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第一章 名詞與代名詞

一、名詞

凡表示「人、動物、事物、地方等名稱」的單字，稱為**名詞**。又可分為「**可數名詞**」及「**不可數名詞**」兩大類。

1. 可數名詞包括「**普通名詞**」和「**集合名詞**」。

可數名詞	
普通名詞 (有單、複數之分)(可加冠詞或數詞)	集合名詞 (單數形式, 複數意義)
a dog (一隻狗), a computer (一部電腦), an apple (一個蘋果), an egg (一個蛋), the students (那些學生們), two books (兩本書)	class (班級), family (家庭) people (民族), team (團隊) crowd (群眾), army (軍隊)

(1) 「普通名詞」是指同種類的人、動物、事物或事物所共有的名稱。是可清楚地計算出單數或複數的名詞。

【例】a singer (一位歌手)、an eagle (一隻老鷹)、a piano (一台鋼琴)、an officer (一位警官) 等。

(A) 單數可數名詞：可以單獨計數出一個、二個的。

【例】：a letter (一封信)、two letters (兩封信)

(B) 複數可數名詞：

複數可數名詞	
一般名詞的複數型 (字尾加 s)	字尾是 s, x, ch, o, sh 等單字的複數型 (字尾加 es)
a T-shirt → T-shirts (T 恤) a cellphone → cellphones (手機) a camera → cameras (相機) a robot → robots (機器人) a soldier → soldiers (軍人) a custom → customs (風俗) a penguin → penguins (企鵝)	a bus → buses (公車) a box → boxes (盒子) a watch → watches (手錶) a dish → dishes (盤子) { a hero → heroes (英雄) { a radio → radios (收音機) (字尾是子音 + o → 子音 + o + es ; 字尾是母音 + o → 母音 + o + s)
字尾是子音 + y 的單字的複數型 (字尾去 y 加 ies)	字尾是母音 + y 的單字的複數型 (字尾加 s)
a hobby → hobbies (嗜好) a family → families (家庭; 家人) a beauty → beauties (美女) a dictionary → dictionaries (字典)	a day → days (日子; 天) a boy → boys (男孩)

字尾是 f, fe 的單字的複數型 (字尾去 f, fe 加 ves)	單複數同型
a thief → thieves (賊) a knife → knives (刀子)	a sheep → three sheep (綿羊) a fish → four fish (魚) a deer → eleven deer (鹿) a Chinese → Chinese (中國人)
複數名詞不遵守加 s 規則	只有複數的名詞
a child → children (孩子) a man → men (男人) a woman → women (女人) a tooth → teeth (牙齒) a foot → feet (腳; 呎) a knife → knives (刀子)	【例】jeans → jeans (牛仔褲) *a pair of (一副、一雙、一條) 可將複數名詞變成單數含義。 【例】a pair of glasses (一副眼鏡) a pair of socks (一雙襪子) a pair of pants (一條長褲)

【註₁】表示單位之名詞，雖無具體的形體，也看成是普通動詞。

【例】an inch (一吋)、a foot (一呎)、a meter (一公尺)、a second (一秒)、
a minute (一分鐘)、an hour (一小時)、a day (一天)、a year (一年) 等。

【註₂】雖無具體的形式，但有限度並可算其次數之名詞，也可看成是普通動詞。

【例】1. I enjoy taking a walk after dinner. (我喜歡在晚餐後散散步。)
2. Let's take a five-minute break. (我們休息五分鐘吧！)
3. That's a good idea. (那是個好主意!)

(2) 「集合名詞」為同種類的人、動物等的集合體的名稱，也是指具有「團體性人數」的名詞。

【例】police (警方)、jewelry (珠寶首飾)、audience (聽眾、觀眾) 等。

→ 此種單字之特性是：單數形式，複數意義。

代表集合體：和普通名詞的用法一樣有單數形，也有複數形，也可加冠詞。

【例】a family (一個家庭) → families (多個家庭)、
a nation (一個國家) → nations (多個國家)、
a people (一個民族) → peoples (多個民族)

【例】1. Mary has a big family. (瑪莉有個大家庭。)
2. Seven families live in this apartment. (七戶人家住在這棟公寓裡。)
3. The Chinese are a peace-loving people. (中國人是愛好和平的民族。)
4. There are many different peoples in Asia. (亞洲有很多不同的民族。)

→ 此類表「集合體」之組成份子：本身為複數形。

2.不可數名詞包括「專有名詞」、「物質名詞」和「抽象名詞」。

不可數名詞		
專有名詞 (第一個字母要大寫)	物質名詞 (前面不可有不定冠詞、數字)	抽象名詞
指特定的人、地、事物所專有的名稱。 【例】 1. 人名 (Peter、Beethoven) 2. 地名 (Taipei、Main St.) 3. 山川湖海名 (Mt. Ali、the Nile、the Pacific Ocean) 4. 國名 (Canada、China) 5. 月份 (January) 6. 一週七天 (Sunday) 7. 書名 (the Bible) 8. 節日 (Mother's Day) 9. 其他 (WTO、H1N1、Mars)	不具有固定形狀的東西。 【例】 1. 材料 (wood、stone) 2. 食品飲料 (beef、coffee) 3. 氣體、液體、固體之化學名詞 (air、water、iron) 4. 其他 (money、wind、ice....)	無具體形狀之事物或概念，只表示性質、動作、狀態、學科、疾病等名稱。 【例】 1. 性質：honesty、happiness 2. 動作：advice、action 3. 狀態：friendship、childhood 4. 學科：history、geography 5. 疾病：flu、cancer

專有名詞 → 第一個字母要大寫。

- 特定的人、地方之名稱：Beethoven (貝多芬)、Dr. Sun Yat-sen (孫中山先生)、New York (紐約)、the Antarctica (南極洲)
- 山川湖海名：Mt. Ali (阿里山)、the Sun-moon Lake (日月潭)、the Nile (尼羅河)、the Pacific Ocean (太平洋)
- 國名、其國民、與語文名：China (中國)、Chinese (中國人、中文)
- 星期及月份：Sunday (星期日)、December (十二月)
- 書名：*the Bible* (聖經)、*the Secret Garden* (秘密花園)
- 節日和假日：Mother's Day (母親節)、Thanksgiving Day (感恩節)
- 建築物和路名：Taipei 101 (台北 101 大樓)、Hoping East Rd. (和平東路)
- 組織、機構、學校、公司行號：WHO (世界衛生組織)、NASA (美國太空總署)、NTU (台灣大學)、Microsoft Co. (微軟公司)
- 天體名：Mars (火星)、Venus (金星)【日 (sun)、月 (moon)、地球 (earth) 為普通名詞，前面要加定冠詞；毋須大寫。但地球若表示為太陽系之九大行星之一時，也要算是專有名詞，第一個字母要大寫。】

物質名詞：無固定形態的物質的名稱，指「液體物質、食物」或「材料」等名詞。

- 材料：wood (木材)、stone (石頭)、glass (玻璃)、gold (金)、paper (紙)
- 食品飲料：salt (鹽)、bread (麵包)、milk (牛奶)、coffee (咖啡)、wine (酒)
- 氣體、液體、固體之化學名詞：air (空氣)、water (水)、iron (鐵)
- 其他：money (錢)、wind (風)、ice (冰)、rain (雨)、smoke (煙)

抽象名詞：性質、狀態、概念等名稱。是指「無具體形狀之事物或概念」等名詞。

1. 性質：honesty (誠實)、happiness (快樂)、wisdom (智慧)
2. 動作：advice (建議)、action (行動)、agreement (辯論)
3. 狀態：friendship (友誼)、childhood (童年)、excitement (興奮)
4. 學科：history (歷史)、geography (地理)、PE (體育)
5. 疾病：flu (流感)、cancer (癌症)、diarrhea (腹瀉)

【註₁】不可數名詞不能單獨計數的，前面不能直接加數量詞，要加單位詞。

【例】a glass of water (一杯水)、an ear of corn 一根玉米。

雖然本身無法加s，但計量詞是複數時得加上s或es。

【例】two glasses of milk (兩杯牛奶)、two loaves of bread (兩條麵包)

【註₂】有些表示量的形容詞放前面。

【例】little money(很少錢)、a little money(一些錢)、much money(很多錢)。

some(一些)、a lot of(很多)的後面可接可數及不可數名詞。

【例】some money (= a little money)、some books (= a few books 一些書)、a lot of money (= much money)、a lot of books (= many books)

【註₃】不可數名詞不能用 this、that、these 或 those，但可以用 the 來「限定」或「指定」。

【例】Drink the milk in the glass. (把杯子裡的牛奶喝了) → 此時指杯子裡的牛奶。

I drink milk every day. (我每天喝牛奶) → 此時牛奶未指明出處，屬泛稱。

但「計量詞」前可加 this / that / these / those。

【例】this cup of tea (這杯茶)、that glass of water (那杯水)、these cups of coffee (這幾杯咖啡)、those glasses of milk (那幾杯牛奶)

二、代名詞

凡用來代替前面提過的名詞，以避免重複的字即稱為代名詞。所以其功用與名詞相同，作主詞、受詞或補語。

- 【例】1. David told me that he met Linda yesterday. (大衛告訴我他昨天遇到琳達了。he 指的是 David)
2. Tom, we are proud of you. (湯姆，我們以你為榮。you 是指 Tom)
3. I just love that movie. It is the most interesting movie that I have ever seen. (我喜歡那部電影。它是我曾看過的電影中最有趣的一部了！It 是指 that movie)

功用	作主詞	I enjoy swimming. Who knows?
	作受詞	Look at her . With whom would you like to talk?
	作補語	It is he , Mr. Thomas. Who is that man?
種類	人稱代名詞	說話者、聽話者及被談論者的區別。【例】I, you, he, she, it, we, they
	指示代名詞	表示指定的人或事物。【例】this, these, that, those, such, so, same
	不定代名詞	表示不確定的人或事物。【例】some, any, either, each, many, all, none,...
	疑問代名詞	表示各種疑問。【例】Who..? What....? Where...?
	關係代名詞	同時具有連接詞及代名詞之性質。【例】who, which, that, what,....

形式	主 格	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who
	受 格	me, you, him, her, it, us, them, whom
	所 有 格	形容詞：my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose 代名詞：mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs, whose

人稱代名詞

1. 分類

人稱	主格	受格	所有格	所有格代名詞	反身代名詞
第一人稱(單) (說話者)	I	me	my	mine	myself
第二人稱(單) (聽話者)	you	you	your	yours	yourself
第三人稱(單) (被談論者)	he	him	his	his	himself
	she	her	her	hers	herself
	it	it	its	its	itself
第一人稱(複)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
第二人稱(複)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人稱(複)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

*人稱代名詞的「性」僅第三人稱單數時才有陽性、陰性與無性的變化；其餘均為通性，無變化。

*人稱代名詞的「所有格」具有形容詞的性質，其後必須接名詞。

*人稱代名詞的「所有格代名詞」具有代名詞性質，其後不能再接名詞。

2. 人稱代名詞的格

*主格的用法：作主詞、主詞補語、同位語、分詞的意義上主詞

作主詞	They studied as hard as they could. (她們儘可能地用功讀書。)
作主詞補語	It is she who is playing the flute. (在口語時，常用受格 her) (正在吹長笛就是她。)
作同位語	The new students, Jack and I , were required to take a Chinese class. (新學生，也就是傑克和我，被要求去上中文課。)
作分詞的意義上主詞	Staying silent, he didn't tell us what had happened. (他保持沉默，沒告訴我們發生了什麼事。)

*受格的用法：作及物動詞、介系詞的受詞，及受詞補語

作及物動詞的受詞	Tell us where you come from. (告訴我們你是哪裡人。)
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作介系詞的受詞	Come with me , please. (請跟我來。)
作受詞補語	They didn't believe the lottery winner to be her . (他們不相信樂透得主是她。)

*所有格的用法：其功用相當於形容詞，後接名詞

後接名詞	Mr. Terry, my next-door neighbor, walks his dog every morning. (我隔壁鄰居—泰瑞先生，每天早上會去溜狗。) To our surprise, Angela decided to marry John, her boss. (令我們驚訝的是，安琪拉決定嫁給她的上司約翰。)
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*所有格代名詞的用法：其功用相當於“形容詞+代名詞”，其後不再接名詞，以避免名詞的重複。

後不接名詞	That's your job, not his. (= his job) (那是你該做的工作，而不是他的事！) Bill Gates is a friend of mine. (= my friends) (比爾蓋茲是我的一個朋友。)
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(A) we / you / they 的特殊用法：we, you 常被用來指一般人；they 通常用以避免使用被動語態

【例】1. We (You) should follow traffic rules. (人人應該遵守交通規則。)

2. They speak English in Canada. = English is spoken in Canada. (加拿大人說英語。)

3. They say / People say / It is said that he is our new teacher. (據說他是我們的新老師。)

(B) it 的用法

(1) it 指天氣、時間、一星期的七天、季節、距離等

【例】1. It is a lovely day, isn't it? (今天天氣很好，不是嗎?)

2. It is ten o'clock. (現在十點鐘。)

3. It is Tuesday, not Wednesday. (今天星期二，不是星期三。)

4. It is spring now. (現在是春天。)

5. It's a ten-minute walk from here to the bank. (從這裡到那銀行，走路要十分鐘。)

(2) it 代替前面已經出現過的無性的名詞，以避免重複

it 所指的事物和前面所提到的事物是同一個 it = the (this, that, my...) + 名詞

【例】I saw a movie last night. It is interesting. (It = the movie)

(昨晚我看了場電影。挺好看的。)

(3) it 代替前面已經說過的片語或子句

【例】1. Mr. Wang said, "Prevention is better than cure". And we all know it. (it = Prevention is better than cure) (王老師說：「預防勝於治療」。我們全都明白。)

2. I tried to finish the job by myself but found it not that easy. (it = to finish the job by myself) (我試著要獨立完成那件事。但發現並不容易。)

(4) it 為形式主詞（虛主詞）代替後面所要說的不定詞、動名詞、名詞子句。

【例】1. It is important to learn English well. (It = to learn English well)

(學好英文是很重要的。)

2. It is no use crying over spilt milk. (It = crying over spilt milk) (覆水難收。)

3. It is true that he made a big mistake. (It = that he made a big mistake)

(他真的犯了個大錯。)

(5) it 做形式受詞 (虛受詞) 代替後面所要說的不定詞、動名詞、名詞子句。

【例】1. I make it a rule to memorize 10 English words every day. (it = to memorize 10 English words every day) (我養成每天背 10 個英文單字的習慣)

2. Peter found it impossible finishing all his homework within an hour. (it = finishing all his homework within an hour.) (彼得發現要在一個鐘頭之內做全部的作業是不可能的事。)

(C) 所有格的用法

(1) 所有格 + 名詞

【例】Tom is one of my best friends. (湯姆是我的好友之一。)

(2) 普通名詞的所有格

(i) 有生命者 → ~'s / ~s'

【例】1. Janet's teacher is always nice to her. (珍妮特的老師對她一直都很好。)

2. These girls' parents will take them on a trip. (這些女孩們的父母會帶她們去旅行。)

3. This is a boys' school. (這是間男校。)

4. Jennifer writes children's books. (珍妮佛寫兒童書籍。)

(ii) A and B's ~ (~為 A 和 B 所共有) / A's and B's ~ (~為 A 和 B 分別擁有)

【例】1. Cindy and David's father is an engineer. (欣蒂和大衛的父親是位工程師。)

2. Cindy's and David's fathers are engineers. (欣蒂和大衛的父親均是工程師。)

(3) 所有格不可與不定冠詞 a、定冠詞 the、指示形容詞 this/that..連用

(X) John is my a friend. (X) I am his the uncle. (X) Helen made her that neighbor a ake.

(4) A of B (B 的 A)

【例】1. The employees of his company are working hard. (他公司的員工工作都很勤奮。)

2. The owner of this fancy restaurant is Mr. Kao. (這間豪華餐廳的老闆是高先生。)

3. The photos of this book were taken by Steven. (這本書的照片是史蒂芬拍的。)

4. What is the name of the man in the room? (在房間裡的那個人叫什麼名字?)

(D) 所有格代名詞

(1) 代替名詞，避免名詞的重複

【例】Your bicycle is new, but mine is old. (mine = my bicycle)

(你的腳踏車是新的，但我的腳踏車是舊的)

These are my ideas, not yours. (yours = your ideas)

(這些是我的主意，不是你的主意。)

(2) 雙重所有格 ~ + 名詞 + of + 所有格代名詞

【例】Jonathan 是我的一位老朋友。

(O) Jonathan is an old friend of mine.

(X) Jonathan is my an old friend.

(E)反身代名詞的用法

(1)受詞與主詞相同時，受詞則使用反身代名詞

- 【例】1. She is looking at herself in the mirror. (她正在照鏡子。)
 2. We sometimes talk to ourselves. (我們有時會自言自語。)
 3. God helps those who help themselves. (【諺】天助自助者。)

(2)加上 by，說明獨自或靠自己做某事

- 【例】1. Do the homework all by yourself. (你要自己做作業。)
 2. My younger sister is old enough to go to school by herself. (我妹妹已經夠大可以自己去上學了。)

(3)強調主詞或受詞本身

- 【例】1. I myself will finish the job. (我自己會完成那工作。) →加強主詞
 2. I want to see our boss himself. (我想見老闆本人。) →加強受詞

指示代名詞

指示代名詞	用途	文法結構	例句
this	用來代替離自己較近的單數人或物	作主詞	This is a robot. (這是一個機器人。)
		作形容詞	This idea is great. (這主意不錯。)
that	用來代替離自己較遠的單數人或物	作主詞	That is my bicycle. (那是我的腳踏車。)
		作形容詞	That store sells books. (那店賣書。)
these	用來代替離自己較近的複數人或物	作主詞	These are my erasers. (這些是我的橡皮擦。)
		作形容詞	These erasers are white. (這些橡皮擦是白的。)
those	用來代替離自己較遠的複數人或物	作主詞	Those are his cars. (那些是他的車。)
		作形容詞	Those cars are red. (那些車是紅的。)

(1) 名詞前加上指示代名詞，或加冠詞。兩者擇一。

【例】This machine works well. (這機器運作正常。)= The machine works well.

【例】Those dogs are cute. (那些狗很可愛。)= The dogs are cute.

(2) 單數指示代名詞 + 單數動詞；複數指示代名詞 + 複數動詞

- 【例】1. This soup tastes good. (這湯好喝。)
 2. Those students study hard. (那些學生很用功。)

(3) this 或 that 代替事物時= it; 若代替人時=he 或 she; these 或 those 可用代名詞 they 取代。

- 【例】1. This is a shopping mall. = It is a shopping mall. (這是個購物商場。)
 2. That is an interesting story. = It is an interesting story. (那是個很有趣的故事。)
 3. That is my mother. = She is my mother. (那位是我的母親。)
 4. These are my students. = They are my students. (這些是我的學生。)

(4) 複數指示代名詞僅能與可數名詞連用，不可數名詞無複數形式。

【例】(O) This is my homework. (這是我的作業。)

(X) These are my homework. (homework 作業不可數。)

(5) 指示代名詞的詞性：代名詞與形容詞。

代名詞：此處的指示代名詞，作為句子的主詞，用來代替所要說明的人或物。

主詞	Be 動詞	主詞補語
This / That	is	a(n) / the + 單數名詞. / 形容詞.
These / Those	are	複數名詞. / 形容詞.

形容詞：此處的指定代名詞，為形容詞，用來修飾其後的名詞。

主詞	名詞	Be 動詞	主詞補語
This / That	單數名詞	is	冠詞 + 單數名詞. / 形容詞.
These / Those	複數名詞	are	複數名詞. / 形容詞.

不定代名詞

不定代名詞是沒有特別指定對象的代名詞，以避免字詞重複。

表示單數的不定代名詞		表示複數的不定代名詞	
anybody / anyone	任何一人	both	二者皆是
somebody / someone	某人	few	很少
nobody / no one	沒人	others	剩下的
everybody / everyone / every one	每個人	many	很多
another	另一個	several	有幾個
each	每一個	all	全部
either	二者之中任一個		
neither	二者之中沒一個		
the other	剩下的一個		
one	一個		

【練習題】

1. I work effectively because I always keep in mind that _____ money.
 (A) time is (B) a time is (C) times are (D) the time is
 (我工作有效率，因為我始終都記得：「時間就是金錢」。)
2. These boys seemed to have been starved. They ate three _____ this morning.
 (A) loaf of bread (B) loafs of bread (C) loaves of breads (D) loaves of bread
 (那些男孩子似乎是餓壞了。他們今天早上吃了三條麵包)
3. The carpenter fixed _____ for me.
 (A) the chair's leg (B) the chairs' legs (C) the legs of the chair (D) the leg of the chairs
 (那木匠幫我修理椅腳。)
4. On average, there are _____ tourists who visit the National Palace Museum every month.
 (A) thousands of (B) ten thousands of (C) hundred thousand (D) hundred of thousands
 (平均而言，每個月都有數以千計的觀光客去參觀故宮。)
5. To raise their five children, _____ parents work very hard for making a living.
 (A) both my (B) either of my (C) all of my (D) my all
 (我的雙親為了要扶養五個小孩辛勤工作。)
6. In this modern city, _____ still in need of great help.
 (A) the poor is (B) the poor are (C) poverty is (D) the poverty are
 (在這個現代化的城市裡，窮人們還是需要很多的幫助。)
7. The zookeeper is a very responsible employee. He takes very good care of these _____.
 (A) cattle and sheeps (B) ox and tiger (C) deer and sheep (D) lion and elephant
 (那位動物園管理員是個很負責任的員工。他將鹿與羊照顧得無微不至。)
8. She speaks English more fluently than I. That is, her English proficiency is much better than _____.
 (A) me (B) mine (C) I (D) my
 (她的英文說得比我流利多了。也就是說，她的英語能力比我好。)
9. The students in my class are more hard-working than _____ in her class.
 (A) that (B) these (C) they (D) those
 (我班上的學生比她班上的學生用功多了。)
10. We bought some pieces of second-hand furniture at that store. We were satisfied with _____.
 (A) them (B) it (C) that (D) those
 (我們在那家店買了些二手家具。我們對它們感到滿意。)
11. Fewer and fewer young people know how to appreciate. Whatever favors they may obtain from others, they tend to take _____ for granted.
 (A) that (B) it (C) them (D) those
 (越來越少年輕人知道感恩。他們對於得自於別人的恩惠視為理所當然。)
12. To make money is one thing, to spend it wisely is _____.
 (A) the other (B) other thing (C) another (D) other
 (賺錢是一回事，善用金錢又是一回事。)
13. I don't care if he will be present at the meeting. He never speaks, expresses his opinions, or shows any interest in the result. _____ makes no difference whether he comes or not.
 (A) This (B) That (C) It (D) What
 (我不在乎他會不會來開會。他從不開口說話、表達意見、對開會的結論也不表興趣。他來不來都一樣。)

14. Some comets come back every few years, and _____ are gone for nearly a hundred years before they return.
 (A) the others (B) other (C) another (D) others
 (有些彗星每幾年就會回來。有些則是要等到幾乎一百年後才會再回來。)
15. _____ moves around _____.
 (A) The earth; sun (B) The earth; the sun (C) Earth; Sun (D) Earth; sun
 (地球繞著太陽轉。)
16. _____ has courage and faith will never perish in misery.
 (A) Those who (B) Such as (C) He who (D) she who
 (凡有勇氣與信念者不會在痛苦中毀滅。)
17. _____ knows what he can do till he has tried.
 (A) People seldom (B) Few (C) A little (D) Nobody
 (直到嘗試過，你才會知道自己的能力所在。)
18. It has often been said that books do for us today _____ universities did in earlier days.
 (A) that (B) what (C) it (D) this
 (今日書本為我們所做的事常被認為是早期大學為我們做的事。)
19. I have decided to be a physicist because _____ is now playing such an important role in the progress of science.
 (A) he (B) it (C) that (D) those
 (我已經決定要當位物理學家，因為他們目前在科學的進步上扮演重要的角色。)
20. I will reward _____ can solve the difficult problem.
 (A) who (B) whom (C) one (D) whoever
 (我會酬謝可以解決這難題的人。)

【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	D	C	A	A	B	C	B	D	A	B	C	C	D	B	C	D	B	A	D

第二章 關係代名詞與關係副詞

一、關係代名詞：

1. 何謂「關係代名詞」、「關係子句」、「先行詞」：

A. 關係代名詞：同時具有**連接詞**及**代名詞**兩種功用（簡稱關代）

(1) who：代替「人」 (2) which：代替「事物」、「動物」 (3) that：以上兩者皆可

B. 關係子句：由關係代名詞所帶領的子句，具有**形容詞**的功用，所以又稱為**形容詞子句**

C. 先行詞：位於關係代名詞前，被關係子句所修飾的名詞

2. 關代之分類

關代分類	有無先行詞	引領子句性質	特性
A. 簡單關係代名詞 有 who, whom, whose, which 和 that	前有先行詞	引領形容詞子句	有時是修飾其先行詞，有時則是對先行詞加以解釋或補充敘述
B. 複合關係代名詞 有 what, whoever, whosever, whomever, whichever 和 whatever	沒有先行詞	引領名詞子句	相當於"先行詞+簡單關係代名詞"
C. 準關係代名詞 有 but, as, 和 than	有先行詞		屬於簡單關係代名詞，但其先行詞受到嚴格的限制。常用作連接詞，很少用於關代，因而稱其為 準關係代名詞 或 半關係代名詞 。

3. 關代可否省略的時機：

A. 可省略：

(1) 關係子句中關代當受詞時

Joe knows the gentleman (whom) you mentioned. (喬認識你提到的那位先生。)

(2) 關代雖當主詞用，和 **be 動詞** 一起省略

I met a girl (who is) good at singing. (我遇見一個很會唱歌的女孩。)

(3) 從屬子句為進行式或被動式時，連 **be 動詞** 一起省略而形成分詞構句。

1. He is the man (who is) called John. (他是叫約翰的那個人。)

2. I know the boy (who is) running there. (我認識那個正在跑步的男孩。)

B. 不可省略：

(1) 關代當主詞用，後接一般動詞

They like the girl who sings well. (他們喜歡那位歌唱得很好的女孩。)

(2) 關代當受詞用，前面有介系詞

I don't know the girl for whom you're waiting. (我不認識你正在等的那位女孩。)

(3)補述用法(亦稱「非限定用法」)不可省略。若關係子句中有介詞,則調至關代前。

My father, who works as an engineer, enjoys diving very much. (我父親是位工程師。他很喜歡潛水。)

4. 關代的人稱、動詞的數必須和先行詞一致

1. I need an apartment which has three bedrooms. (我要有三間臥室的公寓房子。)

2. You and Josh, who are my best friends, do understand me. (你和賈舒,我最好的朋友,真的了解我。)

5. 關代的「格」:須依關代在關係子句中的位置(即在關係子句中的性質)來判斷,與主要子句無關。

關代如為主詞,則用主格(後接動詞);如為動詞或介系詞的受詞,則用受格;如為形容詞(後接名詞),則用「所有格」

先行詞種類 在關係子句中的性質	主格	所有格	受格
人	who	whose	whom
事物、動物	which	whose of which	which
人、事物、動物	that	-----	that

【例】 1. This is the woman **who** wants to see you. (主格) (想見你的是這位女士。)

2. Mr. Lin is the teacher **whom** Tom wants to consult. (受格) (林老師是湯姆想徵詢意見的人。)

3. Is this the bicycle **which** you are looking for? (受格) (這是在你找的腳踏車嗎?)

4. David, **whose** father originally came from Tainan, was one of my students. (所有格) (大衛是我的學生之一。他父親的家鄉在台南。)

【註₁】 關係代名詞無論 which 或 who 皆可用 that 取代,但所有格 whose, of which 則不可。非限定用法中亦不可用 that。

【例】 1. Here is the book which / that is about sports. (這是一本有關運動的書。)

2. People whose genetic make-ups are similar may have similar personalities. (基因結構類似的人們可能會有類似的個性。)

3. Golden bought a new car, the cost of which required him to get a loan. (戈登買了一台需要他貸款才買得起的新車。)

【註₂】 關代因具有代名詞的特性,所以有格的區別,而主格和所有格原則上不可省略,而受格原則上可省略。

The nurse (whom) I like very much is patient. (我很喜歡的那個護士很有耐心。)

6. 何時必用及不可用關代 that :

A. 必用 that :

(1) 先行詞前有「最高級」形容詞時 :

This is the most difficult math problem that I have ever solved .

(這是我曾解過最困難的數學題目。)

(2) 先行詞是「人和動物或事物」時 :

I saw Mr. Anderson and his sheepdog that were working in the ranch.

(我看見安德森先生和他的牧羊犬在牧場裡工作。)

(3) 先行詞前有「序數」時 :

The first thing that came to my mind is to call my best friend, Sabrina.

(我第一個想到的是打電話給我的好朋友莎賓納。)

(4) 先行詞前有「特定的字」, 如 all, no, every, any, the only, the same, the very, the same,.....

1. All that glitters is not gold. (金玉其外, 敗絮其中。)

2. No man that knows him will believe him. (沒有一個很了解他的人相信他。)

3. Every student that passed the test felt excited. (每個通過考試的學生都很開心。)

4. Anyone that listens to him is stupid. (相信他的話的人都是笨蛋。)

5. Human beings are the only creature that can talk. (人類是唯一會說話的動物。)

6. Albert Einstein is the very scientist that I admire very much. (愛因斯坦是我非常景仰的科學家。)

7. Edison is the last person that I would marry. (艾迪森是我絕不會嫁的人。)

(5) 疑問句開頭是 who, which, 為避免重覆時 :

1. Who's the man that volunteered for the hard and unprofitable job?

(自願做那無利可圖的苦差事的那個人是誰?)

2. Which is the book that you borrowed from the library?

(哪本書是你從圖書館裡借來的?)

B. 不可用 that :

(1) 「介系詞」後面 :

This is the house in that he lives. (X) → This is the house in which he lives. (O)

(這是他住的房子)

(2) 非限定用法的「逗點」後面 :

My father, that is a mechanic, knows a lot about cars. (X)

→ My father, who is a mechanic, knows a lot about cars. (O) (我父親是位很懂車的技工。)

(3) 先行詞為 people 及 those 的句子 :

God helps people that help themselves. (X)

→ God helps people who help themselves. (O) (天助自助者。)

7. 介系詞與關係代名詞

關代 **whom, which** + S. + V. + 介系詞 = 介系詞 + 關代 **whom, which** + S. + V.

1. That lady whom I talked to this morning is our homeroom teacher.
= That lady to whom I talked this morning is our homeroom teacher.
(今天早上和我說話的那位女士是我們導師。)
2. Many poor people have no money which they can buy food with.
= Many poor people have no money with which they can buy food.
(很多窮人沒有可以買食物的錢。)

8. 何謂關係子句的「限定用法」及「非限定用法」(或被稱為「補述用法」): 注意「,」的使用

A. 限定用法: 關係代名詞前沒有「,」者稱為「限定用法」。當先行詞尚不明確或不只一個時, 此時關係子句(形容詞子句)緊接在先行詞之後, 修飾先行詞。

【例】My sister who emigrated to Singapore will come back tomorrow. (我那移居到新加坡的姊姊明天會回來。)

*暗示著姐姐不只一位, 要用關係子句(形容詞子句)的「限定用法」才能明確指出來。

B. 非限定用法: 關係代名詞之前有「,」者稱為「非限定用法」或「補述用法」。用在先行詞相當明確時。此關係子句主要在補充說明先行詞, 即使省略了關係子句也不影響主句意義的完整。(此種用法尤其在先行詞為專有名詞, 如人名、地名等, 應加上逗號, 用關係子句補充說明。)先行詞明確, 不需指認或界定。

【例】1. Barack Obama, who is the President of the U.S., was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009. (美國總統—巴瑞克·歐巴馬—贏得2009諾貝爾和平獎)

*因為先行詞是人名, 屬專有名詞。關係子句前應加逗號, 為「補述用法」。

2. Mark is a nice man, who often helps people without asking for rewards.
(馬克是個好人。他常常不要求回報地幫助他人。)

*說話者和聽話者彼此都明白被談論者是誰。對象很明確, 關係子句補充敘述該對象的特質。關係子句前加逗號, 為「補述用法」。

9. 準關係代名詞 but, as, than

否定字...but + V..... (沒有...-而不...;凡是...都有)

but: (準) 關係代名詞, 與前面的否定詞意[no, not, few, rare,...]共同構成肯定語意

- 【例】1. There are few books but have a misprint or two.
= There are hardly any books that don't have a misprint or two.
= Almost all books have a misprint or two.
(每本書多少都找得到印刷上的錯誤。)
2. There are no parents but love their children.
= There are no parents that don't love their children.
(天下父母無不愛自己子女的。)

3. Not that I love Caesar less, but that I love Rome more.

(不是我不愛凱撒，而是我更愛羅馬)

【註】本句出自於莎士比亞名句《凱撒大帝》(The Life and Death of Julius Caesar) 凱撒最好的朋友布魯特斯 (Brutus) 的演說。

such / the same... as + V.../ + S. + V.

【例】1. I gave him such little money as I could afford.

(我給他我給得起的錢。)

2. Never make such mistakes as you can avoid.

(別犯了你可以避免的錯。)

* "as" 當準關係代名詞用時，不可用 "that" 來代替，否則意思不同。因為 "such + 名詞片語 + that" 是在表達「因果」的關係，而 "that" 所引導的是結果子句。

【例】1. This book is written in such easy English as beginners can understand.

(這本書是以初學者所能理解的簡易英文寫成的) 【as 為準關係代名詞】

2. This book is written in such easy English that beginners can understand it.

(這本書是以簡易的英文寫成，所以初學者都能瞭解) 【that 為附屬連接詞】

* "the same ... as" 若其後接子句，as 也當關係代名詞用。但可用 "that" 來代替。

【例】Could I have the same cake as the girl sitting next table has?

Could I have the same cake that the girl sitting next table has?

(兩句的結構和意思完全相同，亦即 "that" 也是關係代名詞)

比較級...than + V.../ S. + V.... (比....更....)

【例】1. There were more people there than I expected. (那裡的人比我預期的還多。)

2. Don't give children more money than is needed. (不要給孩子多於他們需要的錢。)

二、關係副詞：

1. 關係副詞 (簡稱關副) where, why, when, how 用於引導關係子句，代替子句中的副詞，稱之為關係副詞。可當連接詞及副詞。

2. 關係副詞 = 介系詞 + 關係代名詞。視先行詞性質而決定何種關係副詞來取代「介系詞 + which」。

	先行詞	關係副詞 = 介系詞 + 關係代名詞		
地方 (場所)	the place	where	in / on / at	which
理由	the reason	why	for	which
時間	the time	when	in / on / at	which
方式 (樣態)	the way (in) the means (by)	how	in / by	which

(1) where 取代場所副詞

The apartment in which he lives is small. = The apartment where he lives is small.

(他住的公寓房子很小。)

* where 之詞性為副詞 (=in / on /at / to + which)，不能當作關係子句中的主詞或受詞。where 帶領的關係子句中一定另有主詞

【例】1. John stayed at a five-star hotel, which has beautiful sea view. (O)

John stayed at a five-star hotel, where has beautiful sea view. (X)

(約翰住在可看見美麗海景的五星級飯店。)

2. This is the room. I study in the room.

= This is the room which I study in.

= This is the room in which I study.

(介系詞可調到關代之前，此時關代要用受格)

= This is the room where I study. (in which = where)

(這是我讀書的房間。)

(2) when 取代時間副詞：

I can never forget the day on which I met my wife for the first time.

= I can never forget the day when I met my wife for the first time.

(我永遠忘不了第一次遇見我妻子的那天。)

(3) why 取代原因副詞

I wondered the reason for which Harry married Sally.

= I wondered the reason why Harry married Sally.

(我想知道哈利娶莎莉的原因。)

(4) how 取代方式副詞

Show me the way in which you made it.

= Show me (the way) how you made it.

(告訴我你做此事的方式。)

【註 1】以上各句的先行詞 the time, the place, the reason 皆可省略。

【註 2】簡易辨別關代與關副的方法：

*關代 (which)+不完整子句 (子句內缺主詞、受詞)

*關副 (where, when, why, how)+完整子句

【例】This is the museum which I visited ☒ last year.

→ 形容詞子句☒處缺受詞，所以用 which

【例】This is the city where I was born.

→ 形容詞子句是完整子句，所以用 where

三、複合關係代名詞

1. 關代後加 -ever，稱為**複合關係代名詞**。有「無論、任何」的意思。(簡稱複合關代)
有 whoever (不論誰)、whichever (不論那一個)、whomever (不論誰，受格)、whatever (不論什麼)、whosever (不論...的人) 等。
2. 複合關代=先行詞+關代，引導名詞子句。
3. 複合關代的「格」取決於從屬子句。

複合關係代名詞	例句	說明
whoever = no matter who =....anyone who 不論誰；...任何人	1. Whoever comes is welcome. (任何人來，我們都歡迎。) 2. Mr. Li gave gifts to whoever passed the test. (李老師獎賞給通過考試的人。)	whoever 是關係子句的主詞，後面接動詞 comes, passed
whomever = no matter whom =....anyone whom 不論誰；...任何人	1. Show your concern to whomever you care about. (關心任何你在乎的人。) 2. You should trust whomever you love. (你應該信任你所愛的人。)	whomever 是動詞 care, love 的受詞
whosever =no matter whose =....anyone whose 不論...的人；任何..的人	1. Let me know whosever house is in Taipei city. (請讓我知道任何家在台北市的人。) 2. I enjoy working with whosever EQ is high. (我喜歡和 EQ 高的人一起工作。)	whosever 是所有格，後接名詞 house 與 EQ
whatever =no matter what = anything that ...任何事物	1. The children were allowed to do whatever they liked. (孩子們被准許做她們喜歡做的事。) 2. I don't believe whatever you say. (我不相信你說的話。)	1. whatever 是 liked 的受詞。 2. whatever 是 what 的強調形。
whichever =no matter which = any one that 任何事物	1. I'll buy whichever you think best. (任何你認為最好的東西，我就買。) 2. Dad always does whichever he decides to do. (父親總是做他決定的事。)	

【註₁】wherever (無論哪裡), whenever (無論何時), however (無論如何) 是複合關係副詞，引導一個修飾主要子句裡的動詞的副詞子句，可加強語氣或表示讓步。

【註₂】複合關係代名詞 what：包含先行詞和關代，所以 what 之前無先行詞，常翻譯為「所...的」「所...的東西、事」「所...的話」(=the thing(s) which / that)

【例】1. This is the thing which (that) I want.
= This is what I want. (這就是我要的「東西」。)

2. The thing which (that) she said is right.
= What she said is right. (她說的是對的。)

* what 的特殊用法：A is to B what C is to D [A 對於 B 如同 C 對於 D]

【例】Reading is to the mind what food is to the body.
(閱讀之於心靈如同食物之於身體。)

【練習題】

1. People _____ were afraid of computers at first now use it well.
(A) who (B) which (C) X (D) to that
(起初害怕電腦的人，現在都很會用。)
2. This is the best software _____ things like English.
(A) who teaches (B) which teaches (C) that teaches (D) that teaching
(這是教英文這類語言最好的軟體。)
3. Usually, students don't get up early on weekends, _____ they don't have to go to school.
(A) why (B) which (C) when (D) what
(通常，學生在週末時不須早起。那天他們不必上學。)
4. Look! This is the house _____ I was born twenty years ago. This old wooden house was built in the 1960s, and it is still in pretty good condition.
(A) which (B) that (C) when (D) where
(看啊! 這是我 20 年前出生的住處。這個老木造房子建於 60 年代，現在的屋況還不錯。)
5. Jason married Yvonne, _____ parents are rich celebrities.
(A) that (B) who (C) whose (D) with whom
(傑森娶了雙親都是富有名人的伊娃。)
6. Our president is a man _____ everyone looks up to.
(A) whom (B) who (C) which (D) whose
(我們的總統是人人景仰的人。)
7. Rice is _____ we Taiwanese live on.
(A) which (B) what (C) that (D) X
(稻米是我們台灣人賴以維生的食物。)
8. Our company produces about ten thousand computers a year, _____ more than half go to the other Asian countries.
(A) whose (B) where (C) which (D) of which
(我們公司每年生產 10,000 部電腦。其中過半數都出口到其他亞洲國家。)
9. Don't forget to say "thank you" to a person _____ has given his seat to you in a bus.
(A) whom (B) who (C) X (D) which
(對於在公共汽車上把座位讓給你的人不要忘了說 "謝謝"。)
10. Be careful in driving, please. The sign _____ you should pay attention says there's a narrow bridge ahead.
(A) that (B) X (C) to which (D) which
(請小心開車! 你要注意看的標誌上寫著前面有座狹橋。)
11. As the saying goes, "Heaven helps _____ help themselves." Therefore, you'd better work harder instead of sitting here and feeling sorry for yourself.
(A) whom (B) whomever (C) those who (D) ones who
(有句諺語說得好: "天助自助者"。因此, 你最好更努力打拚, 而不是坐在這裡自自憐。)
12. Smoking, _____ is a bad habit, is nevertheless very popular.
(A) it (B) that (C) which (D) what
(抽菸是一種壞習慣, 但很多人仍然照抽不誤。)

13. I don't think it is possible for you to move this sofa to the fifth floor by yourself. It is the heaviest furniture _____ was sold here.
 (A) that (B) which (C) X (D) where
 (我不認為你可以自己將這沙發搬到五樓。那是我們這裡賣的最重的傢俱。)
14. _____ I want to do on vacation is take a trip around this island by bicycle. (選錯)
 (A) That (B) What (C) All that (D) All
 (我假日只想做的就是騎腳踏車環島旅行。)
15. Today, air pollution causes several serious problems worldwide, one of _____ is acid rain. 【90 統一學測】
 (A) them (B) which (C) those (D) that
 (今日空氣污染在世界各地造成許多嚴重的問題，其中有一項是酸雨。)
16. J.K. Rowling (the creator of Harry Potter) is a true wizard, a woman _____ provides readers with a fantastic world. 【91 統一學測】
 (A) who (B) to whose (C) to whom (D) whom
 (蘿琳—哈利波特的創始者—是位真正的女巫，提供讀者依個幻想世界的女士。)
17. Old people feel that they are living in a hostile environment _____ others pay little attention to them. 【91 統一學測】
 (A) what (B) whose (C) where (D) how
 (老年人覺得他們住在一個不受人們注意而且又不友善的地方。)
18. This is very common in the workplace _____ employees often have to handle customers' complaints. 【96 統一學測】
 (A) how (B) what (C) why (D) where
 (員工通常必須處理客戶抱怨是很普遍的現象。)
19. In Taiwan, setting off sky lanterns is now considered a custom at Lantern Festival. The custom came from the Han people _____ wanted to send a peaceful message to their families and friends. 【97 統一學測】
 (A) who (B) while (C) what (D) where
 (在台灣，放天燈現在被認為是元宵節的一個習俗。這個習俗來自於那些想要傳送和平訊息給他們的家人與朋友的漢人。)
20. In 1723, Franklin ran away to Philadelphia, _____ he started his own newspaper.
 (A) who (B) which (C) where (D) what 【97 統一學測】
 (1723 年，富蘭克林避走費城。在那裡，他開始了自己的報紙事業。)

【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	C	D	C	A	B	D	B	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	C	D	A	C

第三章、動詞時態

在中文裡，動詞沒有字型變化，用時間副詞才表示動作發生的時間。但在英文裡，常用動詞詞形變化—即英語時態--(如 go、went、gone 等)來顯示動作在過去、現在或將來發生。

1. I surf the Internet every day. (我每天上網。)

2. I surfed the Internet last night. (我昨晚上網。)

由上兩例可見，中文的“上網”沒改變字形，但”surf”隨著動作發生的時間改變為「昨晚」，則改變字形為”surfed”。這就是英文的動詞時態。在英文句中，如有兩個動作，兩個動作的先後必須分清楚。有些動作一瞬即逝，有些則會持續較長的時間。

1. 時態的種類及形式—三時四式

時態依時間分，可分為(1)現在、(2)過去、(3)未來。

時態依動作形式，可分為(1)簡單式、(2)進行式、(3)完成式、(4)完成進行式。

形式 時間	過去	現在	未來
簡單式	I worked.	I work.	I will work.
進行式	I was working.	I am working.	I will be working.
完成式	I had worked.	I have worked.	I will have worked.
完成進行式	I had been working.	I have been working.	I will have been working.

2. 現在式

A. 現在簡單式

用法	例句	說明
表示現在的事實、動作、狀態	1. Mrs. Goodman is our homeroom teacher. (古德曼老師是我們的導師。) 2. My brother wears glasses. (我哥帶眼鏡。) 3. Jimmy owns a book store. (吉米擁有一家書店。)	
習慣性、反覆性的行為	1. The Chens go to church every Sunday. (陳家每週日上教堂。) 2. Students do their homework every day. (學生每天做功課。)	常與頻率副詞及時間副詞連用 【註 1】

用法	例句	說明
格言，真理	1. Action speaks louder than words. (行動勝於雄辯。) 2. The earth revolves around the sun on its year-long journey. (地球圍繞著太陽公轉需要一年。)	
代替未來式	1. When he comes, please tell him to wait. (當他來時，請他等一下。) 2. If it rains tomorrow, the party will be put off. (明天若下雨，聚會將延期)	與表達時間的用語連用

【註₁】時間頻率副詞有：always, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, rarely / seldom, never

時間副詞：every day / week / month / year, once a week, twice a month, now and then, from time to time, once in a while, etc...

【註₂】若主詞是第三人稱名詞或代名詞單數時，現在式的動詞字尾要加"s"或"es"
(be 和 have 除外)

*動詞字尾要加"es"

字尾	例子	說明
字尾是 ch, s, sh, x 或 z	catch → catches pass → passes mix → mixes push → pushes buzz → buzzes	
字尾是子音 + o	go → goes do → does	
字尾是子音 + y → 去 y 加 ies	study → studies worry → worries try → tries	字尾是母音 + y → 加 s 即可 play → plays stay → stays

B. 現在進行式

用法	例句	說明
表示說話者當時正在發生的事情 (動作)	1. Some school kids are playing basketball happily over there. (有些小朋友們高興地在那裡打籃球。) 2. Diane can't come to the phone because she is washing her hair. (黛安現在不能接電話，因她正在洗頭。)	

用法	例句	說明
敘述某種趨勢，即「逐漸」之意	1. Passengers are becoming less patient for keeping waiting for the late bus. (乘客們因為等遲到的公車，而變得越來越沒耐心。) 2. Fall is coming. The leaves are turning red. (秋天來了。葉子變紅了。) 3. Give me a minute. I am finishing my lunch. (請稍等。我快要吃完午餐了。) 4. My summer vacation is ending. (我的暑假假期要結束了。)	*此種動詞有： 1. go/grow/become / turn/run 轉變 2. begin 開始 3. forget 忘記 4. remember 記得 5. finish 完成 6. find 發現...等等 *偶爾和 now 連用，但不和其他時間副詞連用
敘述持續一段時間但並非「永久」的事情	1. Andrew is studying law in the National Taiwan University. (安德魯現在正在台灣大學攻讀法律。) 2. We are working on this project. (我們正在進行這個企劃案。)	
在口語中表示計劃要做的事情	1. The Li family are spending next summer in Hualien. (李先生一家人明年暑假會在花蓮度假。) 2. They are leaving for New York tomorrow. (他們明天要前往紐約。)	這類情況常與 come, go, leave, depart, stay, arrive, start 連用。常用的動詞必須是動作而非狀態。主詞必須是人。
和現在式同義的現在進行式，表示說話者對某事的關注	1. How are you feeling today? (= How do you feel today?) (你今天覺得如何?) 2. We <u>look/are looking</u> forward to your visit again. (我們期待您的再次光臨。)	
現在進行式和 always 等副詞連用，表示「目前反覆進行的動作或情況」	1. Mrs. Peterson is always worrying about her son's health. (彼得森太太總是擔心她的兒子的健康。) 2. The boy is constantly asking questions. (那男孩常常問問題。) 3. Mr. Perry is continually writing novels. (裴瑞先生不斷地寫小說。)	此用法常表示說話者對被談論者「不良習慣」感到不耐煩

【註】通常表「情感、知覺、擁有、存在」等動詞是不用於進行式的。

1. like, love, hate, want, hope, wish, 等
2. seem, appear, sound, feel... 等
3. know, understand, realize... 等
4. have (有), own, locate, stand (位於) ... 等

C. 現在完成式

用法	例句	說明
表示動作的完成	1. The rescue teams have just arrived. (救援隊才剛到達。) 2. The big fire has been extinguished by those firefighters. (那場大火已經被消防隊員撲滅了。)	常與 already, just, yet, recently, lately, these days, so far, up to now, 等時間副詞連用
表示經驗	1. I have been to Mainland China several times. (我去過中國大陸好幾次。) 2. Jamie has been a backpacker traveling around this island. (潔美曾當個背包客，環島遊玩。)	常與 ever, never, once, twice, three times 等表「次數」的時間副詞連用
強調動作的效果從過去持續到現在，即「一直以來」	1. I have lived in Taitung since I retired. (自我退休後，我就一直住在台東了。) 2. Tony has learned English for ten years. (湯尼學英文有十年了。) 3. I've been very busy since I came back from holiday. (自從我度假回來就一直很忙。)	常將 since + 過去時間點 / for + 一段時間置於句尾。【註】

【註】 1. for + 一段時間

I have not heard from him for three years / a long while.

(我有三年 / 好長一段時間沒有他的消息了。)

2. since + 「過去時間點」(時間副詞、時間副詞子句、時間副詞片語) 表示以過去某個時間點為起點，持續到現在為止。

(1) He has never come back home since 1990.

(他自 1990 年起就沒回過家。)

(2) We've been waiting here since two hours ago.

(我們自兩個鐘頭前就一直等到現在。)

(3) It has been exactly five years since her father died.

(她父親去世後至今已有五年。)

(4) Since the end of the war over five thousand prisoners have been released.

(自戰爭結束，已有超過五千名戰俘被釋放。)

D. 現在完成進行式

用法	例句	說明
表示某動作，從以前持續至現在為止，還正在進行，且極有可能繼續下去	1. Mr. Johnson has been teaching English for 10 years. (強森先生教英文教了十年了。) 2. My friends have been organizing a birthday party for me since this morning. (我的朋友們自今天早上就開始籌辦我的生日聚會。)	

【註】現在完成進行式比現在完成式更強調「動作的持續」，且暗示著還會繼續下去。

3. 過去式

A. 過去簡單式

用法	例句	說明
表示過去的事實、動作、狀態	1. My grandfather worked as a doctor in a local hospital fifty years ago. (我祖父五十年前曾是個本地醫院的醫生。) 2. Mr. Hsu flew to Korea for business last week. (許先生上星期飛到韓國出差。) 3. Owing to working hard / his hard work, Steve won a scholarship. (因為努力求學，史帝夫獲得獎學金。)	
過去的習慣性、反覆性的行為	1. The Chens went to church every Sunday. (陳家每週日上教堂。) 2. My father used to be a heavy smoker. (我父親以前是老菸槍。)	【註】

【註】過去式常和時間副詞連用：

用法	例句
.....ago (....前)	ten years ago (十年前)， half an hour ago (半小時前)， a couple of days ago (兩三天前)
last... (上...)(昨...)(去...)	last month (上個月)， last night (昨晚)， last year (去年)
yesterday.... (昨天...)	yesterday morning (昨天早上)， yesterday afternoon (昨天下午)， yesterday evening (昨天晚上)
	the day before yesterday (前天)， this morning (今天早上)， this afternoon (今天下午)， just now (剛才)， the other day (幾天前)

B. 過去進行式

用法	例句	說明
過去某個時間點正在進行的動作	1. Victor was fixing his bicycle at nine o'clock this morning. (今天早上9點時,維特正在修理他的腳踏車。) 2. Was the telephone ringing a minute ago? (一分鐘前,電話在響嗎?) 3. I was living abroad in 2008. (2008年時,我住在國外。)	也可以描述在過去繼續了一段時間的動作
過去某一動作發生時,另一動作正在進行中	1. We were helping Mom plant some vegetables in our garden when you called me. (當你打電話時,我們正在菜園裡幫媽媽種菜。) 2. When I was blogging, Mother came into my room. (當我正在寫部落格時,媽媽走進我房裡。)	與過去簡單式配合,描述當一個動作發生時另一個動作正在繼續
作禮貌的詢問	I was wondering if you could lend me the book. (我想知道你是否可以借我那本書。)	
重覆的事情(動作)	When I worked there, Thomas was always making mistakes. (當我在那裡工作時,湯瑪斯老是出錯。)	

C. 過去完成式

用法	例句	說明
過去某個時間點或某個動作發生之前的動作	1. The train had left when we hurried to the station this early morning . (當今天清晨我們匆忙趕到車站時,火車已經開走了。) 2. When they reached the dome, the concert had begun. (當他們到巨蛋時,演唱會已經開始了。)	先發生的動作用過去完成式;後發生的動作(離現在較近的時)用過去式

D. 過去完成進行式

用法	例句	說明
比過去某個時間點或某個動作發生更早之前的持續動作	1. We had been setting up this machine for an hour when Uncle Bill arrived five minutes ago. (當比爾叔叔五分鐘前到時,我們已經花了一小時裝設這機器。) 2. By six that morning, we had been working non-stop for eleven hours. (到那天早上六點左右,我們已經連續工作了十一個小時。)	即某個動作,從過去某時點開始,至過去另一時點仍在繼續
重複的動作	1. Mary was annoyed. Peter had been phoning her every morning for a whole week. (瑪莉很生氣。彼得已經在過去一個星期,每天早上打電話給她。)	

4. 未來式

A. 未來簡單式

用法	例句	說明
未來的狀態或會發生的動作	1 We will try our best to solve the problem as soon as possible. (我們會盡全力盡快解決這問題的。) 2. My co-worker will probably ask Mary to help him. (我同事很有可能會要瑪莉幫他忙。) 3. Will you pick her up at the airport? (你會去機場接她嗎?)	

B. 未來進行式

用法	例句	說明
未來發生並延續一段時間的動作	1. By this time tomorrow, I shall be lying on the beach enjoying the sunbath. (明天此時，我將會躺在沙灘上享受日光浴。) 2. He will be giving a lecture on global warming tomorrow morning. (他明天早上會就全球暖化這議題進行演講。)	表示已安排的事項之意

C. 未來完成式

用法	例句	說明
某動作，在將來某時間前完成	1. My father will have retired by 2015. (到 2015 年時，我父親將已退休。) 2. By the time you come tomorrow, I will have finished the task. (等你明天來時，我將已經完成那工作。)	by+未來時間 → 指「不晚於」此未來的時間，常與未來完成式合用。

D. 未來完成進行式

用法	例句	說明
截至將來某時間(或截至將來另一動作發生時)正在繼續的動作	By next month, I will have been working as a fireman for 10 years. (到下個月，我就已經當了 10 年的消防隊員了。)	

【練習題】

1. I _____ a shower when you called last night.
(A) took (B) was taking (C) have taken (D) to take
(你昨晚打電話來時，我正在洗澡。)
2. I _____ seventeen next Saturday.
(A) am (B) am be (C) will be (D) will have been
(我到下星期六就滿十七歲。)
3. As I _____ in the campus, I met Mr. Chang.
(A) walked (B) had walked (C) walk (D) was walking
(當我走在校園裡時，我遇到張老師。)
4. The teacher told us that haste _____ waste.
(A) makes (B) made (C) has made (D) had made
(老師告訴我們說欲速則不達。)
5. John _____ his father when he was nine years old.
(A) lost (B) has lost (C) had lost (D) was losing
(約翰的父親在他九歲時就去世了。)
6. I see you're busy right now. As soon as you _____, I'd like to talk to you for a few minutes. 【89 推甄】
(A) finish (B) finished (C) are finishing (D) will finish
(我知道你現在正在忙。你一做完時，我想和你聊幾分鐘。)
7. I _____ your last point. Could you say it again?
(A) don't quite catch (B) didn't quite catch (C) hadn't quite caught (D) can't quite catch
(我沒聽清楚你的最後一點。你可以再說一次嗎?)
8. Steve is traveling in Europe at present. By the end of next month, he _____ to fifty different countries already.
(A) will have gone (B) has arrived (C) will be going (D) will have been
(史帝夫目前在歐洲旅行。到下個月底，他就早已經去過五十個不同的國家。)
9. Unfortunately, Peter had already left by the time Nina_____.
(A) had arrived (B) has arrived (C) arrived (D) arrives
(很不巧地，妮娜來時，彼德早已經離開了。)
10. If it _____ tomorrow, the award ceremony will be put off until next week.
(A) will rain (B) rains (C) rain (D) would rain
(假如明天下雨，頒獎典禮會延期到下週。)
11. I feel sure I _____ her before somewhere.
(A) was to meet (B) have met (C) had met (D) would meet
(我確定我以前在某個地方見過她。)
12. I _____ to call a friend in New York for the last two hours but the line is still engaged.
(A) tried (B) have been trying (C) had been trying (D) had tried
(過去二小時以來，我就一直試圖打電話給紐約的朋友，但仍佔線不通。)
13. Since then, Australia _____ from the rest of the world by vast oceans. 【92 學測】
(A) is isolated (B) had isolated (C) has isolated (D) has been isolated
(自那時候起，澳洲被廣闊的海洋與世界的其他部分隔絕。)

14. While Helen _____ with her net friends online, her boss suddenly walked in.
 (A) gossip (B) gossiped (C) was gossiping (D) was gossiped
 (當海倫和她的網友在線上聊八卦時，她的老闆突然走進來。)
15. What is so special about green tea? The Chinese and Indians _____ it for at least 4,000 years to treat everything from headache to depression. 【97 學測】
 (A) would use (B) are using (C) had used (D) have been using
 (綠茶有什麼特別之處？中國人和印度人至少在四千年前就一直用它來治療舉凡頭痛到憂鬱的一切病痛。)
16. The patient _____ in the emergency room for almost one hour when a doctor finally came.
 (A) waited (B) would have waited (C) has been waiting (D) had been waiting
 (在醫生來時，那病人已經在急診室裡等了幾乎一小時了。)
17. Animals all over the world _____ their homes. In case we don't try our best to help them, they will soon disappear from the earth.
 (A) lose (B) lost (C) are losing (D) have lost
 (世界各地的動物們正失去牠們的家園。若我們不盡力去幫助牠們，牠們將很快就從地球上消失。)
18. I am planning to go to Maldives (馬爾地夫) this summer because I _____ there so far.
 (A) have never been (B) never was (C) am never (D) have never gone
 (這暑假我計劃去馬爾地夫，因為到目前為止我從沒去過。)
19. The thief took the diamond necklace, opened the door, and _____ away.
 (A) run (B) have run (C) ran (D) had run
 (那小偷偷了鑽石項鍊，開了門，就跑走了。)
20. Many rivers and lakes in this area _____ so seriously polluted that they have become dead.
 (A) are (B) have been (C) have being (D) was
 (本區許多河流與湖泊已經嚴重被污染，以致它們已經變得了無生機。)

【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	D	A	A	A	B	D	C	B	B	B	D	C	D	D	C	A	C	B

第四章 被動語態

英文語態可分為「主動語態」與「被動語態」兩種，說話者會選擇不同的語態來表達，自然有其強調的用意。

主動語態：I am sure we can solve the problem soon. (我確定我們可以很快解決這問題)

→ 說話者強調 we

被動語態：I am sure the problem can be solved by us soon. (我確定這問題很快會被我們解決。)

→ 說話者強調 the problem

在英文中，「被動語態」的使用頻率遠超過中文。中英文對於被動語態的使用習慣各不相同。

例如：“Smoking is not allowed in the public places.” 翻譯成中文則為「公共場所禁止吸煙」，而未出現「...被...」的字眼。英文使用了被動語態，但中文往往會以主動的方式翻譯。此類的例子不勝枚舉。

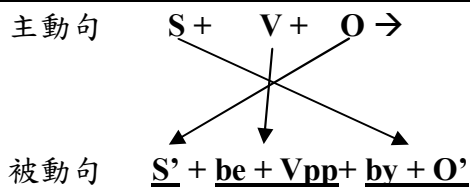
【例】1. The story was made up by someone. (某人捏造了那個故事。)

2. All the tickets were sold out within an hour. (所有的票在一小時內都賣光了。)

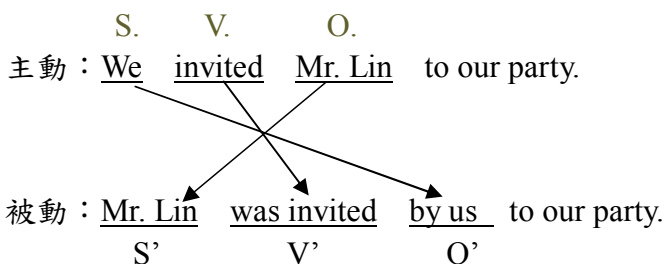
3. The boy should be taught how to behave well. (應該要有人教導那男孩如何變乖點。)

而中文有「小張長得像小李。」的句子，但沒有「小李被小張像」的說法。所以我們要多了解英文主動與被動的邏輯概念，而不受到母語的影響與羈絆。

1. 被動句型：



- 主動句的受詞變成被動句的主詞 (如果是代名詞要改為主格)
- 被動句的動詞變成 be + V-pp (注意! be 動詞之單、複數應與被動式的主詞一致)
- 主動句的主詞變成被動的 by + 受詞 (此時的 by 即等於中文的「被」。代名詞應改為受格。)
- by + 受詞 若泛指一般人(people, us, them, somebody 等)，常被省略



【註：We 是原主動句中的主詞 S，在被動語態中被置於 by 之後，成為新受詞 O' (代名詞 we 要改為受格 us)。Mr. Lin 為原主動句中受詞 O，在被動語態中，因被強調而成為新主詞 S'。動詞 invited 則改為 was invited (be + Vpp)】

2. 被動語態的使用

A. 強調動作承受者（主動句中的受詞）時

1. The old lady was hit by a speeding car. (原主動句為 A speeding car hit the old lady.)
(這老太太被一輛超速的車子撞倒了。)
2. The gifts were given to kids by Santa Claus. (原主動句為 Santa Claus gave the gifts to kids.)
(這些禮物是聖誕老公公送給孩子們的。)

B. 動作者（主動句中的主詞）不重要、不明顯或不願說出時

1. My laptop was stolen (by someone) yesterday. (原主動句為 Someone stole my laptop yesterday.)
(我的筆記型電腦昨天被偷了。)
2. English is spoken in America. (原句為 People speak English in America.)
(在美國講英語。)

C. 為使一個合句裡的主詞前後一致時

1. Parents love their children and (parents) are loved by them.
(父母親愛他們的子女，也被他們的子女所愛。)
2. John broke a window yesterday and (he) was scolded by his father.
(約翰昨天打破玻璃窗而被他父親責備。)

D. 做客觀的說明時

1. It is said that the small island was hammered by a devastating earthquake.
(據說那小島發生嚴重地震。)
2. It is believed that the movie star will win the Oscar Academy Award this year.
(大家相信那位電影明星會贏得今年的奧斯卡金像獎。)

3. 基本句型

時 態		例 句
現在簡單式	am / are / is + Vpp	主動：Students clean the classroom every day. (學生們每天打掃教室。) 被動：The classroom is cleaned by students every day.
過去簡單式	was / were + Vpp	主動：Grandmother planted some vegetables yesterday. (奶奶昨天種了些蔬菜。) 被動：Some vegetables were planted by Grandmother yesterday.
未來簡單式	will be +pp / is / are going to be + Vpp	主動：John's team will finish the task tomorrow. (約翰那一組明天將完成那份工作。) 被動：The task will be finished by John's team tomorrow. The task is going to be finished by John's team tomorrow.

時 態		例 句
現在進行式	is / are being + pp	主動：Mrs. Boyle is teaching a girl to sing now. (鮑爾老師正在教一個女孩唱歌) 被動：A girl is being taught to sing by Mrs. Boyle now.
過去進行式	was / were being + Vpp	主動：Julia was doing the laundry when you called. (當你打電話來時，茱莉亞正在洗衣服。) 被動：The laundry was being done by Julia when you called.
現在完成式	have / has been + Vpp	主動：We have taken care of the baby for two hours. (我們已經照顧那小嬰兒兩個鐘頭了。) 被動：The baby has been taken care of by us for two hours.
過去完成式	had been + Vpp	主動：They had reached an agreement about the issue before you came. (在你來之前，她們已經達成一項協議了。) 被動：An agreement had been reached by them before you came.
含有助動詞	助動詞 be + Vpp	主動：You should read the instruction before using it. (在你使用它之前，你應該先閱讀使用手冊。) 被動：The instruction should be read by you before using it.
含有 to	have to / need to / would like to / used to + be + Vpp	(1) 主動：You have to remind them to go home earlier. (你必須提醒他們要早點回家。) 被動：They have to be reminded by you to go home earlier. (2) 主動：Peter needs to revise his composition. (彼得需要修訂自己的作文。) 被動：Peter's composition needs to be revised by him. (3) 主動：Mother used to make decisions for me when I was young. (母親在我還小時常幫我做決定。) 被動：Decisions used to be made for me by Mother for me when I was young.

【註 1】由主動句改被動句時，除了主詞、受詞的變化外，動詞的變化要一併考量主詞人稱與其本身的單、複數，而用適當的 be 動詞。

(1) Mr. Li teaches us English. → We are taught English by Mr. Li. (李老師教我們英文。)

原主動句中的主詞是 Mr. Li，動詞為 teaches。改為被動句後的新主詞為 we，be 動詞就因此變化為和 we 一致的現在式 be 動詞 are，後接 teach 之過去分詞 taught。

(2) Paul sent Mary a gift on her birthday. → A gift was sent to Mary on her birthday by Paul. (保羅在瑪莉生日時送她一份禮物。)

原主動句中的主詞是 Paul，過去式動詞 sent。改為被動句後，新主詞為 A gift。過去式動詞 sent，要變化成配合新主詞的過去式 be 動詞 was 後接過去分詞 sent (send → sent → sent)。

4. 其他重點

A. 被動語態的否定句

- (1) be not + Vpp
- (2) have not been + Vpp
- (3) will/can/may/must/should not be + Vpp

- 【例】1. The fancy bicycle was not bought by anyone. (沒有人買那輛昂貴的腳踏車。)
 2. The lost gun has never been found. (那把遺失的槍還未被尋獲。)
 3. This box should not be opened until I come. (直到我來才可以打開這個盒子。)

B. 被動語態的疑問句

- (1) Be S.+ Vpp...?
- (2) Have S. been + Vpp....?
- (3) Will/Can/May/Must/Should S. be + Vpp...?
- (4) Wh- be S.+ Vpp....?

- 【例】1. Was this song written by Jay? (這首歌是杰寫的嗎?)
 2. Have the dogs been fed? (有人餵狗了嗎?)
 3. Will the case be closed in two weeks? (這個案子可以在兩個星期內結案嗎?)
 4. Why would John be awarded? (為什麼約翰會得獎?)

C. 被動句的受詞若不明確、不重要或眾所周知，通常可省略 by

- 【例】1. Someone stole my money. → My money was stolen. (我的錢被偷了。)
 2. People grow rice in Taiwan. → Rice is grown in Taiwan. (台灣產稻米。)
 3. You should use your time well. → Your time should be used well. (你應善用時間。)

D. 授與動詞 (或贈予動詞) (ask, tell, give, send, show, teach, pay ...) 改為被動語態

因授與動詞有兩個受詞—直接受詞及間接受詞 (直接受詞通常是「事物」，間接受詞通常是「人」)。其排列方式有兩種：

- 【例】They gave me one hour to do the job. = They gave one hour to me to do the job.
 (他們給我一小時的時間去做那份工作。)(me—間接受詞，one hour—直接受詞)

當上述例句改為被動式時：

- (1) 強調『人』 → I was given one hour by them to do the job.
- (2) 強調『物』 → One hour was given to me by them to do the job.

E. 感官動詞 & 使役動詞改為被動語態

(A) 感官動詞 + be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{seen} \\ \text{heard} \\ \text{felt} \end{array} \right\} + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{to V/ Ving} \rightarrow (\text{主動}) \\ \text{Vpp} \rightarrow (\text{被動}) \end{array} \right.$

- 【例】(1) I saw her enter the room. (主動句)

→ She was seen to enter the room (by me). (我看見她進到那房裡。)
 (原主動句之補語為原形動詞 enter, 可見受詞 her 是主動地做出 enter 之動作。所以在改為被動句後之新補語要以 to enter 來表達新主詞 She 主動的動作。)

(2) We saw the girl dancing beautifully. (主動句)

→ The girl was seen dancing beautifully. (我們看見那女孩正曼妙地跳著舞。)
 (原主動句之補語為現在分詞 dancing, 說明主詞正在主動地做的動作。改為被動句後之新補語仍以 dancing 來表達新主詞 The girl 正在進行的動作。)

(3) I heard Josh scolded by his father. (主動句)

→ Josh was heard scolded by his father. (我聽見喬許被他父親責備。)
 (原主動句之補語若是被動意義, 在改為被動句後仍應用 Vpp 做補詞。)

(B) S. make + O. = S' + be made + to V (被使得....)

【例】(1) David made me laugh. (主動句)

→ I was made to laugh by David. (我被大衛逗笑了。)
 (原主動句之動詞 make 為不完全及物動詞, 接受詞 me 後須接原形動詞 laugh 當受詞補語, 說明受詞主動做的動作。改為被動句後, 將 laugh 改為 to laugh 當新受詞。)

F. 祈使句改為被動

(A) 肯定句 (主動) V + → (被動) Let + O. + be + Vpp

(B) 否定句 (主動) Don't + V... → (被動) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Don't let + O. + be + Vpp} \\ \text{Let + O. + not + be + Vpp} \end{array} \right.$

【例】(1) Turn off your cellphone when the movie starts.

→ Let your cellphone be turned off when the movie starts.

(當電影開演時請關掉您的手機。)

(2) Don't leave your children home alone.

→ Don't let your children be left home alone.

= Let your children not be left home alone.

(勿讓小孩單獨在家。)

G. 客觀說明時

It is hoped that... 希望...

It is reported that... 據報導...

It is said that... 據說...

It is supposed that... 據推測...

It may be said without fear of exaggeration that... 可以毫不誇張地說...

It must be admitted that... 必須承認...

It must be pointed out that... 必須指出...

It will be seen from this that... 由此可見...

- 【例】(1) It is said that she is 108 years old. → She is said to be 108 years old.
= People say that she is 108 years old. (據說她已經高齡一百零八歲了。)
- (2) It is thought that Tom is smarter than Tim. → Tom is thought to be smarter than Tim.
= They think that Tom is smarter than Tim. (一般認為湯姆比提姆聰明些。)
- (3) It is believed that men and women are completely different kinds of human beings.
→ Men and women are believed to be completely different kinds of human beings.
= People believe that men and women are completely different kinds of human beings.
(一般相信男人和女人是完全不同種類的人類。)
- (4) It is expected that the weather will turn to be pleasant this coming weekend.
→ The weather is expected to be pleasant this coming weekend.
(一般人都期待這個週末的天氣會很舒適。)
- (5) It is reported that a super typhoon is probably coming to attack this island.
→ They report that a super typhoon is probably coming to attack this island.
(據報導，一個超級颱風即有可能侵襲本島。)

H. 疑問句 By whom?

- 【例】(1) Who invented the cellphones? → By whom were the cellphones invented?
(誰發明了手機?)
- (2) Who will take the job? → By whom will the job be taken? (誰要做這工作?)

I. 不用 by 的情形

動詞的過去分詞常被置於 be 之後 (be + Vpp) 當主詞補語用。看起來與被動語態的形式很像，但其實只是將過去分詞當主詞補語用，其後所接之介詞不是 by，而是其他的介詞。注意！此類動詞的主詞均為「人」。

be	satisfied	with	對...感到滿意
	acquainted		認識某人
	pleased / amused / delighted		對...感到高興
	covered		被覆蓋著...
	filled		充滿...

be	interested	in	對...感興趣
	dressed		穿著...
	engaged		從事於...
	absorbed		專心...

be	disappointed	at	對...感到失望
	surprised / amazed / astonished		對...感到驚訝
	shocked		對...感到震驚
	delighted		對...感到高興

be	used / accustomed	to	習慣於...
	dedicated		奉獻於...
	devoted		致力於...
	known		為...所知
	married		嫁給... / 娶了...
	addicted		沉溺於...
	exposed		曝曬於...中
	linked / related		與...有關聯

be	scared / frightened / terrified	of	害怕...
	tired		厭倦了...
	ashamed		恥於...

- 【例】(1) We are satisfied with your team work. (=Your team work satisfies us.)
 (我們很滿意你們團隊的表現。)
- (2) The road is covered with fallen leaves. (那條路被落葉覆蓋。)
- (3) I am interested in playing on-line games. (= On-line games interest me.)
 (我對網路線上遊戲很感興趣。)
- (4) Each one of us was shocked at his decision. (我們每人對他的決定感到震驚。)
- (5) Mr. White is known to everyone. (= Everyone knows Mr. White.)
 (人人都認識懷特先生。)
- (6) I am tired of saying sweet words to her. (我厭倦了對她說甜言蜜語。)

J. 其他表達被動的形式

(A) get + Vpp

在非正式口語中，可用 get + pp 取代 be + pp，以表示某事碰巧發生、突發意外或不尋常的事件。

- 【例】(1) The little boy got hurt in the accident. (那小男孩在車禍中受傷了。)
- (2) You will get punished if you go on like this. (你再這樣下去，必定受罰。)
- 但 She got loved by everyone. 之用法卻不常見。

(B) get / become / grow + pp 表「轉變」；be + pp 表「狀態」

- 【例】(1) The building got badly damaged after the earthquake. And now it is damaged seriously.
 (那棟大樓在地震後嚴重受損。現在是嚴重受損狀態。)
- (2) They got excited after winning the game yesterday. They are still excited now.
 (他們在贏得昨天的比賽後興奮不已。現在仍亢奮中。)

(C) have + O. (物) + Vpp / get + O. (物) + Vpp 強調受詞被處理

- 【例】(1) Peter had his house cleaned. (Peter 要別人打掃他的房子)
 (比較：Peter cleaned his house. Peter 自己打掃房子。)
- (2) My brother had / got his hair cut yesterday. (我弟昨天剪頭髮了。)
- (3) I am going to have / get my house painted. (我要去粉刷我的房子。)
- (4) Teresa had / got her Christmas tree decorated. (泰瑞莎找人裝飾她的聖誕樹。)

K. 用主動語態表達被動的涵義

【例】(1) Something interesting happened to Mr. McLean yesterday.

(昨天有件趣事發生在麥克連先生身上。)

(2) The pen writes badly. (那筆很難寫。)

(3) The book sells well. (那本書賣得好。)

(4) Glass breaks easily. (玻璃易破。)

(5) These shoes wear long. (這鞋子耐穿。)

(6) The poem reads beautifully. (這首詩朗讀起來很美。)

L. 主動語態與其被動語態意義均相同者

(A) The young couple married / were married / got married last month.

(那對年輕夫妻上個月才結婚的。)

(B) The poor boy determined / was determined to enter his ideal college.

(那個窮困的小男孩立定志向要考上理想大學。)

(C) I prepare / am prepared to deliver a speech next Monday.

(我準備下週一要演講。)

【練習題】

1. The well-known movie star likes _____ by crowds of fans.
(A) to surround (B) surrounded (C) be surrounded (D) to be surrounded
(那位知名電影明星喜歡被粉絲們圍繞著。)
2. I feel so sorry to have you _____ in this scandal.
(A) involve (B) to involve (C) involved (D) involving
(我很抱歉使你捲入這醜聞中。)
3. Don't panic. Just sit down and _____.
(A) stay calm (B) stay calmly (C) stay to be calm (D) be staying calm
(不要驚慌。坐下來保持冷靜。)
4. Mr. and Mrs. Duke had some famous architects _____ their house recently.
(A) designed (B) rebuild (C) to build (D) decorated
(杜克夫婦最近找了些知名建築師重建他們的房子。)
5. I'm afraid there's something wrong with my car. I must send it to the garage and have it _____ as soon as possible.
(A) examined (B) to check (C) be repairing (D) to be fixed
(我的車好像有點問題。我必須盡快送去修車廠檢修。)
6. Calvin insisted that Diana _____ to the party, regardless of others' objection.
(A) invited (B) be invited (C) to be invited (D) to have been invited
(卡文不管其他人反對，堅持要邀請黛安娜參加聚會。)
7. Don't be _____ even if you are flunked (被當掉) in math.
(A) discouraging (B) discourage (C) discouraged (D) to discourage
(即使你數學這科被當掉，也不要氣餒。)
8. Let the party _____ at once.
(A) organize (B) to be organized (C) be organized (D) being organized
(立刻去籌畫這聚會吧！)
9. Nick _____ Miss Johnson.
(A) married with (B) was married with (C) got married to (D) got married
(尼克和強生小姐結婚了。)
10. At home, we are _____ in love and care.
(A) bathed (B) bathing (C) to bathe (D) bathe
(在家中，我們沉浸在愛與關懷中。)
11. We should do everything we can to protect the river from _____
(A) polluted (B) being polluted (C) polluting (D) to be polluted
(我們應盡其所能地去保護河川，使其免於被污染。)
12. The springs on Green Island _____ naturally by volcanic activities deep underground. 【96 統測】
(A) are to be heated (B) been heated (C) are heated (D) heated
(在綠島的泉水因身藏地底的火山活動而自然地加熱。)
13. Franklin was very active in the Philadelphia community. He operated a bookstore and _____ postmaster. 【97 統測】
(A) names (B) naming (C) was named (D) had named
(富蘭克林在費城的社區很活躍。他經營一家書店也被任命為郵政局長。)

14. With e-mails, people don't need paper to send and receive letters and messages. Furthermore, the writing and editing process _____ on a computer, and therefore, people don't need to use paper. 【94 統測】
 (A) had done (B) is done (C) was doing (D) will do
 (有了電子郵件，人們就不需要用紙張來寄送和接收信件、訊息。此外，書寫和編輯的過程都在電腦上完成，所以人們不需用紙了。)
15. Albert Einstein _____ as one of the greatest scientists of all time.
 (A) is recognized (B) to be recognized (C) has recognized (D) have been recognized
 (亞伯特·愛因斯坦被公認為現代最偉大的科學家之一。)
16. Try to speak slowly when you give a speech. If you don't, some of your words may _____.
 (A) misunderstand (B) misunderstanding (C) misunderstood (D) be misunderstood
 (當你在演講時，試著說慢點兒。若是你沒說慢點兒，你有些話就會被誤解。)
17. The female voice is _____ to be more pleasant, whereas male's is not.
 (A) dismissed (B) supposed (C) seemed (D) appeared
 (女性的聲音被認為是較討喜的，而男性的聲音卻非如此。)
18. With his excellent social skills, Steven has been _____ as a great communicator by all his colleagues.
 【96 指考】
 (A) perceived (B) diagnosed (C) exploited (D) concerned
 (因為有著優異的社交技巧，史蒂芬被他所有的同事公認為是位很棒的溝通者。)
19. In a British study between 1991 and 2003, people were asked how satisfied they are _____ their lives. 【96 指考】
 (A) for (B) with (C) at (D) of
 (在英國一項1991到2003年間的研究中，人們被問到他們對生活滿意的程度。)
20. No one could be expected to walk up 8, 10 or 30 flights of stairs. Therefore, to make tall buildings more accessible to their users, the elevator _____. 【92 指考】
 (A) invented (B) had invented (C) was invented (D) would have invented
 (不會有人要去爬八層、十層、或三十層的樓梯。因此，為了方便人們進入高樓，電梯於是應蘊而生。)

【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	D	C	A	B	A	B	C	C	C	A	B	C	C	B	A	D	B	A	B	C

第五章 假設語氣

在英文裡，假設語氣是用以表達幾乎不可能發生、實現、假定或與事實相反的狀況。因為敘述的事情，與事實不符，此時動詞形式就會產生特殊的變化，形成所謂的「假設語氣」，用以與一般直述句作區分。試比較下列三句：

- 【例】1. I go to college. (我上大學。→指現在上大學)
 2. I went to college. (我(那時)上大學。→指過去上大學)
 3. I wish I had gone to college. (但願我上過大學。→事實上並沒有上大學。)

第一句的現在簡單式陳述現在的事實，表示說話者目前在唸大學；第二句過去簡單式說明說話者以前唸大學；第三句則表達說話者的願望，但暗示著事實上說話者並未上過大學，所以 wish 後面接的子句裡的動詞就變成了 had gone。可見假設語氣與敘述事實的直說法之區分在於「動詞」的變化，即「時態」的選擇。

基本上，假設法只需將敘述事實的直述句後推一個時態即可。(請多多利用以下的時間線以「理解取代死背」，就可輕鬆拿分！)

假設法的句子，通常包含兩部份：if 所在的條件子句 + 主要子句。(兩子句的動詞都得同時變化。

- 【例】1. If I were rich, I would travel around the world. (如果我很富有，我就會去環遊世界。)

條件子句 主要子句

2. If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam.

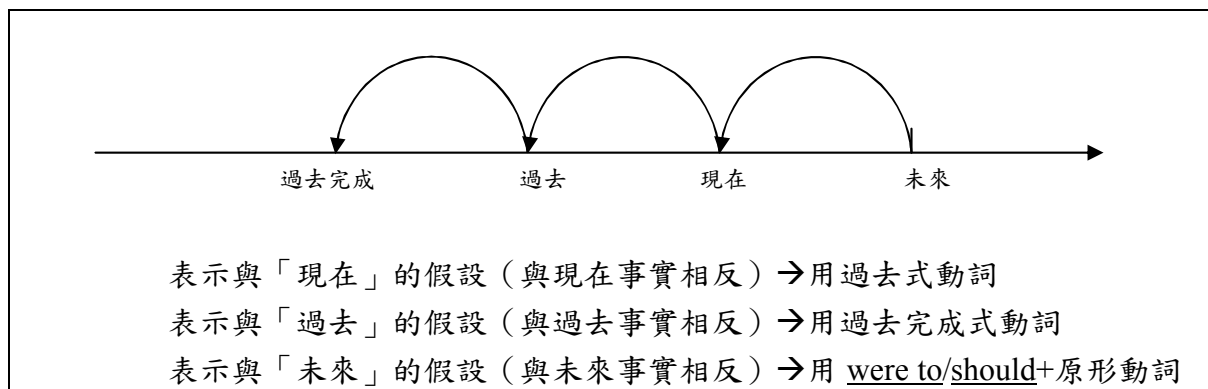
條件子句 主要子句

(如果你那時用功唸書的話，你就會考及格了。)

3. If the sun were to rise in the west, I would give you all my money.

條件子句 主要子句

(如果太陽從西邊出來的話，我就給你我所有的錢。)



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 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$ + V	不論主詞之單、複數， be 動詞一律用 were
與過去事實 相反	If + S + had + Vpp,	S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$ + have + Vpp	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 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$ + V	表示在未來絕對不可能 發生
	If + S + should + V, (should 表萬一)	S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would / will} \\ \text{should / shall} \\ \text{could / can} \\ \text{might / may} \end{array} \right.$ + 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

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

【注意】

1. 不論主詞之單、複數，be 動詞一律用 were
2. If + S + were ..., → Were S..., (去掉 if 後，主詞與 were 對調，以倒裝形式表現)
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

【例】 1. { If I **were** you, }
 { **Were** I you, }

I would take his advice.

(假如我是你，我會接受他的忠告。)

→事實：I am not you, so I won't take his advice.

2. { If Peter **were** here, }
 { **Were** Peter here, }

he could 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 cannot tell us what to do.

3. If I **knew** his plan, I would support him.

(假如我知道他的計畫，我會支持他。)

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

三、「與過去事實相反」的假設語氣

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

【注意】

1. If + S + had (had not) + Vpp, ..., 其倒裝形式為 → Had + S + (not) Vpp, ...,
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 + Vpp, ..., }
 { Had + S + Vpp, ..., } S + { would }
 { should } + V... { this morning }
 { could } { today }
 { might } { now }

【例】 1. { If he **had studied** harder, }
 { **Had** he studied harder, } he **would have won** the scholarship.

(假如他多用功一點兒的話，他可能就會得到獎學金。)

→事實：He didn't study harder, so he wouldn't win the scholarship.

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，我就幫助他了。)

→事實：Kevin didn't tell me the truth, so I could not help him.

3. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If you **had listened** to me,} \\ \text{Had you **listened** to me,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ you might not have made the mistake.}$
 (假如你有聽我的話，你可能就不會犯那個錯了。)
 →事實：You didn't listen to me, so you made the mistake.

四、(A)表示未來絕對不會發生的假設語氣

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

【注意】
 1. If + S + were to + V..., 其倒裝形式為 → Were + S + to V..., (去掉 if 後，主詞與 should 對調。)
 2. 本語氣表示絕對不可能發生或是發生的可能性極小。

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

【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. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If it **should rain** tomorrow,} \\ \text{Should it **rain** tomorrow,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ the field trip will be put off.}$
 (萬一明天下雨的話，校外教學會延期。)

2. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If you **should meet** her,} \\ \text{Should you **meet** her,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ tell her to give me a ring.}$
 (萬一你遇到她，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。

$$\text{If + S + V(s)....., } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{will} \\ \text{shall} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{may} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{V (祈使句)} \end{array} \right. + \text{V} \cdot$$

【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 hiking with my friends.

(如果明天天氣好的話，我就和朋友去遠足。)

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°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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{But for + N.} \\ = \text{Without + N.} \\ = \text{But that + S + V(s)} \\ = \text{If it were not for + N.} \\ = \text{Were it not for + N.} \end{array} \right\}, \text{S + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V... (要不是；若非....)}$$

【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. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{But for} \\ = \text{Without} \\ = \text{If it were not for} \\ = \text{Were it not for} \end{array} \right\}$ your timely help, I would fail the test.

= But that you **offer** your timely help, I would fail the test.

(要不是你及時的幫忙，我就會考不及格。)

→ 事實：You offer me your timely help, and I pass the test.

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

{ 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. } , 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】1. { But for
= Without } Mark's advice, we might have been lost.

= { If Mark hadn't advised us,
Had Mark not advised us,
But that Mark advised us,
If it hadn't been for Mark's advice,
Had it not been for Mark's advice, } we might have been lost.

(要是沒有了馬克的建議，我們可能會迷路。)
→事實：Mark gave us his advice, and we were not lost.

七、I wish 的假設法

(1) { I wish (that)
If only } + S + { Ved
were (我希望...) (現在不可能實現的願望)
could V... }

(2) I wish (that) + S + { had + Vpp... (但願...) (過去不可能實現的願望)
could have + Vpp }

(3) I wish (that) + S + { should
could
would
might } + V... (但願...) (未來不可能實現的願望)

【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. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I wish} \\ \text{If only} \end{array} \right\}$ 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

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

【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. (看起來好像有暴風雨要來了!)

【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。)

【練習題】

1. The baseball 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
(棒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。)
2. If I _____ the lottery tomorrow, I would travel around the world.
(A) won (B) had won (C) should win (D) will win
(萬一我明天中樂透的話，我就會去環遊世界。)
3. If I _____ how to solve the math questions, I would certainly tell you the answers.
(A) know (B) knew (C) would know (D) had known
(如果我知道如何解數學題目時，我一定會告訴你答案。)
4. If James _____ a young man again, he would try the extreme sports without hesitation.
(A) is (B) would be (C) was (D) were
(假如詹姆士再年輕一次，他會毫不猶豫地去從事極限運動。)
5. If he sold the stone, he thought, he _____ enough money for the rest of his life. 【97 學測】
(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。)
6. Had you used a computer, you _____ all the documents effectively.
(A) could finish (B) could have finished (C) will finish (D) had finished
(假如你使用電腦，你會很有效率地完成所有文件。)
7. But for the rescue teams, the man buried under the debris could never _____ alive.
(A) have found (B) be found (C) to be found (D) have been found
(要不是那些救難隊，那個被埋在瓦礫堆中的人恐怕無法獲救。)
8. If I had gone to the concert last night, I _____ Anny and her husband.
(A) would meet (B) will meet (C) have met (D) would have met
(假如我昨天去看那場演唱會的話，我就會遇到安妮和她先生了。)
9. That sounds great. If I _____ you, I _____ take the job offer.
(A) were....would (B) am.....will (C) was.....should (D) had been....would
(聽起來不錯呀! 要是我是你，我就接受這工作。)
10. I wish I _____ the chance to go for my further study last year.
(A) took (B) have taken (C) had taken (D) were taking
(我真希望去年把握住出國深造的機會。)
11. Irene has stayed in the U.S. only for a couple of years, but she speaks English as if she _____ a native speaker.
(A) were (B) would be (C) had been (D) would have been
(艾琳只曾在美國待過兩三年。但她的英文說得像個當地人一樣好。)
12. If it _____ fine tomorrow, we _____ rehearse for our graduation ceremony.
(A) was.....would (B) had been.....would (C) is....will (D) had been.....will
(要是明天天氣好的話，我們將舉行畢業典禮預演。)
13. If you had not given me a ride this morning, I _____ into my office on time.
(A) cannot step (B) couldn't step (C) couldn't have stepped (D) have stepped
(要是你今天早上沒讓我搭便車，我無法準時進辦公室。)

14. _____ that I hadn't made the mistake.
 (A) Would (B) If only (C) If (D) Wish I
 (我但願沒犯過那個錯。)
15. If anyone should answer this question, he or she _____
 (A) would award (B) be awarded (C) would have awarded (D) would be awarded.
 (任何人答對這個問題，他會得到獎品。)
16. We wish that you _____ so much work to do. We know you would have enjoyed that party.
 (A) hadn't had (B) hadn't (C) didn't have (D) haven't had
 (我們但願你沒有那麼多工作要做。我們知道你應該會很喜歡那個派對。)
17. If all the seas _____ dry, I would marry you.
 (A) would go (B) were to go (C) will go (D) is going
 (假如海水都變乾了，我就會嫁給你。)
18. Life would have been hard _____ the financial support coming from the government.
 (A) but for (B) but that (C) if we had (D) there had been
 (要是沒有政府的財政支援的話，人們的生活會很艱苦。)
19. _____ I not so busy, I would do the laundry myself.
 (A) Had (B) Be (C) Were (D) Was
 (要是我沒那麼忙，我就自己洗衣服了。)
20. _____ it not rained last night, the road wouldn't be so muddy now.
 (A) Were (B) Should (C) If (D) Had
 (昨晚要是沒下雨的話，現在路面也不會那麼泥濘。)

【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	D	C	B	D	D	A	C	A	C	C	A	D	A	B	A	C	D

第六章 疑問句與附加問句

一、疑問句

在中文的表達方式裡，直接在直述句後加上「嗎？」即可完成疑問句。例如：直述句「王大偉是個高中生。」改成疑問句後則為：「王大偉是個高中生嗎？」簡單扼要！

英文在這部份的表達則較為複雜些。英文的疑問句可分為兩種：

(1) Yes-No 問句（封閉式問句）--其答案只有 Yes 或 No。

【例】1. Are you playing the piano?（你正在彈鋼琴嗎？）

2. Is Maria your classmate?（瑪麗亞是你的同班同學嗎？）

(2) Wh- 問句（開放式問句）→ 其答案並未受限在某個範圍。

【例】1. Why do you think he is untrustful?（你為什麼認為他不可靠？）

2. Who will organize the party?（誰要籌備這派對？）

1. 以 Yes 或 No 回答疑問句

如何造以 Yes 或 No 回答的疑問句		
含有 be 動詞的疑問句，將 be 動詞移至句首	1. Doris is easygoing. → Is Doris easygoing? （朵瑞絲平易近人嗎？） 2. I am from the southern Taiwan. → Are you from the southern Taiwan? （你是南部人嗎？）	be 動詞會隨著問句與答句的主詞人稱而改變。I am 會變成 You are。
含有助動詞的疑問句，將助動詞調至句首	1. Amy has blogged today. → Has Amy blogged today? （愛咪今天寫部落格了嗎？） 2. Tom should clean up his room. → Should Tom clean up his room? （湯姆應該打掃他自己的房間嗎？） 3. The boy cannot do the homework on his own. → Can't the boy do the homework on his own? （那男孩無法自己獨立做作業嗎？）	1. has 在此為完成式助動詞；若為「吃」或「有」解，則助動詞為 do/does。 *Bill has brunches on weekends. → Does Bill have brunches on weekends? （比爾在週末都 吃 早餐嗎？） *People usually have Monday blues. → Do people usually have Monday blues? （人們通常 有 星期一症候群嗎？） 2. 否定疑問句將“be 動詞+ not”縮寫後置於句首。如：“Isn't he...?” “Aren't you...?”

未含有助動詞之疑問句（一般動詞之疑問句）	1. People in the U.S. speak English. → Do people in the U.S. speak English? （美國人說英文嘛？） 2. Victor swims very well. → Does Victor swim well? （維特游泳游得好嗎？） 3. Andy just emailed you a file. → Did Andy just email you a file? （安迪剛寄個檔案給你了嗎？）	1. Do 和 Does 的地位等同於中文裡的「嗎？」，就是助動詞。只是在英文問句中，要把助動詞放在句子最前面，其後的主要動詞改為原形動詞。
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如何以 Yes 或 No 回答疑問句		
問 句	簡 答	解 說
Are you ready to order now? （您要點菜了嗎？）	{ Yes, I am. No, I am not.	1. 問句動詞為 be 動詞時，則以 be 動詞回答。
(1) Were the employees well-paid? (2) （那些員工的薪資高嗎？）	{ Yes, they were. No, they weren't.	2. 否定簡答常用縮寫。如：is not = isn't; are not = aren't * am not 無法縮寫
Can you bring me some milk? （你可以幫我買些牛奶嗎？）	{ Yes, I can. No, I cannot.	1. 問句以助動詞問時，就以助動詞回答。
(1) Have your parents ever been to (2) Europe? (3) （你的父母親去過歐洲嗎？）	{ Yes, they have. No, they haven't.	
Will you and Helen get married? （你和海倫會結婚嗎？）	{ Yes, we will. No, we won't	1. 問句主詞若為一般名詞時，應以適當的代名詞回答。
Will Tom be a rich man overnight? （湯姆會一夕致富嗎？）	{ Yes, he will. No, he won't	（注意人稱之單、數、性別等）
Does Cindy work as a manager? （莘蒂是位經理嗎？）	{ Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.	1. 問句句首若為 do / does，則以 do / does 回答。
(1) Did all of you catch the train? （你們都趕上火車了嗎？）	{ Yes, we did.. No, we didn't.	2. 第一和第二人稱都是用 do，第三人稱用 does 敘述事實。
Don't you think so? （你不以為然嗎？）	{ Yes, I do. （我認為如此） No, I don't. （我不以為然）	1. 不論肯定或否定問句，答案若是肯定者就回答 Yes；反之，則是 No。
Aren't they tired? （他們不累嗎？）	Yes, they are. （他們累了） No, they aren't. （他們不累）	

【註】回答主要動詞為 mind (介意) 的疑問句時，注意說話者真正的意思。

- A: Do you **mind** turning down the music? (你介不介意將音樂的音量關小?)
- { B: Yes, I do. → B 介意「將音樂音量關小聲」這件事，所以 B 不會按照 A 的要求做。
 B: No, I don't. → B 不介意「將音樂音量關小聲」，所以 B 會按照 A 的要求做。

2. 如何回答疑問代名詞為首的疑問句

以疑問代名詞--Who, Whom, Which, What, Whose 等--開頭的疑問句		
疑問代名詞	例 句	解 說
<p>Who</p> <p>「.....是誰？」 或 「誰.....？」</p>	<p>1. A: Who is the man in black? (那個穿黑西裝的男人是誰?) B: He's Jack, Mr. Lo's nephew. (他是傑克，羅先生的侄子。)</p> <p>2. A: Who is Li, Pai? (李白是誰?) B: He was one of the greatest poets who ever lived in Chinese history. (他是中國歷史上最偉大的詩人之一)</p> <p>3. A: Who would like to set the table? Dinner is ready. (誰要幫忙準備餐具? 晚餐好囉!) B: Let me do it. (我來弄!)</p>	<p>1. 用於詢問某人身分、背景(例 1 和例 2)、姓名，或徵詢他人同意(例 3)</p> <p>2. Who 為主詞時，視為單數。</p>
<p>Whom</p> <p>「誰....？」</p>	<p>1. A: Whom did you baby-sit last night? (你昨晚照顧誰?) B: My elder sister's daughters. (我姊姊的女兒。)</p> <p>2. A: Whom should I meet when I get there? (我到那裡以後該去見誰?) B: Go to Mr. Potter as soon as you arrive there. (你一到那裡就去找帕特先生。)</p>	<p>用於詢問接受主詞動作的人是誰?</p>
<p>Which</p> <p>「....哪一個？」 或 「哪一些....？」</p>	<p>1. A: Which do you prefer, coffee or tea? (你想喝什麼，咖啡或茶?) B: Coffee, please. (請給我咖啡。)</p> <p>2. A: Which do you think are better? (你認為哪些最好?) B: To me, the red ones are the best. (我認為紅的最好。)</p>	<p>1. 用於詢問某人的選擇。</p> <p>2. Which 可視為疑問形容詞，其後接名詞。</p> <p>【例】Which university did you go to, Cambridge or Oxford? (你唸過哪個大學，劍橋或牛津?)</p>

<p>What</p> <p>「什麼....？」 「什麼東西...？」 或 「...從事什麼工作？」</p>	<p>1. A: What is wrong with you? (= What's the matter with you?) (你怎麼了?) B: I broke up with my boyfriend. (我和我男友分手了。)</p> <p>2. A: What did she say? (她說什麼?) B: She said she would invite you to her party. (她說她想邀請你去參加她的派對。)</p> <p>3. A: What does your girlfriend look like? (你的女朋友的長相如何?) B: She looks like a movie star. (她看起來就像個電影明星。)</p> <p>4. A: What are you? (=What do you do for a living?) (你是從事哪一行的?) B: I am an English teacher. (我是英文老師。)</p>	<p>1. 用於詢問「何物？」、「何事？」或詢問他人職業(例4)</p> <p>2. what 亦可接「time」、「day」、「season」、「month」等當疑問形容詞。例如： (1) What time is it? (現在幾點了?) (2) What day is today? (今天星期幾?) (3) What season is it? (現在是什麼季節?)</p> <p>3. What 為主詞時，視為單數。</p>
<p>Whose</p> <p>「誰的....？」</p>	<p>1. A: Whose is the best? (誰的最好?) B: Jeff's performance impressed me. (傑夫的表演令我印象深刻。)</p> <p>2. A: Whose are those adorable dogs? (那些可愛的狗狗是誰的?) B: They are Marie Smith's. (牠們是史密斯瑪莉的。)</p>	<p>1. 用於詢問「誰的..？」</p> <p>2. Whose 可視為疑問形容詞，其後接名詞。例如： A: Whose key is this? (這是誰的鑰匙?) B: It's mine. (那是我的。)</p>

【註1】疑問詞當主詞的問句，其後不必倒裝。

- 【例】
1. Who will be with us? (誰會來陪我們?)
 2. Which is your favorite? (哪個是你的最愛?)
 3. What makes you change your mind? (什麼改變了你的決定?)
 4. Whose comes next? (誰的是下一個?)

【註2】疑問詞當補語或受詞時的問句，其後必倒裝。

- 【例】
1. Who is your homeroom teacher? (誰是你的導師?)
 2. Whom will you talk to? (你會找誰談?)
 3. Which did Nico choose? (妮可選了哪一個?)
 4. What has Chris done? (克里斯做了什麼事?)
 5. Whose is this fancy car? (這輛帥氣的車子是誰的?)

【註3】疑問詞 + N 時的問句，其後必倒裝。

- 【例】
1. What kind of person is Mark? (馬克是怎樣的人?)
 2. Which city do you plan to visit? (你想去哪個城市玩?)
 3. Whose house was built by the lake? (誰的房子蓋在湖邊?)

3. 如何回答疑問副詞引導的疑問句

以疑問副詞--When, Where, Why, How 等--開頭的疑問句		
疑問副詞	例 句	解 說
When 「何時？」	1. A: When will you buy me a diamond ring? (你何時會買個鑽戒給我?) B: I will do it on your birthday. (在你生日那天買。) 2. A: When did he show you the stone? (他幾時拿那寶石給你?) B: It was last night. (昨天晚上。)	用於詢問主詞做某動作的「時間」。
Where 「...在哪裡？」	1. A: Where is the tourist center? (遊客中心在哪裡呢?) B: It's around the front gate. (在入口附近。) 2. A: Where have you been? It's been a while. (你去哪裡了? 好一陣子不見你了。) B: I have been on a business trip around Europe. (我去歐洲出差。)	用於詢問某物或主詞做某動作的「地點」。
Why 「為什麼？」	1. A: Why are you interested in collecting stones? (你為什麼對收集石頭有興趣?) B: Because they have been easily found. (因為很容易找得到。) 2. A: Why don't you stay with us? (=Why not stay with us?) (你怎不留下來呢?) B: Sorry. I have something to deal with tomorrow. (抱歉! 我明天還有事要處理。)	1. 用於詢問主詞做某動作的「理由」。 2. "Why not + V...?" 或 "Why don't / doesn't / didn't + S + V...?" 均表給予他人建議時用。
How 「...如何？」	1. A: How are you? = How are you doing? = How's everything going? (你好嗎?) B: Couldn't be better. (好極了!) 2. A: How do you go to school every day? (你每天怎麼去上學?) B: I take the school bus. (我搭校車。) 3. A: How old are you? (你幾歲?) B: I am in my twenties. (我二十多歲。)	1. 用於詢問主詞「狀況」、「外貌」。 2. How 可用來詢問某做某動作或某事的「方法」 3. How old + V + S? 問「年紀」

<p style="text-align: center;">How 「...如何？」</p>	<p>4. A: How tall are you? (你多高?) B: I am 5 feet 6 inches tall. (我5呎6吋高。)</p> <p>5. A: How much do you weigh? (你多重?) B: I am 50 kilograms in weight. / My weight is 50 kilograms. / I weigh 50 kilograms. (我50公斤重。)</p> <p>6. A: How many members are there in your family? (你家有多少成員?) B: Four, including my parents and my younger sister. (四位。包括我父母和妹妹。)</p> <p>7. A: How far is it from here to the MRT station? (從這裡到捷運站有多遠?) B: It's about three minutes' walk. (走路約三分鐘。)</p> <p>8. A: How long have you known each other? (你們彼此認識了多久?) B: Almost 20 years. (幾乎20年了。) C: How long is the pencil? (這支鉛筆有多長?) D. It's 10 centimeters long. / It's 10 centimeters in length. / Its length is 10 centimeters. (這支鉛筆有十公分長。)</p> <p>9. A: How often do you do the laundry? (你多久洗一次衣服?) B: Once a week. (一周一次。)</p> <p>10. A: How soon can you come over here? (你多快時間內可以過來這兒?) B: I will be there in half an hour. (半個鐘頭後我就到了。)</p> <p>11. A: How fast can you run? (你能跑多快?) B: About 7 meters per second. (大約每秒七公尺。)</p> <p>12. A: How about having some tea together? = Why not hve some tea together? (一起喝茶如何?) B: I'd love to. (好啊!)</p>	<p>4. How tall + V + S? 問「身高」</p> <p>5. How much + 不可數名詞...?</p> <p>6. How many + 可數名詞複數...?</p> <p>7. How far + V + S... ? 問「距離」</p> <p>8. How long + V + S? 問「多久」或問某物有「多長」</p> <p>9. How often + V + S? 問「頻率」。回答方式: 次數 + 時間範圍。例如: twice a day (一天兩次。)</p> <p>10. How soon + V + S..? 問「在多快時間後能...」</p> <p>11. How fast + V + S.? 問「速度」</p> <p>12. How about + Ving..? = Why not + V...? 表建議某人某事</p>
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How 「...如何？」	13. A: How high is the Taipei 101? (台北 101 大樓有多高?) B: It's 509 meters high./ It's 509 meters at height. / Its height is 509 meters. (它有 509 公尺高。)	13.問建築物高度
	14. A: How wide is the window? (那扇窗戶有多寬?) B: It's 90 centimeters wide./ It's 90 centimeters in width. / Its width is 90 centimeters. (它是九十公分寬。)	14.問寬度
	15. A: How deep is the well? (那井有多深?) B: It's 15 meters deep./ It's 15 meters in depth./ Its depth is 15 meters. (它有十五公尺深。)	15.問深度
	16. A: How thick is the book? (那書有多厚?) B: It's 3 inches thick./ It's 3 inches in thickness./ Its thickness is 3 inches. (它有三吋厚。)	16.問厚度

【註】以疑問詞引導的名詞子句，主詞與動詞不必倒裝。不論是作主詞或間接問句，均依照直述句的句型。

- 【例】1. Do you know $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{who } \underline{\text{the man is}} \\ \text{S' } \quad \text{V'} \end{array} \right]$ (你知道那個人是誰嗎?)
2. I don't know $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{where } \underline{\text{they come from}} \\ \text{S' } \quad \text{V'} \end{array} \right]$ (我不知道他們是哪裡人。)
3. Tell me $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{how } \underline{\text{you feel}} \\ \text{S' } \quad \text{V'} \end{array} \right]$ (告訴我你的想法。)
4. $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{What } \underline{\text{he said}} \\ \text{S' } \quad \text{V'} \end{array} \right]$ is not true. (他說的話是真的。)

二、附加問句

附加問句是指「接在敘述句後面的簡短問句。」其功用是為了「加強說話者的語意或確認訊息的內容。」

(1) 肯定敘述句接否定附加問句。

- 【例】1. Traveling is the best teacher, isn't it?
 (旅行是最好的導師，不是嗎?)
2. Doris has finished her job, hasn't she?
 (朵瑞絲做完她的工作了，不是嗎?)

(2) 否定敘述句接肯定附加問句。

- 【例】1. We didn't stay up late last night, did we?
 (我們昨晚沒熬夜，不是嗎?)
2. Alex doesn't like fast food, does he?
 (艾力克斯不喜歡速食，不是嗎?)

	敘述句	附加問句	例 句
主 詞	名詞	代名詞	Ben is a movie-goer, isn't he ? Mary sleeps a lot, doesn't she ?
	代名詞	代名詞	We will go on a picnic, won't we ? They seldom come here, do they ?
	there	there	There is someone singing, isn't there ? There are sweet candies, aren't there ?
	These, Those, 複數主詞	they	Those girls are singing, aren't they ? These cakes are delicious, aren't they ?
	This, That, Ving, To V, 非人稱之單數主詞	it	This isn't a good idea, is it ? Playing basketball is exciting, isn't it ? To make dumplings is fun, isn't it ?

	敘述句	附加問句	例 句
動 詞	be 動詞	be-n't (am not 除外)	John is popular with girls, isn't he ? I am hard working, am I not ?
	一般動詞 (含 have + N 之 have)	don't / doesn't / didn't	Hank enjoys traveling, doesn't he ? They ran out of money, didn't they ?
	含助動詞的動詞片 語	第一個助動詞 + not (要縮寫)	There must have been a lot of rain last night, mustn't there ?
	have / has / had + Vpp	haven't / hasn't / hadn't	The dancers have practiced for hours, haven't they ? You haven't had dinner, have you?
	had better	hadn't	You had better take my advice, hadn't you ?
	have to / has to / had to	don't/ doesn't / didn't	You had to keep the secret, didn't you ?
祈 使 句	Let's	shall we?	Let's go home, shall we?
	Let us / Let me	will you?	Let us do something, will you? Let me try it, will you?
	Let's not	all right / O.K.?	Let's not fool around, O.K.?
	原形動詞	will you?	Be quiet, will you?

【註 1】“I think / suppose / guess / heard... + 名詞子句” 其附加問句，要以名詞子句為根據來形成附加問句。

【例】1. I think he is right, isn't he? (我認為他是對的，不是嗎?)

2. I guess Nancy will show up, won't she? (我認為南西會出現，不是嗎?)

3. I heard that they were happy, weren't they? (我認為他們都很開心，不是嗎?)

【註 2】用對等連接詞連接的句子要以連接詞後之子句為準來形成附加問句。

【例】All of them left, but Christina didn't, did she?

(他們都走了，但克莉斯汀沒走，不是嗎?)

【註 3】除了 not 以外，有些否定含意的副詞也常考。例如：seldom = rarely (很少), few / little (很少), nothing (什麼都沒有), never (絕不，從不), hardly = scarcely (幾乎不) 等等。

【練習題】

1. There was nothing left in the box, _____?
(A) wasn't it (B) was there (C) wasn't there (D) wasn't they
(盒子裡什麼都沒有，不是嗎?)
2. To drink a lot of water in summer is good for health, _____?
(A) isn't it (B) don't you (C) isn't that (D) aren't you
(夏天裡喝很多水是有益健康的，不是嗎?)
3. Let's do something for those kids from poor families, _____?
(A) won't we (B) won't you (C) isn't it (D) shall we
(讓我們為那些來自貧困家庭的小孩做點事，好嗎?)
4. Your English teacher has been to many countries, _____?
(A) isn't it (B) isn't she (C) hasn't she (D) isn't that
(你們的英文老師曾去過很多國家，不是嗎?)
5. In order to make more money, Steve had to work harder, _____?
(A) isn't it (B) didn't he (C) wasn't it (D) hadn't it
(為了多賺點錢，史蒂夫必須更加努力工作，不是嗎?)
6. Jill takes each meeting seriously. She is hardly ever late for meetings, _____?
(A) has she (B) isn't she (C) is she (D) hasn't she
(吉兒很看重每次會議。她很少開會遲到，不是嗎?)
7. Sara put a flashlight in her backpack whenever she went camping, _____?
(A) does she (B) doesn't she (C) did she (D) didn't she
(莎拉每次去露營時都會在背包裡放支手電筒，不是嗎?)
8. Students, when a fire happens, keep calm and follow me to get out of the classroom safely, _____?
(A) shall we (B) will you (C) do they (D) don't you
(同學們，當火災發生時，保持冷靜並跟著我安全地離開教室，好嗎?)
9. The poor old man has never been to America for his whole life, _____?
(A) hasn't he (B) has he (C) won't he (D) does he
(那個貧苦老人這輩子從沒去過美國，不是嗎?)
10. You should finish the homework as soon as possible, _____?
(A) don't you (B) will you (C) should you (D) shouldn't you
(你應該盡快地做完作業，不是嗎?)
11. Jack has learned as many tricks as he could. He wants to be a magician, _____?
(A) does he (B) will he (C) doesn't he (D) hasn't he
(傑克盡可能地學魔術技巧。他希望能成為一位魔術師，不是嗎?)
12. It's raining hard now. Hurry up! Close the windows for me, _____?
(A) shall we (B) may you (C) don't you (D) will you
(下大雨了！快！幫我把窗子關起來，好嗎?)
13. We had better stay here until the rescue comes, _____?
(A) had we (B) hadn't we (C) did we (D) didn't we
(我們最好待在這裡直到救援來到，好嗎?)

14. Your homework hasn't been finished, _____?
 (A) has it (B) haven't you (C) hasn't it (D) have you
 (你的作業還沒寫完，不是嗎?)
15. Mr. and Mrs. Chen enjoyed themselves very much at their wedding anniversary party, _____?
 (A) have they (B) haven't they (C) would they (D) won't they
 (陳先生夫婦在他們的結婚紀念派對上玩得很開心，不是嗎?)
16. If it rains tomorrow, you won't go hiking, _____?
 (A) isn't it (B) will you (C) is it (D) do you
 (假如明天下雨，你就不會去爬山，不是嗎?)
17. Everyone should follow the rules, _____?
 (A) does he (B) shouldn't he (C) will you (D) mustn't they
 (每個人都該遵守規定，不是嗎?)
18. Don't talk with your mouth full, _____?
 (A) will you (B) do you (C) doesn't it (D) hasn't you
 (嘴裡滿是食物時不要開口說話，好嗎?)
19. You know John has arrived at the hotel, _____?
 (A) has he (B) does he (C) don't you (D) will you
 (你知道約翰已經到飯店了，不是嗎?)
20. We must keep our voice down in the library, _____?
 (A) don't we (B) do we (C) won't we (D) mustn't we
 (我們在圖書館務必要降低音量，不是嗎?)

【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	C	B	C	D	B	B	D	C	D	B	A	A	B	B	A	C	D

第七章 否定句與倒裝句

一、否定句

否定句是英文語法上的分類，表達說話者對所說內容的否定態度。句子裡若在 **be 動詞** 或助動詞後接否定字 **not**，或句子裡含有否定意義之語詞（如：**neither, none, never, nobody, nothing** 等），或是句子裡含有表面上不是否定形態，但卻有否定含意的副詞（如：**seldom, rarely, hardly, scarcely, barely** 等）皆可構成否定句。

- 【例】
1. I am **not** ready to order. (我還沒準備好要點餐。)
 2. He has **never** been to New Zealand. (他從沒到過紐西蘭。)
 3. My mother **seldom** gossips others. (我母親很少談論他人的八卦。)
 4. **None** of us knew the answer. (我們沒有一個人知道答案。)
 5. I can **hardly** believe it. (我幾乎無法相信它。)
 6. **Nobody** believes me. (沒人相信我。)

一般否定句形成的方式

	否定分類	規 則	例 句
1	be 動詞	be + not	David is not patient / a soldier / at home / reading. (大衛沒耐心/不是軍人/不在家/沒在看書。)
2	一般動詞	do does + not + V did	1. I don't feel well. (我覺得不舒服。) 2. May doesn't speak French. (梅不會說法語。) 3. They didn't go shopping. (他們沒去購物。)
3	助動詞	will / shall can / may must / should } + not + V	1. Joe won't let you down. (喬不會讓你失望。) 2. We shouldn't lie to him. (我們不該騙他。) 3. I cannot turn her down. (我無法拒絕她。)
4	完成式	have has had } + not + V	1. I haven't solved the problem. (我還沒解決那個問題。) 2. He hasn't called me back. (他還沒給我回電。)
5	祈使句	Don't Never Let's not Let ... not } + V	1. Never leave your kids home alone. (不要讓孩子單獨在家。) 2. Don't tease me, please. (別取笑我了!) 3. Let's not stay here. (我們別待在這裡。) 4. Let him not eat too much. (不要讓他吃太多。) (=Don't let him eat too much.)
6	分詞構句	not + Vpp / Ving	1. Not feeling well, she took a sick leave. (她覺得不舒服，請了病假。) 2. Not given a clue, we answered the riddle right. (沒有提示，我們還是猜對了那謎語。)

7	不定詞	not + to + V	In order not to fail , we are well-prepared for the test. (為了不要考不及格，我們認真準備考試。)
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【註₁】其他否定含意的形容詞，如 few, little, 是「幾乎不，簡直不」的意思。few 後面須接可數名詞複數；little 之後接不可數名詞。

【例】1. **Few** people can speak a foreign language perfectly.

(極少數人能將另一國語言說得很道地。)

2. John knows many people, but has **few** true **friends**.

(約翰認識很多人，卻沒有什麼真正的朋友。)

3. Mary has **little** experience in selling houses.

(瑪莉幾無賣房子的經驗。)

4. **Little** did she know about the secret. (她幾乎不知道那個秘密。)

【註₂】 not at all = not a bit = not in the least (一點都不) by no means = on no account (絕不)

2. 雙重否定

在中文裡，常出現雙重否定。例如：「我不記得她沒交作業。」、「沒有人不明白尊師重道的道理。」、「他不做無利可圖之事。」很有趣地，英語中雙重否定句出現的頻率也挺高的，如”We never watch the movie without shedding tears.”(我們看那部電影一定掉眼淚。)””Nobody will stand there and do nothing.”(沒有人會袖手旁觀，啥都不做！)

所謂的「雙重否定」是指一句話裡有兩個否定詞或否定含意的語詞。這兩個否定詞會產生相互抵消(即「否定 + 否定 = 肯定」以強調句子的肯定語氣)、相互加強或相互減弱的作用。所以雙重否定可用在肯定敘述、加強語氣和委婉敘述。

	雙重否定句結構	例 句
1	動詞否定 + 副詞否定	1. Jimmy won't do it for nothing . (他不會沒有目的就這麼做。) 2. It never rains without pouring. (禍不單行。) 3. There's no rule but has exceptions. (凡是規則必有例外。)
2	動詞否定 + 受詞否定	1. I won't do nothing good to others. (我不會做對他人不利的事。) 2. We don't think nothing is possible. (我們認為甚麼事都是可能的。)
3	主詞否定 + 動詞否定	1. Nobody doesn't trust his leader. (沒人不信任他們的領袖。) 2. Not many teenagers won't enjoy music. (大多數青少年都喜音樂。)

	雙重否定句結構	例 句
4	主詞否定+受詞否定	1. Nobody has nothing to do with the tragedy. (每個人都和那悲劇有關聯。) 2. No man has no responsibility to the environmental pollution. (人人對環境汙染都有責任。)
5	主詞否定+補語否定	1. Neither the girls nor the boys were sleepless last night. (昨晚，男孩女孩們每個人都睡著了。) 2. Nothing is impossible . (沒有事是不可能的。)
6	否定詞+否定含意詞	1. We don't doubt (that) he will pass the test. (我們不懷疑他會通過考試。) 2. It isn't unbelievable that she made it. (她辦到了是不容不信的。) 3. I won't regret to tell him the truth. (我不後悔告訴他真相。) 4. Rayne is none the less enthusiastic. (萊恩很熱心。)
7	主句否定+子句否定	1. There's nobody who doesn't know the rich man. (沒有人不認識那個富翁。) 2. We have no idea how much we haven't done yet. (我們不知道還有多少沒做。)

【註】在“I can hardly recognize her since I haven't seen her for twenty years.”句中，hardly「幾乎不」為否定含意的副詞，整個句子可被視為否定含意。

3. 部分否定

both / all / every 和 not 連用為部分否定，為「並非兩者/全部/每個都...」

句 型	例 句
all both } +not = every }	1. All that glitters is not gold. = Not all that glitters is gold. (金玉其外，未必皆善→中看不一定中用。) 2. Both my brothers are not engineers. = Not both my brothers are engineers. (我的兩個哥哥並非都是工程師→只有一個是工程師。)
not + { all both } + every }	3. Every dream will not be realized. = Not every dream will be realized. (並非每個夢想都會被實現。)

【註】not always / not necessarily 「未必是....」

- 【例】1. The wealthy men are not always happy. (富有之人未必快樂。)
 2. To see is not necessarily to believe. (眼見未必為真。)

4. 否定含意的慣用語

	否定含意慣用語	意義	例句
1	too...to + V too...for + 人	太.而不...	1. Judy is too young to go to school. (茱蒂年紀太小而無法上學。) 2. No one is too old to learn. (活到老學到老。) 3. Cheese cakes are too rich for me. (起士蛋糕對我來說熱量太高。)
2	the last ...to V / the last.... that S' + V' ..	絕不... ; 最不可能	1. Mr. Kao is the last person to tell lies. (高先生是絕不會說謊的人。) 2. Health is the last thing that money can buy. (健康是金錢買不到的東西。)
3	(A) fail to (B) never fail to.... (C) without fail.	(A)未能... (B)一定會... (C)一定會	1. Ted failed to keep his words eventually. (泰德未能遵守承諾。) 2. Mother Teresa never failed to help those who are in need. = Mother Teresa helped those who are in need without fail .
4	far from... = by no means = anything but = on no account = in no way = under/in no circumstances	絕不...	1. The little boy is far from mischief. (那小男孩一點都不頑皮。) 2. Steve's speech was by no means interesting. (史提夫的演講一點也不有趣。) 3. The movie is anything but boring. (那部電影一點也不無聊。)
5	not at all = not in the least = not a bit	一點也不.../ 根本	1. Alex didn't know the truth at all . (亞歷克斯一點都不知道真相。) 2. The patient is not a bit better. (那個病人一點都沒好轉。)
6	nothing but...	只是.....	They care for nothing but their own profit. (他們只在乎自己的利益。)
7	all but = almost	幾乎...	The party was all but over when we arrived. (當我們到達時,派對幾乎要結束了。)
8	cannot (help) but + V = have no choice but to + V	不得不...	1. If we persevere, we cannot but succeed. (假如我們不屈不撓,我們一定會成功。) 2. I cannot help but burst into laughter. (我忍不住笑出來。) 3. Since it's raining hard, we have no choice but to stay here. (因為雨下得很大,我們只得待在這裡。)

5. 否定含意的句型

	否定含意句型	意義	例句
1	cannot....too.... = can never....too	越...越好 / 再...也不為過	1 You cannot be too careful when driving. (你開車時越小心越好。) 2. We can never be too picky when it comes to making friends. (當一提到交友，我們再怎麼挑剔也不為過。) 3. Cheese cakes are too rich for me. (起士蛋糕對我來說熱量太高。)
2	not.... until...	直到...才...	People don't cherish what they have until they lose it. (直到失去所有，人們才懂得去珍惜。)
3	There is no...+ V = It is impossible to...	...不可能	There is no knowing when a devastating earthquake will happen. (沒人知道毀滅性的地震何時會發生。)
4	Little + 助動詞 + S + V...	S...沒....	1. Little have I heard from her lately. (我最近沒有她的消息。) 2. Little did I dream of bumping into Brenda again. (我作夢也沒想到又會再遇見布蘭達。)
5	It goes without saying.. = It is needless to say = Needless to say...	不用說...	It goes without saying that time is money. =It is needless to say that time is money. =Needless to say, time is money. (時間就是金錢是不用多說的。)

二、倒裝句

英文句子裡，「倒裝」是常有的現象。所謂「倒裝」其實就是把 be 動詞 或 助動詞 置於主詞的前面。疑問句、祈願句、或為強調、為使句子的意義清晰等等理由，會形成倒裝句。大部分倒裝句和 yes - no 疑問句的形成規則一樣，只是在句尾不加問號：

(1) 有 be 動詞 時，則將 be 動詞移至主詞之前。

(2) 有助動詞時，則將其置於主詞之前；無助動詞時則加 do, does, 或 did。

【例】1. **He is never** late for school. → **Never is he** late for school.

2. **You don't** ever do that. → **Don't you** ever do that.

如看到倒裝句不能立刻瞭解其意，就將其還原為五基本句型之一的原型，就比較容易了解。

1. 否定副詞置句首的倒裝句

將一些強調否定的副詞放在句首，通常用在正式的文體。【例】：

few, little, hardly, scarcely, seldom, never, none, nobody, nothing, nowhere, no sooner, not until, not at all, not for a moment, in no way, on no account, by no means, under no circumstances (絕不)，(..... no 的片語)

【例】1. **Hardly** / **Scarcely** did I recognize her. We haven't met each other for more than 10 years.

(我幾乎認不出她來。我們已經十多年沒見了。)

2. **No sooner** had Mother heard the bad news **than** she burst into tears.

(母親一聽到那壞消息就哭出來。)

(= Mother had no sooner heard the bad news than she burst into tears.)

3. **On no account** are you to go playing without finishing your homework first.

(沒做完作業，你絕不可以去玩。)

(= You are on no account to go playing without finishing your homework first.)

4. **By no means** would the two good friends hurt each other.

(那兩個好友絕不會傷害彼此。)

(= The two good friends would by no means hurt each other.)

5. **Never shall I** forget your kindness to me.

(我絕不會忘記你對我的仁慈。)

(= I shall never forget your kindness to me.)

6. **Not until** I got home **did I** find I had left my key in the office.

(直到回到家，我才發現我把鑰匙放在辦公室裡。)

(= I didn't find that I had left my key in the office until I got home.)

7. **Seldom is it** wise to abuse your energy.

(濫用你的精力是很不智的。)

(= It is seldom wise to abuse your energy.)

8. **Nowhere could the man** find his money.

(那人到處都找不到他的錢。)

(= The man could find his money nowhere.)

9. **Little did he know** about the whole story.

(他絲毫不知道這事的來龍去脈。)

(= He knew little about the whole story.)

10. **Not only** does David speak Japanese well, **but** he speaks French fluently.

(大衛不僅日語說得好，他的法語也很溜。)**【註】**

(= David speaks not only Japanese but French well.)

【註】(Not only + 倒裝句，but 只是連接詞，後接第二個主要子句不須倒裝。除非又有否定性副詞。)

2. only 置句首的倒裝句—常見於正式的體裁中。

$$\text{only} + \begin{cases} \text{副詞子句} \\ \text{副詞片語} \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \text{be} + \text{S.} \\ \text{助動詞} + \text{S.} + \text{V} \\ \text{do / does / did} + \text{S.} + \text{V} \\ \text{have / has} + \text{S.} + \text{V} \end{cases}$$

【例】1. Only in this way **can you solve** the problem you have met now.

(只有這麼做你才可以解決你現在遇到的問題。)

Only when one loses one's health **does one realize** its importance.

(只有在你失去健康時，你才了解健康的重要。)

Only in the flower exhibition in Tainan county **have we** seen such a splendid orchid.

(只有在台南縣的花展，我們才可以看到這麼漂亮的蘭花。)

3. 地方 / 方位副詞置句首的倒裝句—常出現於文學和描述文章

地方 / 方位副詞置句首，而其後是不及物動詞時，常用倒裝，不放 do 或 did 於主詞之前。

【例】1. Along the river / In front of my house stood two rows of coconut trees.

(沿著河邊 / 在我家門前矗立著兩排椰子樹。)

2. From Taiwan come many of the most beautiful orchids.

(許多最美麗的蘭花來自於台灣。)

3. On a faraway land lived a beautiful princess.

(有位美麗的公主住在遙遠的國土上。)

4. Off went Simon! Off he went! → 主詞是名詞，要倒裝；代名詞，則不倒裝。)

(賽門走了！他走了！)

5. Here comes our homeroom teacher, Mr. Wang.

(我們班導師，王老師來了！)

【註₁】地方副詞置於句首，句子的動詞是及物動詞時，則不必倒裝。但被動語態時仍必須倒裝。

【例】1. In his arms, the little boy kept some toys.

(那小男孩抱著一些玩具在懷裡。)

2. From the top of the hill, we had a wonderful view of the beautiful village.

(我們從小山丘的山頂上，可以看到美麗的村莊。)

3. Here were we taken to do some research.

= We were taken here to do some research.

(我們被帶到這裡來做些研究。)

【註₂】放在句首的副詞，若修飾全句，其後不可倒裝。

【例】1. Surprisingly, the hard-working student failed his final test.

(令人驚訝地，那位用功的學生在期考時考不及格。)

2. Luckily, the poor worker hit the jackpot of the lottery.

(很幸運地，那位貧窮的工人贏得樂透頭彩。)

【註3】置 here 於句首，主詞是名詞時，要倒裝。

【例】Here visited John a couple of years ago. (兩三年前，約翰來這裡玩過。)

以 there 為句首，主詞是名詞時，則倒裝與不倒裝皆可。因此，"There stood Steve." 或 "There Steve stood." 都對。

4. 感嘆句的倒裝形式

否定疑問句可當感嘆句用，含意是肯定。句尾是驚嘆號，而非問號。

【例】1. Isn't she adorable! (= She is adorable!)

(她真可愛啊!)

2. Wasn't it an exciting game!

(真是一場刺激的比賽)

3. Isn't it cold!

(真冷!)

非否定疑問句也可當感嘆句用，常見於美式英語。

【例】1. Am I hungry! (我好餓!)

2. Am I fed up! (我真煩死了!)

3. Did he look annoyed! (他看起來好煩的樣子!)

5. 表「也」、「也不」的倒裝句型

(1)肯定句，and + S + 助動詞，too. → 肯定句，and + so + 助動詞 + S.

【例】1. Betty enjoys dancing, and I do, too. = Betty enjoys dancing, and so do I.

(貝蒂喜歡跳舞，我也是。)

2. Louis is crazy about jazz music, and we are, too.

= Louis is crazy about jazz music, and so are we.

(路易斯很迷爵士樂，我們也是。)

3. Catherine has been working hard, and Tom has, too.

= Catherine has been working hard, and so has Tom.

(凱薩琳一直都很努力工作，湯姆也是。)

(2)否定句，and + S + 助動詞 + not, either. → 否定句，and + nor / neither + 助動詞 + S

(兩否定句的主詞相同，只能用 nor。主詞不同，則 nor, neither 皆可。)

【例】1. My father doesn't speak Spanish, **nor** does he speak French.

(我父親不會說西班牙語，也不會說法語。)(主詞相同，用 nor)

2. I don't smoke, **nor / neither** do my friends.

(我不抽菸，我的朋友們也不抽。)(主詞不同，不限用 nor 或 neither)

3. A: I like chocolate very much. B: So do I. (非複合句)

(A: 我非常喜歡巧克力。 B: 我也是。)

6. 假設語氣的倒裝句型 — 在文學體中常用

$$\text{If} + \text{S} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were} \\ \text{had} \\ \text{should} \end{array} \right\} \dots \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Were} \\ \text{Had} \\ \text{Should} \end{array} \right\} + \text{S} + \dots$$

(假設語氣中，連接詞 if 被省略時，be 或助動詞移到句首。)

【例】1. If I were a billionaire, I would buy a big house.

→ Were I a billionaire, I would buy a big house.

(假如我是億萬富翁，我就會買間大房子。)

2. If you had studied harder last year, you might enter National Taiwan University this year.

→ Had you studied harder last year, you might enter National Taiwan University this year.

(假如你去年用功些，你今年或許可以考進台大。)

3. If it should rain tomorrow, the game would be put off.

→ Should it rain tomorrow, the game would be put off.

(萬一明天下雨，比賽就會延期。)

7. 讓步子句的倒裝句型

{	Although	{	副詞	,	S + V....	→	{	副詞	+ as / though + S + V, S + V
	+ S + V +		名詞					無冠詞之單數名詞	
	Though		形容詞					形容詞	

【例】1. Although she is a scholar, she is pretty humble.

→ Scholar as she is, she is pretty humble. (Scholar 不加冠詞)

(雖然她是位學者，她相當謙虛。)

2. Though Bob is poor, he still helps those who need help.

→ Poor as Bob is, he still helps those who need help.

(雖然鮑柏很窮，他仍然幫助需要幫助的人。)

3. Although Jacob worked hard, he couldn't support his family.

→ Hard as Jacob worked, he couldn't support his family.

(雖然賈寇柏努力工作，他還是養不起家。)

8. 主詞補語等移至句首之倒裝句型

SC + V + S → S + V + SC

【例】1. Happy is he who is always content.

= He who is always content is happy.

(知足者常樂。)

{	So humble is Ashley	}	that we all like her.
	Ashley is so humble		
	Such is her humbleness		

(艾希莉是如此之謙虛，以致於我們都喜歡她。)

【練習題】

1. My father used to take exercise every morning, _____ my mother.
 (A) and so was (B) and so does (C) and so did (D) and so is
 (我父親以前經常在每天早上去運動，我母親也是。)
2. Never in my life _____ heard such a thing.
 (A) I have (B) have I (C) do I (D) did I
 (我這輩子從沒聽說過這樣的事。)
3. Not until the age of 40 _____ finally get married to a nurse.
 (A) did my uncle (B) my uncle did (C) was my uncle (D) my uncle was
 (直到四十歲，我叔叔才娶了位護士。)
4. Jimmy can hardly finish the task, _____.
 (A) nor can May (B) so can May (C) neither can't May (D) May can, either.
 (吉米幾乎無法完成那任務，梅也不能。)
5. At the corner of the street _____.
 (A) the homeless people waiting (B) waited the homeless people
 (C) waiting the homeless people (D) did the homeless people wait
 (在街角，許多無家可歸的遊民等著。)
6. Happy _____ who helps others.
 (A) as one is (B) as is one (C) is one (D) one will be
 (助人者常樂。)
7. At the foot of the hill _____.
 (A) stands it (B) stands my house (C) does my house stand (D) my house stands
 (我家位在山腳下。)
8. Students cannot be attentive _____ while in class.
 (A) either (B) well (C) too (D) enough
 (學生們上課時要儘可能專心。)
9. _____ I left the school than it began to rain hard.
 (A) Sooner had no (B) No sooner had (C) Had no sooner (D) Sooner no had
 (我一離開學校就開始下大雨。)
10. _____, he is afraid of talking to girls.
 (A) Hero as he is (B) Hero so he is (C) A hero as he is (D) Hero is as he
 (雖然他是個英雄，他還是害怕和女孩說話。)
11. _____ are the days when we were young and gay. (快樂的)
 (A) Go (B) Going (C) Gone (D) To go
 (我們年輕歡樂的歲月已然逝去。)
12. Under no circumstances _____ trust him again.
 (A) have we (B) I may (C) I have been (D) will I
 (我絕不會再相信他。)

13. On the floor _____ three dead chickens. 【87 推甄】
 (A) lay (B) laid (C) lied (D) laying
 (三隻死雞躺在地板上。)
14. _____ anxious about the upcoming final test.
 (A) Not be (B) Don't be (C) Be not (D) No
 (對於即將來到的期末考，別焦躁不安。)
15. Rarely _____ his temper.
 (A) Peter has lost (B) has Peter lost (C) Peter does lose (D) doesn't Peter lose
 (彼得很少發脾氣。)
16. I prefer tea to coffee. _____
 (A) Fiona doesn't too. (B) Neither does Fiona. (C) So does Fiona (D) Either does Fiona.
 (我比較喜歡茶，比較不喜歡咖啡。費歐納也是。)
17. Only after I had ordered a big breakfast _____ that I forgot to take my purse with me.
 (A) I had realized (B) I realized (C) have I realized (D) did I realize
 (就在我點了個豐富的早餐後，我才發現我沒帶皮包出門。)
18. Happiness is perfume you cannot pour on others _____ getting a few drops on yourself.
 (A) but (B) that (C) for (D) without
 (快樂是香水。你灑給別人時，自己也不免會沾到幾滴。)
19. We should constantly remind ourselves _____ to others whatever we don't like others do to us.
 (A) not to do (B) to do (C) of doing (D) that not do
 (我們應該經常提醒自己：己所不欲，勿施於人。)
20. There is scarcely a rule _____ an exception.
 (A) but (B) but doesn't have (C) but has (D) that has
 (凡是規則必有例外。)

【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	B	A	A	B	C	B	D	B	A	C	D	A	B	B	C	D	D	A	C

第八章 不定詞

一、不定詞的形態

不定詞是從動詞演變而來的。古時候，為了因應將動詞當做名詞使用，而將語尾稍加變化，並在前面加上標示方向的介系詞 to。

隨著時代的演進，語尾的變化已經消失，只剩 to 保留下來。儘管其外在形式保有動詞的樣式，但已經不再具有動詞的功能了。至於「不定詞」這名稱，是取其不受主詞人稱及數量之限定而來。請看下面的例句：

1. **To see is to believe.** (百聞不如一見；眼見為憑。)
2. I made up my mind **to study hard.** (我決定要努力用功讀書。)
3. No one is too old **to learn.** (活到老，學到老。)
4. It's wrong **to tell lies.** (說謊是不對的。)

上面的例句均出現「不定詞」－“to + V”，這就是不定詞的特徵。

二、不定詞的功用

不定詞具有名詞、形容詞與副詞的功能。當名詞時，可作句子的主詞、受詞與補語；當形容詞可用來修飾名詞，亦可當補語；若當副詞的功能，則主要用來修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞與整個句子。

1. 名詞用法

當主詞用 (1)	<u>To + V</u> + 單數動詞.... = It + 單數動詞 ...+ to V...
例 句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To go for an eco-tour is exciting. = It is exciting to go for an eco-tour. (去參加生態之旅是很有趣的。) 2. To master a foreign language is difficult. = It is difficult to master a foreign language. (要精通一種外國語言是很困難的。) 3. To keep early hours makes us healthy. = It makes us healthy to keep early hours. (早睡早起使我們身體健康。) 4. To study hard pays. = It pays to study hard. (努力用功讀書會有代價的。)
注意事項	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 不定詞當主詞時，無論其後接的是單數或複數名詞，動詞皆要用單數動詞。 2. 用 it 當「虛主詞」，將真正的主詞放在句尾。 【例】To admit one's mistakes takes courage. = It takes courage to admit one's mistakes. (承認自己的錯誤需要勇氣。)

當主詞用 (2)	$\text{It + be + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{修飾事物的 Adj. + for} \\ \text{修飾人的 Adj. + of} \end{array} \right\} + \text{人} + \text{to V...}$
例 句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is necessary for you to be present at the meeting. (你出席那會議是有必要的。) 2. It is essential for us to have a balanced diet. (我們有均衡的飲食是很重要的。) 3. It was considerate of you to let us know you would be late. (你讓我們知道你會遲到，真是太善體人意了。) 4. It's wise of you to think twice whenever you make important decisions. (你很明智，在做出重要決定時，會再三思量。)
注意事項	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 在本句型中，適用在針對特定對象時用。it 是虛主詞。真正的主詞是 to V。 2. 若指「某事對某人而言是...」，介係詞用 for。主詞補語則用描述事物的形容詞。 【例】difficult / hard (困難的), easy (簡單的), necessary (必要的), essential (必要的), convenient (方便的), inconvenient (不方便的), possible (可能的), impossible (不可能的), useful (有用的), useless (沒用的), inevitable (不可避免的) 等等。 3. 若指「某人本身的特質」時，介係詞用 of。主詞補語則用「讚美或批評某人特質」的形容詞。 【例】nice (心地好的), sweet (和藹、親切的), kind (和藹、親切的), honest (誠實的), thoughtful (善體人意的), generous (慷慨的), rude (粗魯無禮的), clever (聰明的), smart (聰明的), polite (有禮貌的), impolite (沒禮貌的), brave (勇敢的), cruel (殘忍的), foolish (愚蠢的), selfish (自私的) 等等。

【註】若無特定對象而適用於普羅大眾時，可以用 It is...to V

【例】It is impossible to live without air. (沒有空氣，我們就無法生存。)

當受詞用 (1)	S + V (完全及物動詞) + to V...
例 句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I forgot to bring my camera with me when I visited the ranch. (我去牧場玩時，忘了帶相機。) 2. Pete intends to share his unforgettable experience with all his good friends. (彼得想和他所有的好朋友分享難忘的生活經驗。) 3. Maria tried not to awake her roommate who stayed up last night. (瑪麗亞試著不吵醒她那昨晚熬夜的室友。) 4. Mother told me never to stay outside overnight. (媽咪告訴我絕不要在外過夜。)

<p>注意事項</p>	<p>1. 本句型中，主要動詞是個完全及物動詞，通常是要表達主詞的意願或企圖。後面接的不定詞當受詞用。</p> <p>此類的動詞有：</p> <p>want (想要), desire (想要), like / love (喜歡), dislike (不喜歡), hope (希望), wish (但願), plan (計畫), intend (打算), expect (期待), decide (決定), try / attempt (試著), determine (下定決心), resolve (決定), promise (承諾), pretend (假裝), manage (設法), agree (同意), refuse (拒絕), can afford (買得起), would like (想要), used to (以往經常).... 等等。</p> <p>2. 注意本句型的否定句—not / never 要放在 to + V 之前。</p> <p>【例】 1. George decided not to take the job offer. (喬治決定不接受那份工作。)</p> <p>2. My boss warned me never to be late again. (我的老闆警告我不得再遲到。)</p>
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<p>當受詞用 (2)</p>	<p>but + to V...</p>
<p>例 句</p>	<p>1. There's nothing to do but to keep silent. = I have no choice but to keep silent. = I have no option but to keep silent. = I have no alternative but to keep silent. (除了沉默之外，我別無他法。)</p>
<p>注意事項</p>	<p>有「不是....而是」之意的 nothing / no Nbut....，but 後面接的不定詞可視為其受詞。</p>

<p>當受詞用 (3)</p>	<p>S + V + it (虛受詞) + Adj. / NP + to V... (真受詞)</p>
<p>例 句</p>	<p>1. People believe it rewarding to read more. (人們相信多閱讀是有益的。)</p> <p>2. Miranda found it difficult to finish her report before the deadline. (茱瑞達發現要在截止日期前完成她的報告是很困難的。)</p> <p>3. Dave takes it his responsibility to take care of his young brothers. (戴夫把照顧他的弟弟們視為己任。)</p> <p>4. I make it a rule to write something in English every day. (我習慣每天用英文寫點東西。)</p>
<p>注意事項</p>	<p>1. 本句型中，it 是不完全及物動詞之虛受詞，真正的受詞是不定詞。</p> <p>2. 此類的動詞有：find (發現), believe (相信), consider (認為), make (使....), take (把...當做...)</p>

當補語用	(A) S + V + <u>to V</u> (主詞補語) (B) S + V + O + <u>to V</u> (受詞補語)
例 句	<p>1. My hobby is to collect stamps from different parts of the world. → (主詞補語) (我的嗜好是收集來自世界各地的郵票。)</p> <p>2. To do good is to be happy. → (主詞補語) (為善常樂。)</p> <p>3. We believe him to be honest. → (受詞補語) (我們認為他是誠實的。)</p> <p>4. My parents don't allow me to smoke. → (受詞補語) (我父母不允許我抽菸。)</p>
注意事項	1. 例 3 中，to be honest 也可以省略成 honest. → We believe him honest . 整句成為 S + V + O + OC 之句型。

WH 疑問詞 + to V	WH 疑問詞 + to V = 名詞片語
例 句	<p>1. What to wear for the party bothered me. (不定詞當主詞) (要穿什麼去參加派對困擾著我。)</p> <p>2. Jack taught me how to sing the song. (不定詞當受詞) (傑克教我怎麼唱那首歌。)</p> <p>3. Please tell me which bus to take to the National Palace Museum. (請告訴我要搭哪班公車去故宮博物院。)(不定詞當受詞)</p> <p>4. How to start is more difficult than where to stop. (不定詞當主詞補語) (如何開始比在哪裡停止還困難。)</p>
注意事項	<p>1. who, what, which, when, how, where, whether 等接不定詞，可當主詞、受詞或主詞補語用。本句型中，沒有 why + to V</p> <p>2. 以 <u>WH 疑問詞 + to V</u> 為受詞，但不以 <u>to V</u> 為受詞之動詞有： ask (問) consider (認為), discuss (討論), discover / find (out) (發現), explain (解釋), know (知道), observe (觀察), suggest / advise (建議), tell (告訴), wonder (想知道) 等等。</p> <p>【例】 1. A traffic light tells us when to cross the road and when to stop. (交通號誌告訴我們何時要過馬路，何時要停住。)</p> <p>2. We must remember where to take refuge in case a big fire or an earthquake occurs. (我們必須記得萬一發生火災或是地震時，應到何處避難。)</p>

2. 形容詞用法

限定用法	N/ Pron. (先行詞) + <u>to V</u> (形容詞)
例 句	1. I have some assignment to do . (我有功課要做。) 2. Wherever Melissa goes, she always brings a book to read in case a conversation lags. (梅麗莎無論去哪裡，總是帶本書去看，以防萬一談話拖延了。) 3. The homeless victims need us to help them. (那些無家可歸的災民需要我們去幫助他們。) 4. Derek had carried out his dream to be a famous doctor. (德瑞克已經實現他當個名醫的夢想。)
注意事項	1. to V 當形容詞，置於所修飾之名詞 / 代名詞之後。 2. 本句型中，N (先行詞) 若為 to V 之受詞時，V 後不必再接受詞。(如例 1 中，assignment 為 do 之受詞，do 之後不可再接其他受詞；例 2 中，book 為 read 之受詞，後無須再加其他受詞。) 【例】I have nowhere to go. (nowhere 是 to go 的受詞) (我沒地方可去。) 3. N (先行詞) 若非 to V 語意上之受詞時，V 後要接受詞或適當的介系詞。(如例 3 中，us 不為 help 之受詞，則必須另加受詞 them。) 【例】1. Give the injured man <u>a chair to sit on</u> . (給那受傷的人一張椅子坐。) 2. The poor family has <u>no house to live in</u> . (= which they can live in) (那貧苦的家庭沒房子可住。) 【比較】I have no one to help . (我沒有可以幫的人。) I have no one to help me . (沒有人可以幫我。) 4. 說明名詞內容的不定詞，為該名詞之同位語，可被視為是形容詞用法。(例 4)

敘述用法	不完全及物動詞 + O + <u>to V</u> (受詞補語)
例 句	1. I asked my students to finish their assignment on time. (我要求我的學生要準時完成作業。) 2. John ordered the work to be started immediately. (約翰命令大家立即開工。)

3. 副詞用法

修飾形容詞	$S + be + \text{形容詞} + \text{to V}$ <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>
例 句	<p>1 Your question is hard to answer. (你的問題很難回答。)</p> <p>2. I am sorry to hear the bad news. (很遺憾聽到這壞消息。)</p> <p>3. John was a bright kid and eager to learn. (約翰是個聰明的孩子，也渴望學習。)</p> <p>4. Children were reluctant to leave the amusement park. (孩子們不情願離開遊樂場。)</p>
注意事項	<p>1. 這類的形容詞，大多用來表達情緒。不定詞則說明原因或狀態。 常見的情緒形容詞有： happy / delighted (令人高興的)，sad (令人悲傷的)，sorry (令人遺憾的)， surprised / shocked (令人驚訝的)，excited (令人興奮的)，eager (渴望的)， anxious (令人不安的)，afraid (害怕的)，willing (願意的)，reluctant (不願意的) 等等。</p> <p>【例】 1. We were excited to know our school team won the game. (獲知校隊贏了比賽，我們十分興奮。)</p> <p>2. I am pleased to meet you again. (很高興又見到你。)</p>

表「目的」	$(A) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} \\ \text{so as to} \\ \text{in order to} \end{array} \right\} + V$ $(B) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so that} \\ \text{in order that} \\ \text{to the end that} \end{array} \right\} + S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may} \\ \text{can} \end{array} \right\} + V$ $(C) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for the purpose of} \\ \text{with a view to} \\ \text{with an eye to} \end{array} \right\} + N / \text{Ving}$
例 句	<p>1. Sam came to see me last week. (山姆上週來看我。)</p> <p>2. I study hard to pass the examination. = I study hard in order to pass the examination. = I study hard so as to pass the examination. = I study hard for the purpose of passing the examination. = I study hard with a view to passing the examination. (為了要通過考試，我努力用功讀書。)</p> <p>3. Manfred often works out in the gym in order to keep fit. = In order to keep fit, Manfred often works out in the gym. (為了保持好身材，曼佛德常去健身房運動。)</p>

注意事項	<p>1. to V 修飾前面之動詞，表示「為了要...」</p> <p>2. 為了使受詞的意義更加明確，可在 to 前加上 so as, in order</p> <p>3. in order to... : 「為了」(用以強調目的) so as to... : 「以便能...」(句子強調結果)</p> <p>4. 否定形式 so as not to... : 「不想...」, in order not to... : 「不致於..」</p> <p>【例】1. She left quietly so as not to wake anyone. (她安靜地離開，以免吵醒任何人。)</p> <p>2. David kept silent in order not to disturb others. (為了不吵到他人，大衛保持肅靜。)</p>
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表「結果」	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{形容詞} \\ \text{副詞} \end{array} \right\} + \text{enough to V} = \text{so} + \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{形容詞} \\ \text{副詞} \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{as to V} \\ \text{that S + can / could + V} \end{array} \right\}$
例 句	<p>1. Elizabeth is wise enough to be my mentor. = Elizabeth is so wise as to be my mentor. = Elizabeth is so wise that she can be my mentor. (伊莉莎白聰明的足以當我的導師。)</p> <p>2. Mr. Terry was so kind as to drive me home. = Mr. Terry was kind enough to drive me home. (泰瑞先生真是親切，開車送我回家。)</p>

表「原因」	$\text{too} \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{形容詞} \\ \text{副詞} \end{array} \right\} + \text{to V} = \text{so} + \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{形容詞} \\ \text{副詞} \end{array} \right\} \dots \text{that} + \text{S} + \text{cannot} + \text{V} \dots$
例 句	<p>1. Kevin is too shy to ask Betty to be his Valentine. = Kevin is so shy that he cannot ask Betty to be his Valentine. (凱文太內向害羞，而不敢問貝蒂是否願意當他的情人。)</p> <p>2. This problem is too difficult for me to solve. = The problem is so difficult that I cannot solve the problem. (這問題太難，我無法解決。)</p>

表「判斷的根據」	經過推論、判斷後，意指「才會做...」
例 句	<p>1. He must be crazy to donate all his property to the charity. (他一定是瘋了，才會將所有的財產捐給慈善團體。)</p> <p>2. You must have done something wrong to annoy Uncle Bill. (你一定做了什麼錯事，才會惹惱了比爾叔叔。)</p>

表「條件」	含有假設語氣，亦可用於假設法之句型
例 句	<p>1. To hear his accent, you would take him as a native English speaker. = If you hear his accent, you will take him as a native English speaker. (聽他說話的腔調，你會以為他是個以英語為母語的老外。)</p>

三、不定詞的其他功用

1. 不定詞的時式

表「條件」	$S + V_1 + \begin{cases} \text{to } V_2 & (V_1 \text{ 與 } V_2 \text{ 同時發生}) \\ \text{to have } V_{2pp} & (V_2 \text{ 比 } V_1 \text{ 先發生}) \end{cases}$
例 句	<p>1. John is said to be rich. = It is said that John is rich. (約翰據說很富有。) → 「現在據說」+ 「現在富有」</p> <p>2. John is said to have been rich. = It is said that John was rich. (約翰據說曾經很富有。) → 「現在據說」+ 「過去富有」</p> <p>3. Cathy expected to see her brother there. = Cathy expected that she would see her brother there. (凱西期盼在那裡見到她哥哥。) → 「過去期盼」+ 「過去能見面」</p> <p>4. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. = I am sorry that I have kept you waiting. (很抱歉讓您久等了。) → 「現在抱歉」+ 「過去讓人等」</p>

注意事項	<p>1. 此類的動詞有：</p> <p>S + { be + believed to (據信) be + said to (據說) be + reported to (據報導) be + sorry to (很抱歉) seem / appear to (似乎) } + { V (表現在或未來) have Vpp (表過去) }</p> <p>2. 表「過去本想.....但因故未做 / 未發生」→ 與過去事實相反</p> <p>S + { meant / intended (打算, 意欲) wished / hoped (希望) expected / desired (期盼, 想要) promised (答應) planned (計畫) } + to have Vpp</p> <p>= S + had { meant / intended (打算, 意欲) wished / hoped (希望) expected / desired (期盼, 想要) promised (答應) planned (計畫) } + to V</p> <p>【例】 1. I had planned to go abroad for my further study last year. = I planned to have gone abroad for my further study last year. (我去年本想出國進修。) → 「但結果沒去。」</p> <p>2. Joe intended to have stayed up studying, but he fell asleep. = Joe had intended to stay up studying, but he fell asleep. (喬原本打算要熬夜唸書, 但他睡著了。)</p>
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2. 省略to的不定詞

感官動詞	<p>S + { hear / listen to (聽到) overhear (無意中聽到) see / look at / witness / watch (看到) observe / notice (注意到) smell (聞到) perceive (察覺到) feel (感覺到) } + O + { V (陳述事實) Ving (主動進行) Vpp (被動) }</p>
例 句	<p>1. I saw him whisper to a pretty girl. They seemed to be very close. (我看到他和個漂亮正妹耳語。他們似乎很親密。)</p> <p>2. All of us perceived an earthquake happening. (我們都感覺到地震正在發生。)</p> <p>3. Grandpa heard something dragged away upstairs. (爺爺聽到樓上有東西被拖走。)</p>

	主 動	被 動
使役動詞	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{make} \\ \text{let} \end{array} \right\} + \text{人} + \text{V}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} + \text{物} + \text{Vpp} \\ \text{S} + \text{be made to V} \\ \text{Let} + \text{物} + \text{be} + \text{Vpp} \end{array} \right.$
例 句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dad had me go fishing with him. = Dad got me to go fishing with him. (爸要我和他一起去釣魚。) Mom had her hair permed. (媽咪燙頭髮了。) Mr. Gates made us believe what he said. (蓋茲先生要我們相信他說的話。) We were made to work overtime. (我們被迫加班。) Let me stay with you. (讓我陪你。) Let my cup be refilled with coffee. (請給我的咖啡續杯。) 	

慣用語 (1)	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{All (that)} \\ \text{What} \end{array} \right\} \text{人} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have to} \\ \text{must} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{can} \end{array} \right\} \text{do is} + \text{V} \text{ (...所必須/ 要/ 能做的是....)}$
例 句	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All you have to do is study hard. (你所必須要做的是努力用功讀書。) What I should do is stay here and wait. (我該做的是待在這裡等。)
注意事項	本句型是在 is 後，接「省略 to 的不定詞」當補語。

慣用語 (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> You had better leave now. (你最好現在就離開。) I would rather stay than leave. (我寧可留下也不離開。) Larry has done nothing but fool around. (賴瑞只是鬼混。) Listening to the funny joke, we cannot but laugh. (聽著那個好笑的笑話，我們忍不住笑了。) Your job may well involve some travelling (=it is fairly likely). (你的工作極有可能會有出差的機會。) If there's nothing more to do, we may as well go to bed. (若沒別的事做，我們不妨睡覺去。)
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3. 獨立不定詞片語

所謂「獨立不定詞片語」，是指不定詞片語在文法上獨立存在，不受主要子句影響。通常會以「，」和主要子句隔開。換句話說，獨立不定詞片語是做副詞片語用，修飾全句，通常放在句首。

<p>慣用語 (3)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>To tell (you) the truth</u>, I didn't understand a word of what he was saying. (老實說，他說的我一個字都聽不懂。) 2. <u>To sum up</u>, there's nothing but to work hard. (總之，努力就對了。) 3. <u>To do him justice</u>, he is quite a generous man. (公平而論，他是個相當慷慨的人) 4. <u>Needle to say</u>, to err is human. (無庸置疑，人總會犯錯。) 5. <u>To be honest with you</u>, I think the food is terrible. (坦白說，我認為那食物糟透了。)
<p>注意事項</p>	<p>其他的片語有：</p> <p>to be sure (的確), to be brief (簡言之), to begin with (首先), not to mention / not to speak of / to say nothing of (更別說), to be frank with you (坦白說), to put it frankly / frankly speaking (坦白說), to make matters worse / what is worse (更糟的是), to make it short / to be short / in short / in brief (簡短地說), so to speak (可以說是), strange to say (說來奇怪), to our surprise (令我們驚訝的是...) 等等。</p>

【練習題】

1. _____ open-minded is essential to a happy life.
(A) To be (B) Should be (C) Ought to be (D) Must be
(心胸寬大對幸福人生來說是很重要的。)
2. _____, I don't like him. He is mean to the poor.
(A) I tell you the truth (B) I tell you honestly (C) To be honest (D) Honestly to be told
(老實說，我不喜歡他。他對窮人太苛刻。)
3. An old saying goes well, "_____"
(A) It is more blessed given than taken. (B) Given is more blessed than taken.
(C) It's more blessed giver than a poor taker. (D) It is more blessed to give than to take.
(有句諺語說得好：「施比受更有福。」)
4. We are going to have an online meeting at 9:00. Remember _____ on time.
(A) showing up (B) showed up (C) to show up (D) show up
(我們九點要開個視訊會議。記得要準時出現。)
5. Janet always told her son _____ to her. However, he disappointed her.
(A) don't lie (B) didn't lie (C) not lying (D) not to lie
(珍妮特總是告訴他兒子不要說謊。然而，他讓她失望了。)
6. My father is too busy _____ dinner with us.
(A) not to have (B) never have (C) to have (D) have had
(我爸太忙了，以致於無法和我們吃晚飯。)
7. When I was young, I _____ play basketball quite well.
(A) was used to (B) used to (C) get used to (D) use to
(我年輕時，籃球打得很不錯。)
8. You had better _____ if you want to keep healthy.
(A) stop smoking (B) to stop smoking (C) not to smoke (D) stop to smoke
(你若想保持健康，最好戒菸。)
9. I will do my best to make my dream _____.
(A) come true (B) to come true (C) coming true (D) coming truly
(我會盡力使夢想成真。)
10. Mrs. Potter taught my sister _____.
(A) how speaking English (B) how should speak English
(C) how to speak English (D) how spoken English
(帕特老師教我姊姊如何說英語。)
11. I admit it was foolish of me _____ what you were talking about.
(A) have not to understand (B) have to not understand
(C) to not have understood (D) not to have understood
(我承認我很笨，沒能了解你說的話。)
12. It's raining hard now. I _____ to stay here for a while.
(A) cannot choose but (B) cannot help (C) have no choice but (D) cannot do nothing but
(下大雨了！我只得在這裡待一會兒。)

13. You seem _____ to the sunshine for a while. You got suntanned.
 (A) to expose (B) to have been exposed (C) expose (D) exposing
 (你似乎在陽光下曝曬了好一會兒。你曬黑了。)
14. Something is wrong with my computer. I'll have it _____.
 (A) repaired (B) repair (C) to repair (D) repairing
 (我的電腦有點問題。我會找人來修。)
15. Whether one can live a full and rich life depends on his good health and the mental faculty _____ clearly.
 (A) think (B) thinking (C) which to think (D) to think
 (一個人是否可以過著豐富而充實的生活，端賴良好的健康及清晰思考的能力而定。)
16. The policeman fined the speeding driver and warned him _____ the traffic rules again.
 (A) didn't violate (B) not to violate (C) to have not violated (D) not violating
 (那警察罰了那個超速的駕駛人，並警告他不得再違反交通規則。)
17. Traditional letters cannot interact with each other, but with e-mail it is possible _____ parts of the original letters in the reply.
 (A) included (B) include (C) including (D) to include 【88 日大】
 (傳統信件無法彼此互動。但藉由電子郵件，在回信中就可能包含了原信件的部份。)
18. Both coral and fish allow businessmen on the island _____ much money from scuba diving each year.
 (A) earn (B) to earn (C) earning (D) earned 【96 統測】
 (這些珊瑚和魚類，使得島上從事潛水生意的商人，每年都可以賺進大把鈔票。)
19. Job hunters need to know _____ to get information about a job over the telephone.
 (A) how (B) what (C) that (D) it 【94 統測】
 (求職者需要懂得如何透過電話知道工作的訊息。)
20. Those who have an inclination for crazy technological advances aren't hard _____.
 (A) to be pleased (B) to please (C) to be pleasing (D) to have pleased 【90 學測】
 (我們不難討好那些愛好瘋狂的科技進步產品者。)

【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	D	C	D	C	B	A	A	C	D	C	B	A	D	B	D	B	A	B

第九章 動名詞

所謂「動名詞」就是將動詞字尾加 ing，從動詞轉化成名詞使用。所以它可以當句中主詞、受詞、補語及同位語。有趣的是，動名詞同時也具有動詞的特性，其後也可以接受詞、補語及副詞。換句話說，「動名詞」是具有動詞特質的名詞。請看以下例句：

1. **Learning foreign languages** is interesting. (學習外語是很有趣的。) →作主詞
2. I enjoy **playing basketball** very much. (我非常喜歡打籃球。) →作受詞
3. My hobby is **taking photos**. (我的嗜好是拍照。) →作補語

一、動名詞的功用

功用	例句	注意事項
做主詞	1. Traveling broadens our view. (旅行可以擴展我們的視野。) 2. Reading helps us to know more about this world. (閱讀幫助我們更認識這個世界。) 	1. 動名詞做主詞，接單數動詞。 【例】Smoking is hazardous to our health. (抽菸會傷害我們的健康。)
做受詞	1. Ethan admitted having made a serious mistake. (伊森承認犯了個嚴重的錯。) 2. I don't mind working overtime once in a while. (我不介意偶而加班。) 3. Dr. Lin insisted on giving the patient an operation right away. (林醫生堅持立即給那位病人開刀。) 4. I don't feel like working today. (我今天不想工作。)(like 在此當介詞)	1. 動名詞可做： (1) 介詞之受詞 【例】Children are fond of playing games. (孩子們喜歡玩遊戲。) (2) 及物動詞之受詞 【例】May remembered seeing the man. (玫記得看過那個人。)
做補語	1. My way to keep fit is taking exercise regularly. (我保持身材的方法就是規律地運動。) 2. Her recreation is playing with her pet dog. (她的消遣就是和她的寵物狗玩。) 	

【註】動名詞 / 動名詞片語之否定式為 not + V-ing。被動式為 being + Vpp

- 【例】
1. The young man denied **not telling** the truth.
 (那年輕人否認沒說出實情。)
 2. This machine cannot work without being recharged.
 (這機器沒重新充電，就無法運作。)

二、動名詞與不定詞的比較

1. 下列動詞通常以動名詞為受詞

常見的以動名詞為受詞的動詞	例 句
1. admit (承認)	1. She admitted making a big mistake. (她坦承犯了大錯。)
2. anticipate (期待; 盼望)	2. They anticipate having you for the job. (他們期待你來接那份工作。)
3. avoid (避免)	3. I try to avoid staying home alone. (我避免單獨在家。)
4. complete (完成)	4. Fanny's just completed doing the housework. (芬妮才剛做完家事。)
5. consider (考慮)	5. We consider selling the house. (我們考慮要賣這房子。)
6. contemplate (打算; 深思)	6. We're contemplating going for a trip next month. (我們正在考慮下個月要去旅行。)
7. delay (延後)	7. Jim often delayed paying his bill. (吉姆常拖欠應付的帳款。)
8. deny (否認)	8. The man denied murdering the girl. (那人否認殺了那女孩。)
9. enjoy (喜歡)	9. My dad enjoys fishing . (我爸喜歡釣魚。)
10. escape (逃避)	10. Linda escaped working overtime. (琳達避免加班。)
11. finish (完成)	11. I finished typing the report just now. (我剛剛才打完報告。)
12. imagine (想像)	12. Just imagine spending so much money on a coat! (想像一下! 花那麼多錢買一件外套!)
13. keep / keep on (繼續)	13. The child kept (on) asking me questions about aliens. (那孩子一直問我有關於外星人的問題。)
14. mind (介意)	14. I don't mind driving if you feel tired. (你若累了, 我來開車。)
15. miss (錯過)	15. Timothy had missed being run over by a bus this morning. (今天早上, 提姆西差點就被一輛公車輾過。)
16. postpone (延緩; 延期)	16. We've postponed going to the U.S. because my mom is sick. (我們延期去美國, 因為媽媽生病了。)
17. practice (練習)	17. Nancy practices playing the piano every day. (南茜每天都練習彈鋼琴。)
18. quit (停止)	18. I wish you'd quit complaining . (我希望你別抱怨了。)
19. recommend (建議)	19. We strongly recommend reporting the incident to the police. (我們強烈建議將這事報警。)
20. relish (喜歡; 愛好)	20. Rosie relishes going on the winter vacations to warm places. (蘿西喜歡去溫暖的地方渡寒假。)
21. resent (憎恨)	21. I resented having to work on weekends. (我討厭必須在週末工作。)
22. resist (抗拒)	22. Julia couldn't resist laughing at Louis in those clothes. (茱莉雅忍不住一直笑路易斯的穿著。)
23. risk (冒險)	23. If you put money into the stock market, you risk losing it. (如果你把錢投資在股市, 你就是冒著要血本無歸的風險。)
24. suggest (建議)	24. I suggested asking your father for his opinion. (我建議最好徵詢你父親的意見。)

3. 下列動詞後可接不定詞或動名詞，意義幾乎無異

動 詞	例 句
1. attempt (嘗試)	They attempted finishing the task by the end of this month. = They attempted to finish the task by the end of this month. (他們嘗試著在月底前完成這工作。)
2. bear (忍受)	I couldn't bear not seeing him again. = I couldn't bear not to see him again. (我不能忍受沒再看到他。)
3. cease (停止)	The company was ordered to cease selling bad medicines. = The company was ordered to cease to sell bad medicines. (那家公司被命令停止販售劣藥。)
4. commence (開始)	The planes commenced bombing at midnight. = The planes commenced to bomb at midnight. (飛機在午夜開始轟炸。)
5. continue (持續)	Grandfather picked up his book and continued reading . = Grandfather picked up his book and continued to read . (爺爺拿起書繼續閱讀。)
6. dislike (不喜歡)	Students dislike being given tests. = Students dislike to be given tests. (學生討厭考試。)
7. dread (害怕)	Hillman always dreads going to the dentist to have a tooth pulled. = Hillman always dreads to go to the dentist to have a tooth pulled. (席爾曼總是害怕去給牙醫師拔牙。)
8. hate (討厭)	The shy boy has always hated speaking in public. = The shy boy has always hated to speak in public. (那個害羞的男孩始終討厭在眾人面前說話。)
9. intend (打算)	I intend visiting National Palace Museum this weekend. = I intend to visit National Palace Museum this weekend. (我打算這週末去故宮博物院參觀。)
10. learn (學習)	I learnt driving when I was 17. = I learnt to drive when I was 17. (我在 17 歲時學開車。)
11. like (喜歡)	Teenagers like doing something exciting. = Teenagers like to do something exciting. (年輕人喜歡做刺激的事。)
12. love (喜歡)	I love watching old movies on TV. = I love to watch old movies on TV. (我喜歡看電視上的老電影。)

13. plan (計畫)	Louis planned on taking a vacation in June. = Louis planned to take a vacation in June. (路易斯計劃在六月要去度假。)
14. prefer (比較喜歡)	Those young people prefer going on self-catering holidays. = Those young people prefer to go on self-catering holidays. (那些年輕人比較喜歡自供伙食的度假方式。)
15. start = begin (開始)	I'd just started writing a letter when the phone rang. = I'd just started to write a letter when the phone rang. (當電話響時，我才剛開始寫信。)

4. 其他動名詞慣用語語法及句型

動名詞慣用語	例 句
No + V-ing (禁止...)	1. No smoking. (禁止抽菸。) 2. No swimming. (禁止游泳。)
go + V-ing (去...)	1. My dad and I will go fishing this afternoon. (我爸和我今天下午要去釣魚。) 2. We went camping with our neighbors, the Lins, last weekend. (上週末，我們和鄰居林先生一家人去露營。)
do the / some / a lot of / a little V-ing (做....)	1. Mom usually does a lot of laundry on weekends. (媽咪通常在週末洗很多衣服。) 2. My husband and I are too busy to do the cooking during the weekdays. (我先生和我平時上班都太忙，以致於沒作飯。)
be busy + V-ing be busy + with N (...忙著...)	1. Maria is busy preparing for her monthly test.. (瑪麗亞正忙著準備月考。) 2. Josh has been busy with his term paper. (賈施忙著寫報告。)
人+ spend + 時間/金錢+ V-ing ... (人花時間/金錢去...)	1. Ruby spends an hour reading and replying e-mails every day. = It takes Ruby an hour to read and reply e-mails every day. = Ruby takes an hour to read and reply e-mails every day. (茹比每天花一個鐘頭收發電子郵件。) 2. Jerry spent NT\$30,000 buying an LV bag for his wife as a birthday gift. (傑瑞花了三萬元買了個LV包包，給他太太當作生日禮物。)

<p>S + have { difficulty trouble a hard time a problem } + V-ing (.....無法....)(....有困難) 【V-ing 前省略了介系詞 in】</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ryan has difficulty getting up early since he's a night owl. (萊恩是晚睡的人，所以早起對他來說有困難。) 2. Al usually feels sleepy and has trouble concentrating on his learning in the morning. (艾爾通常在早上都覺得想睡覺，且無法專心學習。) 3. I have a hard time following you sometimes. (我有時候聽不懂你說的話。) 4. We have a problem using our computer to save data. (我們無法用我們的電腦儲存資料。)
<p>S + have { fun a good time } + V-ing (...很開心)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The children were having so much fun playing on the beach. (孩子們在沙灘玩得真是開心。) 2. We had a good time chatting on the phone last night. (我們昨晚在電話裡聊得很開心。)
<p>keep stop prevent } +人+ from + V-ing (阻止某人做某事)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The devastating mudslide kept us from getting out for help. (那場具強大破壞力的土石流阻止我們外出求援。) 2. The windstorm didn't stop us from enjoying the trip. (那風災並未影響我們享受這次旅遊的樂趣。) 3. Owing to spraining his ankle, he may be prevented from playing in tomorrow's game. (因為扭傷腳了，所以他明天可能無法出賽。)
<p>人 + mind { (所有格) + V-ing....? if + S' + V'? (人介意.....嗎?)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I don't mind taking turns driving if Peter is tired. (假如彼得累了，我不介意輪流開車。) 2. Would you mind turning down the radio a bit? (你介意將收音機轉小聲點嗎?)
<p>can't help + V-ing = can't help but + V (忍不住...；不得不...)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We couldn't help overhearing your conversation. = We couldn't help but overhear your conversation. (我們忍不住偷聽你們的對話。) 2. The joke was so funny that we couldn't help laughing. = The joke was so funny that we couldn't help but laugh. (那笑話是如此好笑，以至於我們忍不住大笑。)
<p>How } What } about +V-ing..? (你認為....如何?) →表建議</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How about staying overnight since it's pretty late? (既然相當晚了，留下來過夜如何?) 2. What about coming over and having dinner with us? (過來和我們一起吃晚飯如何?)
<p>人+feel like + V-ing / N... =人 would like to V... =人 desire to V.. =人 want to V (...想要做....)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I feel like having a nice cool glass of lemonade. = I would like to have a nice cool glass of lemonade. = I desire to have a nice cool glass of lemonade. = I want to have a nice cool glass of lemonade. (我想要喝一杯清涼好喝的檸檬茶。) 2. Steve didn't feel like watching TV tonight. (史提芬今晚不想看電視。)

On V-ing..., S + V... =As soon as S + V..., S + V... (...一...就....)	1. On hearing the good news, Tim couldn't help but burst into tears. (提姆一聽到那個好消息，不禁喜極而泣。) 2. On listening to the song, Phil began humming the tune. (菲爾一聽到那首歌，就跟著哼起它的曲調來。)
人 be used to V-ing =人 be accustomed to+ V-ing (...習慣於...) 人 get / become used to+ V-ing =人 get / become accustomed to + V-ing (...逐漸習慣於...)	1. When I was a school girl, I was used to staying up late. = When I was a school girl, I was accustomed to staying up late. (當我還是學生時，我習慣熬夜。) 2. I didn't get used to living in the quiet countryside. = I didn't get accustomed to living in the quiet countryside. (我不習慣住在安靜的鄉下。)
It is no use + V-ing.. = There is no use + V-ing... = It's useless to.... (...是沒有用的)	1. It is no use crying over the spilt milk. (覆水難收，為時已晚。) 2. There is no use convincing him since he has made up his mind. (因為他已經下定決心，所以想說服他是沒有用的。)
It goes without saying that + S'+ V'.... (毫無疑問的.....)	1. It goes without saying that knowledge is power. (毫無疑問的，「知識就是力量」。) 2. It goes without saying that time and tide wait for no man. (無庸置疑的，「時光不待人」。)
There is no V-ing.... = There is no point in V-ing.. (....無法...的)	1. There is no knowing what will happen. = There is no point in knowing what will happen. (沒人知道會發生什麼事。) 2. There is no denying the fact that he was the winner. (無可否認他是贏家的事實。)
be worth V-ing = be worthy of + N = be worthy to be Vpp = It's worthwhile + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{to V} \\ \text{V-ing} \end{array} \right\}$ (...值得...的) →主動形式表被動含意	1. The book is worth reading. = The book is worthy to be read. = It is worthwhile to read this book. = It is worthwhile reading this book. (這本書值得一讀。) 2. Oliver is worthy of our trust. (奧列佛值得我們的信任。)

5. 下列慣用語中，to 為介系詞，後接動名詞

慣用語	例句
1. When it comes to + V-ing / N (當一提到....)	When it comes to taking care of the computer problem, Mike is second to none in our class. (當一提到處理電腦問題，麥克是班上最厲害的。)
2. devote...to be devote to = devote oneself to (致力於....；專心於)	1. Marie devoted her energies to writing children books. (瑪莉致力於寫兒童書籍。) 2. James often devoted himself to reading . (詹姆士常專注於閱讀。)

3. be dedicated to = dedicate oneself to (致力於...; 奉獻...)	She dedicated herself to teaching kids. (她致力於兒童教學。)
4. in addition to (除了...以外)	In addition to writing poems, Edward teaches at a senior high school. (艾德華除了寫詩以外，他在一所高中教書。)
5. look forward to (期待)	We are looking forward to seeing you soon. (我們期待可以很快地見到你。)
6. object to (反對)	I objected to rewriting the contract. (我反對要重寫合約。)
7. owing to = due to (因為)	Owing to getting up late, I missed the school bus. (因為晚起，我沒搭上校車。)
8. pay attention to (注意)	We always pay close attention to interacting with our children. (我們總是密切注意和我們孩子們的互動。)
9. thanks to (由於...)	Thanks to taking Mom's advice, I solve the problem successfully. (由於聽了媽媽的建議，我成功地解決了那問題。)
10. take to (喜歡)	She's taken to playing the tennis like a duck to water. (她喜歡打網球，就像鴨子喜歡水。)
11. with a view to = with an eye to (為了...目的)	Ted studied hard with a view to getting into a good college. (泰德用功讀書為了要進好大學。)

【練習題】

1. Don't waste your time _____ around.
(A) fool (B) fooled (C) to fool (D) fooling
(別浪費時間打混。)
2. The poor and sick old man has difficulty _____ a shelter in which to stay.
(A) to find (B) finding (C) found (D) to finding
(那貧病交迫的可憐老人很難找到一個居住的住所。)
3. I'm so sorry. I forgot _____ Nina that you had called.
(A) to tell (B) telling (C) tell (D) have told
(很抱歉。我忘了告訴妮娜你打過電話來。)
4. Whatever difficulties you encounter, you have to keep on _____.
(A) move (B) to move (C) moving (D) moved
(不論你遇到什麼困難，你都要堅持下去。)
5. People won't feel like _____ on a diet until they were shocked by the 'unexpected' number shown on the scale.
(A) to go (B) going (C) to have gone (D) go
(人們直到在磅秤上驚見那"意外"的數字時，才會實際地去減重。)
6. Since graduating from medical school, Dave has devoted himself _____ the cancer patients.
(A) to help (B) help (C) helping (D) to helping
(自從醫學院畢業後，戴夫致力於幫助癌症病患。)
7. Although I hate to work, I absolutely wouldn't mind _____ as much money as possible.
(A) to make (B) make (C) making (D) to have made
(雖然我討厭工作，但我絕對不介意儘可能地擁有錢。)
8. _____ foreign languages helps me to know more about other countries.
(A) To be learned (B) Learning (C) To learning (D) Learn
(學習外語幫助我更認識其他國家。)
9. Doing aerobic exercise _____ our health.
(A) enhances (B) enhance (C) enhancing (D) be enhanced
(做有氧運動可增進我們的健康。)
10. Before having meals, you have to remember _____ your hands.
(A) washing (B) wash (C) to wash (D) to be washed
(吃飯前，你必須記得要洗手。)
11. Victor was strongly suggested _____ to get a master's degree first.
(A) keep study (B) keeping to study (C) keep to study (D) keeping studying
(有人強烈建議維克特繼續求學，先去拿個碩士學位。)
12. We always pay attention to _____ the quality of our products.
(A) improve (B) improving (C) be improved (D) be improving
(我們總是很注意地改善我們產品的品質。)
13. If you are tired of your computer _____ slowly, please come to us. We will try _____ to make it work more smoothly.
(A) runs (B) to run (C) running (D) being run
(若你很厭倦你的電腦跑得慢，請來找我們。我們會試著讓它跑得順利些。)

14. You have to quit _____. It's your top priority to improve your health.
 (A) to smoke (B) smoke (C) smoking (D) smoked
 (你要戒菸！改善健康是你的第一要務。)
15. I am looking forward to _____ a candlelit dinner at a fancy restaurant with my Valentine on Valentine's Day.
 (A) having (B) have (C) be having (D) have had
 (我期待在情人節那天，和我的男友去一家浪漫的餐廳，吃一頓燭光晚餐。)
16. Owing to _____, he passed the test eventually.
 (A) studying hard (B) study hard (C) have studied hard (D) studied hard
 (因為努力用功，他終於通過了考試。)
17. On hearing the funny jokes, I couldn't help _____.
 (A) laugh (B) but laughing (C) to laughing (D) laughing
 (一聽到那好笑的笑話，我忍不住大笑。)
18. I avoid _____ the same mistake. I have got a lesson already.
 (A) making (B) to make (C) make (D) have made
 (我避免犯同樣的錯誤，因為我已得到教訓。)
19. To our surprise, the little boy escaped _____ in the terrible earthquake.
 (A) hurting (B) to be hurt (C) got hurt (D) getting hurt
 (令我們驚訝的是，那小男孩在可怕的地震中竟然毫髮無傷。)
20. After retirement, Mr. Wang _____ ice skating, which he had always loved but had not had time for. 【92 學測】
 (A) appealed to (B) took to (C) related to (D) saw to
 (王先生退休後就喜歡上溜冰，這是他一向喜好卻沒時間從事的活動。)

【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	B	A	C	B	D	C	B	A	C	D	B	C	C	A	A	D	A	D	B

第十章 分詞

一、分詞的種類

分詞是兼有動詞和形容詞部分性質的一種語詞,可分為「現在分詞」和「過去分詞」兩種,兩者皆不隨主詞的人稱和數而變化。

分詞	形式	例子	表意
現在分詞	原形動詞 + ing → V-ing	read → reading sing → singing	表「主動、正在進行」之意
過去分詞	(1)規則變化之動詞 原形動詞 + ed → Vpp (2)不規則變化之動詞	listen → listened write → written	表「被動、已經完成」之意

- 【例】
1. I know the girl **playing** the flute intently. (我認識那個專注地吹奏長笛的女孩。)
 2. The man **driving** terribly was drunk. (開車開得歪七扭八的那個人已經喝醉了。)
 3. People love the poem **recited** by Jennifer. (人們喜歡珍妮佛朗頌的詩。)
 4. Have you ever watched the movie **called** 'Avatar'? (你可曾看過那部電影「阿凡達」?)

由上面四例可見：分詞因具有動詞的特徵，所以

現在分詞 (1) 可以有「受詞」(如例 1 中的 the flute 就是 playing 的受詞) 或
(2) 被「副詞」修飾 (如例 2 中的 terribly 就是修飾 driving)；

過去分詞 (1) 不可有受詞，但可被「副詞」修飾 (如例 3 中的 by Jennifer 則是修飾 recited 的副詞片語) 或
(2) 接「補語」(如例 4 中的 Avatar 就是 called 的補語)。

二、分詞的功能

1. 作為主要動詞的一部份，形成不同的「時態」與「語態」

時態 / 語態	動詞形態	例句
現在進行式	be + Ving	Milton is playing basketball with his friends. (米爾頓正在和他的朋友打籃球。)
完成式	have / has / had + Vpp	Diana has finished all the household chores. (黛安娜已經完成所有的家事。)
被動語態	be + Vpp	The flower was named after my grandmother. (那花是以我奶奶的名字來命名。)

2. 分詞可作形容詞（修飾名詞及代名詞），亦可做補語

(A) 現在分詞作形容詞→表主動、進行、令人覺得...的。可分為「限定用法」與「敘述用法」。

【例】1. The story read by Samantha is **interesting**. → 當主詞補語

（莎曼莎唸的故事真有趣。）

2. Michael made a wish under the **shining** stars. → 當形容詞，修飾 stars

（麥克在閃亮的星光下許願。）

(B) 過去分詞作形容詞→表被動、完成、感到...的

【例】1. We were **touched** by the sad story. → 當主詞補語

（我們被這悲劇故事感動。）

2. The well **prepared** speech impressed us. → 當形容詞，修飾 speech

（我們對那場準備充分的演講印象深刻。）

分詞用法當形容詞用時，最重要的即是得判斷該分詞的語意。若有主動語意者，則用「現在分詞」V-ing；有被動語意者，用「過去分詞」Vpp。

【例】1. A **rolling** stone gathers no moss. 滾石不生苔（轉業不聚財）。

2. Let **sleeping** dogs lie. 別自找麻煩（別惹事生非）。

3. A **contented** mind is a perpetual feast. （知足常樂）

4. A **burnt** child dreads the fire. 受灼的小孩必怕火（一朝被蛇咬，十年怕草繩）。

rolling（例1）、sleeping（例2）表示主動性質或正在進行的動作；而 contented（例3）、burnt（例4）表被動或動作完成。所以在使用分詞時要考慮到分詞與其所修飾之名詞彼此之間的關係。

種類 表達	現在分詞	過去分詞
名詞與分詞的關係	主動	被動
【例】	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a crying baby = a baby who is crying ▪ a sleeping beauty = a beauty who is sleeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a broken window = a window which is broken ▪ a crowded city = a city which is crowded
時態	表被修飾的名詞正在做某動作 →進行式	表被修飾的名詞已做完動作 →完成式
【例】	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ boiling water = water which is boiling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ boiled water = water which has been boiled
情緒動詞 【註1】	（事物）令人感到.....的	（人）覺得.....的
【例】	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It's an exciting game. ▪ The story has a surprising ending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I feel excited. ▪ We are surprised at the result.

【註₁】情緒動詞改為分詞時，有以下特性：

(A)過去分詞 → 「感到/覺得...的」→ 修飾「人」

(B)現在分詞 → 「令人...的」→ 修飾「事物」

常見的情緒動詞有：bore (使...乏味)，amaze (使...驚訝)，amuse (使...有趣)，astonish (使...驚訝)，embarrass (使...尷尬)，excite (使...激動)，disappoint (使...失望)，exhaust (使...疲倦)，frighten (使...驚嚇)，interest (使...有興趣)，please (使...開心)，satisfy (使...滿意)，shock (使...驚恐)，surprise (使...驚訝)，tire (使...疲倦) 等等。

【例】1. We felt **bored** because his speech was **boring**.

(因為他的演說很乏味，所以我們覺得無聊。)

2. Amy was **embarrassed** when someone asked her about her real age.

(當被問到實際年齡時，愛咪覺得很糗。)

3. That was indeed a piece of **shocking** news to them.

(對他們來說那真是一個令人震驚的消息。)

3.分詞片語 = 形容詞片語

(A)分詞由動詞轉變而來。因兼具動詞特性，其後可接受詞，構成分詞片語，修飾名詞或代名詞，等於是個「形容詞片語」。亦可被副詞修飾。

【例】 There're many old men playing the chess under the tree. (樹下有很多老人在下棋。)

(B)分詞片語通常置於名詞或代名詞之後。

【例】 The Mona Lisa drawn by Leonardo Da Vinci is without a doubt the most famous

painting in the world. (達文西畫的「蒙娜麗莎的微笑」無疑是世界上最著名的畫。)

位置 \ 種類	現在分詞	過去分詞
<u>V-ing / Vpp + 名詞</u> (分詞置於名詞前→前位修飾)	The police are looking for a <u>missing child</u> . (警方正在尋找一個失蹤的小孩。)	<u>Lost time</u> is never found again. (光陰已逝，永不回。)
<u>名詞 + V-ing / Vpp</u> (名詞置於分詞前→後位修飾)	The girl <u>playing the piano</u> is my daughter. 【註 ₁ 】 (正在彈鋼琴的女孩是我女兒。)	A penny <u>saved</u> is a penny <u>earned</u> . (省一元則賺一元。)
S + V + S.C. (V-ing / Vpp)	Kids <u>came running</u> to me. (孩子們跑向我。) 【註 ₂ 】	He <u>got hurt</u> in the accident. (他在車禍中受傷了。) 【註 ₃ 】
S + V + O + O.C. (V-ing / Vpp)	We <u>saw</u> a man <u>walking</u> along the river. (我們看見有個人沿著河邊走。)	I <u>left</u> my homework <u>undone</u> . (我放著作業沒寫完。) 【註 ₄ 】

【註 1】 The girl $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{playing the piano} \\ \text{who/that is playing the piano} \\ \text{who/that plays the piano} \end{array} \right\}$ is my daughter. (正在彈鋼琴的女孩是我女兒。)

→若無關係代名詞 who 或 that，則後兩句會有兩個主要動詞。

The girl **is** playing the piano **is** my daughter. (X)

The girl **plays** the piano **is** my daughter. (X)

所以可知，分詞片語是由形容詞子句簡化而來 →

(A)形容詞子句省略關係代名詞

(B)動詞若為 be 動詞則省略 be 動詞；若是一般動詞，主動則改為 V-ing，被動改為 Vpp

【例】1. The man who is talking to the principal is our new English teacher.

= The man talking to the principal is our new English teacher.

(正在和校長說話的人，是我們的新英文老師。)

2. People who enjoy sweet foods will be over-weight easily.

= People enjoying sweet foods will be over-weight easily.

(喜歡甜食的人，容易過重。)

3. A robot which was invented a couple of years ago helped people deal with dangerous tasks.

= A robot invented a couple of years ago helped people deal with dangerous tasks.

(幾年前被創造出來的機器人，幫助人們處理危險的任務。)

【註 2】除 come 以外，go、sit、stand、lie、walk 等常接分詞作主詞補語。

【例】1. We **went** away **unseen**. (我們偷溜走，沒被人看到。)

2. Father stood astonished as he got a phone call. (當父親接到電話時，他吃驚站著。)

【註 3】連綴動詞，如 look (看起來)，become (變得)，feel (覺得)，get (變得) 和 be 動詞 等，可接過去分詞當主詞補語。

【例】1. Mr. Maguire **looked satisfied** with our performance.

(馬奎爾先生看起來對我們的表現感到滿意。)

2. The audience **became excited** as soon as they saw their favorite singer show up.

(觀眾一看到自己喜歡的歌手出現時變得很興奮。)

【註 4】感官動詞 (如 see, hear, feel, watch, notice, overhear, observe, smell, look at, listen to.. 等)、使役動詞 (如 have, make) 和不完全及物動詞 (如 find, discover, keep, leave, catch 等) 可接分詞當受詞補語。

【例】1. I **heard** Scott **singing** happily in the garden.

(我聽到史考特開心地在花園裡唱歌。)

2. Mom **had** her hair **permed** yesterday.

(媽咪昨天去燙頭髮了。)

3. I am sorry to have **kept** you **waiting**.

(很抱歉讓你久等了。)

三、分詞構句

1. 分詞構句

分詞構句主要由表時間、原因、條件、讓步的副詞子句簡化而來。其步驟為：

- (1) 主詞相同時，省略非主要子句的主詞。
- (2) 連接詞可省略
- (3) 動詞改為分詞：

{	be 動詞 → being (可省略)
	一般動詞 → 主動：現在分詞 / 被動：過去分詞
	have 動詞 → having
- (4) 否定副詞 not：置於分詞前

用 法	例 句
表「時間」	<p><u>Taking a walk</u>, I met Sally and her mother.</p> <p>= <u>While I was taking a walk</u>, I met Sally and her mother.</p> <p>(我散步時遇到莎莉和她母親。)</p>
表「原因」【註 ₁ 】	<p><u>Staying up late last night</u>, I felt sleepy this morning.</p> <p>= <u>Because I stayed up late last night</u>, I felt sleepy this morning.</p> <p>(因為昨晚熬夜，我今天早上覺得很睏。)</p>
表「條件」	<p><u>Taking my advice</u>, you will finish the task on time.</p> <p>= <u>If you take my advice</u>, you will finish the task on time.</p> <p>(你要是接受我的建議，你就會如期完成任務。)</p>
表「讓步」	<p><u>Having been trying hard to save her life</u>, we lost her finally.</p> <p>= <u>Though we had been trying hard to save her life</u>, we lost her finally.</p> <p>(雖然我們很努力地試著救她，她最後還是死了。)</p>
表「附帶狀況」 【註 ₂ 】	<p>Timothy stood there <u>and waited for his son</u>.</p> <p>= Timothy stood there, <u>waiting for his son</u>.</p> <p>(提姆西站在那裡等他兒子。)</p>

【註₁】在簡化副詞子句時，要先判斷分詞化的動詞的主、被動語意、完成式或一般式。

【例】1. Having finished her assignment, Mandy went to bed.

= After Mandy finished her assignment, she went to bed.

(做完功課後，蔓蒂就去睡覺。)

→ finish assignment 先發生，所以在分詞構句時要用完成式。

2. (Being) designed perfectly, the product became a best-seller this year.

= Because the product was designed perfectly, it became a best-seller this year.

(因為這產品設計完美，所以它是今年最夯的產品。)

→ the product 是「被設計」的，所以要用表達被動語意的過去分詞來完成分詞構句。

3. Not knowing how to solve the problem, he asked me for help.

= As he didn't know how to solve the problem, he asked me for help.

(因為他不知道怎麼解決那問題，他求助於我。)

【註 2】此乃由對等子句簡化而來。S₁ + V₁..., and S₂ + V₂... → S₁ + V₁..., (S₂) + V-ing / Vpp...

1. The old man died and left a big fortune to his sons.

= The old man died, leaving a big fortune to his sons.

(那老人家去世，留了一大筆財富給他的兒子們。) → 前後主詞相同，省略其一。

2. This is my first time to take a plane, and I couldn't help feeling excited.

= This being my first time to take a plane, I couldn't help feeling excited.

(這是我第一次搭飛機，我忍不住興奮得很。) → 前後主詞不同，皆不省略。

2. 獨立分詞構句 (或「絕對分詞構句」)

獨立分詞構句也是由副詞子句簡化而來。只是因為前後兩主詞不一樣，所以兩者皆不可省略。其餘簡化步驟均和分詞構句相同。

【例】1. It being pleasant, we went picnicking.

= Because it was pleasant, we went picnicking.

(因為天氣好，我們去野餐。)

2. There being no bus, we took a taxi home.

= Because there was no bus, we took a taxi home

(因為沒公車，我們搭計程車回家。)

3. 含附屬連接詞的分詞構句

為使句意明顯，有時會把附屬連接詞 (如 when, as, if, although... 等) 保留。

句型：連接詞 + 分詞..., S + V...

【例】1. **While viewing** those old pictures, we recalled the wonderful old days.

(當看著這些舊照片時，我們回想起美好的往日時光。)

2. **Though winning** the scholarship, he was humble.

(雖然贏得了獎學金，他仍是謙虛待人。)

4. 慣用分詞構句

慣用分詞構句是固定的分詞用法，常用來做副詞、介系詞或連接詞用。

Roughly speaking (粗略而言)	Speaking / Talking of... (一說到)
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)

- 【例】1. Judging from his accent, he should be a southerner.
 (由他的口音判斷，他應該是南部人。)
2. Generally speaking, Mr. Chen is a kind-hearted person.
 (一般而言，陳老師是善心的人。)
3. According to a recent study, the global warming is more serious than scientists' prediction.
 (根據最近的一份研究，全球暖化現象比科學家們的預測還要嚴重。)

5. 複合形容詞

分詞常和副詞、名詞、或形容詞形成複合形容詞。

形成方式	例子
副詞 + 分詞	well-behaved (行為規矩的), highly-trained (訓練有素的) well-organized (井然有序的), well-prepared (準備充分的) perfectly-planned (計畫完美的)
名詞 + 分詞	peace-loving (愛好和平的), heart-broken (心碎的) English-speaking (以英語為母語的), home-made (自家製作的)
形容詞 + 分詞	easy-going (隨和的), open-minded (心胸寬大的) good-looking (好看的), kind-hearted (心地善良的)

- 【例】1. Janet is never a hot-tempered girl. (珍妮特絕不是脾氣火爆的女孩。)
2. Uncle Bill is easy-going. (比爾叔叔成很隨和。)

【練習題】

1. World Expo _____ by China opened on May 1, 2010.
(A) host (B) hosted (C) hosting (D) hosts
(由中國大陸主辦之世界博覽會在2010年5月1日開幕。)
2. I couldn't get any sleep last night because there was a _____ baby in the next room.
(A) crying (B) cried (C) cry (D) to cry
(我昨晚無法入睡，因為隔壁房有個哭鬧不休的小嬰兒。)
3. The police tried to comfort the _____ refugees.
(A) frighten (B) frightening (C) frightened (D) being frightened
(警方試著安撫驚恐的難民。)
4. Chris walked down the street _____ a merry tune.
(A) whistle (B) whistled (C) whistling (D) to whistle
(克里斯在街上邊走邊吹口哨。)
5. I stood _____, not knowing what to say.
(A) amaze (B) amazed (C) amazing (D) amazement
(我驚訝地站著，不知道該說什麼。)
6. When I returned home, I found my house broken into and some valuables _____.
(A) to steal (B) stealing (C) losing (D) missing
(當我回家時，我發現我家被侵入。某些值錢的東西也不翼而飛。)
7. _____ in the big city for years, I would like to spend my vacation in the countryside.
(A) Live (B) Living (C) Lived (D) To be lived
(因為住在大都市很多年了，我想去鄉下度假。)
8. My mother looked at my father with a smile, _____ what she was going to fix for him.
(A) thought (B) had thought (C) thinking (D) to think 【95 統一學測】
(媽媽微笑著看著父親，心裡打算要為父親主些好菜。)
9. The police found a _____ car last night by the river.
(A) stealing (B) steal (C) which steals (D) stolen
(警方在河邊找到昨晚被偷的車輛。)
10. People _____ in cities long for bigger living space.
(A) living (B) live (C) will live (D) to live
(住在城市裡的人們渴望大一點的居住空間。)
11. _____, we will go biking.
(A) The weather is pleasant (B) Being a pleasant day (C) It being a pleasant day
(D) Because a pleasant day
(因為天氣好，我們將會去騎腳踏車。)
12. _____, we decided to play basketball together.
(A) Feel boring (B) Feeling bored (C) Felt bored (D) To feel boring
(我們覺得很無聊，就決定去打籃球。)
13. _____ very poor, Ben lives a happy life.
(A) Being (B) To be (C) Been (D) Having been
(班雖然很窮，卻過著快樂的生活。)

14. He began his career as a zoologist, _____ mollusks and their adaptations to their environment. 【94 指考】
 (A) study (B) studied (C) studying (D) being studied
 (他以動物學家的身分開始他的職業，研究軟體動物及它們對環境的適應狀況。)
15. The purpose of the rally was to ask fans to respect the copyright and to stop buying _____ CDs.
 (A) pirating (B) pirated (C) piracy (D) being pirated
 (遊行的目的是，請求歌迷們尊重版權，且勿購買盜版CD。)
16. At the moment EU tobacco manufactures only have to put written health warnings on cigarette packets _____ the dangers of smoking. 【94 統一學測】
 (A) highlight (B) highlights (C) highlighting (D) highlighted
 (目前歐洲香菸廠商只得在菸盒上印出強調抽菸危險的警語。)
17. Thus, _____ on what a good listener does, he may become either popular or dislike in his lifetime. 【88 推薦】
 (A) depend (B) depends (C) depended (D) depending
 (因此，好的聽者可能不是變成受歡迎就是被討厭，端視其行為而定。)
18. Laughter, too, has a beneficial effect on our immune system, _____ the production of white blood cells and increasing our resistance to infection. 【87 推薦】
 (A) encourages (B) encouraged (C) encouraging (D) to encourage
 (笑對我們的免疫系統有有益的影響，它會促進白血球細胞的生產及增加對病毒感染的抵抗力。)
19. After a spa treatment at Happy Puppy, dogs come home _____ pampered and relaxed. 【96 統一學測】
 (A) will feel (B) to feel (C) have felt (D) feeling
 (在經過快樂小狗店的spa水療後，狗狗回家後感到受嬌寵且輕鬆自在。)
20. He may dream at night of being alone in the playground, _____ a lion. 【89 推甄】
 (A) face (B) faced (C) facing (D) to face
 (他可能晚上夢到獨自在運動場上，面對一隻獅子。)

【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	C	B	D	D	C	D	A	C	B	A	C	B	C	D	C	D	C