



# 漫話細說 ChatGPT

展示館解說高階英語訓練

*Think Softly · Exploring Deeply*

## ChatGPT: Thinking Softly, Exploring Deeply Advanced English for Exhibition Narratives

漫話細說 ChatGPT — 展示館解說高階英語訓練



Reed Chang / 張瑞釗

2025.08 / 18

Google: [張瑞釗最新信息](#)

# Copyright © Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

- **Generative Chameleon English Puzzle**  
**2025.5.30**

- *Knowing and Doing English*  
2022.9.9

- *The English We See & Use (on Line)*  
2021.3.12

- 《二頁書》 2020.12.10

- Chameleon English Puzzle



2020.7.7

變色龍英語拼圖

**Chameleon English Puzzle**

- *ROETL Express*

*Revolution of English Teaching and Learning* 2019.7.16

- *Line: Reed 英語學習園地*  
2019.3.1



- *The 5-Block, 6-Color Framework for English Sentence Analysis*  
2018. 8.16

Copyright © 2020. All right reserved.

Reproducing or issuing to third parties in any form is not permitted.

Chang Reed-joe October, 2020

- ***Line: Reed*** 英語學習園地  
**2019.3.1**



欲加入此群組者，請先加入我的Line  
ID=0931501917，再幫你加入。

## Century Mysteries

Advanced English  
高階英語

- 很重要
- 很常用
- 常犯錯

Century Mysteries  
英語世紀之謎

- 長期未徹底了解
- 善用 ChatGPT
- 邏輯通用法則

Universal Rules of Logic

## Universal Rules of Logic

- 冠詞
- 單複數名詞
- 名詞片語
- 複合名詞
- 對等連接詞
- 附屬連接詞
- 修飾詞
- 現在式
- 現在進行式
- to V, V-ing, V, V-ed

# 驗收

# 複合名詞

## Advanced Avionics Systems Section

先進航電系統組

## Aeronautical Systems Development Section

航空系統發展組

## Industrial Safety and Health Section

工安衛生組

## Flight Control and Subsystems Section

飛控與次系統組

## Power Systems Section

動力系統組

## Aerodynamics Section

空氣動力組

## Simulation Systems Section

模擬系統組

## Materials and Structural Systems Section

材料與結構系統組

## Quality Assurance and Logistics Section

品質與後勤組

## Financial Affairs Section

財務組

## Procurement Section

採購組

## General Planning Office

綜合計畫室

## Chao-Ming Program Program Management Section

昭明計畫－專案管理組

## Flagship Program Innovation & Development Section

精英計畫新創開發組

## Flagship Program Systems Integration & Testing Section

精英計畫系統整測組

## Flagship Program Production & Sustainment Section

精英計畫產製維持組

# The Speaking Success System

The 5 Most Common Mistakes in IELTS Speaking

## THE SPEAKING Success System

- 1 TRY.** Take a question and try to answer it.  
嘗試：找一個問題，試著回答
- 2 DISCOVER.** Watch a native speaker answer the question.  
發現：觀察母語人士如何回答 <ChatGPT>
- 3 PRACTICE.** Practice repeating the chunks and answering the same question again.  
練習：重複練習語塊回答問題 <ChatGPT>
- 4 BUILD.** Give different answers to the same question.  
建立：用不同方式回答 <ChatGPT>

It's a system that underpins the whole course.

▶▶ 自動跳轉

SUBSCR

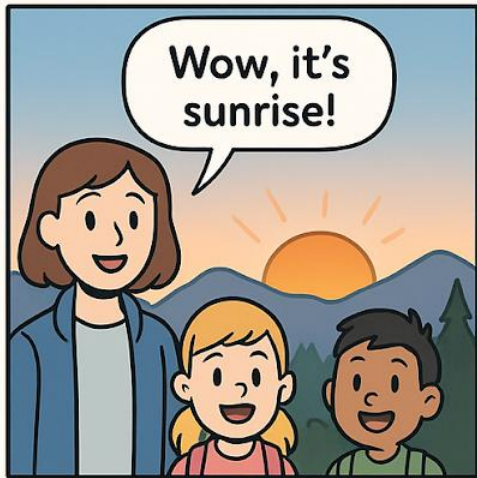
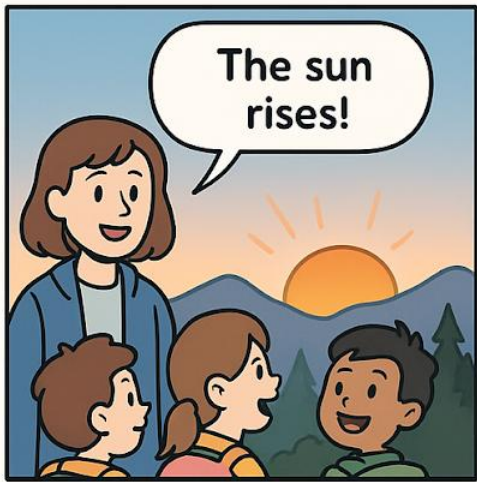
# How to Speak Like a Native-Speaker

## 《How to speak English like a native speaker》

*julian@doingenglish.com*

《中英對照字幕》





## 現在式 — Simple Present

### 邏輯通用法則 — Universal Rules of Logic - 無關時間的一律用現在式

- 「凡是 not tied to a specific time ( 無關時間的 ) 語境，例如恆常的事實、穩定的狀態、例行的行為 ( routines )，或一般性的描述 ( description )，就使用簡單現在式 ( Simple Present ) 。
- 簡單現在式並非用來表達『此刻正在發生』的動作，而是用來呈現超越時間限制的陳述。」
  - Simple Present is used for contexts not tied to a specific time, such as facts, states, routines, or general descriptions.  
It does not express what is happening *now*, but what is *always or generally true*.

1. 表事實 ( Universal Truth / Timeless Fact )

The sun rises (in the east). 太陽從東方升起。👉 自然現象、科學事實，不因時間而改變。

2. 表例行習慣 ( Habitual Action )

I swim in the morning. 我每天早上游泳。

3. 敘述、圖說、小說、劇情描寫 ( Scene Description / Historical Present )

The door opens, and he enters the room.

門開了，他走進房間。👉 用現在式敘述過去的场景，增強臨場感。

Queen celebrates 96th birthday in Sandringham.

女王在桑德林罕慶祝96歲生日。👉 新聞標題用現在式表過去。

4. 表條件 ( 實際條件 ) ( Actual Condition in Future Time )

The game will be postponed **if it rains tomorrow**. 如果明天下雨，這場比賽將延期。👉 雖為未來，但條件子句用現在式表示「條件成立即生效」。

## 5. 肯定陳述 ( 語用確認 ) ( State Confirmation )

Are you going to attend the party? –

**Yes, I am.** 你會參加派對嗎？— 會的。👉 表達當下的狀態或意願確認，用 **be** 動詞現在式。

## 6. 安排好的行程 ( Scheduled Future )

On Tuesday I **fly** to London. 我星期二飛往倫敦。👉 雖是未來，但屬於安排妥當的行程，語意上屬「事實」。

The movies **begin** at 7 tomorrow night. 電影明晚七點開始。👉 現在式表未來，因為時間已排定。

## 7. 表狀態 ( 靜態描述 ) ( Static Situation )

He sits there. 他坐在那裡。👉 不是正在坐下，而是「處於坐著的狀態」。

## 8. 虛擬語氣的現在式 ( Subjunctive Mood )

It is suggested that we **stay** home during COVID-19 pandemic. 建議我們在疫情期間留在家裡。👉 stay 為虛擬語氣原形動詞。

## 9. 霎那感嘆 ( Exclamatory Present )

**The sun rises!** 太陽升起了！( 如孩子驚呼 ) 👉 現在式表瞬間感動，語氣強烈，不表示正在發生的進行動作。( 但不常用 )

## 10. 諺語、感官動詞、即時語感 ( General Statements & Immediate Perception )

Actions speak louder than words. 行動勝於言語。👉 普遍真理，常用現在式。

I hear someone coming. 我聽到有人來了。👉 感官動詞 hear 表當下立即感知，不用進行式。

I understand. / I agree. 我懂了。/ 我同意。👉 當下心理狀態，用現在式表達確認。

## 8. 虛擬語氣的現在式 ( Subjunctive Mood )

虛擬語氣 = 用動詞原形來表達一種「期待對方去做某事」，但這件事還沒實現，也不是事實。並補一句口語解釋：它像是在「講心裡的話」，不是「講眼前看到的事」。

動詞	虛擬語氣用法
suggest	It is suggested that he <b>take</b> a rest.
recommend	I recommend that she <b>go</b> home early.
insist	They insisted that he <b>leave</b> immediately.
demand	We demand that the report <b>be</b> revised.
propose	He proposed that we <b>meet</b> next week.

# 四種語氣

語氣		用途	例句
1. 直陳語氣	Indicative Mood	陳述事實或實際發生的事情	She works at a bank. 她在銀行工作。
2. 命令語氣	Imperative Mood	發出命令或請求	Please sit down.請坐下。
3. 虛擬語氣	Subjunctive Mood	表達建議、要求、願望等（用原形動詞）	I suggest that he go now. 我建議他現在去。
4. 假設語氣	Conditional Mood	表達與事實相反的假設 未實現的願望等	If I were you, I would stay home. 如果我是你，我會待在家裡。



# 假設語氣

Hypothetical Mood

If I had time, I would help you. (If + 過去式, would + 原形動詞)

如果我有空, 我會幫助你

If she had studied, she would have passed. (If + had + 過去分詞, would have + 過去分詞)

如果她有讀書, 她就會及格

Should you need help, please let me know. (should + 主詞 + 原形動詞)

如果你需要幫忙, 請讓我知道

Had I known, I would have told you. (Had + 主詞 + 過去分詞)

如果我早知道, 我就會告訴你



# 現在進行式

## 1. 現在：Now

You **are learning** English now.



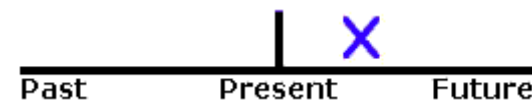
## 2. 最近：Longer Actions in Progress Now

I **am reading** the book *Tom Sawyer*.



## 3. 即將的未來 ( Near Future)

I **am leaving for** Taipei this afternoon. 我下午要去台北。



## 4. 表示「一再」和「不耐煩」，一般和always, constantly連用。

Repetition and Irritation with *Always*

She **is always coming** to class late.

He **is constantly talking**. I wish he would shut up.

# 現在進行式

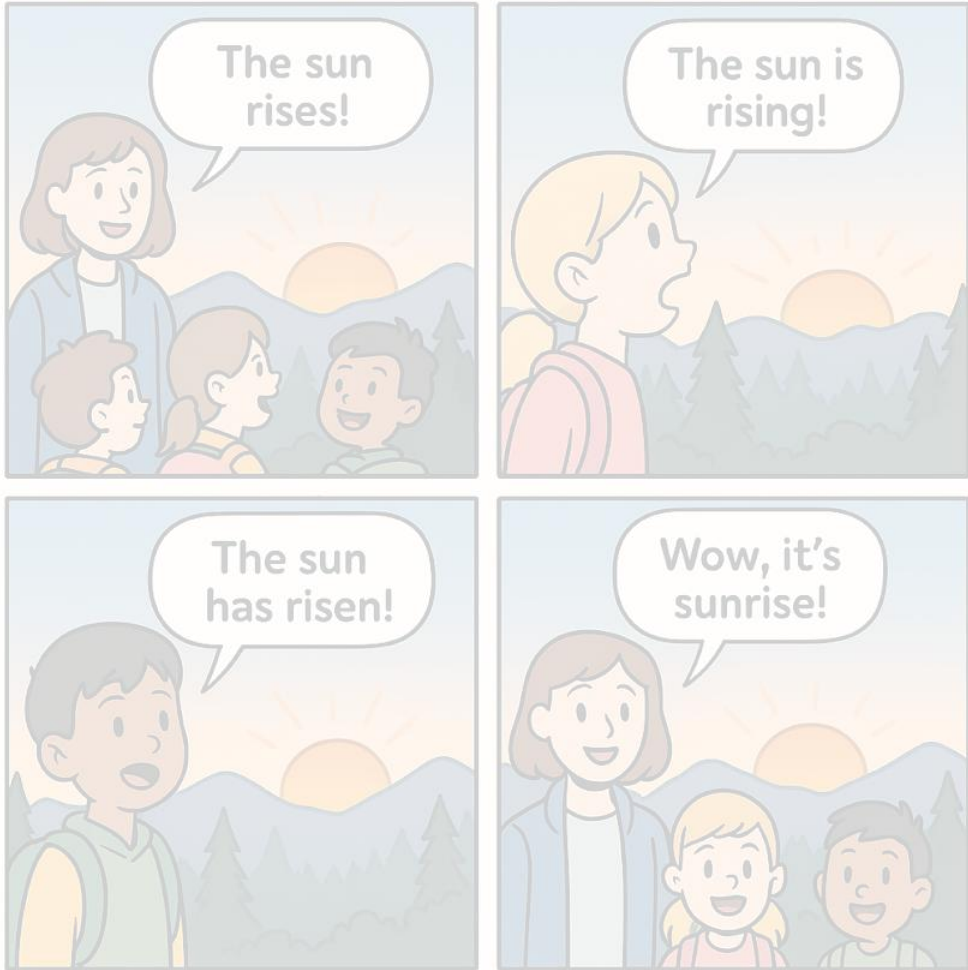
## 5. 表示「強烈情緒或感受」，一般和always, constantly連用。

句子	語境	意義
I'm <b>loving</b> it.	麥當勞廣告口號	我 <b>超</b> 喜歡（這一刻的享受）
I'm <b>feeling</b> this song.	聽到音樂時，沉浸其中	我 <b>好</b> 喜歡這首歌（現在的感受）
I love this song.	一般陳述	我喜歡這首歌（恆常的喜好）

- love、feel 這類「狀態動詞（stative verbs）」不常用進行式。
  - 但在口語、強調、或商業用語（如廣告）中，進行式可用來表達「此刻的強烈感受」，讓語氣更生動、臨場、真切。
- Normally, stative verbs like love, feel, know, or understand aren't used in the progressive form. However, in spoken English, progressive forms are occasionally used for emphasis or immediacy, especially in advertising, pop culture, or emotional expression.

# 現在進行式

現在進行式： be + V-ing	語用 (Pragmatics)	例句	中文解釋
1	現在正在做	You are learning English now.	現在此刻進行中
2	長時間動作	I am reading Tom Sawyer.	當下進行但不一定此刻
3	即將的未來	I am leaving for Taipei.	已安排好的未來行程
4	惱人的習慣	He is always talking.	反覆惱人的行為
5	一時情緒	I'm loving it. I'm feeling this song.	強烈情緒或感受
6	習慣性正在進行	I'm teaching three courses this semester.	某段期間的反覆動作
7	正在變化中	The climate is getting warmer.	趨勢變化的表達
8	暫時的態度	You're being rude.	非平常性格的當下行為
9	畫面敘述	The kids are playing in the photo.	敘述畫面、照片、舞台等情境



# 名詞修飾語 — Noun Modifiers

## 冠詞 – Articles ; 冠詞 + 形容詞

a flower; a **beautiful** flower  
an apple; a **tasty** apple  
the moon

## 限定詞 - Determiners

**this** book  
**my** book

**two** books  
**many** friends  
**no** books  
no money  
no pain  
no gain  
**any** questions

**no** parking  
**no** climbing  
**no** tolerance  
(zero tolerance)  
no entry  
no entering  
after 9 p.m.

形容詞片語 / 子句 – Adjective phrases and clauses:  
限定 restrictive (attributive);  
補述 non-restrictive (descriptive)

複合名詞：  
修飾語 + 名詞

**missile test** area  
**high school**  
**chicken** soup

名詞片語：  
修飾語 + 名詞

**operating** range  
**system** analysis  
**testing** area

chameleons **that change color**  
the dog **that scared me**  
the dog, which is barking (補述)

the lady **in red**  
the ability **to change color**  
a mouse **running away**  
a mouse **run away**  
diamond **grown in the lab**  
the man **walking the dog**

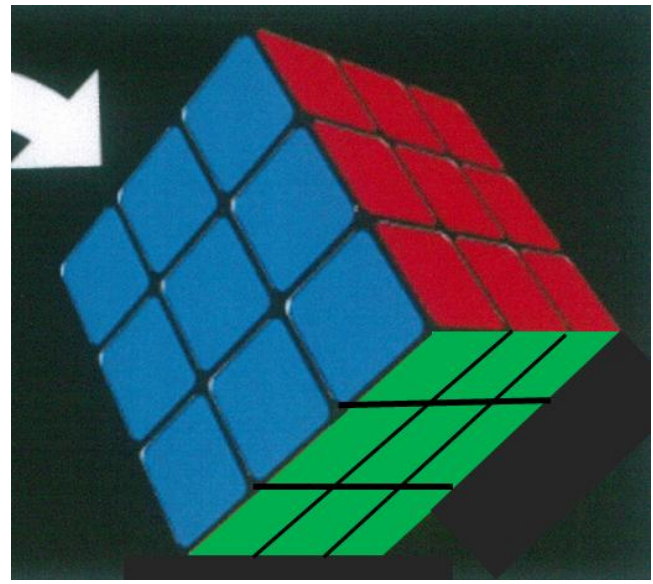
# 五顏六色英語句子結構分析

## The 5-Block, 6-Color Framework for English Sentence Analysis

■ 八大詞類：  
Parts of speech



■ 句子組成：  
Parts of sentences



**Knowing**



五顏六色英文句子  
結構分析



英語教與學的革新

# 五顏六色英語句子結構分析

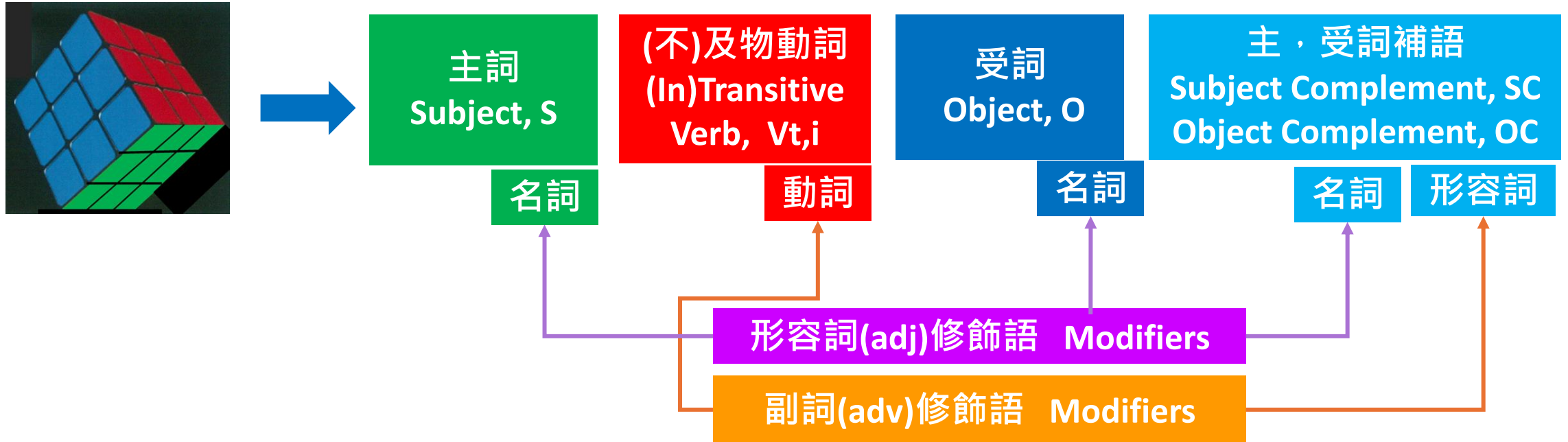
## The 5-Block, 6-Color Framework for English Sentence Analysis

### 基本英文句型 — Basic English Sentence Patterns

S-1	S	+	Vi		A bird sounds. Pronunciation matters.
S-2	S	+	Vi	+ SC	She is a teacher. She is beautiful.
S1	S	+	Vt	+ O	I love you. Rusty hates having his bath. She loves to eat.
S2	S	+	Vt	+ O + OC	They elected him president. We should do the things right.
S3	S	+	Vt	+ IO + DO	I gave her a book.

# 五顏六色英語句子結構分析

## The 5-Block, 6-Color Framework for English Sentence Analysis



- 英文句子之本質：在處理主要動詞（紅色方塊）之外，如何處理次要動詞。

The essence of English sentence structure: how to handle secondary verbs beyond the main verb (the red block).

- 句子的主要詞類：名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞

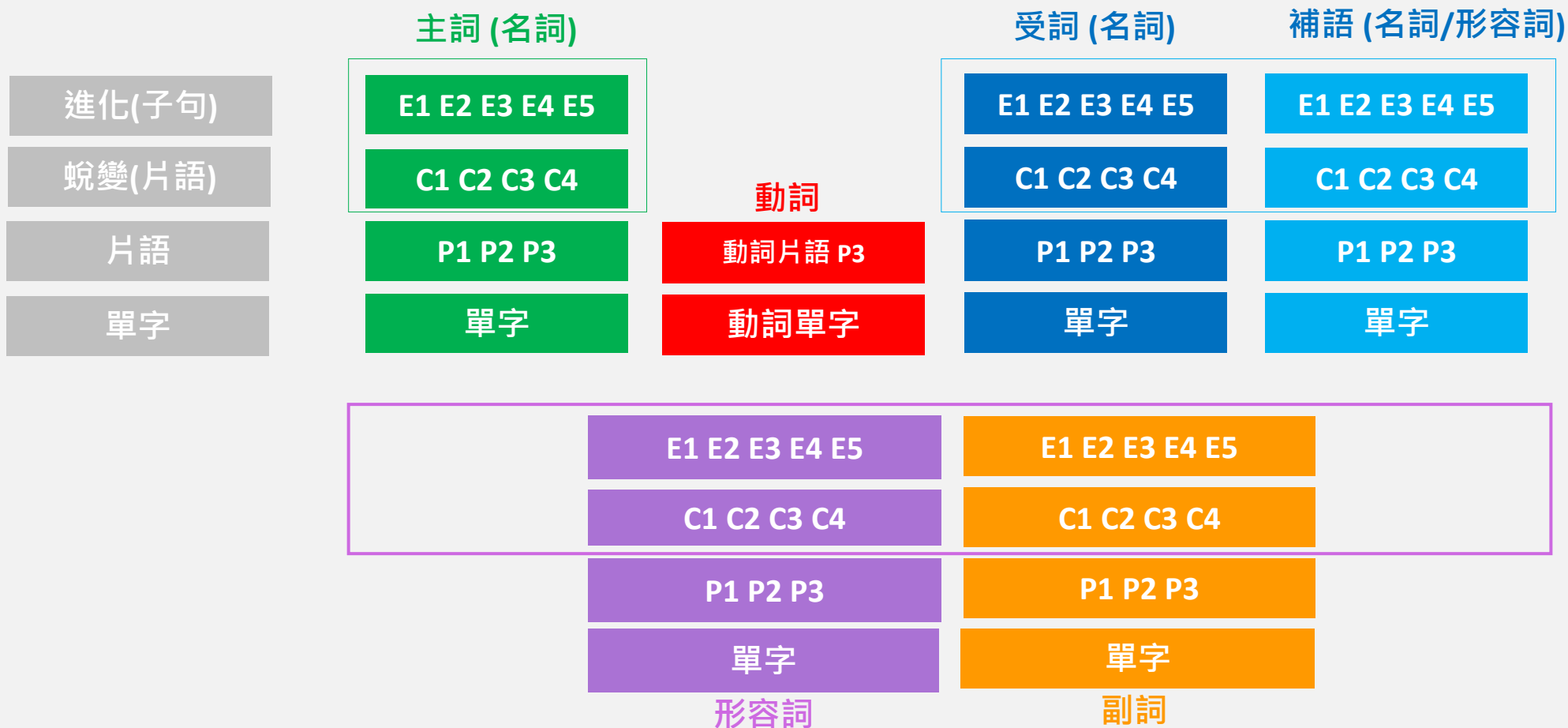
The core parts of speech in English sentence construction: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

# 五顏六色英文句子結構分析

## 英語教與學的革新

# The Five-Block, Six-Color Framework for English Sentence Analysis

## ROETL — Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

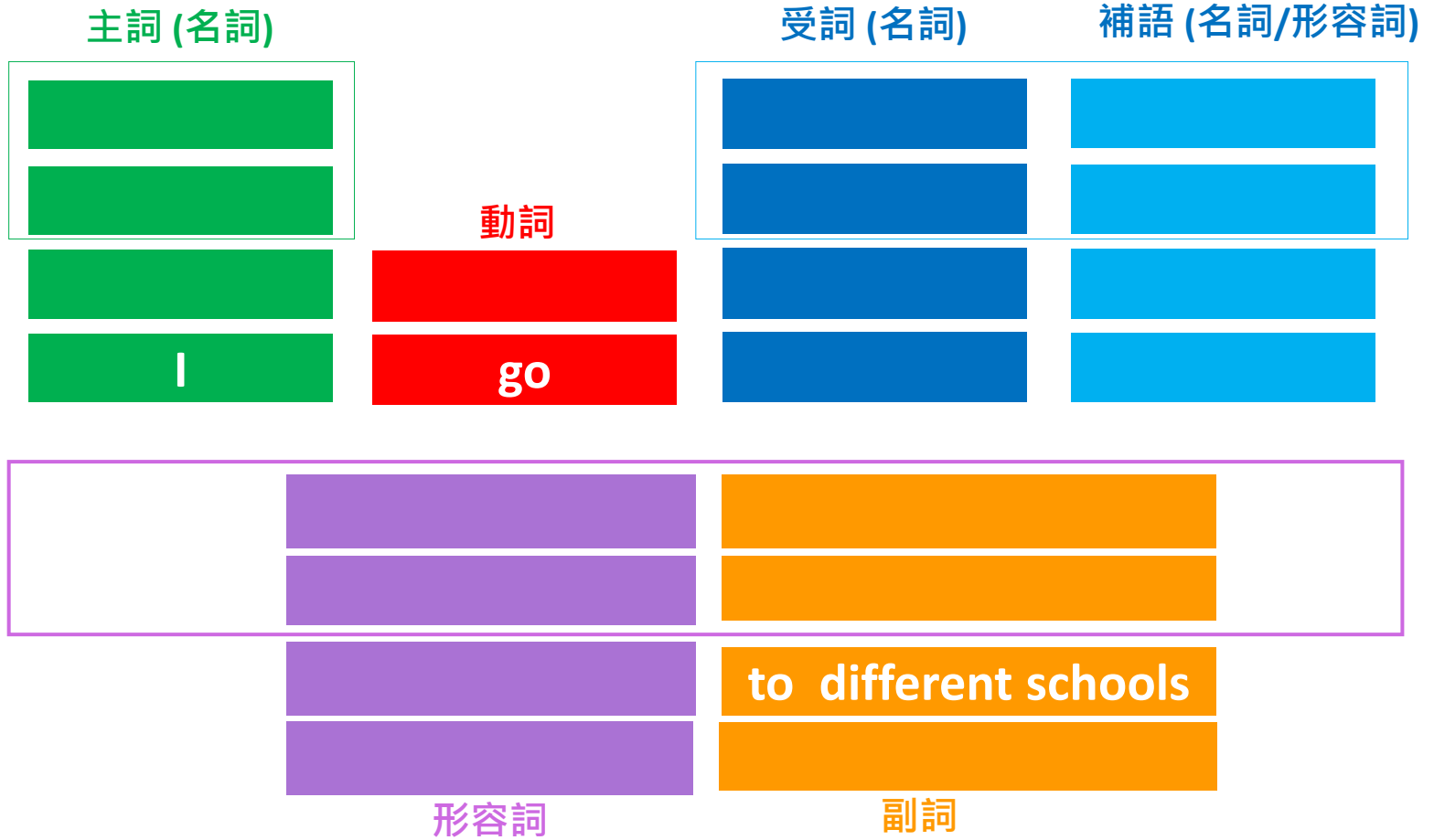


- 2020年12月10日將2015年以來的教學經累積歸納，以6種顏色代表句子組成，除了紅色動詞有2種類型外，其他個顏色各有4種類型。詳見《二頁書》。
- The Five-Block, Six-Color Framework for English Sentence Analysis 2018.8.16 逸光電子報，NCSIST.

I go to different schools.

我到很多學校。

- 進化(子句)
- 蛻變(片語)
- 片語
- 單字



I give talks.

我演講。

- 進化(子句)
- 蛻變(片語)
- 片語
- 單字

主詞 (名詞)

Green bars representing the subject 'I' at different levels of abstraction: evolution (sub-clause), transformation (phrase), phrase, and single word.

動詞

Red bars representing the verb 'give' at different levels of abstraction: evolution (sub-clause), transformation (phrase), phrase, and single word.

受詞 (名詞)

Dark blue bars representing the object 'talks.' at different levels of abstraction: evolution (sub-clause), transformation (phrase), phrase, and single word.

補語 (名詞/形容詞)

Light blue bars representing the complement at different levels of abstraction: evolution (sub-clause), transformation (phrase), phrase, and single word.

Empty purple and orange bars representing the structure for adjectives and adverbs.

形容詞

副詞





### 蛻變 Change

C1: to + V (想, 會, 去, 做)

I **want to be** a pilot when I grow up. 我長大後想當飛行員。

I **love to eat** ice cream. 喜歡**去做**這件事 (傾向 / 願望)

I **love to eat** ice cream after school. (放學後會去做, 意願明顯)

### 蛻變 Change      **C1: (to) V** (幾乎同時發生，兩個動詞，一個動作)

I **heard** her **sing** a beautiful song. 我聽見她唱了一首動聽的歌。

He **made** me **laugh** so hard. 他讓我笑得好大聲。

**Let** me **explain**. 讓我來解釋。

I **saw** him **play** badminton. 我看他打羽毛球。(看一段或整場或看比賽)

I **saw** a mouse **run away**. 我看見老鼠跑掉了 (to) + V 強調完整事件)

He **helped** me **carry** the heavy box. 他幫我搬那個重箱子。(幾乎同時發生)

(語用, pragmatics)

This book will **help** you **to understand** AI better. (有時間差)

這本書將幫助你更了解 AI。

### 蛻變 Change

### C3: V-ing

I **hate hiking**. 我不喜歡健行。(不會去做這件事)

I **love eating** ice cream. 我喜歡吃冰淇淋。(喜歡做這件事)

I **saw** him **playing** badminton.

我看到他在打羽毛球。(當下正在進行的動作，像是經過時看到。同時發生)

I **saw** a mouse **run away**. 我看見老鼠跑掉了 (to) + V 強調完整事件)

I **saw** a mouse **running away**. 我看到老鼠正在跑 (強調當下畫面，同時發生)

run away 和 running away 都是受詞補充說明 (特殊的受詞補語 - OC)。

Her hobby **is** drawing comics. 她的嗜好是畫漫畫。(drawing 是動名詞，不是現在進行式，不是正在畫)

This is an **interesting book**. (純形容詞)

### 蛻變 Change

#### C3: V-ed

This glass is broken by Jim. (被動)

This glass is broken. (形容詞)

This is a broken glass. (形容詞)

I am interested in the book. (感興趣的) (感到...的)

The future diamond is grown in the lab. (被動)

The diamond grown in the lab is future diamond. (形容詞)

### C1: to + V vs. C3: V-ing (注意語用)

I'll **go** to different schools to give talks.

(**要去**演講，所以用 to + v)

我要到各學校演講。

**X** I'll go to different schools giving talks.

我要到各學校順便演講。(語意模糊)

# 英語教與學的革新

## ROETL — Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

### C2: (to) V vs. C3: V-ing (注意語用)

○ I **saw** him **play** badminton. 我**看他打**羽毛球。(看一段或整場或看比賽)

I **saw** him **playing** badminton. 我**看到他正在打**羽毛球。(當下正在進行的動作，像是經過時看到。同時發生) (少用)

○ I **saw** a mouse **run away**. 我看見老鼠**跑掉了** (to) + V 強調完整事件)

I **saw** a mouse **running away**. 我看到老鼠正在跑 (強調當下畫面) (少用)

# 英語教與學的革新

## ROETL — Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

### C1: to + V vs. C3: V-ing

- I **love** to eat ice cream. 喜歡**去做**這件事 (傾向 / 願望 / **會選擇這件事**)
- I **love** to eat ice cream **after school**. (**放學後會去做**, 意願明顯, **會選擇這件事**)
- I **love** eating ice cream. 我喜歡吃冰淇淋。 (**喜歡這件事 ; 享受過程 ; 兩者可兼而有之**)

I **saw** him **playing** badminton. (比較少用到)

我看到他在打羽毛球。(當下正在進行的動作，像是經過時看到。**同時發生**)

# 英語教與學的革新

## ROETL — Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

C1: to + V vs. C3: V-ing

變色與變性

Change of Color and Parts of Speech

She **watches** **TV** **at night**.

She **studies** **at night**.

She **watches** **TV** after studying **at night**.

Watching **TV** **is fun**.

Studying **is hard**.

She **likes** to watch **TV**, but **she doesn't like** studying.

### 蛻變 Change

S1: Chameleons have an ability. 變色龍有一種能力。

S1: Chameleons change color. 變色龍會變色。

變色：變成紫色  
變性：變成形容詞片語

C1

蛻變 1：動詞蛻變成 to+V：

S1: Chameleons have an ability to change color.

### 進化 Evolution

S-2: Chameleons are animals. 變色龍是動物。

S1: Animals change color. 動物會變色。

變色：變成紫色  
變性：變成形容詞子句

E2

進化 E2: 關係代名詞當主詞

S-2 (S1) : Chameleons are animals that change color.

### 蛻變 (C3) vs. 進化 (E2)

- The dog that barked loudly scared me. =  
The dog barking loudly scared me.

李校長是如此解釋的：

關係代名詞 that 當作主詞時，可以省略，不過要將子句中的 ~~主要動詞~~ 改為 動詞+ing。

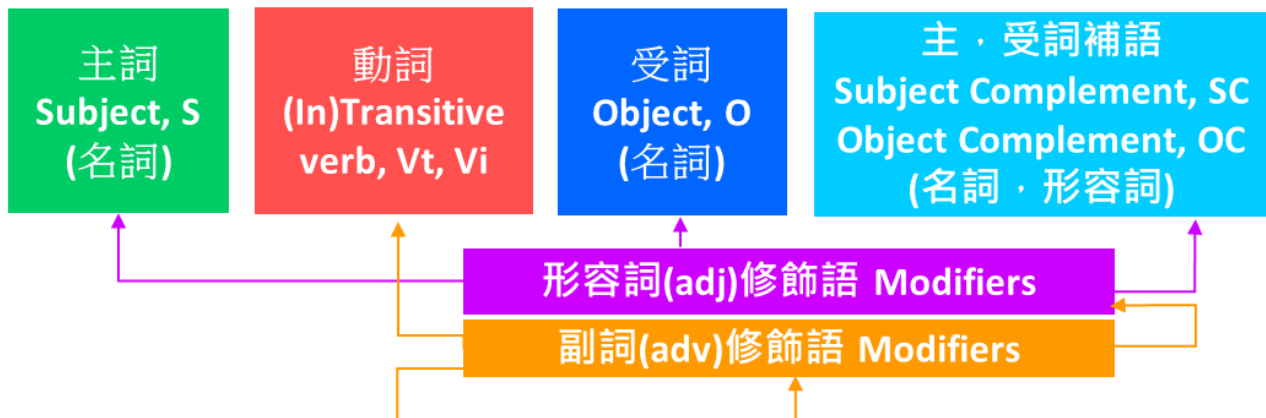
(E2) (次要動詞) (C3)

- The dog that barked loudly scared me. (E2) (進化)
- The dog barking loudly scared me. (C3) (蛻變)



句子組成 – Parts of Sentences

S-1	S	Vi		Birds fly. The sun rises.	
S-2	S	Vi	SC	She is a teacher. She is beautiful.	
S1	S	Vt	O	The cat chased the mouse.	
S2	S	Vt	O	OC	They elected him president. The movie made her happy.
S3	S	Vt	IO	DO	He gave her a gift.



形容詞修飾語 : The bright sun rises.  
副詞修飾語 : The bright sun rises slowly.

- 若將一個句子視為一個人，其主詞、動詞、受詞、補語、修飾語猶如人之頭、胸、腹、手、足。
- 恰含五個方塊，其中第五個方塊為修飾語，包括形容詞和副詞，每個詞類分別給予一個顏色，共有六個顏色。因此，英文句子結構組成以成語「五顏六色」稱之。

主詞：綠色  
動詞：紅色  
受詞：藍色  
補語：淡藍色

直接受詞：藍色  
間接受詞：淡藍色  
形容詞修飾語：紫色  
副詞修飾語：橙色

- S-1含完全不及物動詞 (Vi: Intransitive Verb)。
- S-2含主詞補語，為不完全不及物動詞。
- S1含完全及物動詞 (Vt: Transitive Verb)。
- S2含受詞補語，為不完全及物動詞。
- S3之及物動詞有兩個受詞，稱為與格動詞 (Dative Verb)。指物的受詞稱為直接受詞。
- (DO: Direct Object)，指人的受詞稱為間接受詞 (IO: Indirect Object)。
- 為便於記憶，淡藍色及短劃(S-1, S-2)表示含不及物動詞的句子。1表完全，2表不完全。
- S1和S2則分別對應於S-1, S-2，表示含及物動詞的句子。同上，1表完全，2表不完全。
- S3, 3表示與格動詞。



動詞片語/片語動詞 –  
(1)12種動詞時態(2)被動語態(3)助動詞(4)假設語氣

單字 – (1)Have動詞(2)Be動詞(3)狀態動詞 - Stative Verb  
(4)動作動詞 - Action Verb

3P: 基本片語- Basic Phrases  
P1: 成語 (Idioms)及不含介詞、動詞之片語  
P2: 介系詞片語及片語介詞 (Phrasal Preposition)  
P3: 動詞片語及片語動詞 (Phrasal Verb)

4C: 蛻變片語- Change into Phrases  
C1: 蛻變1- to-V (不定詞)  
C2: 蛻變2- (to)V (省略to之不定詞)  
C3: 蛻變3- V-ing (現在分詞, 動名詞)  
C4: 蛻變4- V-ed (過去分詞, 形容詞)

5E: 進化子句 - Evolution into Clauses  
E1: 進化1- 由關係詞(Relatives)引導出名詞、形容詞子句  
E2: 進化2- 關係詞當主詞, 含省略關係詞子句(Reduced Relative Clauses)  
E3: 進化3- 關係詞當動詞的受詞或主詞補語  
E4: 進化4- 關係詞當介系詞的受詞  
E5: 進化5- 連結詞(Connectors/Cohesive Devices)和標點(Punctuation)

形容詞修飾語 :

The bright sun rises.

副詞修飾語 :

The bright sun rises slowly.



形容詞

副詞

- 英文句子結構主要在處理主動詞(紅色方塊)之外的第二動詞 (Secondary Verbs)。處理的方法有二：蛻變(Change)及進化(Evolution)。
- 蛻變為由主動詞變為動狀詞(Verbal)片語，變了詞性、顏色、形態。
- 進化為由主動詞角色變為在由關係詞(Relatives)、連結詞(Connectors /Cohesive Devices)所引導或連接的子句中扮演次動詞的角色，雖然維持原來主動詞的形態，但變了詞性、顏色。
- 除了主動詞(紅色)僅含有單字及片語兩種組成以外，其他方塊皆可含單字、3P、4C、5E四種組成。
- 如圖，英文句子結構可解析為  $4 \times 5 + 2 = 22$ 種組成要素。此為英文句子結構遊戲化(Gamification) - 「變色龍英語積木拼圖」之基礎。



### C1: 蛻變1 : to-V

- He likes to play basketball.
- To see is to believe.
- Chameleons have an ability to change color.
- He posted a notice to announce the opening.
- Some animals change their color to camouflage themselves.
- She teaches him to play piano. (IO+DO)
- I don't know what to do.
- I don't know how to do it.
- I don't know where to go.

### C2: 蛻變2 : (to-)V

- He made her cry.
- I saw the thief run away.
- He helped move the table.
- The skin care helps to counteract the problems of oily skin.
- All I have to do is dream.

### C3: 蛻變3 : V-ing

- I like swimming.
- Seeing is believing.
- He saw a notice announcing the opening.
- He arrived early hoping to be close to the entrance.
- We grow diamond using cutting-edge technology.
- Chameleons change color by adjusting a layer of special cells.

### C4: 蛻變4 : V-ed

- If you want something done well, do it yourself.
- This is a story (which is) rarely told.
- A diamond (which is) grown in a lab is called future diamond.
- The proposed program is viable.
- It made her devastated.

### 基本片語 – 3P Basic Phrases

#### P1: 成語 (Idioms)及敘述片語(Descriptive Phrases: 不含介詞、動詞之片語)

- It rains cats and dogs. (idioms)
- When it comes to making a thing by myself, I am all thumbs. (idioms)
- The math test was a piece of cake for her. (idioms)
- He worked all day long to meet the project deadline.

#### P2: 介系詞片語及片語介詞

- The book on the table belongs to me.
- What is essential is invisible to the eyes.
- She stood in front of the mirror.
- I am in favor of the higher taxes on cigarettes.

#### P3: 動詞片語及片語動詞：包含紅色方塊中及蛻變與進化後之動詞片語、片語動詞

- They have been waiting for the bus. (動詞片語)
- He cried over the spilt milk. (片語動詞)
- Please stay clear of the closing door. (片語動詞)
- It is no use crying over the spilt milk. (如C3: 蛻變3- V-ing)



## E1: 進化1 – 由關係詞(Relatives)引導出名詞、形容詞子句

## 1. 名詞子句

- That the earth is round is true.
- The results show that the simulation is effective.
- I don't know when he will arrive.
- I don't know which way we should go.
- They have provided good ideas about how we innovate and grow.
- The point is that he needs help.
- What surprises me is her beauty.

## 2. 形容詞子句

- I remember the day when I first met her.
- Eventually, I reached a stage where I began to enjoy my work.
- That is the reason why I left my job.

## E2: 進化2 – 關係詞當主詞、含省略關係詞子句(Reduced relative clauses)

- Chameleons are animals that change color.
- The book whose cover is blue.
- Don't give him more money than (is) needed.
- This is a parameter (that is) critical to engine design.
- Don't be anything (that is) less than everything you can be.

## E3: 進化3 – 關係詞當動詞的受詞或主詞補語

- There are two processes that labs use to grow diamonds.
- I lost my watch that my father bought for me.
- He isn't the same as he used to be. (as 當主詞he之補語)
- My father made me what I am today. (what 當主詞I之補語)

## E4: 進化4 – 關係詞當介系詞的受詞

Dr. Jay created the computer age in which we live today.

## E5: 進化5 – 連結詞(Connectors/Cohesive Devices)和標點(Punctuation)

## 1. 同位語 – Appositives

- Loneliness is a feeling that no one truly cares about you.
- The problem that the economics is getting worse is serious.

## 2. 對等連接詞 – Coordinating conjunctions:

對等連接詞：for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so: FANBOYS (迷男孩)

- She is pretty, and I love her.
- It was late, so they decided to leave.

## 3. 倒裝句 – Inverse

- Not everyone has opportunity to teach, nor is everyone good at teaching.

## 4. 成對連接詞 – Correlative Conjunctions

- Not only you but (also) he is wrong.
- Either we go to the beach or we stay home.

## 5. 附屬連接詞 – Subordinating Conjunctions

- When asked a question, you should compose your thoughts.
- I would only eat it when fresh.
- He made the remarks while discussing innovation.

## 6. 連接副詞 – Conjunction Adverbs

- She had very little time to prepare; however, her presentation was remarkably effective.

## 7. 虛主詞(Dummy Subjects) · 亦稱倒裝(Extraposition)

- It is true that the earth is round.
- It is a long way to the nearest station.

## 虛主詞(Dummy Subjects)

- There are many reasons to celebrate.

## 8. 另類倒裝(Extraposition)：虛受詞

- The chair make it clear that the meeting is to solve problems.

## 9. 標點用法 – Punctuation (逗號, 冒號; 分號; 破折號 —, ...)

## 連續獨立形容詞：

- I enjoy the warm, humid climate in Taiwan.
- The cold, windy weather made it difficult to walk.

## 連續非獨立形容詞(Cumulative Adjectives)：

- He drives a small electric car.

## 同位語(Appositives)：

- My friend Lisa, an accomplished musician, will perform tonight.

# Thank You

