## A1-3

## 1. 正反問句 A-not-A Question

【解析】這種問句的形式,主要是以肯定與否定並列以構成提問,並列的成分可以是動詞、助動詞、形容詞或者是副詞。這類問句的回答不是肯定,便是否定陳述。

**(**Explanation **)** A-not-A questions are formed by placing the affirmative and negative forms of a verb, auxiliary verb or adjective side by side, the expected answer being either affirmative or negative.

這<u>會不會</u>是綠草? 你要不要參加這場說明會?

## 2. 條件複句(不管...都...)

【解析】條件複句屬於偏正複句(內部分句有主要與次要之分)的一種,這類複句 裏面的第一個分句都是說明條件,第二個分句則是陳述結果。

【Explanation】 Bùguăn 不管, used together with dōu 都, forms a conditional complex sentence. The first clause, headed by bùguǎn 不管, puts forward two opposing conditions, while the second, containing dōu 都, states the result. It is used to indicate that the conditions have no bearing on the result. "No matter… still…"

不管是綠葉還是綠草,我<u>都</u>願意! 不管有沒有下雨,我<u>都</u>要上學。

## 3. 就

【解析】在動詞前使用「就」有幾種不同的功能,本單元的用法是作為強調,表示「正是」如動詞後面所作的描述。

【Explanation】 Jiù 就 is an adverb. One of its various functions, when placed before the main verb, is one of emphasis - to stress the exactness or precision of the description that follows. Similar to some uses of "indeed" in English.

你<u>就</u>是上次昏倒的那個人! 我的爸爸就是那位戴眼鏡的先生。