

## 目 次

- 第一章 分詞構句
- 第二章 易混淆動詞
- 第三章 助動詞
- 第四章 假設語氣
- 第五章 形容詞
- 第六章 副詞
- 第七章 比較句型
- 第八章 介系詞
- 第九章 連接詞
- 第十章 直接敘述與間接敘述

## 第一章 分詞構句

分詞構句指由分詞所引導的片語，兼含連接詞與動詞的功能，用以修飾主要子句的主詞和動詞，表示時間、原因、條件、讓步或附帶情況等意思。所以，分詞構句實際上是由副詞子句轉化而來的結構。

### 一、分詞構句的時式

分詞構句意義上的主詞與主要子句中的主詞是相同的。分詞構句的動詞若與子句中的動詞同時或略早發生，則用簡單式的分詞引導分詞構句；而分詞構句的動詞比句中的動詞較早完成，則用完成式的分詞引導分詞構句。分詞構句的動詞之行為者，若是子句中的主詞，則用主動語態；反之，若分詞構句的動詞並非子句中的主詞所做，則用被動語態。

種類 語態	簡單式的分詞 (表示與子句中的動詞同時或略早發生)	完成式的分詞 (表示比子句中的動詞較早完成)
主動	<b>V-ing....., S + V.....</b>	<b>Having + Vp.p....., S + V.....</b>
	<b>Walking along the street</b> , I met my teacher. = While I was walking along the street, I met my teacher. (在街上走著時，我遇見了我的老師。)	<b>Having read the letter</b> , she tore it into pieces. = After she had read the letter, she tore it into pieces. (讀完信之後，她把它撕成碎片。)
被動	<b>(Being) + Vp.p....., S + V.....</b>	<b>(Having been )+ Vp.p..., S + V...</b>
	<b>(Being) caught in the rain</b> , I got a cold. = Because I was caught in the rain, I got a cold. (因為被雨淋了，我感冒了。)	<b>(Having been) deceived so many times</b> , I am now on my guard. = Since I have been deceived so many times, I am now on my guard. (因為曾經多次受騙，所以現在我都提高警覺。)

### 二、分詞構句的用法

分詞構句用以表示時間、原因、條件、讓步或附帶情況等不同的意思，需視上下文的文意，來決定其說明的類別。

用法	例句
表時間	1. <b>Lying on the couch</b> , the boy fell asleep. = While he was lying on the couch, the boy fell asleep. (這男孩躺在沙發上時，睡著了。)
	2. <b>Seeing the police officer</b> , the thief ran away. = <u>As soon as/When</u> the thief saw the police officer, he ran away. (當小偷看見警官時，他就逃走了。)
	3. <b>Having finished his project</b> , he went out for a walk. = After he had finished his project, he went out for a walk. (在完成他的研究報告之後，他出去散步。)
	4. <b>Taken out of its cage</b> , the pet bird flew around the room merrily. = After it was taken out of its cage, the pet bird flew around the room merrily. (這隻寵物鳥從籠子裡被放出來之後，它在房間裡高興地飛來飛去。)

用法	例句
表時間	<p>5. <b>Poured into the kitchen drain</b>, detergents flowed into wells and rivers and came back to our drinking water in the end.                      = After detergents had been poured into the kitchen drain, they flowed into wells and rivers and came back to our drinking water in the end.                      (洗潔劑被倒進廚房排水管之後，它們流入水井和河流，最後回到我們的飲用水中。)</p>
表原因	<p>1. <b>(Being) thirsty and tired</b>, I stopped to drink and took a rest.                      = Because I was thirsty and tired, I stopped to drink and took a rest.                      (因為我口渴又疲倦，我停下來喝水並且休息。)</p> <p>2. <b>Being a shy student</b>, he dare not ask his teacher questions.                      = Because he is a shy student, he dare not ask his teacher questions.                      (因為他是一個害羞的學生，他不敢問老師問題。)</p> <p>3. <b>(Being) written in simple English</b>, the book is suitable for beginners.                      = Because the book is written in simple English, it is suitable for beginners.                      (因為這本書用簡單的英語所寫，所以適合於初學者。)</p> <p>4. <b>(Being) Attracted by Helen's smile</b>, John talked to her.                      = Since John was attracted by Helen's smile, he talked to her.                      (約翰因為被海倫的微笑所吸引，因此和她交談。)</p> <p>5. <b>(Having been) Enchanted by the scenic view of the Yellowstone National Park</b>, we took a lot of pictures there last year.                      = As we had been enchanted by the scenic view of the Yellowstone National Park, we took a lot of pictures there last year.                      (因為被黃石公園的秀麗風景迷住了，我們去年在那裡拍了許多照片。)</p>
表條件	<p>1. <b>Turning to the right</b>, you will find the pharmacy you are looking for.                      = If you turn to the right, you will find the pharmacy you are looking for.                      (如果你向右轉，你會看到你正在尋找的藥局。)</p> <p>2. <b>Following this road</b>, you will find the bus stop.                      = If you follow this road, you will find the bus stop.                      (你要是沿著這條路走，就會找到車站。)</p> <p>3. <b>Listening to the program every day</b>, you will improve your English.                      = If you listen to the program every day, you will improve your English.                      (你若每天聽那個節目，你的英文會進步的。)</p> <p>4. <b>Seen from the mountain</b>, Taipei looks particularly beautiful at night.                      = If it is seen from the mountain, Taipei looks particularly beautiful at night.                      (如果從山上看台北，台北在夜晚看起來特別美麗。)</p> <p>5. <b>(Being) compared with our small apartment</b>, Bill's house seemed like a palace.                      = When it was compared with our small apartment, Bill's house seemed like a palace.                      (跟我們的小公寓相比，比爾的房子好像一座皇宮。)</p>
表讓步	<p>1. <b>Granting that he was drunk</b>, I won't forgive his rudeness.                      = Even if I grant that he was drunk, I won't forgive his rudeness.                      (即使我承認他喝醉了，也不會原諒他的粗魯。)</p> <p>2. <b>Knowing where I live</b>, he never comes to see me.                      = Although he knows where I live, he never comes to see me.                      (雖然他知道我住在那裡，但是他從未來看我。)</p>

用法	例句
表讓步	<p>3. <b>(Being) shorter than John</b>, I am a better basketball player. = Though I am shorter than John, I am a better basketball player. (雖然我比約翰矮,但是我是一位比他較佳的籃球隊員。)</p> <p>4. <b>Having been to Japan before</b>, he still wanted to go again. = Although he had been to Japan before, he still wanted to go again. (雖然他以前到過日本,但是他仍然想要再去一次。)</p> <p>5. <b>(Being) born of the same parents</b>, the two sisters bore no resemblance to each other. = Though they were born of the same parents, the two sisters bore no resemblance to each other. (雖然她們生於一樣的父母,但是這兩姐妹彼此長得不甚相似。)</p>
表連續或附帶情況	<p>1. <b>Looking at the sky</b>, we saw many bright stars. = We looked at the sky and saw many bright stars. (往天上看,我們看到了許多明亮的星星。)</p> <p>2. <b>Leaving here at seven in the morning</b>, he arrived in Tainan at noon. = He left here at seven in the morning and arrived in Tainan at noon. (他早上七點離開這裡,而在中午到達台南。)</p> <p>3. She called out to the man on the street, <b>asking for help</b>. = She called out to the man on the street and asked for help. (她對著街上的男人呼叫,請求幫助。)</p> <p>4. <b>(Being) seated at the table</b>, he was waiting for his date. = He was seated at the table, and he was waiting for his date. (他坐在桌旁,等候著他的約會女伴。)</p> <p>5. She left in a hurry, <b>leaving her umbrella behind</b>. = She left in a hurry and left her umbrella behind. (她匆忙地離開,而丟下她的雨傘沒帶走。)</p> <p>6. They looked at us, <b>surprised to see us come back</b>. = They looked at us, and they were surprised to see us come back. (他們看著我們,很訝異看到我們回來。)</p> <p>7. Marie Curie earned great respect as a scientist, <b>having won the Nobel Prize twice</b>. = Marie Curie had won the Nobel Prize twice, and she earned great respect as a scientist. (居禮夫人曾經贏得諾貝爾獎兩次,而成為非常受人尊敬的科學家。)</p> <p>8. The girl was riding her bicycle, with her long hair <b>flying in the wind</b>. = The girl was riding her bicycle, and her long hair was flying in the wind. (女孩正騎著腳踏車,長髮正在風中飛揚。)</p> <p>9. The bandit was brought in, <b>with his hands tied behind his back</b>. = The bandit was brought in, and his hands were tied behind his back. (強盜被帶進來,而且他的雙手被綁在背後。)</p>

### 三、否定式的分詞構句

句型	<p>否定詞 (not/never) 要放在分詞前,如: <b>Not/Never + V-ing/Vp.p....., S + V.....</b></p>
	<p>1. <b>Not knowing what to do</b>, my daughter asked me for advice. = As she didn't know what to do, my daughter asked me for advice. (我的女兒因為不知道該做什麼,所以請求我給予建議。)</p>

例句	<p>2. Never having read the novel, I cannot criticize it. = I have never read the novel, so I cannot criticize it. (因為未曾讀過這本小說，所以我無法批評它。)</p> <p>3. <b>Not (having been) invited</b>, I didn't go to the celebration. = Since I hadn't been invited, I didn't go to the celebration. (因為未獲邀請，我就沒去參加慶祝會。)</p>
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## 四、獨立分詞構句用法

分詞構句意義上的主詞與主要子句中的主詞不同時，可將該主詞置於分詞構句前，就稱為獨立分詞構句。獨立分詞構句如同分詞構句一樣，也具有副詞的功用，用以修飾句子的動詞，表示時間、原因、條件、讓步或附帶情況等不同的意思，所以，獨立分詞構句也可以改為副詞子句。

用法	例句
表時間	<p>1. <b>Joseph arriving home</b>, Jane asked him to dine. = When Joseph arrived home, Jane asked him to dine. (當約瑟夫到家時，珍要他用餐。)</p> <p>2. <b>The sun having risen</b>, we started working. = As the sun had risen, we started working. (當太陽已經上升時，我們開始工作。)</p> <p>3. <b>The table being set</b>, we began to eat dinner. = After the table was set, we began to eat dinner. (餐桌被擺好餐具之後，我們開始吃晚餐。)</p> <p>4. <b>The fish having been fried</b>, we cooked mutton. = After the fish had been fried, we cooked mutton. (魚煎好之後，我們煮羊肉。)</p> <p>5. <b>My work done</b>, I sat down for a cup of coffee. = After my work had been done, I sat down for a cup of coffee. (工作完成後，我坐下來喝一杯咖啡。)</p>
表原因	<p>1. <b>The weather being fine</b>, we went out for a walk. = Because the weather was fine, we went out for a walk. (因為天氣很好，所以我們出去散步。)</p> <p>2. <b>The storm having destroyed everything</b>, many victims became homeless. = Because the storm had destroyed everything, many victims became homeless. (因為暴風雨摧毀了一切，所以很多受害者變得無家可歸。)</p> <p>3. <b>There being nothing to do</b>, we played the video games. = Since there was nothing to do, we played the video games. (因為沒有什麼要做的，所以我們就玩電動遊戲。)</p> <p>4. We closed our store, <b>there being no customers</b>. = We closed our store because there were no customers. (因為沒有顧客，所以我們關上我們的商店。)</p> <p>5. <b>So much money having been spent</b>, we wish to see the result. = Because so much money has been spent, we wish to see the result. (因為已經花費了那麼多錢，我們希望看見結果。)</p> <p>6. <b>The dinner having been prepared</b>, I took a nap before my guests arrived. = As the dinner had been prepared, I took a nap before my guests arrived. (因為晚餐已經準備好了，我在客人到達之前，先小睡片刻。)</p>

用法	例句
表條件	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Time permitting</b>, I will visit you soon. = If time permits, I will visit you soon. (如果時間允許，我不久將拜訪你。)</li> <li>2. <b>All being well</b>, we shall prosper next year. = If all is well, we shall prosper next year. (如果一切順利，我們明年就會成功。)</li> <li>3. <b>God willing</b>, we shall stand up again. = If God is willing, we shall stand up again. (若是上帝願意祝福，我們將會重新奮起。)</li> <li>4. <b>Advice failing</b>, we have to use force. = If advice fails, we have to use force. (如果勸告無效，我們只好使用武力。)</li> <li>5. <b>Everything (being) considered</b>, he has done his best indeed. = If everything is considered, he has done his best indeed. (如果考量一切情勢的話，他確實已經盡了力。)</li> </ol>
表讓步	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The situation being unfavorable to our plans</b>, we'd better make more efforts. = Although the situation is unfavorable to our plans, we'd better make more efforts. (雖然處境對我們的計畫不利，但是我們最好再做更多努力。)</li> <li>2. <b>The dog not running very fast</b>, I still couldn't catch up with it. = Although the dog didn't run very fast, I still couldn't catch up with it. (雖然狗跑得不是很快，但是我還是追不上它。)</li> <li>3. <b>So much money having been spent</b>, we have not seen any good result. = Though so much money has been spent, we have not seen any good result. (雖然已經花費了那麼多錢，但是我們還沒看見任何好結果。)</li> </ol>
表連續或 附帶情況	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>This (having been) ended</b>, we dispersed. = This had been ended, and we dispersed. (這件事已經被終結，我們就解散了。)</li> <li>2. <b>The task not (having been) done</b>, we all stayed in the office to finish it. = The task had not been done, and we all stayed in the office to finish it. (工作沒做完，我們全都留在辦公室趕工完成。)</li> <li>3. I read a novel, <b>my wife knitting by my side</b>. = I read a novel, and my wife knitted by my side. (我讀一本小說，而我太太在我身邊打毛線。)</li> <li>4. There are 60 students altogether, <b>all (being) informed</b>. = There are 60 students altogether, and all have been informed. (總共有六十位學生，並且全部都被告知。)</li> <li>5. John strode along, <b>his children following close behind</b>. = John strode along, and his children followed close behind. (約翰邁開大步向前走，而他的孩子們緊緊跟隨在後。)</li> </ol>

## 五、保留連接詞的分詞構句和獨立分詞構句

在英文中，要連接兩個句子必須使用連接詞（如 before, after, while, when, because, as, since, if, unless, though, although, and...）。副詞子句與主要子句的主詞相同時，我們可將副詞子句中的連接詞及主詞去掉，並將動詞改為分詞，即為分詞構句。注意事項如下：

※副詞子句改為分詞構句或獨立分詞構句的步驟為：

(1) 連接詞可省略。

(2) 主詞相同時，去掉副詞子句的主詞；主詞不相同時，保留副詞子句的主詞，作為分詞意義上的主詞。

(3) 動詞改為分詞：

{	be 動詞	→	being (被動語態助動詞 being 可省略，但來自本動詞的 being，通常不省略。)
	一般動詞	→	簡單式主動：V-ing
			簡單式被動：(Being) Vp.p
			完成式主動：having + Vp.p
			完成式被動：(having been) + Vp.p

(4) 否定副詞 not/never 須置於分詞前。

※對等子句簡化為分詞構句時，步驟相同 →

(1) 去掉連接詞 and。

(2) 主詞相同時，保留一個主詞；主詞不相同時，兩個主詞都保留。

(3) 動詞改為分詞。

※分詞構句或獨立分詞構句也可以保留從屬連接詞，使語意更明確。但表原因的連接詞(because, as...)一定要省略，不可保留；且表時間的連接詞 (before, after, while, when...)放在句首時，可以省略或保留，但放在句尾時，常被保留。例句如下：

句型	[連接詞] + [分詞] ....., S + V.....
例句	<p>1. When asked if he would come back, he didn't say anything. = When he was asked if he would come back, he didn't say anything. (當被問及是否將回來時，他沒說任何一句話。)</p> <p>2. While singing those melodious old songs, we recalled the unforgettable old days. = While we were singing those melodious old songs, we recalled the unforgettable old days. (當我們唱著那些悅耳動聽的老歌時，我們想起了往日難忘的時光。)</p> <p>3. He seldom makes mistakes <b>when writing French</b>. = He seldom makes mistakes when he writes French. (當他寫法文時，他很少犯錯誤。)</p> <p>4. Though having won the silver medal, he was not satisfied. = Though he had won the silver medal, he was not satisfied. (雖然他贏得銀牌，但是他並不滿意。)</p> <p>5. She will do it confidently <b>if properly encouraged</b>. = She will do it confidently if she is properly encouraged. (如果她受到適當的鼓勵，她會滿懷信心地去做它。)</p>

## 六、分詞的慣用語

獨立分詞構句意義上的主詞是指一般人時，通常將其省略，此種用法又稱之為無人稱獨立分詞構句，宜當做分詞的慣用語背記。特列表如下：

Roughly speaking, (粗略而言)	Speaking / Talking of... (說到)
Generally speaking, (一般而言)	Judging from... (由...判斷)
Strictly speaking, (嚴格地說)	According to... (根據...)
Frankly speaking, (坦白說)	Compared with/to .. (與...比較)
Broadly speaking, (廣泛地說)	Considering / In view of .... (就...而言)
Basically speaking, (基本上來說)	Seeing / Now that S + V (既然...)
Comparatively speaking, (比較而言)	Providing that S + V (假如)
Theoretically speaking, (理論上而言)	Supposing that S + V (假如)
Regarding / Concerning... (關於)	S + V..., including N (包括)
Such being the case, S+V...(情況即是如此)	Given + <u>N</u> / <u>S+V</u> ..., (考慮到...; 有鑑於)
例 句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Roughly speaking</b>, I'd say we need about \$500. (概略地說，我認為我們需要大約五百美元。)</li> <li>2. <b>Strictly speaking</b>, spiders are not insects. (嚴格地說，蜘蛛並不是昆蟲。)</li> <li>3. <b>Broadly speaking</b>, there are four types of champagne. (廣泛地說，有四種香檳酒。)</li> <li>4. <b>Talking of Venice</b>, have you seen the masks I bought there last year? (說到威尼斯，你曾看過我去年在那裡買的面具嗎?)</li> <li>5. You'll need a variety of skills, <b>including</b> leadership and negotiating. (你將需要多種技能，包括領導和談判。)</li> <li>6. <b>Regarding</b> your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure. (關於你最近的詢問事宜，我已經隨函附上一份我們新的小冊子。)</li> </ol>

## 【練習題】

1. The old man went up the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) and his dog following him      (B) and followed by his dog  
 (C) followed his dog                  (D) his dog following him  
 (老人爬山，他的狗跟在後面。)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ , the child ran out of the house happily.  
 (A) The child given some money      (B) The child was given some money  
 (C) Having given some money      (D) Being given some money  
 (被給了一些錢之後，孩子快樂地從家裡跑出去。)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ , he got very impatient.  
 (A) Having waited for three hours      (B) Having been waited for three hours  
 (C) He had waited for three hours      (D) Had waited for three hours  
 (等了三個小時後，他變得非常不耐煩。)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ , we find the sentence structure quite complicated.  
 (A) Analyzed      (B) Analyze it      (C) Analyzing it      (D) It is analyzed  
 (分析這個句子之後，我們發現句子架構十分錯綜複雜。)
5. This medicine produces harmful side effects, even \_\_\_\_\_ the death of those who are allergic to it.  
 (A) causes      (B) caused      (C) causing      (D) cause  
 (這種藥產生有害的副作用，甚至導致那些對它有過敏反應者的死亡。)
6. My mother went from one store to another, \_\_\_\_\_ a good watch for my father.  
 (A) hoping of finding      (B) to hope to find      (C) in the hope to find      (D) hoping to find  
 (我的母親從一家商店逛到另一家，希望能為我的父親買到一只好錶。)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ by the seas, Taiwan has a mild climate.  
 (A) Surrounding      (B) Surrounded      (C) To surround      (D) To be surrounded  
 (因為台灣四面環海，所以有溫和的氣候。)
8. Being late, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) my teacher scolded me                  (B) I scolded my teacher  
 (C) I was scolded by my teacher      (D) going to school was impossible  
 (因為遲到，所以我被老師責罵。)
9. The boy played with his toy gun, his sister \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard.  
 (A) swung      (B) to swing      (C) swinging      (D) was swinging  
 (男孩玩他的玩具槍，而他的妹妹在院子盪鞦韆。)
10. I tried and tried to figure out what Mother meant, finally \_\_\_\_\_ that she didn't want me to go on fooling around.  
 (A) realized      (B) realizing      (C) realize      (D) to realize  
 (我一再思考母親話裡的含意，終於領悟到她不希望我繼續閒蕩。)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a shy boy, he is afraid to talk with girls.  
 (A) Being      (B) Not being      (C) to be      (D) Not to be  
 (身為一個害羞的男孩，他害怕與女孩交談。)

12. \_\_\_\_\_ by the roaring thunder, the baby burst out crying.  
 (A) To frighten (B) Frightening (C) Frightened (D) To be frightened  
 (小嬰兒被震耳的雷聲驚嚇到，突然大哭。)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ to herself, she began to weep.  
 (A) Having left (B) Leaving (C) Left (D) Leaves  
 (因為被單獨留下來，她開始哭泣。)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ in haste, the book has some misprints.  
 (A) Having printed (B) Printed (C) Printing (D) Been printed  
 (這本書匆忙印製，有一些印刷錯誤。)
15. Though \_\_\_\_\_ near his house, I seldom see him.  
 (A) being lived (B) lived (C) have lived (D) living  
 (我雖然住在他家附近，但很少看見他。)
16. \_\_\_\_\_, he had no difficulty finding the church.  
 (A) Being small (B) The village being small  
 (C) The village having small (D) The village was small  
 (因為村莊小，所以他毫無困難的找到了教堂。)
17. \_\_\_\_\_, we started for our destination.  
 (A) Everything prepared (B) Having being prepared  
 (C) Everything preparing (D) Have prepared everything  
 (一切準備妥當之後，我們就動身前往目的地。)
18. Four large boats, each \_\_\_\_\_ about thirteen men, left the shore.  
 (A) having been contained (B) contained (C) containing (D) to contain  
 (四艘大船離開海岸，每艘船上大約容納十三人。)
19. No matter how excellent an idea is, it is of little value if not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) been realized (B) realized (C) realizing (D) having realized  
 (一個想法不管多好，若是不能把它實現，它就沒有什麼價值。)
20. The two brothers looked at each other, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) with their faces twisted with anger (B) their faces were twisting with anger  
 (C) and their faces twisted with anger (D) their faces twisted with anger  
 (這兩兄弟彼此對望，兩人的臉部因為憤怒而扭曲。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	D	A	C	C	D	B	C	C	B	A	C	C	B	D	B	A	C	B	A

## 第二章 易混淆的動詞

### 一、spend/take/cost/pay

spend	用法	人+ spend+時間/金錢 + (in) + V-ing / on + N
	例句	1. She spent two hours (in) studying / on math last night. (昨晚她花了兩小時唸數學。) 2. He spent a lot of money (in) building / on the house. (他花了很多錢蓋了那棟房子。)
take	用法	1. It take(s) +人+時間+ to V 2. 事/動名詞(V-ing) + take(s) +人+時間
	例句	1. How long will it take you to finish the project? (你要花多少時間完成這個計畫?) 2. Going to the bank took me an hour. (去銀行花了我一個小時。)
cost	用法	1. It + cost +人+錢+ to V 2. 事/物 + cost +人+錢
	例句	1. It's going to cost me over NT\$ 500,000 to buy a new car. (買一輛新車將要花費我超過新台幣五十萬元。) 2. Careless driving may cost you your life. (粗心大意的開車可能會讓你喪命。)
pay	用法	1. pay +人+錢+for +物
	例句	I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month. (我必須每個月付給他們 20 英鎊的房租。)

### 二、speak/talk/say/tell

speak	用法	1. 說某種語言；正式發表演說 2. 說話沒指出內容；說某人的好話或壞話 3. 慣用語
	例句	1. Miss Li speaks good English. (李小姐英語講得很好。) 2. She is speaking on water pollution. (她正以水污染為題發表演說。) 3. Speak up! = Speak more loudly! (說大聲點!) 4. Actions speak louder than words. (行動比言論有力。) 5. He never speaks ill/well of others. (她從不誹謗/稱讚別人。) 6. Generally speaking, we enjoyed the trip. (大體而言，我們這趟旅行玩得很愉快。) 7. Speaking/Talking of cooking, are you good at it? (談到烹飪，你擅長嗎?) 8. Boys are not allowed to smoke, not to speak of girls. (男孩不被允許吸煙，更不用說女孩。)

talk	用法	1.指「說話的本能」時用 speak 與 talk 均可 2.指主詞跟某人說話時用 speak 和 talk 均可，以後者比較常用 3.指彼此互相交談時
	例句	1. The baby is learning to talk/speak. (嬰兒正學習講話。) 2. Could I talk to/with you for a few minutes about your sister? (我可以和你談幾分鐘關於你妹妹的事嗎?) 3. What are you talking about? (你在談什麼?)
say	用法	1. 說出某一個字、某件事或某一句話 2. 不是口說，而是信、書、報紙或布告上的說 3. 傳達別人(或自己)所說的話，直接敘述之前別無其他受詞，或不是疑問句的間接敘述之前若無受詞時 4. 慣用語
	例句	1. I came to say good-bye to you. (我來向你道別。) 2. The paper says that it might rain this evening.(報紙上說今天晚上可能下雨。) 3. She said, "What do you want me to do?" (她說，你想要我做什麼?) 4. He said he was very busy collecting materials. (他說他非常忙於收集資料。) 5. It goes without saying that health is important. (不用說，健康是重要的。) 6. You can say that again. (我非常同意你。) 7. It is said that he was rich when he was young. (據說，他年輕時很富有。) 8. Strange to say, he didn't show up. (說也奇怪，他竟然沒出現。) 9. The witch is invisible; that is to say, nobody can see her. (這個女巫是無形的；也就是說，無人看得見她。)
tell	用法	1. 講故事；說謊；說實話 2. tell+間接受詞(人)+直接受詞(事) 3. 慣用語
	例句	1. The teacher likes to tell stories and jokes.(這位老師喜歡說故事和講笑話。) 2. It is wrong to tell a lie. (說謊是不對的。) 3. I tell the truth all the time. (我總是說實話。) 4. I told him my name. (我把名字告訴了他。) 5. They told me that the man was a liar. (他們告訴我那個人是騙子。) 6. Can you tell true friends from false friends? (你能分辨真假朋友嗎?) 7. To tell the truth, I don't trust him at all. (說實話，我一點兒都不信任他。)

### 三、lie /lay

lie	用法	1. lie, lay, lain, lying (躺；呈現..狀態；位於) 2. lie, lied, lied, lying (說謊)
	例句	1. She lay down for a rest. (她躺下休息。) 2. The whole city lay in ruins after the earthquake.(整個城在地震後變廢墟。) 3. Taiwan lies to the southeast of China. (台灣位於中國東南方。) 4. Tom lied about his age. (湯姆關於他的年齡說謊。)

lay	用法	lay, laid, laid, laying (放置; 鋪設; 安排; 擬定; 產卵; 下賭注)
	例句	1. Please lay the books on the table. (請把書本放在桌上。) 2. They laid down a number of rules. (他們制定了一些規則。) 3. The hen lays an egg a day. (那隻母雞每天生一個蛋。) 4. She laid \$100 on the horse. (她在這匹馬上下注一百美元。)

## 四、fall/feel/fell/fail

fall	用法	1. fall, fell, fallen (落下; 跌倒) 2. fall asleep (睡着) fall behind (落後)
	例句	1. An apple fell to the ground. (一個蘋果落在地上。) 2. Be careful on the ice, or you will fall. (在冰上要小心, 否則你會跌倒。)
feel	用法	1. feel, felt, felt (感覺; 摸) 2. feel like + doing sth. (想要) feel like (摸起來像) feel sleepy (想睡)
	例句	1. Can you feel your heart beating violently? (你能感覺到你的心在猛烈地跳動嗎?) 2. Both my legs didn't feel. (我的双腿沒有感覺。) 3. Do you feel like taking a walk? (你想不想去散步?) 4. It feels like cotton. (它摸起來像棉花。)
fell	用法	fell, felled, felled (砍伐)
	例句	A lot of trees were felled last month. (上個月很多樹被人砍伐了。)
fail	用法	fail, failed, failed (失敗; 不及格)
	例句	1. He has failed his English exam again. (他英語考試又沒及格。) 2. She did very well, but failed to break the record. (她表現甚佳, 但未破紀錄。)

## 五、find/found/fine

find	用法	find, found, found (找到; 發現)
	例句	1. I've found the book I was hunting for. (已找到了我那時在找的書。) 2. I found the job boring. (我發現這工作令人厭煩。)
found	用法	found, founded, founded (創立)
	例句	The children's hospital was founded in 1990. (這家兒童醫院創設於1990年。)
fine	用法	fine, fined, fined (處...以罰金)
	例句	The judge fined him heavily. (法官重罰了他。)

## 六、wind/wound

wind	用法	wind, wound, wound (蜿蜒；捲繞；上緊...的發條)
	例句	1. The stream winds through the village. (小溪蜿蜒曲折流過村莊。) 2. My aunt asked me to wind the wool for her. (我姑媽叫我幫她繞毛線。) 3. Tom wound his clock before he went to bed. (湯姆睡覺之前把鐘上緊發條。)
wound	用法	wound, wounded, wounded (傷害)
	例句	The soldier was badly wounded in the head. (這位士兵頭部受重傷。)

## 七、hang/hung/hanged

hang	用法	1. hang, hanged, hanged (把...吊死；上吊) 2. hang, hung, hung (把...掛上)
	例句	1. The man was hanged for murder yesterday. (那個男子昨天因謀殺罪被處絞刑。) 2. The prisoner hanged himself in his cell. (囚犯在他的牢房裡上吊自殺。) 3. She hung curtains over the windows. (她把窗簾掛上窗戶。)

## 八、rise/raise/arise/rouse/arouse

rise	用法	rise, rose, risen (上升；增加；高聳)
	例句	1. The sun has not yet risen. (太陽還沒升起。) 2. The population of the city has risen to five million. (這個城市的人口已增加到五百萬。)
raise	用法	raise, raised, raised (舉起；提出；籌集；養育；種植)
	例句	1. This weight is too heavy; I can't raise it. (這重物太重，我舉不起來。) 2. None of them raised any objection. (他們之中誰也沒提出任何反對的意見。) 3. They are going to raise funds for the school buildings. (他們將為蓋校舍籌集資金。) 4. The farmer raises crops and cattle. (這農夫種植農作物和飼養牛群。)
arise	用法	arise, arose, arisen (發生；上升；起源於)
	例句	1. Unexpected difficulties arose in the course of their experiment. (在他們進行實驗的過程中，出現了意想不到的困難。) 2. A heavy mist arose from the lake. (湖面起了濃霧。) 3. Accidents always arise from the carelessness. (許多意外事件都源於粗心。)
rouse	用法	rouse, roused, roused (喚醒)
	例句	I was roused by the sound of the alarm. (我被鬧鈴的聲音吵醒。)
arouse	用法	arouse, aroused, aroused (喚起；激發)
	例句	The election aroused my interest in politics. (這次選舉引起我對政治的興趣。)

## 九、see/saw/sew/sow

see	用法	see, saw, seen (看見)
	例句	She was seen to enter the restaurant by us the other day. (前幾天我們看見她進入餐廳。)
saw	用法	saw, sawed, sawed/sawn (鋸開)
	例句	The lumberman sawed a log into two. (伐木工人把木材鋸開成兩塊。)
sew	用法	sew, sewed, sewed (縫)
	例句	He sewed a button on his coat. (他在外套上縫了一個鈕扣。)
sow	用法	sow, sowed, sowed/sown (播種)
	例句	The farmer plowed the land and then sowed the seeds. (農夫先翻土，然後播種。)

## 十、shine/shone/shined

shine	用法	1. shine, shined, shined (擦亮；磨光) 2. shine, shone, shone (照耀；發光)
	例句	1. She always shines her shoes before going to church. (她去做禮拜前總是擦亮鞋子。) 2. The stars shone brightly last night. (昨夜星光明亮。)

## 十一、wear/dress/put on

wear	用法	wear, wore, worn (穿；戴) →表狀態
	例句	She wears a red flower in her hair. (她的頭上戴著一朵紅花。)
dress	用法	dress, dressed, dressed (為...穿衣；穿著...的衣服)
	例句	1. The little girl is dressing her dolls. (這小女孩正為洋娃娃穿衣。) 2. She <u>dresses herself/is dressed</u> in purple. (她穿著紫色的衣服。)
put on	用法	put on, put on, put on (穿；戴) →表動作
	例句	Joe put on his hat and went out. (喬戴上帽子然後外出。)

## 十二、beat/win

beat	用法	beat, beat, beaten (打；擊敗；跳動)
	例句	1. The rain beat against the windows. (雨水拍打在窗戶上。) 2. We beat their team by 10 points. (我們贏了他們隊十分。) 3. My heart beats fast with fear. (我因為害怕而心跳加速。)

<b>win</b>	用法	win, won, won (贏; 獲勝)
	例句	1. Who won the race? I won, but David came second. (誰在賽跑中獲勝了? 我贏了, 不過大衛跑第二。) 2. He beat all the other players and won the prize. (他打敗了所有其他選手而贏得獎品。 )

## 十三、 do/make

<b>do</b>	用法	1. 進行某種活動或工作, 有“完成; 做到”之意 2. 慣用語
	例句	1. Do something! (做點什麼吧!) 2. I'm not going to do any work. (我將什麼工作也不做。) 3. I like doing the cooking, shopping, cleaning and washing up. (我喜歡做飯、購物、清掃和洗碗。 )
	慣用語	do business with... 跟...做生意; do good 行善; do evil 作惡; do one's bit 出一份力; do one's best 盡力; do one's duty 盡義務; do one's job 盡職; do one's hair 做頭髮; do sb. a favor 幫某人忙; do sb. good/harm 對某人有益/害; do away with 廢除; do a movie 拍攝影片; do without 用不著; do a puzzle 解謎; do morning exercise 做早操.....
<b>make</b>	用法	1. 做出以前沒有的東西, 有“創造; 建造”之意 2. 慣用語
	例句	1. Let's make a model plane! (我們來做個飛機模型吧!) 2. Study well and make progress every day. (好好學習, 每天進步。 )
	慣用語	make a speech 發言; make money 賺錢; make peace 講和; make coffee 煮咖啡; make tea 沏茶; make a promise 許願; make a decision 作決定; make a choice 選擇; make a fortune 發財; make an apology 道歉; make an excuse 找藉口; make friends 交朋友; make enemies 樹敵; make the bed 鋪床; make a face 扮鬼臉; make a mistake 犯錯誤; make fun of 取笑; make sense 合理; make use of 利用.....

## 【練習題】

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ me two days to finish writing the letter.  
(A) paid (B) took (C) spent (D) cost  
(我花了兩天時間把那封信寫好。)
2. After traveling a long way, he returned home. He \_\_\_\_\_ his bags on the ground and hugged his mother tightly.  
(A) lied (B) laid (C) lain (D) lay  
(經過長期的旅行後，他回到家了。他把他的行李放在地上，並緊緊地擁抱他的媽媽。)
3. He had to \_\_\_\_\_ down for some rest because of being sick.  
(A) lay (B) laid (C) lain (D) lie  
(他因為生病而不得不躺下來休息。)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ four hundred thousand dollars and three months in decorating the house.  
(A) cost (B) paid (C) spent (D) took  
(他花了四十萬元與三個月時間去裝潢那棟房子。)
5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ very unhappy when he heard the report.  
(A) felt (B) fell (C) felled (D) failed  
(湯姆聽到這個報告時，感到非常不開心。)
6. The tower \_\_\_\_\_ to a height of 60 feet.  
(A) rises (B) raises (C) arises (D) arouses  
(這個塔高達 60 英尺。)
7. The party was held for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ an education fund.  
(A) raising (B) rising (C) arising (D) arousing  
(這餐會是為了籌集一項教育基金而舉行。)
8. Last year the advertising rate \_\_\_\_\_ by 20 percent.  
(A) raised (B) aroused (C) arose (D) rose  
(去年廣告費用提升百分之二十。)
9. The manager had all the windows \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) shined (B) shone (C) shine (D) shining  
(經理讓人擦亮所有的窗戶。)
10. The president \_\_\_\_\_ some landscape paintings on the wall of the office.  
(A) hang (B) hanged (C) hung (D) was hanged  
(總裁把一些風景畫掛在辦公室的牆上。)
11. The wood of an oak tree is very hard and does not \_\_\_\_\_ easily.  
(A) see (B) saw (C) sow (D) sawed  
(橡樹的木頭非常硬，不容易鋸開。)
12. People are not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ the trees in the forest.  
(A) fell (B) fall (C) fail (D) full  
(人們不被允許在森林裡砍伐樹木。)

13. Among the victims, seven were killed and thirteen were seriously \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) wound (B) wind (C) wounded (D) winding  
 (在受害者中，七人死亡十三人嚴重受傷。)
14. Eventually, the careless driver was \_\_\_\_\_ for speeding.  
 (A) found (B) founded (C) fining (D) fined  
 (終於，這位漫不經心的司機因超速行駛而被罰款。)
15. Did your sister \_\_\_\_\_ you what she was planning to do?  
 (A) say (B) tell (C) speak (D) talk  
 (你的姊姊有沒有告訴你她正計畫做什麼?)
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ him at the tennis match yesterday.  
 (A) won (B) fail (C) lost (D) beat  
 (昨天在網球比賽中，我贏了他。)
17. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ his homework until this morning.  
 (A) do (B) make (C) wrote (D) finished  
 (他今天早上才做功課。)
18. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper that we are going to have a warm winter this year.  
 (A) talked (B) looked (C) said (D) listened  
 (報紙上說我們今年將會有一個溫暖的冬天。)
19. We should not \_\_\_\_\_ ill of others behind their backs.  
 (A) tell (B) speak (C) say (D) talk  
 (我們不應該在背後說別人的壞話。)
20. The new problem will \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later.  
 (A) raise (B) arouse (C) arise (D) rouse  
 (新的問題遲早會發生。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	B	D	C	A	A	A	D	A	C	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	C	B	C

## 第三章 助動詞

助動詞如 have, be, do 等是加在一般動詞前，幫助說明一般動詞的時式、語態、語氣，這些字本身沒有特定含意，也可以做主要動詞用。而情態助動詞如 can/could, shall/should, will/would, may/might, must 等是用來表達「義務」、「可能」、「需要」等不同情態的用字，他們不會因為主詞的人稱或數量的不同而改變形態，這兩種助動詞都可以用以構成疑問句、否定句。以下介紹一些常用的助動詞：

### 一、be (am/are/is/was/were/been/being)

用法	例句
be + V-ing ▶與現在分詞並用構成進行式	1. My sister <b>is baking</b> cookies in the kitchen right now. (我的姊姊現在正在廚房烘焙餅乾。) 2. They <b>are flying</b> to Hong Kong tomorrow. (他們明天要搭飛機去香港。) 3. He <b>is</b> always <b>making</b> the same mistakes. (他總是犯相同的錯誤。) 4. I <b>was swimming</b> last night when the phone rang. (昨晚當電話響時，我正在游泳。) 5. <b>Will you be taking</b> care of the child at seven tonight? (今晚七點你將負責照顧孩子嗎?) 6. It <b>has been raining</b> on and off since three days ago. (自從三天以前就一直就斷斷續續下著雨。 )
be + V-p.p. ▶與過去分詞並用構成被動語態	1. English <b>is spoken</b> as an international language in the world. (英語在世界上以國際語言被使用。) 2. This famous detective story <b>was written</b> by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. (這本著名的偵探小說是科南所寫的。) 3. That means she <b>will be promoted</b> as scheduled. (那表示她將按預定計畫被拔擢。) 4. The contract <b>has already been signed</b> by the company. (這份合約已經被公司簽署了。 )
be + to-V ▶與不定詞並用表示預定、義務	1. I <b>am to go</b> abroad on business tomorrow. (明天我要去外國出差。) 2. We <b>are to meet</b> at five in the office. (我們約好五點在辦公室見面。) 3. He <b>is to start</b> as soon as possible. (他應該儘快出發。 )

### 二、have/has/had

用法	例句
have + V-p.p. ▶與過去分詞並用構成完成式	1. I <b>have never seen</b> such a strange man. (我從未見過這麼奇怪的人。) 2. He <b>has been</b> to the barber's twice but <b>hasn't had</b> his hair cut yet. (他去了兩趟理髮店，但是還沒把頭髮理了。) 3. She <b>had finished</b> her task before her boss came in. (在老闆進來之前，她已經完成了她的任務。) 4. I <b>shall have watched</b> the movie twice if I go to the cinema again. (如果我再去一次電影院，我將已經看這部片子兩遍了。) 5. <b>Have they started</b> packing for their trip to Greece? (他們開始為他們的希臘之旅整理行裝了嗎?)

## 三、do/does/did

用法	例句
疑問句	1. How long <b>do</b> I <b>have to</b> wait? (我得等多久?) 2. <b>Does</b> Rebecca <b>like</b> to wear jewelry? (蕾貝卡喜歡戴珠寶嗎?) 3. Where <b>did</b> he <b>go</b> after he left here? (他離開這兒去了哪裡?)
否定句	1. I <b>don't want</b> to talk with him any more. (我不想再跟他多說了。) 2. It seems that she <b>doesn't</b> really <b>like</b> to live in the countryside. (她好像不是真的喜歡住在鄉間。) 3. Indeed, he <b>didn't</b> <b>tell</b> me anything about it. (關於那件事情他的確什麼都沒告訴我。)
加強語氣	1. I <b>do need</b> your help in this confusing situation. (在這種混亂的情勢下，我確實需要你的幫忙。) 2. Never <b>did</b> I <b>see</b> such a peculiar person. (我從未見過這麼奇怪的人。)
代動詞	1. His brothers behave better than he <b>does</b> . (他的兄弟們表現得比他好。) 2. I didn't believe the story and neither <b>did</b> he. (我不相信這報導，而他也不相信。)
附加問句	1. You know Tony, <b>don't you</b> ? (你認識湯尼，不是嗎?) 2. Julia didn't understand what you said, <b>did she</b> ? (茱莉亞不了解你所說的一切，不是嗎?)

## 四、shall/should

用法	例句
<u>shall/should</u> +原形 V ▶用於第一人稱，表示單純未來	1. I <b>shall be</b> thirty-two years old next month. (下個月我就三十二歲了。) 2. <b>Shall we stop</b> jogging? = Let's stop jogging, <b>shall we</b> ? (我們停止慢跑，好嗎?) 3. She asked us if we <b>should go</b> back to work the following day. (她問我們次日我們是否會回去上班。)
shall + 原形 V ▶用於第二、三人稱，表示說話者的決心、命令	1. Whoever commits the robbery <b>shall be</b> punished with imprisonment. (犯搶劫罪的人將被監禁處罰。) 2. Passengers <b>shall not converse</b> with the driver while the bus is in motion. (公車行駛中，乘客不可以和司機交談。) 3. You <b>shall not talk</b> in the library. (你們不要在圖書館聊天。)
should+ V =ought to+ V ▶表示義務	1. Everyone <b>should/ ought to do</b> his or her duty to make the city better. (每個人都應該盡責使這個城市變得更好。) 2. He <b>should/ ought to have left</b> earlier for Hong Kong. (他本應該早些前往香港。)
<u>should/would like</u> to +V ▶表示願意	1. I <b>should/would like to go</b> with him. (我很願意跟他去。) 2. We <b>should/would like to thank</b> you all for coming here tonight. (我們想要感謝你們大家今晚來到這裡。)
should ▶用於假設語氣	1. If he <b>should leave</b> his sick father, his father would not forgive him. (萬一他離開他生病的父親，他的父親不會原諒他。) 2. Had I had a large amount of money then, I <b>should have gone</b> abroad. (假如我那時有一大筆錢，我早就出國了。)

用法	例句
<p>should</p> <p>▶用於表示建議、命令、堅持、驚奇、自然、後悔等意思</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The doctor suggested that the patient <b>(should) brush</b> his teeth after each meal. (醫生建議病患飯後應該刷牙。)</li> <li>2. They demanded that the military government <b>(should) free</b> all political prisoners. (他們要求軍事政府釋放所有政治犯。)</li> <li>3. He insisted I <b>(should) be invited</b> to the party. (他堅持我應該被邀請參加宴會。)</li> <li>4. It is quite strange that they <b>(should) hate</b> each other. (他們竟然彼此憎恨，真是相當奇怪。)</li> <li>5. It is natural that your mother <b>(should) get</b> angry. (你的媽媽會生氣，是理所當然的。)</li> <li>6. It is a pity that she <b>(should) have failed</b> in the exam. (她考試沒通過，真是遺憾。)</li> </ol>
<p>lest...should</p> <p>▶用於表示否定的目的</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. She took a detour <b>lest/for fear that/in case</b> she <b>should get</b> stuck in a traffic jam. (她繞道，以免萬一碰上交通堵塞。)</li> <li>2. You had better take an umbrella <b>lest/for fear that/in case</b> it <b>should rain</b>. (你最好帶把傘，免得萬一下雨。)</li> </ol>

## 五、will/would

用法	例句
<p><u>will/would</u>+原形 V</p> <p>▶用於第二、三人稱，表示單純未來</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maybe by then you <b>will have changed</b> your mind. (或許到那時你可能改變主意。)</li> <li>2. A meeting <b>will be held</b> next Tuesday at 3 p.m. (會議將在下星期二下午三點舉行。)</li> <li>3. I hope that they <b>won't be</b> late. (我希望他們不要遲到。)</li> <li>4. When <b>will</b> Jimmy <b>be arriving</b> at the airport? (吉米什麼時候將到達飛機場?)</li> <li>5. She said that she <b>wouldn't come</b> to the library any more. (她說她將不會再來圖書館了。)</li> </ol>
<p>will + 原形 V</p> <p>▶用於第一、二、三人稱，表示意志未來</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I <b>will do</b> what I can to serve my class. (我要盡力為班上服務。)</li> <li>2. You <b>will study</b> hard, <b>won't you?</b> (你會用功的，不是嗎?)</li> <li>3. The child <b>won't take</b> any bitter medicine. (這個孩子不肯吃任何苦藥。)</li> <li>4. He <b>will have</b> his own way. (他總是隨心所欲。)</li> </ol>
<p>will + 原形 V</p> <p>▶表示推測、習慣、請託</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accidents sometimes <b>will happen</b>. (意外事件偶爾會發生。)</li> <li>2. This <b>will be</b> what you need. (這大概就是你所需要的。)</li> <li>3. Oil <b>will float</b> on water. (油會漂浮在水上。)</li> <li>4. Shut the door, <b>will/would/could</b> you please? (可以請你關上門嗎?)</li> </ol>
<p>would like to + V</p> <p>▶表示想要</p>	<p>My parents <b>would like to meet/feel like meeting</b> you. (我的父母想要和你見面。)</p>
<p>would rather + V</p> <p>▶表示寧願</p>	<p>I <b>would rather stay in</b> than go out this evening, if that's all right with you (如果你覺得可以，我寧願今天晚上待在家裡而不願外出。)</p>

用法	例句
would ▶用於假設語氣	1. What <b>would</b> you <b>do</b> if you won a million dollars in the lottery? (如果你中了一百萬美金，你將要做什麼?) 2. If it had not rained yesterday, he <b>would have gone</b> fishing. (如果昨天沒下雨，他早就去釣魚了。) 3. I wish they <b>would come</b> and <b>visit</b> us. (我真希望他們能來看我們。 )
would = used to ▶表示過去的習慣	1. On summer evenings, they <b>would/used to sit</b> out in the garden. (在夏天的晚上，他們常常坐在外面花園中。) 2. When we worked in the same office, we would often have coffee together. (當我們在同一辦公室工作時，經常一起喝咖啡。 )

## 六、can/could

用法	例句
can/could + 原形 V = be able to ▶表示能力	1. The little boy <b>can/ is able to tie</b> his own shoelaces now. (小男孩現在會自己繫鞋帶了。) 2. Even a small personal computer <b>can store</b> vast amounts of information. (即使一台小的個人電腦也能儲存大量訊息。) → [此句的主詞不是人或動物，不能用 is able to] 3. By the time she was eight, she <b>could/was able to read</b> Greek and Latin. (她八歲時，就能讀希臘文和拉丁文了。 )
can/could + not ▶表示否定的推測	1. This <b>can't be</b> the right road. (這不可能是正確的路。) 2. He <b>cannot have said</b> so. (他不可能那樣說的。) 3. Ordering on-line <b>couldn't be</b> simpler. (線上訂購多麼簡單。 )
can/could 用在疑問句 ▶表示強烈的懷疑	1. <b>Can</b> the story in the newspaper <b>be true</b> ? (報紙上的報導是真的嗎?) 2. <b>Could</b> it <b>be</b> the charge for the fruit? (這會是水果的費用嗎?) 3. <b>Can</b> he still <b>be trusted</b> after all this time? (經過這次之後還能信任他嗎?)
can/could ▶表示許可	1. You <b>can't park</b> here — it's a no parking zone. (你不能在這裡停車— 此處禁止停車。) 2. " <b>Can/May</b> I see you tomorrow?" "Yes, you <b>can/may</b> ." (「明天我可以見你嗎?」 「可以。」 )
can/could ▶表示可能	1. You <b>can't expect</b> the world to change overnight. (你不可能期望世界一夕改變。) 2. Peter <b>can be</b> really annoying. (彼得可能真的是令人討厭。) 3. There <b>can be no</b> doubt that he is guilty. (可能沒有任何他有罪的疑慮。) 4. It <b>could be</b> weeks before we get a reply. (在我們獲得答覆之時，可能已過了數週。 )
could ▶用於假設語氣	1. If I had a car, I <b>could lend</b> it to you. (如果我有一輛汽車，我就能把它借給你。) 2. I <b>could have warned</b> you if I had known where you were. (若是我知道你在哪裡，我早就可以警告你。) 3. He <b>could have escaped</b> , but he chose to stand and fight. (他可以逃走，但是他選擇挺身奮戰。 )

用法	例句
<p><u>can/could</u> not+but+原形 V =<u>can/could not</u> help+V-ing ▶表示不得不、忍不住</p>	<p>1. I <b>can't but think</b> you are cheating us. (我不得不認為你是在欺騙我們。)</p> <p>2. Mr. Lee <b>could not (help) but</b> agree with his wife. (李先生不得不同意他的太太。)</p> <p>3. I <b>can't help feeling</b> that there might be a mistake. (我忍不住覺得可能有一個錯誤。)</p>

## 七、may/might

用法	例句
<p>may+原形 V ▶表示許可、推測、目的、祈願、讓步</p>	<p>1. There is a set of rules to show what members <b>may and may not do</b>. (有一套規定說明會員可做和不可做的事。)</p> <p>2. You <b>may sit down or stand</b>, just as you wish. (你可以如你所願坐下或者站著。)</p> <p>3. <b>May we use</b> your office for a few minutes? (我們可以使用你的辦公室幾分鐘嗎?)</p> <p>4. Some chemicals <b>may cause</b> environmental damage. (一些化學製品可能造成環境損害。)</p> <p>5. The problem <b>may be solved</b> in a number of different ways. (這個問題或許能以一些不同的方式解決。)</p> <p>6. She works hard so that she <b>may succeed</b>. (她努力工作，以便可以成功。)</p> <p>7. <b>May all your dreams come true!</b> (願你的夢想實現!)</p> <p>8. Although this <b>may sound</b> like a simple process, great care is needed. (雖然這可能聽起來是一個簡單的過程，但是仍需要非常小心。)</p> <p>9. Strange as it <b>might seem</b>, I always felt I belonged here. (雖然這件事似乎奇怪，可是我總覺得我屬於這裡。)</p>
<p>might+原形 V ▶用於過去式或表示客氣的請求</p>	<p>1. The boss said we <b>might leave</b> the office earlier today. (老板說我們今天可以早些離開辦公室。)</p> <p>2. She was worried that we <b>might get hurt</b>. (她擔心我們可能受傷。)</p> <p>3. Although she <b>might understand</b> his beliefs, she could not accept them. (雖然她可能理解他的那些教義，但是她仍無法接受它們。)</p> <p>4. I wonder if I <b>might talk</b> with you for a while. (我不曉得我是不是可以與您交談片刻。)</p>
<p>might ▶用於假設語氣</p>	<p>1. If you were older, you <b>might understand</b>. (假如你的年紀再大一點，你可能就會理解了。)</p> <p>2. If you had invited her, she <b>might have come</b>. (如果你邀請了她，她可能就會來了。)</p>
<p>may well+原形 V ▶表示理所當然</p>	<p>You <b>may well be</b> proud of your daughter. (你理所當然可以以你的女兒為榮。)</p>
<p>may as well +原形 V ▶表示不妨</p>	<p>1. You <b>may as well/had better begin</b> at once. (你不妨立刻開始。)</p> <p>2. You <b>may as well/had better tell</b> us now; we'll find out sooner or later. (你不妨現在就告訴我們；我們遲早會查明。)</p>
<p><u>may/might as well</u> (A) as (B)+原形 V ▶表示與其(B)不如(A)</p>	<p>1. You <b>may as well call him up as wait</b> for him here. (你與其在這裡等他，不如打電話給他。)</p> <p>2. You <b>may as well throw</b> your money away <b>as lend</b> it to him. (你與其借錢給他，不如把錢丟掉。)</p>

## 八、must/had to

用法	例句
must+原形 V ▶表示義務、強迫、推測；否定則表示禁止；若要表示「不必」則用 <b>need not</b>	1. All passengers <b>must wear</b> seat belts. (所有乘客必須繫安全帶。) 2. Accidents <b>must be reported</b> to the safety officer right away. (意外事故必須立刻向安全官員報告。) 3. You <b>mustn't talk</b> to your teacher like that. (你不可以對你的老師像那樣說話。) 4. This book <b>must not be removed</b> from the library. (這本書不可被從圖書館拿走。) 5. We <b>must never forget</b> how much we owe to these brave men. (我們絕不能忘記我們深受這些勇士們的恩惠。) 6. <b>There must be</b> something wrong with the engine. (一定是引擎出毛病了。) 7. " <b>Must I go?</b> " "No, you <b>need not.</b> " (「我必須去嗎?」 「不，你不必去。」) 8. He <b>had to</b> stay there for six months last year. (他去年必須在那裡待六個月。 )

## 九、need 與 dare

用法	例句
need(需要) / dare(敢) ▶作助動詞用時，後接原形動詞，且只用在否定句及疑問句	1. You <b>needn't stay</b> long. = You don't need to stay long. (你不須待很久。) 2. You <b>needn't have spent</b> all that money. (你本來不必花那筆錢的。) 3. <b>Need we leave</b> so soon? (我們必須這麼快離開嗎?) 4. I <b>daren't go</b> out alone late at night. (我不敢深夜單獨外出。) 5. She <b>hardly dare hope</b> that he is alive. (她幾乎不敢奢望他活著。) 6. How <b>dare you ask</b> me such a question? (你怎麼敢問我這樣的問題?)

## 十、used to

用法	例句
used to+原形 V ▶表示過去的習慣、從前是	1. He <b>used to go</b> swimming every morning. (他過去習慣每天早上去游泳。) 2. We're eating out more often than we <b>used to</b> . (我們現在比過去較常外出吃飯。) 3. <b>There used to be</b> a fancy restaurant on that corner. (從前在那個轉角曾經有一家高級的餐廳。 )
“used to”的否定句、疑問句、附加問句	1. You <b>didn't use to eat</b> potato chips when you were younger. (當你較年輕時，你不常吃洋芋片。) 2. You <b>used not to fuss</b> like this. (你過去不像這樣大驚小怪。) 3. <b>Did you use to go</b> to church regularly? = <b>Used you to go</b> to church regularly? (你過去有定期地上教堂嗎?) 4. You <b>used to keep</b> early hours, <b>didn't you?</b> (你過去習慣於早睡早起，不是嗎?)

## 【練習題】

1. Dorothy Hanks is a professional singer. She sings much better than I \_\_\_\_\_, of course.  
(A) does (B) do (C) will (D) did  
(桃樂斯·漢克是一位職業歌手。她當然比我唱得更好。)
2. Mary read some magazines yesterday afternoon. So \_\_\_\_\_ her sister. They spent quite a lot of time reading magazines together yesterday.  
(A) do (B) does (C) did (D) had  
(瑪莉昨天下午看一些雜誌。她的妹妹也是。她們昨天花費相當多時間一起看雜誌。)
3. The final exam is going to be very hard. You \_\_\_\_\_ begin preparing for it sooner.  
(A) should (B) ought (C) could (D) might  
(期末考試會非常困難。你應該開始早作準備。)
4. Never \_\_\_\_\_ I imagine that they finished the job without anybody's help.  
(A) should (B) had (C) could (D) might  
(我永遠無法想像他們沒有任何人的幫助而能完成工作。)
5. It's really late now. You \_\_\_\_\_ better hurry, or you'll miss the last train.  
(A) should (B) could (C) would (D) had  
(現在真的很晚了。你最好快一點，或者你將錯過末班火車。)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you obtain the admission to a prestigious university!  
(A) Can (B) Would (C) May (D) Might  
(祝你獲准進入著名的大學！)
7. It's not a very important meeting. If you are so busy, you \_\_\_\_\_ come.  
(A) don't need (B) need not (C) need not to (D) needn't have to  
(這不是一個很重要的會議。如果你那麼忙，就不必來。)
8. The old man is very helpless. We all \_\_\_\_\_ to try our best to help him.  
(A) would (B) should (C) ought (D) could  
(這老人非常無助。我們大家應該盡力幫助他。)
9. I can't find the ticket. It \_\_\_\_\_ have been lost. I will probably have to buy another one.  
(A) might (B) would (C) should (D) ought  
(我找不到票。它可能已經遺失。我或許將必須另買一張。)
10. You are so quiet. Are you all right? You \_\_\_\_\_ be either tired or sick.  
(A) must (B) can (C) could (D) should  
(你如此安靜。你還好嗎？你一定是累了或是生病了。)
11. I saw an old gentleman in front of our house. When I went out to find out who he was, he asked me, " \_\_\_\_\_ I come in?" I was pretty surprised. But I answered, "Sure, please come in."  
(A) May (B) Should (C) Will (D) Need  
(我在我們的房子前面看見一個老先生。當我出去查明他是誰時，他問我，「我可以進來嗎？」我相當驚訝。但是我回答，「當然，請進來。」)
12. Jimmy enjoys cooking, but his sister \_\_\_\_\_. Jimmy's sister prefers to do dish washing.  
(A) can't (B) won't (C) isn't (D) doesn't  
(吉米喜愛烹飪，但是他的姊姊卻不喜愛。吉米的姊姊比較喜歡洗碗。)

13. No matter how hard I have tried to figure out where my passport could be, I just can't find it. My assumption is that it \_\_\_\_\_ have been stolen by some criminal group at the airport. According to the judgment from the police, my assumption is possible, for the passport theft is spreading.  
(A) might (B) would (C) ought (D) will  
(不管我多麼努力去想我的護照可能在這裡，可是我就是找不到。我猜是在機場被某一個集團偷走了。根據警察的判斷，我的假定是可能的，因為護照偷竊正在蔓延。)
14. Why isn't my ID card in my wallet? I've always kept it here. Oh, my goodness! It \_\_\_\_\_ lost.  
(A) can be (B) must have been (C) would have been (D) should have  
(為什麼我的身分證不在皮夾裡?我一直放在這裡的。噢，天啊!它一定已經遺失了。)
15. Why didn't you call me last night? I had no idea that it was Betty's birthday party. I'm sure Betty would be very upset with me. You really \_\_\_\_\_ called me yesterday.  
(A) would have (B) would have (C) might have (D) should have  
(你昨晚為什麼沒打電話給我?我不知道是貝蒂的生日慶祝會。我確信貝蒂對我非常生氣。你昨天真應該打電話給我。)
16. When the teenaged son talked back to his mother, she yelled, "How \_\_\_\_\_ that to me!"  
(A) should you talk (B) dare you to speak (C) do you dare to tell (D) dare you say  
(當十幾歲的兒子頂撞他的母親時，她大吼，「你怎麼敢那樣對我說話?」)
17. It's shining brightly now. However, you never know how changeable the weather could be. So, please bring an umbrella with you \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in case it will rain (B) if it would rain (C) in case it should rain (D) if it had rained  
(現在正陽光普照。不過，你絕不會知道天氣的變化無常。因此，請帶著傘，以防下雨。)
18. What a shame that you \_\_\_\_\_ tell such a lie!  
(A) would (B) do (C) should (D) are  
(你竟然說這樣的謊言，真是丟臉!)
19. Judy: \_\_\_\_\_ overtime tonight? Boss: No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Do I need to work; needn't (B) Do I need to work; don't  
(C) Need I work; don't (D) Need I to work; needn't  
(茱蒂：今晚我需要加班嗎? 老闆：不用了。)
20. Dennis: My nephew Douglas is currently out of work. Do you think I should help him find a job?  
Vivian: Well, he is your brother's son, isn't he? In my opinion, you \_\_\_\_\_ offer some assistance to him.  
(A) ought (B) ought to (C) must not (D) shouldn't  
(丹尼斯：我的侄子道格拉斯目前失業。你認為我應該幫助他找個工作嗎?  
薇薇安：嗯，他可是你兄弟的兒子，不是嗎? 依我之見，你應該提供一些幫助。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	C	A	C	D	C	B	C	A	A	A	D	A	B	D	D	C	C	B	B



## 一、假設語氣 (if) 的動詞使用原則

動詞形式 假設法	if 子句	主要子句	備註
與現在事實相反	If + S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V-ed /} \\ \text{were,} \end{array} \right.$	S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V}$	不論主詞之人稱或單、複數，be 動詞一律用 were
與過去事實相反	If + S + had + pp,	S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{have + pp}$	If 子句用過去完成式表達與過去事實相反的假設，但若主要子句用 “would + V” 表示與現在事實相反，其後可能會出現表「現在、目前」的時間副詞 (today, this morning, now...)。這種假設則要翻譯成「假如當初...，那麼現在...」
與未來事實相反	If + S + were to + V,	S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V}$	表示在未來絕對不可能發生
	If + S + should + V, (should 表萬一)	S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would / will} \\ \text{should / shall} \\ \text{could / can} \\ \text{might / may} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V}$	1. 說話者認為事情發生的可能性不大。 2. 助動詞原形又比助動詞過去式的可能性大些。

## 二、「與現在事實相反」的假設語氣

$\text{If + S + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V-ed} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \dots, \text{ S + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V} \dots$
<p><b>【注意】</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 不論主詞之人稱或單、複數，be 動詞一律用 were。</li> <li>2. If + S + were ..., → Were S..., (去掉 if 後，主詞與 were 對調，以倒裝句型呈現)</li> <li>3. If 條件子句不一定都在主要子句之前，亦可放在主要子句之後。</li> </ol>
<p><b>【例】</b> 1. <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If I were you,} \\ \text{Were I you,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ I would take his apology.}</math>                  (假如我是你，我會接受他的道歉。)                  → 事實：I am not you, so I won't take his apology.</p>

2. { If Peter **were** here, }  
 { Were Peter here, } he would tell us what to do.

(假如彼得在此，他就會告訴我們該怎麼做。)

→事實：Peter is not here, so he won't tell us what to do.

3. If I **knew** his plan, I could fire him.

(假如我知道他的計畫，我會開除他。)

→事實：I don't know his plan, so I cannot fire him.

### 三、「與過去事實相反」的假設語氣

If + S + had + p.p.,..., S + { would  
 should } + have + p.p.  
 { could  
 might }

#### 【注意】

1. If + S + had (had not) + p.p. ,..., 其倒裝形式為 → Had + S + (not) p.p. ....,

2. 本語氣常考!! 倒裝句也常考!!

3. 若是指由於過去的假設而影響到現在的結果，If子句用過去完成式，但主要子句用“would + V”表示與現在事實相反，且會接表「現在、目前」的時間副詞。

{ If S + had + p.p. ....,  
 Had + S + p.p. ...., S + { would  
 should } + V.... { this morning  
 could } + V.... { today  
 might } + V.... now }

- 【例】1. { If he **had tried** harder, }  
 { **Had** he tried harder, } he **would have won** the championship.

(假如他更努力嘗試的話，他可能就會得到冠軍。)

→事實：He didn't try harder, so he wouldn't win the championship.

2. { If Kevin **had told** me the truth, }  
 { **Had** Kevin **told** me the truth, } I could have helped him.

(假如凱文告訴我實話，我就能幫助他了。)

→事實：Kevin didn't tell me the truth, so I have made the decision.

3. { If you **had listened** to me, }  
 { **Had** you **listened** to me, } you might not have made the decision.

(假如你有聽我的話，你可能就不會做那個決定了。)

→事實：You didn't listen to me, so you made the decision.

## 四、(A)與未來事實相反的假設語氣

If + S + were to + V....., S +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + V.....$

### 【注意】

1. If + S + were to + V..., 其倒裝句型為 → Were + S + to V..., (去掉 if 後, 主詞與 were 對調。)
2. 本語氣表示絕對不可能或是可能性極小。

【例】1.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If the sun were to rise in the west,} \\ \text{Were the sun to rise in the west,} \end{array} \right\} \text{I would change my mind.}$

(要是太陽從西邊升上來, 我才會改變主意。)

→事實: The sun won't rise in the west, and I won't change my mind, either.

2.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If I were to live} \\ \text{Were I to live} \end{array} \right\} \text{to be 200 years old, I could not learn enough.}$

(就算我活到 200 歲, 我仍然學得不夠多。)

→事實: I won't live to be 200 years old, and I can't learn enough, either.

## (B)表示未來萬一發生(可能性小)的假設語氣

If + S + should + V...,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{will / would} \\ \text{shall / should} \\ \text{can / could} \\ \text{may / might} \end{array} \right\} + V..... \\ V..... \text{ (祈使句)} \end{array} \right.$

### 【注意】

1. If + S + should + V..., 其倒裝形式為 → Should + S + V..., (去掉 if 後, 主詞與 should 對調。)
2. 表未來萬一時, 主要子句的動詞部份可用 "will + V" 或 "would + V"。

【例】1.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If it should rain tomorrow,} \\ \text{Should it rain tomorrow,} \end{array} \right\} \text{the field trip will be called off.}$

(萬一明天下雨的話, 校外教學會取消。)

2.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If you should see her,} \\ \text{Should you see her,} \end{array} \right\} \text{tell her to give me a ring.}$

(萬一你看到她, 請她打電話給我。)

## 五、表示未來很有可能發生的假設語氣

if 子句並非都表示與事實相反或者不可能會發生的假設語氣, 它也可以表示有可能會發生的條件子句, 所以要特別注意動詞的變化。

If + S + V(s)....., { S + { will  
shall  
can  
may } + V.....  
V ..... (祈使句)

### 【注意】

1. 表未來可能發生的狀況，if子句要用現在簡單式，主要子句用未來式。
2. 若表因果之必然性或是一般事實，主要子句用簡單式。

【例】1. If it is pleasant tomorrow, I will go fishing with my friends.

(如果明天天氣好的話，我就和朋友去釣魚。)

2. If you cannot finish your job on schedule, you won't be paid.

(如果你無法按時完成你的工作，你拿不到錢。)

3. If the temperature drops to 0<sup>0</sup>C, the lake freezes.

(如果氣溫降至攝氏零度，湖水會結冰。)

## 六、其他假設語氣

### (A)與現在事實相反的假設語氣

{ But for + N.  
= Without + N.  
= But that + S + V(s)  
= If it were not for + N.  
= Were it not for + N. } , S + { should  
would  
could  
might } + V... (要不是；若非....)

### 【注意】

1. But for + N 為副詞片語，僅用於表示與現在事實相反、過去事實相反。
2. But that + S + V(s) (現在簡單式) = But for the fact that S + V(s) → 陳述現在的事實。

【例】1. { But for  
= Without  
= If it **were** not for  
= **Were** it not for } your timely help, I would lose my daughter.

= But that you **offer** your timely help, I would lose my daughter.

(要不是你及時的幫忙，我就會失去女兒。)

→事實：You offer me your timely help, and I can have my daughter.

2. { If there **were** no air and water,  
= But that there **are** air and water,  
= But for air and water,  
= Without air and water,  
= If it **were** not for air and water,  
= **Were** it not for air and water, } no man could live.

(若無空氣和水，沒有人可以生存下去。)

→事實：There're air and water, so men live.

## (B)與過去事實相反的假設語氣

<p>                 {                  But for + N.                  = Without + N.                  = But that + S + Ved                  = If S had not Vpp                  = Had S not Vpp                  = If it hadn't been for + N.                  = Had it not been for + N.                  }             </p>	, S +..... (當時)(要不是;若非....)
--	-----------------------------

【注意】 But that + S + Ved (過去簡單式) 陳述過去的事實。(當時)(要不是;若非....) 言下之意為(其實是....)(就是....)

【例】

<p>                 {                  But for                  = Without                  }             </p>	Mike's advice, we might have won.
<p>                 = {                  If Mike hadn't advised us,                  Had Mike not advised us,                  But that Mike advised us,                  If it hadn't been for Mike's advice,  <b>Had it not been for Mike's advice,</b>                  }             </p>	we might have won.

(要是沒有了麥可的建議,我們可能會贏。)  
 →事實: Mark gave us his advice, and we didn't win.

## 七、I wish 的假設法

(1)	<p>                 {                  I wish (that)                  If only                  } + S + {                  Ved                  were .... (我希望...)(現在不可能實現的願望)                  could V...                  }             </p>
(2)	<p>                 I wish (that) + S + {                  had + p.p. ... (但願...)(過去不可能實現的願望)                  could have + p.p.                  }             </p>
(3)	<p>                 I wish (that) + S + {                  should                  could                  would                  might                  } + V... (但願...)(未來不可能實現的願望)             </p>

### 【注意】

1. I wish / I wished 後面接的假設語氣子句表示不可能實現的願望,而且通常子句中的 that 會被省略掉。
2. 要表達無法實現的願望有多種表示法: I wish that...= How I wish...= If only...= Would that...等等。

【例】

1. {  
 I wish  
 If only  
 } Father were here with us now!  
 (要是父親現在和我們一起在這裡多好啊!。)
2. I wish I had gone to the U.S. for my further study last year.  
 (但願我去年就去美國留學深造了。)
3. I wish I would hit the Jackpot of the lottery tomorrow.  
 (但願我明天會中樂透頭彩。)

## 八、as if 的假設法

$$S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V \\ Ved \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as if} \\ \text{as though} \end{array} \right\} + S_2 + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ved / were (與現在事實相反)} \\ \text{had + p.p. (與過去事實相反)} \end{array} \right\}$$

(彷彿；好像...)

### 【注意】

1. as if 表示「好像是」，但是事實上是「不是」的，所以後面接的也是假設語氣的子句，用法跟 I wish 所接的子句類似。
2. as if / as though 均為附屬連接詞，其後之子句常使用假設法。
3. 子句中若使用直說法，則表示有可能或陳述事實。如下句：  
It looks as if there's a storm. (看起來好像要有暴風雨來了！)

### 【例】

1. He talks as if he knew the whole story.  
(他說得好像他知道所有的事！)
2. Phil looked as though he had not eaten anything for many days.  
(菲爾看起來彷彿好幾天沒吃東西了。)

## 九、「該是...的時候」

$$\text{It is + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{about} \\ \text{high} \end{array} \right\} \text{ time + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. (\text{that}) + \text{主詞} + \text{過去式動詞} \\ 2. (\text{that}) + \text{主詞} + \text{should} + V \\ 3. \text{for} + N + \text{to} + V \end{array} \right.$$

(該是...的時候)

### 【注意】

1. about, high 是加強用的語氣用詞，可省略。
2. It is time (that) 子句，子句的動詞要用**過去動詞**或是 **should + V**

### 【例】

1. It's time you went to bed.  
= It's time you should go to bed.  
= It's time for you to go to bed.  
(該是妳們上床睡覺的時候！)
2. It's time for dinner.  
= It's time to have dinner. (該是吃晚餐的時候了。)

## 十、Only that 的句型

$$\text{Only that } S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{現在式 } V, \\ 2. \text{過去式 } V, \end{array} \right. S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{原形 } V \\ 2. \text{have} + \text{p.p.} \end{array} \right.$$

(要不是.....)

### 【注意】

Only that 和 But that 的意義和用法皆相同。

- 【例】** 1. Only that I fail the exam today, I would go to the party.  
(要不是我今天考試失敗，我就會去那個派對。)
2. Only that I failed the exam, I would have gone to the party.  
(要不是考試失敗了，我就會去那個派對。)
3. Only that John was sick, we might have finished the project.  
(要不是約翰生病了，我們可能已經完成那項計畫。)

## 十一、表示建議、要求的動詞句型

S+ { insist + that + S + (should) + { 原形 V → 表主動  
suggest } be + p.p. → 表被動

### **【注意】**

that 可以省略。而其他的動詞也是依此句型，其他的動詞如：propose, recommend, require, request, demand, order, command 皆是。

- 【例】** 1. I insisted that he (should) cancel the game.  
(我堅持他要取消比賽。)
2. John recommended that we (should) keep finishing the project.  
(約翰建議我們應該要完成案子。)
3. Father made the suggestion that the kitchen (should) be cleaned first.  
(爸爸建議應該要先清理廚房。)

## 【練習題】

1. The residents of Iceland would not move to the shelter if the volcano \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) doesn't erupt (B) didn't erupt (C) had not erupted (D) would have erupted  
(如果火山沒爆發，冰島的居民就不用搬到收容所。)
2. The basketball game will be held at 10:30 a.m. today. But if it \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, we'll call off the game.  
(A) rains (B) will rain (C) is going to rain (D) would rain  
(籃球比賽將在今天上午 10:30 舉行。但若上午下雨的話，我們會取消這場比賽。)
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize tomorrow, I would buy everyone a drink.  
(A) won (B) had won (C) should win (D) will win  
(萬一我明天中樂透的話，我就會請大家喝一杯。)
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ how to make a cake, I would definitely tell you the answers.  
(A) know (B) knew (C) would know (D) had known  
(如果我知道如何做蛋糕，我絕對會告訴你答案。)
5. If James were a young man again, he \_\_\_\_\_ the extreme sports without hesitation.  
(A) tries (B) tried (C) would try (D) were tried  
(假如詹姆士再年輕一次，他會毫不猶豫地去從事極限運動。)
6. If he sold the stone, he thought, he \_\_\_\_\_ enough money for the rest of his life.  
(A) had (B) had had (C) would have (D) would have had  
(他想他如果賣掉寶石，他就會有足夠的錢度過餘生。)
7. Had you used a smart phone, you \_\_\_\_\_ all the e-mails effectively.  
(A) could finish (B) could have finished (C) will finish (D) had finished  
(假如你使用智慧型手機，你會很有效率地回完所有的電子郵件。)
8. But for the rescue dogs, the man buried under the debris could never \_\_\_\_\_ alive.  
(A) have found (B) be found (C) to be found (D) have been found  
(要不是那些救難犬，那個被埋在瓦礫堆中的人恐怕無法獲救。)
9. But for the air, we \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) would die (B) would have died (C) die (D) died  
(若非空氣，我們就會死。)
10. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to save my pet dog last month.  
(A) had (B) have had (C) had had (D) were having  
(我真希望上個月能夠有機會救我的寵物狗。)
11. Irene has studied in France for only a couple of years, but she speaks French as if she \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker.  
(A) were (B) would be (C) had been (D) would have been  
(艾琳曾在法國求學過兩三年。但她的法文說得像當地人一樣好。)
12. The mayor recommended that death penalty \_\_\_\_\_ abolished.  
(A) should (B) be (C) is (D) should have been  
(市長建議要廢除死刑。)

13. The general made an order that all the soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ their own weapons.  
 (A) should carry (B) carried (C) be carried (D) carrying  
 (將軍下令所有的士兵要帶著他們自己的武器。)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ that I hadn't met you.  
 (A) Would (B) If only (C) If (D) Wish I  
 (我但願我從沒遇過你。)
15. If anyone should pass the exam, he or she \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) would be promoted (B) promoted (C) would have promoted (D) be promoted  
 (任何人通過考試，他會升遷。)
16. He wished he \_\_\_\_\_ the train because he spent 500 dollars taking a taxi to school.  
 (A) missed (B) hadn't missed (C) didn't missed (D) haven't missed  
 (他但願沒有錯過火車，因為他花五百元坐計程車到學校。)
17. If all the seas \_\_\_\_\_ dry, I would marry you.  
 (A) would go (B) were going (C) will go (D) were to go  
 (假如海水都變乾了，我就會嫁給你。)
18. Studying would have been hard \_\_\_\_\_ the financial support from parents.  
 (A) there had been (B) but that (C) if we had (D) but for  
 (要是沒有父母的財政支援的話，求學會很艱苦。)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ I seen the robber, I would haven't been a witness for the robbery.  
 (A) Weren't (B) Haven't (C) Hadn't (D) Wasn't  
 (要不是我看到了搶匪，我就不必當搶案的證人了。)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ it not been for the car accident last night, the road wouldn't be so dirty now.  
 (A) Were (B) Should (C) If (D) Had  
 (昨晚要是沒車禍，現在路面也不會那麼髒。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	A	C	B	C	C	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	B	D	D	C	D

## 第五章 形容詞

形容詞是用來修飾或限定名詞或代名詞的字，可分為四大類：

- (1) 性狀形容詞：性質形容詞、描述形容詞、分詞形容詞、專有形容詞
- (2) 代名形容詞：指示形容詞、疑問形容詞、感嘆形容詞、關係形容詞、所有形容詞、不定形容詞
- (3) 數量形容詞：不定數量形容詞、數形容詞
- (4) 冠詞：定冠詞、不定冠詞

形容詞若是單詞，通常置於名詞前，稱為前位修飾；若是片語或子句，則置於名詞後，稱為後位修飾。其用法和例句列表如下：

### 一、性狀形容詞：(性質形容詞、描述形容詞、分詞形容詞、專有形容詞)

用法	<p>性狀形容詞是敘述人或事物的性質或狀態，位置有二：</p> <p>1. 限定用法→置於名詞前，作為名詞的修飾語。如：[ Adj. + N ]</p> <p>2. 敘述用法→置於動詞後，作為主詞補語，或受詞補語。形容詞 afraid(害怕的), asleep(睡著), awake(醒來), alike(相似的), alone(孤單的), alive(活著的), apart(分隔的；意見分歧的), aware(知道的), ashamed(感到羞恥的), 等多半只能作敘述用法。位置圖示如：</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{S+V+Adj.} \\ \text{S+V+O+Adj.} \end{array} \right]</math> </div>
例句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Those <b>brave</b> people dared to challenge the <b>corrupt</b> regime. →限定用法 (那些勇敢的人敢挑戰貪腐的政體。)</li> <li>2. He bought his wife a <b>beautiful woolen</b> scarf as a birthday present. →限定用法 (他為他的妻子買了一條美麗的羊毛圍巾作為生日禮物。)</li> <li>3. The president runs the company with an <b>iron</b> fist. →限定用法 (總裁採用鐵腕手段經營公司。)</li> <li>4. Let <b>sleeping</b> dogs lie. →限定用法 (別自找麻煩；莫惹事端。)</li> <li>5. Mind the <b>broken</b> glass lest you should get hurt. →限定用法 (小心碎玻璃，以免受傷。)</li> <li>6. People around the world enjoy <b>Italian</b> cuisine very much. →限定用法 (世界各地的人們非常喜愛義大利的美食。)</li> <li>7. YMCA stands for Young Men's <b>Christian</b> Association. →限定用法 (YMCA 代表基督教青年會。)</li> <li>8. The <b>economic</b> problems in the country are very <b>huge</b>. →敘述用法 (這國家的經濟問題非常大。)</li> <li>9. Everyone seemed very <b>satisfied</b> with the perfect arrangement. →敘述用法 (每個人對這完美的安排似乎都非常滿意。)</li> <li>10. The soup doesn't taste <b>delicious</b>. →敘述用法 (這道湯嚐起來並不好喝。)</li> <li>11. The <b>bad</b> news made the <b>whole</b> family terribly <b>sad</b>. →限定用法 (壞消息使全家人非常難過。)</li> <li>12. The twin sisters are so alike; it's difficult to tell them apart. (這對孿生姐妹如此相似；很難分辨她們倆兒。)</li> <li>13. I doubt whether he is still <b>alive</b>. →敘述用法 (我懷疑他是否還活著。)</li> </ol>

## 二、代名形容詞：(指示形容詞、所有形容詞、疑問形容詞、感嘆形容詞、關係形容詞、不定形容詞)

用法	<p>代名形容詞是由各種代名詞轉做形容詞者，屬於限定用法的形容詞，置於名詞前，作為名詞的修飾語。如：</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┌ └ ↓ [ Adj + N ]</p>
例句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>This</b> man is sensible to wear boots in the mud. (這個男人在泥漿裡穿著靴子真是明智。)</li> <li>2. I know <b>those</b> boys playing baseball over there. (我認識在那邊打棒球的那些男孩。)</li> <li>3. <b>Such</b> behavior is just not acceptable in <b>this</b> school. (這樣的行為在這所學校就是不能被接受的。)</li> <li>4. Do not make <b>the same</b> mistake again. (不可再犯同樣的錯誤。)</li> <li>5. We should do <b>our</b> best to serve the society. (我們應該盡力服務社會。)</li> <li>6. The birds are in <b>their</b> nest. (鳥兒在牠們的鳥巢裡。)</li> <li>7. <b>Which</b> way is the most convenient to get to the train station? (哪一條路是最方便到達火車站的?)</li> <li>8. <b>What</b> a magnificent pagoda it is! (它是一座多麼壯麗的佛塔啊!)</li> <li>9. The boy <b>whose</b> hair is gray is my brother. (頭髮是灰色的這個男孩是我的弟弟。)</li> <li>10. You may choose <b>whatever</b> book you like. (你可以選擇任何一本你所喜歡的書。)</li> <li>11. He went to a <b>certain</b> theatre yesterday. (昨天他去某家電影院。)</li> <li>12. He came here <b>every</b> other week. (他每隔一週來這裡一次。)</li> <li>13. <b>Each</b> pupil of this class is very diligent. (這個班級的每位國小生都非常勤勉。)</li> <li>14. He went to <b>some</b> place in France. (他到法國某地去了。)</li> <li>15. I would like to have <b>another</b> cup of coffee. (我想再來一杯咖啡。)</li> <li>16. I wonder where the <b>other</b> glove is. (我想知道另一隻手套在哪裡。)</li> <li>17. You may take <b>either</b> seat. (你可坐這兩個座位中的任何一個。)</li> <li>18. <b>Neither</b> book on the table is yours. (桌子上的兩本書都不是你的。)</li> </ol>

## 三、數量形容詞：(不定數量形容詞、數形容詞)

用法	<p>數量形容詞用以表示數、量、程度的形容詞，置於所修飾的名詞前，</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>如：[ Adj. + N ]；數量形容詞有時可單獨用做名詞或副詞。</p>
例句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We must get it at <b>any</b> price. (無論任何代價，我們都要得到它。)</li> <li>2. The doctor gave her <b>some</b> medicine for her cough. (醫生給了她一些治她的咳嗽的藥。)</li> <li>3. <b>All</b> the hens in the cage laid their eggs. (雞籠裡全部的雞都生蛋了。)</li> <li>4. <b>No</b> airplanes will be affected by this incident. (沒有任何飛機會受到這個事件的影響。)</li> <li>5. There's <b>no</b> food left in the refrigerator. (冰箱裡沒有剩下任何食物。)</li> <li>6. Have I given you <b>enough</b> money? (我給你足夠的錢了嗎?)</li> <li>7. She has lived in Spain for <b>many</b> years. = She has lived in Spain for <b>many</b> a year. (她已經住在西班牙好多年。)</li> <li>8. It all happened <b>a good many/ very many</b> years ago. (整個事件發生在許多年前。)</li> <li>9. After <b>much</b> consideration, we have finally arrived at a decision. (經過多方考慮之後，我們終於做決定了。)</li> <li>10. <b>A number of</b> people have left. (許多人已經離開。)</li> <li>11. There are <b>lots of/a lot of/a large number of /plenty of</b> books in the library. (圖書館裡有許多書。)</li> <li>12. It took <b>a great deal of/ lots of/a lot of /plenty of</b> time and effort to achieve the goal. (要達到目標需要花費很多的時間和努力。)</li> <li>13. He is a man of <b>few</b> words. (他是個寡言的人。)</li> <li>14. There are <b>a few</b> more things I'd like to discuss. (還有一些我想討論的事情。)</li> <li>15. There were <b>quite a few/a good few/not a few</b> women protesters in the demonstration. (在示威運動中，有相當多的女性抗議者。)</li> <li>16. I paid <b>little</b> attention to what the others were saying then. (我那時沒有太注意別人所說的話。)</li> <li>17. Fortunately I had <b>a little</b> time to spare. (幸好我那時還有一點可挪出的時間。)</li> <li>18. Would you like <b>a little more</b> milk in your coffee? (你想要再加點兒牛奶到你的咖啡裡嗎?)</li> <li>19. <b>Several</b> people have volunteered to go to the earthquake-stricken area. (好幾個人已經自願去地震災區。)</li> <li>20. Taiwan has more than <b>twenty-three million</b> inhabitants. (台灣有超過兩千三百萬居民。)</li> <li>21. There are <b>thousands of</b> beautiful wild flowers on the hillside. (在山坡上有數千朵美麗的野花。)</li> <li>22. On <b>second</b> thoughts, I decided to go. (進一步考慮後，我決定去。)</li> </ol>

## 四、冠詞：(定冠詞、不定冠詞)

### 1. 定冠詞—the 用於特定的單數或複數名詞前。

①	用法	定冠詞 the 用於修飾上文已提到過的人或事物；也可以指談話雙方都知道的人或事，或是表示實際存在的或獨一無二的人或事物。
	例句	1. He gave me an apple. <b>The</b> apple is in the basket. (他給我一個蘋果。這個蘋果在籃子裡。) 2. My neighbor keeps a dog. <b>The</b> dog barked fiercely last night. (我的鄰居飼養一條狗。這條狗昨晚狂吠。) 3. Please open <b>the</b> door for me. (請為我開門。) 4. He is <b>the</b> principal of our school. (他是我們學校的校長。) 5. I saw a car in my driveway; my friend got out of <b>the</b> car. (我看到一部汽車在我停車道上，我朋友從車內出來。 )
②	用法	定冠詞 the 用在表示宇宙中獨一無二的事物或表示自然現象的名詞之前
	例句	1. <b>The</b> earth moves around <b>the</b> sun. (地球繞著太陽運轉。) 2. <b>The</b> night sky was lit up by flashes of light. (閃爍的燈光點亮了夜空。 )
③	用法	定冠詞 the 用在序數、形容詞的最高級、only、same 或表示方向、方位等的名詞前
	例句	1. There's a meeting on <b>the</b> first Monday of every month. (在每月的第一個星期一有一個會議。) 2. Turn to <b>the</b> right at <b>the</b> third traffic light, and you will find the gym. (在第三個紅綠燈向右轉，你就會找到體育館。 )
④	用法	定冠詞 the 用在單數可數名詞前，泛指某一類人或事物，以個別來代表全體；定冠詞 the 用在形容詞前，表示有此屬性的同一類人或事，或與形容詞同意的抽象名詞
	例句	1. <b>The</b> computer is a very important invention. (電腦是一項很重要的發明。) 2. <b>The</b> horse is a useful animal. (馬是一種有用的動物。) 3. <b>The</b> rich /Rich people must not despise <b>the</b> poor/poor people. (有錢人不可以輕視窮人。) 4. Fantasy movies can make <b>the</b> unreal seem real. (奇幻電影能使不真實的事變成好像真實的一樣。) 5. <b>The</b> kind/Kindness is truly <b>the</b> beautiful/beauty. (仁慈真的就是美。 )
⑤	用法	定冠詞 the 用在表示某姓氏的專有名詞前，表示某姓氏的一家人或特指某姓氏的人
	例句	1. <b>The</b> Lees often come to see us on weekends. (李家人經常在週末來看我們。) 2. When <b>the</b> Greens arrive in Taiwan, I will pick them up at the airport. (當格林一家人到達台灣時，我將在飛機場接他們。 )

⑥	用法	定冠詞 the 與計時、計量的名詞連用，表示「按」、「論」、「以...計」
	例句	1. Eggs are sold <b>by the</b> dozen. (蛋論打出售。) 2. My father is paid <b>by the</b> month. (我父親按月領薪水。)
⑦	用法	定冠詞 the 用於演奏的某種樂器之前
	例句	1. My mother is playing <b>the</b> piano in the auditorium. (我的母親正在大禮堂演奏鋼琴。) 2. He plays <b>the</b> flute just like a professional. (他吹長笛就像一位專業人士的水準。)
⑧	用法	定冠詞 the 與表示身體或器物的某個部分的名詞連用
	例句	1. The police officer seized the thief <b>by the</b> hand. (警官抓住了竊賊的手。) 2. He patted me <b>on the</b> shoulder. (他輕輕拍我的肩膀。)
⑨	用法	定冠詞 the + 比較級 + of the two 表示「兩者中較~者」
	例句	1. The dictionary is <b>the</b> better of the two. (這本字典是兩本中較佳者。) 2. I'll give you <b>the</b> bigger of the two steaks; I'm not very hungry. (我要把這塊比較大的牛排給你；我不太餓。)
⑩	用法	定冠詞 the 用於被修飾語限定範圍的專有名詞；定冠詞 the 也用在聯邦國家、全體國民、山脈、群島、河流、海洋、海峽、港灣、運河、山谷、船舶、沙漠、半島、公共建築物、書刊或報紙雜誌等的名稱前
	例詞	the United Nations (聯合國), the Germans (德國人), the Alps (阿爾卑斯山脈), the Philippines (菲律賓群島), the Yangtze River (長江), the Pacific Ocean (太平洋), the Persian Gulf (波斯灣), the Mayflower (五月花號), the Sahara (撒哈拉沙漠), the Malay Peninsula (馬來半島), the Ministry of Education (教育部), the New York Times (紐約時報).....

2. 不定冠詞—a/an 用於不限定的單數名詞前，表示該名詞所指的個體是未確定的、未加識別的、未曾確指的，或者第一次被提到或指出的；"a"的後面接開始發子音的字；"an"的後面接開始發母音的字。

①	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示一個 →(a/an = one)
	例句	1. Suddenly they heard <b>a</b> loud bang. (突然他們聽到一聲巨響。) 2. You'll have to wait <b>an</b> hour or two. (你必須等待一兩個小時。) 3. <b>A</b> study shows that we may get too much iron in our diet. (一項研究顯示，我們在飲食中，可能攝取過多的鐵質。)

②	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示全體或同類 →(a/an = any)
	例句	1. You may find <b>a</b> history book in the bookstore. (你可以在書店裡找到任何一本歷史書。) 2. <b>A</b> child certainly needs love and care. (任何一個孩子當然都需要愛和照顧。) 3. <b>A</b> dog is more faithful to humans than <b>a</b> cat is. (狗對人類比貓對人類更忠實。 )
③	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示某一個 →(a/an = a certain)
	例句	1. One of his daughters married <b>a</b> Rothschild. (他的一個女兒嫁給某位姓羅思柴爾德的人。 ) 2. There is <b>a</b> Mr. Wilkins coming to visit you. (有位威爾金斯先生來拜訪你。 )
④	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示相同的一個 →(a/an = the same)
	例句	1. Birds of <b>a</b> feather flock together. (物以類聚。 ) 2. Those boys are of <b>an</b> age. (那些男孩們年齡相同。 )
⑤	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示像 ~ 的人或物 →(a/an = one like ~)
	例句	1. She was hailed as <b>a</b> new Marilyn Monroe. (她被推崇為新一代的瑪麗蓮夢露。 ) 2. He wishes to become <b>a</b> Bill Gates. (他希望成為像比爾蓋茲那樣的人。 )
⑥	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示每一個 →(a/an = per)
	例句	1. I get paid once <b>a</b> month. (我每一個月領一次薪水。 ) 2. The potatoes cost 2 dollars <b>a</b> kilogram. (馬鈴薯每公斤兩美元。 )
⑦	用法	不定冠詞 a/an 表示一杯(飲料) →(a/an = a <u>cup/glass</u> of)
	例句	1. Can I get you <b>a</b> coffee? (我能為你拿杯咖啡來嗎?) 2. Simon went to the bar and ordered <b>a</b> beer. (賽門去酒吧並點了一杯啤酒。 )

### 3. 冠詞的省略

名詞前不加任何冠詞的情形及相關例句如下：

用法說明	1. 可數的一般性複數名詞，前面不加冠詞。 2. 在用於泛指的一日三餐名稱前一般不用冠詞。 3. 介系詞 by 後接表示所搭乘的交通工具或行進方式的名詞時，一般不用冠詞。
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用法說明	<p>4.名詞與 at, after, before, by, from, till 等介系詞連用，表示一天中各個時段時，不用冠詞。</p> <p>5.表示物質的種類或泛指物質的不定的量時，物質名詞前一般不用冠詞；但是如果表示一種、一陣、一場、一份或一個具體的情況等概念，並且物質名詞被形容詞修飾時，前面通常要用不定冠詞。</p> <p>6.抽象名詞表示一般概念時，前面一般不用冠詞。但 1:如果抽象名詞後面有限定性的修飾語，特別是 of 結構，或上下文和整個情景使抽象名詞具體化時，前面必須要用定冠詞。2:如果要表示某抽象名詞所代表的概念為一種、一類、一方面、這樣、那種等含義時，前面可以用不定冠詞。3:表示某種動作只進行一次的抽象名詞前面要用不定冠詞。</p> <p>7.在國名、地名、人名、頭銜、職務、稱號、稱呼用語前，一般不用冠詞。</p> <p>8.在具體的建築物、道路、街巷、橋樑、廣場、公園等名稱前一般不用冠詞。</p> <p>9.在用於泛指的某種語言前，一般不用冠詞。</p> <p>10.在泛指的星期、月份、和節假日等專有名詞前不用冠詞。</p> <p>11.在用於泛指的遊戲、運動等名稱前一般不用冠詞。</p> <p>12.在用於泛指的學科名稱前一般不用冠詞。</p> <p>13.在提到成對的人、事、物時，不用冠詞。</p> <p>14.自然界的現象，諸如天氣、陽光、雷雨等等前面，不加冠詞。但是遇到修飾語時，受到限定，就可加 the。</p>
例句	<p>1. <b>Physicians</b> believe that <b>soybeans</b> are healthful food. (許多醫生相信黃豆是健康食品。)</p> <p>2. We had bacon and eggs for <b>breakfast</b> this morning. (我們今天早晨早餐吃火腿和蛋。)</p> <p>3. You can get there <b>by subway/ by plane /by car / by train/ by ship/ by bus</b>. (你可以乘<u>地下鐵</u>/<u>飛機</u>/<u>小汽車</u>/<u>火車</u>/<u>輪船</u>/<u>公車</u>到那裏。)</p> <p>4. She went shopping and she'll be back <b>by noon / after seven /at dusk</b>. (她去買東西了，<u>中午前</u>/<u>七點以後</u>/<u>在黃昏時</u>會回來。)</p> <p>5. They worked hard <b>from morning till night</b>. (他們從早到晚努力工作。)</p> <p>6. He often works late <b>at night</b>. (他常常深夜工作。)</p> <p>7. <b>Water</b> consists of <b>hydrogen and oxygen</b>. (水由<u>氫</u>和<u>氧</u>組成。)</p> <p>8. <b>Gold</b> is a precious metal. (金子是一種貴金屬。)</p> <p>9. <b>Wood</b> is used to make <b>paper</b>. (木頭被用來造紙。)</p> <p>10. There was a <b>heavy rain</b> last night. (昨晚下了一場大雨。)</p> <p>11. I like <b>music</b>, and I like this walkman, too. (我喜歡音樂，我也喜歡這個隨身聽。)</p> <p>12. <b>Life</b> is not always sweet. (生活並非總是甜蜜的。)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▼</p> <p>13. How long is <b>the life of a man-made satellite</b>? (人造衛星的壽命有多長?)</p>

例 句	<p>14. <b>Physics</b> is a useful science and is my favorite subject. (物理是一門有用的科學而且也是我最愛的科目。)</p> <p>15. He doesn't know much about <b>biology</b>. (他對生物學所知不多。)</p> <p>16. <b>President Ma</b> is making a speech on TV. (馬總統正在電視上發表演說。)</p> <p>17. <b>Eiffel Tower</b> is the landmark of <b>Paris</b>. (埃菲爾鐵塔是巴黎的地標。)</p> <p>18. She can speak five languages: <b>French, Russian, Arabic, Greek and Spanish</b>. (她會講五種語言：法語，俄語，阿拉伯語，希臘語和西班牙語。)</p> <p>19. <b>Easter</b> is a <b>Christian</b> holy day in late <b>March</b> or early <b>April</b>. (復活節是一個在三月底或者四月初基督教的神聖的日子。)</p> <p>20. We like to play <b>table tennis</b> after school. (放學後，我們喜歡打桌球。)</p> <p>21. The history of <b>Egypt</b> is very complex. (埃及的歷史很複雜。)</p> <p>22. They are <b>husband and wife/father and son/mother and daughter</b>. (他們是夫妻/父子/母女。)</p> <p>23. <b>Sunlight</b> is a good source of Vitamin D. (陽光是維他命 D 的好來源。)</p> <p>24. <b>Thunder, wind and rain</b> all came at the same time yesterday. (昨天雷、風、雨同時來臨。)</p> <p>25. <b>The weather</b> in Maryland seems agreeable. (馬里蘭的氣候，似乎是令人愉快的。)</p> <p>26. <b>The darkness</b> in your room frightens the child. (你房間的黑暗讓孩子害怕。)</p>
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## 五、形容詞的構成：

1. 單個字形成的形容詞，如：special(特別的) cheap(便宜的) clever(聰明的) square(方形的)
2. 一些名詞加字尾後可以形成形容詞。
  - 〈1〉 名詞+ful=形容詞，如：use→useful(有用的) help→helpful(有幫助的)  
care→careful(小心的) beauty→beautiful(美麗的)
  - 〈2〉 名詞+y=形容詞，如：luck→lucky(幸運的) anger→angry(生氣的)  
rain→rainy(多雨的) noise→noisy(喧鬧的) health→healthy(健康的)
  - 〈3〉 名詞+less=形容詞，如：hope→hopeless(沒希望的)  
harm→harmless(無害的) care→careless(粗心的) use→useless(無用的)
  - 〈4〉 名詞+able/ible=形容詞，如：comfort→comfortable(舒適的)  
value→valuable(有價值的) expanse→expansible(可擴展的)
  - 〈5〉 名詞+ly=形容詞，如：friend→friendly(友好的)  
love→lovely(可愛的) brother→brotherly(兄弟般的)
  - 〈6〉 名詞+ish=形容詞，如：fool→foolish(愚蠢的) self→selfish(自私的)
  - 〈7〉 名詞+ous=形容詞，如：fame→famous(著名的) danger→dangerous(危險的)

〈8〉名詞+al=形容詞，如: person→personal(個人的) form→formal(正式的)

〈9〉名詞+ic/ical=形容詞，如: history→historic/historical(歷史的)

hero→heroic(英雄的) practice→practical(實用的)

idiom→idiomatic(慣用語句的) artist→artistic(有藝術天賦的)

3. 一些動詞可以加字尾形成形容詞。

〈1〉動詞+ant/ent=形容詞，如: please→pleasant(愉快的) differ→different(不同的)

〈2〉動詞+ive/ative=形容詞，如: act→active(活躍的) talk→talkative(多嘴的)

〈3〉動詞+able/ible=形容詞，如: change→changeable(變化的)

agree→agreeable(令人愉快的)

〈4〉動詞+ite=形容詞，如: favor→favorite(最喜愛的)

〈5〉動詞+some=形容詞，如: tire→tiresome(令人厭倦的)

trouble→troublesome(麻煩的)

4. 複合形容詞: 是由兩個或多個字構成的，複合形容詞的形成有多種。

〈1〉由名詞+形容詞構成，如: color-blind(色盲的)

〈2〉由形容詞+形容詞構成，如: bitter-sweet(又苦又甜的)

〈3〉由副詞+形容詞構成，如: evergreen(常青的)

〈4〉由形容詞+名詞構成，如: high-level(高級的)

〈5〉由介系詞+名詞構成，如: underwater(水中的)

〈6〉由數詞+名詞構成，如: four-star(四星的)

〈7〉由名詞+現在分詞構成，如: English-speaking(說英文的)

〈8〉由名詞+過去分詞構成，如: handmade(手工製的)

〈9〉由形容詞+現在分詞構成，如: good-looking(好看的)

〈10〉由副詞+現在分詞構成，如: hardworking(勤勞的)

〈11〉由形容詞+過去分詞構成，如: ready-made(現成的)

〈12〉由副詞+過去分詞構成，如: well-behaved(行為端正的)

〈13〉由副詞+名詞構成，如: outdoor(戶外的)

〈14〉由形容詞+名詞+ed 構成，如: kindhearted(善良的)

〈15〉由名詞+名詞+ed 構成，如: honeymouthed(甜言蜜語的)

〈16〉由數詞+名詞+ed 構成，如: one-eyed(獨眼的)

〈17〉由數詞+名詞+形容詞構成，如: seven-year-old(七歲的)

5. 否定形容詞: 一些形容詞加 un, in, im, dis, ir, ab 等否定字首後可以構成否定形容詞，如:

able→unable(不能的) formal→informal(非正式的)

patient→impatient(不耐煩的; 急躁的) passable→impassable(不能通行的)

possible→impossible(不可能的) honest→dishonest(不誠實的)

regular→irregular(不規則的) legal→illegal(非法的)

normal→abnormal(異乎尋常的, 例外的) punctual→unpunctual(不守時的)

## 【練習題】

- They are my brother's classmates. Some of them may look older or younger, but actually they are all of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) same age (B) like age (C) an age (D) same ages  
(他們是我的哥哥的同班同學。他們之中有些可能看起來較老或較年輕，但是事實上他們全都是同樣年齡。)
- Jonathan may be the most popular young man on campus. \_\_\_\_\_ girl student is so much fascinated with his sense of humor, generosity, kindness, thoughtfulness and his good looks.  
(A) A lot of (B) Quite a few (C) Many a (D) So many  
(強納生可能是校內最受歡迎的年輕人。許多女學生被他的幽默感、慷慨、仁慈、體貼和俊美外表所迷住。)
- Please speak softly. The little baby is \_\_\_\_\_. We must not wake up that \_\_\_\_\_ baby.  
(A) sleepy; sleeping (B) sleeping; asleep (C) asleep; sleeping (D) sleeping; sleepy  
(請輕聲說話。那小嬰兒已經睡著了。我們千萬不可吵醒了那個在睡覺的嬰兒。)
- You don't have to be \_\_\_\_\_ of him. He is not as \_\_\_\_\_ a person as you imagine.  
(A) fearful; afraid (B) frightened; fearful (C) frightening; afraid (D) afraid; fearful  
(你不必害怕他。他不是像你想像的那樣可怕的人。)
- If you want to be an efficient time manager, first, you must know how to set your priorities. Second, you just make \_\_\_\_\_ of your time.  
(A) the best (B) the most (C) as much (D) the top  
(假如你想成為一位有效率的時間管理者，首先，你必須學會如何設定事情的優先順序。其次，你就要善加利用時間。)
- My parents have two sons and one daughter. We are a happy family. \_\_\_\_\_ brothers, as well as I, always feel grateful for our parents' love.  
(A) all my (B) All of (C) Both my (D) Both of  
(我的父母有兩個兒子和一個女兒。我們是一個快樂的家庭。我的兩個兄弟和我一樣，時時刻刻都感謝父母的愛。)
- How could you expect Charles to answer this question? He is merely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ little boy.  
(A) ten years old (B) ten-years-old (C) ten-year-old (D) ten year  
(你怎能期望查理斯回答這個問題？他只不過一個十歲的小男孩。)
- An insulator can stop an electric current from flowing through it, while a conductor allows a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of an electric current.  
(A) flow easily (B) easy flow (C) easily flow (D) flow easy  
(絕緣體可以阻擋電流通過，而導體則是為了讓電流容易通過。)
- When I was in Paris last summer, I got lost. It was simply the most terrible experience I had ever had. Not being able to speak any French, I couldn't even make myself \_\_\_\_\_ in English by the policeman.  
(A) understand (B) understanding (C) to understand (D) understood  
(當我去年夏天在巴黎時，我迷路。這簡直就是我曾經遭遇的最可怕的經驗。因為不會講法語，我甚至無法讓警察聽懂我的英語。)
- You'd better be careful not to offend Mr. Bush. He is a man of \_\_\_\_\_ importance to our company. Believe it or not, it'll cause you a great loss by all means if you ever annoy him.  
(A) considering (B) considerable (C) considerate (D) considered  
(你最好小心別冒犯布希先生。他是我們公司的一個相當重要的人。信不信由你，如果你惹惱他，一定會造成你一個大大的損失。)

11. If you want to lose weight, you may consider drinking milk instead of water. Drinking milk won't gain you weight, but it is much \_\_\_\_\_ to water in nutrition.  
 (A) richer (B) better (C) superior (D) more sufficient  
 (如果你想要減重,你可以考慮喝牛奶而不是水。喝牛奶不會讓你增胖,而它在營養方面也比水更優。)
12. This time, Jack really made his parents feel very \_\_\_\_\_. He slammed the door and talked back to his parents loudly in front of the guests.  
 (A) ashamed (B) shameful (C) humiliated (D) humiliating  
 (這一次,傑克真的讓他的父母感到非常的屈辱。他在客人面前猛力關門,並大聲頂嘴。)
13. I don't like this \_\_\_\_\_ job; I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
 (A) boring; boring (B) bored; bored (C) bored; boring (D) boring; bored  
 (我不喜歡這個枯燥的工作;我對它感到非常厭煩。)
14. \_\_\_\_\_, I think I am lost. Could you please show me the way to Taichung?  
 (A) Policeman (B) The policeman (C) The officer (D) Officer  
 (長官,我想我迷路了。可否請您指引我到台中的路?)
15. My best friend Kathy is really talented. She is \_\_\_\_\_. She has written many books and she also has exhibited some of her paintings several times.  
 (A) writer and painter (B) a writer and a painter (C) writer and a painter (D) a writer and painter  
 (我最好的朋友凱西真的是有才華。她是一位作家,也是一位畫家。她已經寫了很多書,她也已經展覽好幾次她的一些畫作。)
16. Anyone who wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ has to study very hard at first. He/She has to be well-learned in natural science and applied science as well.  
 (A) Edison (B) the Edison (C) Edisons (D) an Edison  
 (任何一位想要成為像愛迪生那麼偉大的科學家的人必須一開始就非常努力學習。他/她必須也要精通自然科學和應用科學。)
17. He has collected \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.  
 (A) a great deal of (B) a large number of (C) a large amount of (D) large number of  
 (他已經收集許多郵票。)
18. Those \_\_\_\_\_ will be arrested.  
 (A) catch gambling (B) caught gambling (C) caught to gamble (D) are caught gambling  
 (那些被抓到賭博的人將被逮捕拘留。)
19. This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) hard-earned money (B) a new-built house (C) a good-prepared speech (D) a private-owned garden  
 (這真是辛苦賺得的錢。)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ under the tree are the pirates' treasures.  
 (A) To bury (B) Buried (C) Burying (D) Bury  
 (海盜們的寶藏被埋在樹下。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	C	C	C	D	B	C	C	B	D	B	C	C	D	D	D	D	B	B	A	B

## 第六章 副詞

副詞是用來修飾動詞、形容詞或其他副詞的字，也可以修飾片語、子句或整個句子等其他結構以表示程度、方式、原因、結果、條件、時間、地點以及狀態等意義的字。

### 一、副詞的形成

大多數的副詞，是在形容詞的字尾加 ly 而形成，規則如下：

- 〈1〉一般形容詞，在字尾加 ly，尤其是情狀副詞，如：quiet→quietly(安靜地)  
diligent→diligently(勤勉地) brave→bravely(勇敢地)
- 〈2〉形容詞以 ble, gle 或 ple 作結尾的，去掉 e 加 y，如：able→ably(能幹地)  
simple→simply(簡單地) possible→possibly(可能)
- 〈3〉形容詞以子音+y 作結尾的，將 y 改成 i，再加 ly，如：angry→angrily(憤怒地)  
busy→busily(忙碌地) easy→easily(輕易地)
- 〈4〉形容詞以 ll 作結尾的，只加 y，如：full→fully(充分地) dull→dully(乏味地)
- 〈5〉形容詞以 ful 為字尾的，直接加 ly，如：useful→usefully(有用地) harmful→  
harmfully(有害地) awful→awfully(惡劣地；令人嫌惡地)
- 〈6〉形容詞以 ue 或 ole 結尾的，去掉 e 加 ly，如：true→truly(真實地)  
due→duly(適當地) whole→wholly(完全地)
- 〈7〉形容詞以 ic 為字尾的，加 ally，如：heroic→heroically(英雄地)  
automatic →automatically(自動地) democratic→democratically(民主地)

少數不以 ly 結尾的副詞，也需注意下列情形：

- 〈1〉有些以 ly 作結尾的字不是副詞，而是形容詞如：friendly(友好的) lovely(可愛的)
- 〈2〉有些副詞不以 ly 作結尾，如：quite(非常) perhaps(或許) then(那時)
- 〈3〉有些字如 high, low, near, far, fast, early, late, little, much, enough, 副詞與形容詞同形，且意思相同。但也有意思不相同者，如：pretty(漂亮的 Adj.; 相當地 Adv.)  
hard(困難的 Adj.; 辛苦地 Adv.)
- 〈4〉在名詞或形容詞的字頭加 a，構成副詞，如：head→ahead(向前) way→away(離開)  
side→aside(到旁邊) loud→aloud(大聲地)
- 〈5〉名詞字尾加 wise, ward, wards, way，構成副詞，如：clock→clockwise(順時針方向地)  
back→backwards(向後) north→northwards(向北) side→sideways(橫向地)  
half→halfway(中途地)

### 二、副詞的種類

種類		例字
簡單副詞	狀態副詞	fluently, happily, quickly, slowly, easily, hard, well, fast, .....
	頻率副詞	always, usually, often, once, sometimes, seldom, never, .....
	程度副詞	very, much, so, too, enough, almost, quite, a little, rather, .....
	時間副詞	soon, then, today, yesterday, last week, next year, in May, .....
	地方副詞	here, there, home, out, everywhere, outdoors, indoors, .....
	肯定/否定副詞	yes, certainly, indeed, really, perhaps, no, not, never, .....
疑問副詞		Where, When, Why, How (引導疑問句)
關係副詞		where, when, why, how →請參閱第九章從屬連接詞

## 三、副詞的用法及位置

副詞的位置較沒有固定的規則，常常因強調句意而調動副詞的位置，但就一般情形而言，副詞要放在最靠近其所修飾的語詞，下面敘述的是大原則，仍需掌握。

### 1. 狀態副詞

用法	狀態副詞通常用來修飾動詞或動狀詞，說明「狀態、方法、情況或性質」。其位置為： 〈1〉不及物動詞+狀態副詞 〈2〉及物動詞+受詞+狀態副詞 〈3〉狀態副詞+及物動詞+受詞
例句	1. They walked <b>slowly</b> . → slowly 修飾不及物動詞 walked (他們走得很慢。) 2. The snow continued to fall <b>heavily</b> . → heavily 修飾不定詞 to fall (雪繼續下得很大。) 3. I enjoy driving <b>leisurely</b> in the sunny days. → leisurely 修飾動名詞 driving (我喜歡在大晴天悠閒地駕車。) 4. I heard a foreigner speaking Chinese <b>fluently</b> . → fluently 修飾現在分詞 speaking (我聽到一個外國人中文講得很流利。) 5. She <b>kindly</b> helped me <b>with my work</b> . → kindly 和 with my work 同時修飾 helped (她和善地幫我忙。) 

### 2. 頻率副詞

用法	頻率副詞用來說明動作發生的次數或頻率。其位置為： 頻率副詞+一般動詞 be 動詞+頻率副詞 助動詞+頻率副詞+主動詞
例句	1. She <b>often</b> works at weekends. → often 修飾一般動詞 works (她經常週末工作。) 2. It is <b>never</b> too late to give up smoking. → never 修飾 is (戒煙永不嫌遲。) 3. They have <b>never</b> been to Australia. → never 放在助動詞和主動詞之間 (他們從未到過澳洲。) 4. He was <b>frequently</b> drunk. → frequently 修飾 was ; drunk 為形容詞當主詞補語 (他常常喝醉。) 5. She <b>seldom</b> speaks aloud in public. → seldom 修飾 speaks (她很少公開高聲講話。) 

### 3. 程度副詞

用法	程度副詞是用來修飾形容詞、副詞或動詞，表示其程度。其位置為： 〈1〉程度副詞+形容詞/副詞/動詞 〈2〉形容詞/副詞+enough
例句	1. This is a <b>very</b> difficult math problem. → very 修飾形容詞 difficult (這是一個非常困難的數學題目。) 2. Our kitchen is <b>fairly</b> small. → fairly 修飾形容詞 small (我們的廚房相當小。) 

例句	3. You can go to school when you're old <b>enough</b> . → enough 修飾形容詞 old (當你年齡夠大時, 你就可以去上學。)
	4. She plays the piano well <b>enough</b> to be a teacher. → enough 修飾副詞 well (她鋼琴彈得很好足以當一名老師。)
	5. He is smart <b>enough</b> not to get into trouble. → enough 修飾形容詞 smart (他夠聰明, 不會陷入麻煩。)
	6. I <b>nearly</b> missed the train. → nearly 修飾動詞 missed (我差一點沒趕上火車。)
	7. He drives <b>extremely</b> fast. → extremely 修飾副詞 fast (他車開得極快。)

## 4. 時間副詞

用法	時間副詞表示動作發生的時間, 可放在句首或句尾, 通常是放在句尾; 且需注意時間副詞前面不可加介系詞。
例句	1. I went to New Zealand for vacation <b>last year</b> . → last year 修飾 went (我去年去紐西蘭度假。)
	2. I got a letter asking me to go for an interview <b>the next day</b> . → the next day 修飾 go (我收到一封信要我第二天去面試。)
	3. She has been living here <b>since 1965</b> . → since 1965 修飾動詞 live (她從 1965 年起就一直住在這裡。)
	4. <b>Last summer</b> my son graduated from the high school. → Last summer 修飾 graduated (去年夏天我的兒子從高中畢業。)

## 5. 地方副詞

用法	地方副詞表示動作發生的地點或方向, 其位置為: 〈1〉不及物動詞+地方副詞 〈2〉及物動詞+受詞+地方副詞
例句	1. When we got up, it was still dark <b>outside</b> . → outside 修飾 was (當我們起床時, 外面仍然一片漆黑。)
	2. We never travelled <b>abroad</b> when we were kids. → abroad 修飾 travelled (當我們年幼時, 我們從未到國外旅行。)
	3. I went <b>upstairs</b> and had a shower. → upstairs 修飾 went (我上樓並且洗個淋浴。)
	4. Our business moved <b>downtown</b> last year. → downtown 修飾 moved (我們的公司去年搬到商業區。)
	5. They ate lunch <b>in the restaurant</b> . → in the restaurant 修飾 ate (他們在餐廳吃午餐。)

## 6. 肯定/否定副詞

用法	肯定/否定副詞表示一個敘述或動作的真確性與否, 放在一般動詞前面或是 be 動詞、助動詞的後面。若是否定副詞放在句首時, 句子要用倒裝的結構。
例句	1. Most of the stores do <b>not</b> open until 10 a.m. → not 加在助動詞後, 形成否定句 (大多數的商店直到上午十點才開始營業。)

例 句	<p>2. I will <b>definitely</b> be back by twelve-thirty. → definitely 修飾 be (我肯定會在十二點半以前回來。)</p> <p>3. He <b>certainly</b> is a great cook. / He is <b>certainly</b> a great cook. → certainly 修飾 is (他當然是一名很了不起的廚師。)</p> <p>4. People <b>rarely</b> ask questions. → rarely 修飾 ask (人們很少問問題。)</p> <p>5. <b>Hardly</b> had I got into the house when the phone rang. → Hardly 修飾 had got into (我剛一進入房子，電話就響了。)</p> <p>6. <b>No sooner</b> had he set the table than the guests arrived. → No sooner 修飾 had set (他剛一擺好飯桌，那些客人就到達了。)</p> <p>7. <b>Never</b> will he speak ill of others. → Never 修飾 will speak (他絕不會說別人的壞話。)</p>
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## 7. 疑問副詞

用 法	<p>疑問副詞引導疑問句，可用於兩種情況：</p> <p>①直接問句的疑問副詞放在句首，主詞和動詞要倒裝。</p> <p>②間接問句的疑問副詞放在句中(兼作連接詞)，且主詞和動詞不要倒裝。</p> <p>疑問副詞如：when(問時間)，where(問地點)，why(問原因或目的)，how(問方法或程度)，how often(問次數)，how far(問距離)，how soon(問多久之後)，……</p>
例 句	<p>1. <b>When</b> did you first meet your husband? →直接問句 (妳是什麼時候第一次遇見妳先生?)</p> <p>2. I don't know <b>when</b> I'll see her again. →間接問句 (我不知道什麼時候會再見到她。)</p> <p>3. <b>Where</b> would you like to sit? →直接問句 (你想坐在哪裡?)</p> <p>4. Do you know <b>where</b> my glasses are? →間接問句 (你知道我的眼鏡在哪裡嗎?)</p> <p>5. <b>Why</b> do we have to take all these tests? →直接問句 (我們為什麼必須參加所有這些考試?)</p> <p>6. I have no idea <b>why</b> the television isn't working. →間接問句 (我不知道電視為什麼故障。)</p> <p>7. <b>How</b> can I help you? →直接問句 (我能怎樣幫助你?)</p> <p>8. He explained <b>how</b> the system worked. →間接問句 (他解釋這個系統如何運作。)</p> <p>9. <b>How long</b> have you been learning English? →直接問句 (你學英文多久了?)</p> <p>10. <b>How often</b> do you see your parents? →直接問句 (你多久去看望你父母一次?)</p> <p>11. <b>How soon</b> can you finish the report? →直接問句 (你多快能完成這份報告?)</p> <p>12. <b>How far</b> is it to the station? →直接問句 (車站離這兒有多遠?)</p> <p>13. The man didn't say <b>how far</b> it was to the next town. →間接問句 (那個人沒說下一個小鎮離這兒有多遠。)</p>

## 四、副詞的排列順序

在一個句子中同時有多個副詞時，其排列的順序可參考下列的原則和例句：

①	用法	同種類的副詞→ S + V + 小單位副詞 + 大單位副詞
	例句	1. I'm used to getting up early <u>at five o'clock every morning</u> . (我習慣於每天清晨五點鐘早起。) 2. He left for Vietnam <u>at six in the morning on the fifth of October</u> . (他在十月五日早上六點出發前往越南。) 3. I met him <u>at a bank in a small town in New York State</u> . (我在紐約州的一個小鎮的銀行裏遇到了他。 )
②	用法	不同種類的副詞→ 〈1〉 S + V + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞 〈2〉 S + V + 地方副詞 + 方法副詞 + 時間副詞 〈3〉 S + V + 狀態副詞 + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞
	例句	1. He will go <u>there next Saturday</u> . (他下星期六將去那裡。) 2. The soldiers went back <u>home by bus yesterday morning</u> . (那些士兵們昨天早上坐公共汽車回到家。) 3. The man runs <u>slowly along the river at six o'clock every morning</u> . (這個人每天早上六點鐘慢慢地沿著河邊跑步。 )

## 五、應注意的副詞

字義/用法	例句
late (晚、遲)	1. Bob came to the class <b>late</b> this morning. (Bob 今天早上很晚才來上課。)
lately (最近)	2. I have found that my English is getting better <b>lately</b> . (最近我發現我的英文越來越好了。)
hard (努力地)	1. He works <b>hard</b> every day. (他每天都很努力工作。)
hardly (幾乎不)	2. I can <b>hardly</b> see you. (我幾乎不能看到你。)
high (高高地)	1. Eagles can fly very <b>high</b> in the sky. (老鷹可以在天空飛很高。)
highly (非常)	2. I <b>highly</b> recommend this restaurant to you. (我極力推薦你這家餐廳。)
near (靠近地)	1. As he came <b>nearer</b> , I could see he had changed. (當他靠近時，我能看見他已經變了。)
nearly (幾乎)	2. I am <b>nearly</b> 60 years old. (我幾乎要 60 歲了。)
short (突然地)	1. Seeing her tears, he stopped <b>short</b> . (看見她的眼淚，他突然停止。)
shortly (不久)	2. Mr. Jones will be back <b>shortly</b> . (瓊斯先生不久就會回來。)
deep (深地)	1. The tunnel led <b>deep</b> under the mountains. (隧道在山的下方深處延伸。)
deeply (深深地)	2. He loves her <b>deeply</b> . (他深深地愛她。)
wide (寬闊地)	1. Someone left the back door <b>wide</b> open. (某人讓後門大開。)
widely (廣泛地)	2. Organic food is now <b>widely</b> available. (有機食品現在可廣泛取得。)

close (靠近地)	1. Come a little <b>closer</b> , so you can see better. (稍微靠近些, 這樣你能看得更清楚。)
closely(嚴密地)	2. The political activity is <b>closely</b> controlled. (政治活動被嚴密地控制。)
fair(公正地;正好)	1. In international trade, very few countries play <b>fair</b> . (在國際貿易過程中, 沒有幾個國家公正行事。)
fairly (公平地; 相當地)	2. He hit me <b>fair</b> on the nose. (他正好打中我的鼻子。)
	3. The house had a <b>fairly</b> large garden. (房子有一個相當大的花園。)
very 修飾形容詞 原級和最高級; much 修飾比較 級	4. I felt I hadn't been treated <b>fairly</b> . (我感到我沒被公平對待。)
	1. She is a <b>very smart</b> girl. (她是個非常聰明的女孩。)
everyday 是形容 詞; every day 是 副詞	2. I think this is the <b>very best</b> answer. (我想這就是最好的答案了。)
	3. This question is <b>much easier</b> than I thought. (這個問題比我原先想的還要簡單得多。)
sometimes(有時 候); some times (好幾次); sometime (某個 時間); some time(一些時間)	1. We seldom practice English in <b>everyday conversation</b> . (我們在每日對話中很少練習英文。)
	2. We should <b>do</b> exercise <b>every day</b> . (我們應該每天做運動。)
maybe 是副詞表 示「也許」; may be 是助動詞+動 詞表示「可能是」	1. I <b>sometimes</b> go to the traditional market instead of the supermarket. (我有時候會去傳統市場而不去超級市場)
	2. I have been to America <b>some times</b> . (我曾到美國好幾次。)
already 用在肯定 句表示「已經」; yet 用在疑問句或 否定句表示「尚未」	3. I decide to take a short trip <b>sometime</b> in this summer vacation. (我決定這次暑假某個時候要去短期旅遊。)
	4. Could you please spare <b>some time</b> for me? (你可以挪出一些時間給我嗎?)
maybe 是副詞表 示「也許」; may be 是助動詞+動 詞表示「可能是」	1. <b>Maybe</b> they're right, but <b>maybe</b> not. (或許他們是對的, 但也有可能是錯的。)
	2. You <b>may be</b> the best of all the students. (你也許是全部的學生之中最棒的。)
already 用在肯定 句表示「已經」; yet 用在疑問句或 否定句表示「尚未」	1. The design of the new house is similar to that of the houses which have <b>already</b> been built. (新房子的設計類似於已經被建造了的那些。)
	2. "Have you finished your homework?" "Not <b>yet</b> ." (「你完成你的家庭作業了嗎?」「還沒。」)
ever 用在疑問句 或條件句表示 「曾經」; once 用在肯定 直述句表示「曾 經; 一次」	1. Have you <b>ever</b> been to Paris? (你曾到過巴黎嗎?)
	2. I don't think I've <b>ever</b> been here before. (我不認為我以前來過這裡。)
ago 前面有表示時 間的字(在...以前); before 單獨使用 (以前)	3. If you're <b>ever</b> in Seattle, come and see me. (如果你來西雅圖, 來看我。)
	4. I <b>once</b> lived in Tainan. (我曾經住過台南。)
so 用在肯定句 (也是如此); neither 用在否定句 (也非如此), nor 是 連接詞(也非如此)	5. I told him what to do just <b>once</b> . (我僅僅告訴他一次該做什麼。)
	1. Their only son died of leukemia <b>nine years ago</b> . (他們的獨生子九年前死於白血病。)
so 用在肯定句 (也是如此); neither 用在否定句 (也非如此), nor 是 連接詞(也非如此)	2. Haven't I met you <b>before</b> ? (我難道以前沒見過你嗎?)
	1. Joe was a little tired, and <b>so</b> was I. (喬有點疲倦, 而我也。)
	2. They couldn't understand it at the time, <b>and neither/nor</b> could we. (他們在那時無法理解它, 而我們也不能。)

## 【練習題】

1. Bill looked quite \_\_\_\_\_ at the sight of Daisy. He looked at her \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment.  
 (A) surprisingly; surprisingly (B) surprised; with surprise  
 (C) surprised; surprised (D) surprisingly; surprised  
 (比爾一看見黛絲就似乎相當驚訝。他驚奇地注視她一會兒。)
2. The Brown family are going on a vacation in the South. They are driving \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
 (A) south (B) the south (C) the southern (D) southerly  
 (布朗一家人正往南方去度假。他們現在正往南方開車。)
3. We are not familiar with Russian food at all. Since this dish is \_\_\_\_\_ by the chef, we'd like to have a try. I think it's worthwhile.  
 (A) recommended hardly (B) recommended heavily  
 (C) recommended with strength (D) highly recommended  
 (我們根本不熟悉俄羅斯菜。既然主廚鄭重推薦這道菜，我們想品嚐一下。我認為它是值得的。)
4. Michael, it's about time for you to take a long vacation. You've been working too hard. Plus, you are \_\_\_\_\_ to be free from worry.  
 (A) actually enough rich (B) enough actually rich  
 (C) rich actually enough (D) actually rich enough  
 (麥可，現在該是你好好休息度假的時候了。你一直都太辛苦工作。再說，你事實上是夠富有了，根本不必擔心的。)
5. I think my wallet was stolen while we were shopping. Moreover, \_\_\_\_\_ we returned from the night market than we lost all of our money.  
 (A) as soon as (B) no sooner had (C) at the moment (D) all of a sudden  
 (我想我的皮夾子是在我們買東西時被偷的。而且，我們一從夜市回來就遺失了我們所有的錢。)
6. How can you dislike Janet? She is \_\_\_\_\_ girl that everybody would like.  
 (A) so very much cute (B) so much cute a (C) such a cute (D) such too cute  
 (你怎麼會不喜歡珍妮特?她是這樣一位人見人愛的可愛的女孩。)
7. Hearing the bad news, Mrs. Lin arrived \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) last night at the hospital anxiously (B) at the hospital last night anxiously  
 (C) last night anxiously at the hospital (D) at the hospital anxiously last night  
 (林太太昨晚聽到壞消息之後，焦急地趕到醫院。)
8. Jimmy and Tony are very close friends who are in the same class. They \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) go to school always together by bus (B) always go to school together by bus  
 (C) go to school by bus always together (D) always by bus together go to school  
 (吉米和湯尼是非常親密的同班同學。他們總是一同搭公共汽車去上學。)
9. William decorated the place \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) last night for the Xmas party enthusiastically till very late  
 (B) enthusiastically till very late for the Xmas party last night  
 (C) enthusiastically for the Xmas party till very late last night  
 (D) for the Xmas party till very late enthusiastically last night  
 (威廉熱心地佈置耶誕舞會的場地忙到昨天深夜。)
10. In our company he works \_\_\_\_\_ efficiently of all; however, he still gets the high pay.  
 (A) best (B) the best (C) least (D) the least  
 (在我們的公司，所有員工當中，他是工作最沒效率的；不過，他仍然獲得高薪。)

11. Not until last night \_\_\_\_\_ get his invitation.  
(A) I did (B) I didn't (C) did I (D) didn't I  
(我直到昨晚才獲得他的邀請。)
12. She is diligent, but not \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent.  
(A) near (B) hard (C) nearly (D) hardly  
(她勤勉，但是一點也不聰明。)
13. My grandparents have never traveled \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) abroad (B) for abroad (C) to abroad (D) in abroad  
(我的祖父母未曾出國旅行。)
14. He's lived in London \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) for some time (B) since he is born (C) since a long time (D) for sometime  
(他住過倫敦一段時間。)
15. I go to the doctor because I've gained a lot of weight \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) one day (B) lately (C) the other day (D) soon  
(我因為最近體重增加很多而去看醫生。)
16. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that he had to ask for help.  
(A) so difficult a work (B) a so difficult job  
(C) such a difficult work (D) such a difficult job  
(這是一個如此困難的工作以致於他必須請求幫助。)
17. I have classes \_\_\_\_\_ , Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.  
(A) every other day (B) each other day (C) every other days (D) each other days  
(我每隔一天上課，也就是星期一、星期三和星期五。)
18. I didn't buy the dress, because the price was \_\_\_\_\_ higher than I had expected.  
(A) somehow (B) somewhere (C) somewhat (D) sometimes  
(我沒買那件洋裝，因為價格比我預期的稍微貴了些。)
19. You will find the building if you \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) turn to right (B) turn right (C) turn in the right (D) turn in right  
(如果你向右轉，就會找到那棟大樓。)
20. Fast as I ran, I could \_\_\_\_\_ catch up with him.  
(A) almost (B) always (C) hardly (D) easily  
(雖然我跑得快，但我還是幾乎沒能趕上他。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	A	D	D	B	C	D	B	C	D	C	C	A	A	B	D	A	C	B	C

## 第七章 比較句型

在英文裡，比較句型如其名，就是用來表示兩者之間的比較，句型包含：**較好、較差或是一樣**，在英文中是很實用的句型，有些句型是需要熟記，否則在字面上看不出來真正的涵義，有時甚至會與字面上的相差很多，請務必加以熟悉。

- 【例】
1. He is a writer **rather than** a scholar. (與其說他是學者，不如說他是作家。)
  2. John can speak German, **much more** English. (約翰會講德語，英語就更不用說了。)
  3. Air **is to us what** water to fish. (空氣之於人，就像水之於魚。)
  4. I **can't** agree with you **more**. (我再同意你也不為過。註：我非常同意你。)

這樣的句型在英文中需花點心思熟記，否則若依字面上來翻譯，可能會造成一些錯誤。因此請仔細閱讀，其中的注意事項，幫助各位讀者熟悉比較句型。

### 一、像...一樣

$\text{as} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adj.} \\ \text{Adv.} \end{array} \right\} + \text{as} \sim \text{像...一樣}$
$\text{not as/so} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adj.} \\ \text{Adv.} \end{array} \right\} + \text{as} \sim \text{不像...一樣}$
<p>【注意】</p> <p>as...as.....的第一個 as 是副詞，第二個 as 是連接詞。之間的形容詞和副詞必須為原級。</p>
<p>【例】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Brown is <b>as tall as</b> his father. (布朗先生跟他爸爸一樣高。)</li> <li>2. She can swim <b>as fast as</b> his brother. (她游泳跟她哥哥游得一樣快。)</li> <li>3. I am not <b>so rich as</b> you. (我不像你那般富有。)</li> <li>4. Mike is <b>as stubborn as</b> a mule. (麥可跟驢子一樣固執。)</li> <li>5. Kevin is <b>as brave as</b> a lion. (凱文猛如獅。)</li> </ol>

### 二、儘可能地.....

<p>as ...as one can = as...as possible 儘可能.....</p>
<p>【注意】</p> <p>“as...as.....”中間用原級形容詞、副詞或不定數量詞(如：many 和 much)。</p>
<p>【例】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you have any questions, please contact me <b>as soon as possible</b>. = If you have any questions, please contact me <b>as soon as you can</b>. (如果你有任何問題，請盡快跟我聯絡。)</li> <li>2. To win the first place, John runs <b>as fast as he can</b>. = To win the first place, John runs <b>as fast as possible</b>. (為了得到第一名，約翰盡他所能快跑。)</li> </ol>

## 三、沒有東西像...一樣.....

Nothing + V + so ...as..... 沒有東西像...一樣.....

### 【注意】

1. 這個句型也可以用比較級和最高級來改寫，例如：

Nothing is more beautiful than a mother's love.

= A mother's love is the most beautiful of all.

(沒有任何東西像媽媽的愛一樣美。)

2. 除了 Nothing 之外，也可以用別的否定字

如：no, few, little, nobody, nowhere, hardly, scarcely 等。

Nobody can dance so gracefully as Mary.

(沒有人能像瑪莉跳舞跳得那麼優雅。)

【例句】 **Nothing is so important as health.** (沒有東西像健康那麼的重要。)

## 四、倍數的用法

倍數 + as .....as ~ = 倍數 + 比較級 + than ~

### 【注意】

1. 表倍數關係的句型中，倍數一定要先寫出來，as.....as 之間的字需是形容詞和副詞的原形。
2. 除此用法之外，也可以使用 number 與 size 表示大小的倍數關係。  
如：The room is three times as large as that one.  
也可以寫成：The room is three times the size of that one.  
(這間房間是那間房間的三倍大。)

### 【例】

1. Mom is **six times as heavy as** I. (媽媽是我的六倍重。)
2. The businessman has **ten times as many possessions as** the king.  
(這商人擁有的財產是國王的十倍。)
3. Her husband is almost **twice as old as** she. (她丈夫的年紀幾乎是她的兩倍大。)

## 五、正如....., .....同樣也.....

As S<sub>1</sub> + V....., so S<sub>2</sub> + V.

正如 S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> 同樣也.....

### 【注意】

1. as 在此句型為連接詞，so 為副詞。As 引導的副詞子句修飾後面的相關副詞 so。
2. as 若要加強它的語氣，可在前面加上 Just。
3. 其中兩句子的動詞若是 be 動詞，或有其他助動詞，so 所引導出來的子句可倒裝。  
如：As men sow, so they will reap.  
也可以寫成：As men sow, so will they reap.  
(種瓜得瓜，種豆得豆。)
4. 若前後兩子句的主詞與動詞皆不同，翻譯的時候亦可從後一子句先翻譯，再翻前一子句。

## 【例】

1. **As** the world changes, **so** language changes.  
(正如世界會改變，語言也會改變。)  
(語言會改變，正如世界會改變。)
2. **As** food is to the body, **so** reading is to the mind.  
(閱讀之於心靈，就如同食物對於身體。)
3. **As** a fish swims in the water, **so** we walk on the land.  
(我們在陸地上行走，如同魚在水中游。)
4. **As** you treat me, **so will** I treat you.  
(你怎麼待我，我就怎麼待你。)

## 六、與其說是 A，不如說是 B

1. A + V. + more than B  
= B + not + V. + so much as A
2. ....more A than B                      與其說是 B 不如說是 A；A 甚於 B  
= not .....so much B as A

## 【注意】

1. 這個句型變化牽涉除了 more than 與 not so much as 之外，尚有 A 和 B 兩者的主詞與動詞，需多練習才能精熟。如：  
He has not so many houses as I have. (他的房子沒有我的多。)
2. not so much as 表「連.....也沒有」，後面要加上原形動詞。如：  
He can not so much as read a word. (他一個字都不會讀。或是→他大字不識一個。)

## 【例】

1. I know him **better than** you (do).  
= You don't know him so much as I (do).  
(我了解他比你多。)
2. Character tells **more than** intellect.  
= Intellect doesn't tell so much as character.  
(性格是大於智能的。或是→與其說是智能不如說是性格。)

## 七、越.....就越.....

The + 比較級 ....., the + 比較級..... 越..... 就越.....

## 【注意】

1. 前一個 the 是關係副詞，後一個 the 為指示副詞。
2. The more 之後可接子句、名詞與形容詞。  
**The more** I earn, **the more** I love my job.  
(我賺越多，我就越喜愛我的工作。)  
**The kinder** you are, **the more** friends you can get.  
(你越仁慈，你能得到越多朋友。)  
**The more** chocolate you eat, **the fatter** you will be.  
(你吃越多巧克力，你就會越胖。)

**【例】**

1. **The more** air pollution we are around, **the more** respiratory problems we will get.  
(我們週遭越多空氣污染, 我們就會有越多的呼吸道問題。)
2. **The less** one thinks, **the more** he talks. (想的越少, 講的越多。)
3. **The longer** you stay in the dark, **the better** you get adapted to the darkness.  
(你在黑暗中待越久, 你越適應黑暗。)
4. **The higher** you climb, **the farther** you see. (爬得越高, 看得越遠。)

## 八、越來越.....

{ 比較級 and 比較級 more and more + 原級 }	越來越.....
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**【注意】**本句型的「雙重比較.....」, 表繼續不斷的改變。

**【例】**

1. It becomes **darker and darker**. (天色越來越暗了。)
2. Obama is getting **stronger and stronger**. (歐巴馬越來越強壯。)

## 九、.....就更不用說, 何況.....

{ much more .... (用於肯定) much less ..... (用於否定句) }	.....就更不用說了, 何況.....
--	----------------------

**【注意】**

1. much less.....在口語上用 let alone.....。
2. 本組句型也有 still more.... 與 still less..... 的形式。但是在口語的用法中, 多用 much more..... 和 much less.....。
3. let alone.....not to speak of ..... to say nothing of .....則是肯定與否定兩種情況都可以使用。

**【例】**

1. He **can** speak Chinese, **much more** English.  
(他會講中文, 英語就更不用說了。)
2. He **can't** speak English, **much less** French.  
(他不會說英語, 法語就更不用說了。)
3. I don't think he'll call me, **much less** he'll come to see me.  
(我不認為他會打電話給我, 更不用說會來看我。)
4. Everyone has a right to his liberty, **much more** his life.  
(每個人都有享有自由的權利, 更不用說生存了。)

## 十、比……還不

...less...than... 比……還不……； 不像……那麼……

### 【注意】

1. 在 less 之後接形容詞或是副詞的原級。
2. 此句型也等於 not ...as...as.....的句型。如：

It is less cold today than yesterday.

= It is not as cold as yesterday.

### 【例】

1. Watching TV takes **less** effort **than** studying English. (看電視比讀英文還不費神。)
2. He is **less** thin **than** he was. (他沒有以前那麼瘦。)
3. This piece of jewelry is **less** expensive **than** that one. (這件珠寶沒有那件來的貴。)

## 十一、不亞於……，和……都一樣

...no less...than..... 不亞於……，和……都一樣

### 【注意】

1. no less 之後接形容詞。若接名詞，表示前後兩者都一樣是”……”。如：  
A dolphin is no less a mammal than a dog is. (海豚和狗一樣是哺乳動物。)
2. 此句型和 as .....as 是一樣的意思。如：  
John is no less wise than his sister.  
= John is as wise as his sister.  
(約翰跟他姊姊一樣有智慧。)
3. “not less..... than” 是「未比……更不...」如：  
John is not less wise than his sister.  
(約翰沒有比他姊姊沒智慧。註：也許比他姊姊更有智慧。)

### 【例】

1. He is **no less** poor **than** a church mouse. (他一貧如洗。)
2. Water is **no less** essential to a creature **than** air.  
(水對於生物的必要性不亞於空氣。)
3. When knowing his father's death, we were **no less** sad **than** David.  
(當我們知道大衛父親的死訊時，大家都跟他一樣悲傷。)

## 十二、A 之於 B 猶如 C 之於 D

1. A is to B what C is to D.  
A 之於 B 猶如 C 之於 D。
2. A is no more B than C is D.  
A 不是 B 正如 C 不是 D；與 C 不是 D 一樣，A 也不是 B。

### 【注意】

1. 此組句型 1，也可以把”what.....”的部分移到句首。  
Air is to us what water is to fish.  
= What water is to fish, air is to us. (空氣之於人猶如水之於魚。)

2. 此組句型 1，也可以是以下這樣的句型：  
 A is to B as C is to D.  
 = As C is to D, so is A to B
3. 句型 2 若其中的 B 和 D 相同，D 是可以省略的。

**【例】**

1. Sun **is to** the plant **what** lungs **to** the human.  
 (太陽之於植物猶如肺之於人類。)
2. An ape **is no more** a human **than** a gorilla is (a human).  
 (和猿猴不是人類一樣，猩猩也不是人類。)

### 十三、喜歡 A，甚於 B

prefer A to B

prefer to V<sub>1</sub> (rather) than V<sub>2</sub>



喜歡 A 甚於 B；寧願 A 也不願 B

**【注意】**

1. “prefer A to B”中的 A 和 B 是名詞或動名詞。而 to 是介系詞。
2. “prefer A”的 A 若是不定詞，其後接“rather than + 原形動詞”。

**【例】**

1. We **prefer cats to** dogs. (我們比較喜歡貓咪甚於狗。)
2. I prefer **to stay here rather than go out** with you. → 句中 rather 可省略  
 (我寧願待在這，也不要跟你出去。)
3. Mary prefers **swimming to jogging**. (瑪莉喜歡游泳勝過慢跑。)

### 十四、A 而不是 B

A rather than B    A 而不是 B

**【注意】** rather than 所連接的 A 與 B 詞性或是結構須相同。

**【例】**

1. I would like a cold drink (**rather**) **than** a cup of hot coffee.  
 (我寧可要一杯冷飲，也不要一杯熱咖啡。)
2. Parents should teach their children to make decisions **rather than** make decisions for them.  
 (父母應該教導小孩做決定而不是替他們決定。)
3. The newborns are put in the separate rooms **rather than** in the parents' rooms.  
 (新生兒被放在不同的房間，而不是父母的房間。)

## 十五、最重要的是.....

Most important of all, S + V  
The most important thing is that +子句 } 最重要的是.....

### 【注意】

1. 「最高級形容詞 + of all」形成獨立片語，放於句首，承接上下文。
2. The most important thing 是主詞，連接詞 that 引導的名詞子句，則當主格的補語。
3. 沒有明確主詞的時候，the most important thing 之後可接不定詞片語。

### 【例】

1. **Most important of all**, we should learn from mistakes.  
(最重要的是，我們要從錯誤中學習。)
2. **The most important thing is that** in a war leadership is beyond everything.  
(最重要的是，在戰爭中領導重於一切。)
3. The most important thing is **to put off** the basketball game immediately.  
(最重要的是，要立刻延後這場籃球賽。)

## 【練習題】

1. As food and drinks are to animals, \_\_\_\_\_ rain and sunshine to vegetables.  
(A) as are (B) are so (C) so (D) so are  
(雨水陽光之於蔬菜，正如食物和飲水之於動物。)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ lungs are \_\_\_\_\_ the human, leaves are to the plant.  
(A) As.....to (B) As .....as (C) What.....to (D) What.....as  
(葉子之於植物，猶如肺臟之於人。)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ girl in her class is so tall as she.  
(A) No other (B) No another (C) Nobody (D) No the other  
(她班上沒有人像她那樣高。)
4. Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ valuable \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
(A) less....than (B) less.....more (C) more.....than (D) less.....as  
(沒有東西像時間那麼的寶貴。)
5. He is a singer \_\_\_\_\_ an actor.  
(A) as if (B) more than (C) other than (D) rather than  
(與其說他是歌手，不如說他是演員。)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ delicacy you eat, \_\_\_\_\_ health problem you may have.  
(A) Finer...more (B) The finer...the more (C) The finest...the most (D) Fine...many  
(你吃越精緻的美食，你就會有較多的健康問題。)
7. Taipei 101 is three times \_\_\_\_\_ the apartment building.  
(A) as higher as (B) higher (C) more higher than (D) as high as  
(台北 101 是這間公寓大樓的三倍高。)
8. My parents are \_\_\_\_\_ happy over my engagement than I am.  
(A) more than (B) no less (C) more or less (D) no more  
(我的父母對我的訂婚感到高興，並不亞於我。)
9. The butterfly is \_\_\_\_\_ insect of all.  
(A) the most beautiful (B) most beautiful (C) the more beautiful (D) more beautiful  
(蝴蝶是所有昆蟲中最美的。)
10. Mom seems to prefer \_\_\_\_\_ at home than \_\_\_\_\_ out with Dad.  
(A) to stay...going (B) to staying.....going (C) staying.....going (D) stay...go  
(媽媽似乎寧願待在家也不願跟爸爸出門。)
11. Tudor Dynasty was more influential than \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty in English history.  
(A) the other (B) another (C) others (D) any other  
(都鐸王朝是英國史上最有影響力的朝代。)
12. The bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ long \_\_\_\_\_ that bridge.  
(A) as.....as (B) more.....than (C) less.....than (D) as.....to  
(這座橋跟那座橋一樣長。)
13. Please tell me the truth \_\_\_\_\_. (選錯)  
(A) as quickly as one can (B) as soon as you can (C) as soon as possible (D) as quickly as possible  
(請盡速告訴我實情。)

14. I dislike her \_\_\_\_\_ for her beauty.  
 (A) the more (B) the most (C) all the more (D) all the most  
 (因為她漂亮，所以我更討厭她。)
15. I love math \_\_\_\_\_ because it is difficult.  
 (A) the best (B) all the better (C) all the best (D) the better  
 (正因數學難，所以我更喜歡它。)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is to study hard immediately because the entrance exam is coming.  
 (A) Most important of all (B) Most important thing  
 (C) Most important thing of all (D) The most important thing  
 (最重要的是，要用功讀書，因為入學考即將到來。)
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Frenchmen love their wine, \_\_\_\_\_ Italians love their cheese.  
 (A) For..... so (B) As.....for (C) As.....so (D) For..... so  
 (正如義大利人愛起司，法國人愛酒。)
18. The problem of water pollution in the country is getting \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) more and more serious (B) the more and the more serious  
 (C) more serious and serious (D) serious and serious  
 (這城市的水污染越來越嚴重。)
19. She plays the piano, \_\_\_\_\_ does her mother.  
 (A) for (B) with (C) as (D) in  
 (她像她媽媽一樣會彈鋼琴。)
20. Without glasses, I am \_\_\_\_\_ blind.  
 (A) as good as (B) as well as (C) as fine as (D) as blind as  
 (沒有眼鏡，我就像瞎子一樣。)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	C	A	C	D	B	D	B	A	C	D	A	A	C	B	D	C	A	C	A

## 第八章 介系詞

介系詞後面接名詞、名詞相等語(動名詞/名詞片語/名詞子句)或代名詞，作為其受詞，用以表示受詞與句中其它字詞之間的關係。這「介系詞+受詞」的結構稱為介系詞片語，在句中可作為名詞、形容詞或副詞，舉例如下：

- (1) **From ten to twelve** is my busiest time in the office. (從十點到十二點是我上班最忙碌的時間。)
  - From ten to twelve 作為句中的主詞，此為名詞用法。
- (2) They come from **among the crowd**. (他們從群眾中過來。 )
  - among the crowd 作為句中 from 的受詞，此為名詞用法。
- (3) The man **with a beard** looks familiar. (蓄著山羊鬍那個人看起來面熟。 )
  - with a beard 在句中修飾 man，此為形容詞用法。
- (4) John is **out of health**. (約翰失去健康。 )
  - out of health 在句中作為主詞 John 的補語，此為形容詞用法。
- (5) The children make the room **out of order**. (這些孩子把房間搞得很亂。 )
  - out of order 在句中作為受詞 room 的補語，此為形容詞用法。
- (6) The bird flies **over and under the bridge**. (那小鳥在橋上橋下飛翔。 )
  - over and under the bridge 在句中修飾動詞 flies，此為副詞用法。
- (7) She stands **between John and me**. (她站在約翰和我之間。 )
  - between John and me 在句中修飾動詞 stands，此為副詞用法。

### 一、介系詞的種類

種類	例字
簡單介系詞	in, on, by, to, of, for, from, till, near, with, like, unlike, .....
片語介系詞	in front of, because of, according to, in addition to, .....
分詞介系詞	concerning, regarding, respecting, considering, .....

### 二、介系詞的功用

#### 1. 表示時間的介系詞

at	用法	表示明確的或極短促的時間，通常用於時刻、中午、午夜、黎明、日出、日落、年歲等
	片語	at ten (在十點鐘)，at eight-thirty (在八點半)，at noon (在中午)，at midnight (在午夜)，at dawn (在黎明時)，at daybreak (在破曉時)，at sunrise (在日出)，at sunset (在日落)，at night (在晚上)，at (the age of) eight (在八歲的時候)，at Christmas (在聖誕節時)，at breakfast (在吃早餐時)，at (the) present (time) (目前)，at the same time (同時)，at the end of this year (在年底)，at the beginning of this month (在月初)，at once (立刻)，at <u>this/that</u> moment (在此時/那時)，at times (有時候)，at <u>first/last</u> (起初/最後)，at length (終於)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>at</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">例句</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The film starts <b>at 8 o'clock sharp</b>. (電影在八點整開始。)</li> <li>Your memory is always poor <b>at this time</b>. (你的記憶力到這時候總是不好。)</li> <li>How could you be so forgetful <b>at the age of seventeen?</b> (你才十七歲，怎麼就這麼健忘?)</li> <li>Some people are rich <b>at the beginning of the month</b>, but poor <b>at the end of the month</b>. (有些人在月初富有，但是在月底貧窮。)</li> <li>We work <b>at sunrise and rest at sunset</b>. (我們日出而作，日入而息。)</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>in</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">用法</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>表示較長的時間，如上午、下午、傍晚、晚上、月份、季節、年代、世紀等</li> <li>表示再經過若干時間</li> </ol>
	<p style="text-align: center;">片語</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the morning (在早上), in the afternoon (在下午), in the evening (在傍晚), in the night (在晚上), in June (在六月), in autumn (在秋天), in 2010(在2010年), in the 21<sup>st</sup> century(在21世紀), in the daytime (在白天), in time(及時), in no time(立即), in the middle of the month (在月中), in the meantime (在此同時), in one's life (在某人一生中), in the beginning (起初), in the end (終於), in the 2010s (從2010年至2019年), in one's forties (在某人四十幾歲的年齡), in the past (在以前), in the future (在未來), in the long run (終究), in one's childhood (在某人的幼年時期), .....</li> <li>in ten minutes (再過十分鐘), in three hours (再過三小時), in five months (再過五個月)</li> </ol>
	<p style="text-align: center;">例句</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What did you decide <b>in the end</b>? (最後你怎麼決定的?)</li> <li><b>In the past three years</b>, he has made a lot of progress in math. (在過去的三年中，他已經在數學方面進步許多。)</li> <li>My sister will be back <b>in half an hour</b>. (我的姊姊將在半小時後回來。)</li> <li>Nora goes to work <b>early in the morning</b>. (諾拉一早就去上班。)</li> <li>The doctor will be here soon. <b>In the meantime</b>, try to relax. (醫生不久將到這裡。在此同時，你試著放輕鬆。)</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>on</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">用法</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>特定的日子，如日期(幾月幾日)、節日、星期名稱、生日，或特定的早上、下午、傍晚、晚上等</li> <li>表示一到某個時間</li> </ol>
	<p style="text-align: center;">片語</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on October 10 (在十月十日), on Monday (在星期一), on March 15 (在三月十五日), on New Year's Eve (在除夕夜), on the afternoon of April 11 (在四月十一日的下午), <u>on a cold morning</u> / <u>one cold morning</u> (在一個寒冷的早晨), on one's birthday (在某人的生日), <u>on this occasion/at this time</u> (在此時), on time (準時), on schedule (按時), <u>on/at</u> the weekend (在週末), on Mother's Day (在母親節), .....</li> <li>on hearing the bad news (一聽到這壞消息), on their arrival (他們一到達), .....</li> </ol>

	例句	1. The majority of holiday flights depart and arrive <b>on schedule</b> . (大多數的假日航班都按時起飛和按時到達。) 2. I send you my best wishes <b>on this happy occasion</b> . (我在這個愉快的場合中，向你獻上最大的祝福。) 3. I seldom work <b>on the weekend</b> . (我週末很少工作。) 4. They left for China <b>on May 24, 2009</b> . (他們在二零零九年五月二十四日前往中國。) 5. <b>On hearing the bad news</b> , she burst out crying. (一聽到壞消息，她就突然哭起來。) 
for	用法	表示一段時間，後面須接數詞和表時間的名詞，含有動作或狀態持續為時多久之意
	片語	for three hours(三個小時之久), for five days(五天之久), for two weeks(兩週之久), for years(好幾年之久), <u>for a moment/for a little while</u> (一會兒), for a long time(很長一段時間), for the time being(暫時), for a day or so(一兩天), for life(終身), for <u>ever/good</u> (永遠), .....
	例句	1. Bake the cake <b>for 40 minutes</b> . (你要烘焙蛋糕四十分鐘之久。) 2. He's been off work <b>for a while</b> . (他已經離開工作一會兒了。) 3. I haven't seen him <b>for ages</b> . (我好多年沒見到他。) 4. We have known each other <b>for ten years</b> . (我們彼此相識已經十年之久。) 5. I have been studying Japanese <b>for four years</b> . (我一直學了四年日語。) 
since	用法	表示從過去某時間以來，一直持續到現在的動作或狀態，涵蓋的時間觀念是從某個時段為起始點，一直延續到說話的時段，所以常與現在完成式、現在完成進行式、過去完成式、或過去完成進行式連用，意謂「從...以來」
	例句	1. I've been waiting <b>since seven o'clock</b> . (我從七點就一直等到現在。) 2. I've been working <b>since six o'clock</b> , and I'm getting tired. (我從六點以來一直工作，現在累了。) 3. We haven't seen Fanny <b>since Christmas</b> . (我們從聖誕節之後就沒有看到芬妮。) 4. She hasn't visited us <b>since her marriage</b> . (從她結婚之後，就沒來看過我們。) 5. I left school in 1995, and <b>since then</b> I've lived in Los Angeles. (我在一九九五年離開學校，從那以後我一直住在洛杉磯。) 
from	用法	表示從某時間開始，可和 to/till/until 並用，意謂「從...到...」
	片語	from morning <u>to/till</u> evening(從早到晚), from sunrise to sunset(從日出到日落), from beginning to end(從開始到結束), from time to time(時常), from one's childhood(從某人的孩提時代起), from now on(從今以後), from then on(從那時起), .....

<p><b>from</b></p>	<p>例句</p>	<p>1. I go to work <b>from Monday to Saturday</b>. (我從週一上班到週六。)</p> <p>2. I'll be here <b>from three o'clock onwards</b>. (我三點以後都會在這裡。)</p> <p>3. <b>From now on</b>, I will go jogging every day. (從現在起，我每天都要去慢跑。)</p> <p>4. <b>From his earliest childhood</b>, he loved music. (他從很小的時候起，就喜歡音樂。)</p> <p>5. <b>From the dawn of civilization</b>, people have made war. (人類從建立文明之後，便開始爭戰。)</p>
<p><b>till/until</b></p>	<p>用法</p>	<p>①表示動作或狀態持續到某時為止，意謂「直到某時」，前面可和 from 並用 ②not...<u>till/until</u>.....意謂「直到...才.....」</p>
	<p>例句</p>	<p>1. The shop is open <b>till eleven o'clock p.m. on Fridays</b>. (這家商店星期五營業至晚上十一點。)</p> <p>2. They kept running <b>till noon</b>. (他們一直跑到中午。)</p> <p>3. <b>Until recently</b>, Anna worked as a teacher in Thailand. (直到最近以前，安娜都是在泰國任職教師。)</p> <p>4. There <b>won't</b> be any discount <b>till this weekend</b>. (直到本週末才會有折扣。)</p> <p>5. It was <b>not until</b> 1972 that the war finally came to an end. (就是直到一九七二年時，戰爭才結束。)</p>
<p><b>during</b></p>	<p>用法</p>	<p>表示「在...期間」，其後面加表時間的名詞</p>
	<p>例句</p>	<p>1. <b>During her first year at college</b>, she had two part-time jobs. (在她上大學的第一年，她有兼兩份工作。)</p> <p>2. <b>During the summer</b>, she worked as a lifeguard. (在夏天她擔任救生員。)</p> <p>3. He slept calmly <b>during the early part of the night</b>. (他在上半夜，睡得安穩。)</p> <p>4. Foxes remain hidden <b>during the day</b>. (狐狸在白晝期間保持隱藏狀態。)</p> <p>5. His father was seriously injured <b>during the war</b>. (他的父親在戰爭期間嚴重受傷。)</p>
<p><b>by</b></p>	<p>用法</p>	<p>表示完成某動作的期限，意謂「至遲在.....以前」</p>
	<p>例句</p>	<p>1. You have to finish all of your jobs <b>by seven o'clock</b>. (七點之前你必須完成所有的工作。)</p> <p>2. He will be back <b>by three</b> at the latest. (他最遲在三點以前就會回來。)</p>
<p><b>before; after</b></p>	<p>用法</p>	<p>①before 表示「在...之前」 ②after 表示「在...之後」；且用於報告時間，30 分以前的分鐘數 + after/past+點鐘數，(若是 31 分鐘以上的分鐘數，用介系詞 to)</p>

before; after	例句	<p>1. You need to tell your parents <b>before going out</b>. (你在出門前需要告訴你父母。)</p> <p>2. Spring comes <b>before summer</b>. (春在夏之前。) = Summer comes <b>after spring</b>. (夏在春之後。)</p> <p>3. <b>After finishing your homework</b>, you may play video games. (在完成作業之後, 你可以打電動。)</p> <p>4. It's a quarter <b>after eight</b>. (現在是八點十五分。) ≠ It's a quarter <b>to eight</b>. (現在是七點四十五分。)</p>
	用法	表示「自始至終」
through	例句	<p>1. The cold weather continued <b>through the spring</b>. (寒冷的天氣持續到整個春天。)</p> <p>2. Public schools are free <b>from kindergarten through high school</b>. (公立學校從幼稚園一直到中學都是免費的。)</p>
	用法	表示「在...期間之內」, 其後面加上含有數詞的時間
within	例句	<p>1. I can't finish it <b>within three days</b>. (我沒辦法在三天之內把它完成。)</p> <p>2. He will be back <b>within a week</b>. (他在一星期之內將會回來。)</p>
	用法	表示「在...期間之內」, 其後面加上含有數詞的時間

## 2. 表示地方的介系詞

at	用法	表示「在...之處」或「到達小地方」
	片語	at home(在家), at school(在學校), at the door(在門口), at the station(在車站), at the party(在宴會上), at my aunt's(在我姑姑家), at the dentist's(在牙醫診所), at 101 Park Street(在公園街101號), at the end of...(在...的末端), at the bottom of...(在...的底端), at the back of...(在...的背後), at the airport(在飛機場), .....
	例句	<p>1. Last night we stayed <b>at home</b> and watched TV. (昨晚我們留在家裡看電視。)</p> <p>2. I often arrive <b>at the office</b> at 8 o'clock. (我通常八點到公司。)</p> <p>3. Hamstrings support muscles <b>at the back of the thigh</b>. (肌腱在大腿後面支撐肌肉。)</p> <p>4. Lisa and her friend sat down <b>at a corner table</b>. (麗莎和她的朋友在一張角落的桌子旁坐下。)</p> <p>5. We'll meet <b>at Harry's/at Harry's house</b>. (我們將在哈利家見面。)</p>
in	用法	表示「在...之內」或「到達大地方」
	片語	in Taiwan(在臺灣), in the United States(在美國), in Shanghai(在上海), in the world(在世界), in the classroom(在教室裡), in the east(在東方), in the west(在西方), in the south of the country(在這個國家的南部), in bed(在床上), in the sky(在天上), in a taxi(在計程車裡), in the swimming pool(在游泳池裡), in the newspaper(在報紙上), in the drawer(在抽屜裡), .....

<b>in</b>	例句	1. There's some sugar <b>in the cupboard</b> . (在這個櫥櫃裡，還有一些糖。) 2. He took us for a drive <b>in his new car</b> . (他駕駛新車載我們一程。) 3. I found her sitting up <b>in bed</b> . (我發現她在床上坐起來。) 4. The vicious killer spent fifteen years <b>in prison</b> . (那個邪惡的兇手在監獄度過十五年。) 5. I got stuck <b>in a traffic jam</b> for half an hour. (我被困在交通壅塞中半小時。) 
	用法	表示「在...的上方」(與表面接觸的上方); on+街道名稱
<b>on</b>	片語	on Nanyang Street (在南陽街), on the wall (在牆上), on the farm (在農場上), on earth (在地球上), on board (在船上), on shore (在岸上), on duty (值班), on top of... (在...上), .....
	例句	1. Leave your things <b>on the shelf</b> over there. (把你的東西留在那邊的架子上。) 2. People were sunbathing <b>on the grass</b> . (人們正在草地上沐日光浴。) 3. <b>On the table</b> were dishes piled high with sweets. (在桌子上面有堆滿了甜食的餐盤。) 4. The little girl was sitting <b>on her father's shoulders</b> . (小女孩正坐在她父親的肩膀上。) 5. The cushions were blue to match the rug <b>on the floor</b> . (坐墊是藍色的，搭配地板上的小地毯。) 
<b>over</b>	用法	表示「在...的正上方」(不與表面接觸的正上方)
	例句	1. The sign <b>over the door</b> said "Mind your head." (門上方的標示牌寫著「小心頭部」。) 2. We watched a helicopter flying low <b>over the harbor</b> . (我們注視著一架直升機低飛越過港口。) 
<b>above</b>	用法	表示「在...之上」(不與表面接觸的上方)
	例句	1. He was staring into the mirror <b>above him</b> . (他正凝視著在他上方的鏡子。) 2. She had a bruise just <b>above her left eye</b> . (就在她左眼上方有一處瘀傷。) 
<b>under</b>	用法	表示「在...正下方」(不與表面接觸的正下方)
	例句	1. We sailed <b>under the Golden Gate Bridge</b> . (我們航行通過金門大橋。) 2. <b>Under her arm</b> , she carried a large portfolio. (在她的手臂下，夾著一個大的檔案夾。) 
<b>below</b>	用法	表示「在...之下」(非垂直並不與表面接觸的下方)
	例句	1. I could hear voices in the courtyard <b>below my window</b> . (我可以聽到在我窗下庭院的聲音。) 2. They camped a few hundred feet <b>below the summit</b> . (他們在峰頂下幾百呎處紮營。) 

<b>beneath</b>	用法	表示「在...之下」(幾乎接觸或接近);也表示「不足取/不值得」
	例句	1. I found an ant <b>beneath the rock</b> . (我在岩石下發現一隻螞蟻。) 2. The dolphins disappeared <b>beneath the waves</b> . (海豚消失在海浪下面。) 3. He felt it would be <b>beneath his dignity</b> to comment. (他覺得發表評論有失尊嚴。)
<b>beside/by</b>	用法	表示「在...旁邊」
	例句	1. Come over and sit <b>beside me</b> . (過來坐我旁邊。) 2. The leaves of the tree <b>by the bank</b> fall into the river. (在河邊的那棵樹的葉子落入河中。)
<b>before</b> =in front of	用法	表示「在...之前」
	例句	1. The singer sang a song <b>before the audience</b> . (那歌手在聽眾面前唱了一首歌。) 2. There is a fruit tree <b>in front of</b> the house. (房子前面有一棵果樹。)
<b>after</b>	用法	表示「在...之後」
	例句	1. Stand in one line <b>one after another</b> . (一個接著一個站成一行。) 2. He walked <b>after his father</b> . (他走在他父親的後面。)
<b>behind</b> =at the back of	用法	表示「在...的後方」
	例句	1. Jane shut the door <b>behind her</b> . (珍關上了在她後方的門。) 2. All you have to do is stand <b>behind a car</b> . (你所必須要做的就是站在車後。)
<b>between</b>	用法	表示在兩者之間
	例句	1. This matter is <b>between the boy and his mother</b> . (這是那個男孩與他媽媽之間的事情。) 2. His desk is <b>between Tom's and mine</b> . (他的書桌在湯姆的和我的之間。)
<b>among</b>	用法	表示在三者(以上)之間
	例句	1. David is the tallest one <b>among all the students</b> . (大衛在所有學生之中是最高的。) 2. We can sometimes see the moon shining <b>among the stars</b> . (我們有時能看見月亮在群星中閃耀著。)
<b>across</b>	用法	表示「橫過、越過;在對面」(從穿過一點到另一點)
	例句	1. We should be very careful when we go <b>across the road</b> . (我們在穿越馬路時應該要非常小心。) 2. There are many buildings <b>across the river</b> . (河對岸有很多建築物。)

<b>through</b>	用法	表示「穿越，透過」
	例句	1. The dog ran <b>through the grassland</b> . (這隻狗跑過草原。) 2. Water will be pumped <b>through a pipe</b> . (水將透過管子被抽取。)
<b>against</b>	用法	表示「靠在...之上，倚靠」
	例句	I put a ladder <b>against the wall</b> . (我把一個梯子靠著牆壁放著。)
<b>along</b>	用法	表示「沿著...」
	例句	Walking <b>along the street</b> , I met an old friend of mine. (當我沿街行走時，我遇見一位老友。)
<b>off</b>	用法	表示「從...脫落，從...掉下」
	例句	An apple falls off the tree and hits me on the head. (一個蘋果從樹上掉下打中我的頭上。)

### 3. 表示原因的介系詞

<b>for</b>	用法	表示「感謝、處罰、著名」的原因
	片語	be <u>famous/well-known</u> for... (以...著名), be fined for... (因...被罰款), blame someone for something (因某事責備某人), be <u>grateful/thankful</u> to someone for something (因某事感謝某人), for...reason(因為...的理由), for fear of...(因為害怕...), for lack of... (因為缺乏...), for the good of... (為了...的好處), for the purpose of... (為了...的目的), for the sake of... (為了...的緣故), ....
<b>at</b>	用法	表示「驚訝、害怕」的原因
	片語	be <u>amazed/surprised/astonished</u> at... (對...感到驚訝), be <u>frightened/scared</u> at... (對...感到害怕) .....
<b>with</b>	用法	表示「滿意、疲憊、發抖」的原因
	片語	be <u>satisfied/content/gratified</u> with... (對...滿意的), be <u>amused/pleased/delighted</u> with... (對...高興的), be <u>tired/exhausted</u> with/from... (因...疲憊), be <u>trembling/shaking/quivering/shivering</u> with... (因...發抖), .....
<b>out of</b>	用法	表示「出於.....」
	片語	out of <u>curiosity/pity</u> (出於...好奇心/同情心)
<b>of/from</b>	用法	表示「死因」
	片語	die <u>of/from</u> ... (死於...的原因)

## 4. 表示方法、手段、工具的介系詞，舉例如下：

<b>by</b>	1. I learn English <b>by watching foreign movies</b> . (我藉由看外國電影學習英文。) 2. I go to work <b>by MRT</b> . (我搭捷運上班。) 3. You can reserve the tickets <b>by phone</b> . (你可以打電話預訂那些票。) 4. Some customers prefer to pay <b>by check</b> . (有些顧客較喜歡開支票付款。) 5. All supplies are transported <b>by air</b> . (全部的供應品透過空運運送。 )
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## 三、其他介系詞搭配之重要片語

look at... (看著...)	look after... (照顧...)	look for... (找尋...)
look into... (研究...)	look up... (查詢...)	care for... (照顧...; 喜歡...)
<u>keep/ stop/prevent/hinder</u> ...from... (阻止...免於...)		
<u>protect/preserve</u> ...from... (保護...使免於...)	suffer from... (受...之苦)	
<u>prohibit/forbid</u> ...from... (禁止...)	differ from... (和...不同)	
be made from (由...製成) → 材質改變	be <u>made/built</u> of... (由...製成) → 材質不變	
be ashamed of (對...感到羞愧)	by means of... (藉著...)	
break into... (闖入...)	change...into... (把...變成...)	
be angry at (對...感到生氣)	<u>leave/start</u> for... (前往...)	
prepare for... (為...而作準備)	mistake...for... (把...誤認為...)	
compare ... with... (把...與...做比較)	<u>along/together</u> with... (與...一起)	
be familiar with... (熟悉...)	keep in touch with... (與...接觸)	
<u>provide/supply</u> ...with... (提供某人某物)		
<u>argue/quarrel/break</u> with... (與...議論/爭吵/絕交)		
be interested in... (對...感到有興趣)	at the rate of... (以...的比率)	
<u>owing to/due to</u> ... (由於...)	prefer ... to ... (較喜歡...而不喜歡...)	
speak of... (談及...)	hear of... (聽說...)	
rob...of... (搶某人某物)	remind...of... (提醒某人某事)	
depend on... (依賴...)	be fond of... (喜歡...)	
to one's + <u>surprise/shock/astonishment/delight/grief/disappointment/regret/relief</u> ,... (令某人感到驚訝/震驚/驚異/高興/悲哀/失望/後悔/鬆一口氣,.....)		
with the view of... (目的在於...)		

## 【練習題】

1. Believe me. I have no idea why he did it, and I have absolutely nothing to do \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
(A) about (B) with (C) for (D) toward  
(相信我，我根本不知道他為什麼要這麼做，而且我絕對與他無關。)
2. My family will take an island-wide trip in the coming summer vacation. We are going to travel \_\_\_\_\_ the island and plan to visit every interesting spot.  
(A) around (B) along (C) about (D) between  
(我們家在即將來臨的暑假期間要去環島旅行，我們計畫去每一個好玩的地方玩。)
3. Tracy and Teresa are twin sisters. No wonder they look so much alike. Can you tell Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ her sister?  
(A) about (B) between (C) opposite (D) from  
(崔西和德雷莎是孿生姐妹。難怪他們看起來非常相似。你能分辨崔西和她的妹妹嗎?)
4. It's raining so hard. Why don't you come in and let's discuss it \_\_\_\_\_ the house?  
(A) in side (B) inside (C) into (D) within  
(雨下得正大。你何不進來，讓我們在房子裡面討論這件事?)
5. I don't think I can understand his theory. It is far \_\_\_\_\_ my knowledge.  
(A) over (B) above (C) upon (D) beyond  
(我認為我不能理解他的理論。那是遠超過我的知識領域。)
6. Being the eldest of the five siblings, I feel that I have the responsibility to look \_\_\_\_\_ my younger brothers and sisters while my parents are away from home.  
(A) after (B) for (C) about (D) upon  
(由於身為家中五個兄弟姊妹中的老大，當我父母不在家時，我覺得我有責任照顧我的弟妹。)
7. I understand very well that my mother has always been trying to protect me \_\_\_\_\_ any possible danger. However, sometimes I'm just tired of her repeated nagging.  
(A) from (B) out (C) without (D) beyond  
(我非常了解我媽媽總是想辦法要保護我不受到任何可能危險的傷害。但是，有時候，我真是很煩她不停的嘮叨。)
8. I come to join the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ my company, because the general manager is having a trip to Europe currently.  
(A) for the sake of (B) in the place of (C) by the side of (D) on behalf of  
(我代表本公司來參加這個會議，因為總經理目前正在歐洲旅行。)
9. Not feeling very comfortable, Mary decided to give away the ticket to her friend. However, she enjoyed the concert as well, because she lay in bed watching the live TV show \_\_\_\_\_ giving up listening to the concert at all.  
(A) according to (B) in addition to (C) instead of (D) in order of  
(因為不太舒服，瑪麗決定把票送給她的朋友。但是，她仍然欣賞了那場音樂會，因為她躺在床上看電視實況轉播，而不是完全放棄聽那場音樂會。)
10. We have a wonderful relationship, \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to money.  
(A) but (B) except (C) until (D) unless  
(只要不涉及金錢，我們的關係很不錯。)

11. It was thoughtful \_\_\_\_\_ you not to play the piano while I was having a sleep.  
 (A) of (B) for (C) on (D) at  
 ( 當我睡覺時，你不彈鋼琴，真是太體貼了。 )
12. Are you accusing me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (A) to cheat (B) for cheating (C) of cheating (D) of being cheated  
 ( 你正在指控我欺騙嗎? )
13. \_\_\_\_\_ his father, an uneducated farmer, he is a well-known scholar.  
 (A) Like (B) Unlike (C) Dislike (D) As  
 ( 跟他未受教育的農夫父親不同，他是一位著名的學者。 )
14. The poem is \_\_\_\_\_ being read again and again.  
 (A) worth (B) worthy to (C) worth while (D) worthy of  
 ( 這首詩值得一讀再讀。 )
15. Whenever Henry is \_\_\_\_\_ duty, he goes fishing in the lake.  
 (A) from (B) off (C) out of (D) on  
 ( 每當亨利不上班時，他就到湖中釣魚。 )
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the whole summer, Dr. Smith did nothing else but conduct his research.  
 (A) Since (B) Throughout (C) At (D) While  
 ( 整個夏天，史密斯博士就只做他的研究工作。 )
17. No creatures could live \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen.  
 (A) with (B) without (C) by (D) but  
 ( 如果沒有氧氣，生物就無法生存。 )
18. This picture reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ my hometown.  
 (A) to (B) on (C) of (D) by  
 ( 這張圖片使我想起我的家鄉。 )
19. \_\_\_\_\_ crossing the street, he was knocked down by a car.  
 (A) Since (B) For (C) In (D) Because  
 ( 在過馬路的時候，他被一輛汽車撞倒了。 )
20. As far as education is concerned, we should place emphasis \_\_\_\_\_ creativity rather than on memory.  
 (A) in (B) on (C) for (D) at  
 ( 就教育而論，我們應該要強調創造力而不是強調記憶力。 )

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	A	D	B	D	A	A	D	C	B	A	C	B	D	B	B	B	C	C	B

## 第九章 連接詞

連接詞是用以連接字與字、片語與片語或子句與子句。依功能可分為對等連接詞、從屬連接詞、準連接詞(轉折語)。

### 一、對等連接詞

連接平行相等結構的字、片語或子句。例句如下:

and	<p>1. The students entered the auditorium by <b>twos</b> and <b>threes</b>. (學生們三三兩兩地進入禮堂。)</p> <p>2. In this case, <b>go to bed</b> and <b>lie down</b> for a short time. (這樣的話, 上床睡覺並且躺下一段時間。)</p> <p>3. <b>She began to speak</b> and <b>all were silent</b>. (她開始講話, 而大家都安靜了。)</p>
or	<p>1. Which do you prefer, <b>tea</b> or <b>coffee</b>? (你比較想喝什麼, 茶還是咖啡?)</p> <p>2. Do you go to school <b>by bus</b> or <b>by bike</b>? (你搭公車或是騎腳踏車上學?)</p> <p>3. <b>Be careful</b>, or <b>you will get hurt</b>. (小心, 否則你會受傷。)</p>
but	<p>1. She is <b>poor</b>, but <b>honest</b>. (她窮, 但是誠實。)</p> <p>2. What he wants is not <b>money</b> but <b>justice</b>. (他所要的不是錢而是公正。)</p> <p>3. <b>I'd do it with pleasure</b>, but (=only) <b>I'm too busy</b>. (我很樂意做這件事, 但是我太忙了。)</p>
for	<p><b>I think this way</b>, for <b>I had the similar experience before</b>. (我這麼想, 因為我以前有過相似的經歷。)</p>
so	<p><b>Mother is very busy</b>, so <b>I often help her with housework</b>. (母親非常忙, 因此我常幫她做家事。)</p>
nor	<p><b>You do not like to be asked questions</b>, nor <b>does he</b>. (你不喜歡被問問題, 他也不喜歡。)</p>
both... and...	<p>The movie is both <b>interesting</b> and <b>instructive</b>. (這部電影既有趣又有教育意義。)</p>
either...or...	<p>Either <b>come in</b> or <b>go out</b>. (或者進來或者出去。)</p>
not only... but (also)..	<p>1. Not only <b>the planets</b> but also <b>the sun</b> is in constant motion. (不僅是行星而且還有太陽也在不斷地運動。)</p> <p>2. Students not only <b>talked more</b>, but also <b>used a wider range of speech acts in a small group</b>. (在小組中學生不只會多說話, 而且會使用更多的語言行為。)</p> <p>3. Not only <b>has the policy direction altered</b>, but <b>the idea of an objective advisory committee is lost</b>. (政策方向不僅已經改變, 連客觀的諮詢委員會的想法也已喪失。)</p>
...as well as ...	<p><b>The teacher</b> as well as <b>students</b> wants a holiday. (老師和學生們一樣都想要一個假期。)</p>
neither... nor...	<p>1. Neither <b>you</b> nor <b>he</b> likes going shopping. (你不喜歡購物, 他也不喜歡。)</p> <p>2. I am sorry but I can neither <b>confirm</b> nor <b>deny</b> the allegation. (很抱歉, 但是我既不能確認也不能否認這個指控。)</p>

## 二、從屬連接詞

### 1. 引導名詞子句的連接詞及例句如下:

that	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>That you did not come on time</b> is a pity. = <b>It is a pity that you did not come on time.</b> (真可惜, 你沒準時來。) →名詞子句作主詞</li> <li>2. I believe <b>(that) you had a wonderful time last night.</b> (我相信你昨晚玩得愉快。) →名詞子句作受詞</li> <li>3. He told me the news <b>that our team had won the game.</b> (他告訴我本隊已經贏得比賽的消息。) →名詞子句作同位語</li> <li>4. We think <b>it important that George should see a doctor at once.</b> (我們認為喬治應該立刻看病是重要的。) →名詞子句作真正的受詞</li> <li>5. The problem is <b>that the gas is running out.</b> (問題是瓦斯快要用完了。) →名詞子句作主詞補語</li> </ol>
if/whether	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Whether she will come or not</b> depends on the weather. (她是否要來視氣候而定。) →名詞子句作主詞</li> <li>2. I wonder <b>whether/if she knows the truth (or not).</b> = I wonder <b>whether or not she knows the truth.</b> (我想知道她是否知道真相。) →名詞子句作受詞</li> <li>3. He asked <b>whether she would buy the house.</b> (他問她是否要買房子。) →名詞子句作受詞</li> <li>4. The question is <b>whether the man can be trusted or not.</b> (問題在於此人能否被信任。) →名詞子句作主詞補語</li> </ol>
who whom whose what	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can you guess <b>who will be the winner?</b> (你能不能猜測誰會是勝利者?)</li> <li>2. The personnel manager asked <b>whom she had worked for.</b> (人事經理問她曾經為誰工作。)</li> <li>3. Could you please tell me <b>whose novel you are reading?</b> (能否請你告訴我你在讀誰的小說?)</li> <li>1. He is smart enough to know <b>what he really pursues.</b> (他聰明得足以知道自己在追逐什麼。)</li> </ol>
when where why how how ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nobody knows <b>when he will leave for Canada.</b> (沒人知道他什麼時候將前往加拿大。)</li> <li>2. <b>Where he lives</b> doesn't matter to me. (他住在何處對我而言並不重要。)</li> <li>3. I doubt <b>why you think this way.</b> (我懷疑你為何這麼想。)</li> <li>4. Please tell me <b>how you achieved your goal.</b> (請告訴我你是如何達到你的目標。)</li> <li>5. He wanted to know <b>how many persons had applied for the job.</b> (他想要知道多少人已經申請這個工作。)</li> <li>6. I am curious about <b>how much money she is making.</b> (我很好奇她賺多少錢。)</li> </ol>

## 2. 引導形容詞子句的連接詞及例句如下：

who whom whose which that but as	<p>1. This is the lady <b>who wants to see you</b>. (這位就是想要見你的女士。)</p> <p>2. The boy <b>to whom I talked very quietly</b> was studying in the library. (我非常低聲對他交談的男孩那時正在圖書館讀書。)</p> <p>3. The man <b>whose car was damaged</b> reported the accident. (汽車被損壞的那個人報告車禍事故。)</p> <p>4. The vegetables <b>which people leave uneaten</b> are often the most nutritious. (人們挑食不吃的蔬菜經常是最有營養的。)</p> <p>5. Have you found all the money <b>that you lost</b>? (你已經找到你所有丟掉的錢了嗎?)</p> <p>6. There is no one <b>but knows (=who does not know) that</b>. (沒有人不知道那件事。)</p> <p>7. He has made the same mistake <b>as we did the other day</b>. (他已經犯了和我們前幾天所犯的相同的錯誤。)</p>
when where why how	<p>1. 1910 is the year <b>when the revolution began</b>. (1910 是革命開始的這一年。)</p> <p>2. The church <b>where my grandparents were married</b> is very old. = The church <b>in which my grandparents were married</b> is very old. = The church <b>which my grandparents were married in</b> is very old. = The church <b>that my grandparents were married in</b> is very old. = The church <b>my grandparents were married in</b> is very old. (我的祖父母結婚所在的教堂是非常古老的。)</p> <p>3. He will tell you the reason <b>why his wife didn't come to the party</b>. (他將會告訴你他的太太沒來宴會的理由。)</p> <p>4. That was (the way) <b>how they did it</b>. (那就是他們做這件事的方法。)</p>

## 3. 引導副詞子句的連接詞，可分為表時間、表條件、表原因、表讓步、表結果、表目的、表比較、表對比，其例句如下：

### ① 表時間

when while as before after once till/until since	<p>1. <b>Sometimes when I meet him on my way to school</b>, he greets me with a smile. (偶爾我在上學途中遇到他時，他會對我笑臉相迎。)</p> <p>2. <b>While she was watching TV</b>, her mother came into her room. (當她正在看電視時，她的母親走進了她的房間。)</p> <p>3. <b>As time passed</b>, things seemed to get worse. (隨著時間流逝，事情似乎變得更糟。)</p> <p>4. She died at the hospital <b>before her parents could reach her side</b>. (在她的父母能到達她身邊之前，她在醫院死亡。)</p> <p>5. Why don't we go to the movies <b>after we have finished shopping</b>? (我們何不買完東西後再去看電影?)</p> <p>6. <b>Once we begin</b>, we must keep on. (一旦我們開始，我們必須持續下去。)</p> <p>7. He worked <b>till/until he was too tired to do more</b>. (他一直工作到太疲倦無法再多做。)</p> <p>8. It's been thirty years <b>since they got married</b>. (他們結婚到現在已經三十年了。)</p>
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as soon as =the moment =the instant =the minute =immediately =directly =instantly	1. <b>As soon as the mother left</b> , her child burst into tears of fear. (母親一離開, 她的孩子就突然流下恐懼的眼淚。) 2. <b>The moment I heard the noise</b> , I rushed to the spot. (我一聽到嘈雜聲, 我就衝到現場。) 3. <b>The instant I turned the corner</b> , I saw him waiting. (我一轉彎, 立刻就看到他在等著。) 4. <b>The minute you do this</b> , you'll lose control. (一旦你做這件事, 你將失控。 )
no sooner... than	<b>No sooner</b> had he arrived in Bangkok <b>than</b> he was kidnapped. =He had <b>no sooner</b> arrived in Bangkok <b>than</b> he was kidnapped. (他剛一到達曼谷, 就被綁架。 )
hardly/scarcely... when/before	<b>Hardly/Scarcely</b> had he reached Boston <b>when/before</b> it began to snow. = He had <b>hardly/scarcely</b> reached Boston <b>when/before</b> it began to snow. (他剛一抵達波士頓, 就開始下雪了。 )
not...until	People do not know the importance of health until they lose it. =Not until people lose health do they know its importance. =It is not until people lose health that they know its importance. (人們直到失去健康才知道它的重要性。 )
each/every time =whenever	<b>Every time/Whenever I see these photos</b> , I think of the good old days. (每當我看見這些照片, 我就想起過去的好時光。 )
by the time	1. By the time Mrs. Brown retired from stock market, she had made a lot of money. (在布朗太太從股市退休時, 她已賺了很多錢。 ) 2. By the time you arrive at the restaurant, I will have left. (當你到達餐廳時, 我將已經離開。 )

## ② 表條件

if	<b>If she refuses to help us</b> , we are all on our own. (如果她拒絕幫助我們, 我們就全靠自己了。 )
<u>unless/if...not</u>	<b>Unless you take an airplane</b> , you won't get there on time. = <b>If you don't take an airplane</b> , you won't get there on time. (除非你搭飛機, 否則你是無法準時到達的。 )
only if	Your study will be effective <b>only if you pay attention in class</b> . (只要你在課堂上專心, 你的學習就有效果。 )
even if	He says he'll finish the job <b>even if it kills him!</b> (他說即使精疲力竭, 他也要完成這工作。 )
in case	Take an umbrella, just <b>in case it rains</b> . (帶把傘, 以防萬一下雨。 )
<u>providing/ provided (that)</u>	<b>Providing/ Provided (that) it is fine this coming Sunday</b> , I'll go fishing. (假若這個星期日天氣好, 我就去釣魚。 )
<u>supposing/ suppose (that)</u>	<b>Supposing/Suppose (that) she really feels sorry</b> , will you forgive her? (假若她真的後悔, 你會原諒她嗎? )
in the event (that)	<b>In the event (that) any part of the deal may be blocked</b> , the rest would go ahead. (如果這筆交易的任何一部分可能不成功, 其餘的將繼續進行。 )

on condition (that)	You may borrow my car <b>on condition (that) you return it tomorrow.</b> (如果你明天還我車，你就可以借用它。)
<u>as/so</u> long as	<b>As/ So</b> long as you remain here, you are under our protection. (只要你繼續留在這裏，就會受到我們的保護。)

### ③ 表原因

because	I decided to go with them, mainly <b>because I had nothing better to do.</b> (我決定和他們一起去，主要因為我也沒有更好的事情可做。)
since=now (that) =seeing (that)	<b>Since/Now that/Seeing that you gain weight easily,</b> you should eat less. (既然你容易發福，你就應該少吃點兒。)
as	<b>As she had a bad cold,</b> she couldn't come to school. (因為她染患重感冒，所以不能來上學。)

### ④ 表讓步

though/although	<b>Although/Though she was not in good health,</b> she continued to carry out her duties. (雖然她健康情形不佳，但是她繼續完成她的職責。)
even though	<b>Even though</b> it was not so cold, she wore a heavy overcoat. (儘管天氣並非很冷，但是她仍然穿著一件厚大衣。)
as/though	1. <b>Hard as/ though he worked,</b> he failed. (雖然他努力，但是他失敗了。) 2. <b>Disabled as/ though she is,</b> she still looks on the bright side of life. (雖然她身體有缺陷的，卻仍然樂觀看待人生。) 3. <b>Teacher as/ though I am,</b> I can't know everything. (雖然我是老師，但我不可能知道每一件事情。)
no matter + 疑問 詞	1. <b>No matter who (=Whoever)</b> you are, I won't tell you a lie. (無論你是誰，我都不會說謊話。) 2. <b>No matter what (=Whatever)</b> you may do, you must do it well. (無論你做什麼事，必須要好好地做。) 3. <b>No matter how (=However)</b> fast we run, we can't catch up with a car. (無論我們跑得多快，都趕不上一部汽車。) 4. <b>No matter where (=Wherever)</b> he may go, I will follow him. (無論他去什麼地方，我都要跟著他。) 5. <b>No matter when (=Whenever)</b> I see her, she always wears a big smile. (無論我何時看見她，她都笑容滿面。)

### ⑤ 表結果

so... that	Mary was <b>so beautiful (a girl) that</b> George fell in love with her at first sight. (瑪莉是如此美麗的(一個女孩)，以致於喬治對她一見鍾情。)
such...that	I am not <b>such a fool that</b> I believe every word he says. (我不是這樣一個傻瓜，以致於會相信他說的每句話。)

## ⑥ 表目的

so that =in order that =that	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. She spoke in plain English <b>so that</b> everybody could understand her. (她用淺顯的英語講話，以便每個人能了解她。)</li> <li>2. He moved to a smaller apartment <b>in order that</b> he could save money. (他搬到較小的公寓，以便能省錢。)</li> <li>3. He drank a cup of black coffee <b>that</b> he could stay up studying at night. (他喝了一杯不加牛奶的咖啡，以便他能熬夜讀書。)</li> </ol>
lest...should =for fear that	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hold on to the iron railing with both hands <b>lest</b> you <b>should</b> fall. (用雙手抓住鐵欄杆，以免你會跌倒。)</li> <li>2. She finally ran away <b>for fear that</b> he <b>might</b> hurt her. (她終於跑開了，唯恐他可能傷害她。)</li> </ol>

## ⑦ 表比較

as...as	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. My boss is <b>as</b> busy <b>as</b> a bee. (我的老闆極為忙碌。)</li> <li>2. No other city in Taiwan is <b>so/as</b> large <b>as</b> Taipei. (在臺灣沒有任何其他的城市像台北那樣大。)</li> <li>3. She is <b>not so much</b> a dancer <b>as</b> a singer. (與其說她是一位舞蹈家，不如說是一位歌手。)</li> </ol>
比較級...than	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. You are <b>less</b> diligent <b>than</b> she is. (你比她較不勤勉。)</li> <li>2. Nothing is <b>more</b> precious <b>than</b> health. (沒有什麼比健康更寶貴。)</li> </ol>
The +比較級..., the +比較級...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The more</b> one has, <b>the more</b> he wants. (一個人擁有越多，就想要越多。)</li> <li>2. <b>The sooner</b>, <b>the better</b>. (愈快愈好。)</li> </ol>
<u>would/had</u> rather ...than	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I <u>would/had</u> <b>rather</b> stay home tonight <b>than</b> see a movie. (我今晚寧願留在家裡而不願去看電影。)</li> <li>2. I'd <b>rather</b> you knew that now, <b>than</b> afterwards. (與其以後讓你知道，不如現在就讓你知道。)</li> </ol>

## ⑧ 表對比

while/whereas	He says that he paid me, <b>while/whereas</b> I have not received money from him. (他說他付款給我了，而我並沒有從他那裡收到錢。)
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## 三、準連接詞(轉折語)

連接子句或句子功能的副詞，並非真的連接詞，因此要加上對等連接詞或是分號(;)。例句如下：

而且；此外	besides, moreover, also, in addition, furthermore, what's more
然而；但是	however, still, yet, nevertheless, nonetheless, though
因此；所以	therefore, hence, thus, accordingly, consequently, as a result
否則；不然	otherwise
相反地；另一方面	on the contrary, <u>by/in</u> contrast, on the other hand
最重要的	most important of all, above all, in particular
舉例而言	for example, for instance

換句話說	similarly, likewise, in other words, that is (to say), namely
總之	in conclusion, in short, in a word, to sum up, finally

1. I don't feel like cooking; **besides**, there's no food in the house.  
(我不想做飯，而且家裏也已經沒有食物了。)
2. She has a nice personality. **In addition**, she works very hard.  
(她個性很好。此外，她非常努力。)
3. I don't want you to go; **furthermore**, I forbid it. (我不想讓你去，再者，我也禁止你去。)
4. It is true that winter is over; **still**, it is almost as cold.  
(冬天已經過去了，這是事實，但天氣還是那麼冷。)
5. There was no news; **nevertheless**, she went on hoping.  
(一點消息也沒有，但她仍抱著希望。)
6. He was the only candidate; **therefore**, he was elected.  
(他是唯一的候選人，因此他當選了。)
7. He did his best; **yet**, he failed. (他盡了力，然而卻失敗了。)
8. To learn to drive, we need a coach. **Similarly**, to learn to write, we need a teacher.  
(為了學會開車，我們需要教練。同樣地，為了學習寫作，我們需要老師。)
9. We were delayed at the airport. **Otherwise**, we would have been here by lunch time.  
(我們在飛機場被耽誤。否則我們在午餐時間前早就會在這裡了。)
10. Jason is hardworking and frugal. **In contrast**, his sister is lazy and wasteful.  
(傑森勤勞又節儉。相對地，他的妹妹懶惰又浪費。)
11. What you need is a basic ability in English and math, a pride in your work. **Most important of all**, an interest in cooking.  
(你所需要的是英語和數學的基本能力，工作的自豪。而最重要的是對烹飪的興趣。)
12. Mike has many hobbies. **For instance**, he collects stamps.  
(麥克有很多嗜好。例如，他集郵。)
13. **In conclusion**, I would like to say how much I have enjoyed myself today.  
(總之，我想說我今天過得真是快樂。)

## 【練習題】

1. Though John had done his best, he \_\_\_\_\_ failed this time.  
(A) but (B) still (C) because (D) however  
(雖然約翰已經盡力，但是他這次仍然失敗。)
2. We know that you are a true animal-lover. Believe it or not, Jane, \_\_\_\_\_, loves animals, too.  
(A) as fine as you (B) no less than you (C) either now or then (D) even stronger than you  
(我們知道你是一個真正的動物愛好者。相信與否，珍和你一樣，也愛動物。)
3. I don't think it is a very persuasive project. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ your husband supports such an investment program. At least, I'm not going to risk putting more money on it.  
(A) Either...or... (B) Both... and... (C) Neither... nor... (D) As ... as...  
(我覺得這個企劃沒什麼說服力。我們和你的先生都不支持這樣的投資計劃。至少，我不打算冒險投入更多的錢。)
4. Miraculously, Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ his companions, was rescued in the air crash.  
(A) alone with (B) as much as (C) not only but (D) as well as  
(奇蹟似地，彼得，和他的同伴一樣，在空難中獲救。)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I am concerned, it doesn't matter to me at all whether Paul will stay here or not.  
(A) As well as (B) As far as (C) As soon as (D) As much as  
(就我而言，保羅要不要留下來，對我一點關係都沒有。)
6. Kathy is not going to continue the marital relations with her husband any more, \_\_\_\_\_ he is determined to quit gambling and drug-abusing.  
(A) until (B) when (C) although (D) unless  
(凱西再也不打算繼續與她丈夫吉姆的婚姻關係，除非他下定決心戒賭、戒毒。)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ we win the game, does it mean that we will go abroad to challenge other national teams?  
(A) Since (B) Whether (C) However (D) Suppose  
(假如我們贏了這場比賽，是不是意味著我們將出國挑戰其他國家代表隊?)
8. He stayed up till very late last night preparing for the exam today. \_\_\_\_\_, he got up too late to catch the first bus to school this morning.  
(A) Moreover (B) Nevertheless (C) Consequently (D) Contrarily  
(他昨晚為了準備今天的考試熬夜到很晚。結果，他今天早上太遲起床而趕不上第一班上學的公車。)
9. When the teacher entered the classroom, we were silent; we would have been punished \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) however (B) besides (C) instead (D) otherwise  
(當老師進入教室時，我們保持安靜；否則，我們可能被處罰。)
10. Smart \_\_\_\_\_ he is, he can't solve this math problem.  
(A) as (B) although (C) for (D) while  
(雖然他是聰明的，但是他還是無法解決這個數學問題。)
11. As the French enjoy their wine, \_\_\_\_\_ the Germans enjoy their beer.  
(A) so (B) like (C) for (D) because  
(正如法國人喜愛他們的酒，德國人也喜愛他們的啤酒。)

12. \_\_\_\_\_ the reward is, I refuse to do it.  
 (A) Whatever (B) However (C) Wherever (D) Whenever  
 ( 不管報酬如何，我都拒絕做這件事。 )
13. Suddenly the day came \_\_\_\_\_ I realized I had to face the big challenge.  
 (A) where (B) which (C) how (D) when  
 ( 突然間我意識到我必須面對大挑戰的日子來臨了。 )
14. \_\_\_\_\_ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.  
 (A) At (B) While (C) On (D) In  
 ( 一進入大廳，他就發現每個人正在等他。 )
15. It's been years \_\_\_\_\_ you last time.  
 (A) that I didn't see (B) that I haven't seen (C) since I saw (D) after I saw  
 ( 自從我上次見你以來已經有好幾年了。 )
16. It's raining outside, and it's kind of late, too. \_\_\_\_\_, I'm really too tired to go for a walk now.  
 (A) Therefore (B) Beside (C) Accordingly (D) Besides  
 ( 外面正在下雨，而且也有點晚了。此外，我現在實在太累不想去散步。 )
17. I told the bank teller I wanted to make a deposit and \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't know how to open an account.  
 (A) if (B) when (C) what (D) that  
 ( 我告訴銀行出納員我想要存錢，而且還告訴他我不知道如何開戶。 )
18. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ she often helps us shows clearly that she has a kind heart.  
 (A) which (B) why (C) that (D) when  
 ( 她經常幫助我們的這個事實清楚地顯示她有一顆好心腸。 )
19. I decided to stay at home, \_\_\_\_\_ I did not feel well today.  
 (A) because (B) for (C) now that (D) so  
 ( 我決定留在家裡，因為我今天覺得不舒服。 )
20. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we shall be in time for the last bus or we shall have to walk home.  
 (A) whether (B) neither (C) that (D) what  
 ( 我不知道我們是否將及時趕上末班車或者是將必須走路回家。 )

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	B	C	D	B	D	D	C	D	A	A	A	D	C	C	D	D	C	B	A

## 第十章 直接敘述與間接敘述

### 一、敘述句的種類

1. 直接敘述句 (直接引述法) **Direct Speech** → 直接將某人的話一字不改地轉述

【例】1. Martha said, "It's a good idea." (瑪莎說：「那真是個好主意！」)

2. Elisa announced to everyone at the party, "I will marry John next month."

(伊麗莎向派對上所有人宣佈：「我下個月要嫁給約翰了！」)

2. 間接敘述句 (間接引述法) **Reported Speech** → 間接報告某人談話的內容

【例】1. Ben said that he would go abroad for his further study. (班說他會出國深造。)

2. Mr. Terry told us that he would move down south to Kaohsiung next week.

(泰瑞先生告訴我們說下週他就會南遷到高雄去。)

敘述句	形式	例句
直接敘述句	S + V + (O), "S' + V' .." 敘述者 + 報告動詞 + (聽話者), "引句"	That man asked me, "Who is in charge here?" (那人問我：「這裡誰負責？」)
說明	1. 引句部分要用引號，直接引述某人的話語。 2. 引句若是獨立子句，句首要大寫，句尾依句子種類加句點、問號或驚嘆號。	陳述者：that man 報告動詞：asked 受詞：me 引言部份：Who is in charge here?
間接敘述句	S + V + (O) (that) S' + V' 敘述者 + 報告動詞 + (聽話者) (that) 引句	The travelers inquired (that) where they could stay overnight. (那些旅客問說他們可以在哪裡過夜。)
說明	1. 不用引號引述某人話語。 2. 引句部分直接變成名詞子句，做報告動詞的受詞。	陳述者：the travelers 報告動詞：inquired 引言部份：where they could stay overnight

【註】凡是用以報告事情、某人的話語的動詞，稱之為「報告動詞」(或「傳達動詞」)，而報告的內容則為「報告文」(或「傳達文」)。

(A) 在直接敘述句中，「報告動詞」後要加(,)，「報告文」，包括標點符號，則要放在(“”)內。(有時候，「報告文」也會被置於句首，強調用。)

【例】1. Father promised me, "I will buy you a fancy bicycle if you enter an ideal college successfully this year."

(父親答應我：「如果今年你可以順利進入理想大學，我就買部很炫的腳踏車給你。」)

2. "A devastating earthquake happened at half past seven," the radio reported.

(收音機播報著：「一個破壞力強大的地震發生於七點三十分。」)

(B) 在間接敘述句中，引導引句的连接詞 that 可以省略。引句若是祈使句，則須加不定詞 to

【例】1. John explained (**that**) he didn't mean to hurt me.

→ John explained, "I don't mean to hurt you."

(約翰解釋說他並非故意傷我。)

2. We were **asked to** finish the task as soon as possible.

→ We were asked, "Finish the task as soon as possible."

(我們被要求要盡快完成任務。)

3. Dr. Wang **advised** me **not to** take my blood pressure too seriously.  
 → Dr. Wang said to me, "Don't take your blood pressure too seriously."  
 (王醫師對我說：「別把血壓看得太嚴重了。」)

## 二、敘述句的轉換

變換敘述句時，會因為 ①敘述者與聽話者、敘述者與被轉述的某人的不同，②敘述者轉述的時間、地點與被轉述的某人說話的時間、地點不同，使得報告文的某些部分有所改變。

【例】Emily said to me, "My friend, Jeff, volunteers to help those elders now."

→ Emily told me that her friend, Jeff, volunteered to help those elders then.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

(艾茉莉對我說：「我的朋友傑夫現在自願去幫助老人。」)

→艾茉莉告訴我，她的朋友傑夫那時自願去幫助老人。

原則：(A)改變報告動詞 → (B)補充連接詞 → (C)所有格要改變（以敘述者的立場來敘述）  
 → (D)時態要改變（與報告動詞時態一致） → (E)時間副詞要隨「報告文」內容改變

其中(A) (C) (D)三項，補充說明如下：

(A)改變報告動詞—依據誰敘述給誰聽及敘述的內容而選用適當的報告動詞，如下表：

句子種類	報告動詞
直述句	say, tell, answer.....
疑問句	ask, inquire, demand.....
祈使句	tell, ask, advise, suggest.....
感嘆句	cry, exclaim, sigh.....
祈願句	pray, express.....

在所有報告動詞中，最常見的是 say。

【例】1. Tom said to me last week, "I want to visit my friends this weekend."

→ Tom told me that he wanted to visit his friends last weekend.

(湯姆上週告訴我說：「我這週末會去找我朋友。」)

→湯姆告訴我，上週末他會去拜訪他的朋友。

2. Jerry said, "I am studying English hard at the moment."

→ Jerry told me that he was studying English a lot at that moment.

(傑瑞說：「我現在努力讀英文。」)

→傑瑞告訴我，他那時努力讀英文。

3. Susan reassured him, "I can come tonight."

→ Susan told him thatshe could come that night.

(蘇珊向他保證說：「我今晚可以過來。」)

→蘇珊告訴他，她那晚可以過來。

4. Cheryl asked her, "How long have you lived here?"

→ Cheryl asked her how long she had lived there.

(史瑞兒問她：「你住在這裡多久了？」)

→史瑞兒問她說，她在那裡住多久了。

(C)所有格要改變（以敘述者的立場來敘述）—在變換敘述句時，要明白誰對誰說話、誰轉述誰的話

【例】1. Linda asked Alex, “Have you finished reading the newspaper?”

→ Linda asked Alex that if he had finished reading the newspaper.

（琳達問艾力克斯：「你看完報紙沒？」）

→琳達問艾力克斯說，他是否已經看完報紙了。

2. You said, “I will try my best to help you!”

→You said you would try your best to help me.

（你說：「我會盡全力幫助你。」）

→你說你會盡你的全力來幫助我。

3. Daisy asked Josh, “When are we leaving?”

→ Daisy asked Josh when they were leaving.

（黛絲問賈許：「我們何時要離開？」）

→黛絲問賈許說，他們何時要離開。

4. My friends said, “We will have finished our homework by the time you arrive.”

→ My friends told me they would have finished their homework by the time I arrived.

（我的朋友們說：「等你到的時候，我們將已經把我們的作業做完了。」）

→我的朋友們告訴我說，等我到的時候，他們將已經做完他們的作業了。

(D)時態要改變（與報告動詞時態一致）

1.如果直接敘述句是「直述句」，那麼改為間接敘述句時要根據句意：

(a) 改變報告動詞時態—一般來說，倒退到下一個時間點

直接敘述句 → 間接敘述句	
一般現在時態	→ 一般過去時態
現在進行時態	→ 過去進行時態
{ 一般過去時態 現在完成時態 過去完成時態                     }	→ 過去完成時態
{ 過去進行時態 現在完成進行時態 過去完成時態                     }	→ 過去完成進行時態
一般將來時態	→ 過去將來時態*

直接敘述句 → 間接敘述句	
He said, "I <b>play</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he played</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>am playing</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he was playing</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>have played</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he had played</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>have been playing</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he had been playing</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>played</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he had played</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>was playing</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he had been playing</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>had played</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he had played</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>had been playing</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he had been playing</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>will play</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he would play</b> basketball.
He said, "I <b>can play</b> basketball."	He said (that) <b>he could play</b> basketball.

### 【註】

- (a) 敘述句轉換時，要從「過去」的那個時間點來看「將來」。例如上週三 (last Wednesday) 已經過去了。但在上週一 (last Monday) 的那個時間點來看，上週三卻是「將來」(next Wednesday)，以“should / would + V”的形態來表達。
- (b) 改變敘述中的人稱代名詞、指示代名詞或所有格形容詞 (若報告動詞後沒有間接受詞，如 to me, to him, to her, to them, to Charles, to Fiona....，則可按下表變換人稱代名詞)

敘述者人稱	→ 報告文內容的人稱代名詞
第一人稱	第一人稱
第二人稱	第一人稱 → 第二人稱 第二人稱 → 第一人稱 第三人稱 → 第三人稱
第三人稱	第一人稱 → 第三人稱 第二人稱 → 第一人稱 第三人稱 → 第三人稱

- (c) 改變敘述的時間副詞或地點副詞

直接敘述句	間接敘述句
now	then
today	that day
this morning	that morning
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
yesterday morning	the morning before / the previous morning

last night	the night before / the previous night
last Sunday	the Sunday before / the previous Sunday
ago	before
three days ago	three days before
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
next week	the following week / the next week
here	there

- 【例】1. Jennifer said, "Today is my daughter's birthday."  
 → Jennifer said that that day was her daughter's birthday.  
 (珍妮佛說：「今天是我女兒的生日。」)  
 → 珍妮佛說，那天是她女兒的生日。
2. Betty said, "My son isn't home right now."  
 → Betty said that her son wasn't home at that moment.  
 (貝蒂說：「我兒子現在不在家。」)  
 → 貝蒂說，她兒子那時不在家。

(d) 通常在間接敘述句加從屬連詞"that"

- 【例】1. Jim said, "I don't like living here."  
 → Jim said (that) he didn't like living there.  
 (吉姆說：「我不喜歡住在這裡。」)  
 → 吉姆說，他不喜歡住在那裡。
2. Greg said, "I went to Tokyo last week."  
 → Greg said (that) he'd been to Tokyo the week before.  
 (桂格說：「我上週去東京了。」)  
 → 桂格說他上週去東京了。
3. Diana said, "I like this car."  
 → Diana said (that) she liked the car.  
 (黛安娜說：「我喜歡這部車。」)  
 → 黛安娜說，她喜歡那部車。

2. 如果直接敘述句是「疑問句」，那麼改為間接敘述句時要注意：

(a) 報告文若是一般疑問句，其前要加 "whether" 或 "if"

- 【例】1. Jason asked me, "Are you coming with me?"  
 → Jason asked me if I was going with him.  
 (傑生問我：「你要跟我去嗎？」)  
 → 傑生問我說，我是否要跟他去。
2. Peter asked his daughter, "Am I the best father in the world?"  
 → Peter asked his daughter whether he was the best father in the world.  
 (彼得問他的女兒：「我是不是世界上最棒的老爸啊？」)  
 → 彼得問他的女兒說，他是否是世界上最棒的老爸。

【註】報告動詞 ask, decide, know, remember, say, see 等，其後常接 whether 或 if

【例】1. Joe said, "I can't decide whether I'll go to Kenting this weekend."

→ Joe said that he couldn't decide whether he would go to Kenting that weekend.

(喬說：「我無法決定週末是否要去墾丁。」)

→喬說，他無法決定週末是否要去墾丁。

2. Grandfather didn't remember if he had locked the door before going out.

→Grandfather said, "I don't remember if I locked the door before going out.

(爺爺不記得在出門前他是否已經鎖門了。)

→爺爺說：「我不記得在出門前我是否已經鎖門了。」

(b) 報告文若是 Wh- 疑問句，其前仍用原來的疑問詞

【例】1. Mark asked his friend, "Why do you want to study Russian?"

→ Mark asked his friend why she/he wanted to study Russian.

(馬克問他的朋友：「你為什麼想學俄文?」)

→馬克問他的朋友說，她/他為什麼想學俄文。

2. Rita asked her co-worker, "How do you celebrate your birthday?"

→ Rita asked her co-worker how she celebrated her birthday.

(瑞塔問她的同事：「妳怎麼慶祝妳的生日?」)

→瑞塔問她的同事說，她怎麼慶祝她的生日。

3. The policeman asked the boy, "Where did you find the money?"

→ The policeman asked the boy where he had found the money.

(警察問那個小男孩：「你在哪裡發現這些錢?」)

→警察問那個小男孩說，他在哪裡發現這些錢。

(c) 直接敘述句改間接敘述句時，報告文已成為間接敘述句裡接受報告動詞的名詞子句。所以其內容要依直述句的語序，即動詞放在主語後 "S + V"。

【例】1. Vivian said to David, "What gift did you give to Tracy?"

→ Vivian asked David what gift he had given to Tracy.

(薇薇安問大衛：「你送崔西什麼禮物?」)

→薇薇安問大衛說，他送崔西什麼禮物。

2. Our homeroom teacher asked the new girl, "What is your name?"

→ Our homeroom teacher asked the new girl what her name was.

(我們導師問那個新來的女生：「妳叫什麼名字啊?」)

→我們導師問那個新來的女生說，她叫什麼名字。

3. 如果直接敘述句是「祈使句」，改為間接敘述時要將動詞改用不定詞來表達。報告動詞要依內容改為 ①請求：ask, beg, request ②忠告：advise ③命令：tell, order, command

【例】1. Ethan said to me, "Tell me something about your roommate."

→ Ethan asked me to tell him something about my roommate.

(伊森說：「跟我說些有關你室友的事。」)

→伊森要我告訴他有關於我室友的事。

2. Maryanne suggested me, "Think twice before making an important decision."

→ Maryanne suggested me to think twice before making an important decision.

(瑪莉安建議我：「作重大決定前要先三思。」)

→瑪莉安建議我說，在作重大決定前我應先三思。

3. Steve said to me, "Do not talk nonsense!"

→ Steve told me not to talk nonsense.

(史蒂夫要我不要胡說。)

4. James requested his friend, Tom, "Lend me some money."

→ James requested his friend, Tom, to lend him some money.

(詹姆士要求他的朋友湯姆借他一點錢。)

4. 如果直接敘述句是「感嘆句」，改為間接敘述句時，要注意報告文的語序：

(a) How + Adj + S + V! / What a(n) Adj + N. + S + V! 改為 S + V + Adj. / S + V + a(n) + Adj + N. (可加上 very, really 等強調用的副詞，以直述句來表現。)

【例】1. Charles said, "How lucky I am to win the promotion!"

→ Charles said that he was very lucky to win the promotion.

(查理斯說他很幸運贏得這次升遷。)

2. Those kids cried out, "Oh, my God! What a big dinosaur it is!"

→ Those kids cried out that it was really a big dinosaur.

(那些孩子們大叫說，好大的一隻恐龍。)

【註】Oh, Boy, Gosh, Goodness, God 等感歎詞，一般不會用在間接敘述句中出現。驚嘆、悲傷、興奮等情緒，要在副詞中表現出來。例如用 regretfully (後悔地，遺憾地)，with relief (鬆了一口氣地)，with delight (狂喜地) 等來修飾報告動詞。

【例】She exclaimed **with delight** that she had passed the examination.

(她高興地大叫說，她考試通過了。)

(b) how, what 直接用來做連接詞，以直述句表達。

【例】1. The old lady said, "How embarrassed I am!"

→ The old lady said regretfully **how** embarrassed she was.

(那位老太太說：「我真是不好意思！」)

2. Rita said, "Boy, what a fancy dress you have."

→ Rita cried out what a fancy dress I had.

(瑞塔叫著：「哇！你這件洋裝真時髦。」)

5. 如果直接敘述句是「祈願句」，改為間接敘述句時和感嘆句的情形無異，無固定的形式。報告動詞一般會用 pray (祈禱)，express (表明) 等。

【例】1. We all said, "May God bless us!"

→ We all **prayed** that God **might** bless us.

(我們都說：「願上帝保佑我們！」)

2. Cindy said, "I wish I were an angel!"

→ Cindy **cried out** that she wished she **were** an angel.

(欣蒂說：「我希望我是個天使！」)

6. 特殊情況：

(a) 如果直接敘述句是傳達普遍的事實、真理，在改間接敘述句時，動詞的時態不變。

【例】Mr. Page, our science teacher, said, "The sun rises in the east."

→ Mr. Page, our science teacher, said that the sun **rises** in the east.

(我們的自然科老師，沛奇先生說：「太陽從東邊升起。」)

(b) 如果直接敘述句是說明歷史事實，改間接敘述句時，動詞的時態不變。

【例】The book said, "Columbus discovered America."

→ The book said that Columbus **discovered** America. (書上說：「哥倫布發現美洲大陸。」)

(c) 如果直接敘述句中使用假設語氣，那麼改為間接敘述句時，動詞的時態不變。

【例】The little girl said, "I would fly high if I were a bird."

→ The little girl said that she would fly high if she **were** a bird.

(小女孩說：「假如我是隻鳥，我會飛得很高。」)

(d) 如果直接敘述句中有“must”或“ought to”，改為間接敘述句時，動詞時態不變。

(must 亦可改為 had to)

【例】1. Hank said, "You **must leave** here immediately."

→ Hank said that I **must leave/had to leave** here immediately.

(漢克說：「你必須立即離開此地。」)

2. Mr. Franklin said, "John **ought to study** harder."

→ Mr. Franklin said that John **ought to study** harder.

(富蘭克林先生說：「約翰應該要更用功。」)

(e) 有時不管句子的種類，為因應句子的內容，會彈性地改為其他種類的句子。

(1) 祈使句 + and (or)

【例】1. The gentleman said to me, "Shine my shoes, and I'll give you ten dollars."

→ The gentleman told me that if I shined his shoes, he would give me ten dollars.

or → The gentleman told me to shine his shoes, and he would give me ten dollars.

(那位紳士說：「把我的皮鞋擦亮。我給你十元。」)

2. "Stop it, or I will call the police." said the young lady to a man.

→ The young lady said that if the man didn't stop it, she would call the police.

(那位年輕小姐對那人說：「停！要不然我要叫警察囉。」)

(2) Will you...? Could you...?等 (表請求的疑問句，可以「祈使句」的用法處理)

【例】1. Tony said, "**Could** you do me a favor?"

→ Tony **asked** me **to do** him a favor.

(湯尼說：「妳可以幫我一個忙嗎?」)

2. Grace said, "Can I use your bathroom?"

→ Grace **asked to** use my bathroom.

(葛蕾絲說：「我可以用妳的浴室嗎?」)

(3) had better... (可視為「忠告」，報告動詞可用 ask)

【例】Mom said, "You'd better come home earlier."

→ Mom advised me to come home earlier.

or → Mom told me (that) I had better come home earlier.

(媽咪說：「妳最好早點回家來。」)

(4) 其他慣用語—How about...? Why don't you...? 因很難作間接敘述句，適切意譯即可。

【例】1. Victor said, "Why don't you stay with us?"

→ Victor asked me if I'd like to stay with them.

(維克多問我：「何不留下來和我們在一起?」)

2. Joan said, "How about you?"

→ Joan asked what I thought of that. (瓊安說：「妳意下如何?」)

3. Almost everyone in America says, "Have a nice day."

→ Almost everyone in America wishes you a nice day.

(幾乎每個美國人都說：「祝你有美好的一天!」)

【註】How do you do? (你好!) 等固定的寒暄語，可直接用間接敘述句。

Mr. Jones came in and said how do you do. (瓊斯先生進來致意。)

## 【練習題】

- Jimmy said, "He must be guilty." What did Jimmy say? Jimmy told me that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) he must have been guilty (B) he must be guilty  
 (C) he must being guilty (D) he must had been guilty  
 (吉米說：「他一定有罪。」)
- They said, "We've lived here for a long time." → \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) They said that we have lived here for a long time  
 (B) They said they lived here for a long time  
 (C) They said they had lived there for a long time  
 (D) They said they have lived there for a long time  
 (她們說：「我們住在這裡很多年了。」)
- Sara promised me, "I will come back in an hour." What did Sara say?  
 Sara told me that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) I would come back less than an hour (B) she would come back an hour later  
 (C) she will come back within an hour (D) I will go back more than an hour  
 (莎拉答應我說：「我一小時後就回來。」)
- She said to me, "I really wish my husband had bought that diamond ring for me."  
 → \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) She told me that she really wished her husband bought that diamond ring for her  
 (B) She told me that she really had wished her husband had bought that diamond ring for her  
 (C) She told me that she really wished her husband had bought that diamond ring for her  
 (D) She told me that she really wished her husband to buy that diamond ring to her  
 (她說：「我真希望我先生買了那個鑽戒給我。」)
- He said, "I must get going. Otherwise, I'm going to be late."  
 He told me that he had to get going. Otherwise, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) he was going to be late (B) I was going to be late  
 (C) he is going to be late (D) I am going to be late  
 (他說：「我必須走了。否則，我會遲到。」)
- Maggie said, "May I open a new browser?" Maggie asked \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) that she may open a new browser (B) that I might have opened a new browser  
 (C) if I may open a new browser (D) if she might open a new browser  
 (瑪姬問：「我是否可以開個新瀏覽器?」)
- Mr. Lee asked him, "Do you know how to say it in English?" Mr. Lee asked him \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) if I know how to say it in English (B) if he knew how to say it in English  
 (C) if he had known how to say it in English (D) if he knows how to say it in English  
 (李老師問他：「你知道這個東西英文怎麼說嘛?」)
- The teacher asked me, "Have you finished your exercises?" The teacher asked me \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) that you have finished your exercises (B) that you will finish your exercises  
 (C) if I have finished my exercises (D) whether I had finished my exercises  
 (老師問我：「你做完你的作業了?」)
- Alex said to May, "Why don't you sign the paper?" He asked her \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) hasn't she sign the paper (B) why she did not sign the paper  
 (C) you don't sign the paper (D) that you haven't signed the paper  
 (艾力克斯問梅：「你為什麼不簽署那份文件?」)
- All of us said, "How beautiful the girl is!" All of us said that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) the girl was very beautiful (B) how is the beautiful girl  
 (C) how the girl is beautiful (D) the girl is how beautiful  
 (我們都說：「那女孩真漂亮。」)

11. The student asked Mr. Li, "How high is Taipei 101?" The student asked Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Taipei 101 is how high (B) that Taipei 101 is high how  
 (C) how is Taipei 101 high (D) how high Taipei 101 is  
 (那位學生問李老師：「台北 101 有多高?」)
12. The lady said to the nurse, "Take care of my baby." The lady asked the nurse \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) that takes care of my baby (B) to take care of her baby  
 (C) if she takes care of her baby (D) whether to take care of her baby  
 (那位女士對護士說：「請照顧我的孩子。」)
13. The interviewer asked me, "How many years have you worked there?"  
 The interviewer asked me \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) that you have worked there how many years (B) that how have you worked there  
 (C) that how many years I had worked here (D) that how many years have you work here  
 (那位面試人員問我：「你在那裡工作多少年?」)
14. Our science teacher said, "Lead is heavier than iron." He told us that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Lead is heavier than iron (B) Lead was heavier than iron  
 (C) Lead is being heavier than iron (D) Lead has been heavier than iron  
 (自然老師說：「鉛比鐵重。」)
15. Lidia said to the man, "Where are you going?" She asked the man \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) where he was going (B) where you are going  
 (C) you are going where (D) where going is he  
 (莉狄亞問那個人：「你要去哪裡?」)
16. Lynne said, "I've never been to China." She told us that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) I have never been to China (B) she had never been to China  
 (C) she has never been to China (D) she had had never been to China  
 (琳說：「我從沒去過中國。」)
17. James said to me, "Will you come to my party?" James asked me \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) will I go to her party (B) if I would go to his party  
 (C) will you go to my party (D) I will go to your party  
 (詹姆士跟我說：「你會來參加我的派對嗎?」)
18. My friend said, "Monica speaks English very well." My friend said that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Monica is speaking English very well (B) Monica had spoken English very well  
 (C) Monica spoke English very well (D) Monica speaks English very well  
 (我朋友說：「蒙妮卡的英文說得好。」)
19. Chad said, "My English may improve very quickly." Chad said that his English \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) was going to improve very quickly (B) had been able to improve very quickly  
 (C) might improve very quickly (D) improved very quickly  
 (查德說：「我的英文會進步很快。」)
20. Dorsey said, "I went to Singapore to visit my family." Dorsey said that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) she went to Singapore to visit my family (B) she is going to Singapore to visit her family  
 (C) she was going to Singapore to visit my family (D) she had gone to Singapore to visit her family  
 (桃樂絲說：「我去過新加坡探望家人。」)

## 【解答】

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	A	C	B	C	A	D	B	D	B	A	D	B	C	A	A	B	B	C	C	D