

Lesson 3

Tina and Billy Were Looking for Water

文法要點

一、連接詞 when、before、after 的用法

when (當……時)、before (在……之前) 和 after (在……之後) 都是從屬連接詞，用來連接有時間關係的兩個子句。此外，when、before 或 after 放句首時，須用逗號將兩子句隔開；若放句中時，則不需逗號；而當兩個子句主詞為同一人時，主詞於第二次出現以代名詞代替。

句型：主要子句 + when / before / after + 副詞子句 = When / Before / After + 副詞子句, 主要子句。

1. when 的使用時機：連接兩個「同時發生」的子句。

例 (1) Eddie cried **when** he watched the movie. (Eddie 在看這部電影時哭了。)

= **When** Eddie watched the movie, he cried.

(2) My mother was busy in the kitchen **when** I got home.

(當我到家時，我媽媽正在廚房裡忙。)

= **When** I got home, my mother was busy in the kitchen.

2. before 的使用時機：連接兩個「先後發生」的子句。

句型：主詞 + 動詞... + before + 主詞 + 動詞...
事件 A 事件 B

注意 事件 A 和事件 B 先後發生，而事件 A 發生的時間比事件 B 早。

例 (1) May finished the housework **before** she watched TV. (May 在看電視之前做完了家事。)

= **Before** May watched TV, she finished the housework.

(2) Bob mopped the floor **before** his parents went out. (Bob 在父母出門之前拖了地。)

= **Before** Bob's parents went out, he mopped the floor.

3. after 的使用時機：連接兩個「先後發生」的子句。

句型：主詞 + 動詞... + after + 主詞 + 動詞...
事件 A 事件 B

注意 事件 A 和事件 B 先後發生，而事件 A 發生的時間比事件 B 晚。

例 (1) Carl went to bed **after** he said goodnight to his parents. (Carl 跟父母道晚安後上床睡覺。)

= **After** Carl said goodnight to his parents, he went to bed.

(2) Lucy cleaned the house **after** the boys went out.

(Lucy 在男孩們出門後打掃了房子。)

= **After** the boys went out, Lucy cleaned the house.

4. 當 before 和 after 用來描述兩個事件發生的先後順序時，常可互換。

例 Carol went to the beach **after** she took a walk in the park. (Carol 在公園散步之後去了海邊。)

= Carol took a walk in the park **before** she went to the beach. (Carol 去海邊之前在公園散步。)

注意 1. when、before 與 after 當連接詞時，除了連接過去的事件，亦可視句意使用不同的時態。

例 (1) Don't play the guitar **when** I am home. (當我在家時，不要彈吉他。)

(2) Paul usually reads **before** he sleeps. (Paul 通常在睡覺前閱讀。)

(3) Can I watch TV **after** I take out the trash? (我倒完垃圾後能看電視嗎？)

2. before 與 after 除了當連接詞引導副詞子句，也可以當介系詞使用，例如：after school (放學後)、before class (上課前)。

例 (1) Joseph always practices baseball with his friends after school.

(Joseph 放學後總是與朋友們練習棒球。)

(2) Jessie seldom finishes her homework before class.

(Jessie 很少在上課前完成作業。)

補充 1. 當主要子句和副詞子句的主詞相同時，副詞子句的主詞可省略，動詞則改為 V-ing 的形式，以「when / before / after + V-ing」表示。

例 (1) **After** Jenny read the book, she returned it to the library.

(Jenny 讀完這本書後將它歸還至圖書館。)

= **After** reading the book, Jenny returned it to the library.

= Jenny returned the book to the library **after** reading it.

→兩子句主詞都是 Jenny，故副詞子句的主詞可省略，動詞則改為 reading

(2) Mike was sad **after** we told him the truth.

(在我們告訴 Mike 實話後，他很難過。)

→兩子句主詞不同，故副詞子句的主詞不可省略

2. 當連接詞連接兩個未來式子句，副詞子句必須使用現在簡單式代替未來式的句型在本書 L5 介紹。

小試身手

依提示作答

1. We saw Jim on the street. / Jim was with his family. (when 放句首合併句子)

2. Edison gave me a gift on March 28. / I went to the USA on March 30. (before 放句中合併句子)

3. I studied math before I played basketball with my friends. (after 放句首改寫句子)

進階題

- () 1. _____ I have problems, I always ask Mr. Lin for help.
(A) When (B) Because (C) Before (D) After
- () 2. The sign says, "No Shoes Please." So, take off (脫掉) your shoes _____ you get into the room.
(A) after (B) because (C) but (D) before
- () 3. "Don't watch TV _____ you finish your homework," my mom always says that to me.
(A) because (B) when (C) so (D) before
- () 4. Look at your dirty hands. Please wash them _____ you have dinner.
(A) before (B) so (C) when (D) because
- () 5. Why not drink some warm milk _____ you go to bed? It can help you fall asleep (睡著).
(A) before (B) after (C) when (D) because
- () 6. Betty _____ her answers for mistakes (錯誤) after she finished the test.
(A) check (B) checking (C) checks (D) checked
- () 7. Harry read newspapers before he _____ breakfast.
(A) having (B) had (C) has (D) was having
- () 8. When I _____ this morning, my mom was by my side.
(A) wake up (B) woke up (C) was waking up (D) waking up
- () 9. Mary never brushes her teeth before _____ to bed. No wonder she has bad teeth.
(A) went (B) goes (C) going (D) go
- () 10. Before Ann _____ home, she bought some food in the market.
(A) came (B) come (C) comes (D) coming
- () 11. Becky seldom went to bed before _____ home. "Don't come home so late," she always said that to her son.
(A) getting (B) her son got (C) she got (D) her son gets
- () 12. I felt surprised (驚訝的) _____ I knew the man was your brother.
(A) but (B) so (C) or (D) when

會考題

- () 1. It was an exciting (刺激的) moment (時刻) for Mr. and Mrs. Wang _____ they learned that they were going to have a baby (嬰兒). 【96-1-14】
(A) what (B) when (C) whether (D) why
- () 2. John felt much better (較好的) _____ he took the medicine the doctor gave him. 【93-2-10】
(A) if (B) so (C) than (D) after

二、過去進行式的用法

1. 定義：過去進行式是用來表示「過去某一特定時間正在持續或進行的動作」。

例 (1) John was sleeping from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. (John 在晚上九點到十點間正在睡覺。)
→表過去持續的動作

(2) John was sleeping at that time. (John 那時正在睡覺。) →表過去進行的動作

2. 句型變化：

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + was / were + V-ing...
	I was talking on the phone then. (我那時正在講電話。)
否定句	主詞 + was / were not (wasn't / weren't) + V-ing...
	I wasn't talking on the phone then. (我那時沒有在講電話。)
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Was / Were + 主詞 + V-ing...?
	Yes, 主詞 + was / were. / No, 主詞 + wasn't / weren't.
	A: Were you talking on the phone then? (你那時正在講電話嗎？)
	B: Yes, I was. (是，我是。) / No, I wasn't. (不，我不是。)
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + was / were + 主詞 + V-ing...?
	主詞 + was / were + V-ing...
	A: What were you doing then? (你那時正在做什麼？) B: I was talking on the phone then. (我那時正在講電話。)

3. 使用時機：

使用時機	例句
常搭配的過去時間副詞： at that time = then (那時) 、 all morning (整個早上) 等	(1) I was surfing the Internet <u>at that time</u> . (我那時正在上網。) (2) He was playing video games <u>all morning</u> . (他整個早上都在玩電玩遊戲。)
表達過去某一時間點正在進行的動作： at 1:30 yesterday (昨天一點三十分)	We were having dinner <u>at six o'clock yesterday evening</u> . (我們昨天傍晚六點時正在吃晚餐。)
When + 過去簡單式，過去進行式... (當……正在……)	<u>When you called me yesterday</u> , I was sleeping . (當你昨天打電話給我時，我正在睡覺。)

注意 1. 過去進行式的時間副詞可以為「過去某個時間點」，也可以是「過去某段特定時間」，但此時強調「持續的動作」。

2. 過去進行式除了和「過去時間副詞」搭配之外，也可和「when + 過去簡單式」的子句搭配，表達「當過去某事發生時，某動作正在進行」，其功能就如同 at that time、at 3:00、then 等，都表達過去的一個明確時間點。

例 (1) When I got home, my mom **was cooking** in the kitchen.

(當我到家時，我媽媽正在廚房煮飯。)

(2) John **was talking** to Judy when I saw him on the street.

(當我在街上看見 John 時，他正在和 Judy 說話。)

4. 四種時態比較：

現在簡單式： 表「真理」、「現在的事實」或「習慣」	We have dinner at six <u>every evening</u> . (我們每天傍晚六點吃晚餐。)
現在進行式： 表「現在正在進行的動作」	We are having dinner <u>now</u> . (我們現在正在吃晚餐。)
過去簡單式： 表「過去發生的動作」或「過去的習慣」	We had dinner at six <u>yesterday</u> . (我們昨天六點吃晚餐。)
過去進行式： 表「過去某個時刻正在進行的動作」	We were having dinner <u>at six</u> . (我們六點時正在吃晚餐。)

補充 不是每個動詞都可以用進行式來表達，如有些動詞只是瞬間動作，或表達「感情、知覺或記憶」的動詞，就不會有進行式。

例 (1) I **gave** him some money at that time. (我那時給了他一筆錢。)

(2) I really **liked** her then. (我那時真地很喜歡她。)

小試身手

一、依提示作答

1. Neil was playing video games when May called. (依畫線部分造原問句)

2. Yes, Mike was doing exercise at the gym when I saw him. (造原問句)

二、填入正確的動詞形式

1. Look! The old man _____ (sleep) under the tree.

2. Bob _____ (like) English now, but he didn't before.

3. Fanny _____ (walk) her dog when I saw her in the park.

進階題

- () 1. Josh _____ TV when his mom got home.
(A) watches (B) watched (C) was watching (D) is watching
- () 2. I _____ at eight this morning, so I was late for school today.
(A) get up (B) got up (C) was getting up (D) am getting up
- () 3. I _____ at eight this morning, so I was late for school today.
(A) sleep (B) slept (C) was sleeping (D) am sleeping
- () 4. Tina _____ a shower when the phone rang (響) .
(A) took (B) was taking (C) takes (D) is taking
- () 5. When Tony _____ me in the restaurant, I was eating breakfast.
(A) saw (B) sees (C) was seeing (D) is seeing
- () 6. I _____ to music, so I didn't hear (聽到) your call.
(A) listened (B) was listening (C) am listening (D) listen

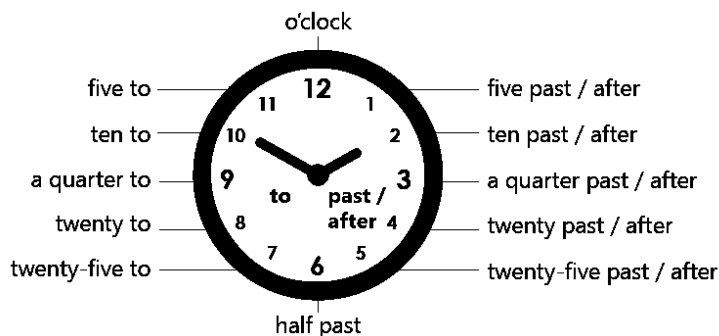
會考題

- () 1. Dan: Where is John?
Jill: In the kitchen. He _____ dinner. We're going to have noodles tonight. 【111-補-20】
(A) cooks (B) is cooking (C) was cooking (D) would cook
- () 2. Kevin Lin started to run across the Sahara Desert in November, 2006. He _____ for 111 days, and finally finished his run on February 21, 2007. 【111-補-19】
(A) has run (B) ran (C) was running (D) would run
- () 3. I _____ with my phone when the light (紅綠燈) turned (變成) red. I didn't notice (注意到) it and almost got hit (被撞) by a car. 【111-補-8】
(A) was playing (B) played (C) am playing (D) would play
- () 4. Have you found a summer job yet (迄今) ? Mr. Firth _____ someone to take care of his kids (小孩) during (在……期間) the vacation. Maybe you can talk to him. 【111-15】
(A) has looked for (B) is looking for (C) looks for (D) was looking for
- () 5. Yesterday when I got home from work, my brother _____ for dinner, so he invited (邀請) me to join him. 【111-13】
(A) goes out (B) went out (C) has gone out (D) was going out
- () 6. When the baby (嬰兒) cried, Mr. Wu _____ in the kitchen and did not hear (聽到) it. 【107-3】
(A) cooked (B) was cooking (C) has cooked (D) is going to cook
- () 7. I _____ a bath when someone turned off (關掉) the light (電燈) . I was scared (害怕的) and shouted for help. 【101-7】
(A) was taking (B) took (C) am taking (D) had taken

- () 8. Betty _____ TV when her little brother fell off (跌落) the chair. 【97-2-14】
 (A) watched (B) was watching (C) has watched (D) is going to watch
- () 9. Tina _____ hamburgers (漢堡) for lunch every day last week. 【95-2-10】
 (A) has (B) had (C) has had (D) was having
- () 10. When we got to the theater, a lot of people _____ there to buy tickets. 【93-2】
 (A) wait (B) have waited (C) will wait (D) were waiting

三、時間的表示法

- quarter 表「十五分鐘；四分之一」；half 表「一半 (的) ；二分之一」。在時間的表達方式中，a quarter 可以代替 15 minutes，half 可以代替 30 minutes。
- 介系詞 to 有「到；離；直到」之意；介系詞 past 有「經過」之意；after 有「在……之後」之意，三者皆可用於時間的表達。
- 時間的「逆讀法」為先說「分」，再說「時」。



30 分前	剛好 30 分	30 分後
8:05 = five past / after eight	8:30 = half past eight	8:45 = a quarter to nine
8:15 = a quarter past / after eight		8:50 = ten to nine

注意 表達「幾點半」時，多用介系詞 past。

小試身手

填充題

- 10:30 a.m. 1. Karen was playing the guitar at _____ .
- 9:15 a.m. 2. Ann was having breakfast at _____ .
- 2:10 a.m. 3. Nicole was sleeping at ten _____ in the _____ .
- 5:45 p.m. 4. Phoebe was on the metro at _____ .

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- () 1. Jay: _____ Grace and Irene watching TV in the living room at eight?
Joe: Yes, they _____.
(A) Was; were (B) Were; were (C) Did; did (D) Are; are
- () 2. Mrs. Thompson is a teacher. She _____ history at my school now.
(A) teach (B) teaches (C) was teaching (D) taught
- () 3. Linda's stomach hurt a lot _____ she ate the ice cream.
(A) after (B) or (C) so (D) but
- () 4. Jacky was cleaning his bedroom _____ his dad got home yesterday.
(A) after (B) before (C) when (D) because
- () 5. Taylor _____ math with Alex at 4:30 p.m. last Saturday.
(A) study (B) studies (C) is studying (D) was studying
- () 6. After Shirley _____ for two hours, she drank a lot of water.
(A) was swimming (B) swam (C) swimming (D) swims
- () 7. Mom: It's half _____ eleven. Time for bed.
Peter: But I still _____ a lot of homework to do.
(A) after; have (B) past; have (C) after; am having (D) past; am having
- () 8. Jenny: What did you do _____ you got home?
Kenny: I _____ the dishes.
(A) when; was doing (B) when; did
(C) after; did (D) after; was doing
- () 9. Betty _____ happy when she won the running race.
(A) was feeling (B) feeling (C) feels (D) felt
- () 10. Sally usually read a book before she _____ to bed.
(A) was going (B) goes (C) went (D) going

二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Ann was writing a letter at 4:30 p.m. / Joe opened the door at 4:30 p.m. (when 放句首合併句子)

2. Dina found her dog. / Dina looked for her dog in the park. (before 放句首合併句子)

3. Alex walked home after having dinner with Taylor. (before 放句中改寫句子)

4. Meg was reading a comic book at seven yesterday morning. (依畫線部分造原問句)

5. No, Tony wasn't drying his coat when he picked up the phone. (造原問句)

三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 我們在兩點四十五分時到達了山頂。(用時間的逆讀法)

2. Anna 徒步走了十分鐘後到達了森林。

3. 你在跨越馬路之前有看到任何東西嗎？

4. 當我抬頭望向天空時，有幾隻烏鴉在飛行。(... when...)

5. 當那個玻璃罐從桌上掉下來時你在想什麼？

四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

Yesterday, Chris got up at six thirty. 1. having a hot dog and some milk for breakfast, he walked to school. On his way, he saw a little boy. The little boy 2. because he was lost and couldn't find his parents. Chris stayed there with the little boy for ten minutes, but the little boy's parents still didn't show up. Chris then took the little boy to the police station. 3. Chris left the police station, it was nine o'clock. He was very worried because he had an English class at 9:10. Though he hurried to school, he was still late for the class. 4., his teacher didn't blame him. That's because before Chris 5. school, a police officer called and told his teacher everything. And the little boy's parents also went to his school and gave him a gift. It was really a wonderful experience for Chris.

📖 show up 出現 police station 警察局 leave 離開 (left 為其過去式) worried 擔心的
though 雖然 blame 責備 police officer 警察

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| () | 1. (A) After | (B) Before | (C) When | (D) Because of |
| () | 2. (A) is crying | (B) was crying | (C) cries | (D) cry |
| () | 3. (A) After | (B) Before | (C) When | (D) Because |
| () | 4. (A) In fact | (B) However | (C) By the way | (D) Of course |
| () | 5. (A) was getting to | (B) is getting to | (C) gets to | (D) got to |