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英文解碼器

1. **方式副詞 (adverbs of manner)** 是副詞的其中一類，可用以說明某事件發生的方式或發生時的環境。
2. 一般而言，方式副詞應位於其修飾的動詞之後。當動詞帶較短的受詞時，副詞位於受詞後。
3. 方式副詞的形態一般都是由形容詞加上 'ly' 組成的，但亦有其他常見的例外情況如下：
 - 若形容詞在子音後以 'le' 結尾，一般須把 'le' 改為 'ly'。
 - 若形容詞以 'y' 結尾，而又多於一個音節，一般須把 'y' 改為 'ily'。
 - 少數以 'e' 結尾的形容詞，則須把 'e' 改為 'ly'，才能轉為副詞。
 - 若形容詞以 'ic' 結尾，一般須再加上 'ally' (但 'public' 除外，其副詞是 'publicly')。
 - 有些副詞的拼法，跟其相關的形容詞的拼法相同或完全不同。
 - 有些形容詞本身可作副詞，但也有加 'ly' 的副詞形態，兩者意義不同。



指導顯示屏

- ① He played hard.
He hardly played at all.
(有些副詞具有兩種形態，但意義不同。第一句的 'hard' 解作「很用心地」；第二句的 'hardly' 卻解作「幾乎不……」，是頻率副詞。)
- ② Carol speaks English well.
(副詞 'well' 與其形容詞 'good' 的拼法完全不同。)



正誤探射燈

✘ In the race, he came lastly.

✔ In the race, he came last.

在以上例句中，須用 'last' 表示「最後地」。至於 'lastly'，則用於提出一連串論點中的最後一個論點，或當我們述說了一連串的动作後，以 'lastly' 說出最後一個動作。

✘ He drives fastly. We are frightened.

✔ He drives fast. We are frightened.

'Fast' 既是形容詞又是副詞，表示「快速的」和「快速地」，但沒有 'fastly' 這個詞。

**錯處搜尋器**

圈出下列句子中的錯處，然後在橫線上寫上正確的句子。

Look! The clown is throwing the balls highly.

提示

'High' 有兩個副詞，分別是 'high' 和 'highly'，如要描述位置很高，須用哪一個？

Exercises**A Circle the correct answers.**

e.g. Walk carefully / carelessly . The floor is wet.



例題解說 地面濕滑，應小心走路，故選 'carefully'。

1. When the mouse saw the cat, it ran away quickly / slowly .

2. The man shouted quietly / rudely . He is very impolite.



3. If you want to stay healthy, you should go to bed early / late .

4. The band is playing music quietly / noisily . I don't want to stay here.

5. Wait patiently / impatiently . The ambulance is coming soon.

B Fill in the blanks with the given words.

carefully

loudly

quickly

impatiently

politely

softly

e.g. Can you speak loudly ? I can't hear you.

1. It is dangerous! Leave the room _____ .



2. Judy is waiting _____ outside the bathroom.

3. The tour guide is nice. He answers questions _____ .

4. Speak _____ . The baby is sleeping.


5. Please hold the sculpture _____ . It is made of glass.

D Complete the passage with the correct form of the given words.

gentle quick successful unwilling patient

Mike had a toothache two days ago. He did not want to see a dentist at the beginning, but later he couldn't stand the pain any more, so he went to see the dentist e.g. unwillingly .

例題解說 Mike 起初不想去看牙醫，直到後來無法再忍受疼痛才不得不去，故選形容詞 'unwilling'，轉為副詞時直接加 'ly'。

When Mike was going to do the checkup, the dentist smiled to him. 'Don't be afraid,' the dentist said  1. _____ .

But Mike was very frightened. When the dentist tried to put some tools into his mouth, Mike did not want to open his mouth. The dentist stopped and talked to Mike, 'Don't worry. I'll check your teeth 2. _____ . Close your eyes and count to yourself. I will finish when you count to twenty.'

Then, Mike closed his eyes and started counting 3. _____ . When he counted to twenty and opened his eyes, the dentist had already put away the tools from his mouth.

'There is only one bad tooth. I am going to pull it out. How about counting to two hundred this time?' said the dentist. Mike closed his eyes again. Finally, the dentist pulled out the bad tooth 4. _____ .



即學即用手寫板

Look at the picture. Write what the children were doing with the correct adverb and the correct form of the given word.



sing

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words.



1. The worm is moving _____ in the soil.
2. Sue always loses her files _____ .
3. Black Rainstorm Warning was issued. It is raining _____ outside.
4. Cecilia is walking _____. The floor is very wet.
5. Miss Chan is explaining the answer to Kitty _____. She is a good teacher.
6. The sun is shining _____ .
7. It is too noisy in the supermarket so Mum has to talk _____ .
8. The baby is sleeping. Please speak _____ .
9. My sister never helps at home. She always lies on the sofa _____. Mum is angry.
10. Catherine and Mabel are good friends. They are playing _____ in the park.
11. You have to hit the ball _____ to get it over the net.
12. Joseph is an athlete. He can run _____ .

Unit 1 Comparatives and superlatives

1. 單音節形容詞在轉成比較級和最高級時，一般在詞尾加上 'er' 或 'est' 即可，但也有其他例外的情況。
2. 三個或以上音節的形容詞在轉成比較級和最高級時，在形容詞前加上 'more' 或 'most' 即可。雙音節形容詞，有些按單音節形容詞的規則變化，有些按多音節形容詞的規則變化。有些比較級和最高級形容詞是不規則地形成的。
3. 比較級形容詞可與 'than' 連用，但在某些句子中亦可省略。最高級形容詞則一定會搭配 'the' 使用。

Unit 2 if

1. 「If- 子句」加上主句可構成條件句，用以說明當某件事情或某種情況發生，便會導致另一件事情或另一種情況發生。
2. 「If- 子句」可置於句首或句末。置於句首時，子句和主句之間要以逗號分隔。
3. 「If- 子句」用簡單現在式，主句用簡單現在式，表示某件事情是真實的、必然的、習慣性的。「If- 子句」用簡單現在式，主句用將來式，表示某件事情可能性很高，也有將來的意思。「If- 子句」用簡單過去式，主句用情態動詞，表示只是想像的情景，可能性很低。「If- 子句」亦常與祈使句連用。

Unit 3 need

'Need' 用於肯定句，表示「必須」或「需要」，一般作為普通動詞，須配合帶 'to' 的不定式使用。'Need' 用於否定句，表示「沒有這個必要」或「不需要」，可作為情態動詞，配合原形動詞使用；也可作為普通動詞使用。'Need' 用於疑問句，詢問「需不需要」，一般作為普通動詞，須配合帶 'to' 的不定式使用。

Unit 4 Adverbs of frequency

1. 頻率副詞用以表示一些習慣或事件發生的頻密程度。常見的頻率副詞包括：'always'、'often'、'sometimes'、'seldom' 及 'never'。
2. 頻率副詞一般是用於動詞之前，但當句子的動詞是 'be' 時，須用於 'be' 之後。另外，若句中有助動詞，則須用於助動詞之後。

* 答案以全寫 (full form) 或縮略形式 (contracted form) 表達均可接受。

Unit 1

Comparatives and superlatives

錯處搜尋器

Tim's exam result is badder than Brian's.

Tim's exam result is worse than Brian's.

Exercises

A.

1. ✓
2. hottest → hottest
3. colder → colder
4. busiest → busiest
5. ✓
6. gooder → better
7. much → more

解題精要

三個或以上音節的形容詞在轉為比較級時，要在形容詞前加上 'more' 而非 'much'。當然，'much' 可以保留，置於 'more' 前，以表達「……得多」的意思。

B.

1. the largest; the smallest
2. shorter than; the tallest
3. heavier than; the heaviest
4. more expensive than; the most expensive
5. the fewest; the most

解題精要

從表格得知，Jason 擁有最少玩具，而 Eric 擁有最多玩具。'Few' 的最高級形容詞是 'fewest'，而 'many' 的最高級形容詞是不規則地形成的，應為 'most'。

C.

1. better
2. fine
3. the highest
4. happy
5. farther

解題精要

這句意為「Daddy 的新辦公室比舊辦公室離家更遠」，這裏須用比較級形容詞。'Far' 的比較級形容詞是不規則地形成的，應為 'farther'。

6. busier
7. the tallest

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

Joe is the fastest runner in the race.

Unit 2

if

錯處搜尋器

If I am thirsty, I would order drinks.

If I am thirsty, I will order drinks.

Exercises

A.

1. call
2. are
3. would go
4. will have
5. was
6. was

解題精要

主句中的動詞是 'would go'，因此「if-子句」中的動詞要用簡單過去式，故須用 'was'。

B.

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. e

解題精要

主句中的動詞是 'might fail'，因此「if-子句」中的動詞要用簡單過去式，故須選 e。

C.

1. she would be very angry
2. I will not come out tonight
3. If I did not / didn't have a sore throat
4. if you tell me the truth
5. If I got up early

解題精要

主句中的動詞是 'would go'，因此「if-子句」中的動詞要用簡單過去式，表明事情發生的可能性很低。

D.

1. If I won a lot of money in the lottery, I would buy a new car.
2. If we take a taxi, we will get there much faster.
3. If I travelled to Japan this Christmas, I could not enjoy the holiday in Hong Kong with my family.