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MAGASIN PRINCIPAL

Is It Interesting?

- Participles -



LESSON

5

It's Boring, Isn't It?

Let's Get Ready**► Discuss these questions.**

1. Have you ever read the *Harry Potter* storybooks? If yes, how do you like them?
2. Have you ever seen the *Harry Potter* movies? Do you like them? Why or why not?
3. What do you know about the writer J. K. Rowling?



Grammar Focus

Sentence Pattern A

I	am surprised at	the news.		
She	is interested in	English.		
The news	is	surprising	to	me.
English		interesting		her.

Note:

be tired of

be satisfied with

be bored with

be excited about



1. 情緒 V 的現在分詞，都有「令人覺得...的」的意思。
用來修飾事物，如：an exciting game; interesting stories。
句型：事物 + be + V-ing to + 人。
如：English is interesting to me.
2. 情緒 V 的過去分詞，都有「對...感到...」的意思。
用來修飾「人」，如：an excited student; interested people。
句型：人 + be + V-ed + 介 + 事物。
如：I am interested in English.

Grammar Focus

Sentence Pattern A

Speak and write.

John



Example surprise / dress

- John's girlfriend is surprised at the dress.
- The dress is surprising to John's girlfriend.

1



excite / the on-line games

Harry is excited about the on-line games.

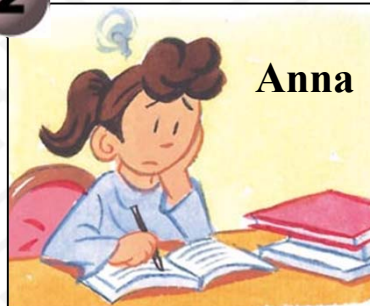
The on-line games are exciting to Harry.

Grammar Focus

Sentence Pattern A

Speak and write.

2

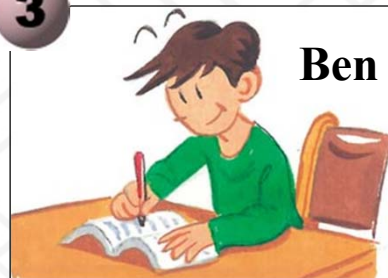


bore / homework / yesterday

Anna was bored with the homework yesterday.

The homework was boring to Anna yesterday.

3

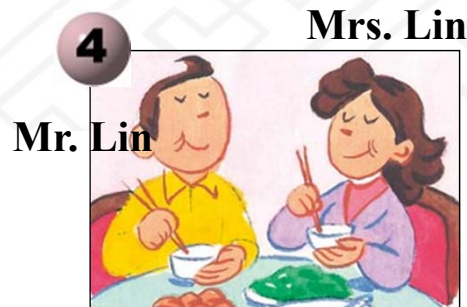


interest / math

Ben is interested in math.

Math is interesting to Ben.

4



satisfy / the meal

Mr. and Mrs. Lin are satisfied with the meal.

The meal is satisfying to Mr. and Mrs. Lin..

❖ 情緒動詞

表達「情緒」的動詞：「使...」

- **interest** 使...有興趣
- **excite** 使...興奮
- **tire** 使...厭煩
- **satisfy** 使...滿意
- **bore** 使...無聊

❖ 情緒動詞

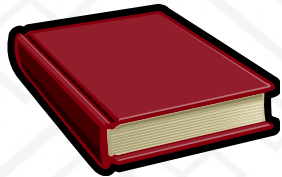
A 影響 **B** → **A** 使 **B** 產生...情緒



❖ 情緒動詞

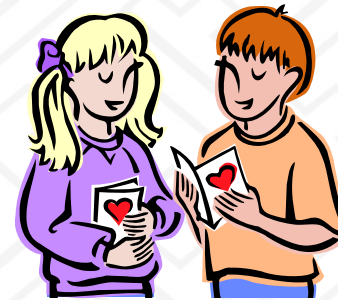
A 影響 B → A 使 B 產生...情緒

A



有趣，影響

B



The book

interests

the kids.

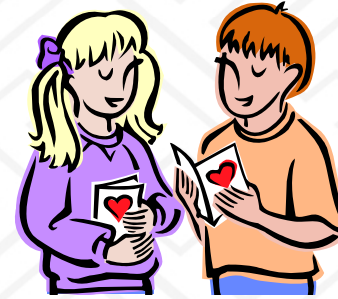
❖ 情緒動詞 → 情緒形容詞

A



有趣，影響

B



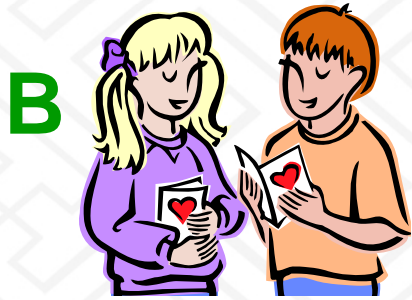
→ A 有趣，影響 B

The book is interesting to the kids.

→ A 是有趣的。

The book is interesting.

❖ 情緒動詞 → 情緒形容詞



B

被 A



影響，覺得有趣

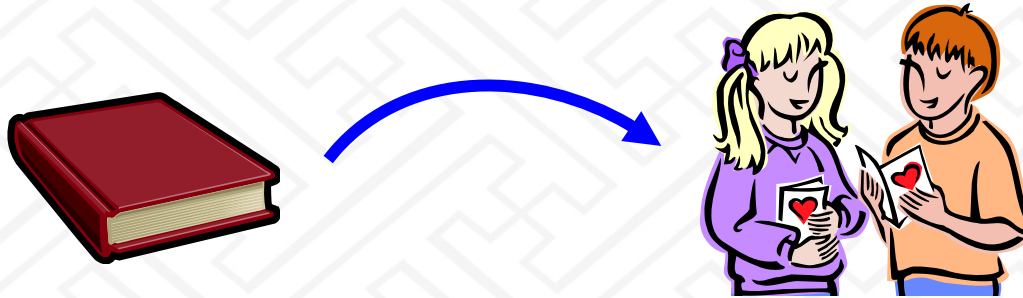
→ B 被 A 影響，覺得有趣

The kids are interested in the book.

→ B 覺得有趣

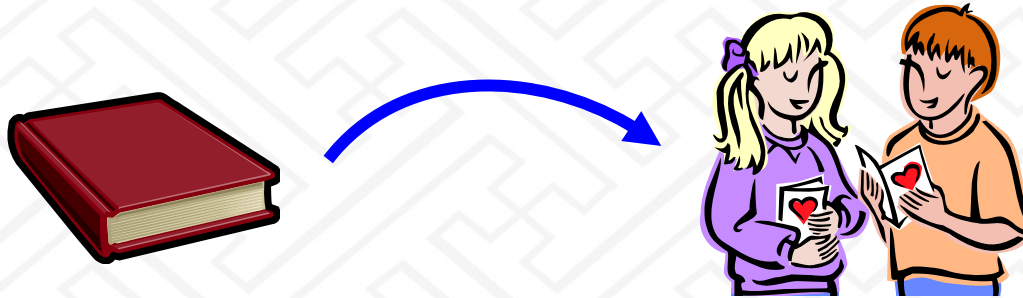
The kids are interested.

❖ 情緒動詞 → 情緒形容詞



1. **The book** interests **the kids**.
2. **The book** is interesting to **the kids**.
3. **The kids** are interested in **the book**.

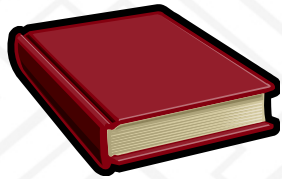
❖ 情緒動詞 → 情緒形容詞



2. **The book is interesting.**

3. **The kids are interested.**

❖ 情緒形容詞



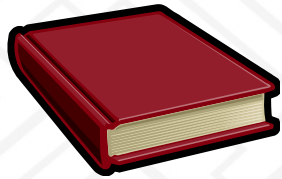
an **interesting** book

interested kids

2. **The book is interesting.**

3. **The kids are interested.**

❖ 分詞 → 形容詞



an **interesting** book

現在分詞 **V- ing**

當形容詞用，

有「**主動**」意涵



interested kids

過去分詞 **V - pp**

當形容詞用，

有「**被動**」意涵



What is “participle?”

A participle is an **adjective form of a verb**.

分詞是具有**形容詞功能**的動詞形式。

There are two types of participle in English: the **past participle** and the **present participle**.

英語有兩種分詞：**現在分詞**和**過去分詞**。



What is “participle?”

<p>現在分詞 present participles</p>	<p>過去分詞 past participles</p>
<p>V- ing</p>	<p>V- pp</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 形成<u>進行式</u> Jim is sleeping. Jim was sleeping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 形成<u>完成式</u> I have eaten the fish. Jim has eaten the fish.● 形成<u>被動態</u> The fish was eaten.



What is “participle?”

現在分詞

V- **ing**

- 當形容詞修飾名詞
- 主動、持續、進行

Let **sleeping** dogs lie.

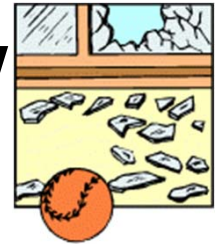


過去分詞

V- **pp**

- 當形容詞修飾名詞
- 被動、受影響、已完成

a **broken** window



an **excited** girl

a **washed** car





What is “participle?”

現在分詞 V- ing	過去分詞 V- pp
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 修飾動詞或子句 <p>Frankly speaking, he failed in the math test.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 修飾動詞或子句，具被動意涵 <p>Known as a super model, Lin Chi-ling still tries hard to do her best.</p>



Make it clear!

現在分詞 V- ing	過去分詞 V- pp
-----------------------	----------------------

- John is a **boring** man.
John 是個無聊男子。
- We're all **bored** with **boring** John.
我們都對惹人厭的 John 感到厭煩。
- **Boring** teachers make **bored** students.
令人厭煩的老師，造就感到厭煩的學生。



Try-- interest

現在分詞

V- **ing**

過去分詞

V- **pp**

- 有趣的書

an **interesting** book

- 感興趣的小孩

interested kids





Try--

excite

現在分詞

V- **ing**

過去分詞

V- **pp**

- 刺激的比賽

an **exciting** game



- 興奮的觀眾

excited audience





Try-- surprise

現在分詞

V- **ing**

過去分詞

V- **pp**

- 驚奇的禮物

a **surprising** gift

- 驚訝的女孩

a **surprised** girl





Try--

fall

現在分詞

V- **ing**

過去分詞

V- **pp**

- 正掉落的樹葉

falling leaves



- 已掉落的樹葉

fallen leaves





Try--

boil

現在分詞

V- **ing**

過去分詞

V- **pp**

- 煮沸的水

boiling water

- 煮過的水

boiled water





Try--

roast

現在分詞

V- **ing**

過去分詞

V- **pp**

● 烤雞

roasting chicken



● 烤雞

roasted chicken





Try-- V_{ing} vs V_{pp}

- 炸雞 fry ➔ **fried** chicken
- 遺失的鑰匙 lose ➔ **lost** keys
- 垂死之人 die ➔ a **dying** man
- 活字典 walk ➔ a **walking** dictionary
 live ➔ a **living** dictionary
- 旭日 rise ➔ the **rising** sun
- 冰茶 ice ➔ **iced** tea
- 中古車 use ➔ a **used** car



★★ **Ving + N : N for Ving**

■ **Compound Words: Gerund + N**

- 睡袋 → a **sleeping** bag
a bag **for sleeping**
- 飲料杯 → a **drinking** glass
a glass **for drinking**
- 洗衣機 → a **washing** machine
a machine **for washing**
- 游泳池 → a **swimming** pool



Exercise



 **1 - breaking / broken**

After she said “goodbye”, he had a broken heart.



 **2 - surprising / surprised**

The surprised president didn't know what to say to the newspaper reporters.



 **3 - exploding / exploded**

While looking in the sky, we saw exploding fireworks.



 **4 - shocking / shocked**

The shocking truth is that nobody knew who had the bomb.



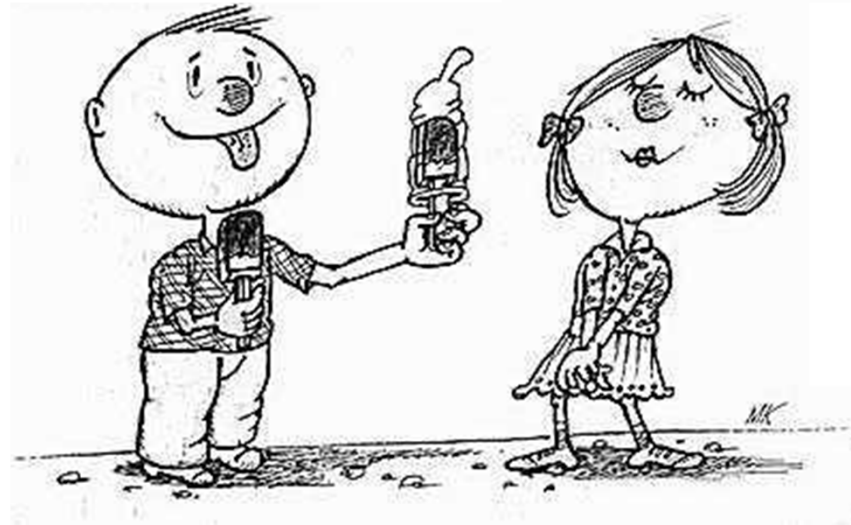
 **5 - freezing / frozen**

The freezing weather conditions are forcing most people to stay inside.



 **6 - freezing / frozen**

A frozen popsicle is waiting for you in the freezer.



 **7 - winding / wound**

The long and winding road leads to your door.

