

Grammar Force 1 – Basic Structure

Evaluation Test:

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A

Answer for Ex 01: Basic Identification

1. Students **love** Oten.
2. Oten **had** been a singer.
3. Who's singing in the street?
4. He would **have** slipped on the stage.
5. Singing **is** now prohibited in public places.
6. To stop singing **is** to stop feeling alive.
7. Singers having difficulty with high notes should **take** extra training.
8. Training our voices every day **is** very important.
9. Since 7:00pm the singers in the next room **have** been practising.
10. Oten, as well as being one of the star teachers, **is** a singer.

Answer for Ex 02: Sentence Formation

1. I have a very skinny dog.
2. You have a stinky mouth.
3. Everybody likes dreaming.
4. I enjoy walking on the beach with him. / I enjoy walking with him on the beach.
5. There are many morons in the school.

Answer for Ex 03: To-infinitive Structure:

1. I want to / would like **to go** to the toilet.
2. Nobody wants **to get** fat.
3. You need / have **to finish** within 5 minutes.
4. Hello Kitty hopes / wishes / wants **to become** a stand-up comedian.

Answer for Ex 04: Gerund Structure:

1. He likes **playing** basketball.
2. He likes **hitting** my head.
3. He keeps **making** me angry.
4. We should stop **wasting** time.

Chapter 1.2 Quick Summary

to- (infinitive)

(not only for "humans" 不僅用於「人」)

1. Shows intention or purpose (表明意圖或目的)

→ **I came here to learn English.**

(= my purpose is learning English)

(表示意圖或目的，例如：我來這裡是為了學英文。)

2. Usually for specific / one-time actions (通常用於特定/一次性活動)

→ **He stopped to buy some water.**

(= he stopped in order to buy water – just once)

(通常用於特定或一次性的動作，例如：他停下來是為了買水。)

3. Used in split phrases (用於拆分短語中)

→ **She wants to really understand the problem.**

("really" comes between "to" and the verb)

(可在「to」與動詞之間插入副詞或強調語，例如：「really」置於其中。)

-ing (gerund)

(not only for "things" 不僅用於「事物」)

1. Shows general behaviour (表現出一般行為)

→ **He enjoys reading before bed.**

(= something he likes doing in general)

(表示一般行為或習慣性動作，例如：他喜歡睡前閱讀。)

2. Expresses habitual or repeated actions (表示習慣性或重複性行為)

→ **They keep arguing about the same thing.**

(= they do it again and again)

(表示重複或習慣性行為，例如：他們不停地爭論同一件事。)

3. Part of a connected adjective phrase (連接詞形容詞片語的一部分)

→ **She's busy preparing for her exam.**

("busy" + -ing phrase)

(構成形容詞短語的一部分，例如：「busy」之後接 -ing 結構。)

More on (3):

"She is happy to do it." or "She is happy doing it"?

"happy to do" (intention / willingness) (表示意願或打算去做某事)

= "I'm glad to act" (我感高興能去做這事)

"happy doing" (process / experience) (表示在做某事的過程中感到快樂)

= "I enjoy the act" (我享受做這事的過程)

Answer for Ex 05: to- or -ing

1. to find
2. to create
3. travelling
4. to take
5. annoying
6. taking
7. to take
8. visiting
9. to visit
10. giving

Answer for Ex 06: C-Conjunctions

1. I'm craving Japanese today. I'm craving Korean today.
2. Oten looks young. Oten is actually very old.
3. I love nobody. I love you.
4. She has a devilish face. She has an angelic figure.
5. Hello Kitty can't talk to Dear Daniel. Dear Daniel can't talk to Hello Kitty.

Answer for Ex 07: Conjunctions & Connectives

1. **Although** Oten was ill and foaming at his mouth last night, he would not miss his lessons.
2. At first I thought that Oten was a singer, **but** later I found him better at rap.
3. Oten left in haste **for** he was already late for the appointment.
4. Everyone loves Oten **because of** his friendliness.
5. Hello Kitty moves very slowly, **as** he comes from England.
6. You had better write it down, **otherwise** you'll forget it.
7. I gripped my Dan's arm, **lest** he would be trampled by the crowd.
8. Teaching, **as well as** singing, is what Oten does in his whole life.
9. He always wears a yellow tight suit, **so** we call him Bruce Lee.
10. We went early **so that** we can get good seats in the classroom.
11. It is cold **but** Oten did not wear anything.
12. This car looks small, **yet** it's surprisingly spacious.