Parts of Speech For HKDSEers

名詞(Noun)、動詞(Verb)、形容詞(Adjective)、副詞(Adverb)、限定詞(Determiner)、介詞(Preposition)、連接詞(Conjunction)。

在句子中, 每個字都有佢嘅詞類

一個字可以係唔同詞類,視乎佢喺句子入面點用!

Noun —— 人、地方、事物、概念

◆ 例子:

人:teacher, Peter, student

地方: school, Hong Kong, university

事物:book, phone, apple

概念: happiness, freedom, love

限定詞(Determiner)—— 限定名詞範圍

限定詞係 用嚟限制名詞範圍, 例如 冠詞(a, an, the)、數量詞(some, many, few)、指示詞(this, that, these, those)、所有格(my, your, their)。

◆ 例子: a, an, the, some, my, his, this, those

🃝 例句:

The (determiner) book is on the table.

My (determiner) cat is very cute.

There are some (determiner) apples in the basket.

📌 限定詞一定要配合名詞使用!

形容詞(Adjective)—— 描述名詞

形容詞用嚟 形容或修飾名詞, 話畀人知「點樣」。

◆ 例子: beautiful, tall, smart, expensive, happy

📌 形容詞通常放喺名詞前面,或者跟喺某啲動詞 (be, feel, become) 後面!

The big (adjective) house is expensive (adj).

She is happy (adjective).

James felt upset (adjective).

動詞(Verb)—— 表達動作或狀態

動詞即係 動作(action)或 狀態(state), 句子一定要有動詞!

◆ 例子:

動作動詞(Action Verbs): run, eat, study, write

狀態動詞(State Verbs): be, have, know, like

副詞(Adverb)——修飾動詞、形容詞或其他副詞

副詞通常用嚟 形容動詞(點樣做)、形容詞(幾多程度)、甚至其他副詞。 好多副詞都係 -ly 結尾, 但唔一定!

◆ 例子: quickly, very, always, well, too



She speaks quickly (adverb) in class. (修飾動詞 speaks)

This book is very (adverb) interesting. (修飾形容詞 interesting)

He runs too (adverb) fast. (修飾副詞 fast)

介詞(Preposition)——表示位置、時間、方向、方式

介詞用嚟表達名詞或代詞嘅位置、時間、方向、方式等等。

例子: in, on, under, between, at, before, after, with

🣝 例句:

The book is on (preposition) the table. (位置)

I was born in (preposition) 2005. (時間)

She went to (preposition) the market. (方向)

連接詞(Conjunction)——連接字、短語或句子

連接詞負責連接兩個詞語、短語或者句子,令句子更加流暢!

- 主要分類:
- ①並列連接詞(Coordinating Conjunctions):and, but, or, so [連接同樣重要的字, 短語或句子]
- ②從屬連接詞(Subordinating Conjunctions): because, although, if, when [連接相關字, 短語或句子]



I like coffee, but (conjunction) I prefer tea.

She stayed at home because (conjunction) it was raining.