels often, but I travel **more often than he**.

Richard plays quietly, but Joseph plays **more quietly than he**.

B. 程度的深淺 – 最高級

1. 如果副詞只有一個音節，在副詞前加“the”，並在副詞後加“-est”。

例子:

John works **harder** than Leo, but Tom works **the hardest** of all.

Martha writes **faster** than I, but Anna writes **the fastest** of all.

He plays music **louder** than she, but Michael plays **the loudest** of all.

2. 如果是多音節副詞，在副詞前加 “**the most**”。

例子:

Robert plays soccer better than Paul, but Peter plays the best of all.

I ride more often than my father, but my mother rides the most often of all.

She works more carefully than her friend, but I work the most carefully.

練習：請在下列句子中的副詞下面畫線。

1. This difficult project isn't entirely finished.
2. She performs well on the piano, but her sister performs better.
3. My mother is too tired to come very early.
4. My sister studies very hard early in the morning.
5. Please paint this wall again more carefully.
6. John sings beautifully, but Jim sings more beautifully.

III. 介詞短語

在英文中，表示位置的詞一般放在一個介詞短語之首（介詞短語是由多個詞組成的）。他們在英文中稱為介詞短語。“by” 這個詞是 **is a 介詞**。比如 **“by the car”** 就是一個介詞短語。“In” 也是一個介詞，而 **“in the street”** 就是另外一個介詞短語。介詞短語的使用方法與形容詞相同（用來形容某人或某物）他們也可以像副詞一樣使用（可以用來形容如何，什麼時間，什麼地點，多少，或者多常）。

例子:

The man by the car (adj.) in the street (adv.) is my uncle.

Peter came here after dinner (adv.) with his friends (adv.).

We were all against him (adv.) except the manager (adv.) of the store (adj.).

1. 最常用的代詞如下:

at	by	in	to
for	from	of	
on	up	with	

2. 另外，常用的還有:

above	except
across	into
after	over
against	regarding
along	since
among	through
around	throughout
before	till
behind	toward
beneath	under
between	underneath
beyond	until
but	upon
down	within
during	without

例子：請將下面句子中的連詞用線劃出來。

1. I bought it because I needed it.
2. If you don't want to come, you don't have to.
3. She bought them so that you can use them.
4. Blessings will not come to you unless you are obedient.
5. Although the present is small, you will like it very much.

練習：在下面句子中，在形容詞上面標注“**adj.**”，在副詞上面標注“**adv.**”並在介詞短語下劃線。

1. I have a very pretty blue car.
2. Laura needs a much larger house.
3. Martha bought herself a very beautiful dress in a store near her home.
4. Elder Jones found many “golden families” in his mission.
5. This house on the corner is prettier than the other one, but your house is the prettiest of all.
6. He works very well, but he takes a lot of time.

規則動詞
(Regular Verbs)
第 1 組: “ed” 發 “d”.
(Group 1: “-ed” pronounced as “d”)

<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在完成時</u>
1	open	opened	are opening	have opened
2	love	loved	is loving	has loved
3	learn	learned	are learning	had learned
4	hurry	hurried	are burying	have hurried
5	change	changed	are changing	have changed
6	close	closed	are closing	had closed
7	answer	answered	are answering	have answered
8	continue	continued	is continuing	has continued
9	believe	believed	is believing	has believed
10	enjoy	enjoyed	is enjoying	had enjoyed
11	listen	listened	is listening	had listened
12	study	studied	are studying	have studied
13	explain	explained	is explaining	has explained
14	imagine	imagined	are imagining	have imagined
15	play	played	is playing	has played
16	clean	cleaned	is cleaning	had cleaned
17	arrive	arrived	are arriving	have arrived
18	rain	rained	is raining	has rained
19	name	named	are naming	have named
20	stay	stayed	is staying	has stayed
21	belong	belonged	are belonging	had belonged
22	plan	planned	are planning	have planned
23	prepare	prepared	are preparing	have prepared
24	receive	received	are receiving	had received
25	remember	remembered	are remembering	have remembered
26	follow	followed	is following	has followed
27	try	tried	is trying	had tried
28	use	used	are using	have used
29	travel	traveled	is traveling	has traveled
30	turn	turned	are turning	have turned
31	live	lived	are living	had lived

第 2 組：“-ed”發“t”
(Group 2: “-ed” pronounced as “t”)

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在完成時</u>
1		help	helped	are helping	have helped
2		dance	danced	is dancing	has danced
3		erase	erased	is dancing	had erased
4		walk	walked	is walking	has walked
5		cook	cooked	are cooking	had cooked
6		wish	wished	are wishing	have wished
7		smoke	smoked	is smoking	has smoked
8		like	liked	is liking	had liked
9		talk	talked	are talking	have talked
10		wash	washed	is washing	has washed
11		look	looked	are looking	had looked
12		pass	passed	are passing	have passed
13		ask	asked	is asking	has asked
14		promise	promised	is promising	had promised
15		jump	jumped	are jumping	have jumped
16		finish	finished	is finishing	has finished
17		work	worked	are working	had worked
18		dress	dressed	are dressing	have dressed

第 3 組：“-ed”發“-ed”
(Group 3: “-ed” pronounced as “-ed”)

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在完成時</u>
1		end	ended	are ending	have ended
2		accept	accepted	are accepting	have accepted
3		attend	attended	is attending	has attended
4		fast	fasted	are fasting	have fasted
5		start	started	is starting	had started
6		expect	expected	are expecting	have expected
7		wait	waited	is waiting	has waited
8		exist	existed	are existing	had existed
9		guide	guided	is guiding	has guided
10		invite	invited	are inviting	have invited
11		need	needed	is needing	had needed
12		want	wanted	are wanting	have wanted
13		repeat	repeated	is repeating	has repeated
14		resurrect	resurrected	is resurrecting	had resurrected
15		visit	visited	is visiting	has visited

(常用) 不規則動詞 - #1
(Irregular Verbs - #1)
(Most Common Ones)

特殊動詞
(Special Verbs)

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在分詞</u>
1		go	went	going	gone
2		can	could	-----	could
3		am, is, are	was, were	being	been
4		have	had	having	had

(Common Verbs)

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在分詞</u>
1		eat	ate	eating	eaten
2		give	gave	giving	given
3		say	said	saying	said
4		tell	told	telling	told
5		begin	began	beginning	begun
6		find	found	finding	found
7		teach	taught	teaching	taught
8		write	wrote	writing	written
9		speak	spoke	speaking	spoken
10		do	did	doing	done
11		make	made	making	made
12		read	read (red)	reading	read (red)
13		get	got	getting	got, gotten
14		think	thought	thinking	thought
15		know	knew	knowing	known
16		feel	felt	feeling	felt
17		take	took	taking	taken
18		bring	brought	bringing	brought
19		come	came	coming	come
20		see	saw	seeing	seen

不規則動詞 - # 2
(Irregular Verbs - #2)

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在分詞</u>
1		bear	bore	bearing	borne, born
2		catch	caught	catching	caught
3		drink	drank	drinking	drunk
4		fall	fell	falling	fallen
5		buy	bought	buying	bought
6		drive	drove	driving	driven
7		cut	cut	cutting	cut
8		cost	cost	costing	cost
9		feed	fed	feeding	fed
10		draw	drew	drawing	drawn
11		build	built	building	built
12		find	found	finding	found
13		choose	chose	choosing	chosen
14		beat	beat	beating	beaten
15		become	became	becoming	become
16		bite	bit	biting	bitten
17		forget	forgot	forgetting	forgotten
18		fight	fought	fighting	fought
19		forgive	forgave	forgiving	forgiven
20		break	broke	breaking	broken

不規則動詞 - # 3
(Irregular Verbs - #3)

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>現在時</u>	<u>過去時</u>	<u>現在進行時</u>	<u>現在分詞</u>
1		lie	lay	lying	lain
2		kneel	knelt	kneeling	knelt
3		shine	shone	shinning	shone
4		seek	sought	seeking	sought
5		sing	sang	singing	sung
6		shut	shut	shutting	shut
7		understand	understood	understanding	understood
8		run	ran	running	run
9		grow	grew	growing	grown
10		let	let	letting	let
11		wake	woke	waking	woken
12		lead	led	leading	led
13		sleep	slept	sleeping	slept

14	send	sent	sending	sent
15	hide	hid	hiding	hidden
16	fix	fixed	fixing	fixed
17	win	won	winning	won
18	spend	spent	spending	spent
19	keep	kept	keeping	kept
20	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurt
21	wear	wore	wearing	worn
22	lie	lied	lying	lied
23	ride	rode	riding	ridden
24	show	showed	showing	shown
25	stand	stood	standing	stood
26	hit	hit	hitting	hit
27	lose	lost	losing	lost
28	put	put	putting	put
29	steal	stole	stealing	stolen
30	leave	left	leaving	left
31	sit	sat	sitting	sat
32	mean	meant	meaning	meant
33	ring	rang	ringing	rung
34	hold	held	holding	held
35	shake	shook	shaking	shaken
36	throw	threw	throwing	thrown
37	sell	sold	selling	sold
38	fly	flew	flying	flown

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