

Road to HKDSE

Writing notes 5 -- Story and Descriptive Writing (故事與記敘文) (Part 1)

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1. Adjectives (形容詞) vs verbs (動詞)

	+ ing (令人產生的感覺)	+ed (自己的感覺)	動詞 (使...)
1	<p>annoying (adj.) (令人惱火的) His carelessness is annoying.</p> <p>irritating (adj.) (令人煩躁的) The insect was irritating.</p>	<p>annoyed (adj.) (煩火的) I was annoyed about his carelessness.</p> <p>irritated (adj.) (煩躁的) He was irritated by the insect.</p>	<p>annoy (v.) (使惱火) His carelessness annoys me.</p> <p>irritate (v.) (使煩躁) The insect irritated him.</p>
2	<p>boring (adj.) (令人沉悶的) Mr. Wong was a very boring teacher.</p>	<p>bored (adj.) (沉悶的) Everyone felt bored.</p>	<p>bore (v.) (使沉悶) Mr. Wong bored every student.</p>
3	<p>confusing (adj.) (令人混亂的) The arrangement was confusing.</p> <p>puzzling (adj.) (令人困惑的) The murder last month was puzzling.</p>	<p>confused (adj.) (混亂的) Most of the people looked confused.</p> <p>puzzled (adj.) (困惑的) The police were puzzled by the murder last night.</p>	<p>confuse (v.) (使混亂) The arrangement confused most of the people.</p> <p>puzzle (v.) (使困惑) The murder last month puzzled the police.</p>
4	<p>depressing (adj.) (令人憂鬱的) (adj.) Financial difficulties are depressing.</p>	<p>depressed (adj.) (憂鬱的) (adj.) Miss Lam is depressed about her financial difficulties.</p>	<p>depress (v.) (使憂鬱) Financial difficulties depress Miss Lam.</p>

	+ ing (令人產生的感覺)	+ed (自己的感覺)	動詞 (使...)
5	disappointing ((adj.) The services of the hotel are <u>disappointing</u> .	disappointed (adj.) (失望的) All people are <u>disappointed</u> <u>with</u> the services of the hotel.	disappoint (使失望) The services of the hotel <u>disappoint</u> all people.
6	discouraging (adj.) (令人洩氣的) Their poor performance in the debate was <u>discouraging</u> .	discouraged (adj.) (洩氣的) They were <u>discouraged</u> <u>by</u> their poor performance in the debate.	discourage (v.) (使洩氣) Their poor performance in the debate <u>discouraged</u> them.
7	disgusting (adj.) (令人討厭的) The smell in public toilets is <u>disgusting</u> .	disgusted (adj.) (討厭的) Many people are <u>disgusted</u> <u>by</u> the smell in public toilets.	disgust (v.) (使討厭) The smell in public toilets <u>disgusts</u> many people.
8	dissatisfying (adj.) (令人不滿的) His examination results were <u>dissatisfying</u> .	dissatisfied (adj.) (不滿的) He was <u>dissatisfied</u> <u>with</u> his examination results.	dissatisfy (v.) (使不滿) His examination results <u>dissatisfied</u> him.
9	embarrassing (adj.) (令人尷尬的) It was <u>embarrassing</u> to forget the script in the presentation.	embarrassed (adj.) (尷尬的) Eric felt <u>embarrassed</u> <u>about</u> forgetting the script in the presentation.	embarrass (v.) (使尷尬) Forgetting the script in the presentation <u>embarrassed</u> him.
10	exciting (adj.) (令人興奮的) The football match was <u>exciting</u> (adj.)	excited (adj.) (興奮的) The spectators were <u>excited</u> (adj.) <u>by</u> the football match.	excite (v.) (使興奮) The football match <u>excited</u> the spectators.

	+ ing (令人產生的感覺)	+ed (自己的感覺)	動詞 (使...)
11	<p>exhausting (adj.) (令人疲乏的)</p> <p>Climbing the mountain is <u>exhausting</u>.</p>	<p>exhausted (adj.) (疲乏的)</p> <p>The explorers are <u>exhausted</u> <u>about</u> climbing the mountain.</p>	<p>exhaust (v.) (使疲乏)</p> <p>Climbing the mountain <u>exhausts</u> the explorers.</p>
12	<p>frightening (adj.) (令人驚慌的)</p> <p>The snakes and the bats were <u>frightening</u>.</p> <p>terrifying (adj.) (令人驚慌的)</p> <p>Super Typhoon Haiyan was <u>terrifying</u>.</p>	<p>frightened (adj.) (驚慌的)</p> <p>The children are <u>frightened</u> <u>of</u> the snakes and the bats.</p> <p>terrified (adj.) (驚慌的)</p> <p>The Filipinos were <u>terrified</u> <u>of</u> Super Typhoon Haiyan.</p>	<p>frighten (v.) (使驚慌)</p> <p>The snakes and the bats <u>frightened</u> the children.</p> <p>terrify (v.) (使驚慌)</p> <p>Super Typhoon Haiyan <u>terrified</u> the Filipinos.</p>
13	<p>frustrating (adj.) (令人沮喪的)</p> <p>Mark Six results are always <u>frustrating</u>.</p>	<p>frustrated (adj.) (沮喪的)</p> <p>The gamblers are always <u>frustrated</u> by Mark Six results.</p>	<p>frustrate (v.) (使沮喪)</p> <p>Mark Six results always <u>frustrate</u> the gamblers.</p>
14	<p>interesting (adj.) (令人感興趣的)</p> <p>The photos of the dog are <u>interesting</u>.</p>	<p>interested (adj.) (感興趣的)</p> <p>They are <u>interested in</u> the photos of the dog.</p>	<p>interest (v.) (使...感到有興趣)</p> <p>The photos of the dog <u>interest</u> us.</p>
15	<p>pleasing (adj.) (令人高興的)</p> <p>Teaching students is <u>pleasing</u>.</p>	<p>pleased (adj.) (高興的)</p> <p>Mr. Yu is <u>pleased with</u> teaching students.</p>	<p>please (v.) (使高興)</p> <p>Teaching students <u>pleases</u> Mr. Yu.</p>

16	<p>satisfying (adj.) (令人滿意的)</p> <p>Working hard and achieving excellent results is satisfying.</p>	<p>satisfied (adj.) (滿意的)</p> <p>Mr. Yu is <u>satisfied with</u> working hard and achieving excellent results.</p>	<p>satisfy (v.) (使滿意)</p> <p>Working hard and achieving excellent results <u>satisfies</u> Mr. Yu.</p>
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	+ ing (令人產生的感覺)	+ed (自己的感覺)	動詞 (使...)
17	surprising (adj.) (令人驚奇的) The birthday present was <u>surprising</u> .	surprised (adj.) (驚奇的) She was <u>surprised</u> by the birthday present.	surprise (v.) (使驚奇) The birthday present <u>surprised</u> her.
18	amazing (adj.) (令人驚奇的) His appetite is <u>amazing</u> .	amazed (adj.) (驚奇的) Everyone is <u>amazed</u> by his appetite.	amaze (v.) (使驚奇) His appetite <u>amazes</u> everyone.
19	astonishing (adj.) (令人驚訝的) The size of the cockroach is <u>astonishing</u> .	astonished (adj.) (驚訝的) Everyone is <u>astonished</u> by the size of the cockroach.	astonish (v.) (使驚訝) The size of the cockroach <u>astonishes</u> everyone.
20	shocking (adj.) (令人震驚的) The suicide of Leslie Cheung was <u>shocking</u> .	shocked (adj.) (震驚的) Music fans were <u>shocked</u> by the suicide of Leslie Cheung.	shock (v.) (使震驚) The suicide of Leslie Cheung <u>shocked</u> music fans.
21	worrying (令人擔憂的) His knee injury is <u>worrying</u> .	worried (擔憂的) His fans are <u>worried about</u> his knee injury.	worry (v.) (使擔憂) His knee injury <u>worries</u> his fans.

B. 形容心情的形容詞 & 名詞

	adjective (形容詞)	noun (名詞)
1	<p>angry (adj.) (憤怒的)</p> <p>例一: The passengers of MTR were <u>angry</u> <u>about</u> the delay of train services.</p> <p>例二: The passengers of MTR were <u>angry</u> <u>with</u> the staff.</p>	<p>anger (n.) (憤怒)</p> <p>Sbdy + is/am/are/was/were + filled with anger (充滿憤怒)</p> <p>例一: The passengers of MTR were <u>filled with anger about</u> the delay of train services.</p> <p>例二: The passengers of MTR were <u>filled with anger with</u> the staff.</p>
2	<p>anxious (adj.) (焦慮的)</p> <p>His parents were <u>anxious about</u> his health.</p> <p>nervous (adj.) (緊張的)</p> <p>Sixth-formers are <u>nervous about</u> the HKDSE.</p>	<p>anxiety (n.) (焦慮)</p> <p>n. + cause + anxiety (造成憂慮)</p> <p>His health <u>caused</u> his parents great <u>anxiety</u>.</p>
3	<p>confident (adj.) (有信心的)</p> <p>Kobe Bryant is <u>very confident</u>.</p>	<p>confidence (n.) (信心)</p> <p>Sbdy + has/have/had + confidence + in + sbdy 有信心</p> <p>Kobe Bryant <u>has much confidence</u> in himself.</p>
4	<p>curious (adj.) (好奇的)</p> <p>Chris was <u>curious about</u> the strange noise.</p>	<p>curiosity (n.) (好奇心)</p> <p>Sbdy + has/have/had + curiosity + about + sthg 有好奇心</p> <p>Chris <u>had curiosity about</u> the strange noise.</p> <p>Out of curiosity, + SVO (出於好奇心, ...)</p> <p><u>Out of curiosity</u>, Chris went outside to find out what happened.</p>

	adjective (形容詞)	noun (名詞)
5	<p>enthusiastic (adj.) (熱心的)</p> <p>Aaron Kwok is <u>enthusiastic about</u> dancing.</p> <p>passionate (adj.) (熱心的)</p> <p>Mr. Yu is <u>passionate about</u> teaching his students.</p>	<p>enthusiasm (n.) (熱誠)</p> <p>Sbdy + show + enthusiasm + about + n. / v. +ing</p> <p>Sbdy + display + enthusiasm + about + n. / v. +ing (某人展現對某事的熱誠)</p> <p>Aaron Kwok <u>displays enthusiasm about</u> dancing.</p> <p>passion (n.) (熱誠)</p> <p>Mr. Yu <u>shows passion about</u> teaching his students.</p>
6	<p>happy (adj.) (快樂的)</p> <p>The cat was <u>happy about</u> the canned fish.</p>	<p>happiness (n.) (快樂)</p> <p>Sbdy's eyes + is/am/are/was/were + filled with</p> <p>happiness (某人的眼神充滿快樂)</p> <p>The cat's eyes were <u>filled with happiness</u> when she was eating the canned fish.</p>
7	<p>helpless (adj.) (無助的)</p> <p>Without any help, Mary felt <u>helpless</u>.</p>	<p>helplessness (n.) (無助)</p> <p>Sbdy + has/have/had + a sense of helplessness</p> <p>Without any help, Mary <u>had a sense of helplessness</u>.</p>
8	<p>jealous (adj.) (妒忌的)</p> <p>Roger was <u>jealous of</u> rich people</p>	<p>jealousy (n.) (妒忌心)</p> <p>Out of jealousy, + SVO (出於妒忌心)</p> <p><u>Out of jealousy</u>, Roger assaulted Chris Wong, who is the richest man in Hong Kong.</p>

	adjective (形容詞)	noun (名詞)
9	<p>lonely (adj.) (孤單的)</p> <p>The little boy feels <u>lonely</u> at Christmas.</p>	<p>loneliness (n.) (孤單)</p> <p>Sbdy + suffer from + loneliness (某人遭受孤單)</p> <p>The little boy <u>suffers from loneliness</u> at Christmas.</p>
10	<p>proud (adj.) (自豪的)</p> <p>Liu Xiang was <u>proud of</u> winning a gold medal in the Athens Olympics in 2004.</p>	<p>pride (n.) (自豪感)</p> <p>Sbdy + take pride in + n. / v. + ing 某人以...自豪</p> <p>Liu Xiang <u>took pride in</u> winning a gold medal in the Athens Olympics in 2004.</p> <p>Sbdy + has/have/had + a sense of pride (某人有自豪感)</p> <p>Liu Xiang <u>had a sense of pride</u> after winning a gold medal in the Athens Olympics in 2004.</p>
11	<p>regretful (adj.) (後悔的)</p> <p>Roger is now a status-zero youth. He feels <u>regretful about</u> not studying hard in the past.</p> <p>remorseful (adj.) (後悔的)</p> <p>They are in jail. They feel <u>remorseful about</u> their crimes.</p>	<p>regret (n.) (後悔)</p> <p>Sbdy + express + regret about + n. / v. + ing (對...表達後悔)</p> <p>Roger is now a status-zero youth. He <u>expresses regret about</u> not studying hard in the past.</p> <p>Sbdy + express + remorse about + n. / v. + ing (對...表達後悔)</p> <p>They are in jail. They <u>express their remorse about</u> their crimes.</p>

	adjective (形容詞)	noun (名詞)
12	<p>ashamed (adj.) (羞愧的)</p> <p>Patrick is <u>ashamed of</u> lying to his parents.</p>	<p>shame (n.) (羞愧)</p> <p>Sbdy + has / have / had + a sense of + shame (某人有羞愧感)</p> <p>Patrick <u>has a deep sense of shame</u> of lying to his parents.</p>
13	<p>relieved (adj.) (放心的)</p> <p>His mother was <u>relieved</u> to hear he was safe.</p>	<p>relief (n.) 放心</p> <p>Sbdy + show + a sense of relief Sbdy + display + a sense of relief</p> <p>His mother <u>showed a sense of relief</u> after hearing that his son was safe.</p>
14	<p>sad (adj.) 傷心的</p> <p>He was <u>sad</u> that his friend died.</p>	<p>sadness (n.) (傷感)</p> <p>Sbdy + show a sense + of sadness Sbdy + display a sense + of sadness (表現出傷感)</p> <p>He <u>displayed a deep sadness</u> since his friend died.</p> <p>Sbdy + feel a sense of + sadness (感到傷感)</p> <p>He <u>felt a deep sadness</u> since his friend died.</p>

心情	句子
happy 快樂	1. I felt excited and was jumping up and down. 我高興的跳來跳去。 2. I felt on top of the world. 我感到非常高興
sad 傷心	1. I felt very sad and began to sob. 我感到非常傷心，開始啜泣。 2. I shook my head and sighed deeply. 我搖頭歎息和深呼吸。 3. My heart sank. 我的心往下沉。
surprised 驚奇	1. My mouth and eyes opened wide. 我張大了口和瞪大了眼睛。 2. I raised my eyebrows. 我揚眉。 3. I could not believe my eyes. 我不能相信我的眼睛。
terrified 驚慌	1. My body was trembling. 我的身體在發抖。 2. My hands were shaking. 我的手在震動。 3. My heart was beating fast. 我的心跳的很快。 4. I fell to the ground and fainted. 我倒在地上，然後暈倒。
nervous 緊張	1. My body was trembling. 我的身體在發抖。 2. My hands were shaking. 我的手在震動。 3. I took a deep breath. 我深呼吸。 4. Sweat ran across my head. 我的頭在冒汗。
confused 混亂	1. My mind was a blank. 我的腦海一片空白。 2. I stood still and didn't know what to do. 我站著不動，不知道怎麼辦。
relieved 放心	1. I breathed a sigh of relief. 我鬆了一口氣。
angry 憤怒	1. He was very angry and clenched his fist. 他憤怒得握著拳頭。 2. His face was like thunder. 他的臉像雷電一樣。 3. His eyes were full of fire. 他的眼神充滿怒火。

C. 形容心情的句子

心情	句子
心情	句子
embarrassed 尷尬	1. I was very embarrassed and my face turned red. 我尷尬得滿臉通紅。
ashamed 羞愧	1. I hung my head in shame. 我羞愧得低下了頭。 2. I avoided eye contact with him. 我避免與他有眼神接觸。
impatient 不耐煩	1. He impatiently looked at his watch again and again. 他不耐煩地不斷看著手錶。

D. 形容外貌

1. hair (頭髮)

He has a short hair. 他有短頭髮。	She has a long hair. 她有長頭髮。
She has wavy hair. 她有捲髮。	His hair is untidy. 他頭髮不整齊。
The middle-aged man is bald. 這個中年男人禿頭。	He has black hair. 他有黑頭髮。
The old lady has white hair. 這位老女士有白頭髮。	She has a ponytail. 她有馬尾辮子。

2. skin (皮膚)

She has a rosy cheek. 她有紅潤的面頰。	The old man is wrinkly. 這位伯伯有皺紋。
The teenage girl is sun-tanned. 這位少女曬黑了。	The robber has a scar on his face. 這個賊臉上有疤痕。

3. eyes (眼睛)

She has big black eyes. 她有大和黑的雙眼。	The dog has small blue eyes. 這隻小狗有小和藍的雙眼。
Her eyes were twinkling. 她的雙眼發光。	His eyes were teary. 他的雙眼含淚。

4. ears (耳朵)

The elephant has large ears. 這隻大象有大耳朵。	The shiba has small ears. 這隻柴犬有小耳朵。
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5. nose (鼻子)

The elephant has a large and long nose. 這隻大象有大而長的鼻。	Her nose is very small. 她的鼻子很小。
The boy has a straight nose. 這個男孩有一個直鼻。	After her cosmetic surgery, she had a hooked face. 整容手術後，她有一個勾鼻。

6. face (臉)

His mother has a round face. 他的媽媽有圓臉。	The sick man was so thin that he had a hollow face. 這個病人瘦得臉也凹了。
He has a chubby face. 他有肥胖的臉。	The actress has a mole on her forehead. 這個女演員的額頭有痣。
The old woman has freckles on her face. 這位老婆婆臉上有雀斑。	The little girl has dimples when she smiles. 這位女孩微笑的時候有酒窩。
As David ate eighteen fried chickens last night, he has a lot of pimples now. 因為大衛昨晚吃了十八隻炸雞，有很多暗瘡	She looked pale. 她臉色蒼白。 Her face was pale. 她臉色蒼白。

7. body (身體)

The suspect was very strong. 嫌疑犯很強壯。	The fitness coach is muscular. 這個健身教練肌肉發達。
The dog looks very thin. 這隻狗看來很瘦。	Most participants of Miss Hong Kong are slim. 香港小姐大部份參賽者身材很苗條。
Most models are skinny nowadays. Most models are bony nowadays. 今時今日，大多數模特兒非常瘦。	The little boy is very fat. The little boy is chubby. The little boy is obese. 這個小男孩很胖。
Yao Ming is extremely tall. 姚明個子非常高。	Deng Xiaoping was very short. 鄧小平很矮小。
The marathon athlete is lanky. 這位馬拉松選手身材高瘦。	Although he is 70 years old, he is vigorous. 雖然他七十歲，但是他很強健。

8. Appearance and clothing (外貌衣著)

Leslie Cheung was very handsome. 張國榮很英俊。	IU is pretty. IU is beautiful. IU很美麗。
YoonA Lim is an attractive singer and actress. 允兒是一位吸引的歌手及演員。	Lee Min-ho is a very charming star. 李敏鎬是一位很有魅力的明星。
Taeyeon wore an elegant dress. 泰妍穿著高貴的裙子。	His clothes are trendy. 他的衣服時款。 His clothes are fashionable. 他的衣服時款。 His clothes are stylish. 他的衣服很有風格。
The man with long hair looks ugly. 這位長髮男人看來很醜。	The beggar wore very shabby clothes. 這位乞丐衣衫破舊不堪。

E. 形容性格

1. humble / modest 謙虛	1. arrogant / big-headed / cocky 自大
2. polite 有禮貌	2. rude / impolite 無禮
3. outgoing / sociable / extrovert 外向	3. introvert / self-centered / selfish 自我中心
4. responsible / conscientious 有責任感	4. irresponsible 不負責任
5. considerate / thoughtful 體諒別人	5. inconsiderate 不顧別人
6. optimistic 樂觀	6. pessimistic 悲觀
7. positive 積極	7. negative 消極
8. active / energetic 活躍	8. passive 被動
9. hardworking / industrious 勤力	9. lazy 懶惰
10. decisive 果斷	10. indecisive 猶豫不決
11. honest / trustworthy / reliable 誠實可靠	11. dishonest / unreliable / cunning 不誠實
12. patient 有耐性	12. impatient 沒有耐性
13. confident 自信	13. shy 害羞
14. warm / friendly 友善	14. cold / unfriendly 不友善
15. kind 親切 / 友好	15. unkind 不親切 / 不友好
16. easy-going / relaxed 輕鬆	16. nervous / tense 緊張
17. strong / tough 堅強	17. weak 弱小
18. flexible 懂得變通	18. inflexible 不懂變通
19. ambitious 雄心壯志	19. aggressive 堅持己見 / radical 激進
20. cheerful / bright 開朗	20. stubborn 頑固
21. funny 有趣	21. naïve 天真 / 膚淺
22. tactful 圓滑	22. careless / reckless 粗心大意
23. brilliant 才華洋溢	23. foolish / stupid 愚鈍
24. determined / adamant 堅定	24. impulsive / rash / hasty 衝動、輕率
25. adaptive 適應力強	25. unscrupulous 不道德
26. independent 獨立	26. dependent 依賴的

27. generous 慷慨	27. mean 吝嗇的 / greedy 貪心
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F. 形容天氣

It is <u>extremely cold</u> at night. 晚上 <u>極為寒冷</u> 。	After the rain, the floor has <u>become wet</u> . 雨後地面 <u>變得濕滑</u> 。
When the football match started, it <u>was very hot</u> . 足球賽開始時， <u>天氣很熱</u> 。	It was <u>a boiling day</u> . 那是 <u>天氣酷熱的一天</u> 。
The school picnic was held last Wednesday. It was <u>a cool day</u> . 學校旅行在上星期三舉行， <u>那天天氣清涼</u> 。	After arriving in Harbin, they had to wear thick clothes because it <u>was freezing</u> . 到達哈爾濱後，天氣 <u>極冷</u> ，他們要穿厚衣服。
Yesterday was <u>a rainy day</u> . 昨天是下雨天。	It <u>was drizzling</u> when they were walking on the beach. 他們在沙灘漫步的時候，下著毛毛細雨。
Because of the <u>stormy weather</u> , the football match was cancelled. 由於暴風雨的天氣，足球比賽取消。	It was <u>windy and cloudy</u> this morning. 今早大風多雲。

F. 動詞

說話

動詞	例子
1. said 說	1. The kindergarten student said to his teacher, "I want to eat the candies."
2. tell 告訴	1. Mary told me <u>that</u> she loved cartoons. 2. Mary <u>told</u> me <u>about</u> her hobbies.
3. shout 呼喊	1. The police <u>shouted</u> his orders. 2. The man <u>shouted</u> at his son roughly.
4. scream 尖叫	1. Everyone <u>screamed</u> when the fire broke out. 2. When Eason Chan went onstage, his fans <u>screamed</u> loudly.
3. yell 號叫	1. Miss Chan <u>yelled at</u> her mischievous student.
6. cheer 歡呼	1. The spectators <u>cheered</u> Liu Xiang as he won the men's 110 metres hurdles in the 2004 Olympics.
7. whisper 低聲說	1. The man <u>whispered</u> to his girlfriend <u>softly</u> .
8. roar 大叫	1. The teacher <u>roared angrily</u> , "You all don't hand in your homework. You are all dogs!"
9. chat 聊天	1. Mary <u>chatted</u> with her friends <u>happily</u> during the recess.

10. grumble 抱怨	1. Hong Kong people often grumble about skyrocketing food prices.
動詞	例子
11. beg 請求	The poor man begged people to give him some money.
12. tease 恥笑	Mr. Yu's classmates teased him for his poor drawing skills.
13. stammer 結結巴巴	"Don't ... Don't ... Don't beat me!" The weak boy stammered .

看東西

動詞	例子
1. see 看見	When they were going shopping at Ikea, they saw more than fifty dolls.
2. look 望	While students are doing examination papers, they should look at the questions carefully.
3. gaze 凝視	She gazed at the hungry cat.
4. glance 迅速地看一看	Chris glanced at the teacher shyly. Because I feared that someone might be following me, I glanced back.
5. peep / peek 偷看	Shiro peeped inside the house to see what Shinchon was doing.
6. stare 目不轉睛地看	As the dog was very hungry, it stared at the snacks on the desk.
7. goggle 睜大眼睛看	Sarah goggled at the man who wore a colourful dress.
8. squint 斜視	The boy squinted at my examination paper and tried to cheat.
9. glare 怒目而視	The furious protestor glared at CY Leung.

10. watch 觀察	Mr. Yu <u>watched</u> his student do the English exercise.
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步行

動詞	例子
1. walk 步行	When the fat lady <u>was walking</u> in the park, she tripped over a banana skin.
2. stroll / wander 漫步	They <u>strolled</u> along the waterfront in Ma On Shan.
3. hike 遠足	During weekends, they usually <u>hike</u> on Lantau Island.
4. march 遊行 / 操兵	The protestors <u>marched</u> angrily in the street. The soldiers <u>are marching</u> in the military camp.
5. pad 放輕腳步走	The principal <u>padded</u> the corridor so as not to make any noise.
6. plod 沉重地走	After hearing the bad news, the old man <u>plodded</u> around.
7. saunter 閒逛	The girls <u>sauntered</u> in New Town Plaza.
8. stalk 昂首闊步	Roger looked very confident and <u>stalked into</u> the examination room. After winning his fifth NBA championship, Kobe Bryant <u>stalked</u> on the court.
9. step 踏	During the blackout, they couldn't see anything and dared not <u>step forward</u> . The girl accidentally <u>stepped on</u> the dog's foot.
10. lumber 笨重地移動	She was exhausted and <u>lumbered</u> to her home.

11. crawl 爬	Babies have to <u>crawl</u> before they learn to walk,
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笑

動詞	例子
1. laugh 大笑	After she heard the joke, she <u>laughed</u> happily.
2. chuckle 細聲地笑	She could not stop <u>chuckling</u> when she was watching the cartoon.
3. giggle 傻笑	He <u>is giggling</u> like a child.
4. guffaw 狂笑	He <u>guffawed</u> when he saw the twisted face of his cat.
5. smile 微笑	The girl <u>was smiling</u> sweetly when she was eating the chocolate sent by her boyfriend.

哭

動詞	例子
1. cry 哭	The woman <u>cried</u> after hearing the death of her idol.
2. sob 啜泣	After losing the beauty contest, Miss Wong locked herself in her room and <u>sobbed</u> .
3. wail 痛哭	He <u>wailed</u> for the death of his grandmother.
4. whimper 嗚咽	When Kobe Bryant was answering the questions of a reporter, he <u>whimpered</u> , "I will come back stronger and win the championship next year."

吃東西

動詞	例子
1. eat 吃	They usually <u>eat</u> some snacks after school.
2. devour / gobble 狼吞虎嚥	He <u>devoured</u> the salad greedily.
3. munch 大聲地咀嚼	The dog <u>was munching</u> the biscuits.
4. nibble 一點一點地咬	They <u>nibbled</u> the cake to see what the ingredients are.

睡覺

動詞	例子
1. sleep 睡眠	Mr. Yu <u>sleeps</u> for 5 to 6 hours a day.
2. nap / doze 小睡	Kindergarten students <u>doze</u> every afternoon. The boy wanted to take a <u>nap</u> . However, he was so exhausted that she slept for 12 hours.
3. drowse 昏昏欲睡	The fat boy always <u>drowns</u> during lessons.
4. rest 休息	The doctor advised the patient to <u>rest</u> for two days. The lazy student <u>took a rest</u> during the English tutorial lesson.
5. lie 躺	Shiro <u>was lying</u> leisurely on the lawn.

重點動詞

說話

動詞	例子
admit + v. + ing 承認 admit → admitted	1. The suspect <u>admitted</u> stealing the vase.
agree with + 人 agree to + 事 同意	1. Chris <u>agreed with</u> Mary. 2. They <u>agreed to</u> Samuel's ideas
apologize to + 人 道歉	1. The student <u>apologized to</u> the teacher for not working hard.
ask ask sbdy to do sthg 問	1. Shinchon <u>asked</u> his mother, "When will I have dim sum?" 2. Mr. Yu always <u>asks</u> his students <u>to work</u> harder.
beg sbdy to do sthg 請求 beg → begged	1. The criminal <u>begged</u> the judge <u>to</u> give him a lighter sentence.
call 打電話	1. After the traffic accident, a bystander <u>called</u> the police.
deny + v. +ing 否認	1. The suspect <u>denied</u> <u>cheating</u> the old lady.
exclaim 感嘆	1. She <u>exclaimed</u> , "What a lovely cat!"

動詞	例子
explain 解釋	1. “You must work hard in the coming few months. Otherwise, you will regret.” Mr. Yu <u>explained</u> .
grumble 埋怨	1. The woman <u>grumbled</u> , “The prices of vegetables increase all the time!”
order sbdy to do sthg 命令	2. The P.E. teacher <u>ordered</u> the students <u>to jump</u> into the pool.
lie to 說謊	1. The naughty girl <u>lied</u> to her mother, “I have done all my homework.”
phone 打電話	1. When Mr. Chan <u>phoned</u> his colleague last night, she had fallen asleep.
promise to + v. 承諾	1. She <u>promised to</u> work hard.
refuse + sbdy refuse + to + v. + sthg 拒絕	1. Mary asked his boss for a salary rise, but the boss <u>refused</u> her. 2. The doctors <u>refused to treat</u> the patient until his family paid the fee.
reply 回覆 reply → replied	1. Peter asked Mary, “Why do you look so tired?” Mary replied, “I am very hungry.”

say say to 說 say → said	1. The witness said , "The cow crossed the road when the lorry was coming." 2. Mr. Yu said to his student, "The HKDSE is near. You cannot waste your time any more."
scream 尖叫	1. "The cat is so lovely!" she screamed .
動詞	例子
scold 責罵	1. The angry mother scolded his son, "You are so naughty! Barbecued pork is more valuable than you!"
shout 大叫	1. The MTR staff shouted , "Don't cross the yellow line!"
sigh 慨嘆	1. The old man sighed , "The young people nowadays are less persistent."
sing 唱 sing → sang → sung	1. Joey Yung was singing the song beautifully.
speak to 講 speak → spoke → spoken	1. The principal spoke to the students at the morning assembly yesterday morning.
tell sbdy that + SVO tell sbdy about sthg 告訴 tell → told	1. Li Ka-shing told reporters that he loved Hong Kong. 2. Li Ka-shing told reporters about his kidnapped son.
thank sbdy + for + v. + ing 感謝	1. The student representative thanked the teacher in the graduation ceremony.

threaten threaten to + v. 威脅	1. The criminal <u>threatened</u> Li Ka-shing, "I will kill your son if you don't give me 2 billion dollars now!" 2. The workers <u>threatened to strike</u> if they were not given a salary rise.
warn 警告	1. The Hong Kong observatory <u>warned</u> , "The typhoon will cause serious damage to Hong Kong tonight."
yell 大叫	1. The hungry girl <u>yelled</u> , "Give me food!"

記憶

動詞	例子
forget forget to + v. 忘記 forget → forgot → forgotten	1. The old woman <u>forgot</u> the location of the toilet. 2. Because the dog was so sleepy, she <u>forgot to have</u> her dinner.
remember remember to + v. 記得	1. The suspect said that he <u>didn't remember</u> what happened. 2. He <u>remembered to</u> submit the assignment before the deadline.
remind sbdy to do sthg 提醒	1. Mr. Yu <u>reminded</u> his students to treasure her time.

發生

動詞	例子
happen 發生	1. The food poisoning incident <u>happened</u> at a 5-star hotel.

occur 發生	1. The devastating earthquake <u>occurred</u> in the morning.
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出現、失蹤

動詞	例子
appear 出現	1. A crocodile suddenly <u>appeared</u> in the swimming pool.
disappear 失蹤	1. The little baby <u>disappeared</u> in Kowloon City a week ago.

知道、發覺

動詞	例子
discover that + SVO 發覺	1. Mr. Yu <u>discovered that</u> his student was not motivated, so he was trying to push him harder.
find that + SVO 發覺 find + n. 尋找 find → found	1. Amy <u>found that</u> there was a cockroach on her head. 2. He <u>was finding</u> his English revision notes.
know that + SVO 知道 know + n. 知道 know → knew → known	1. Mr. Yu <u>knew that</u> working hard was important. 2. Finally, David <u>knew</u> the truth. The gold fish drowned in the water.
realize that + SVO 意識到	1. Patrick <u>realized that</u> someone was following him, so he walked faster.

understand that + SVO 明白到 understand + n. 明白到 understand → understood	1. In the end, Betty <u>understood that</u> money couldn't buy everything. 2. They <u>understood</u> the value of love.
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心理

動詞	例子
believe believe that + SVO 相信	1. The man can eat thirty hamburgers in one minute? I <u>can't believe</u> it! 2. She <u>believed</u> that she would not be punished by the teacher.
betray 背叛	1. Betty <u>betrayed</u> Chris by telling everyone his secrets.
blame sbdy for sthg 指責	1. They <u>blamed</u> Mary for the death of the tortoise.
breathe 呼吸	1. After performing successfully in the singing contest, she <u>could</u> finally <u>breathe</u> a sigh of relief.
calm down 冷靜	1. "Please calm down. The rescue workers will come very soon." The security guard said.
cry 哭	1. When Chinese people heard the death of Mao Zedong, they <u>cried</u> .

decide to do sthg 決定	1. To escape from the fire, they <u>decided to</u> jump out of the window.
dream of + v. + ing夢想 dream → dreamt	1. Donald <u>dreamt of</u> becoming a multimillionaire when he was a child.
forgive 原諒 forgive → forgave → forgiven	1. Mary couldn't forgive Tiffany, who cheated her and stole money from her.
frown 皺眉頭	1. When she said that she had not revised all the vocabulary, Mr. Yu <u>frowned</u> .
hate 憎恨	1. The little boy <u>hated</u> his father because he always abused him physically and mentally.
動詞	例子
hope + SVO希望	1. Most students <u>hope</u> that Typhoon signal no.10 and black rainstorm warning signal are issued every day.
intend to + v. + sthg打算	1. They <u>intended to visit</u> Japan but the earthquake forced them to cancel the trip.
laugh 大笑	1. They <u>laughed</u> loudly when they watch the funny scene.
nod 點頭 nod → nodded	1. Her mother asked her, "Have you eaten the candies I bought yesterday?" She <u>noded</u> and said embarrassingly, "The candies are very sweet so I have eaten them all."
resolve to + v.決心	1. Mr. Yu <u>resolved to get</u> the highest mark in every test and examination.
smile 微笑	1. When she got the Christmas present, she <u>smiled</u> happily.
suspect + SVO 懷疑	1. Miss Wong's dog was moving its legs like a kung fu master. She <u>suspected</u> that it had drunk all the beer in the refrigerator.

think think that + SVO 思考 think → thought	1. He <u>thought</u> , "I am going to eat curry and chicken tonight." 2. When the typhoon struck the shore, they <u>thought that</u> they would die.
trust 信任	1. Don't <u>trust</u> CY Leung. He always tells lies.
weep 哭泣 weep → wept	1. Susan <u>wept</u> when she was talking about her traumatic childhood.
wonder 疑惑	1. He <u>wondered</u> , "Why are football so popular?"

心情

動詞	例子
burst 爆發 burst → burst	1. The class <u>burst into laughter</u> when they heard the joke.
disappoint 使失望	1. If students don't work hard, they <u>will disappoint</u> their teachers.
fear that + SVO 恐懼	1. Amy <u>feared that</u> they would be eaten by the alien.
feel + adj. feel that + SVO 感覺 feel → felt	1. The little girl <u>felt</u> frightened when she saw the lion. 2. Chris <u>felt that</u> something was flying over his head.
irritate 激怒	1. The noise in the streets <u>irritates</u> the residents of Mong Kok.
shake 搖動 shake → shook → shaken	1. She was so nervous that her body <u>shook</u> .
shock 使震驚	1. The death of Leslie Cheung <u>shocked</u> the music fans in Asia.

sink 沉沒 sink → sank → sunk	1. His <u>heart sank</u> when his boss told him that he was fired.
terrify 使驚慌 terrify → terrified	1. The fire <u>terrified</u> the children in the building.
tremble (使顫抖)	1. His hands and body <u>trembled</u> when he was speaking in the hall.

動詞	例子
upset 使傷心 upset → upset	1. The departure of their favourite teacher <u>upset</u> them.
scare 使驚慌	1. The toy snake <u>scared</u> the children in the kindergarten.
stun 使震驚 stun → stunned	1. The excellent singing performance of the participant <u>stunned</u> the adjudicators.
regret + v. + ing 後悔 regret + to + v. 遺憾 regret → regretted	1. The boy <u>regretted</u> playing tricks on his teacher. 2. I <u>regret to</u> tell you the bad news.
lose one's temper 發脾氣 lose → lost	1. Miss Chan <u>lost her temper</u> when she knew that everyone had forgotten to do the homework.

天氣

動詞	例子
rain 下雨	1. Last night, it <u>rained</u> suddenly. As many people had forgotten to bring their umbrellas, they became wet.
shine 照耀	1. Although it is extremely cold, the sun <u>is shining</u> brightly.

Road to Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination
Writing notes 5 -- Story and Descriptive Writing (故事與記敘文) (Part 2)

感官

動詞	例子
hear 聽到 hear + n. hear sbdy + v. + sthg hear sbdy + v.+ing + sthg hear that + SVO hear → heard	1. The residents in Syria <u>can</u> always <u>hear</u> some gunfire in their neighbourhood. 2. They <u>heard</u> the couple <u>arguing</u> before the tragedy. 3. The dog <u>heard that</u> its owner was eating potato chips endlessly.
listen 聆聽 listen to + n.	1. Mr. Yu <u>listened to</u> the radio after midnight when he was a primary school student.
look 望 look at + n.	1. <u>Look!</u> There is a lizard over there! 2. The dog <u>looked at</u> its owner and wanted to eat his chicken legs.
see 看見 see + n. see sbdy + v. + sthg see sbdy + v.+ing + sthg see that + SVO see → saw → seen	1. I <u>saw</u> a cockroach on the dish and complained to the restaurant manager. However, he ignored me. 2. We were shocked when we <u>saw</u> the fat boy <u>eat</u> 25 chicken wings in two minutes. 3. The witnesses <u>saw that</u> the dog fought with the horse.
smell 聞到 smell → smelt	1. We <u>could smell</u> the egg tarts even when we were far away from the bakery.
taste 味道...	1. The pudding <u>tasted</u> good.

watch 觀看 watch + sbdy + v. watch + sbdy + v. + ing	1. Many people <u>watched</u> the People's Liberation Army <u>enter</u> Hong Kong. 2. Millions of Americans <u>watched</u> the astronauts <u>landing</u> on the moon in 1969.
notice 注意 notice sbdy + v. + sthg notice sbdy + v.+ing + sthg notice that + SVO	1. His mother <u>noticed</u> him <u>become</u> fatter and fatter. 2. The teacher <u>noticed that</u> her students became lazier after the uniform test.

前往、離開

動詞	例子
approach 走近、日期臨近	1. They <u>are approaching</u> Ocean Park. 2. The HKDSE <u>is approaching</u> . Every sixth-former needs to work very hard.
arrive + at + 地方 arrive + in + 地方	1. When Girls' Generation <u>arrived at</u> the airport, hundreds of fans cheered loudly. 2. After Kelvin <u>arrived in</u> Britain, he lived in a host family.
come come to + 地方 come → came → come	1. Although the activity was promoted in the assembly, few people <u>came</u> . 2. Hundreds of athletes <u>came to</u> Beijing and participated in the marathon.

drive 駕駛 drive sbdy + to + 地方 drive sbdy + home 載回家 drive → drove → driven	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aaron Kwok likes <u>driving</u> race cars.2. The coach driver <u>drove</u> them to Ocean Park.3. After the tutorial lesson, her father <u>drove her home</u>.
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動詞	例子
enter 進入	1. The tourists <u>entered</u> Disneyland at 10 a.m. yesterday.
meet 遇見、會面、結 識 meet → met	1. David <u>met</u> his kindergarten teacher yesterday. 2. The members of the Students' Union <u>met</u> after school last Friday. 3. She <u>met</u> a lot of friends during the exchange trip last summer.
reach 終於到達	1. After hours of delay, the passengers finally <u>reached</u> their destination.
return 返回 return to + 地方 return home	1. Some people <u>returned to</u> Hong Kong after emigrating to foreign countries. 2. After a year of adventure, he eventually <u>returned home</u> .
stay 逗留 stay at + 地方 stay in + 地方	1. They had to <u>stay at</u> the hotel because of the typhoon. 2. When red rainstorm warning or black warning signals are issued, students should <u>stay in</u> safe places.
travel 旅遊 travel to + 地方+ by ... 乘搭	1. They <u>were travelling</u> in Thailand when the violent protest broke out. 2. He <u>travels to</u> school <u>by</u> minibus.
visit 遊覽、拜訪	1. Roger <u>visits</u> Macau every year. 2. Susan <u>visited</u> her grandmother in the United States in August.
escape from + 地方 逃走	1. After the robbery, the criminals <u>escaped from</u> the scene by taxi.
leave 離開 leave → left	1. They <u>left</u> the haunted house yesterday morning.

動詞	例子
begin 開始 begin → began → begun	1. The singing contest <u>began</u> at 4:30 p.m. in the school hall.
start 開始	1. The football match <u>started</u> at noon at Hong Kong Stadium.
open 開放	1. Shatin Public Library <u>opens</u> at 9 a.m. every day.
finish 結束 finish + v. + ing 完成	1. The annual Sports Day <u>finished</u> last Friday. 2. Mr. Yu <u>finished</u> typing the English notes at midnight.
end 結束	1. The City Forum <u>ended</u> at 1 p.m. last Sunday.
stop + v.+ing 停止做一件事 stop + to + v. 停止做一件事，去做另一件事 stop → stopped	1. Amy <u>stopped eating</u> the noodles after seeing some mosquitoes and cockroaches. 2. Mr. Yu <u>stopped to continue</u> his revision after browsing the Internet for 15 minutes.
close 關門	1. The Commercial Press <u>closes</u> at 9 p.m. from Mondays to Thursdays.
continue 繼續 continue to + v. continue + v.+ ing	1. The HKDSE <u>will continue</u> after the Easter Holiday. 2. Mr. Chan <u>continued to work</u> after he turned 65.
keep + v. + ing 繼續	1. <u>Keep fighting!</u> Getting good results in the HKDSE is your goal.

消防、警方

動詞	例子
break out 爆發 break → broke → broken	1. A hill fire <u>broke out</u> in Sai Kung two days ago.
put out 撲滅 put → put → put	1. The firemen <u>put out</u> the fire in 20 minutes.
extinguish 撲滅	1. After 5 hours of effort, the firemen eventually <u>extinguished</u> the fire.
save 救	1. After investigating the case for several years, the British finally took action yesterday and <u>saved</u> the three women, who had been kidnapped for more than 30 years.
rescue 救	1. The firemen broke the car windows and <u>rescued</u> the trapped driver.
investigate 調查	1. The police <u>investigated</u> the murderer for 5 years and finally <u>found</u> the murderer.
commit 犯罪 commit → committed	1. Cheung Chi-keung <u>committed</u> several crimes like kidnapping, using dangerous weapons and robbery before he was executed in China.
steal 偷 steal → stole → stolen	1. As smartphones are expensive, many thieves like to <u>steal</u> them. We should be vigilant all the time.
rob 打劫 rob → robbed	1. In 1986, Mr. Wong <u>robbed</u> Hong Kong bank. Later, he was sent to jail.

cheat 欺騙	1. A few months ago, he <u>cheated</u> four old ladies and made them buy some useless drugs.
crash into 碰撞	1. The bus <u>crashed into</u> a pharmacy after the driver lost control of the bus.
動詞	例子
chase 追捕	1. The police <u>chased</u> the speeding car for four hours before arresting the driver.
catch 捕捉 catch → caught	1. The police <u>caught</u> the crazy man who threw a washing machine and a television set out of the window.
arrest 拘捕	1. The ICAC <u>arrested</u> Rafael Hui, who was involved in corruption scandals with property tycoons.

跳躍、跑動、運動

動詞	例子
climb 攀登	1. Last year, they <u>climbed</u> Mount Everest and reached the summit.
dash 衝	1. After his mother scolded him, he was so angry that he <u>dashed</u> into the room.
fly 飛行 fly → flew → flown	1. The birds <u>were flying</u> in the sky.
jog 緩步跑 jog → jogged	1. The students <u>were jogging</u> along the Shing Mun River.
jump 跳	1. The athletes <u>jumped over</u> the hurdles in the 110m race. 2. The man <u>jumped out of</u> his apartment and killed himself.

動詞	例子
move 移動	1. When Miss Li chased after the cockroach, it <u>moved</u> very fast.
play 參與比賽 play with + 人/玩具 play + 地方	1. Kobe Bryant <u>has played</u> in the NBA since October 1996. 2. "Don't <u>play with</u> fire. It is dangerous!" His mother shouted. 3. The boys and the girls <u>were playing</u> on volleyball <u>on the beach</u> .
ride 騎 ride → rode → ridden	1. Last weekend, they <u>rode</u> bicycles from Shatin to Tai Po. 2. When Aaron visited Mongolia last year, he <u>rode</u> a horse and a camel.
run 跑 run → ran → run	1. Usain Bolt <u>ran</u> very fast in the 100m race. 2. When David saw the monster, he <u>ran away</u> quickly.
swim 游泳 swim → swam → swum	1. The boy <u>was swimming</u> when two sharks <u>approached</u> him.

打、踢

動詞	例子
beat 打、打敗 beat → beat → beaten	1. Yesterday morning, a gang <u>beat</u> Eric near a basketball court. 2. Yesterday morning, Eric <u>was beaten</u> by a gang near a basketball court.
hit 打 hit → hit → hit	1. Mr. Chan <u>hit</u> his son last night because he was so naughty. 2. Peter <u>was hit</u> by his mother last night because he was so mischievous.
fight with 打架 fight → fought	1. The old man <u>fought with</u> a lady on a MTR train last night.

動詞	例子
knock sbdy to ... 撞到 knock down 車...撞到... knock on the door 敲門	1. The postman accidentally <u>knocked</u> the old woman <u>to</u> the ground. 2. The vehicle <u>knocked down</u> the secondary school boy. 3. He <u>didn't knock on the door</u> before he entered the Principal's office.
kick 踢 kick out of 驅逐	1. Sam <u>kicked</u> the soft drink can to express his anger. 2. They <u>were kicked out of</u> the school because they had repeatedly broken school regulations.

傷害、死

動詞	例子
attack 襲擊	1. An angry bull <u>attacked</u> the bullfighter during the bull festival in July.
bleed 流血 bleed → bled	1. His left leg <u>was bleeding</u> heavily after falling onto the ground.
break 骨折、打破 break down 故障 break → broke → broken	1. Kobe Bryant <u>broke</u> his index and pinkie fingers in a game. 2. The powerful <u>broke</u> the windows of many houses. 3. The cooker <u>broke down</u> after falling off the table.
burn 燒 burn → burnt	1. The fire <u>burnt</u> 30% of his face. As a result, he has to wear a mask now.
cut 切傷	1. She accidentally <u>cut</u> her right thumb with a knife last night.

fall 跌倒 fall → fell → fallen	1. Leo stepped onto his toy car and <u>fell</u> . 2. Charles slipped and <u>fell into</u> the hole. 3. The Filipino maid <u>fell from</u> the 35 th floor and died. 4. The cat <u>fell off</u> the chair but it was not hurt.
動詞	例子
faint 頭暈	1. The girl <u>fainted</u> because of the hot weather.
lose one's consciousness 失去知覺 lose → lost	1. The athlete <u>lost his consciousness</u> after crossing the finish line.
collapse 倒下、倒塌	1. The explorer <u>collapsed</u> due to dehydration. 2. The old building in Ma Tau Wai <u>collapsed</u> a few years ago. As a result, four people died.
die 死 die of 死於	1. Mao Zedong <u>died</u> in 1976. 2. Anita Mui <u>died of</u> cancer in 2003.
kill 殺	1. The bad-tempered man <u>killed</u> his neighbor after quarreling with her.
drown 淹死	1. The old man <u>drowned</u> when he was diving in Australia.

買賣

動詞	例子
buy 買 buy → bought	1. She <u>bought</u> some sushi from the Parknshop.

purchase 買	1. Yesterday, they <u>purchased</u> a lot of milk powder from Manning.
sell 賣	1. Mr. Chan <u>sells</u> vegetables in a wet market in Shatin.

動詞	例子
spend money + v. ing spend money + on + n. 花費 spend → spent	1. They <u>spent</u> one hundred dollars <u>buying</u> stationery. 2. Mary <u>spends</u> a lot of money <u>on</u> luxury goods.
borrow 借入	1. Peter <u>borrowed</u> 1 million dollars from a loan shark. 2. Mr. Yu <u>borrowed</u> 20 books to write an academic paper.
lend 借出 lend → lent	1. Last year, Sue <u>lent</u> \$5000 to Sammy , who was her best friend. However, Sammy disappeared afterwards.

其他常用動詞

動詞	例子
accept 接受	1. He <u>accepted</u> a small gift from his students. 2. Although Peter apologized, his teacher <u>didn't accept</u> his explanations.
bark 吠	1. The dog <u>barked</u> at the stranger loudly.
bring 帶 bring up 養育 bring → brought	1. When they went camping, they <u>brought</u> a compass and a map. 2. To <u>bring up</u> her children, she works very hard.
cook 煮	1. Mrs. Wong <u>cooked</u> a delicious dinner for her guests.

draw 畫 draw → drew → drawn	1. She felt bored with the Chinese History lesson, so she <u>drew</u> a picture.
drink 飲 drink → drank → drunk	1. Because Maruko was thirsty, she <u>drank</u> all the orange juice in the bottle.
follow 追蹤	1. She suspected that someone <u>was following</u> her. Therefore, she quickened her pace.
動詞	例子
hold 手握著、抱著 hold → held	1. The little girl <u>held</u> a pen in her right hand . 2. Mrs. Wong <u>held</u> her son tightly and cried.
hide 躲藏 hide → hid → hidden	3. The thief <u>hid</u> inside a subdivided flat in Yau Ma Tei.
invite 邀請	1. Professor Shen <u>invited</u> his students to his wedding party.
lie 躺臥 lie → lay → lain	1. He <u>was lying</u> leisurely under the sun and eating a watermelon.
live 居住	1. They <u>lived</u> in a public housing estate before moving into a luxury apartment.
lose 不見、落敗 lose → lost	1. Peter thought that he <u>had lost</u> her revision notes but he later found them. 2. Our class <u>lost</u> in the debating contest.
offend 冒犯	1. They <u>offended</u> the girl by giving her a funny name.
pass 經過、合格、時間過去	2. He <u>passed</u> the dim sum shop and walked home. 3. David <u>passed</u> his driving test at the age of 18. 4. 15 years <u>have passed</u> since he emigrated to Canada.
perform 表演	1. The principal <u>performed</u> ballet in the annual dinner.

pick 選擇、採擇	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They tried to <u>pick</u> their favourite dishes from the menu.2. The monkeys <u>were picking</u> bananas in the forest.
plan to + v. 計畫 plan → planned	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They <u>are planning</u> to buy a house in Kowloon Tong.

動詞	例子
prepare 準備 prepare to + v.	1. The restaurant <u>has prepared</u> a banquet for the celebrities. 2. Many people <u>prepared to leave</u> Hong Kong when they heard that Hong Kong would be united with mainland China.
pretend to + v. 假裝 pretend to + be + 名詞	1. Maruko <u>pretended to do</u> her homework. 2. Shinnan <u>pretended to be</u> a grasshopper.
read 閱讀 read about 看到...的消息 read → read	1. Maruko <u>was reading</u> a story book when his grandfather came home. 2. Mr. Yu <u>read about</u> the marriage of his teacher on his Facebook page.
receive 收到	1. Lily <u>received</u> a lot of birthday presents from her friends. 2. The restaurant <u>receives</u> a lot of complaints from its customers.
stand 站立 stand still 站立不動 stand → stood	1. He <u>was standing</u> at the entrance and waiting for her friends. 2. When she saw the poisonous snake, she <u>stood still</u> and didn't know what to do.
sleep 睡眠 sleep → slept	1. Mr. Yu suffered from insomnia and <u>slept</u> for only 1 hour before he sat for the examination.
teach 教導 teach → taught	1. Mr. Leung <u>teaches</u> his students to be moral and love the motherland. 2. Mr. Yu <u>teaches</u> Chinese History at S.K.H Tsang Shiu Tim Secondary School.

throw 投擲、扔 throw → threw → thrown	1. Peter <u>threw</u> the ball <u>at</u> John. 2. Some people do not have any civic awareness and <u>throw</u> rubbish onto the ground.
touch 觸摸	1. She <u>touched</u> the cup to see if the drink was still too hot.
treat 對待	1. Mr. and Mrs. Tong <u>treated</u> their Filipino maid like a slave.
trip over + n. 絆倒 trip → tripped	1. The fat man <u>tripped over</u> a plastic bag and fell onto the ground.
wait 等待 wait for + 人	1. “ <u>Wait</u> a minute. I am locking the door.” The man said. 2. The child <u>was waiting</u> for his mother at the gate. 3. “I <u>can’t wait to eat</u> the pork buns!” Fat Cat said.
wake 起床 wake → woke → woken	1. He <u>woke up</u> at 5 a.m. to study.
walk 步行	1. They <u>were walking</u> slowly at the Wu Kai Sha Beach.
wash 洗	1. The little girl <u>washed</u> her hands before having dinner.
wave hands 揮手	1. Eric <u>waved</u> his hands and say goodbye to his parents at the airport.
wear 穿著 wear → wore → worn	1. Mr. Yu <u>wore</u> a yellow and purple jacket last week.
win 勝出 win → won → won	1. She was singing sweetly and beautifully in the talent show and <u>won</u> the championship.
work 工作	1. Mr. Lam <u>was working</u> when someone suddenly knocked at the door.

write 寫 write → wrote → written	1. His mother wrote a note and reminded him to drink the milk in the refrigerator.
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G. 形容時間

片語	例子
First, + SVO At first, SVO First of all, + SVO At the beginning, + SVO (首先)	1. <u>First</u> , she gobbled five chicken wings. 2. <u>At first</u> , Mr. Yu was an obese boy. 3. <u>At the beginning</u> , Shinchon pretended to be a beetle.
Then, + SVO Next, + SVO (然後)	1. <u>Then</u> , she ate some fruit candies. 2. <u>Next</u> , he wore a pair of sunglasses.
After that, + SVO Afterwards, + SVO Later, + SVO Subsequently, + SVO (隨後)	1. <u>After that</u> , she intended to revise her English notes but she fell asleep. 2. <u>Afterwards</u> , Mr. Yu often got sick and took antibiotics. As a result, his weight reduced significantly. 3. <u>Later</u> , Shinchon treated Shiro as a horse and rode on it.

After + SVO, + SVO (之後) Shortly after + SVO, + SVO (不久之後) Soon after + SVO, + SVO (不久之後) Minutes after + SVO, + SVO (幾分鐘之後)	1. <u>After</u> Sue woke up, she discovered that she had not taken a bath the previous night. 2. <u>Shortly after</u> Shinchon made a mess everywhere, her mother returned home. 3. The ambulance arrived at the scene <u>soon after</u> the traffic accident happened. 4. Anthony caught a bus <u>minutes after</u> he completed her lessons at school.
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片語	例子
After + n., + SVO (之後) Shortly after + n., + SVO (不久之後) Soon after + n., + SVO (不久之後) Minutes after + n., + SVO (幾分鐘之後)	1. <u>After</u> the mock examination, he rushed back home and devoured some instant noodles. 2. Mr. Yu ran to the University Library and watched the Lakers <u>shortly after</u> the lesson. 3. <u>Soon after</u> the devastating typhoon, different countries sent humanitarian aid to the Philippines.
After + v. + ing, + SVO (之後) Shortly after + v. + ing, + SVO (不久之後) Soon after + v. + ing, + SVO (不久之後) Minutes after + v. + ing, + SVO (幾分鐘之後)	1. <u>After</u> running upstairs, she felt very hot and put down her school bag. 2. <u>Soon after</u> finishing his meals, he continued his study. 3. Shinchon felt sick <u>minutes after</u> eating all the dim sum on the table.
Before + SVO, + SVO (之前)	1. <u>Before</u> Mr. Yu entered the Chinese University, he studied at S.K.H. Tsang Shiu Tim Secondary School.

Before + n., + SVO (之前)	1. Kobe Bryant closed his eyes and meditated <u>before</u> the game.
Before + v. + ing, + SVO (之前)	1. <u>Before</u> teaching his students, Mr. Yu has to spend a long time preparing teaching notes.
At last + SVO (最後) Finally + SVO Eventually + SVO In the end, + SVO Lastly, SVO	1. <u>At last</u> , she woke up and lamented that she ran out of time. 2. <u>Finally</u> , Shinchon was beaten by his angry mother. 3. <u>In the end</u> , Shiro returned to its kennel and ate some biscuits. 4. <u>Lastly</u> , he chose CUHK Translation as his first Jupas choice.

<p>SVO. + At the same time, + SVO</p> <p>SVO. + Meanwhile, + SVO</p> <p>SVO. + In the meantime, + SVO</p> <p>(同一時間)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She was doing some Mathematics questions. <u>At the same time</u>, she was listening to songs. 3. The English teacher was checking the answers of a past examination paper. <u>Meanwhile</u>, Mr. Yu was revising his own English vocabulary notebook. 4. Maruko was reading a comics book. <u>In the meantime</u>, she was eating ice-cream.
<p>SVO. + At that moment, + SVO</p> <p>(在那個時刻)</p> <p>At that time, SVO</p> <p>(當時)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yesterday afternoon, it suddenly rained. <u>At that moment</u>, she was dancing. 2. <u>At that time</u>, Mr. Yu was a competitive person and always wanted to become the number 1 student.
<p>When + SVO, + SVO (正當)</p> <p>SVO + when + SVO</p> <p>(現在式 / 過去式 / 過去進行式)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>When</u> Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines, many people Filipinos were unprepared. 2. Mary was chatting with her friends on Whatsapp <u>when</u> she was waiting for the bus. 3. <u>When</u> she was revising English vocabulary, the bell rang.
<p>While + SVO, + SVO (正當)</p> <p>SVO + while + SVO</p> <p>(現在進行式 / 過去進行式)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>While</u> Maruko was dreaming, her mother awoke her. 2. The little girl was embracing a teddy bear <u>while</u> she was watching television.
<p>As soon as + SVO, + SVO</p> <p>SVO + as soon as + SVO</p> <p>(一...就立刻...)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>As soon as</u> Girls' Generation arrived in Hong Kong, the members answered the questions of reporters. 2. She had her dinner <u>as soon as</u> the English tutorial lesson ended.

SVO + immediately Immediately, + SVO (立刻)	1. After injuring his right knee, Rose left the court <u>immediately</u> . 2. Her teacher praised her for her hard work. <u>Immediately</u> , her face turned red.
SVO. + For a moment, + SVO (過了一會兒)	1. Patrick learnt that he had won Mark Six. <u>For a moment</u> , he was so excited that he didn't know what to say.
SVO. + Suddenly, + SVO SVO. + SVO + suddenly (突然)	1. Peter was walking in Mong Kok. <u>Suddenly</u> , a water melon flew over his head. 2. The dog was having a walk along the Shing Mun River. It <u>suddenly</u> barked
SVO. + Gradually, + SVO SVO.+ SVO + gradually (漸漸地)	1. Samuel was an arrogant person. But <u>gradually</u> , he learnt to respect others. 2. Mabel's health has improved <u>gradually</u> .
Recently, + SVO Lately, + SVO (最近)	1. <u>Recently</u> , it has become colder and colder. 2. <u>Lately</u> , she has been getting fatter and fatter.
Throughout + n., + SVO SVO + throughout + n. (在整個過程中)	1. <u>Throughout</u> his secondary school life from Form 4 to Form 7, Mr. Yu didn't attend a single tutorial lesson. 2. The boy kept eating snacks <u>throughout</u> the English tutorial lesson.

<p>Until + n., SVO SVO + until + n. (直至)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Yu started his revision at 9 p.m. He studied <u>until</u> 3 a.m. 2. The accountant was so busy that he had to work <u>until</u> dawn.
<p>n. + always + v. (總是) n. + be + always + adj. n. + often + v. (經常) n. + be + often + adj. n. + usually + v. (經常) n. + be + usually + adj. n. + frequently + v. (經常) n. + be + frequently + adj. n. + sometimes + v. (有時) n. + be + sometimes + adj. n. + rarely + v. (很少) n. + be + rarely + adj. n. + seldom + v. (很少) n. + be + seldom + adj. n. + never + v. (從不) n. + be + never + adj.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sue <u>always</u> wears a beautiful smile on her face. 2. Mr. Yu <u>was often</u> worried about his academic results. 3. The waiter <u>usually</u> ignored the request of the customers. 4. The forgetful boy <u>frequently</u> forgets where his personal belongings are located. 5. Mr. Yu's students <u>are sometimes</u> lazy. This disappoints Mr. Yu. 6. Mr. Yu <u>rarely</u> joined any extra-curricular activities when he was preparing for the university entrance examination. 7. Kobe Bryant <u>seldom</u> smiles. 8. Mr. Yu <u>never</u> sang the national song of China.
<p>時間片語 + 日期片語 + SVO SVO + 時間片語 + 日期片語</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>At 3 p.m. last Sunday</u>, a tall man tripped over a banana skin and fell onto the ground. 2. Time Square is crowded with people <u>at midnight on New Year's Day</u>.

位置片語, + SVO SVO + 位置片語	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>At the Christmas party</u>, the fat boy drank all the Coca-Cola on the table. 2. An explosion occurred <u>in New Town Plaza</u>.
時間/日期片語 + SVO + 位置片語 SVO + 位置片語 + 時間/日期片語	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Last Sunday</u>, a serious fire broke out <u>in a residential building in Yau Ma Tei</u>. 2. The graduation ceremony was held <u>at the Shatin Town Hall in late May</u>.

最常用時間副詞列表

副詞	例句
1. suddenly (突然地) SVO. + Suddenly, + SVO SVO. + SVO + suddenly S + suddenly + V + O	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peter was walking in Mong Kok. <u>Suddenly</u>, a water melon flew over his head. 2. The dog was having a walk along the Shing Mun River. It <u>suddenly</u> barked
2. immediately (立刻地) SVO. + Immediately, + SVO SVO. + SVO + immediately S + immediately + V + O	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After injuring his right knee, Rose left the court <u>immediately</u>. 2. Her teacher praised her for her hard work. <u>Immediately</u>, her face turned red.
3. rapidly (迅速地) S + rapidly + V + O SVO + rapidly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As she got up late, he <u>rapidly</u> brushed his teeth, washed his face and then went out. 2. The Indonesian maid suffered from the H7N9 virus. Her health deteriorated <u>rapidly</u>.
4. quickly (快速地) S + quickly + V + O SVO + quickly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The man <u>quickly</u> ate all the instant noodles. 2. The reporters arrived at the murderer scene <u>quickly</u>.
副詞	例句
5. slowly (緩慢地) S + slowly + V + O SVO + slowly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The boy <u>slowly</u> got up after falling down. 2. Shinchan ate very <u>slowly</u> as he hated all the food on the table.

6. gradually (漸漸地) SVO. + Gradually, + SVO SVO. + SVO + gradually S + gradually + V + O	1. Samuel was an arrogant person. But <u>gradually</u> , he learnt to respect others. 2. Mabel's health has improved <u>gradually</u> .
7. finally (最後) SVO. + Finally, + SVO SVO. + SVO + finally S + finally + V + O	1. <u>Finally</u> , Shinchon was beaten by his angry mother. 2. Cinderella <u>finally</u> got married to the prince.

最常用心情副詞列表

副詞	例句
1. Luckily (幸運地) Luckily, + SVO	1. <u>Luckily</u> , all people in aircraft survived.
2. Fortunately (幸運地) Fortunately, + SVO	1. <u>Fortunately</u> , the stray cow didn't hurt anybody.
3. Unluckily (不幸地) Unluckily, + SVO	1. <u>Unluckily</u> , the rescue workers arrived too late. Three people had died.
4. Unfortunately (不幸地) Unfortunately, + SVO	1. David wants to become a fireman. <u>Unfortunately</u> , he is too short.
5. happily (高興地) Happily, + SVO SVO + happily	1. Mango was eating fried chickens with her friends <u>happily</u> .
6. cheerfully (歡欣地) Cheerfully, + SVO SVO + cheerfully	1. She was playing with her cat <u>cheerfully</u> .
7. Amazingly (驚奇地) Amazingly, + SVO SVO + amazingly	1. <u>Amazingly</u> , Shinchon ate all the snacks in her home in two days.

8. Surprisingly (驚奇地) Surprisingly, SVO SVO + surprisingly	1. <u>Surprisingly</u> , Little Bin Bin is very brave and optimistic about his future.
9. angrily (憤怒地) Angrily, SVO SVO + angrily	1. The teacher was scolding her students <u>angrily</u> .
10. sadly (傷感地) Sadly, SVO SVO + sadly	1. After losing her son in the traffic accident, she was crying <u>sadly</u> .
11. nervously (緊張地) Nervously, SVO SVO + nervously	1. The sixth-formers were waiting for the announcement of HKDSE results <u>nervously</u> .
12. anxiously (焦慮地) Anxiously, SVO SVO + anxiously	1. They were looking for their daughter <u>anxiously</u> .

最常用程度副詞列表

1. very (很) very + adj. very + adj. + n. v.+ very + adv.	1. The cat is <u>very</u> lovely. 2. Mr. Wong is a <u>very</u> responsible teacher. 3. When the accident happened, he was driving <u>very</u> fast.
2. deeply (深深地) deeply + adj. deeply + v.	1. He will be <u>deeply</u> sad if Manchester United lose. 2. His results <u>deeply</u> disappointed him.
3. extremely (極度) extremely + adj. extremely + adv.	1. Last night, it was <u>extremely</u> cold. 2. Yesterday, he was driving <u>extremely</u> slowly.

最常用加強語氣副詞列表

<p>1. Actually (事實上)</p> <p>Actually, + SVO.</p> <p>SVO + actually</p>	<p>1. It seemed that he was doing his revision. <u>Actually</u>, he was sleeping.</p>
<p>2. really (的確地)</p> <p>N. + is/am/are/was/were + really + adj.</p> <p>N. + is/am/are/was/were + really + adj.</p> <p>+ n.</p> <p>N. + really + v.</p>	<p>1. The sushi was <u>really</u> delicious.</p> <p>2. Hong Kong is <u>really</u> a beautiful place.</p> <p>3. This film <u>really</u> made people laugh.</p>
<p>3. Apparently (明顯地)</p> <p>Apparently, + SVO</p>	<p>1. <u>Apparently</u>, she was absent-minded.</p>
<p>4. Obviously (明顯地)</p> <p>Obviously, + SVO</p>	<p>1. <u>Obviously</u>, the dog was still very hungry after eating the biscuits.</p>

<p>5. Certainly (肯定地)</p> <p>Certainly, + SVO</p>	<p>1. He is always sick. <u>Certainly</u>, he is not strong enough to become an athlete.</p>
<p>6. Surely (肯定地)</p> <p>Surely, + SVO</p>	<p>1. The dancing performance of Maruko was excellent. <u>Surely</u>, she was the best performer in the contest.</p>

百搭動詞列表

動詞	例子
<p>1. is/am/are/was/were</p> <p>是</p> <p>is/am/are/was/were + adj.</p> <p>is/m/are/was/were + n.</p>	<p>1. Public exams <u>are</u> very challenging.</p> <p>2. Leo Ku <u>was</u> a student in a secondary school in Shatin.</p>

<p>2. appear to 似乎</p> <p>appear to + v.</p> <p>appear to + be + adj.</p>	<p>1. The woman <u>appeared to</u> lose her consciousness.</p> <p>2. Betty <u>appears to be</u> happy.</p>
<p>3. become 成為</p> <p>become + adj. 變得</p> <p>become + n. 成為</p> <p>become → became</p> <p>→ become</p>	<p>1. After joining the debate team, Samuel <u>became more and more confident</u>.</p> <p>2. When he woke up, he discovered that he had <u>become a giant</u>.</p>
<p>4. believe 相信</p> <p>believe that + SVO</p>	<p>1. The man can eat thirty hamburgers in one minute? I <u>can't believe</u> it!</p> <p>2. She <u>believed</u> that she would not be punished by the teacher.</p>
<p>5. get 取得</p> <p>get + n.</p> <p>get + adj.</p> <p>get → got → got</p>	<p>1. Tony <u>got</u> the excellent volunteer <u>award</u> from the principal.</p> <p>2. It <u>is getting colder and colder</u>.</p>

動詞	例子
<p>6. give 給</p> <p>give + sthg + to sbdy</p> <p>give + sbdy + sthg</p> <p>give → gave → given</p>	<p>1. Mrs. Wong <u>gave a birthday present to her son.</u></p> <p>2. The principal <u>gave the students an inspiring speech.</u></p>
<p>7. have 有</p> <p>have → had</p>	<p>1. The robber <u>had</u> three machine guns and two knives.</p> <p>2. The shiba <u>has</u> light brown hair.</p> <p>3. Mr. Chan <u>had</u> a sore throat, so he couldn't speak loudly.</p>
<p>8. help 幫助</p> <p>help sbdy + to + v.</p> <p>help sbdy + v.</p>	<p>1. The rescue worker <u>helped</u> her <u>to escape</u> from the rubble.</p> <p>2. Lily <u>helped</u> the old lady <u>cross</u> the road.</p>
<p>9. feel 覺得</p> <p>feel + adj.</p> <p>feel that + SVO</p> <p>feel → felt</p>	<p>1. The little girl <u>felt</u> frightened when she saw the lion.</p> <p>2. Chris <u>felt that</u> something was flying over his head.</p>
<p>10. find 發覺、尋找</p> <p>find that + SVO 發覺</p> <p>find + n.</p> <p>尋找</p> <p>find → found</p>	<p>1. Amy <u>found that</u> there was a cockroach on her head.</p> <p>2. She <u>was finding</u> her English revision notes.</p>
<p>11. know 知道</p> <p>know that + SVO</p> <p>know + n.</p> <p>know → knew → known</p>	<p>1. Mr. Yu <u>knew that</u> working hard was important.</p> <p>2. Finally, David <u>knew</u> the truth. The gold fish drowned in the water.</p>

動詞	例子
12. let sbdy + v. 讓 let → let	1. The teacher <u>let</u> his students <u>take</u> a rest.
13. look 望 look + adj. 看來 look + at + n.	1. <u>Look!</u> There is a lizard over there! 2. The glutinous rice balls <u>looked</u> delicious. 3. The girl <u>looked</u> tired. 4. The dog <u>looked at</u> its owner and wanted to eat his chicken legs.
14. make + n. 製造 make sbdy + v. 使 make sbdy + adj. 使 make → made	1. The students in 6B secretly <u>made</u> a birthday cake for their form teacher. 2. The boss always <u>makes</u> his staff <u>do</u> a lot of tasks. 3. The romance <u>made</u> many people <u>cry</u> . 4. The spectacular performance of the two teams <u>made</u> the spectators <u>excited</u> .
15. put 放置	1. He <u>put</u> all his revision notes on the desk.
16. seem 似乎 seem + adj. seem + to be + adj. seem that + SVO	1. The dog <u>seemed</u> hot and thirsty. 2. He <u>seemed to be</u> exhausted. 3. It <u>seems that</u> Eric is a superman. He works for 18 hours a day.
17. take 拿取、帶 take ... 需要條件 take time 花時間 take a walk 散步 take a bath 洗澡 take a vacation 度假 take → took → taken	1. Mr. Li said to his son, " <u>Take</u> an umbrella. It is rainy today." 2. Mrs. Lam <u>took</u> her son to the annual book fair at the Convention and Exhibition Centre in July. 3. Getting excellent results <u>takes</u> strong desire to succeed and steely determination. 4. It <u>takes</u> 10 minutes to travel from Shatin to the Chinese University. 5. The housewife <u>took a walk</u> along the waterfront after a day of hard work. 6. Joe <u>took a bath</u> after exercising for a whole day. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Wong <u>are taking a vacation</u> in Maldives.

動詞	例子
18. think think that + SVO 思考 think → thought	1. He <u>thought</u> , "I am going to eat curry and chicken tonight." 2. When the typhoon struck the shore, they <u>thought that</u> they would die.
19. try 嘗試 try + n. try + to + v. try → tried	1. Forgetting to bring his key, he <u>tried</u> different methods to open the door. Unfortunately, he failed. 2. No matter how difficult it is, we <u>should try to achieve</u> our goal.
20. turn 轉方向、年 增長 turn around 轉身	1. He <u>turned left</u> and saw the supermarket. 2. Kobe Bryant <u>turned 36</u> in August. 3. The little girl <u>turned around</u> and saw the Santa Claus.

連接詞句式重溫

A. 轉折關係

	Connectives	Usage	Example
1	but (但是)	SVO, but + SVO.	Kazaf is naughty and talkative, <u>but</u> he is intelligent.
2	However (但是) Nevertheless	SVO. + However, + SVO. SVO. + Nevertheless, + SVO.	The fat woman wanted to keep fit. <u>However</u> , she couldn't resist the temptation of snacks. Mr. Yu was sick all the time. <u>Nevertheless</u> , he kept working hard.

	Connectives	Usage	Example
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3	although (雖然) though	Although + SVO, + SVO. Though + SVO, + SVO. SVO + although + SVO. SVO + though + SVO.	<u>Although</u> he had prepared the speech for a long time, he was very nervous. Mary stayed up late <u>though</u> she was tired last night.
4	In spite of (雖然) Despite	In spite of + n., + SVO. SVO + in spite of + n. Despite + n., + SVO. SVO + despite + n.	<u>In spite of being</u> full, he wanted to eat more glutinous rice balls. The football match continued <u>despite</u> the heavy rain.

B. 因果關係

	Connectives	Usage	Example
1	Because (因為) As Since	Because + SVO, + SVO. SVO + because + SVO. As + SVO, + SVO. SVO + as + SVO. Since + SVO, + SVO. SVO + since + SVO.	Peter was hungry <u>because</u> he had eaten only a bowl of instant noodles. <u>As</u> the dog was exhausted, it took a nap.

	Connectives	Usage	Example
2	Because of (因為) Due to Owing to	Because of + n. + SVO SVO + because of + n. Due to + n. + SVO SVO + due to + n. Owing to + n. + SVO SVO + owing to + n.	<u>Because of</u> mechanical failure, MTR services were suspended. Mr. Yu is not clever. He can get excellent results <u>due to</u> his hard work <u>Owing to</u> its high price, he didn't buy the latest model of iPhone.
3	so (所以)	SVO, + so + SVO.	He wanted to go to the toilet, <u>so</u> he got off the bus.
4	As a result (結果) Consequently (結果) Therefore (所以) Thus (所以)	SVO. As a result, + SVO. SVO. Consequently, + SVO. SVO. Therefore, + SVO. SVO. Thus, + SVO.	She spent a lot of time watching cartoons. <u>As a result</u> , she didn't have enough time to do her revision. Mr. Yu studied very hard. <u>Consequently</u> , he managed to enter the Chinese University. There were three cockroaches in the soup. <u>Therefore</u> , we complained to the manager. Kobe Bryant injured his knee. <u>Thus</u> , he left the court.

C. 目的

	Connectives	Usage	Example
1	in order to 為了	In order to + v. + SVO. SVO + in order to + v.	<u>In order to</u> hide her face, she wore a mask. She no longer ate meat <u>in order not to</u> become fat.
2	so as to 為了	SVO + so as to + v.	The monkey climbed a tall tree <u>so as to</u> get the bananas.
3	in order that so that 為了	SVO + in order that + SVO SVO + so that + SVO	She <u>ran towards</u> the MTR Station <u>In order that he will not be late for work.</u> He was studying French last year <u>so that</u> he could study in France.

D. 表示程度

	Connectives	Usage	Example
1	so ... that	S + is/am/are/was/were + so + adj. + that + SVO	Lee Min-ho is <u>so handsome that</u> he has a lot of fans in Korea.
2	such ... that	S + is/am/are/was/were + such + n. + that + SVO	Shatin is <u>such a convenient place that</u> people like living in the district.

Road to Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination
Writing notes 5 -- Story and Descriptive Writing (故事與記敘文) (Part 3)

H. 使用對話

◇ 對話可以使故事更生動。
◇ 對話要放在引號中間。

◇ 說話動詞可放在對話的前面或後面。

Example: Peter said to Lulu, "You are beautiful today."

Example: "The dog is so lovely!" The old woman exclaimed.

◇ 多用生動的副詞修飾動詞。

常用副詞

Positive ☺	Negative ☹	Neutral ○
cheerfully (高興地)	angrily (憤怒地)	hesitantly (猶豫地)
earnestly (認真地)	abrasively (粗魯地)	hurriedly (匆忙地)
encouragingly (鼓舞地)	dejectedly (傷心地)	instantly (迅速地)
happily (開心地)	discouragingly (洩氣地)	loudly (大聲地)
honestly (誠實地)	impolitely (無禮地)	movingly (感動地)
joyfully (歡樂地)	poorly (糟糕地)	promptly (迅速地)
politely (有禮地)	rudely (粗魯地)	quickly (立即)
respectfully (恭敬地)	sadly (傷心地)	seriously (認真地)

Positive ☺

副詞	例子
1. cheerfully (高興地)	He <u>said cheerfully</u> , "The dog is very lovely!"
2. seriously (認真地)	"You should try your best to get good results in the HKDSE." Mr. Yu <u>said to his student</u> .
3. encouragingly (鼓舞地)	Kobe Bryant <u>answered</u> the reporters <u>encouragingly</u> , "I have recovered and I will play very soon."
4. happily (開心地)	"I don't need to go to school today!" Maruko <u>exclaimed happily</u> .
5. joyfully (歡樂地)	Peter <u>said to his father joyfully</u> , "I have won the singing contest!"
6. honestly (誠實地)	"I'm afraid I don't agree with you," he <u>said honestly</u> .
7. politely (有禮地)	"Would you mind lending me this book?" I <u>asked politely</u> .
8. respectfully (恭敬地)	The students <u>said to the teacher respectfully</u> , "Good morning, Mr. Pun."

Negative ☹

副詞	例子
1. angrily (憤怒地)	"Get out of this room! Now!" my brother <u>yelled angrily</u> .
2. abrasively (粗魯地)	David <u>said abrasively</u> , "Give me your homework and let me copy it!"
3. dejectedly (傷心地)	"I am ugly and no one wants to be my friend." The duck <u>grumbled dejectedly</u> .
4. discouragingly (洩氣地)	The boy <u>replied discouragingly</u> , "It is rainy today. I think that even the sky doesn't like me!"
5. impolitely (無禮地)	"You are a useless teacher!" Mary <u>shouted at Mr. Lee impolitely</u> .
6. rudely (粗魯地)	Betty <u>said to Bobby rudely</u> , "You are as fat as a pig!" Then, Bobby barked ceaselessly.
7. sadly (傷心地)	"No one understands my feelings!" Sammy <u>moaned sadly</u> .

Neutral ○

副詞	例子
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1. hesitantly (猶豫地)	Sue <u>stammered hesitantly</u> , "I... I want to join the drama club, but...but I don't have time."
2. hurriedly (匆忙地)	She got up late one day. She <u>said to her mother hurriedly</u> , "I will have my breakfast on my way to school."
3. loudly (大聲地)	"Freeze! Raise your hands and turn around!" the police officer <u>shouted loudly</u> .
4. movingly (感動地)	"Thank you for sending me this lovely teddy bear!" She <u>exclaimed movingly</u> .
5. promptly (迅速地)	The police officer <u>said promptly</u> , "Cordon off the area and we need to collect the evidence of the murder."
6. quickly (立即)	"Penguins live in the North Pole." The stupid boy <u>answered his teacher quickly</u> .

Structure of a short story (故事結構)

標題	定一個可以概括整個故事的標題
起	<p>說明背景 When (時)? Where (地)? Who (人)? What (事)? Why (事緣)? How (怎樣)?</p> <p>角色介紹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appearance (外貌) - Feelings (心情) - Personality (性格) - Attitude (態度) - Reactions (反應) - Habits (習慣) <p>描述場景</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 善用感官 (saw, watched, noticed, heard, smelt, etc.) - 營造氣氛 (terrible, mysterious, delighting, exciting, confusing, shocking) - 描述地點 - 描述天氣
承	<p>發展</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 故事發展 - 對事件的進一步描述 <p>具體描述</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feelings (心情) - Attitude (態度) - Reactions (反應) - Expressions (表情) - 善用感官 (saw, watched, noticed, heard, smelt, etc.) - 營造氣氛 (terrible, mysterious, delighting, exciting, confusing, shocking) - 善用對話 - 順序描述
轉	<p>高潮</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ 出人意表的轉折 / 人物間的鬥爭 ◇ 意外、危機、兩難 ◇ 整個故事最精彩的部份

合	結局 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ 困難 / 鬥爭如何解決 ◇ 大團圓結局/悲劇收場 ◇ 教訓 ◇ 首尾呼應
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Tenses in a story(故事的時式)

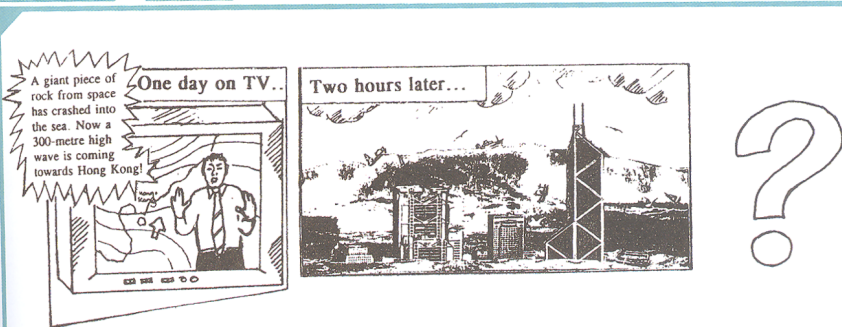
- ◇ 由於故事以敘事為主，因此多用past tense (過去式)、past perfect tense (過去完成式)和past continuous tense (過去進行式)。

Tenses (時式)	例句
1. Past Tense 過去式	We <u>heard</u> the dog bark endlessly last night . When she <u>saw</u> a butterfly crawling on her face, she <u>felt</u> frightened.
2. Past Perfect Tense 過去完成式 兩個過去發生的動作， 先發生的用過去完成式， 後發生的用過去式。	After he <u>had eaten</u> the chocolate, she <u>was</u> satisfied. He <u>had done</u> his homework before he <u>fell asleep</u> .
3. Past Continuous Tense 過去進行式 長動作用過去進行式， 短動作用過去式。	Mr. Li <u>was having</u> his dinner when his son <u>called</u> him. While she <u>was listening</u> to the radio, she <u>was eating</u> ceaselessly. The bell <u>rang</u> when he <u>was revising</u> English vocabulary anxiously.

歷屆題目

	題目	考核重點
1	<p>HKDSE English Sample Paper Q6</p> <p>Learning English through Short Stories</p> <p>Next week, your teacher is going to ask your class to read some short stories about the future. In order to prepare you beforehand, she has set you the following task:</p> <p><i>Imagine that <u>you leave Hong Kong in 2008 to study overseas. You return to the city in 2015.</u></i></p> <p><i>Write <u>a letter</u> to Peter, <u>a friend</u> you made while you were overseas, and <u>describe the changes in Hong Kong and how you feel about them.</u></i></p> <p>Write your letter. Sign your name 'Chris Wong'.</p>	<p>1. Write a letter to your friend</p> <p>2. <u>Write a story in the letter</u></p> <p>3. <u>Describe the changes in Hong Kong and how you feel about them</u></p>
2	<p>HKDSE English 2012 Q7</p> <p>Learning English through Short Stories</p> <p>Your <u>creative writing</u> teacher has given your class the following task and she would like you to use it to write <u>a short story</u>. The stories will be displayed in school during <u>Creativity in Learning Week</u>.</p> <p>You were walking by the Peninsula Hotel in Tsim Sha Tsui when you spotted your <u>brother driving an expensive sports car</u>. The last time you spoke to him, he was <u>looking for a job</u>.</p> <p>Write <u>a story</u> about <u>how you found out the truth</u>.</p>	<p>1. Write a <u>creative short story</u> about <u>how you found out the truth</u></p>

	題目	考核重點
3	<p>HKDSE English 2013 Q9</p> <p>Learning English through Short Stories</p> <p>You are entering the '<u>Detective Story Competition</u>' and have been given the following situation:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vandals</u> Hit Museum</p> <p>Several <u>valuable masterpieces were found damaged</u> yesterday in the <u>Hong Kong Museum of Art</u>.</p> <p>Write the story.</p>	<p>1. Write a <u>detective story</u></p>
4	<p>HKDSE English 2014 Q9</p> <p>Learning English through Short Stories</p> <p>You are taking a creative writing workshop and you have to submit the following assignment:</p> <p>Imagine you are a university student living in a student hall. Your roommate has suddenly decided to leave. <u>Write a short story describing the events that led up to your roommate's sudden departure.</u></p>	<p>1. Write a short story describing the <u>events</u> that <u>led up to your roommate's sudden departure.</u></p>

5	<p>CE1997 Q.2</p>  <p>You and a friend have decided to produce a short story with pictures for your school magazine. You are the writer and must write the story. Your friend is the artist and he has already produced the first two pictures to help you start. Write the story.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write a story 2. <u>Use the first pictures</u> to start your story and <u>think of the development and the ending</u> of the story.
6		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete the story. 2. <u>Use the first three pictures</u> to start your story and <u>think of the ending</u> of the story.

範文一

題目:

Here is the title and beginning of a short story:

My Dangerous Home

I used to think that my home was the safest place in the world, but what happened last Wednesday provided that I was totally wrong!

To enter a short-story competition, you have to write the rest of the story, ending with this sentence:

Now I understand how important home safety is!


Write the story.

標題	My Dangerous Home
起 (背景)	<p>I used to <u>think that</u> my home was the safest place in the world, but what happened <u>last Wednesday</u> provided that I was totally wrong!</p> <p>I was not a <u>methodical</u> person, so my home was always <u>in a mess</u>. <u>Last Wednesday, when</u> I got home from school, I didn't see my mother. I <u>called</u> her and she <u>told</u> me that she and Dad <u>would return</u> home after dinner. This meant that I could play computer games for a few hours. <u>Hurray!</u></p>
承 (發展)	<p>I was <u>very excited</u> and <u>dashed</u> into my room to change clothes. <u>Unfortunately</u>, I <u>tripped over</u> something and <u>fell</u>. My head <u>hit</u> the floor <u>severely</u> and I <u>fainted</u>. I remained <u>unconscious</u> until I <u>felt extremely hot</u> and <u>saw</u> that everything around me <u>was burning</u>.</p> <p>FIRE!!!</p> <p>"Help!" I <u>screamed hysterically</u>. "There's a fire!"</p>

<p>轉 (高潮)</p>	<p>As the fire <u>burned</u> more and more <u>fiercely</u>, I <u>lost</u> my head. I <u>must escape at once</u> or I <u>would die</u>. But the door was already on fire! There was no way to <u>escape</u>! Nothing was in my mind now except one word – “DEATH”.</p> <p>However, I <u>suddenly thought of</u> the windows. Windows could be emergency exits! I <u>tried to open</u> them. No such luck. They were sealed shut by the paint. My hope of escape <u>had gone</u>. I <u>felt</u> that my breathing had become <u>immensely difficult</u>. The only thing I could do now was <u>pray</u>.</p> <p>Then, a <u>vague</u> shape appeared outside the window. I <u>believed that</u> I must be in heaven now <u>as I could see</u> an angel – an angel that could <u>fly</u> high in the sky.</p>
<p>合 (結局)</p>	<p>“Hold on!” he <u>shouted</u> after he <u>had broken</u> the window. “You <u>are saved</u> now!”</p> <p><u>At this moment</u>, I <u>realized</u> that he was a firefighter! He had come to my rescue!</p> <p>“Thanks a lot!” I <u>said feebly</u>. “I <u>thought</u> you were an angel and you really are!”</p> <p><u>After</u> investigation, the fire department <u>decided</u> that the cause of the fire was a damaged wire. We were not <u>aware</u> that it had been damaged by wear and tear.</p> <p><u>Now</u>, I <u>understand</u> how important home safety is!</p>

範文二

CE 1999 Q.3



One evening, for a joke, you and your friends decided to hide inside a large department store and stay there overnight. You waited until the doors were locked and came out of your hiding place when there was no one around.

The pictures below show some of the strange things that happened in the store during the night. Describe your adventures.

標題	Horrible experience in a department store
起 (背景)	<p>My friends and I felt that our lives were <u>too boring</u>, so we <u>decided to do</u> something <u>interesting</u> or <u>exciting</u>. The <u>naughtiest</u> one among us <u>suggested</u> <u>hiding inside a large department store</u> and staying there overnight <u>on Halloween</u>. We <u>accepted</u> his suggestion because we <u>thought</u> that we could surely have a lot of fun there. <u>After</u> making sure that the doors were locked and there was no one around, we <u>came out of</u> our hiding place, only to <u>find</u> that there were ghosts in the store.</p>

<p>承 (發展)</p>	<p><u>In the fashion department</u>, someone behind me <u>tapped</u> me on my shoulder and <u>said with rage</u>, "How dare you <u>intrude</u> into our place!"</p> <p>"Don't <u>make fun of</u> me! I <u>know</u> it's you, Peter," I <u>said</u> in a <u>mocking</u> tone.</p> <p>"It's not me. It's the dummy behind you!" Peter <u>screamed hysterically</u>.</p> <p>"What? Are you <u>insane</u>?"</p> <p>I <u>turned around</u> and <u>saw</u> a few dummies. They <u>looked very angry</u>. We were, of course, <u>scared to death</u>. Yet, Jimmy was <u>so smart</u> that he pulled out the dummy's head. <u>Then</u>, we <u>ran away</u> as <u>quickly</u> as we could to another department.</p>
<p>轉 (高潮)</p>	<p>We <u>arrived at</u> the toy department and <u>believed</u> that we were safe there. Nevertheless, we <u>soon knew</u> that it was not true <u>when</u> we <u>saw</u> that the toys <u>could move</u> by themselves and <u>tried to attack</u> us. We <u>were bombed</u> by fighters, <u>bombed</u> by tanks, <u>crashed</u> by cars, and <u>struck</u> by superheroes. They <u>chased</u> us <u>until</u> we <u>reached</u> the art department.</p> <p>The art department was also <u>horrible</u>. People in the pictures were alive. The scariest one of them was a warrior. He <u>left</u> the picture and <u>attempted to</u> spear us. He <u>kept chasing</u> us. Because he was riding a horse, it was very difficult for us to <u>get rid of</u> him. <u>Fortunately</u>, we <u>could dash</u> into the lift because he <u>caught</u> us.</p> <p><u>Finally</u>, we <u>took</u> the lift to <u>the second floor</u> and <u>went to</u> the book department. God! Even the books <u>would not let</u> us go. It was as if some people <u>were dashing</u> them against us, but we <u>could not see</u> anyone. Hundreds of thousands of books <u>were coming towards</u> us from all sides, so we <u>could not move</u> at all. All we could do was lying on the floor. "Help!" Please let us go!" We <u>yelled out</u> in terror.</p>
<p>合 (結局)</p>	<p><u>Luckily</u>, calm <u>was restored a few minutes later</u>, but we could not <u>leave</u> the department store <u>until</u> the next morning <u>when</u> it <u>opened</u>. Encountering the ghosts in it was a severe punishment for our misbehavior. <u>Now</u>, none of us <u>dares to go</u> to this haunted department store again.</p>