

Author: Dr Karson Oten

BA (HKU), MBA & DBA (Apollo U)

作者的教育及慈善事業

- 21歲獲委任為香港教育署成人教育組英語副科主任
- 22歲加入香港教育統籌局毅進計畫成為英文科科主任
- 24歲時成為香港最年輕的中學校長之一
- 成為著名香港星級英語名師，29歲時達到每月任教13,500名學生的首個頂峰
- 獲公認為香港最受歡迎英文老師，20年累積超過100,000名學生（即每70位香港公民中就有一位曾參與其課程），被CNN評為“神級名師”，亞洲排名第一（2006-2018）
- 2002至2018年間，香港四大私立教育集團中的三大中的主要推動者或創辦人，包括在香港交易所主板上市的現代教育集團（1082），當時上市市值為一億一千三百萬美金
 - 2006年設立奧天慈善教育基金
 - 2007-2008獲邀為成報教育版編輯、創作總監
 - 創立香港及中國星河教育集團並擔任校長（2011-2019）
 - 2012年至2014年擔任巴福特大學區域總監
 - 2012年成立星河關懷，幫助有需要的學生
 - 2014年成立香港青年全方位發展聯會
 - 2017年成立香港XP實驗室（從事ESP超自然能力教育實驗）
 - 2018年獲任命為白金漢郡新大學與史丹福教育大中華區首席學術總監
 - 2022-2024年為越南焦點學習教育集團學術總監與管理董事會成員
 - 2025年後，專注慈善教育工作



Grammar • Listening • Speaking • Reading • Writing



DR KARSON OTEN

B.A. (UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG)
M.B.A. & D.B.A. (Apollo's UNIVERSITY)
'TUTOR God' - CNN

GRAMMAR
FORCE

LOGIC
GRAMMAR
Timeless Methodology

前言

英語文法 English Grammar — 是很多學習英文的人遇到的第一道難關。

自從升讀大學預科後，對英語產生濃厚興趣的我，決心升讀香港大學攻讀英文系（同時修讀中文系作 Double Major），可是，到Year 2 那年，當完全理解整個大學課程後，發現港大英文系教授的內容多為缺乏實際用途的課題，於是便與一位志同道合的Professor研究了接近兩年我認為有實際用途的「真英文」。與這位在英國土生土長的Professor無數次討論、辯論、甚至要理賭的情況下，我終於了解到為甚麼亞洲人老是學不好英語了！其中最大的原因，是中英文化上的差異。

英文文法來自古英語，要把現今看似雜亂無章、毫無法則的英語文法重整，人們方可用「理解」這方法去學習，不至於要用有限的「記憶體」去記住世界上數以億計的文法組合。

「重整古法」這個難關，在我下了經年的苦功後，已為大家破解了！現在大家要做的就是輕鬆地學習並傳承這個我多年鑽研得來的寶藏 —— 以一理通百理明的方法，理智地去理解有限的公式，避免不智地去背誦無窮無盡的文法句式。

內容看似簡單，實則絕不平凡，在令你成功開啟了解古代英國人的思維模式，並結合現今英文母語使用者的用法後，讓你無需強記，受用一生，並在完成僅數個月的學習後，你會驚嘆：「英文語法及思維模式原來如此簡單易明！」

K.Oten

撰寫於1998年初版



Pic taken at
the University of Oxford.

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Pic taken at:
Cheetham Hill, Manchester

BASIC STRUCTURE

1. The media ____ wholesalers of also ____ part of the problem. (CE)
A. accuse are
B. have accused being
C. has accused are
D. does accuse being
2. We'd ____ in our house since I was three. (CE)
A. live
B. living
C. lives
D. lived
3. The story described how she woke up ____ that the ship had stopped. (CE)
A. to sense
B. sensing
C. being sensed
D. sense
4. I hope that you enjoy seafood ____ Cheung Chau has some of the best restaurants in Hong Kong. (CE)
A. then
B. due to
C. for
D. because of
5. Despite ____ hurt, Qian became a sensation in China. (UE)
A. feel
B. feels
C. feeling
D. felt
6. French fries, for example, are extremely cheap to produce, ____ people will pay as much as \$30 dollars for a plate of them. (CE)
A. however
B. interestingly
C. and
D. but
7. Although it is generally illegal, ____ physical punishment continues in many countries. (UE)
A. but
B. that
C. however
D. and
8. Because the results may be different from what they expected, ____ we might improve things. (DSE)
A. so
B. and
C. even if
D. therefore



9. _____ it was the quietest place in Central, so he could sleep well. (DSE)
A. Because
B. Due to
C. Owing to
D. It is because

10. Michelle always wanted to learn more and quicker _____ Robbie wasn't impressed, although she didn't give her more concrete reasons. (DSE)
A. but
B. however
C. even
D. because of

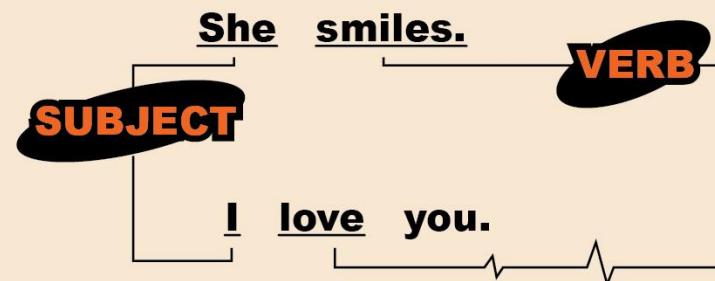


Clause

Any simple sentence (or "clause") begins with a capital letter and ends with punctuation. It should contain at least one and only one **SUBJECT (S)** and one **VERB (V)**:

(任何一句「句子」必須有一組及只有一組主語及動詞。)

Rule 01: Subject + Verb



FURTHER EXAMPLES OF SUBJECTS

- ★ Health equals wealth. *(Abstract Noun)*
- ★ Swimming is a healthy activity. *(Gerund)*
- ★ To tell the truth is not always easy. *(To-Infinitive)*
- ★ Having money in our pocket makes us happy. *(Phrase)*
- ★ What interests me is Oten's lectures. *(Nominal Relative Clause)*

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF VERBS

- ★ We can speak good English because of Oten. *(Auxiliary Form)*
- ★ Oten is driving to his office now. *(Progressive Form)*
- ★ He has stopped teaching students for years. *(Perfect Form)*
- ★ We could have met him at 7:00pm. *(Conditional Form)*
- ★ But he was invited to another important event. *(Passive Form)*

Exercise One

Underline the subjects and circle the verbs:

- 1 Students love Oten.
- 2 Oten had been a singer before.
- 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.



Exercise Two

Use simple subject-and-verb structure to translate the following sentences into English:

1 我有一隻很瘦的狗。 (skinny / dog)

2 你有一個很臭的口。 (stinky / mouth)

3 人人愛做夢。 (Everybody / dream)

4 我愛和他沙灘漫步。 (enjoy / beach)

5 學校呆子多。 (morons / school)





Two-verb Structure 雙動詞結構

We can use either/both method(s) in different situations:

在不同的情況下，我們可以使用其中一種或兩種方法：

① TO-INFINITIVE

★ I want to sleep.

1st Verb

2nd Verb: to-infinitive

 Pic taken at
Exchange Street in Manchester

② GERUND (-ING FORM)

★ He loves playing football.

1st Verb

2nd Verb: ~ing form

EXERCISE THREE: “TO-INFINITIVE”

- 1 我想去廁所。 : _____
- 2 大家都不想變肥胖。 : _____
- 3 你須在五分鐘內去完成。 : _____
- 4 吉蒂貓希望成為一位脫口秀藝人。 : _____

EXERCISE FOUR: “GERUND (-ING FORM)”

- 1 他喜歡打籃球。 : _____
- 2 他喜歡打我個頭。 : _____
- 3 他不停令我憤怒。 : _____
- 4 我們應停止浪費時間。 : _____



③ GERUND OR TO-INFINITIVE?

Not all verbs are identical. Some need to be followed by "~ing", and some followed by "to-infinitive". Some can be followed by both. Then...

(有些動詞後跟~ing form，有些跟to-infinitive，有些兩者均可。那麼…)

* "ENJOY" is usually followed by "~ing form" *

- ★ I enjoy **swimming** in the morning.
- ★ He enjoys **seeing** scary movies at midnight.

* "PREFER" is usually followed by "to-infinitive" *

- ★ I prefer **to swim** in the morning.
- ★ He prefers **to see** scary movies at midnight.

* "LIKE" can be followed by both "~ing form" & "to-infinitive" *

- ★ I like **swimming** in the morning.
- ★ He likes **seeing** scary movies at midnight.
- ★ I like **to swim** in the morning.
- ★ He likes **to see** scary movies at midnight.

Do you know how
many verbs there are in
English?

Pic taken at

Giraffe restaurant at Manchester
Piccadilly Station

GRAMMAR FORCE I

> 007



DISTINCTION IN MEANING 表達意思上的分別

But generally "**~ing form**" usually refers to "**events & activities**" (活動/行為) and "**to-infinitive**" has the meaning of "**preference & tendency**" (傾向/"去"的意思).

- ★ I like **swimming** in the morning. ➡ 「我喜歡在早上游泳」 (指"活動")
- ★ I like **to swim** in the morning. ➡ 「我喜歡早上去游水」 (指"有意做某事")

The main criterion is whether the action is '**intentional**' or not.

TYPES OF STRUCTURE 結構類型

KEY: S = subject (主語)

O = object (賓語) **V = verb** (動詞)

C = complement

ADV = adverb or adverbial

(補語 - 用來形容在前面出現的名詞)

(副詞或副詞組)

1. **S + V** : Oten dances.
2. **S + V + C** : Oten looks sexy.
3. **S + V + O** : Oten bites students.
4. **S + V + O + O** : We give Oten a banana.
5. **S + V + O + C** : Oten finds it very yummy.

ADV: e.g. "in the kitchen", "in the morning", "at night", "on the move", "quietly" ...
➡ can be added to the above five structures in an appropriate way.

★ CHECK POINT 01 ★

1. TO-INFINITIVE: INTENTIONAL HUMAN ACTION

decide / need / want / intend / expect / aim / target / purpose /
what we should do is / all you have to do is.....

★ *What I want is to eat ice cream right now.*

2. GERUND: HABITUAL EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

always / usually / sometimes / every day / all the time / at times
/ occasionally / from time to time / 5 times a day.....

★ *We always keep supporting each other.*

3. V + N (V~ING):

admit / avoid / consider / delay / deny / dislike / enjoy / fancy /
finish / imagine / involve / mind / miss / postpone / practise /
risk / stand / suggest

★ *Oten avoids talking to others in a rush.*

4. V + TO + V:

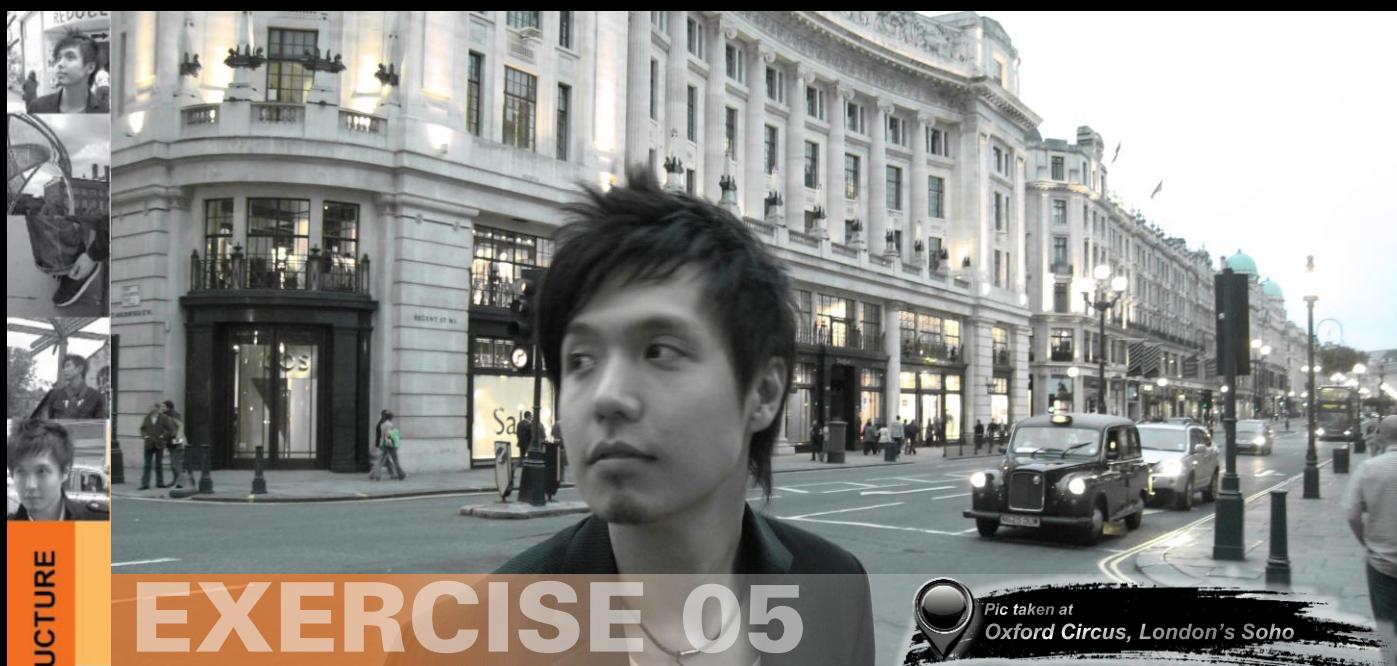
afford / agree / appear / arrange / ask / attempt / decide /
expect / fail / hope / learn / manage / mean / offer / prepare /
pretend / promise / refuse / seem / threaten / want / wish

★ *They decided to travel together next summer.*

Chapter 1.2 Quick Summary



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EXERCISE 05



Pic taken at
Oxford Circus, London's Soho

- 1 What they are now trying to do is _____ (**find**) the solution to please him.
- 2 The aims of the programme are _____ (**create**) students a sense of belonging and promote further cooperation.
- 3 I enjoy _____ (**travel**) because it can release my pressure from study.
- 4 Come over here! I would like _____ (**take**) a photograph with you.
- 5 Why do you keep _____ (**annoy**) me?
- 6 We stopped _____ (**take**) pictures, as we gotta go home.
- 7 We stopped _____ (**take**) pictures, so that we can remember the scene in the future.
- 8 I remember _____ (**visit**) him when he was dying in the hospital.
- 9 I remember _____ (**visit**) him this weekend after his operation.
- 10 Would you mind _____ (**give**) me a hand?





Conjunctions

 Pic taken at
Cross Street Chapel

★ COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

"AND", "OR" & "BUT" are called "coordinating conjunctions (C.Conjs)" 稱為「並列連接詞」 and the repeated words in the linked clauses can be omitted.
在所連接的子句中，重複的詞語可以省略。

RULE02: C + CONJ + C

"He is clever." + "He is lazy."

→ "He is clever but he is lazy."

→ "He is clever but lazy."

EXERCISE 06: C-Conjunctions

★ We like music and movies.

→ We like music. We like movies.

01. I'm craving Japanese or Korean today.

→

02. Oten looks young but is actually very old.

→

03. I love nobody but you.

→

04. She has a devilish face but an angel-like figure.

→

05. Hello Kitty and Dear Daniel cannot talk to each other.

→





SITUATIONS

*Pic taken at
Oxford Circus, London's Soho*

Adjectives usually appear in these 6 situations 連接詞通常出現在這6種情況：

ADDITION : Hello Kitty and Dear Daniel are a couple.
(相加)

CONTRAST : Hello Kitty looks cute but she has no mouth.
(相反)

ALTERNATIVE : Hello Kitty can look happy or sad.
(二擇)

CAUSATION : Hello Kitty has no mouth because she speaks from the heart.
(因果)

TIME : Hello Kitty has become very popular since some superstars started
(時間) using its products.

CONDITION : If you've got a smile on your face, then so does Kitty!
(條件)



*Pic taken at
Oxford Circus, London's Soho*

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (從屬連接詞)

"AND", "OR", and "BUT" are called **Coordinating Conjunctions (C.CONJs)**, while all other conjunctions are referred to as **Subordinating Conjunctions (S.CONJs)**.

AND, OR, BUT 被稱為並列連接詞(C.CONJ)，而其他所有連接詞則被稱為從屬連接詞 (S.CONJ) 。

We seldom use commas to separate sentences joined by conjunctions. However, commas are often used when the sentence is long or complex.

我們很少使用逗號來分隔由連接詞連接的句子。不過，當句子過長或結構複雜時，則常會使用逗號。

★ *Hello Kitty doesn't have a mouth, so we can project our emotions onto her, but her lack of a mouth means she can't eat her favourite food—apple pie.*

S.CONJs connect an **independent clause** and one or more **dependent clauses**. The independent clause is called the **Main Clause (MC)**, and the dependent clause is called the **Subordinate Clause (SC)**. In some cases, the SC can be omitted without affecting the meaning of the MC. However, subordinate clauses are dependent on the main clause and cannot stand alone as complete sentences.

S.CONJs用來連接一個獨立子句與一個或多個從屬子句。獨立子句稱為主句 (Main Clause, MC)，而從屬子句稱為從屬句 (Subordinate Clause, SC)。在某些情況下，SC可以被省略而不影響主句的意思。不過，從屬句依賴主句存在，無法單獨成句並表達完整的意思。

★ "I'd tell you the truth **if I knew**." ("**if I knew**" is a subordinating clause)
★ "I'd tell you the truth."

★ "There is somebody there **though you are not aware**."
(" **though you are not aware**" is a subordinating clause.)
★ "There is a somebody there."

Additionally, we cannot omit repeated words or ideas in subordinate clauses. That said, we can sometimes omit pronoun subjects and the verb "be" after conjunctions such as "if", "when", "while", "until", "once", "unless", and "although", especially in common fixed expressions.

此外，在從屬句中不能省略重複的詞語或概念。然而，在某些常見的固定用法中，當從屬連接詞為「if」、「when」、「while」、「until」、「once」、「unless」或「although」時，有時可以省略代名詞主語與be動詞。

★ "I'll run **if (it is) necessary**."
★ "**If (you are) in doubt**, call the customer hotline."
★ "**When (you are) in trouble**, seek help from the nearest police station."
★ "Don't fasten the seat belt **until (you are) ready**."
★ "**Once (I am) endangered**, I'll use all tricks to escape."

POSITION OF S.CONJUNCTIONS (從屬連接詞的位置)

Subordinate clauses (SCs) can be placed either before or after the **main clause (MC)**, depending on what the writer wants to emphasize. The placement of SCs relative to MCs often depends on the meaning and flow of the sentence, although in most cases, it does not significantly affect the overall meaning.

從屬子句 (SC) 可以放在主句 (MC) 之前或之後，這取決於作者想要強調的內容。SC與MC的排列順序通常取決於句子的語意和語氣，但在大多數情況下，順序的變化並不會影響整體意思。

- ① "I beat him **because I'm too angry**."
② "**Because I'm too angry**, I beat him."

① "**If you don't like Oten**, you'd better see a doctor."
② "You'd better see a doctor **if you don't like Oten**."



RULES FOR CONNECTING SENTENCES (連接句子的法則)

We use 1 conjunction to join 2 clauses & 2 conjunctions for 3 clauses, so:
我們用一個連接詞連接兩個分句，用兩個連接詞連接三個分句，所以：

"**Although** dad looks fat, **but** he still has a lot of followers." ☒

"**Because** I love him, **so** I beat him." ☒

"**As** you know **that** Kitty never says hello." ☒

Then: 因此：

- ① You are perfect, **although** you are fat and smelly, **but** I just love your grease and odour.
- ② **Although** my love is true, I must leave you, **but** it doesn't mean not loving you.
- ③ Money is indispensable, **although** it cannot make you omnipotent, **but** it can make many impossible things become possible.

THE USE OF COMMAS (逗號的運用)

When a subordinate clause (SC) begins a sentence, we usually place a comma before the main clause (MC), though it is not strictly required. However, we seldom use a comma if the SC comes after the MC.

當從屬子句 (SC) 位於句首時，我們通常會在主句 (MC) 之前加上逗號，但這並不是必須的。相反地，若從屬子句位於主句之後，我們則很少使用逗號。

- ① "If I am in charge , I will do things differently."
"I will do things differently if I am in charge."
- ② "When Snoopy was young , he loved Hello Kitty."
"Snoopy loved Hello Kitty when he was young."

COMMON CONJUNCTIONS (常用的連接詞)

Contrastive Conjunctions:

but
≈ yet
≈ whereas
≈ while
≈ although
≈ though
≈ even though
≈ or else
≈ or otherwise

轉折連接詞

Logical Conjunctions:

so
≈ so that
≈ because
≈ since
≈ in order that
≈ as
≈ for

邏輯連接詞

Conditional Conjunctions:

if
≈ unless
≈ in case
≈ providing/ed that
≈ assuming that
≈ even if
≈ as if / as though
≈ lest

條件連接詞

Temporal Conjunctions:

after
≈ before
≈ when
≈ while
≈ until / till
≈ once

時間連接詞

Additional Conjunctions:

and
≈ both... and
≈ (whether...) or
≈ as...as
≈ just as... so too
≈ not only... but also
≈ (n)either... (n)or

附加連接詞

Exercise 07: Conjunctions & Connectives

Add the word in the bracket to connect the clauses:

1. Oten was ill and foaming at his mouth last night. Oten would not miss his lessons. (although)

2. At first I thought that Oten was a singer. Later I found him better at rap (but)

3. Oten left in haste. He was already late for the appointment. (for)

4. Everyone loves Oten. Oten is friendly. (because of)

5. Hello Kitty moves very slowly. She comes from England. (as)

6. You had better write it down. You'll forget it . (otherwise)

7. I gripped my Dan's arm. I was afraid he would be trampled by the crowd. (lest)

8. Teaching and singing are what Oten does in his whole life. (as well as)

9. He always wears a yellow tight suit. Therefore, we call him Bruce Lee. (so)

10. We went early so as to get good seats in the classroom. (so that)

11. It is cold. Oten did not wear anything. (however)

12. This car looks small. It's surprisingly spacious. (yet)





1. ADJECTIVES MODIFY NOUNS

形容詞修飾名詞

① He is a **silly** boy.

② She has a **large** mouth.

③ Oten is **professional**.

④ Diamonds can be **expensive**.

2. ADJECTIVES BASICALLY APPEARS IN ONLY THESE 2 POSITIONS

形容詞基本上只會出現在這兩個位置

RULE 03: Be + Adjective (Be之後)

after "BE" : She is **hardworking**.

→ Be = am, is, are, was, were, being, be, been (+ Causative / Perception Verbs*)

RULE 04: Adjective + Noun (N.之前)

before "Noun" : She is a **hardworking** person.

→ 在名詞之前 (除代名詞pronouns, 如he, they, it 及人名, 如 Crio, Rick)

3. CHINESE ADJECTIVES CAN CARRY A SENSE OF 'ACTION' OR 'CHANGE,' BUT IN ENGLISH YOU MUST USE A VERB.

中文形容詞可以帶有「動作」或「變化」的意思，而在英文中，必須使用動詞。

他累了 = He is tired.

He tired.

天黑了 = It got dark.

It darked.

4. ENGLISH ADJECTIVES NEED TO CHANGE THEIR FORM (OFTEN BY ADDING ~LY) IN ORDER TO BECOME ADVERBS

英文中形容詞需要改變詞形(通常加 -ly)才能成為副詞

他很快。

(“快” = 形容詞)

He is quick.

(‘quick’ = Adj)

他跑得快。

(“快” = 副詞)

He runs quickly.

(‘quickly’ = Adv)

他們非常開心。

(“開心” = 形容詞)

They were very
happy (ADJ).

他們玩得很開心。

(“開心” = 副詞)

They played very
happily (ADV).

Exercise 01

#Try using adjectives to form 2 similar sentences by using the Subject “she” and the Adjective “attractive”; one after “BE”, one before “Noun”:

1. after “BE”: _____

2. before “Noun(s)": _____



ON-CLASS TRAINING:

①

②





[This chapter only focuses on the elementary use of adverbs. For further reference, please refer to "Adjectives & Adverbs II".]

RULE05: Adverb ✖ Verb

1. ADVERBS MODIFY VERBS

副詞修飾動詞

→ She drives **slowly**.

→ We **happily** lived together.

RULE06: Adverb * Adjective

2. ADVERBS MODIFY ADJECTIVES

副詞修飾形容詞

→ Peter and Paul are **totally** different.

→ The vase is **unreasonably** expensive.

RULE07: Adverb ✖ Adverb

3. ADVERBS ALSO MODIFY ADVERBS

副詞亦修飾副詞

→ Vietnamese people drive **very** carelessly.

→ Oten does his computer programme **extremely** seriously.

4. AN ADVERB CAN BE PLACED IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS IN A SENTENCE DEPENDING ON SITUATIONS

Recently I have met many old friends.

(at the beginning of the sentence)

I have met many old friends **recently**.

(at the end of the sentence)

I, **recently**, have met many old friends.

(in the middle of the sentence,
before the word modified)

5. SOME ADJs CAN FUNCTION AS ADVs, AND THEIR 'LY' FORMS HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS

有某些形容詞亦同樣是副詞，而另外也有另一形態的副詞，
但表達不同意思

Hard (Adj & Adv) ≠ Hardly (Adv)

Oten is a **hard** guy. (hard = Adjective)

Oten works **hard**. (hard = Adverb)

Oten can **hardly** get taller. (hardly = Adverb)

Other common examples:

late, dead, fast, pretty, early, terrible...

6. SOME ADJECTIVES HAVE AN 'LY' ENDING.

e.g. lovely, friendly, silly, lively, lonely, elderly...

Exercise 02

Use 'he', 'progress' & 'slow' to form three clauses, demonstrating adverbs modifying (1) a verb, (2) an adjective and (3) an adverb:

1. ADV modifies VERB: _____

2. ADV modifies ADJ: _____

3. ADV modifies ADV: _____

ADVERBS





Adverbs: Nature 副詞：性質

In order to distinguish ADVs from ADJs, we may just take the word(s) away to see whether the sentence is still grammatical or not:

為了區分副詞和形容詞，我們可以去掉對應的詞，看看句子是否仍然符合文法：

FOR EXAMPLE:

"The girls in the street look really ugly and unattractive."

In this clause, if we take away "ugly" or "unattractive", the sentence would be ungrammatical; instead, if we just take away "really": 在這個子句中，如果我們去掉 "ugly" 或 "unattractive"，句子就錯文法；而如果我們只去掉 'really'

"The girls in the street look ugly and unattractive."

這個子句語法仍然正確，只是意思有所不同，即語氣減弱了。

The clause is still grammatical though the meaning is bit different, i.e. less emphatic.

We should be aware that ADVs, in many cases, could be taken away without affecting the clause grammatically (but semantically). They are therefore "unnecessary" in affecting the basic structure, but they do have their value -- to make the clause more meaningful or alter the meaning of the sentence in the following way:

許多情況下，副詞只影響語意，不影響句子結構

OTHER EXAMPLES:

*"Young people are **very** careless."*

*"I **never** tell lies."*

*"My fans bought me flowers **yesterday**."*

If the adverb removed, grammatical accuracy will not be affected, but the meaning will differ.

若副詞被刪去，文法正確性不會受到影響，但意思上會有所改變。



Pic taken at
Barton Arcade in Manchester

Exercise 03

★ I am certain certainly with you.

01. Oten is a responsible responsibly person.

02. I am sure surely she would never intentional intentionally hurt anyone.

03. He is pretty prettily clever cleverly.

04. Your husband is incredibly incredible honest.

05. The dogs seemed to be very unfriendly unfriendly unfriend.

06. Rosé sudden suddenly came to my apartment.

07. Bruno has kind kindly agreed to stop her from getting close to me.

08. She walks slow slowly.

09. He runs fast fastly.

10. The stupid stupidly dog usual usually barks all the time.

11. Come over here immediate immediately.

12. My recent recently new song has killed all fans soft softly.

13. Kitty gazed loving lovingly at the kids with a smile.

14. The kids are playing upstair upstairs upstairly.

15. Many students who pay but refuse to study hard are no better than those mental mentally retarded retardedly.



Online Resources >>>
www.KarsonOten.com

Exercise 04

Write in English following the Vietnamese meaning

EXERCISE ON ADVERBS

1. 他輕鬆地完成考試。(easily)

→ _____

2. 他憤怒地攻擊兇手。(angrily)

→ _____

3. 所有父母也希望子女能健康地發展。(healthily)

→ _____

4. 怪獸們經常瘋狂地大量進食。(crazily)

→ _____

EXERCISE ON ADJECTIVES

1. 他完成這個輕鬆的考試。(easy)

→ _____

2. 他攻擊憤怒的兇手。(angry)

→ _____

3. 所有父母也希望子女能有健康的發展。(healthy)

→ _____

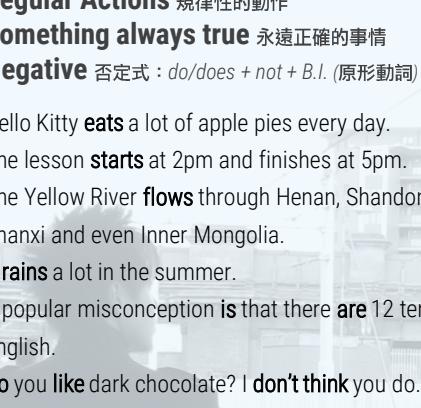
4. 瘋狂的怪獸們大量進食。(crazy)

→ _____

PRESENT

SIMPLE PRESENT



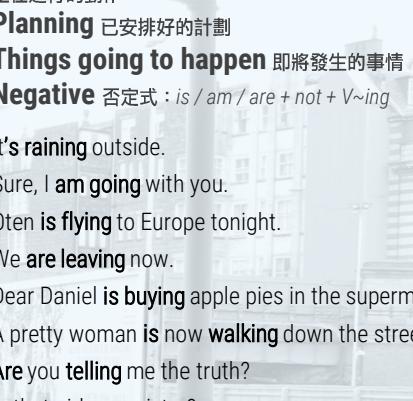


- ① **General Facts** 一般事實
- ② **Regular Actions** 規律性的動作
- ③ **Something always true** 永遠正確的事情
- ④ **Negative** 否定式 : *do/does + not + B.I. (原形動詞)*

- ❖ Hello Kitty **eats** a lot of apple pies every day.
- ❖ The lesson **starts** at 2pm and finishes at 5pm.
- ❖ The Yellow River **flows** through Henan, Shandong, Shanxi and even Inner Mongolia.
- ❖ It **rains** a lot in the summer.
- ❖ A popular misconception **is** that there **are** 12 tenses in English.
- ❖ Do you **like** dark chocolate? I **don't think** you do.
- ❖ It **doesn't make** sense to me at all.
- ❖ Often always **looks** cool and never **seems** to get old.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS





- ① **Action (about) in progress**
正在進行的動作
- ② **Planning** 已安排好的計劃
- ③ **Things going to happen** 即將發生的事情
- ④ **Negative** 否定式 : *is / am / are not + V~ing*

- ❖ It's **raining** outside.
- ❖ Sure, I **am going** with you.
- ❖ Oten **is flying** to Europe tonight.
- ❖ We **are leaving** now.
- ❖ Dear Daniel **is buying** apple pies in the supermarket.
- ❖ A pretty woman **is** now **walking** down the street.
- ❖ Are you **telling** me the truth?
- ❖ Is that girl your sister?
- ❖ You can switch off the TV. I **am not watching** it.

PRESENT PERFECT



- ① **Past Actions last until Present**
事情過去開始並持續到現在的動作或狀態
- ② **Something just / already / ever...**
經驗；剛剛；已經；曾經；從未；還未
- ③ **Negative** 否定式 : *have/has + not + P.P.*
 - ◆ Oten **has worked** in Korea.
 - ◆ We **have spoken** to Kitty this morning.
 - ◆ She **has found** a new job recently.
 - ◆ I **have lost** my phone.
 - ◆ I **have worked** here since graduating from school.
 - ◆ I **have been** to England.
 - ◆ We **have decided** to learn better English.
 - ◆ She's not got any chance to meet Oten yet..
 - ◆ Many people say that they **have** never **seen** a ghost.
 - ◆ **Have** you guys ever **heard** of Super English Force?
 - ◆ Kitty and Daniel **have just had** a fierce fight – basically the battle of the century.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS



- ① **Thing started in the past & is continuing at the present time** 從過去開始到現在還在進行的動作
- ② **Things in progress up till the recent past or present but the effect still existing**
直到最近還在進行，其影響仍然存在
- ③ **Negative** 否定式 : *have/has + not + been + V-ing*
 - ❖ I **have been studying** here for months.
 - ❖ Often **has been enjoying** life since his early retirement.
 - ❖ How long **have you been sitting** here?
 - ❖ It's **been snowing**.
 - ❖ It's **not been raining** for a while.
 - ❖ Prices **have been rising** for years.
 - ❖ Many people **have not been going** back to their hometown for years.
 - ❖ They **have been being watched** for years.
 - ❖ The case **has been being dealt** with seriously by the justice department.

**Simple Present** (usually / always / often / never / every day / on Sundays / in the morning...)

現在式：通常 / 總是 / 經常 / 從不 / 每天 / 星期日 / 早上...

- ◆ Oten farts. = 奧天（經常）放屁。
- ◆ We beat Kitty up. = 我們（經常）一起毆打吉蒂。
- ◆ Daniel bites her fingers. = 丹尼爾（經常）咬她的手指。

Present Continuous (now / right now / then / still / in the meantime / at 6am / at the moment...)

現在進行式：現在 / 就在此刻 / 那時 / 仍然 / 與此同時 / 早上6點 / 目前...

- ◆ Oten is farting. = 奧天（正在 / 正打算）放屁。
- ◆ We are beating Kitty up. = 我們（正在 / 正打算）一起毆打吉蒂。
- ◆ Daniel is biting her fingers. = 丹尼爾（正在 / 正打算）咬她的手指。

Present Perfect (just / already / ever / just then / for a long period of time / since...)

現在完成式：剛剛 / 已經 / 曾經 / 就在那時 / 很久 / 自從...

- ◆ Oten has farted. = 奧天（剛剛 / 已經）放過屁 / 放了屁。
- ◆ We have beaten Kitty up. = 我們（剛剛 / 已經）一起毆打吉蒂。
- ◆ Daniel has bitten her fingers. = 丹尼爾（剛剛咬 / 已經咬過）她的手指。

Present Perfect Continuous (since then / until now / still...)

現在完成進行式：自那時 / 直到現在 / 仍然...

- ◆ Oten has been farting. = 奧天一直在放屁（仍在放 / 氣味還在）。
- ◆ We have been beating Kitty up. = 我們一直在毆打吉蒂。（仍在打 / 仍見傷傷痕）。
- ◆ Daniel has been biting her fingers. = 丹尼爾一直在咬她的手指（還在咬 / 已經咬過、手指還在流血）。



The biggest difference between Chinese and English in expressing time is that English verbs already contain tense, while Chinese verbs require you to add time words because they do not have tense.

中英語在表達時間上的最大差別，就是英語的動詞本身已包含時態；而中文的動詞沒有時態，因此需要另外加上時間詞來說明。



PAST

SIMPLE PAST

Past Present Future

- Past facts, habits or repeated actions** 過去的事實、習慣或重複行為
- Completed specified or unspecified events in the past** 已完成的過去事件（可指明或不指明時間）
- Negative** 否定式：*did + not + B.I.* (原形動詞)
 - Oten **worked** in Korea.
 - We **spoke** to Kitty this morning.
 - She **found** a new job yesterday.
 - Daniel **lost** his phone.
 - Students **didn't respond** much last lesson.
- The the past simple action happened during the past continuous action (in progress)** 過去的動作發生在另一過去進行中動作的進行期間；或用這兩個時態來表示一個動作正在進行時，被另一個動作打斷。
 - When we **were having** a walk, it **started** to rain.
 - While I **was studying**, I suddenly **felt** sleepy.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Present Future

- Past Action in progress** 過去進行中的動作
- Past Planning** 過去的計劃
- Negative** 否定式：*was/were + not + V-ing*
 - At 6pm last night, Kitty **was eating** bananas.
 - They **were going** to get married. (implied negative)
 - It **was getting** late and I **was getting** tired.
 - I **wasn't feeling** well yesterday noon.

PAST PERFECT

Past Present Future

- Actions completed before a specific point in the past** 在過去某一時間點之前已經完成的動作
- The past form of the Present Perfect** 現在完成式的過去版本
- Used for flashbacks or memories referring to an earlier past** 用於回憶或插敘，比過去更早發生的事件（倒敘）
- Negative** 否定式：*had + not + Past Participle*
 - When Dan called Kitty, she **had gone** out.
 - We reached there at 6pm, but Oten **had left** at 5pm already.
 - He joined us after we **had had** dinner.
 - I **had got** enough when I was young.
 - After I left Korea, I **had settled** down in Vietnam.
 - I was tired because I **hadn't slept** much.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Past Present Future

- An ongoing action that ended before another action/event in the past** 在過去某個動作／事件發生之前，另一個正在進行中的動作已經結束
- Past form of Present Perfect Continuous** 現在完成進行式的過去形式
- Negative** 否定式：*had + not + been + V-ing*
 - I **had been tidying** up my villa for 6 hours.
 - He was completely exhausted as he **had been travelling** continuously for three days.
 - They **had been arguing** for days before they decided to break up.
 - Had you **been waiting** long before we came?
 - We **hadn't been speaking** to each other for days.
 - Something really weird **had been being shown** at the show. ☒

**Simple** (always / often / yesterday / last Sunday / in the morning* / the day before / last week...)

過去式：總是 / 經常 / 昨天 / 上週日 / 在早晨 / 前一天 / 上週

- ❖ Oten farted (yesterday). = 奧天（昨天）放屁。
- ❖ We beat Kitty up. = 我們一起毆打吉蒂（不肯定時間，但肯定是過去）。
- ❖ Daniel bit her fingers last night. = 昨晚丹尼爾咬她的手指。

Continuous (at 8pm last night / yesterday noon / on 13th April 2019 / when I was reading...)

過去進行式：昨晚八點 / 昨天中午 / 在2019年4月13日 / 當我正在閱讀時...

- ❖ Oten was farting when we looked at him. = 當我們看著奧天的時候，他正在放屁。
- ❖ We were beating Kitty up. = 我們（當時）一起毆打吉蒂。
- ❖ Daniel was biting her fingers at midnight. = 半夜時，丹尼爾正在咬她的手指。

Perfect (before... / already / ever / for a period of time / just / at the time when we arrived...)

過去完成式：在...之前 / 已經 / 曾經 / 持續一段時間 / 剛剛 / 在我們到達的時候...

- ❖ Oten had farted before lunch. = 奧天在午餐前（已經）放了屁。
- ❖ We had already beaten Kitty up (before we beat Daniel up). = 我們（在毆打丹尼爾之前）已經毆打過吉蒂。
- ❖ Daniel had bitten her fingers before he bit her toes. = 丹尼爾咬完她手指咬她腳趾。

Perfect Continuous (for three hours, when I arrived, by the time the meeting started, before he realized...)

過去完成進行式：三個小時過去了 / 我到的時候 / 會議才開始 / 直到他意識到這一點...

- ❖ Oten had been farting throughout the whole lunch. = 奧天午餐時一直在放屁。
- ❖ We had been beating Kitty up. = 我們（一直在）一起毆打吉蒂。
- ❖ Daniel had been biting her fingers and toes last whole night. = 丹尼爾昨天一整晚一直在咬她的手指及腳趾。

FUTURE

SIMPLE FUTURE

Past Present Future

- ① Future Prediction 未來的預測
- ② Making a decision at the moment of speaking 在說話當下所作出的決定
- ③ Negative 否定式：*will + not + B.I.* (原形動詞)
 - ◆ In the future, robots **will do** many things human beings do today.
 - ◆ Will Oten **be** the champion? Sure, he **will**!
 - ◆ Would you like tea or coffee? Oh thank you. I'll **have** some tea please.
 - ◆ When **will** you **die**?
 - ◆ It **won't take** long. Be patient.
 - ◆ You'll **eat** all bananas while I'm away, won't you?
 - ◆ Shall* / Will we **talk**?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Past Present Future

- ① Future Action in progress 未來進行中的事件
- ② Future Planning 未來計劃
- ③ Negative 否定式：*will + not + be + V-ing*
 - ◆ Ben **will be losing** all his fingers very soon.
 - ◆ The girls **will be meeting** King Oten at 12 noon.
 - ◆ Don't call me at noon. I **will be having** a poolside party with many hot girls.
 - ◆ They **will be dancing** all night.
 - ◆ Will they **be leaving** Saigon tomorrow evening?
 - ◆ The dishes **will be being washed** tonight by someone anyway. ☒
 - ◆ The kids **will be being taken care of** by their auntie during the Christmas holidays. ☒

FUTURE PERFECT

Past Present Future

- ① Things to be completed at a future point after a period of time 在未來需要一段時間之後才完成的事情
- ② Negative 否定式：*will + not + have + P.P.*
 - ◆ I **will have finished** dinner by 8pm.
 - ◆ She **will have worked** here for a decade next May.
 - ◆ Kitty **will have lost** all her fingers if Daniel keeps biting her fingers.
 - ◆ Oten **will have finished** editing all his books by New Year's Eve.
 - ◆ Before I start a new project, I **will have already planned** what to do.
 - ◆ Will she **have dressed** up by the time you reach home?
 - ◆ The new drug **will not have been implemented** by the end of this year.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Past Present Future

- ① Things will be in progress for a future duration of time 事情將在未來一段時間內持續進行
- ② Negative 否定式：*will + not + have + been + V-ing*
 - ◆ By 2027, I **will have been retiring** for a year.
 - ◆ When she finishes this course, she **will have been learning** English for 5 years.
 - ◆ He **will have been taking** all he wants by then.
 - ◆ Kitty and Daniel **will have been avoiding** each other for months when they meet again.
 - ◆ How long **will** you **have been living** here by the end of the year?
 - ◆ All his books **will have been being published** at New Year. ☒
 - ◆ The new drug **will not have been being implemented** by mid-December. ☒

**Simple (tomorrow / in the future / some day / next Sunday / then / later / in the coming days...)**

將來式：明天 / 將來 / 某天 / 下週日 / 然後 / 稍後 / 未來幾天...

- ❖ Oten will fart tonight. = 奧天今晚將會放屁。
- ❖ We will beat Kitty up. = 我們將會毆打吉蒂。
- ❖ Daniel will bite her fingers after class. = 丹尼爾下課後會咬她的手指。

Continuous (at coming 9pm / tomorrow night / in 2047 / when you arrive few hours later...)

將來進行式：明天晚上9點正 / 2047年 / 當你幾個小時後到達時...

- ❖ Oten will be farting exactly at midnight. = 奧天將會在午夜正點時放屁(很準時)。
- ❖ We will be beating Kitty up. = 我們(那一刻 / 計劃好)將會正在毆打吉蒂。
- ❖ Daniel will be biting her fingers after biting ours. = 丹尼爾在咬完我們的手指後，將會去咬她的手指。

Perfect (no later than 6pm / before the coming Christmas / by the time when you get there...)

將來完成式：最晚下午6點前 / 聖誕節前 / 當你到達時...

- ❖ Oten will have farted by 4pm. = 到下午四點前，奧天將已經放過屁了。
- ❖ We will have beaten Kitty up by 4pm. = 到下午四點前，我們都將已經毆打過吉蒂(一頓)了。
- ❖ Daniel will have bitten her fingers off by 4pm. = 到下午四點前，丹尼爾都已經將她的手指咬斷了。

Perfect Continuous (for so many years in the future / after you'll have waited there for hours...)

將來完成進行式：在未來的很多年 / 在你在那裡等了幾個小時之後...

- ❖ Oten will have been farting at 5pm tomorrow. = 到明天下午五點時(那刻)，奧天將仍一直在放屁。
- ❖ We will have been beating Kitty up at 5pm tomorrow. = 到明天下午五點時(那刻)，我們將仍一直在毆打吉蒂。
- ❖ Daniel will have been biting her fingers at 5pm tomorrow. = 到明天下午五點時(那刻)，丹尼爾將仍一直在咬她的手指。

Way Out to →
Warwick Road
Old Trafford Football
and Cricket Grounds

~~REAL APPROACH~~



NO PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO FUTURE TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO FUTURE PERFECT TENSE!!!

Reason: _____

NO FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE!!!

Reason: _____



THE CONCEPT OF PRESENT PARTICIPLES*

Pic taken at Stonegate, York, England



★ The dog is running .	◀ compare ➡	★ There is a running dog.
★ My cat is sleeping .	◀ compare ➡	★ Look at my sleeping cat.
★ It is encouraging .	◀ compare ➡	★ It is raining .
★ The film was boring .	◀ compare ➡	★ The film was coming .

"V~ing" should be treated as an **adjective**, not as a verb, and can never be.

More justifications for 'V~ing' not as a verb in any situations:

- ★ Under harsh **working** conditions, **working** mothers may stop working for the company.
- ★ In a **swimming** pool, I was swimming, but I still found swimming in cold weather too uncomfortable.
- ★ There is a **setting** button for **setting** the system to its basic **settings**, so you don't need to adjust the **setting** every time.

Case 01

"I am hungry."	→ Simple Present
"I am swimming."	→ Present Continuous? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> → Simple Present!

① "am" = only Verb ② "hungry" & "swimming" = Present Participles / Adjectives

∴ Present Continuous = Simple Present + Present Participles / Adjectives

Case 02

"I had been diligent when I was young."	→ Past Perfect
"I had been working hard when I was young."	→ Past Perfect Continuous? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> → Past Perfect!

① "had" = only Verb ② "diligent" & "working hard" = Present Participles / Adjectives

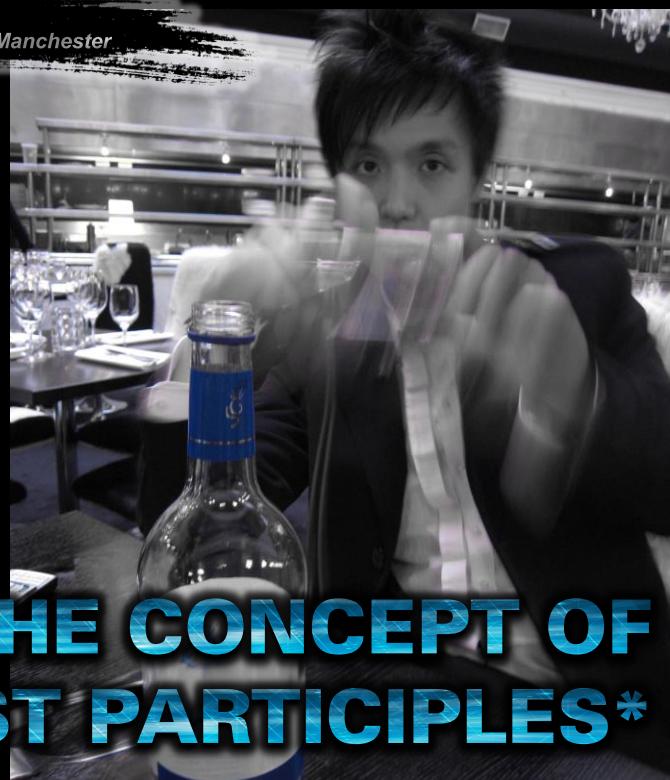
∴ Past Perfect Continuous = Past Perfect + Present Participles / Adjectives

Conclusion

- No Continuous & Perfect Continuous tenses 沒有進行式與完成進行式時態
- All **Verbs** with the '~-ing' ending = **Present Participles** = **Adjectives** (or Nouns in some cases)
以 "~-ing" 結尾的動詞形式皆屬於現在分詞、亦可當成是形容詞 (或某些情況也可以是名詞)
- Present Participles commonly express 現在分詞通常表示:
'progressive (進行中), active (主動), planning (計劃中的行為)'



*Pic taken at
King Street in Manchester*



THE CONCEPT OF PAST PARTICIPLES*

- ★ Peter has broken his leg.
- ★ I have cut my hair.
- ★ He had washed his pets.
- ★ I had written a lot of books.

- ◀ compare ➡
- ◀ compare ➡
- ◀ compare ➡
- ◀ compare ➡

- ★ Peter stood up with his **broken** leg.
- ★ I have my hair cut.
- ★ He had his pets washed.
- ★ I had a lot of books written by Oten.

More justifications:

- ★ I **am having** my garden **built** at the moment.
- ★ I **was hired** for the job without **having** a second interview **conducted**.
- ★ Kitty **has had** all her fingers **bitten** off by Daniel, so she can no longer hold anything and has to be **fed** by someone.

“V~ed” should be treated as an **adjective**, not as a verb, and can never be.



“I have shaved my hair.”



“I have my hair shaved (by others).”

Illustration

Note:
Changing position of participle can have different meanings.

Conclusion

- ➔ HAVE / HAS / HAD are the only verb in the perfect structure
(HAVE / HAS / HAD 是完成式結構中唯一的動詞)
- ➔ Past Participles are not Verbs but used as Adjectives (過去分詞不是動詞，而是用作形容詞)
- ➔ Past Participles: ‘already happened/done, passive’ (過去分詞的語意：已經發生/已完成、被動)



THE CONCEPT OF AUXILIARY VERBS*

(shall vs will vs should vs would)

★ He **will** pay the bill.

◀ compare ▶

★ Shall we talk?

◀ compare ▶

★ Oten **will** arrive soon.

◀ compare ▶

★ He **would** pay the bill.

★ Should we talk?

★ Oten **is going to** arrive soon.

Explanation

‘Will’ or ‘Shall’ are
Auxiliary Verbs, not a
verb, and can never be.



Online Resources >>>
www.KarsonOten.com



Conclusion

- Many words can replace ‘will’ and ‘shall’, carrying a future reference
許多詞語都可以取代‘will’和‘shall’，用來表達未來的含義
- ‘Future Tenses’ are just Present Tenses + Auxiliary Verbs 「未來時態」其實只是「現在時態 + 輔助動詞」
- No Future Tense :: ‘will’ and ‘shall’ are not Verbs 沒有真正的未來時態，因為‘will’和‘shall’並不是動詞

PRESENT TENSE EXERCISE

01. Jet engines _____ (**make**) a lot of noise.
02. People who _____ (**come**) from Europe don't understand the practice of blind marriage in the East at all.
03. Water _____ (**cover**) two thirds of the world.
04. His outrageous behaviour _____ already _____ (**make**) everyone to pay attention to it.
05. Oten's Vietnamese is good. He _____ (**study**) the language for many years.
06. Loud music _____ (**give**) me a headache.
07. Super English Force _____ (**get**) universal recognition over all other English teaching groups.
08. Oten _____ (**work**) only 3 days a week.
09. I _____ (**go**) to bed right now. See you tomorrow.
10. Some of my family are in London. They _____ (**stay**) at a hotel near Hyde Park.
11. Kitty is going to check her teeth soon, so she _____ (**be**) quite nervous at the moment.
12. After numerous ups and downs, I _____ (**learn**) how to get on well with others.
13. No doubt she _____ (**be**) smart, but sometimes she _____ (**make**) others feel annoyed and harassed when she _____ (**speak**) in an impolite way.
14. Prices _____ (**rise**) all the time. Everything _____ (**get**) more and more expensive.
15. Oten _____ (**be**) there before.
16. We are tired. We _____ (**work**) hard all day.

PRESENT TENSE EXERCISE

17. I _____ (**reply**) 6 emails this morning.

18. Real men _____ (**be**) not afraid of challenges.

19. Nowadays, many people only _____ (**know**) things online.

20. I _____ (**not care**) about it anymore.

21. Often always _____ (**receive**) love letters and gifts from nowhere.
Finding a place to store them _____ (**be**) really difficult.

22. She _____ (**be**) on a diet for a few days, so she _____ (**feel**) dizzy now.

23. I _____ (**finish**) my tasks. I can leave now.

24. Why don't you go to see Kitty? She _____ (**die**) in hospital.

25. I _____ (**blame**) my niece for half an hour because she _____ (**steal**) my underwear.

26. The police _____ (**find**) the clues of the murder case.

27. Swear culture _____ (**get**) more and more popular.

28. Please shut up! Your joke _____ (**not interest**) me.

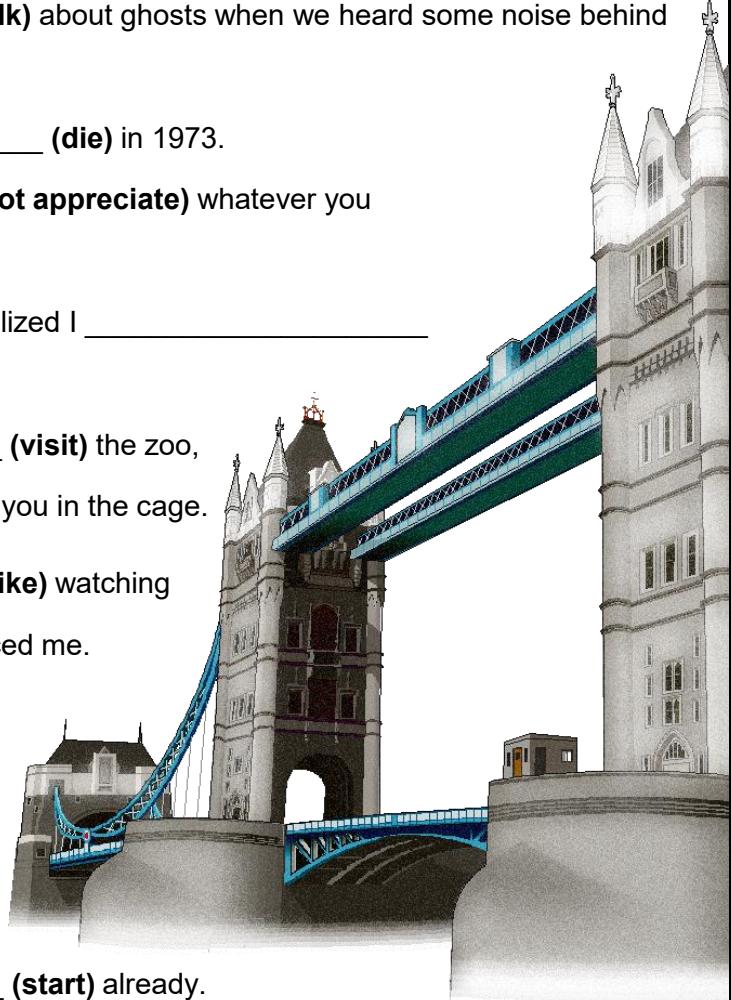
29. We _____ (**waste**) too much time during our youth. Let's treasure our time right now.

30. Often _____ (**live**) with his parents since he was born.



PAST TENSE EXERCISE

01. Kitty _____ **(study)** at a high school for a decade before she finally dropped out.
02. People _____ **(not listen)** to you until you had built up your business.
03. I _____ **(meet)** Daniel when he was still a kitten.
04. I saw a lot of my fans last night. They _____ **(wait)** for me in front of my headquarters.
05. Many Asian students _____ **(be)** very deplorable until Super English Force _____ **(start)** teaching decades ago.
06. I was still working at my studio. It was getting late and I _____ **(feel)** tired and hungry.
07. We got to the airport at 11:00am but the plane _____ **(leave)** at 10:00am.
08. We _____ **(talk)** about ghosts when we heard some noise behind the door.
09. Bruce Lee _____ **(die)** in 1973.
10. She _____ **(not appreciate)** whatever you _____ **(do).**
11. When I spoke to the salesgirl I realized I _____ **(meet)** her somewhere before.
12. When I _____ **(visit)** the zoo, I _____ **(see)** you in the cage.
13. I _____ **(not like)** watching porn movies; my students influenced me.
14. This was our first date. We _____ **(have)** a walk in a park when it rained.
15. When we arrived at the cinema, the film _____ **(start)** already.



PAST TENSE EXERCISE

16. I _____ (**cancel**) the trip because I _____ (**found**) something more exciting.

17. Kitty _____ (**take**) a nap during the English-speaking test.

18. My maids _____ (**not prepare**) dinner when I _____ (**come**) home.

19. He _____ (**lose**) everything before you _____ (**know**) him.

20. I _____ (**sleep**) very well last night after meditation.

21. Oten _____ (**stay**) in hospital for a long time _____ and _____ (**recover**) last year. Now he has become even stronger and younger.

22. Their homes _____ (**vanish**) yesterday morning.

23. The building _____ (**explode**) after I _____ (**leave**) there.

24. When I _____ (**arrive**), the performance _____ (**finish**) already.

25. Daniel _____ (**piss**) everywhere when he _____ (**be**) a kitten.

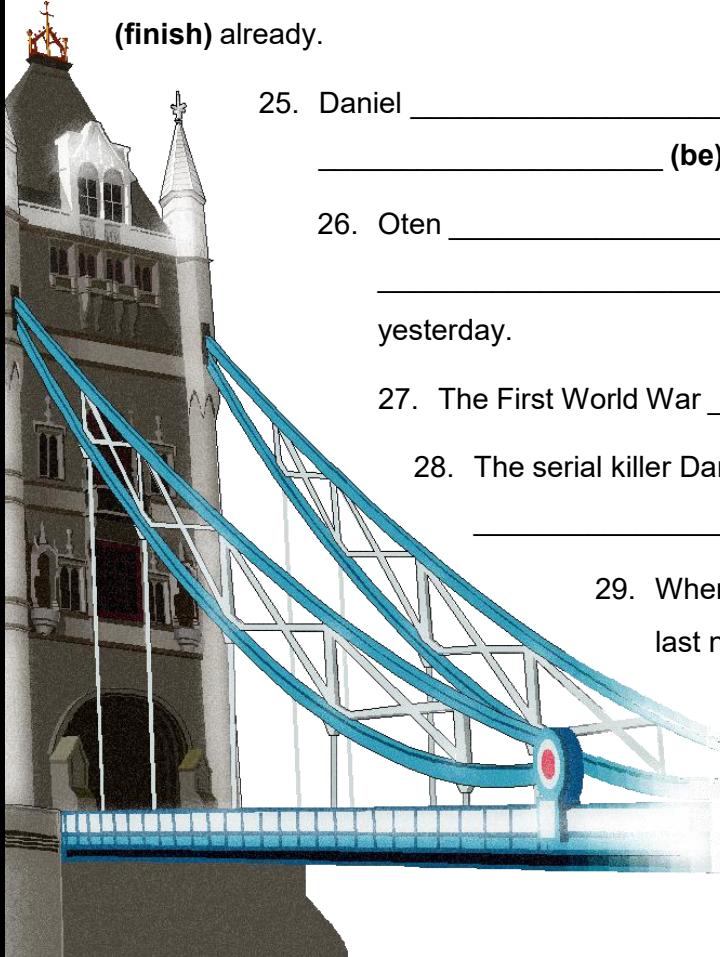
26. Oten _____ (**celebrate**) his championship after he _____ (**win**) the international singing contest again yesterday.

27. The First World War _____ (**break**) out in 1914.

28. The serial killer Daniel. was prosecuted yesterday. It _____ (**be**) good news for everyone.

29. When I _____ (**reach**) the gym last night, all the personal trainers _____ (**go**) already.

30. We _____ (**finish**) the project yesterday. Our team _____ (**do**) it for two months.



FUTURE TENSE EXERCISE

01. Oten's decided that he _____ **(stop)** teaching this year.
02. Kitty looks pale. I think she _____ **(die)** soon.
03. We _____ **(finish)** the lesson by 6pm, so please wait until you are allowed to switch on your phone again.
04. At 8:00pm tomorrow I _____ **(sing)** at the concert which will have started from 7:00pm, but I _____ **(stay)** there until it finishes.
05. Trust me. I _____ **(tell)** you soon.
06. We _____ **(overcome)** the present hardship and become world's number 1 again.
07. Antarctica _____ **(disappear)** in 30 years if the global warming persists.
08. I _____ **(tell)** you the truth someday.
09. Oten _____ **(become)** super rich by next year.
10. I _____ **(stay)** at home tomorrow morning.
11. The group _____ **(hold)** an event to raise funds this Sunday afternoon.
12. The event _____ **(finish)** by 5:00 p.m.
13. I _____ **(see)** the band show at 9 p.m tomorrow.
14. I _____ **(send)** you the document later.
15. Oten _____ **(found)** in a new company by April.

FUTURE TENSE EXERCISE

16. Oten _____ (**win**) the best actor award this year in the documentary genre.

17. I _____ (**not spend**) time on things not at the right timing anymore.

18. We _____ (**study**) at university in three year's time.

19. Robots _____ (**develop**) significantly in a decade.

20. Oten's World Tour Concert _____ (**finish**) by the end of the year.

21. "What _____ you _____ (**do**) when you are fifty?" I _____ (**retire**) by then."

22. I _____ (**give**) my best regards to your mother.

23. We _____ (**play**) football at 2:30pm tomorrow afternoon.

24. By the end of this month, Oten _____ (**live**) in this house for six years.

25. We _____ (**have**) a home party later tonight.

26. We _____ (**be**) very happy if Oten joins our club.

27. The kids _____ (**sleep**) when you return home late tonight.

28. Oten _____ (**become**) a global celebrity very soon next year.

29. At the time you come home, I _____ (**watch**) a livestreaming music show.

30. I _____ (**have**) midnight snack with my team at around 11:00pm.



INTEGRATED EXERCISE

1. Since I _____ (be) born, my family _____ (separate) without contact.
2. The rain _____ (stop), but the wind is still blowing.
3. The couple _____ (kiss) when they were found in the bushes.
4. He _____ (be) very optimistic every day before his wife _____ (pass) away.
5. I _____ (meet) Kitty while I _____ (travel) in London.
6. Oten _____ (study) Vietnamese in a year's time.
7. We _____ (forget) the flooding accident already, but she still _____ (remember) because she has lost her family.
8. Oten _____ (be) a teacher for 30 years. He is a singer now.
9. When the plane _____ (fly) for just half an hour last night, it suddenly _____ (burst).
10. When I _____ (have) a bath last night, Daniel _____ (run) into the bathroom and _____ (assault) me.
11. I _____ (read) a book when the bell _____ (ring).
12. Kitty _____ (lose) her fingers a year ago.
13. After he _____ (finish) his work, he _____ (leave) the office.
14. I _____ (consider) carefully before I _____ (make) my decision.
15. While I _____ (read) an e-book, my brother _____ (watch) a movie.
16. I _____ (work) hard at the moment. I _____ (decide) that I will have retired by the age of 50.
17. Where is Oten? The match _____ (go) to begin. We can't win without him.





18. These kinds of cheese _____ **(be)** man-made.

19. I _____ **(get)** tired, but I still _____ **(have)** a lot of work to do.

20. Oten's car _____ **(cost)** at least one billion.

21. We _____ **(have)** a barbecue this Sunday. Would you like to join us?

22. Although Oten _____ **(look)** not serious, all of his students _____ **(like)** him because he _____ **(teach)** them very well.

23. Many companies _____ **(close)** down since the pandemic started.

24. God _____ **(bless)** you.

25. Look! The window _____ **(break)**.

26. I can't leave yet. I _____ **(expect)** a call from my client.

27. Who _____ **(sing)** now? It is terrible.

28. Oten _____ **(teach)** English for over 30 years.

29. City Oten _____ **(be)** a cool and fun city. I _____ **(visit)** there twice.

30. Water _____ **(consist)** of hydrogen and oxygen.

31. I _____ **(know)** Daniel since 2019.

32. Oten _____ **(do)** his singing practice all morning.

33. The robbers _____ **(escape)** before the police _____ **(arrive)**.

34. They _____ **(discuss)** for a long time when I _____ **(enter)**.

35. We _____ **(arrest)** Daniel last year. He _____ **(hide)** himself for over a decade.



36. I _____ (**not have**) anyone's respect before I started my business.

37. The pandemic _____ (**die**) hard.

38. Jack _____ (**jump**) into the sea when the boat _____ (**sink**).

39. The sun _____ (**shine**) brightly while I went to work this morning.

40. People say I look young. But I _____ (**get**) much younger in the future.

41. Koreans _____ (**conquer**) the entertainment world.

42. Oten _____ (**go**) out of Hong Kong for a decade.

43. By 2200, the world's population _____ (**increase**) to around 40,000 billion.

44. It _____ (**get**) late, but I _____ (**not finish**) my work yet.

45. The police _____ (**tell**) us they _____ (**catch**) the murderer last week.

46. Technology _____ (**become**) more and more essential in our daily lives.

47. Professor Oten _____ (**be**) to England for years.

48. Artificial intelligence _____ still _____ (**develop**) in the near future.

49. Oten _____ (**get**) full marks in the exams a decade ago.

50. We _____ (**be**) the volunteers! We _____ (**come**) to save people in deep water.



Evaluation Test



Participles are not verbs but a type of adjective derived from verbs. They are used to describe, modify, or add extra information to nouns or clauses. Participles themselves do not carry any time reference and therefore do not determine or affect the tense of a sentence.

分詞(Participles)並不是動詞，而是一種由動詞轉化而來的形容詞，用來描述、修飾名詞，或補充說明句子的內容。分詞本身不帶任何時間概念，因此不會決定或影響句子的時態。

No Tense Reference 「不影響時態」

Present participles can be used across different time frames, including past and future contexts.
現在分詞可以出現在不同的時間範圍中，包括過去或將來的語境。

- ◆ She was **weeping** when I saw her. **[past]**
- ◆ I will be **enjoying** the sunshine on the beach at this time tomorrow. **[future]**

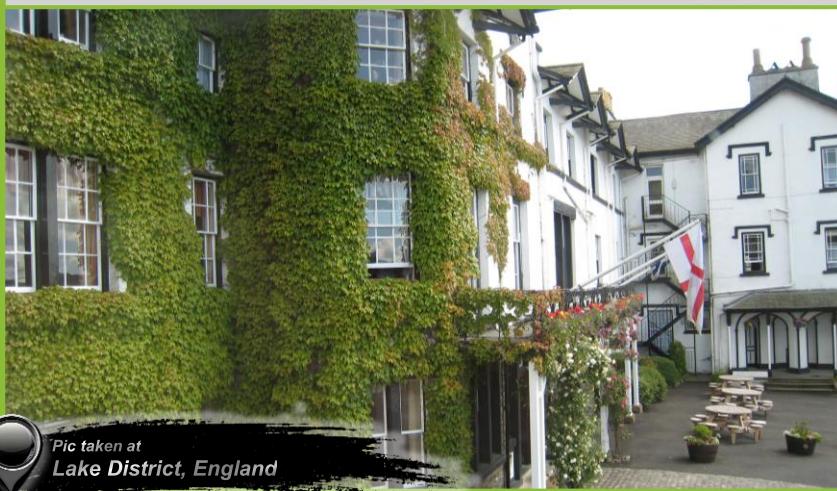
Active in Meaning 「主動」

- ◆ I fancy her **smiling** eyes very much.
- ◆ I think Kitty is so sexy, **showing** her open mouth.
- ◆ Dogs are **meat-eating** animals.
- ◆ I hate those **disturbing** people **playing** their phones loudly in public places.

Progressive Sense 「進行中」

- ◆ I love the **falling** leaves in autumn.
- ◆ North Korea always claims to be a **developing** country.
- ◆ Who's the hot lady **walking** towards us?
- ◆ I have planted a tree at the door, **growing** steadily.

Present Participles



Planning Inference 「計劃」

- ◆ I am **going** to have some coffee.
- ◆ We are **flying** to Seoul again next week.
- ◆ I am **meeting** Kitty at the door later.
- ◆ We are **having** dinner with the president tomorrow evening.
- ◆ She is **starting** her new job with us next Monday.

Effect Producing 「產生影響 / 令人 ... 的」

- ◆ The **thrilling** movie scared me and all my friends.
- ◆ The story Daniel told us seems very **boring**.
- ◆ It is **surprising** that all residents here still remember me.
- ◆ Her **annoying** behaviour drives all the volunteers crazy.



Pic taken at
Portland Tower, Manchester

No Tense Reference 「不影響時態」

Past participles can also appear in sentences of various tenses, such as the present or the future. 過去分詞同樣可以出現在不同時態的句子中，例如現在式或將來的語境。

- ◆ The village looks **abandoned**. **[present]**
- ◆ Do pay attention to the above-mentioned points. **[command]**
- ◆ The new centre is going to be **opened** next month. **[future]**
- ◆ Oten will be **invited** to the award ceremony. **[future]**

Passive in Meaning 「被動」

- ◆ He eventually resorted to borrowing money from banks after being **rejected** by all his friends.
- ◆ Daniel was **battered** badly by a group of gang members after he bit others' fingers uncontrollably.

Perfect Sense 「已經 / 曾經發生的」

- ◆ I have **forgotten** the faces of those victims I have already **helped**, but they still remember me.
- ◆ New York is a fully **developed** city.
- ◆ All the evacuation arrangements are **finished**, so we can rest **assured** now.

Effect Receiving 「接收影響 / 感到 ... 的」

- ◆ Students around the world are **interested** in attending Oten's lectures.
- ◆ Many people lack communication skills and make others feel **confused**.
- ◆ She felt **exhausted** after the long journey.



e.g. *The cat next door, called (call)*

Daniel, barks all the time.

01. I have _____ (check) the dictionary and _____ (find) that the word "koten" means "shit" in Russian.
02. You are my _____ (love) one.
03. I have seen the dog _____ (run) in the street.
04. Kitty couldn't make herself _____ (hear) above the noise of the traffic.
05. May I have some _____ (distil) water?
06. I lost my _____ (store)-value debit card yesterday.
07. The film "Super Banana!" is very _____ (excite).
08. After _____ (watch) the film, I felt very _____ (excite).
09. I'd like to recommend you to watch this documentary video because it is very _____ (interest).
10. She has _____ (go) to the shopping mall but I'm not _____ (go) because I'm not _____ (interest).
11. Asian students are _____ (force) to study every day and night.
12. I haven't _____ (buy) the phone you want because the shop was _____ (close).
13. Have you seen Oten? He has his hair _____ (cut) just then and looks like a moron again.
14. Look at that star over there. It's _____ (shine).
15. After _____ (have) some massage, I'm _____ (feel) _____ (relax).

Exercise One

Fill in the blanks with suitable participles.

PARTICIPLE EXERCISE

16. Today's news is very _____ (depress).
17. Many of us find it quite _____ (embarrass) to have a speech in front of a group of people.
18. Daniel attempted to rescue his _____ (drown) girlfriend Kitty. However, Kitty was not _____ (drown) but he had _____ (drown) himself in the end.
19. It was _____ (surprise) that Oten could come to our show.
20. _____ (do) exercise could be very _____ (bore).
21. He doesn't smoke, so he gets very _____ (annoy) when people _____ (smoke) around him.
22. The fat slob _____ (wear) pink mini-skirt scared me to death.
23. She doesn't like _____ (sit) at the corner like a silent bird.
24. Your parents were very _____ (worry) about you last night.
25. Are you _____ (frighten) of cockroaches?
26. Learning English can be very _____ (interest) if you are Oten's students.
27. The students _____ (involve) are _____ (get) together to discuss the project.
28. He was charged of "drink-_____ (drive)".
29. He is an _____ (adopt) child, _____ (bring) up by a French family.
30. It is _____ (hear) that this _____ (sink) ship was _____ (control) by a _____ (drink) captain.



3rd Position of Participles:

分詞的第三位置

Adjectives are generally placed at 2 main positions, namely:

形容詞通常位於兩個主要位置，即：

① After "BE" (or after Copular Verbs) 'BE'之後 (或置於感官動詞之後);

② Before Noun 名詞之前;

Participles can function as Adjectives, like a hybrid of verbs and adjectives. So, besides the 2 positions above, participles may also appear after nouns, forming post-nominal modifiers 分詞可以像形容詞一樣使用，是動詞和形容詞的混合。因此，除了上述兩個位置外，分詞還可以出現在名詞之後，構成後置修飾語：

③ After "Noun" 名詞之後 (第3位置)

- ◆ The students interviewed gave very different opinions.
(= The students **that were interviewed** gave very different opinions.)
- ◆ At 9 p.m., I could still see some of our classmates **discussing** the project.
(=At 9 p.m., I could still see some of our classmates **who were discussing** the project.)
- ◆ Those (people) selected will be sent to other countries.
- ◆ Most of the gangs arrested refused to cooperate with the police.
- ◆ After the chaos, the little girl picked up a shoe left on the ground.
- ◆ I watch the TV programme because I have a friend acting in it.



*Pic taken at:
Buckingham Palace, England*



PASSIVE VOICE

Rule 08: BE + P.P.

BE: be / am / is / are / was / were / been / being

P.P.: done / got / gone / followed / seen ...

There are only 4 occasions that passive voice is used:

① When we don't know who / what the action doer is:

My wallet was stolen this morning.

(I do not know who stole my wallet.)

② When we are not interested in who / what the action doer is:

The church was built in 1920.

(It is not important to know who built the church.)

③ When we don't want to say who / what the action doer is:

A mistake was made.

(I do not want to say "I made a mistake".)

④ When we want to write in a more formal way:

The reasons will be explained as follows.

("I will explain the reasons" is less formal.)



8 FORMS OF STRUCTURE

Simple Present

- ★ The door **is locked** every evening.
- ★ My problems **are solved**.

Simple Past

- ★ The door **was locked** last night.
- ★ My problems **were solved** last night.

Present Perfect

- ★ The door **has been locked** already.
- ★ My problems **have been solved** already.

Past Perfect

- ★ The door **had been locked** before I came.
- ★ My problems **had been solved** before yours.

Present Progressive

- ★ The door **is being locked** then.
- ★ The problems **are being solved** now.

Past Progressive

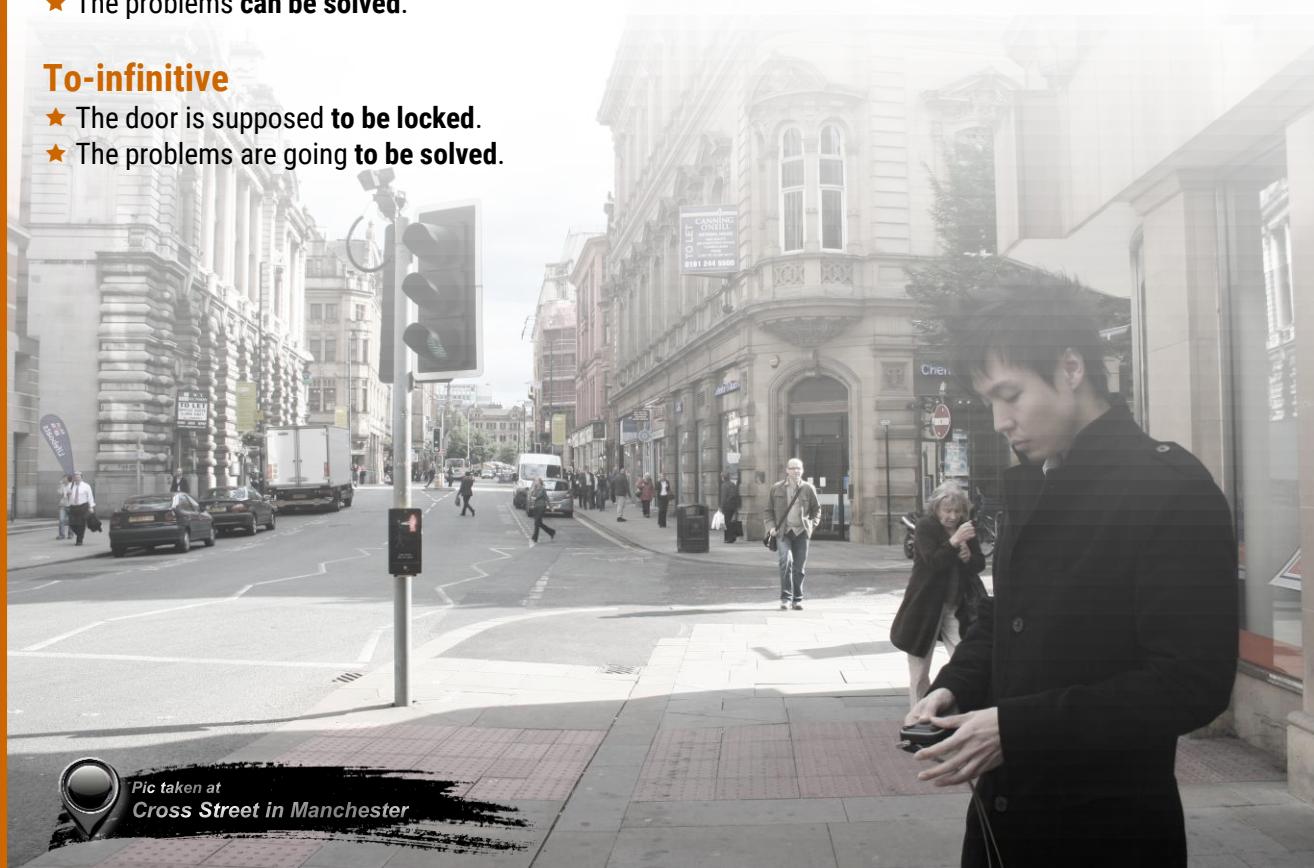
- ★ The door **was being locked** at 6 o'clock last night.
- ★ The problems **were being solved** at noon.

Auxiliary Verbs

- ★ The door **will be locked** later.
- ★ The problems **can be solved**.

To-infinitive

- ★ The door is supposed **to be locked**.
- ★ The problems are going **to be solved**.



Pic taken at
Cross Street in Manchester



Exercise 01 Guided writing:

① I have made a lot of mistakes. (Present Perfect)

A lot of mistakes _____

② Someone financially supported Oten to be a singer. (Simple Past)

Oten _____

③ He is complaining of the staff. (Present Participle)

The staff _____

④ The bank is to stop his cheque. (Infinitive)

His cheque _____

⑤ If I had spotted you last night, we would have disqualified you already. (Conditional)

If you _____

Exercise 02 From active to passive:

① He invites her to go to the party.

→ _____

② The nurse forced them to take off all their pants.

→ _____

③ They were licking the pork chop at the midnight.

→ _____

④ The President has sexually harassed his secretaries.

→ _____

⑤ The bank robber is going to fight against the Police.

→ _____



Exercise 03 From passive to active:

1

→ The computer has been fixed already. (by the I.T. crews)

2

→ Dan is going to be executed. (by me)

3

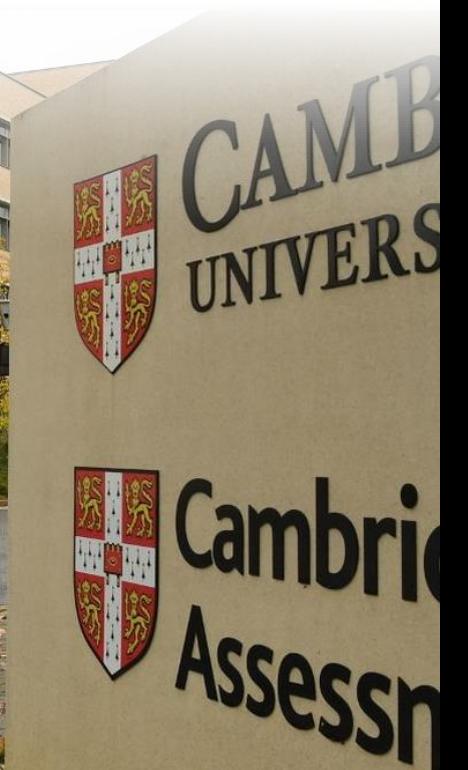
→ His reputation has been ruined. (by the media)

4

→ The document will be sent later. (by my staff)

5

→ I am being teased. (by my students)



EXERCISE 04

Form appropriate passive structures

1. Daniel never brushes his teeth, but he hates _____ (tease) about his stink.
2. When Oten was driving through the tunnel, he _____ (stop) by the police for speeding.
3. The weather was not stable recently and yesterday I got _____ (catch) in a thunderstorm.
4. One of the suspects in the armed robbery _____ (arrest). Others are on the run.
5. _____ (turn) down for ten jobs so far, he never gave up and kept sending letters.
6. He _____ (find) guilty in a burglary case and was sentenced to five years in prison.
7. A book should not _____ (judge) by its cover.
8. Oten would _____ (fire) if he had not been working hard.
9. The baby _____ (expect) to _____ (bear) yesterday.
10. It _____ (predict) that inflation would continue to fail.

Controversial Issue in Grammar Theory: Why are there no passive voices for the Present, Past, Future Perfect Continuous, and Future Continuous tenses (structures)?

文法理論爭議：為何現在、過去、將來完成進行式及將來進行式沒有被動結構？

Grammatical Possibility vs. Pragmatic Acceptability 語法可能性 vs. 語用自然度

In traditional English grammar teaching, it is often claimed that certain tenses—namely the present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous, and future perfect continuous—“do not have” or “should not have” passive forms. These claims, however, are oversimplifications arising from pedagogical convenience rather than linguistic reality.

在傳統英語文法教學中，常見一種說法：現在完成進行式、過去完成進行式、將來進行式與將來完成進行式「沒有」或「不能有」被動語態。然而，這種說法其實是教學簡化下的產物，而非真正的語言事實。

From a strictly grammatical standpoint, passive constructions in these tenses are indeed possible. The real issue is not grammatical correctness, but ‘**pragmatic acceptability**’ and ‘**cognitive processing load**’ in actual language use.

從嚴格的語法角度來看，這些時態的被動語態是存在且成立的。真正的問題不在於文法正誤，而在於現代英語中的「語用自然度」與「認知負擔」。

1. The Inadequacy of the Common Explanation 常見解釋的根本缺陷

A frequently cited explanation states:

“The perfect continuous tense emphasizes the continuity of an action, while the passive voice shifts focus to the object. Therefore, the two are incompatible.”

常見的說法是：

「完成進行式強調動作的持續性，而被動語態把重點放在受詞，因此兩者相互衝突。」

This explanation is problematic for several reasons 此解釋存在以下問題：

1. **It confuses semantic preference with grammatical possibility.**

An expression being stylistically awkward does not render it ungrammatical.

2. **It fails to explain existing counterexamples, such as:**

- Passive forms in the present continuous tense
- Passive forms in the past continuous tense
- The near-absence (but not impossibility) of passive forms in the future continuous tense

3. **It incorrectly treats participles as tense-bearing verbs, leading to conceptual confusion about how tense is constructed in English.**

1. 混淆了語意偏好與語法可能性
不自然，並不等於不合文法。

2. 無法解釋多個反例
▪ 現在進行式可以有被動
▪ 過去進行式可以有被動
▪ 將來進行式並非不可能，只是極少使用

3. 錯誤地把分詞當成時態本身，導致對 tense、aspect 與 voice 的概念混亂。

2. "Be / Been + Being" is not a structural error but cognitive overloading

"Be / Been + Being" 並非結構錯誤，而是理解方面負荷太重

Structures such as 像以下結構：

◆ You will have been being paid. ✗

(At that moment, payments will be being made, and payments will continue to be received before and after that moment for a period of time.) (到那一刻你將會正在被支付，而之前及之後也會一直收到錢)

◆ It has been being constructed. ✗

(The project is now underway and has been under construction for some time, and will continue indefinitely.) (工程正在被進行中而亦已經建設了一段時間、亦會一直建下去)

Both are grammatically valid, yet rarely used. The avoidance of such forms stems not from grammatical prohibition, but from excessive processing complexity, as multiple layers of grammatical meaning are stacked 在語法上完全正確，但在實際使用中極為罕見。原因並非「不允許」，而是語法資訊層次疊加過多：

- have been → perfect aspect 完成
- being → progressive aspect 進行
- past participle → passive voice 被動

This triple layering creates a high cognitive burden for speakers and listeners alike, i.e. redundant, complex, and lengthy. Consequently, native speakers strongly prefer lexical or structural alternatives, for example 三層語法意義同時出現，很難理解，即累贅、複雜、冗長。因此，母語者會自然改用較自然的表達方式，例如：

◆ You will have been getting paid. ✗

(You will receive and keep receiving money that moment.) (你到那刻也將一直在收錢)

◆ It has been under construction. ✗

(The construction has still been ongoing.) (建設現時仍一直在進行中)

These alternatives preserve the intended meaning while significantly reducing processing effort. This is why many people say that the "perfect continuous tense" has no passive form.

這些替代方案既保留了原意，也大幅減少了處理工作量。這就是為何很多人說「完成進行式」沒有被動的形態。

3. Psychological Perception of "Be" Forms 心理層面上對 "be" 作為動詞直覺

Another overlooked factor is psycholinguistic perception. Many English users do not consciously analyse "am", "is", "are", "was", "were" as manifestations of a single abstract verb "be".

多數英語使用者在直覺上，並不把 am / is / are / was / were 視為 "be" 的其他動詞形態。

As a result, sequences such as 因此像：

- will be being paid
- shall be being used

are intuitively perceived as unnatural or cumbersome, even though they are structurally sound. This is why many people say that the "future continuous tense" has no passive form.

即使語法成立，也常被直覺判定為「卡、不自然」。這亦是為何很多人說「將來進行式」沒有被動的形態。

4. Rare but Legitimate Passive Constructions 罕見，但完全成立的例子

Although uncommon, passive forms of perfect continuous and continuous tenses can occur in genuine contexts, especially in technical, formal, or descriptive writing:
在技術性或正式語境中，這類結構仍可能出現：

- ◆ This building **has been being constructed** for nine years and has still not been completed.
本建築已持續被施工九年，至今仍未完工。
- ◆ New arrivals **will be being delivered** to our shops upon arrival this evening.
新貨品今晚抵達時將仍正在被配送至各分店。
- ◆ A computer virus **had been being stabilized** for five hours before the firewall team intervened.
該電腦病毒在防火牆團隊介入前，已被穩定運作五小時。
- ◆ Languages will continue to evolve for the entirety of our lives and **will have still been being used** by everyone on the planet within the next century and well into the future.
語言將在我們的人生中不斷發展演變，並且在接下來的一個世紀甚至更遠的未來，語言都將被地球上的每個人一直繼續使用。

These sentences are grammatically correct but are often rewritten for stylistic efficiency, not correctness 這些句子通常會被改寫，不是因為錯，而是因為風格考量：

Alternative Expression 替代表達：

- ◆ The building **has been under construction** for 9 years and has still not been completed yet.
- ◆ New arrivals **will be on delivery** to our shops upon arrival this evening.
- ◆ A computer virus **had been in stabilisation** for five hours before the team operating the firewall managed to stop it from getting into the system.
- ◆ Languages will continue to evolve for the entirety of our lives and **will have still been in use** by everyone on the planet within the next century and well into the future.

Even most native speakers who understand the above complicated passive expression would still prefer and find these alternative expressions more natural and clearer.

基本上大部份母語者，就算他們能明白以上那些複雜的被動語態，也會偏向及認為這種替代表達方法更自然及更清晰。

結論：真正的問題不在於這些時態是否有被動語態，而是它們在現代英語中是否自然且實用。這並非語法上的妥協，而是語用的最佳化。使用其他非動詞衍生的詞類會更好，也更容易理解。簡而言之：可免則免。

Conclusion: The real issue isn't whether these tenses have passive forms, but rather whether they are natural and practically useful in modern English. This isn't a grammatical compromise, but pragmatic optimization. Using other non-verb-derived parts of speech would be better and easier to understand. In short: avoid them if possible.



My goal isn't to teach you grammar,
but to help you

*Think like a
Native Speaker!*

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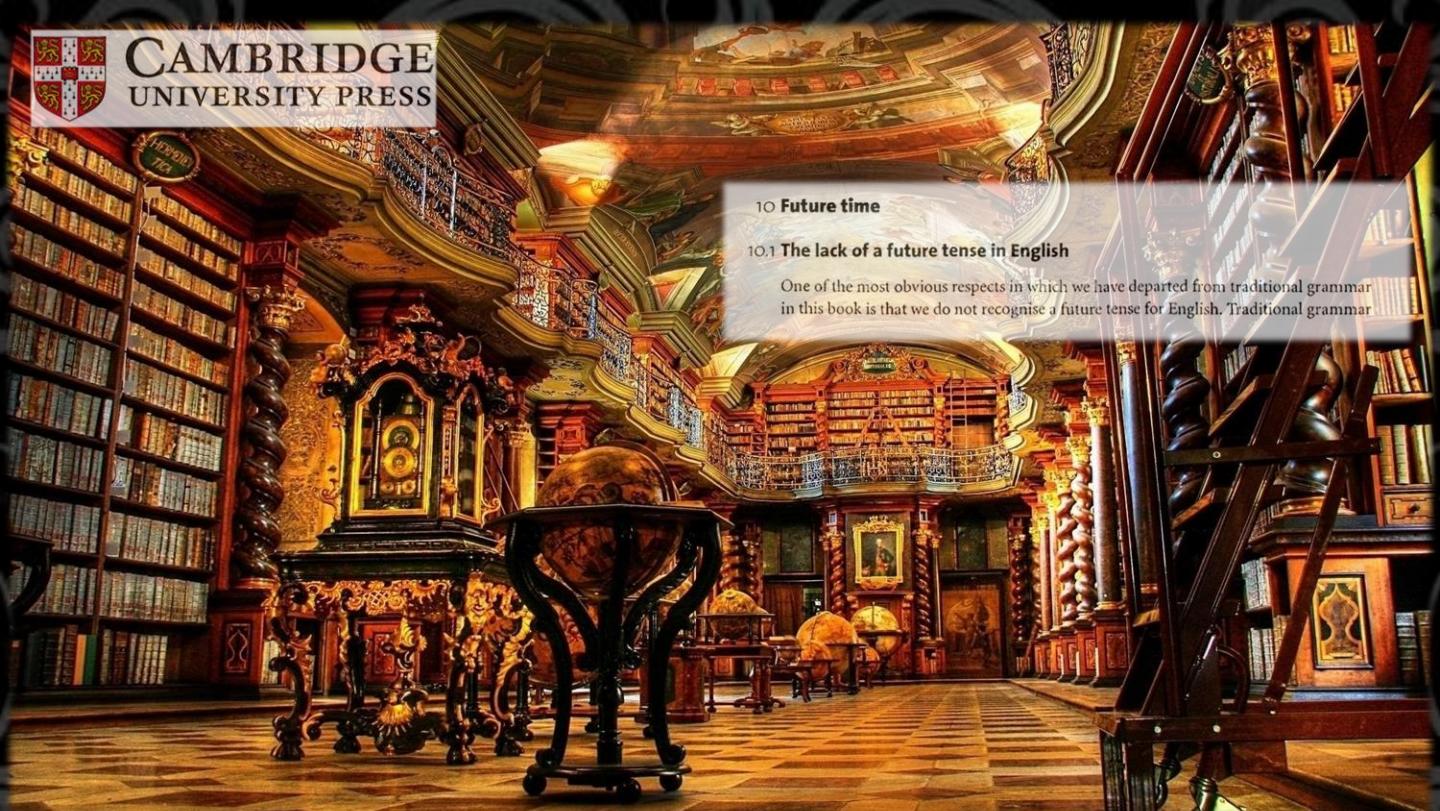
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10 Future time

10.1 The lack of a future tense in English

One of the most obvious respects in which we have departed from traditional grammar in this book is that we do not recognise a future tense for English. Traditional grammar

§ 10.1 The lack of a future tense in English

treats *will* (and, in the 1st person, *shall*) as a future tense auxiliary, proposing a tense system with three terms:

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE	[traditional tense system]
<i>took</i>	<i>takes</i>	<i>will take</i>	

The view taken here, by contrast, is that while there are numerous ways of indicating future time, there is no grammatical category that can properly be analysed as a future tense. More particularly we argue that *will* (and likewise *shall*) is an auxiliary of mood, not tense.

The case against the traditional analysis

(a) The three-term system does not cater for the relation between *will* and *would*

One major argument against [1] is that *would* is the preterite counterpart of *will*. The relation between *would* and *will* is just like that between *could* and *can*. We have distinguished three uses for the preterite (past time, backshift, and modal remoteness), and *would* is found in all three, as seen in §9.8. *Will take*, therefore, does not belong in a one-dimensional system with *took* and *takes* any more than *has taken* does: the contrast between preterite and present is independent of the presence or absence of *will*, just as it is independent of the presence or absence of *have*. Even if we provisionally accept that *will* is a future tense auxiliary, [1] must be modified so as to allow for two dimensions of contrast:

[2]	NON-FUTURE	PAST	PRESENT
	FUTURE	<i>took</i>	<i>takes</i>
		<i>would take</i>	<i>will take</i>

(b) *Will* belongs grammatically with *can*, *may*, *must*, etc.

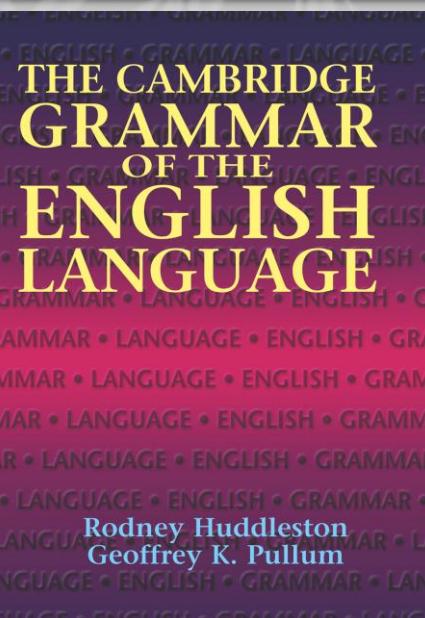
We have seen (§2.4) that a whole cluster of grammatical properties distinguish *can*, *may*, *must*, and a few more from the other verbs of English. They constitute a syntactic class whose central members are strongly differentiated from ordinary verbs – and *will* belongs very clearly among these central members. This argument is not itself decisive: it would in principle be possible to say that the verbs in question formed a class of tense/mood auxiliaries. But it does place the onus of proof on defenders of the future tense analysis to demonstrate why *will* (and *shall*) should be differentiated from the others as tense auxiliaries vs mood auxiliaries.

(c) *Will* belongs semantically with *can*, *may*, *must*, etc.

The survey in §9 shows that *will* belongs in the same semantic area as the uncontroversial modal auxiliaries, and the same applies to *shall*. The difference in interpretation between a simple present tense and its counterpart with *will* is to a very large extent a matter of modality. Compare, for example:

[3]	PRESENT TIME	FUTURE TIME
SIMPLE PRESENT	<i>That is the doctor.</i>	<i>They meet in the final in May.</i>
WILL + PLAIN FORM	<i>That will be the doctor.</i>	<i>They will meet in the final in May.</i>

In each pair the time is the same, but the version with *will* is epistemically weaker than the simple present. Note also that all of the auxiliaries in question can be used with situations that are in past, present, or future time. Compare, then *will* and *may* in:



後記

多年來，許多人都說我「錯了」、「沒根據」、「以前從未聽過這種說法」...哈哈！我十多年前提出的英語文法理論最近得到了Cambridge Grammar of the English Language的認可——我被授予了在Huddleston和Pullum合著的這本書中使用我的理論的署名權。我的文法研究理論得到了英國權威機構的認可，它真正超越了所有傳統的英語文法教科書，並重新定義了英語文法。我多年的堅持沒有白費！各位，讓我們開始真正的「英語文法」之旅吧！