

李氏慈愛英文文法

財團法人李氏慈愛青少年醫學教育基金會 李孟智

第一講 句子構造(Sentence structure)

1. 句子最基本的構造一定要有主詞 + 動詞 (e.g. I know.)
可有副詞修飾動詞 (註：不可用形容詞修飾動詞及形容詞)
例：It works well(not good).
2. 一個句子只能有一個動詞,除非有連接詞 and ,as well as 或 or
例：He has a lot of money and owns an apartment.

第二講 五大基本句型

英文的句子依動詞性質分成下列五大類：

1. 主詞 + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + 主詞補語 (S + be / LV + SC)
2. 主詞 + 不及物動詞 (S + Vi)
3. 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞 (S + Vt + O)
4. 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 間接受詞(人) + 直接受詞(事、物) (S + Vt + IO + DO)
5. 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞 + 受詞補語 (S + Vt + O + OC)

S = subject 主詞	O = object 受詞
SC = subjective complement 主詞補語	OC = objective complement 受詞補語
Vt = transitive verb 及物動詞	Vi = intransitive verb 不及物動詞
DO = direct object 直接受詞	IO = indirect object 間接受詞
LV = linking verb 連綴動詞	

1. 主詞 + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + 主詞補語 (S + be / LV + SC)
本句型是以 be 動詞或連綴 (如 become 、seem 等) 將主詞和補語連接起來，使補語可以說明主詞狀況。主詞補語 (SC) 可為形容詞或名詞。

常見的連綴動詞 (linking verbs，簡寫為 LV) 包括：

seem (似乎)	appear (顯得)	feel (感覺起來)	look (看起來)
sound (聽起來)	smell (聞起來)	taste (嚐起來)	become (變成)
grow (變得)	turn (變成)	get (變成)	keep (保持)

範例：

S	be/LV	SC
We	are	Chinese.
The soup	tastes	good.
It	is getting	warmer.
The milk	turned	sour.

2 主詞 + 不及物動詞 (S + Vi)

本句型中的動詞為不及物動詞(Vi)，此類動詞本身就可以表達完整的意念，不須受詞及補語，但可有副詞修飾；可包括表示時間、地點或狀態的副詞。

範例：

S	Vi
The girls	sang.
The girls	sang <u>happily in the classroom.</u>
It	rained.
It	rained <u>heavily last night.</u>

3 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞 (S + Vt + O)

本句型中的動詞為及物詞(Vt)，此類動詞需要加受詞才能表達完整的意思。

範例：

S	Vt	O
He	loves	his girlfriend
They	had	a good time
We	watched	a wonderful show
I	will call	you

4 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 間接受詞(人) + 直接受詞(事、物) (S + Vt + IO + DO)

本句型中的及物動詞後面接兩個受詞，一個是直接受詞(DO)，一個是間接受詞(IO)。通常直接受詞表示事、物，間接受詞表示人。

範例：

S	Vt	IO	DO
He	bought	me	a book
The sun	gives	us	light and heat
Fred	showed	his friend	his new bicycle
Helen	told	me	a story

通常這種句型的直接受詞和間接受詞可以對調，但對調後須在間接受詞前加一個適當的介系詞。

例： He bought a book for me. The sun gives light and heat to us.

適用此句型的動詞有：

動 詞	介 系 詞
bring (帶來), deliver (遞送), give (給), lend (借給), pay (付錢), sell (賣), send (寄), show (展示), tell (告訴), teach (教), write (寫), leave (遺留)	to
buy (買), prepare (準備), leave (留下), order (訂購), make (做), bring (帶來)	for
ask (問; 要求)	of

5 主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞 + 受詞補語 (S + Vt + O + OC)

本句型的及物動詞後面不僅接受詞，還須加上受詞補語(OC)。受詞補語大多是形容詞或名詞，用來描述受詞的身分或性質。

範例：			
S	Vt	O	OC
The story	made	him	sad
I	found	the room	empty
We	call	Bill	“superman”
We	elected	him	President.

適用此句型的有：

believe (相信) , name (命名) , call (稱呼) , elect (選舉) , keep (保持) , make (使得) , find (發現; 感覺) , think (認為) 等。

第三講 動詞(Verb)

1.原形動詞: 未來式→will, shall

助動詞→must, can, may, should, need } 之後的動詞採原形動詞

使役動詞→let, make, have, help, ask ... }

感官動詞→see, hear (+ infinte V 或 + V-ing)

當作不定詞時 : to go to see to eat

例: I should carry the bag.

.Let me know. / Come here to have fun.

The doctor makes me stay in bed. (**The doctor asks me to stay in bed.**)

I saw **him** play (**or playing**) ball.

I want to be a doctor when I grow up. / She comes to see your baby.

2.時態:

	簡單式	進行式	完成式	完成進行式
現在	I am a teacher. He likes cats.	I am watching TV.	I have finished my homework	I have <u>been cooking</u> for two hours.
過去	I was a teacher.	I was watching TV when mother came home.	I had finished my homework a week ago.	I had been playing piano for two years when John started to take violin lessons.
未來	I shall be a teacher.	I shall be watching TV at coming 10:00p.m.	I shall have finished my homework tomorrow.	I will have been living in Costa Rica for 6 years when you come to visit us next month.

註：完成式：have + p.p / 被動式：be + p.p

3. 不定詞：to + 動詞 原形

可當作：名詞：To see is to believe.

形容詞：I have many books to read.

副詞：I go to school to study

慣用語：

had better (+動詞原形) 最好 = must, ought to

e.g. You had better clean up the room before mom come back.

否定: had better not to (+動詞原形) 最好不要

would rather to 寧願 (I would rather (to) go swimming than play computer games at home.)

nothing but (to) 只有

In a boring evening, we did nothing but watch TV.

can't but (to) 只能

"I cannot but be gratified by the assurance," Thomas Jefferson once wrote.

無連接詞的簡單句或子句中有兩個動詞(動作)時，第一個動詞依應有的時態變化，第二個動詞則改為 to + 原形 V.

I agree to help him on his homework.

My mother planned to take us to Taipei last week.

Edward has decided to come with me to the summer camp next week.

I will try to get there in time.

4. 動名詞 : v + ing → 作為名詞用

動名詞(V+ing)為動詞轉換為名詞之字詞。和名詞一樣，動名詞可以當做主詞、受詞和補語使用，但仍保有動詞之性質，後面可以接「受詞」或「副詞修飾語」。(節選自高分托福文法，賴水信著，知英文化出版)

{ 不完全及物動詞之後: (以下例句正確，但左列說法可能不妥，我的認知是: 動名詞是當其前導動詞的受詞或補語)

eg : Would you mind telling me...?

I enjoy going fishing.

Please keep(on) working.

Please avoid entering the room.

quit smoking

stop playing basketball(與 stop to play 不同,前者是停止打球,後者是停止去打球)

practice playing piano

complete(finish)playing piano

miss visiting Japan

{ 一定要接動名詞的片語(此時 to 為介繫詞而非不定詞)

eg .look forward to meeting with you.

期待

be opposed to doing this.

反對

be used to going to school at 7: 00 a.m.

慣於

I can't help eating up (out) the steak.

{ 可為不定詞或/動名詞,但意思不同

{ I forget to search data.
I forget searching data.

{ I remember to post it.
I remember posting it.

{ I stop to do it.(停止而去做這件事)
I stop doing it.(停止做這件事)

5.分詞 { 現在分詞 v + ing: 有主動意味

過去分詞 v + ed: 有被動意味
分詞將動詞的詞性改為形容詞

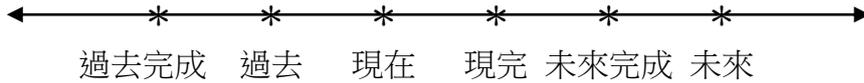
A sleeping dog : 正在睡的狗

The broken heart: 已破碎的心

An interesting story: 有趣的故事

I am interested in reading the book: 被這本書吸引

6. 假設語氣(subjunctive)



1. 與現在事實不符合者

If I were you, I would choose 明道

If I were a student, I would be very happy

2. 與過去事實不符者

If I had passed the test, I could have had a gift.

3. 未來萬一會發生

If it should rain, I would not go there.

4. 未來不可能發生

If the sun were to rise in west I would marry you .

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

If I should go to school, I would wake up early.

If you had listened to me, you would have won the game.

5. Wish 之不同用法

wish {
在祈使句 : I wish you have a happy birthday.
在假設句 : I wish I were a student.

He always speaks as if he was the god.

6. 主詞與動詞一致

{ 與主格一致

you(單,複數) { (單數) are were have
(複數)

I am was have

He/She/It is was has

They/we are were have

{ 不定詞或動名詞起做主詞時動詞一律皆單數動詞

To see is to believe.

Collecting stamps is my hobby.

{ each , every(one), a + 單數動詞

No one likes bell.

Many a boy (單數) likes blue.

{ 近水樓台先得月: 動詞之單, 複數由最接近動詞之主詞來決定

My best teacher advisor are you.

He or you are a student

A number of books were burned

第三講 副詞(Adverb)

副詞可修飾 { 動詞 : He walks absent-mindedly to the lab.
 { 形容詞 : The streets are unimaginably crowded.
 { 副詞
 { 整個句子

She is never late for school. / She has never been late for school before.

I have never been to Japan.

副詞之次序

I go to library by bus twice every week.

地點 > 方法 > 次數 > 時間

The game will be held at school tomorrow.

副詞慣用語法

as ... as

He likes apples that are as big as possible. (big 修飾名詞 apple)

He speaks as quickly as he can. (quickly 修飾動詞 speak)

such... that It was such a fine day that we went hiking.

So...that She is so beautiful that I simply can't forget

(不同於前述 so that=故,所以)

You should study harder so that you can get into a good university.

It had rained for days, so vegetables became expensive.

[would rather...than] I would rather die than live in dishonor.

[so ... as] It is so cold as it was yesterday. (He was so calm as nothing had happened to him.)

Please come [as soon as possible]

副詞之字型

最常見為形容詞+ly: 如-ive (active -> actively), -ic (organic -> organically), -al (actual -> actually)

——*——*——*——>

名詞 形容詞 副詞

名詞 +al,ive,ic →形容詞+ly→副詞

或如 +able →形容詞-e+y →副詞 = -ably. (understandable -> understandably)

或如 +ary →形容詞-y+ily →副詞 = -arily. (fragmentary(片段的): 變副詞→fragmentarily)

而時間,地點,頻率原本就是副詞,不必再做字型變化: tomorrow, often, still

第四講 介繫詞(Preposition)

In(內) on(其上) at(在) to ,toward(朝向,對這明確目的地) by =beside(貼近)
above 或 over(上方) under(其下) below(下方) around(週遭) from(從)
between(兩者之間) among(眾多之間)
put on(穿上)/put off(脫下); jump on(跳上去)/jump off(跳下來); get on(上車)/get off(下車)
Pass(經過某個點)
Up(向上) down(向下) on(打開) off(關起)
Outside(在外) inside(在內)

eg. The book is on the table.(書在桌子上)

The shoes are under the table(鞋子在桌子之下)

Ann is sitting between Ernest and Rebecca.

Ann is the youngest among us.

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

by taxi (用...手段,方法)

with cash (使用...道具, 使用...現金)

through (穿過)

across from (跨過) (注意: cross the street -> cross 為動詞)

past (經過某個點)

during (某一段時間)

on (某點時間)

over (整個時間)

e.g. The cat walk through the flowers.

Pass the bus station

out of 從哪裡出來或離開(eg. out of the line)

away from 遠離(eg. away from fire)

after(過後)

later(稍後)

behind(於...之後)

against(頂著)

第五講 代名詞(Pronoun)

主格	受格	所有格	代名詞	反身形式
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	x	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	yourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves

⎷ 代名詞乃是:

1. 代替名詞,片語,子句
2. 一定有前置詞
3. 代名詞的(格)主要是由前置詞來決定

eg. Apple is delicious ,and it is beautiful.

John is smart, but his brother is not so smart as he is.

Our teacher gave gifts to two students,Bruce and me.

John cut himself.

I cook dinner for John and myself.

⎷ 反身代名詞

當代名詞代理自己(主詞)時要用反身代名詞

eg: He himself cut his own hair

I myself like beer.

⎷ 關係代名詞

who ,whom (受格),whose(所有格)人:

The man 『whom』 I met in your office yesterday is my teacher

Which 動物,事物: This is the dog 『which』 bit me yesterday.

Where 地點: I know 『where』 he lives.

When 時間, I don't know (the time) 『when』 he will come (arrive).

That: 當 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The only} \\ \text{the same} \quad + \text{that} \\ \text{the most} \\ \text{the very one} \end{array} \right.$

[即當極端(最)時,要用 that]

eg. She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.

其他例：Taipei, 『which』 has the highest building in the world, is in northern Taiwan.

I like Taipei 『where』 101 building is located 在哪裡

I know 『whom』 he met.

I know 『who』 he is.

Beauty is the only thing 『that』 she cares.

Jack is the very one who got the highest score in 學測 this year.

Note: 專有名詞之後，以 wh- 領導的形容關係子句的前後應加逗號；而一般名詞之後的 wh- 形容關係子句則不可加逗號，以限定名詞的範圍。

Eg. Taipei, 『which』 has the highest building in the world, is in northern Taiwan.

The city which has the highest building in the world, is in northern Taiwan.

當:

[人 + 物時 + that]

eg . I saw a girl and a dog that were crossing the street.

The girl who is standing between them is my sister.

The man whom I met yesterday is my teacher.

He married a woman whose father is a doctor.

{ 不定代名詞

接複數：all, some, many, another, other, several,

接單數：each, every, much, any, neither, another

eg. Both of the brothers are artists; one is a painter, the other (is) a singer. (可省略 is)

Theory is one thing practice is another. 理論跟實踐是兩回事

{ 代名詞一定要與前置詞一致

eg. The girl knows her (~~his~~) advantages.

Tom and John call his (~~their~~) wives. (事實上，兩者皆可，意思不同而已。應配合上下文)

Every nation is proud of its (~~his~~/~~he~~) heroes.

Neither his package nor the letters had reach their (~~his~~/~~her~~) destination. (也適用“近水樓臺”原則)

第六講 冠詞(Article)

冠詞:有指定之意

定冠詞 the

不定冠詞 A ,an

原則一 :第一次提到 a(n) , 當第二次提到時用 the :

I bought a pencil .The pencil is red.

I bought the pencil (that) you like. (一般名詞後有形容關係子句時, 此名詞前應加定冠詞 the)

原則二 : The _____ of _____ → 做主詞(不可用 A _____ of _____ -> 此限制不對)

The ~~(A)~~ thing of beauty is uncertain.(不確定)

The ~~(A)~~ city of flowers is colorful(多彩) / A city of flowers is colorful 文法也對,泛指一般多花的城市

原則三 the + 名詞 → 指全體 (若名詞為可數, 動詞應用複數, 若名詞不可數, 動詞用單數)

The Lee family , The faculty(老師們)

The bat can fly.

The rich (有錢人) like mansion.(豪宅)

The water is polluted.

原則四 : 最高級要用 the --

The only 唯一 the same 相同

The highest building in the world...最高的

The most kind-hearted person...

原則五:世界唯一存在者,冠詞用 the :

the sun , the earth , the year of 2006

原則六 : 以下不加冠詞

(A) 專有名詞前

I 'm going to see ~~the~~ Dr. Lee

(B) 語言前

I speak ~~the~~ English

(C) 地名前

I was born in ~~the~~ Taichung

(D) 物質名詞前

I drink ~~the~~ tea

Note: 但若此名詞後有形容子句限制其範圍時，此名詞前應加 the. Eg. I drink the tea (that) he served.

(E) 學科或病名前

~~The~~ Pneumonia is fatal.

~~The~~ Economics is important.

原則 7: 慣用之不定冠詞

such a tall man.

so nice a girl.

What a sunny day!

December is the (~~a~~) busiest month in a year.

The (~~the~~) concept of space...

What a (~~the~~) terrible question!

第七講 連接詞(Conjunction)

若無連接詞，所有的句子都將變成簡單句。英文將既膚淺又單調。

1. 定 義

連接詞用以連接兩個语法要素：單字、片語或子句。

2. 從屬連接詞與介係詞

對等連接詞(and , or)可連接單字、片語或子句，從屬連接詞只能連接子句。不可將從屬連接詞與介係詞相混淆。

The head of the department issued a notice indicating that every mail should be
A B C
delivered as soon as its arrival.
D

〈分析〉答案：(D).

as soon as 是從屬連接詞相關字組，其後接子句(不可接名詞)，(D)應改為 it arrived.

〈注意〉像 even though (if) , as soon as, no matter(how , what) subordinators 其後連接子句，而非名詞。

3.省略句法

錯誤的使用省略(elliptical clause)是造成不完整句子結構與累綴字的來源之一。

英文省略句構可見於：

1. 以 while,when,once 引導的表時間的副詞子句。
2. 以 if,although 等引導的表條件或讓步的副詞子句。
3. 關係代名詞作為關係子句動詞或介係詞之受詞此時該關係代名詞可予省略。
4. that 子句作主要子句動詞之受詞(此時 that 可予省略)。
5. 比較結構。
6. 由對等連接詞造成的合句結構。

例：

1.While there,she was told a story about"life after life."

(=while she was there)

2.Even though given every opportunity,he never made the grade.

(=Even though he was given every opportunity)

3.The ladder he was standing on collapsed.

(=The ladder which he was standing on)

4.I know I was right.

(=I know that I was right.)

5.John is as handsome as Bob.

(=as Bob is)

6.He went to town and got his money.

(=and he got)

必須注意的，採用省略句法，要用正確的形式。下面是幾個錯誤形式：

1. While he living there, Adam...(he 應省略)
2. While is living there, Adam...(is 應省略)
3. While there, an ore was found. (dangling modifier error they found an ore.)

在關係子句中作主詞用的關係代名詞不得省略。That 子句若非動詞之受詞，that 不可省略。

4.相關字組

竄改相關字組任一字都將造成錯誤，下面例式顯示常見的錯誤類型：

〈例示〉

1. both...or (應作 and)
2. neither...or(應作 nor)
3. not only...and also(應作 but)
4. such a beautiful girl...that
so beautiful she is...that
5. too+adj...that(應作 too)
6. whether...and(應作 or)
7. it...that it...to+V
8. the reason...is why(應作 that)
9. even although(應作 even though)

5.雙重連接詞(違反一頂帽子原則)

由兩子句構成的句子，兩子句若接冠以從屬連接詞，則全句無一個主要字子句。

但若一子句冠以從屬連接詞，一子句冠以對等連接詞，則對等連接詞失去對等作用。

這兩種情況，都違反了一頂帽子原則，而造成結構上的錯誤。

例： Even though Sue and Jane went to the beach, but they had wanted to go

A

B

C

horseback riding.

D

<分析>答案：(B)

though, but 構成雙重從屬連接詞，致全句沒有主要子句，(B)處的 but 應予省略。

例11. Since a nation's central banks provide the necessary monetary support for its

A

B

economy, and any hint as to their insolvency causes great chaos.

C

D

<分析>答案：(D)

主要子句與從屬子句連成一個句子時，主要子句之前不得加任何連接詞(and)

5. 平行原則與經濟原則

1. 平行原則與經濟原則

如「對等連接詞」本字所暗示，放在對等連接詞左右兩端的文法要素(單字、片語、或子句)應該彼此「對等」—即應有相同的「字型」(如詞性、片語對片詞、子句對子句)，此之謂「平行原則」。

例：

1. John was an old man and lonely.

and 左右兩端不平衡，右端應作 a lonely man;進一步講，基於經濟原則——用最少的字表達同樣的意思，原句宜重寫為：

(1) John was a lonely old man.

2. One must learn to talk to the soil and to smell the soil and to feel the soil and to squeeze the soil in one's hands.

本句 and 左右兩端雖符合平行原則，但不符合經濟原則。

首先，除了最後的 and 可保留外，所有其餘的 and 均可用“，”代替。

第二，除了第一個 to talk 的 to 應保留外，所有其餘的 to 均可省略。

第三，除了第一個 the soil 外，所有其餘的 the soil 均可用代名詞 it 代替。

如此可省即省，便得簡潔有力的句子：

(2) One must learn to talk to the soil, smell it, feel it and squeeze it.

((A)處亦可作“and squeeze it”或“squeeze it”。)

2. 累贅字之誤：不必要的同義字

在同一子句中使用同義字，並不能使文意更加豐富，反之只是突然造成囉唆、單調、重複、無力之感，這是一種修辭上的錯誤。見下例示：

例：

1.(量詞) many and frequent times

2.(形容詞) very extremely beautiful

3.(副詞) eventually at remote date

4.(動詞) assist, help poor families

規則：and, or, but 及 “，” 左右兩端不得擺放同義字。

累贅字之誤也可能以較間接的形式出現，如下例示：

例：

1. still continues(continue 含有 still 之意，still 應刪)
2. continue on (continue 含有 on[繼續]之意，on 應刪)
3. still retain
4. still remain
5. clime up higher(higher 含有 up 之意，up 可刪)
6. resume again(resume 的 re-即 again 之意，again 應刪)
7. and etc.(etc.=et+cetera 是拉丁文，兩字根意為 and+other things, and 與 etc 並列，即成累贅字，and 應刪)
8. hold annual meeting.....each year(annual=each year, each year 可刪)

3.合句結構中的平行原則

在劇中使用對等連接詞接形成了合句結構。

依平行原則，對等連接詞及逗點(“，”)左右兩端的文法要素在結構上和文法字型上應保持對等。

由此我們可以分出兩種不平行錯誤：

(1)結構不平行

這種錯誤是把子句和單字(或片語)兩種結構層次不同的要素「對等」起來。

例4 The raven's black color, mournful croak, and it is bold have made it an object of superstition and legend.

《分析》答案：(B)

注意 and 左端為名詞,(B)應改為 boldness.

(2)字型不平行

這種錯誤包羅甚廣，最常見者如下示：

(A)動詞的時式、主被動態或語氣不當的轉移。

例：The washington monument was built in order to honor and memorializing the first

A

B

C

D

president of the United States.

<分析>答案：(C)

應作 memorize.

例：The value of television is not only in providing inexpensive entertainment but in the

A B

C

education of its viewers.

D

<分析>答案：(D)

應作 educating.

(3) Adj→adv 或 adv→adj

4.經濟原則

(1)比較結構適用 more...than 或 as...as 等連接兩個子句。其中第 2 個子句常採用省略句(elliptical)結構，如果把第 2 個子句完整第寫出來，反而常是違反習慣，因而不合文法。注意下面例示的說明：

例：

1. I'm a week older than Bob.

2. My sister isn't as tall as I.

以上第 2 個子句是省略句，亦可取下面的形式：

1. I'm a week older than Bob is.

2. My sister isn't as tall as I am.

但下面的形式則是錯誤：

1. I'm a week older than Bob is old.

2. My sisiter isn't as tall as I am tall.

例：John likes Julie better than Pat does.(=Pat likes julie)

上述省略句法是比较結構最常見的經濟設計。其它例句請見下表：

<例示>

主詞+動詞	比較連詞	「第 2 子句」(圈圈內的字被省略掉)
1.She runs	as fast as	<u>Paul.</u> (=Paul run fast) (名詞)
		<u>She used to.</u> (=she used to run fast before) (省略句)
		<u>Paul does.</u> (=paul runs fast) (省略句)
2.She is	as beautiful as	<u>clever.</u> (= she is clever) (形容詞)
	as good a researcher as	<u>I ever know.</u> (=she was a good researcher (子句) who I ever know)
3.She speaks She works	as fast as as hard as	possible. (=she can possibly speak→ (形容詞) possible) usual.(=she uually works) →usual (以上兩句第 2 子句省略後由 adv 轉為 adj，係慣用語)

(2)其他的經濟設計包括在第二子句中常用代名詞代替第一子句已見的名詞，使用代動詞(Proverb)代替第一子句已見的動詞。見下面例示：

<例示>

1. I like the red color of roses better than that of carnations.

(= the red color)

注意，用 **that** 代替單數名詞、用 **those** 代替複數名詞。

2. Diving demands greater skill than does swimming.

(= demands)

用 **does** 代替 **demands**.

代動詞即代替動詞。代名詞前述詞是 NP，代動詞的前述詞則是 VP(助動詞+動詞)。比較結構中兩子句如果時態、語氣不變的話，第 2 子句的代動詞與其前述詞兩者之間有一定的呼應關係，如下表所示：

eat	{ do/does }
is	{ is/are/am }
can eat	can
could have eaten	could have
have eaten	{ have/has }
is eaten	{ is/are/am }
_____	_____
前述詞	代動詞

<注意>在第 2 子句中使用代動詞時，需遵守 S-V 一致性原則。