

Road to DSE

Writing notes (12) (常用句式)

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1. SVO	<p>1. SV</p> <p>Example: We should never give up.</p> <p>2. SVO</p> <p>Example: The insane man assaulted a security guard of the Cable TV headquarters.</p> <p>3. S + V + O₁ + O₂</p> <p>Example: The government should provide the impoverished with vocational training.</p>
2. This	<p>作用: 因果關係</p> <p>1. SVO. + This + v. + O.</p> <p>Example: We should communicate genuinely with our family members. This can enhance our family relationship.</p> <p>Example: The government should promote the use of public transport. This can alleviate the problem of traffic congestion.</p>
3. and	<p>作用: 並列關係</p> <p>1. S + V₁ + and + V₂ + O</p> <p>Example: The firemen extinguished the fire and rescued the trapped residents.</p> <p>2. SVO + and + SVO.</p> <p>Example: Owing to low academic qualifications, some teenagers are frustrated and they may become socially-withdrawn youths.</p>

<p>4. When</p> <p> If</p>	<p>作用: 表示時間、假設關係</p> <p>1. When + SVO, + SVO</p> <p> SVO + when + SVO</p> <p> If + SVO, + SVO</p> <p> SVO + if + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>When</u> people are confronted with financial difficulties, they may easily lose their temper and quarrel with their loved ones.</p> <p>Example: The principal suddenly entered the classroom <u>when</u> they were bullying the victims.</p> <p>Example: <u>If</u> China abolishes capital punishment, the crime rate will skyrocket.</p> <p>Example: The competitiveness of Hong Kong will be jeopardized <u>if</u> the minimum wage is drastically increased.</p> <p>2. When + v.+ing + n., + SVO</p> <p> SVO + when + v.+ing + n.</p> <p>Example: <u>When</u> implementing waste charging, the government has to consider the cost and benefits.</p> <p>Example: The teenage boy lost his consciousness and collapsed <u>when</u> playing computer games in a net café.</p>
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<p>5. 連接詞</p>	<p>作用1: 因果關係</p> <p>1. Because/As/Since + SVO, + SVO</p> <p>SVO + <u>because/as/since</u> + SVO</p> <p>SVO, + so + SVO</p> <p>SVO. + Therefore,/Hence,/Thus, + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>Because</u> Hong Kong is an international financial hub, many banks establish their headquarters here.</p> <p>Example: Classes were suspended <u>since</u> the typhoon signal no.10 was hoisted.</p> <p>Example: Many girls love to capture their beauty and merriment, <u>so</u> they are obsessed with taking selfies.</p> <p>Example: Most students doubt the quality of their school teachers. <u>Hence</u>, they enroll in tutorial classes organized by star tutors.</p> <p>2. Because of/Due to/Owing to/Thanks to + n., + SVO</p> <p>SVO + because of/due to/owing to/thanks to + n.</p> <p>Example: <u>Due to</u> his steely determination and the insatiable thirst for glory, Kobe Bryant has outperformed most players in his generation.</p> <p>Example: Many factories in China have relocated to inland provinces like Sichuan and Shanxi <u>owing to</u> the ballooning labour cost in the coastal region.</p> <p>作用2: 轉折關係</p> <p>1. Although/Though/Even though + SVO, + SVO</p> <p>SVO + although/though/even though + SVO</p> <p>SVO, but + SVO</p> <p>SVO. + However,/Nevertheless,/Nonetheless, + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>Although</u> iPhones are expensive, many people purchase them to showcase their social status.</p> <p>Example: C.Ronaldo is regarded as one of the best footballers in history <u>even though</u> he has never won the World Cup.</p> <p>Example: He is destitute, <u>but</u> he is reluctant to apply for the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance from the government.</p> <p>Example: Van Gogh was an excellent artist. <u>Nevertheless</u>, he failed to gain international recognition before his suicide.</p>
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<p>5. 連接詞</p>	<p>2. Despite/In spite of + n./v.+ing, + SVO</p> <p>SVO + despite / in spite of + n./v.+ing</p> <p>Example: <u>Despite</u> international condemnation and sanctions, Russia has refused to halt its military expansion in Ukraine.</p> <p>Example: The United States failed defeat China in the Korean War <u>in spite of</u> having superior weapons.</p> <p>作用3: 表示目的</p> <p>1. In order to + v., + SVO</p> <p>SVO + in order to / so as to + v.</p> <p>Example: <u>In order to</u> appease the Western superpowers, the Qing government paid indemnities and ceded land to them.</p> <p>Example: Li Ka-shing has donated billions of dollars <u>so as to</u> promote the development of human resources in China.</p> <p>2. With a view to / For the sake of + v.+ing, + SVO</p> <p>SVO + with a view to / for the sake of + v.+ing</p> <p>Example: <u>For the sake of</u> the next generation, websites and the mass media should stop disseminating pornographic information.</p> <p>Example: The Chinese Communist Party has refused the democrats' demand for civil nomination and genuine universal suffrage in Hong Kong <u>with a view to</u> safeguarding its grip on power and the national security of China.</p>
<p>6. Prepositional Clauses</p>	<p>作用1: 表示因果關係</p> <p>1. With + n., + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>With</u> the the Octopus system, we can complete our payment more conveniently.</p> <p>Example: <u>With</u> the spread of the Ebola virus, international collaboration is required.</p> <p>作用2: 表示目的</p> <p>1. Through/By + n. / v.+ing, + SVO</p> <p>SVO + through/by + n. / v.+ing</p> <p>Example: <u>Through</u> the cloud platform, we can upload document online easily.</p> <p>Example: Many people earn substantial amount of money <u>by speculating</u> in the stock market and the property market.</p>

<p>7. which</p> <p> who</p> <p> that</p>	<p>作用: 附加描述</p> <p>a. Defining Relative Clause(必要的附加描述，不用逗號)</p> <p>1. S + which + v. + ...+ VO</p> <p> S + who + v. + ...+ VO</p> <p> S + that + v. +...+ VO</p> <p>Example: The dog which was abandoned by my neighbor starved to death.</p> <p>Example: The singer who was the most popular in Hong Kong in the 1990s was Leon Lai.</p> <p>Example: The local university that admits the largest number of top performers in the HKDSE is the University of Hong Kong.</p> <p>2. SVO + which + v. + ...</p> <p> SVO + who + v. + ...</p> <p> SVO + that + v. + ...</p> <p>Example: Monkeys are the media which spread the Ebola virus in Western Africa.</p> <p>Example: Mao Zedong was the man who established the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>Example: The widening wealth chasm is the problem that the government needs to tackle first.</p> <p>b. Non-defining Relative Clause(額外的附加描述，需要逗號)</p> <p>1. S + , which + v. + ...+ VO</p> <p> S + , who + v. + ...+ VO</p> <p> S + , that + v. +...+ VO</p> <p>Example: The United States, which is the largest economy in the world, is also a sports superpower, winning hundreds of gold medals in the Olympic Games.</p> <p>Example: Michael Jordan, who graduated from North Carolina University, is the greatest basketball player in history.</p> <p>3. SVO + , which + v. + ...</p> <p> SVO + , who + v. + ...</p> <p> SVO + , that + v. + ...</p> <p>Example: Usain Bolt was born in Jamaica, which is a Caribbean country.</p> <p>Example: Cheung Kong Limited was founded by Li Ka-shing, who is a multibillionaire and a philanthropist.</p>
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<p>8. v. + ing (主動)</p> <p>p.p. (被動)</p>	<p>作用1: 句子主語</p> <p>1. V. + ing + v. + n.</p> <p>Example: <u>Enhancing</u> the living environment of the impoverished should be the priority of the government.</p> <p>Example: <u>Sustaining</u> rapid economic development of China is the only way for the Chinese Communist Party to maintain its legitimacy and political survival.</p> <p>Example: <u>Legalizing</u> euthanasia can alleviate the physical and psychological pain of chronically-ill patients.</p> <p>作用2: 表示同一時間發生、時間先後 (前後兩句主語必須相同)</p> <p>1. V. + ing + n., + SVO</p> <p>p.p. + n., + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>Watching</u> the dreary movie, the couple <u>fell</u> asleep.</p> <p>Example: <u>Having graduated</u> from Cambridge University, Wang Yan-lung <u>became</u> a barrister.</p> <p>Example: <u>Disappointed</u> by the humiliating defeat of the Chinese soccer team, the spectators <u>damaged</u> the vehicles outside the stadium.</p> <p>Example: <u>Eliminated</u> from the singing contest, the participants burst into tears.</p>
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<p>8. v. + ing (主動)</p> <p>p.p. (被動)</p>	<p>作用3: 表示因果關係 (前後兩句主語必須相同)</p> <p>1. V. + ing + n., + SVO</p> <p>p.p. + n., + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>Pretending</u> to be a beetle, Shinchuan made his classmates laugh.</p> <p>Example: <u>Watching</u> the Korean drama, the audience can learn about the significance of benevolence and generosity.</p> <p>Example: <u>Bullied</u> by his schoolmates, Bobby suffered from depression and plunged to his death.</p> <p>Example: <u>Rescued</u> by the fireman last night, the injured woman was sent to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.</p> <p>2. SVO +, v. + ing + n.</p> <p>Example: The little boy was waiting at the entrance of the school <u>waiting</u> for his mother.</p> <p>Example: The development of eco-tourism in Hong Kong can attract more travellers, <u>facilitating</u> economic development.</p> <p>Example: Through genuine communication, family members can understand more about each other, <u>preventing</u> unnecessary conflicts and <u>enhancing</u> their relationship.</p> <p>作用4: 附加描述</p> <p>1. S + v. + ing + ...+ VO</p> <p>S + p.p. + ...+ VO</p> <p>Example: The only shooting guard <u>scoring</u> more than 80 points in a single game is Kobe Bryant.</p> <p>Example: The woman <u>wearing</u> heavy make-up always purchases LV handbags and other luxury products.</p> <p>Example: The shopping mall <u>visited</u> most frequently by mainland tourists is New Town Plaza in Shatin.</p> <p>Example: The electronic products <u>produced</u> in Japan are the most reliable and popular in the world.</p>
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<p>9. Noun Clause s</p>	<p>作用1: 句子主語</p> <p>1. (What + v. + ...) + VO Example: <u>What</u> really matters is not material comforts, but spiritual welfare.</p> <p>Example: <u>What</u> disappoints the public most is the government's disregard of the environment.</p> <p>Example: <u>What</u> is really inconceivable is the government's lack of vision and long-term economic planning.</p> <p>2. (The fact) that + SVO + VO Example: <u>That</u> Hong Kong is overtaken by Shenzhen and Shanghai can be attributed to the myopia of the government.</p> <p>Example: <u>The fact that</u> the Japanese army conquered China and other Asian countries is concealed in Japanese textbooks.</p> <p>3. Whether + SVO + VO Example: <u>Whether</u> students can enhance their academic results hinges on their effort.</p> <p>作用2: 句子賓語</p> <p>1. S + V. + that + SVO Example: Many political analysts have argued <u>that</u> the lack of social mobility and the deterioration of inter-generational poverty are the major culprits of terrorism. Example: Mr. Yu believes that diligence and perseverance are the recipes for success.</p> <p>2. SV + what + to + v. SV + what + SVO SV + how + to + v. SV + why + SVO</p> <p>Example: A lot of university students are not sure <u>what</u> to do to enhance their language skills and competitiveness.</p> <p>Example: The Chinese government does not know <u>what</u> measures it can take to prevent devastating economic crises.</p> <p>Example: Many parents do not know <u>how</u> to nurture their children.</p> <p>Example: Schools should investigate <u>why</u> some of their students have become rebellious.</p>
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<p>10. Adjective patterns</p>	<p>作用: 加強語氣</p> <p>1. It is + 個性形容詞 + of + sbdy + to + v. Example: It is wise of you to study assiduously to prepare for the HKDSE. Example: It is irrational of youngsters to engage in criminal activities.</p> <p>2. It is + 其他形容詞 + for + sbdy + to + v. Example: It is crucial for the United States to stem the tide of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism in the Middle East. Example: It is essential for sixth-formers to practise English writing regularly. Example: It is feasible for the government to liberalize the local television market.</p>
<p>11. Cleft Sentences (分裂句)</p>	<p>作用: 加強語氣</p> <p>1. It is + n. + that/who/whom/which + SVO Example: It is feudalism and Confucianism which contributed to the stagnation of China's social and economic development. Example: It is relentless pursuit of perfection and glory that has led Kobe Bryant to his spectacular achievements. Example: It is vocational training that can disentangle the underprivileged from the mire of impoverishment. Example: It is CY Leung who shoulders the responsibility for exacerbating the relationship between the executive and the legislature.</p>
<p>12. Parallelism 排比句</p>	<p>作用: 加強語氣</p> <p>1. SVO; + SVO; + SVO. Example: Thanks to the indiscriminate use of credit cards, adolescents will become the slaves to luxurious products; adolescents will be at risk of financial peril in the face of snowballing debts; adolescents will lose their soul and personality when they become insolvent.</p> <p>2. With + n., + SVO; + with + n., + SVO; with + n., + SVO. Example: With national education, our next generation will be brainwashed; with national education, our next generation will lose their critical thinking; with national education, our next generation will fail to identify right from wrong.</p>

<p>13. Rhetorical Questions</p> <p>(反問句)</p>	<p>作用: 加強語氣</p> <p>1. Isn't it absurd/preposterous/ridiculous/ludicrous that + SVO?</p> <p>Example: <u>Isn't it absurd that</u> the government has become the enemy of the public?</p> <p>Example: <u>Isn't it preposterous that</u> many government officials have been corrupted by power and fame and received bribes from property tycoons?</p> <p>2. Instead of + v.+ing, why don't + SVO?</p> <p>Example: <u>Instead of becoming bookworms, why don't we participate in</u> more extra-curricular activities?</p> <p>Example: <u>Instead of playing smartphone games and browsing the Internet, why don't we spend</u> more time preparing for the HKDSE?</p>
<p>14. Normalization</p> <p>(名詞化)</p>	<p>作用: 使句式多變</p> <p>1. Sbdy + hold the belief that + SVO (有...的信念)</p> <p>Example: Many sixth-formers <u>hold the belief that</u> they can enhance their English results by attending tutorial classes without working hard.</p> <p>2. Sbdy + put emphasis on + n. (強調)</p> <p>Sbdy + attach importance to + n.</p> <p>Example: Nowadays, smartphone companies <u>put emphasis on</u> fancy designs rather than the durability of their products.</p> <p>Example: In a money-oriented society like Hong Kong, most people <u>attach importance to</u> the pursuit of affluence.</p> <p>3. The importance of + n. (...的重要性)</p> <p>The significance of + n.</p> <p>Example: Realizing <u>the importance of</u> political transformation, Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao implemented the "Hundred Days' Reform" in 1898, but to no avail.</p> <p>Example: Gone are the days when enterprises ignored <u>the significance of</u> corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>4. pursuit of + n. (...的追求)</p> <p>Example: Lin Dan's <u>relentless pursuit of</u> glory is the reason why he has become the greatest player in badminton history.</p>

<p>14. Normalization (名詞化)</p>	<p>作用: 使句式多變</p> <p>5. With the implementation of + n. + SVO (隨著...的實行)</p> <p>Example: <u>With the implementation of the new senior secondary curriculum</u>, girls seem to have gained an upper hand over their male counterparts in terms of university admission.</p> <p>6. Under the influence of + n., + SVO (在...的影響下)</p> <p>Example: <u>Under the influence of Confucianism</u>, Chinese parents stress the importance of education and courtesy.</p> <p>7. With the advent of + n., + SVO (隨著...的出現)</p> <p>With the emergence of + n., + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>With the advent of</u> computers, entertainment has been more diversified.</p> <p>Example: <u>With the emergence of</u> social networking websites, we can make friends with people from all over the world.</p> <p>8. The proliferation of + n. + VO (隨著...的擴散)</p> <p>Example: <u>The proliferation of</u> smartphones has completely changed our lives.</p> <p>9. The rising tide of + n. (...上漲的浪潮)</p> <p>The surging tide of + n.</p> <p>Example: Despite <u>the rising tide of</u> anti-government protests in Malaysia, Prime Minister Najib Razak has no intention to step down.</p> <p>Example: Gun control is the panacea for <u>the surging tide of</u> violence in the United States.</p> <p>10. With the popularity of + n. + SVO (隨著...的盛行)</p> <p>With the prevalence of + n. + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>With the popularity of</u> the Korean pop culture, the beautiful faces of Korean celebrities are ubiquitous in our society.</p> <p>Example: <u>With the prevalence of online shopping</u>, many youngsters are plunged into financial trouble.</p> <p>11. With the ubiquity of + n. + SVO (隨著...無處不在)</p> <p>Example: <u>With the ubiquity of Islamic terrorists</u>, global security is under threat.</p> <p>12. n. + lead to an increase in + n. (...導致...的上升)</p> <p>Example: The devastating typhoon <u>has led to an increase in</u> food prices.</p>
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<p>14. Normalization (名詞化)</p>	<p>作用: 使句式多變</p> <p>13. Thanks to the improvement in + n., + SVO (隨著...的改善)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Thanks to the amelioration in + n., + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>Thanks to the improvement in</u> health care, we can enjoy higher life expectancy.</p> <p>Example: <u>Thanks to the amelioration in</u> broadband technology, the Internet can be browsed at a very high speed.</p> <p>14. Thanks to rapid economic development, + SVO (由於迅速的經濟發展)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Thanks to rapid technological advancement, + SVO (由於迅速的科技發展)</p> <p>Example: <u>Thanks to rapid economic development,</u> more and more Chinese people can afford to purchase luxury homes.</p> <p>Example: <u>Thanks to rapid technological advancement,</u> many manufacturing processes can be completed by machines.</p> <p>15. The lack of + n. (...的缺乏)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The dearth of + n.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The deficiency of + n.</p> <p>Example: <u>The lack of</u> high-quality teachers in Hong Kong can be attributed to the money-oriented culture.</p> <p>Example: Owing to <u>the dearth of</u> land, large-scale reclamation projects have been carried out to create land for residential and commercial development.</p> <p>Example: <u>The deficiency of funds</u> resulted in the closure of DSC, a chain store selling electronic appliances and furniture.</p> <p>16. The addiction to + n. (對...的上癮)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The obsession with + n.</p> <p>Example: <u>The addiction to</u> instant messaging applications will jeopardize our academic performance and even our health.</p> <p>Example: More and more Americans have died prematurely due to their <u>obsession with</u> junk food and lack of exercise.</p>
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<p>14. Normalization (名詞化)</p>	<p>作用: 使句式多變</p> <p>17. n. + lead to the escalation in + n. (...導致...的上升/加劇) Example: The devastating typhoon <u>led to the escalation in</u> the prices of vegetables. Example: The incompetence of the North Korea government <u>led to the escalation in</u> the famine in the 1990s.</p> <p>18. n. + lead to the deterioration of/in + n. (...導致...的惡化) n. + lead to the exacerbation of/in + n. Example: Deforestation and accelerating industrial development <u>have led to the deterioration of</u> China's air pollution problem. Example: Prolonged recession <u>has led to the exacerbation of</u> the unemployment problem in Greece.</p> <p>19. With the intensification of + n. + SVO (...導致...的加劇) With intensifying + n., + SVO Example: <u>With the intensification of natural disasters</u>, better precautionary measures have to be taken to prevent massive casualties. Example: <u>With intensifying competition in Asia</u>, every effort has to be made to sharpen Hong Kong's competitive edge.</p> <p>20. n. + lead to a decline in + n. (...導致...的衰退) Example: Skyrocketing inflation <u>has led to a decline in</u> our living standard.</p> <p>21. The elimination of + n. (...的根除) The eradication of + n. Example: Hopefully, international collaboration will lead to the <u>elimination of</u> the Ebola Virus Disease. Example: <u>The eradication of</u> racial discrimination hinges on education.</p> <p>22. The erosion of + n. (...的侵蝕) Example: <u>With the erosion of morality</u> in China, deceptive stores are ubiquitous.</p> <p>23. n. + put + n. + in jeopardy (危害) Example: The safety problems of the petrochemical plants in China <u>have put the lives of Chinese residents in jeopardy</u>.</p>
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<p>15. Inversion</p> <p>倒裝句</p>	<p>作用1: 表示並列關係</p> <p>1. Not only ...also (不但...而且)</p> <p>Example: <u>Not only</u> does China manufacture goods, it <u>also</u> produces many prominent athletes.</p> <p>Example: <u>Not only</u> will drug abuse harm our health, it will <u>also</u> ruin our future.</p> <p>作用2: 表示否定</p> <p>1. Seldom ... (甚少)</p> <p>Example: <u>Seldom</u> do Hong Kong students read books in their leisure time.</p> <p>2. Rarely... (極少)</p> <p>Example: <u>Rarely</u> does the CY Leung administration listen to public opinion.</p> <p>3. Hardly...(幾乎不能)</p> <p>Example: With the ossified education system, <u>hardly</u> can students develop their creativity.</p> <p>4. Never ... (永不)</p> <p>Example: Despite its promise in the constitution, <u>never</u> does Beijing allow the citizens to have freedom of expression, freedom of press and freedom of religion.</p> <p>5. At no time (永不會)</p> <p>Example: <u>At no time</u> will the central government agree to the implementation of universal suffrage in Hong Kong.</p> <p>6. No longer (不再)</p> <p>Example: With its burgeoning economic and military strength, <u>no longer</u> does China make humiliating concessions to foreign powers.</p> <p>7. Under no circumstances (沒有任何條件)</p> <p>Example: <u>Under no circumstances</u> should we tolerate domestic violence in a society.</p> <p>8. Hardly a day elapses without + n. / v.+ing (沒有一天沒有)</p> <p>Example: <u>Hardly</u> a day elapses without disheartening news.</p>
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<p>15. Inversion 倒裝句</p>	<p>9. SVO. + Nor does + sbdy + v. (不做...亦不做) SVO. + Nor can + sbdy + v. (不能...亦不能)</p> <p>Example: Being a socially withdrawn youngster lacking motivation, he does not go to school, <u>nor does he search for</u> jobs.</p> <p>Example: Getting lost in the remote forest, he could not find any food, <u>nor could he call</u> the police.</p> <p>作用3: 表示目的</p> <p>1. Only through... (只有通過)</p> <p>Example: <u>Only through</u> international cooperation can we stem the tide of cross-border crimes, like prostitution, drug trafficking and terrorist activities.</p> <p>作用 4: 表示條件</p> <p>1. The + 比較級+ SV, the比較級 + SV</p> <p>Example: <u>The harder</u> we work, <u>the better</u> results we can get.</p> <p>2. The sooner....the better (越快越好)</p> <p>Example: <u>The sooner</u> we concentrate on our studies, <u>the better</u>.</p> <p>3. Only when + SVO + can + sbdy + v. (只有到...時候，才會...)</p> <p>Example: <u>Only when</u> the Japanese government encourages more married women to rejoin the labour force <u>can Japan raise</u> its productivity.</p> <p>4. However + formidable + S + is, + SVO (無論怎樣艱巨...也會) Hard + though + S + V, + SVO (無論怎樣努力...也)</p> <p>Example: <u>However formidable</u> the HKDSE is, every sixth-former should work strenuously.</p> <p>Example: <u>Hard though</u> the rescue workers <u>tried</u>, they could not save the coal miners.</p> <p>5. Had it not been for + n., + SVO (如果沒有...，就會...)</p> <p>Example: <u>Had it not been for</u> the assistance by the United States, China <u>would have been defeated</u> by Japan in the Second World War.</p>
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<p>15. Inversion 倒裝句</p>	<p>作用 5: 表示程度</p> <p>1. So + adj. is + S + that + SVO</p> <p>Example: <u>So magnificent is the scenery of Yangtze River that</u> it captivates tourists from around the globe.</p> <p>Example: <u>So charismatic was Barack Obama that</u> he overcame racial discrimination and became the first African to become the president of the United States.</p> <p>2. Such is + the + adj. + n. + that + VO</p> <p>Example: <u>Such is the indomitable spirit that</u> has contributed to Hong Kong's phenomenal success and transformation into the Pearl of the Orient.</p> <p>Example: <u>Such is the miserable life that</u> has tormented the refugees from Bangladesh and Myanmar.</p> <p>作用6: 表示先後</p> <p>1. Scarcely had sbdy + v. + when + sbdy + v. (不久後...便...)</p> <p>No sooner had + sbdy + v. + than + sbdy + v. (不久後...便...)</p> <p>(past perfect + past)</p> <p>Example: <u>Scarcely had</u> the prisoners <u>finished</u> their lunch <u>when they were ordered</u> to work.</p> <p>Example: <u>No sooner had</u> he <u>crossed</u> the finish line <u>than he fainted</u>.</p> <p>作用7: 表示位置</p> <p>1. In/On/At + 地方 + v. + n.</p> <p>Example: <u>At the airport stood</u> a swarm of crazy fans.</p> <p>Example: <u>On the sofa sat</u> a listless cat.</p>
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