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## 第一章 八大詞類、五大基本句型與三大子句

### 一、八大詞類

英文的詞類總共可分為八大類：

1. 名詞：可分為可數名詞與不可數名詞。可數名詞為可以計數的名詞，有單複數之分，複數名詞字尾加 s 或 es；可數名詞又分為普通名詞與集合名詞，前面加上數詞或冠詞。不可數名詞沒有單複數之分，可分為抽象名詞、物質名詞與專有名詞。

種類		特性說明	例字
可數名詞	普通	佔所有名詞中絕大多數，表示一般的人或事物的名稱。	pen (筆) book (書)
	集合	表示生物或事物的一種集合體的特性。單數為整體；複數為組成的分子。	people (人們；民族) family (家庭；家人)
不可數名詞	抽象	表示可感受得到卻無法觸摸的性質、概念或狀態的名稱。	fear (恐懼) beauty (美)
	物質	不具形狀的材質或物體。	water (水) gold (黃金)
	專有	特定的人、地、事物的專用的名稱，如人名、地名、國名、月份、星期等。	America (美國) May (五月)

2. 代名詞：代名詞是用來代替已經提過或暗示過的名詞，之前使用過的名詞在第二次提到時就一定要用代名詞，不可以連續使用。代名詞分為人稱代名詞、指示代名詞、不定代名詞、疑問代名詞及關係代名詞。

人稱代名詞	I, you, he, she, it, myself, yourself, himself, mine, yours, his...
指示代名詞	this, that, these, those...
不定代名詞	some, any, other, one...
疑問代名詞	who, what, which...
關係代名詞	who, which, that...

3. 動詞：動詞是用來表示動作及狀態的字，可分為及物動詞和不及物動詞。及物動詞後面必須接受詞，如：like, hate, eat, take, see, watch, have...等；不及物動詞則不用接受詞，如：jump, run, live, happen, work, rise, fall, come, go, rain...等。部分不及物動詞須接受詞時，前面必須先加介系詞，如 look at, listen to, live in, insist on (堅持) arrive in/at (抵達) ...等。
4. 形容詞：形容詞是用來修飾名詞的字，形容詞若在名詞之前稱為前位修飾，如：beautiful girl，若在名詞之後則稱為後位修飾，如：something wrong。

5. 副詞：副詞可用來修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞及全句。  
(adverb)

修飾動詞	We need to run quickly, or we may miss the train. V. Adv. (我們要跑快一點，要不然就會錯過火車了。)
修飾形容詞	Your sister is so beautiful. Adv. Adj. (你妹妹真漂亮。)
修飾副詞	He can run very fast. Adv. Adv. (他可以跑得非常快。)
修飾全句	Luckily, <u>he didn't get hurt</u> . Adv. 全句 (很幸運地，他沒有受傷。)

6. 連接詞：連接詞的功用為連接單字、片語、子句或句子的字。種類可分為對等連接詞如：and, (conjunction) but, or...等，另外還有從屬連接詞如：before, after, when, if, unless...等。
7. 介系詞：介系詞後面必須接受詞，是用來表示其後面的受詞在句中與其它字詞之間的關係。  
(preposition) 如：in, at, on, of, with, over, from, to, up, under...等。
8. 感嘆詞：感嘆詞用來表示說話時產生的情緒，可放在句子的開頭、結尾或中間。  
(interjection) 例句：1.Hi, how are you? (嗨！你好嗎?)  
2.We won the game. Hurray! (我們贏了比賽了！萬歲！)

## 二、五大句型

句子依照動詞的種類，可分成五大基本句型：

1. 主詞 + 完全不及物動詞：S + Vi
2. 主詞 + 不完全不及物動詞 + 主詞補語：S + Vi + SC
3. 主詞 + 完全及物動詞 + 受詞：S + Vt + O
4. 主詞 + 不完全及物動詞 + 受詞 + 受詞補語：S + Vt + O + OC
5. 主詞 + 授與動詞 + 間接受詞 + 直接受詞：S + Vt + IO + DO

句型	主詞 (S)	動詞 (V)	受詞 (O)	補語 (C)
1.	Birds	fly.		
2.	Jason	seems		sad.
3.	I	like	your puppy.	
4.	Exercise	makes	one's health	better.
5.	He	gave	<u>me a book</u> . IO DO	

## 句型 1：主詞+完全不及物動詞：S + Vi

說明	動詞為完全不及物動詞，動詞之後不接受詞，且句子意思完整，故也不需加上補語，但還是可加上副詞（片語或子句）來修飾動詞。
例句	1. Time flies. （時光飛逝。） 2. It rained <u>a lot</u> . （雨下得很大。） <small>修飾語</small>

## 句型 2：主詞+不完全不及物動詞+主詞補語：S + Vi + SC

說明	動詞為不完全不及物動詞，因為意思不完全，需要加上主詞補語。此句型通常與 be 動詞和連綴動詞連用。 be 動詞：am / is / are / was / were 連綴動詞：seem, feel, look, sound, smell, taste, become, get, keep... 等等。
例句	1. Her mother is a housewife. （她的媽媽是家庭主婦。） 2. The food tastes delicious. （這食物嚐起來真好吃。）

## 句型 3：主詞+完全及物動詞+受詞：S + Vt + O

說明	動詞為完全及物動詞，動詞之後須接受詞，受詞型態有很多，如：名詞（片語或子句）、代名詞、不定詞、動名詞等。
例句	1. Everybody studies English. （大家都學英文。） 2. Nobody likes her. （沒人喜歡她。） 3. He hopes to see his girlfriend. （他想見他的女友。） 4. I hate telling lies. （我討厭說謊。）

## 句型 4：主詞+不完全及物動詞+受詞+受詞補語：S + Vt + O + OC

說明	動詞為不完全及物動詞，動詞後面接完受詞之後語意仍不完整，須接受詞補語才完整。受詞補語的形式有形容詞、名詞、分詞、不定詞等。
例句	1. Listening to music makes me happy. （聽音樂使我開心。） 2. My boss made me his assistant. （我老闆雇我做助手。） 3. I found the boy stealing her money. （我發現那男孩偷她的錢。） 4. I had my car repaired. （我把車子拿去修了。） 5. The teacher asked his students to do the homework. (老師要求學生寫作業。) ※註：現在分詞當受詞補語的受詞表「主動」；過去分詞當受詞補語的受詞表「被動」。

## 句型 5：主詞+授與動詞+間接受詞+直接受詞：S + Vt + IO + DO

說明	動詞為授與動詞，動詞後面接兩個受詞，為間接受詞（通常表人）和直接受詞（通常表物）。若先接直接受詞再接間接受詞時，需加上適當的介系詞。常見的授與動詞有：give, offer, lend, bring, tell, pay, sell, send, buy 等。
例句	1. My mother gave me a present. （媽媽給我一個禮物。） = My mother gave a present to me. 2. John asked her a question. （約翰問她一個問題。） = John asked a question of her.

## 三、三大子句

在英文裡有三大子句，有名詞子句、形容詞子句及副詞子句三種。

### 1. 名詞子句：

※名詞子句可作主詞、受詞、補語、及同位語。

※可引導名詞子句的连接詞有：

- (1) 從屬連接詞：that, if, whether
- (2) 疑問代名詞：who, whom, whose, which, what
- (3) 疑問副詞：where (表地方), when (表時間), why (表原因), how (表方法)
- (4) 複合關係詞：whoever, whomever, whosever, whatever, whichever

功 用	例 句
作 主 詞	1. <u>That the sun rises in the east</u> is true. (太陽從東邊升起是真的。) 2. <u>What he said</u> is wrong. (他所說的是錯的。)
作 受 詞	1. I don't know <u>where Bob lives</u> . (我不知道鮑伯住哪裡。) 2. I appreciate <u>what you have done</u> . (我感激你所做的。)
作 補 語	1. My suggestion is <u>that you should finish your work first</u> . (我建議你應該先完成你的工作。) 2. Mary's parents made her <u>what she is today</u> . (瑪莉的父母造就今天的她。)
作 同 位 語	1. The fact <u>that he's a famous artist</u> is true. (他是有名的藝術家這件事情是真的。) 2. The news <u>that the president had an accident</u> is wrong. (總統發生意外這消息是錯誤的。)

### 2. 形容詞子句：

※形容詞子句可修飾主詞(補語)和受詞(補語)。

※可引導形容詞子句的连接詞有：

- (1) 關係代名詞：who (主格), whom (受格), whose (所有格), which (表事、物), that
- (2) 關係副詞：where (表地方), when (表時間), why (表原因), how (表方法)
- (3) 關係形容詞：which, what, whose, whichever, whatever

※形容詞子句(或稱關係子句)所修飾的名詞在子句之前，其名詞又稱為「先行詞」，形容詞子句與名詞子句之最大不同為形容詞子句是不完整子句，而名詞子句為完整子句。

功用	例 句
修飾主詞	The boy <u>who is sitting there</u> is my brother. (坐在那裡的男孩是我弟弟。)
修飾受詞	I like the dictionary <u>which you bought last night</u> . (我喜歡你昨天買的那本字典。)
修飾補語	That is the place <u>where I lived when I was young</u> . (那就是我年輕時住的地方。) <b>【修飾主詞補語 the place】</b>

### 3. 副詞子句：

※副詞子句用來修飾動詞、形容詞和副詞。

※副詞子句用來：

- (1) 表時間 (When, While, Before, After)
- (2) 表條件 (If, Unless)
- (3) 表原因 (Because, As)
- (4) 表讓步 (Although, Though)
- (5) 表結果 (so...that.....)
- (6) 表目的 (so that.....)

※兩句話只能用一個連接詞，要注意 Because 不可與 so 連用；Although 不可與 but 連用；Unless 不可與 or 連用。

功 用	例 句
表 時 間	<u>When I was young</u> , I was a businessman. (我年輕的時候，我是一位商人。)
表 條 件	<u>If it rains tomorrow</u> , the picnic will be canceled. (如果明天下雨的話，野餐就會取消。)
表 原 因	<u>Because Susan ate too much</u> , she is overweight now. (因為蘇珊吃太多了，她現在過胖。)
表 讓 步	<u>Although I failed my math</u> , I'll try harder next time. (雖然我數學不及格，下次我會更努力。)
表 結 果	She is <u>so humble that everybody likes her</u> . (她很謙卑以至於大家都很喜欢她。)
表 目 的	I bought a new dictionary <u>so that it can help me with my homework</u> . (我買了本新字典，如此一來它可幫我完成我的作業。)

## 【練習題】

1. Lisa is a very \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
(A) beautify (B) beautifully (C) beautiful (D) beauty  
(莉莎是個很漂亮的女孩。)
2. I am not the tallest in my family. My \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.  
(A) families are all (B) family is all (C) all family are (D) family are all  
(我不是家裡面最高的，我的家人都很高。)
3. Please make the most of your time. Wasting \_\_\_\_\_ is wasting life.  
(A) time (B) the time (C) a time (D) that time  
(請善用你的時間，浪費時間就是浪費生命。)
4. Alice: How is your cousin, Joseph?  
Betty: \_\_\_\_\_ is fine. Thank you.  
(A) Joseph (B) He (C) She (D) My cousin  
(艾莉絲：你的表弟約瑟夫好嗎？ 貝蒂：他很好，謝謝妳。)
5. The food of the restaurant tastes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) good (B) wonderfully (C) well (D) terribly  
(這家餐廳的餐點嚐起來很棒。)
6. I like to \_\_\_\_\_ music in my free time.  
(A) listen (B) hear (C) listen to (D) hear of  
(我喜歡在空閒時聽音樂。)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't pass the test, my mom doesn't let me go out.  
(A) Although (B) Until (C) If (D) Because  
(因為我考試不及格，所以我媽媽不讓我出門。)
8. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ is standing over there is my grandmother.  
(A) whom (B) which (C) whose (D) who  
(站在那裡的老婦人是我的祖母。)
9. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ you made the mistake is true.  
(A) how (B) that (C) where (D) when  
(你犯了錯的這件事實是真的。)
10. These books belong to you, while \_\_\_\_\_ are mine.  
(A) this (B) that (C) those (D) which  
(這些書屬於你的，而那些是我的。)
11. Laura is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ I have worked for three years. She is my best friend among my colleagues.  
(A) who (B) whom (C) for whom (D) with whom  
(蘿拉是我共事三年的女孩，她是我同事裡最要好的朋友。)
12. People \_\_\_\_\_ English is very good can find jobs more easily.  
(A) who (B) whose (C) that (D) of which  
(英文很好的人可以更容易找到工作。)
13. Ruth was so shocked to hear that bad news. She didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to do to help her friend.  
(A) that (B) what (C) when (D) how  
(露絲聽到那壞消息很驚訝。她不知道怎麼做才能幫助她的朋友。)

14. They will arrive here on Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ my brother is leaving for New York.  
 (A) where (B) which (C) when (D) how  
 (他們會在星期五抵達這裡，那時我哥哥正前往紐約。)
15. You'd better explain the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you are late for work again to the manager yourself.  
 (A) where (B) why (C) when (D) how  
 (你最好自己跟經理解釋為什麼你上班又遲到。)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to John's party tomorrow, I will go with you.  
 (A) Although (B) How (C) If (D) So  
 (如果你明天去約翰的派對，我就會跟你去。)
17. My father gave \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) me to a gift (B) a gift me (C) me a gift (D) a gift of me  
 (我爸爸給我一個禮物。)
18. Tracy was reading a novel when we \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
 (A) saw (B) looked (C) thought (D) laughed  
 (當我們看到崔西的時候，她正在看小說。)
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ me that you had won the lottery.  
 (A) talked (B) said (C) spoke (D) told  
 (他告訴我你中了樂透。)
20. Applicant: When can I know the result? Office: We'll \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.  
 (A) inform you of the news (B) inform you the news  
 (C) inform the news of you (D) inform the news to you  
 (應徵者：我什麼時候可以知道結果？ 雇方：我們會盡快通知你消息。)

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

## 第二章 動詞時態

在英文中，隨著時間的變化，動詞的形式也會跟著有所不同。試比較下列兩句：

1. I **eat** breakfast every day. (我每天吃早餐。)
2. I **ate** breakfast yesterday. (我昨天吃早餐。)

由上面兩句可發現，在中文裡動詞的「吃」不會隨著時間而變化；英文的“eat”在過去式時就會產生變化，這種因時間而改變動詞型態就是動詞的時態。

「時態」是由「時間」跟「狀態」結合而成的。時間分為過去、現在，及未來三種；狀態則有簡單、進行、完成，及完成進行四種。在本章節中，會介紹英語動詞的基本九大時態（在此不包含完成進行式）。

時間 狀態	現在	過去	未來
簡單式	I do my homework.	I did my homework.	I will do my homework.
進行式	I am doing my homework.	I was doing my homework.	I will be doing my homework.
完成式	I have done my homework.	I had done my homework.	I will have done my homework.

### 一、現在簡單式

1. 現在簡單式表示習慣性的動作、現在的狀態，和不變的真理。
2. 現在簡單式若主詞為第三人稱單數，動詞之後需加上 s 或 es。

字尾加上 es 的情況有：

- (1) 字尾是“ch, s, sh, x, 或 z”如：push → pushes    catch → catches
- (2) 字尾是“子音+y”時，要先去掉 y 再加上 ies。如：cry → cries    study → studies  
※若字尾是“母音+y”時，加 s 即可。如：play → plays    say → says
- (3) 子音+o 如：go → goes    do → does

用法	例句
表示現在的動作或狀態	1. She teaches English at school. (她在學校教英文。) 2. I am very hungry now. (我現在好餓。)
表示習慣的動作	1. Jason goes to school by bus every day. (Jason 每天搭公車上學。) 2. I usually get up at 7:30 in the morning. (我通常早上七點半起床。)
不變的真理或格言	1. The sun rises in the east. (太陽從東邊升起。) 2. Honesty is the best policy. (誠實是最上策。)
在條件子句中代替未來式	1. If it rains tomorrow, I won't go. (如果明天下雨，我就不去。) 2. When Mom comes back, please tell her I'll be right back. (媽媽回來時，請告訴她我很快就回來。)

## 二、過去簡單式

1. 過去簡單式表示過去某時間所發生的動作或狀態，通常都會搭配明確的過去時間，如 yesterday, last year, an hour ago, last summer 等時間副詞。
2. 過去簡單式表示過去的習慣動作或過去有頻繁性動作的行為。
3. 過去式規則變化動詞需加上 ed，字尾如果是 e 則加 d，其他的情況有：
  - (1) 字尾若是“子音+y”時，則去掉 y，加上 ied，如：try → tried。
  - (2) 字尾若是“母音+y”時，則直接加 ed，如：stay → stayed。
  - (3) 字尾若是“短母音+子音”，則重複字尾的子音字母後，再加 ed，如 stop → stopped。
  - (4) 字尾若是字母 c，且發音為[k]時，則需加字母 k，再加 ed，如 picnic → picnicked。
4. 過去式不規則變化是指動詞不按一定的規則變化，如 read → read，put → put，sit → sat，say → said。

用法	例句
過去定點時間發生的事情或動作	1. I went to the U.S. last month. (我上個月去美國。) 2. I had a great time yesterday. (我昨天玩得很愉快。)
表示過去習慣的動作	1. He used to jog in the morning. (他以前會晨間慢跑。) 2. My father used to be a doctor. (我爸爸以前是位醫生。) 3. When I was young, I usually kept a pet. (我年輕時通常都會養寵物。)

## 三、未來簡單式

1. 未來式表示未來某時間發生的動作或狀態，通常會和未來時間副詞搭配連用，如 tomorrow, next month, next year 等。
2. 未來簡單式為“will + 原形動詞”。
3. 表示即將發生的未來，也可以用“be going to + 原形動詞”或“be about to + 原形動詞”表示未來式。

用法	例句
未來發生的動作或狀態	1. I will go to a Chinese restaurant tomorrow. (我明天會去中國餐廳用餐。) 2. I am going to visit New York next month. (下個月我要去紐約。)

## 四、現在進行式

1. 現在進行式表示動作正在發生或持續發生，經常和 now, at present 等表示現在的時間副詞連用。
2. 若句首為 Look! 或 Listen! 時，也是表示動作正在發生，必須用現在進行式。
3. 現在進行式為 is / am / are + V-ing。
4. 有些動詞是沒有進行式的，常見的有：have (擁有), own, know, understand, hear, see, smell, sound, taste, seem, appear, like, love, hate... 等。

用法	例句
表示現在正在進行的動作或狀態	1. Susan is reading a novel. (蘇珊正在讀一本小說。) 2. I am eating lunch now. (我現在正在吃午餐。)
以 Look! 或 Listen! 為首的句子	1. Look! A bird is flying in the sky. (你看! 有隻鳥在天空飛。) 2. Listen! Someone is singing. (你聽! 有人在唱歌。)
表示即將發生的動作或計畫	1. I am leaving. (我要走了。) 2. She is coming here tomorrow. (她明天會到這裡。)

## 五、過去進行式

1. 過去進行式代表過去的某個時間點正在發生的動作，通常會有過去時間幾點幾分的時間副詞。
2. 當一個過去簡單式的動作發生時，另一個動作正在進行或發生，就必須用過去進行式。
3. 過去進行式為 was / were + Ving。

用法	例句
表示過去某時間點進行的動作	1. I was reading a book at seven o'clock yesterday evening. (我昨天晚上七點的時候在閱讀一本書。) 2. She was jogging at eight this morning. (她今天早上八點時在慢跑。)
過去簡單式的動作發生時，另一個動作正在進行	1. When Peter came to my house last night, I was watching TV. (昨晚彼得來我家時，我正在看電視。) 2. When you called me, I was taking a shower. (你打電話給我的時候，我正在洗澡。)

## 六、未來進行式

1. 未來進行式表示未來的某個時間點正在發生的動作，通常和表示未來的某時之副詞片語或副詞子句並用。
2. 當一個未來簡單式的動作發生時，而另一個動作正在進行或發生，就必須用未來進行式。
3. 未來進行式為 shall / will + be + V-ing。

用法	例句
表示未來某時間點正在進行的動作	1. I will be studying English at nine this evening. (我今晚九點的時候將會正在讀英文。) 2. The students will be leaving for home at this time tomorrow. (學生們在明天此時將會回家。)
未來簡單式的動作發生時，另一個動作正在進行	1. The teacher shall be correcting your homework when you come. (你來的時候，老師會正在改你的作業。) 2. I will be eating dinner when you come home. (你到家時，我會正在吃晚餐。)

## 七、現在完成式

現在完成式表示：

1. 從過去延續到現在所累積一段時間的動作發生。
2. 剛完成的動作，常與 just, already, yet 等副詞連用。
3. 先前的經驗，其經驗確切發生的時間未指明或不知道。
4. 現在完成式為 have / has + p.p.。

用法	例句
動作累積	1. I have played basketball for 10 years. (我打了十年的籃球。) 2. I have studied English for 3 hours. (我讀了三小時的英文。)
動作完成	1. I have just finished my job. (我剛完成我的工作。) 2. I have already paid the bill. (我已經付完帳單了。)
經驗	1. Have you ever been to Europe? (你去過歐洲嗎?) 2. I have been to the U.S. many times. (我去過美國好多次。)

## 八、過去完成式

1. 過去完成式表示比過去某時的動作更早發生或完成的動作。
2. 過去完成式為 had + p.p.。

用法	例句
過去某動作發生之前所發生的動作	1. When I arrived at the station, the train had left. (我到達車站時，火車早已離開。) 2. Before I entered the room, they had just begun their supper. (在我進入房間之前，他們剛剛開始吃晚飯。)

## 九、未來完成式

1. 未來完成式表示在未來的某時間之前動作的完成或者比未來的動作還要更早發生的動作。
2. 未來完成式為 shall / will + have + p.p.。
3. 英文中 By the time~ (到了...的時候) 的句型，也要用未來完成式。

用法	例句
未來某動作發生之前所發生的動作	1. By next Friday, I will have completed my job. (在下星期五之前我會完成我的工作。) 2. When you reach the station, the train will have started. (當你到達車站時，火車將早就開走了。)

## 【練習題】

1. My brother is a history teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ at a senior high school.  
(A) taught (B) has taught (C) will teach (D) teaches  
(我哥哥是歷史老師，他在高中教書。)
2. Dad: Where is Mom, Ken? Ken: She \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
(A) cooks (B) is cooking (C) has cooked (D) will cook  
(爸爸：肯，媽媽在哪裡？ 肯：她在廚房煮飯。)
3. My uncle and his family \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States in 1978.  
(A) was going to move (B) moved (C) would move (D) had moved  
(我叔叔和他家人在 1978 年時搬到美國。)
4. When the telephone rang, I \_\_\_\_\_ a bath. Mom answered the phone and took a message for me.  
(A) took (B) was taking (C) would take (D) had taken  
(當電話響的時候，我正在洗澡。媽媽接聽電話並為我傳口信。)
5. I don't know why I still can't speak English well. I \_\_\_\_\_ English for more than three years.  
(A) study (B) am studying (C) studied (D) have studied  
(我不知道為什麼我英語還說得不好，我已經學超過三年了。)
6. By the end of this month, I \_\_\_\_\_ twenty books in a year.  
(A) will be reading (B) will have finished reading  
(C) will have finished to read (D) will be finished reading  
(在這個月底前，我將在一年內看完二十本書。)
7. How many countries \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) did you ever go (B) had you ever gone (C) have you gone to (D) have you ever been to  
(你曾經去過多少個國家?)
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ some last-minute shopping before she went to the airport.  
(A) have done (B) would do (C) had done (D) could have been doing  
(在去飛機場之前，她做了行前最後一分鐘的採購。)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_\_ come.  
(A) didn't know; could (B) don't know; should (C) didn't expect; would (D) didn't think; might  
(我沒有料到他會來。)
10. Peggy: Do you have any message from Martha?  
Tracy: No. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything from her since she left.  
(A) don't know (B) haven't been knowing  
(C) haven't heard (D) haven't been hearing  
(佩吉：妳有瑪莎的消息嗎？ 崔西：沒有，自從她離開後，我都沒收到她的音訊。)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ the money to you as soon as I get my salary.  
(A) am returning (B) would return (C) will be returning (D) will return  
(我一領到薪水，就會把錢還給你。)
12. Zoe \_\_\_\_\_ her grandmother once a week. She loves her grandma very much.  
(A) will visit (B) visits (C) is visiting (D) visited  
(柔依一星期拜訪她祖母一次，她非常喜愛她的祖母。)

13. I don't have much time now for traveling around the world. However, I \_\_\_\_\_ by the year 2015.  
Can you wait until then?  
(A) will be having retired (B) will be retired (C) am going to retire (D) will have retired  
(我現在沒有很多時間可以環遊世界。不過我到 2015 年會退休，你可以等到那時嗎?)
14. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth before I go to bed.  
(A) brush (B) am brushing (C) brushed (D) will brush  
(我通常睡覺前會刷牙。)
15. As soon as Rita finished talking on the phone, she \_\_\_\_\_ the room.  
(A) left (B) would leave (C) was leaving (D) had left  
(麗塔一講完電話，就離開房間了。)
16. Marvin didn't expect that Sharon would be so angry. He regretted that he \_\_\_\_\_ such rude words to her.  
(A) says (B) has said (C) said (D) had said  
(馬文沒料到莎朗會這麼生氣。他後悔對她說了粗魯的話。)
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ TV when he came home.  
(A) have watched (B) am watching (C) watched (D) was watching  
(當他回到家時，我正在看電視。)
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ at this time tomorrow morning.  
(A) will jog (B) jog (C) will jogging (D) will be jogging.  
(明天早上的此時我將會正在慢跑。)
19. When I arrived at the airport, the plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) has taken off (B) took off (C) had taken off (D) had been taken off  
(當我到機場的時候，飛機已經起飛了。)
20. By next June, we \_\_\_\_\_ the project.  
(A) will finish (B) will have finished (C) will be finishing (D) will be finished  
(到明年六月時，我們將已完成計畫。)

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

## 第三章 主動語態與被動語態

### 一、語態種類：

在英文中，大部分的及物動詞，都可分成兩種語態：主動語態與被動語態。

以下面兩句為例：

1. The police officer **caught** a thief. (那位警察抓到了一個小偷。)
2. A thief **was caught** by the police officer. (一個小偷被那警察抓了。)

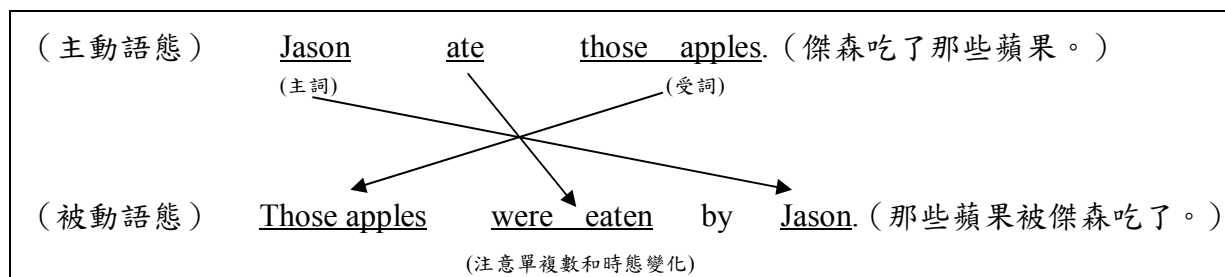
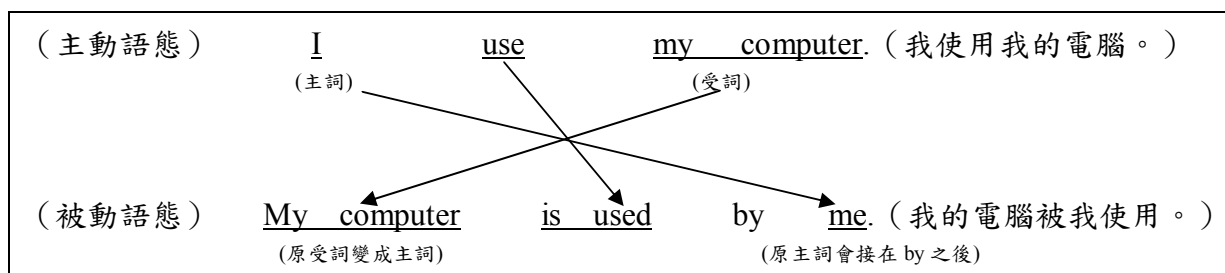
在第一句中主詞(警察)是動詞的行為者，所以此句的語態為主動語態；第二句的主詞(小偷)為動詞的接受者，所以第二句為被動語態。

大部分的情況下，動詞都是用主動語態，但下列情況，被動語態則較為適當：

1. 當動詞的行為者不清楚時，如：
  - (1) My wallet was stolen. (我的錢包被偷了。)
  - (2) Our plan was stopped. (我們的計畫被終止了。)
2. 當行為者不重要，或句子中要強調接受者時。如：
  - (1) The competition will be held tomorrow. (比賽將在明天舉行。)
  - (2) Many people were killed in this accident. (很多人在這場意外中喪生了。)

### 二、主動語態與被動語態的轉換：

1. 被動語態的形式為：be 動詞+ p.p.。
2. 主動句的受詞會變成被動句的主詞。
3. 主動句的主詞在變成被動句時，需改成受格並置於 by 之後。
4. 主動句與被動句的轉換如下圖：



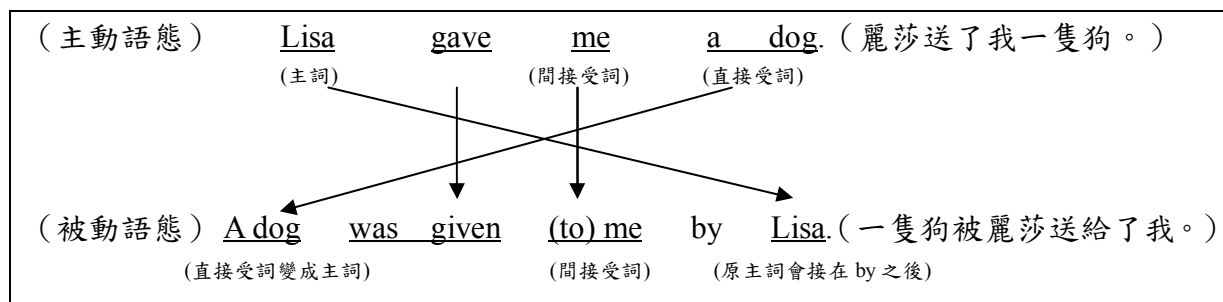
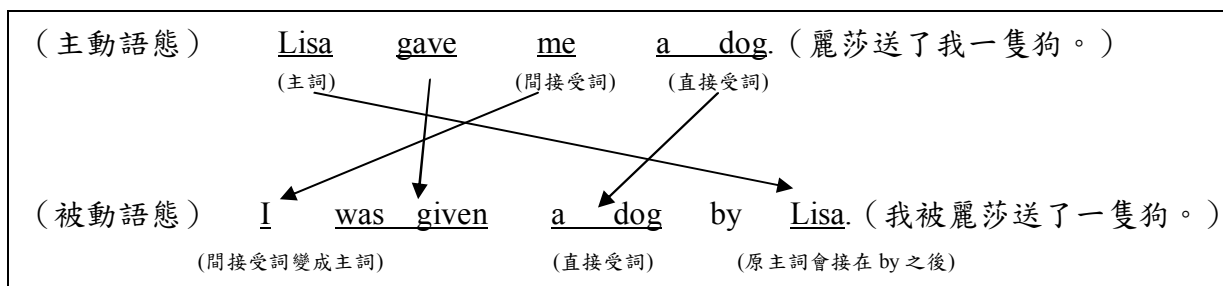
## 三、被動語態與時態：

在第二章裡有提到英文原則上總共有十二種時態，但是若句子為被動語態時，時態總共只有八種。

被動語態時態	句 型	例 句
現在簡單式	主詞 + $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} + \text{p.p.} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$	Chinese is spoken in Taiwan. (中文在台灣被說。)
過去簡單式	主詞 + $\begin{cases} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{cases} + \text{p.p.}$	The party was held last week. (派對上星期舉辦過了。)
未來簡單式	主詞 + will be + p.p.	Computers will be used all over the world. (電腦將在全世界被使用。)
現在進行式	主詞 + $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} + \text{being} + \text{p.p.} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$	The book is being read by me. (這本書正在被我閱讀。)
過去進行式	主詞 + $\begin{cases} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{cases} + \text{being} + \text{p.p.}$	The bridge was being built then. (那座橋當時正被建造中。)
未來進行式	無	無
現在完成式	主詞 + $\begin{cases} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{cases} + \text{been} + \text{p.p.}$	My homework has been finished. (我的功課已經完成了。)
過去完成式	主詞 + had + been + p.p.	The car had been fixed before I got here. (在我來之前，這台車已被修理。)
未來完成式	主詞 + will have been + p.p.	The classroom will have been cleaned by the students when the teacher comes tomorrow. (老師明天來的時候，教室將已被學生清理。)
※ 完成進行式（現在、進行、未來）皆無被動語態。		

## 四、授與動詞與被動語態：

授與動詞 (give, lend, tell, teach, write...等)的句子會有兩個受詞 (直接、間接)，所以轉換時也可轉換成兩種句型。原來的直接、間接受詞都可以轉換成主詞，不過，通常把人稱受詞當被動句主詞會比較好。轉換的結果如下圖：

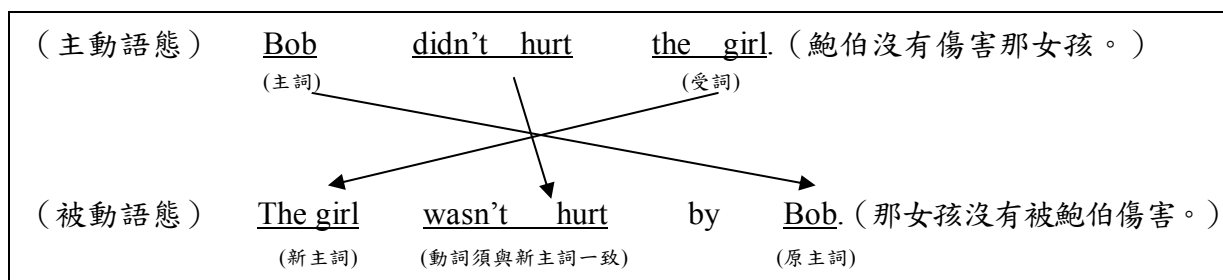


例句：

- I gave him my new magazine. (我給了他我的新雜誌。)  
 → He was given my new magazine by me.  
 → My new magazine was given to him by me.
- My teacher sent me a Christmas card. (老師送我一張聖誕卡。)  
 → I was sent a Christmas card by my teacher.  
 → A Christmas card was sent to me by my teacher.

## 五、否定句與被動語態：

否定句的主被動語態轉換時，要注意轉換過後的新主詞與動詞需一致，轉換結果如下圖：



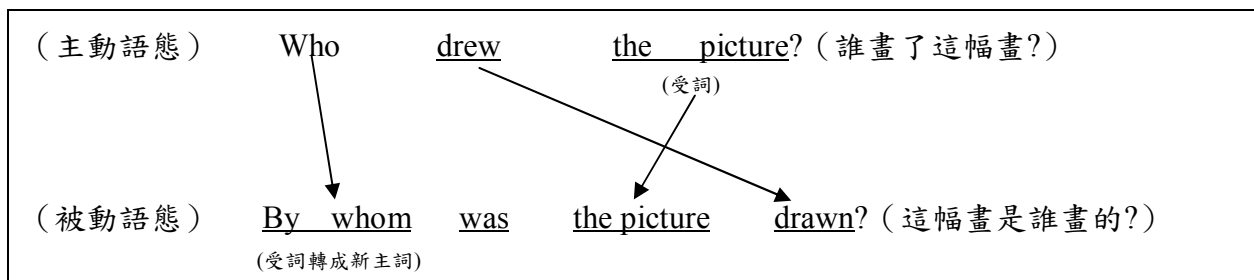
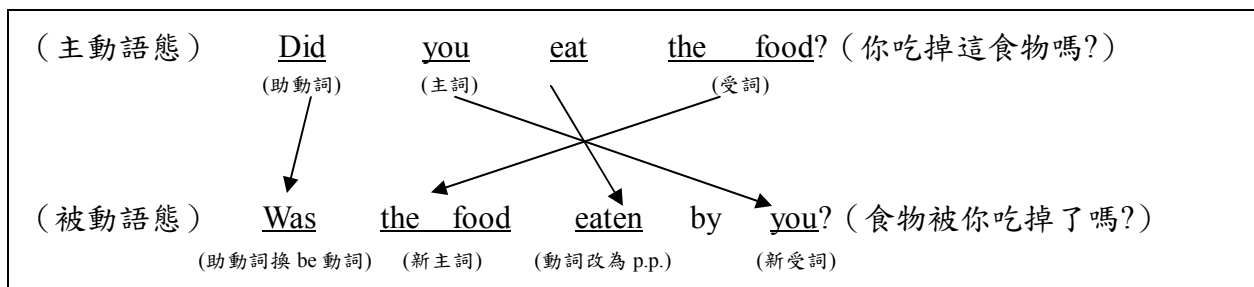
例句：

- He didn't write the novel. (他沒寫這本小說。)  
 → The novel was not written by him.
- The dog never bites me. (這隻狗從不咬我。)  
 → I am never bitten by the dog.

## 六、疑問句與被動語態：

疑問句的被動語態改法，是將原本的 do, does, did 改成搭配的 be 動詞，並調到句首，而將原本的主詞與受詞互換即可。若是主動句為 Who 起始的問句，則改成 By whom+be+新主詞+p.p.。

如下圖：



例句：

1. Did he clean his bedroom? (他清理他的臥室了嗎?)  
→ Was his bedroom cleaned by him?
2. Did you help your sister? (你幫你妹妹了嗎?)  
→ Was your sister helped by you?

## 七、助動詞與被動語態：

若遇到 can, should, must 等助動詞時，被動語態為 S + 助動詞 + be + p.p. (“by+受詞”若不重要，常被省略)。試看下列例句：

1. The window **should be closed**. (窗戶應該被關上。)
2. The house **must be cleaned**. (這房子必須被清理。)
3. The water **can be drunk**. (這水可以喝。)

## 八、感官動詞與使役動詞的被動語態：

若遇到感官動詞 (see, hear, feel, watch) 或使役動詞 (make) 的主動句時，通常句子中會出現兩個動詞，在轉成被動句時，be + p.p. 之後還要加上 to + 原形 V。試看下列例句：

1. I saw him steal the money.  
→ He was seen **to steal** the money (by me). (他被我看到偷錢。)
2. He made me do this.  
→ I was made **to do** this (by him). (我是被他強迫做這件事的。)

另外，使役動詞 have 後面所接的受詞與受詞補語的關係也會因為主被動而有所不同。試看下列例句：

1. I had my student **do** his job. → 受詞 my student 與受詞補語 do 的關係是主動時用原形 V。  
(我要我的學生做他的工作。)
2. I had my computer **fixed**. → 受詞 my computer 與受詞補語 fix 的關係是被動時用 p.p.。  
(我把我的電腦拿去修理。)

## 九、祈使句與被動語態：

遇到祈使句時，主動轉被動一律為 Let + 受詞 + be + p.p.。試看下列例句：

1. Open the door.  
→ **Let the door be opened.** (把門打開。)
2. Finish it right now.  
→ **Let it be finished** right now. (立刻完成它。)
3. Close your eyes.  
→ **Let your eyes be closed.** (閉上你的眼睛。)

## 十、情緒動詞與被動語態：

在英文中，「人+be+情緒動詞的過去分詞」這種句型表示「某人感到...」的意思。換言之，在大部分的情緒動詞中，如果要表示「感到...」的話，都必須要用被動語態來呈現。常見的情緒動詞有 delight(使...高興), interest(使...感興趣), excite(使...興奮), please(使...高興或滿意), satisfy(使...滿意), amaze(使...驚奇), surprise(使...驚訝), shock(使...震驚), tire(使...疲憊), disappoint(使...失望), confuse(使...困惑), scare(使...驚嚇)...等。例句如下：

1. I am interested in English. (我對英文感興趣。)
2. She was satisfied with your work. (她對你的作品很滿意。)
3. I was shocked to hear that news. (我聽到那消息感到震驚。)
4. His parents were disappointed at him. (他的父母對他很失望。)
5. We were scared by the movie. (我們被那電影嚇了一跳。)

## 十一、被動語態的介系詞：

由上述的句子可發現到，並非所有的被動語態之介系詞都是用 by。有一些特定的動詞有其特定搭配的介系詞，大都為慣用語，必須牢記。

be	covered pleased satisfied tired bored occupied acquainted equipped obsessed	(覆蓋) (高興) (滿意) (疲憊) (厭倦) (佔據) (認識) (裝備) (著迷)	with
be	interested engaged	(有興趣) (從事於)	in
be	surprised disappointed	(驚訝) (失望)	at
be	excited	(興奮)	about
be	convinced	(相信)	of
be	devoted dedicated married	(奉獻給) (奉獻給) (結婚)	to

## 十二、無被動語態的動詞：

雖然大多數的及物動詞都有被動語態，但是還是有一些及物動詞的主動句是不能轉成被動語態的，如下列的句子都不能轉成被動語態：

1. John resembles his father. (約翰很像他的爸爸。)
2. The shirt really suits you. (這件襯衫很適合你。)
3. The activity took me one hour. (這活動花了我一小時。)
4. The ticket cost me 200 dollars. (這張票花了我兩百元。)
5. I have a puppy. (我有一隻小狗。)

※另外，要注意像 happen (發生)，break out (爆發) 以及 take place (舉行) 等字或片語，也是沒有被動的形式。

## 【練習題】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ careful! The chair \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Please; is breaking (B) Be; is broken (C) Be; has broken (D) Be; has been breaking  
 (請小心！這椅子壞了。)
2. Everybody believes his words. Therefore, he \_\_\_\_\_ to be honest.  
 (A) believes (B) has believed (C) is believing (D) is believed  
 (大家相信他說的話。因此，他被認為是誠實的。)
3. The workers have worked on that house for two years. When will the house \_\_\_\_\_ anyway?  
 (A) finish (B) be finished (C) be finishing (D) have finishing  
 (工人已經做了兩年了，這房子何時將會完成?)
4. Sophia is a famous writer. There are at least ten books which \_\_\_\_\_ by her up to this year.  
 (A) have written (B) are writing (C) have been writing (D) have been written  
 (蘇菲亞是個有名的作家。直至今今年，至少有十本她寫的書。)
5. John: When will we have the final exam?  
 Stella: It \_\_\_\_\_ in mid June.  
 (A) will be held (B) will be holding (C) will hold (D) will be taken place  
 (約翰：我們何時考期末考？史黛拉：它將在六月中舉行。)
6. Look at your messy desk! It's \_\_\_\_\_ books and magazines! How can you find any room to do your homework?  
 (A) covering (B) covered with (C) covering of (D) covered by  
 (看看這亂七八糟的桌子，都佈滿了書和雜誌，你怎麼找得到空間做你的作業?)
7. A terrible big fire \_\_\_\_\_ in the eastern part of the city last month.  
 (A) broke out (B) was broken out (C) had been broken out (D) had broken out  
 (上個月，這個城市的東部爆發了一場可怕的火災。)
8. When you return to Taiwan next time, hopefully, the traffic \_\_\_\_\_ by then.  
 (A) will improve a lot (B) improves very much  
 (C) will be much improved (D) will be improving quite a lot  
 (希望下次你回來台灣時，交通已經改善許多。)
9. Something is wrong with my car. Could you send it to the garage and have it \_\_\_\_\_ for me?  
 (A) to repair (B) repairing (C) repaired (D) to be repaired  
 (我的車子出了問題。你可以幫我送去修車廠修理嗎?)
10. Peggy: May I use your bathroom, Cathy?  
 Cathy: Sure. But, do you mind waiting for one more second? It's \_\_\_\_\_ right now.  
 (A) using by others (B) being used (C) having used (D) had used  
 (佩吉：凱西，我可以用你的浴室嗎？凱西：當然，不過你介意再等一下嗎？有人正在使用。)
11. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee shop by a friend of mine.  
 (A) is seen enter (B) has been seen to enter (C) had been seen enter (D) was seen to enter  
 (Mary 被我的一位朋友看見走進咖啡廳。)
12. I didn't enjoy having dinner with those guests at all. I was \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
 (A) made to do (B) making doing (C) making done (D) made doing  
 (我一點兒都不喜歡跟那些客人吃飯。我是被迫這麼做的。)

13. Mom: Don't move the stove, Jenny. I mean, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) do not let the stove move (B) don't let the stove be moving  
 (C) let the stove not be moved (D) don't be moving the stove  
 (媽媽：珍妮，不要移動火爐。我是說，別讓火爐被移動了。)
14. English \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
 (A) speaks (B) is speaking (C) is spoken (D) is being spoken  
 (全世界都在說英文。)
15. When they told me that they \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) divorced; extremely surprised (B) had been divorcing; was extremely surprising  
 (C) had divorced; had extremely surprised (D) had been divorced; was extremely surprised  
 (當他們告訴我他們已離婚時，我非常驚訝。)
16. There are always so many traffic accidents every day. Most traffic accidents \_\_\_\_\_ because of drunk driving and speeding.  
 (A) happen (B) are happened (C) have happened (D) are happening  
 (每天總有很多車禍，大部分的車禍都是因為酒駕和超速。)
17. Nicole \_\_\_\_\_ her husband's explanation at all. She was somewhat upset.  
 (A) didn't satisfy about (B) wasn't satisfying to  
 (C) wasn't satisfied with (D) hadn't satisfied in  
 (妮可完全不滿意她先生的解釋。她有些生氣。)
18. 選出正確的句子  
 (A) Has the table clean? (B) Is the table cleaned?  
 (C) Is the table cleaning? (D) Has the table cleaned?  
 (桌子清理了嗎?)
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ learning English.  
 (A) interest in (B) am interesting (C) interested in (D) am interested in  
 (我對英文有興趣。)
20. To see the movie \_\_\_\_\_ me four hours.  
 (A) was taken (B) is cost (C) took (D) cost  
 (看這部電影花了我四小時。)

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

## 第四章 主詞與動詞的一致

在每一句英文句子中，都會有一個主詞跟動詞。我們常聽到的「主詞必須與動詞一致」，意思就是說動詞的形式必須跟主詞的人稱和數相配合。比如說：

1. I like to play basketball.
2. He likes to play basketball.

由上面例句可發現，在現在簡單式主詞為第三人稱單數時，動詞就需加上 s 或做其它的變化。現在簡單式且主詞為第三人稱單數時的動詞變化如下：

動詞變化說明	例字
大部分的動詞都是加上 s	likes, reads, looks, eats, walks, runs, jumps...
字尾是 o，則加上 es	does, goes
字尾若為 s, sh, ch, x, z，則加 es	pushes, watches, teaches, fixes...
字尾若為「子音 + y」時，則去掉 y 並加上 ies	studies, tries, cries, buries (埋葬) ...
字尾若為「母音 + y」時，則直接加上 s 即可	enjoys, plays, stays, obeys (服從) ...

雖然我們知道主詞跟動詞要一致，但困難的地方在於要如何找到真正的主詞和該主詞到底是單數還是複數。

### 一、視為單數的主詞

視為單數主詞	例 句
等同於代名詞 he, she, it 的主詞	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Sara</b> likes to eat sandwiches.(莎拉喜歡吃三明治。)</li> <li>2. <b>Honesty</b> is the best policy.(誠實為最上策。)</li> <li>3. <b>Fire</b> is very useful but also terrible.(火很有用，但也很可怕。)</li> <li>4. <b>Tiger Woods</b> plays golf very well.(泰格伍茲高爾夫球打得很好。)</li> </ol>
一些以 s 結尾的特殊字 如：news、politics(政治學)、physics(物理學)、economics(經濟學)等	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No <b>news</b> is good news.(沒消息就是好消息。)</li> <li>2. <b>Politics</b> is a difficult subject.(政治學是門困難的學科。)</li> <li>3. <b>Economics</b> is one of my favorite subjects. (經濟學是我最喜歡的科目之一。)</li> </ol>
each every many a } + N	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Every</b> man is supposed to respect every woman. (每個男性都該尊重女性。)</li> <li>2. <b>Each</b> student has his own student number. (每個學生都有自己的學號。)</li> <li>3. <b>Many a</b> course is useful at school.(學校很多課程都很有用。)</li> </ol>
表面為複數的專有名詞	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The United States</b> is a very powerful country. (美國是個非常強大的國家。)</li> <li>2. <b>The New York Times</b> is a famous newspaper. (紐約時報是非常有名的報紙。)</li> </ol>

any every no some	} } } }	one + body thing	1. Be quiet! <b>Someone</b> is sleeping.(小聲點！有人在睡覺。) 2. <b>Everything</b> is well prepared.(一切事情都準備好了。) 3. <b>Nobody</b> likes her.(沒人喜歡她。) 4. <b>Anyone</b> who wants to get extra points can join the contest. (想要加分的人可以參加比賽。) 
動名詞片語 不定詞片語 名詞子句			1. <b>Doing exercise every day</b> improves our health. (每天運動改善我們的健康。) 2. <b>To say</b> is one thing; <b>to do</b> is another.(說跟做是兩回事。) 3. <b>That Jason stole my money</b> is true.(傑森偷了我的錢是事實。) 

## 二、視為複數的主詞

視為複數主詞	例 句
等同於代名詞 they 的複數主詞	1. <b>Most teachers</b> are respectable.(大部分的老師都是值得尊敬的。) 2. <b>All the workers</b> were killed because of the accident last night. (由於昨晚意外，所有工人都喪命了。) 3. <b>Jason and Mary</b> are good friends.(傑森和瑪莉是好朋友。) 
雖然沒有加上 s 卻 可表示複數的字	1. <b>People</b> are greedy sometimes.(人們有時是貪心的。) 2. <b>The police</b> have found the lost girl.(警方已找到失蹤的女孩。) 3. There <b>are</b> many <b>fish</b> in the pond.(池塘裡有好多魚。) 4. <b>Mice</b> are scary.(老鼠很嚇人。) 

## 三、N + of/with/in + N

在找出真正的主詞時，不要被後面的介系詞片語給混淆了，後面的介系詞詞組只不過是修飾語罷了，前面的名詞才是真正的主詞，比如說在「A + of + B」的結構裡，of + B 只是修飾語，A 才是真正的主詞。試看下列例句：

	例 句
N + 介系詞組	1. <b>A list</b> of names <b>is</b> written on the blackboard.(一組名字的清單寫在黑板上。) 2. <b>May</b> with her sisters <b>was</b> invited to the party.(梅和她的妹妹們被邀請去舞會。) 3. <b>The water</b> in those bottles <b>is</b> clean.(那些瓶裡的水很乾淨。) 4. <b>The magazines</b> in the box <b>are</b> the latest.(盒子裡的雜誌是最近期的。) 

另外，還有一些常見的作為修飾語的介系詞片語為：along with (以及)、in addition to (還有)、together with (以及)、as well as (跟)、no less than (和)、rather than (而非)。

## 四、表示「許多」的單複數判定

在英文裡的「許多」各有分別修飾可數名詞和不可數名詞的字，要仔細判定才不會搞錯，不過主詞仍然為其後面所修飾的名詞。

修飾可數複數 N 的「許多」	只修飾不可數 N 的「許多」	皆可修飾可數及不可數的「許多」
many = a large number of = a good many of	much = a great deal of = a large amount of	a lot of = lots of = plenty of = a large quantity of

例句：

1. A lot of **tickets** were sold. (賣出了很多票。)
2. A great deal of money was gone. (很多錢不見了。)
3. A large number of cars were stolen last night. (昨晚許多車子失竊了。)

## 五、集合名詞

所謂的集合名詞，是指若干的單位體所組合而成的集合體名稱，而集合名詞可依照表達方式的不同而視為單數或複數。如果我們把整個群體視為一個獨立的單位，則該集合名詞為單數，且用單數動詞；如果將群體成員分開來看的話，則集合名詞為複數，且用複數動詞。試比較下列例句：

用法	例句
family(家庭、家人)	1. My family <b>is</b> going to move to the downtown.(我們家將要搬到市區。) 2. Jack's family <b>are</b> all very hard-working.(傑克全家人都很努力。)
audience(觀眾)	1. The audience <b>was</b> excited last night.(昨晚觀眾非常興奮。) 2. There <b>were</b> many audience joining the concert. (有很多觀眾參加這場音樂會。)
committee(委員會)	1. The committee <b>is</b> made up of ten members.(委員會由十個人組成。) 2. All of the committee <b>are</b> in the meeting room now. (現在所有的委員都在會議室了。)
class(班級、班級成員)	1. My class <b>is</b> a big one. (我的班是個大班級。) 2. My class <b>are</b> cleaning the playground.(我班上的同學正在清理操場。)

## 六、度量衡

表示時間、距離、重量、金錢數等的度量衡也可視為單數或複數名詞，如果把它當做總數，則用單數動詞；如果把它視為個別單位中的一小部份則用複數動詞。試比較下列例句：

用法	例句
時間	1. Ten days <b>is</b> too long for me to wait.(十天對我來說等太久了。) 2. Three years <b>have</b> passed since I started to learn English. (從我開始學英文已經三年過去了。)
金錢	1. One hundred dollars <b>is</b> too much for a lunch box.(一百元對一個便當來說太貴了。) 2. Hundreds of dollars <b>were</b> spent on this book.(這本書花了好幾百元。)

## 七、N and N

並不是所有名詞加上另一個名詞就一定是複數，如果兩個名詞加起來為同一種事物或同一種概念的話，還是要將其視為單數。試比較下列例句：

用法	例句
N and N + 單數動詞	1. <u>Toast and jam</u> <b>is</b> popular food.(果醬土司是很受歡迎的食物。) 2. <u>A professor and writer</u> <b>teaches</b> in our school.(一位教授兼作家在我們學校教書。)
N and N + 複數動詞	1. <u>Toast and jam</u> <b>are</b> supposed to be found in the refrigerator. (土司和果醬應該可以在冰箱裡找得到。) 2. <u>A professor and a writer</u> <b>write</b> this novel together. (一位教授和作家一起寫這本小說。)

## 八、...or.../Either...or / Neither...or / Not only...but also...

如果遇到「A or B」(…或…)、「Either A or B」(不是…就是…)、「Neither A nor B」(既不是…也不是…)、「Not only A but also B」(不僅是…而且還…)等句型的話，動詞須與最靠近動詞的主詞一致。試看下列例句：

例句
1. <b>Were you</b> or your wife present at the party? (你或你的太太出席宴會了嗎?) 2. Either you or <b>he likes</b> to play the guitar. (不是你就是他喜歡彈吉他。) 3. Neither you nor <b>Jessica likes</b> to swim. (你和傑西卡都不喜歡游泳。) 4. Not only the kid but also <b>his parents wish</b> they could have a better life. (不僅是那小孩而且還有他的父母親都希望能有更好的生活。)

## 九、...as well as.../...no less than.../...together with.../...along with...

「A as well as B」(…和…)、「A no less than B」(…正如…)、「A together with B」(…與…一起)、「A along with B」(…連同…)的句型中，含意較著重於A主詞，所以動詞須與A主詞一致。試看下列例句：

例句
1. <b>John</b> as well as you <b>is</b> my good friend. (約翰和你都是我的好朋友。) 2. <b>She</b> no less than you <b>is</b> guilty. (她正如你一樣有罪。) 3. <b>The bat</b> together with the balls <b>was stolen</b> . (球棒與球一起被偷了。) 4. <b>The principal</b> along with the teachers <b>is going to</b> make the decision. (校長連同老師們將要做決定。)

## 十、A number of / The number of

A number of+ 複數 N 和 The number of+ 複數 N 分別接不同的動詞形式。A number of 通常視為「一些」，修飾複數名詞，所以主詞是後面的複數名詞，其後面所接的也是複數動詞；The number of+ N 表示其複數名詞的「數量」，of+ N 是修飾語，number 才是真正的主詞，故後面接單數動詞。試比較下列句子：

用法	例句
A number of + N → 複數動詞	1. Because of the rain, a number of <u>students</u> <b>were</b> late this morning. (由於下雨, 有一些學生早上都遲到了。)
The number of + N → 單數動詞	2. A number of <u>today's newspapers</u> <b>were</b> put into that box. (有一些今天的報紙被放在那箱子裡面。)
	3. <u>The number</u> of the students in our class <b>is</b> too large. (我們班上學生的人數太多了。)
	4. <u>The number</u> of our members <b>is</b> decreasing. (我們會員的人數正在減少。)

## 十一、all/most/some/half/the rest + of + the N

如果遇到

all (全部)	}	+ of + the(one's,.....) N 的句型, 動詞的數則視 N 的數而定。
most (大部分)		
some (一些)		
half (一半)		
the rest (其餘)		

試看下列例句：

例句
1. All of <u>the children</u> <b>listen</b> to what the teacher says. (所有的小朋友都聽老師的話。)
2. All of <u>the water</u> <b>was</b> used up. (所有的水都用光了。)
3. Most of <u>the magazines</u> <b>have</b> many pictures. (大部分的雜誌都有許多圖片。)
4. Most of <u>my money</u> <b>is</b> gone. (我大部份的錢都不見了。)
5. Some of <u>the visitors</u> <b>don't</b> follow the rule. (有些遊客不遵守規定。)
6. Some of <u>the light</u> <b>comes</b> from that hole. (有些光從那個洞照出來的。)
7. The rest of <u>the textbooks</u> <b>are</b> useful. (其他的教科書很有用。)
8. The rest of <u>the fire</u> <b>was</b> put out in no time. (餘火立刻被撲滅。)

## 【練習題】

1. We all agree that \_\_\_\_\_ are men's best friends.  
(A) a dog (B) dog (C) dogs (D) the dog  
(我們都同意狗是人類最好的朋友。)
2. I am not the tallest in my family. My \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.  
(A) families are all (B) family is all (C) all family are (D) family are all  
(我不是家裡面最高的。我的家人都很高。)
3. Please make the most of your time. Wasting time \_\_\_\_\_ wasting life.  
(A) were (B) was (C) are (D) is  
(請善用你的時間。浪費時間就是浪費生命。)
4. The number of the students \_\_\_\_\_ increasing.  
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have  
(學生的數量正在增加。)
5. Don't sit on that chair. \_\_\_\_\_ are broken.  
(A) The chair's leg (B) The chairs' leg (C) The legs of the chair (D) The leg of the chairs  
(不要坐那張椅子。椅子的腳壞掉了。)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ made from white grapes. It tastes great.  
(A) This wine is (B) These wines are (C) These wine are (D) This wine are  
(這酒是用白葡萄製成的。嚐起來很棒。)
7. Thanks to the two \_\_\_\_\_ from my uncle, I escaped the trouble.  
(A) advices (B) pieces of advices (C) advice (D) pieces of advice  
(幸虧我叔叔的兩則忠告，讓我免於麻煩。)
8. Because of the flu, \_\_\_\_\_ students were absent from school yesterday.  
(A) hundreds of (B) hundreds (C) ten hundreds of (D) two hundreds  
(因為流感的關係，數百位學生昨天沒有到校。)
9. The twin sisters are very clever. \_\_\_\_\_ are my good friends.  
(A) Both of them (B) Both them (C) All of them (D) They all  
(這對雙胞胎姐妹非常聰明。她們都是我的好朋友。)
10. George Brown is \_\_\_\_\_. He paints well and also writes great novels.  
(A) painter and writer (B) a painter and writer (C) a painter and a writer (D) writer and novelist  
(喬治布朗是一位畫家兼作家。他畫得很棒而且很會寫小說。)
11. I know Wendy very well. She is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a close friend of mine (B) my a close friend (C) one of my close friend (D) a mine close friend  
(我很了解 Wendy。她是我其中一位親密好友。)
12. Look! There are beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.  
(A) fallen leaf (B) a fallen leaf (C) fallen leaves (D) fallen leafs  
(看！地上有好多落葉。)

13. This is an international village. \_\_\_\_\_, such as French, Japanese, German and Chinese, live in this village.  
 (A) Many people (B) Many peoples (C) A lot people (D) Lots people  
 (這是一個國際村。有很多民族如法國人、日本人、德國人和中國人都住在這個村莊。)
14. I don't think it's appropriate to have such a game. \_\_\_\_\_ is too long and tiring for ten-year-old kids.  
 (A) A two-mile race (B) Two-mile's-race (C) Two mile race (D) Two miles race  
 (我覺得舉辦這場比賽並不適合。一場兩英哩的競賽對十歲小孩來說太長也太累了。)
15. Jackson as well as his two sisters \_\_\_\_\_ good at English.  
 (A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are  
 (傑克森和他的兩個姐姐都很擅長英文。)
16. What he just said \_\_\_\_\_ not true. You have to believe me.  
 (A) was (B) were (C) is (D) are  
 (他剛剛說的都不是真的。你必須相信我。)
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ in this house. Each of you could have your own room.  
 (A) are enough rooms (B) are enough room (C) is a lot of rooms (D) are much room  
 (這房子有足夠的房間。你們每一個人都可以擁有自己的房間。)
18. When I was in the market place last Sunday morning, \_\_\_\_\_ was doing their shopping.  
 (A) many a woman (B) many woman (C) many a women (D) quite a woman  
 (上星期天早上我在市場的時候，很多婦人都在購物。)
19. Neither Jason nor I \_\_\_\_\_ going to move out.  
 (A) is (B) am (C) are (D) were  
 (傑森和我都不要搬出去。)
20. A number of girls \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground.  
 (A) is playing (B) are played (C) is played (D) are playing  
 (一些女孩在操場玩耍。)

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

## 第五章 假設語氣

在英文中，如果說話者想要表達幾乎不可能發生或者是與事實相反的事情，這個時候動詞就會產生形式上特殊的變化，這就是英文中所謂的「假設語氣」。試比較下列的動詞：

1. I **don't know** Susan's telephone number.

(我不知道蘇珊的電話號碼。)

2. I **wish (that) I knew** Susan's telephone number.

(我真希望我知道蘇珊的電話號碼。) → 表示說話者不知道蘇珊的電話號碼。

從上面兩句話中，可發現第一句的現在簡單式表示事實的陳述，表示說話者不知道蘇珊的電話號碼是事實；第二句我們看到動詞 wish (希望)，雖然一樣是現在簡單式，但是因為事實上說話者是不知道 Susan 的電話，所以假設語氣裡面的動詞不能跟現實上的動詞衝突，所以 wish 後面接的子句裡的動詞 know 就變成了過去式動詞 knew，這就是所謂的假設語氣動詞形式變化。再看一個例子：

1. I **didn't know** Tony had no money at that time.

(我當時不知道湯尼沒有錢。)

2. If I **had known** he had no money, I **would have lent** him my money.

(如果我當時知道他沒錢的話，我就會把我的錢借給他了。)

= I wish I **had lent** him my money.

(我真希望我當時有借錢給他。)

這次我們發現到句子時態變成過去簡單式，表示說話者當時不知道湯尼沒有錢這件事情是事實，在第二句的 if (假如) 子句中，因為不能跟事實的動詞衝突，所以不能用 knew，而要用 had known，這就是過去式假設語氣的動詞形式變化。

以下分別介紹跟現在、過去、未來事實相反的假設語氣所要注意的動詞變化形式。

### 假設語氣 (if) 的動詞變化公式

if 假設語氣種類	if 子句形式	主要子句形式
與現在事實相反	If + S + <u>V-ed / were</u> ,	S + <u>would / should / could / might</u> + V
與過去事實相反	If + S + had + p.p.,	S + <u>would / should / could / might</u> + have + p.p.
表未來萬一或未來不可能的假設	If + S + were to + V, If + S + should + V,	S + <u>would / should / could / might</u> + V
※在對未來猜測的假設語氣中，were to 表示「不可能」，should 表示「萬一」。		

以上是三種 if 假設語氣的動詞形式變化，同學們要注意的是，只有在表達幾乎不可能發生或者與事實相反的句子時，說話者才會用到假設語氣。

如果是一般的陳述，if 所引導的條件子句 (從屬子句)，表示未來或現在有可能發生，應為直述語氣，句型如下：

### 未來或現在可能發生 (if) 的動詞變化公式

If 從屬子句	主要子句
If + S + 現在式 V	S + { will / shall } + V { can / may } + V

接下來，我們就繼續探討與現在、過去、未來相關的假設語氣句型。

## 一、「與現在事實相反」的假設語氣

If從屬子句	主要子句
If + S + { were..., 過去式動詞...,	S + { would / should } + 原形 V... { could / might }
例 句	
1. If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>might work</b> harder. (假如我是你，我可能會更努力。) 2. If I <b>had</b> enough money, I <b>could buy</b> the house. (假如我有足夠的錢，我就可以買那棟房子了。) 3. If Jack <b>didn't cheat</b> on his girlfriend, she <b>wouldn't break up</b> with him. (假如傑克沒有欺騙他女友的話，她就不會跟他分手了。) 4. If the vase <b>were</b> not broken, it <b>should be sold</b> . (假如那花瓶沒破掉的話，它應該會被賣掉。) ※ be 動詞不論人稱一律用 <b>were</b> 。	

## 二、「與過去事實相反」的假設語氣

If從屬子句	主要子句
If + S + had + p.p.,	S + { would / should } + have + p.p. { could / might }
例 句	
1. If John <b>hadn't been</b> late, the teacher <b>wouldn't have punished</b> him. (假如約翰當時沒有遲到的話，老師就不會懲罰他了。) 2. If I <b>had had</b> enough time and money, I <b>could have studied</b> abroad. (假如當時我有足夠的時間和金錢的話，我就可以出國留學了。) 3. If I <b>had studied</b> harder, I <b>should have passed</b> the exam. (假如我當時更用功一點的話，我應該可以通過考試。) 4. If you <b>had finished</b> your homework, you <b>could have gone</b> to the party with us. (假如你當時完成你的作業的話，你就可以跟我們去派對了。) 	

## 三、表示「未來或現在很可能發生」的猜測

並不是所有的 if 子句都是表示與事實相反或者不可能會發生的假設語氣，它也是可以表示有可能會發生的條件子句，但是 if 從屬子句和主要子句所接的動詞形式都與假設語氣不同，要特別注意。

If從屬子句	主要子句
If + S + 現在式 V...,	S + { will / shall } + V... { can / may } + V...
例 句	
1. If Bob <b>comes</b> here tomorrow, we <b>will be</b> very happy to see him. (如果鮑伯明天來這裡，我們將會很高興見到他。) 2. If you <b>can't finish</b> your job, you <b>won't get</b> any money. (如果你沒辦法完成工作的話，你將拿不到任何的錢。) 3. If it <b>rains</b> tomorrow, they <b>won't come</b> . (如果明天下雨，他們就不會過來了。) 4. If you <b>take off</b> your coat, you <b>may catch</b> a cold. (如果你脫掉大衣，你可能會感冒。) 	

#### 四、表示「未來萬一」或「未來不可能」的假設語氣

If從屬子句	主要子句
If + S + { should + V, were to + V,	S + { would / should } + V... { could / might } + V...
例 句	
1. If I <b>should win</b> the lottery tomorrow, I <b>would travel</b> around the world. (萬一我明天中樂透的話，我就會去環遊世界。) 2. If the end of the world <b>should happen</b> , I <b>would use up</b> all of my money. (萬一世界末日會發生的話，我會花光我所有的錢。) 3. Sara <b>would marry</b> Kevin if the sun <b>were to rise</b> in the west. (要是太陽從西邊升起的話，莎拉才會嫁給凱文。) 4. If I <b>were to live</b> to be 200 years old, I still <b>could not learn</b> all the things. (就算我活到兩百歲，我仍然無法學會所有的事情。) 	
※表示 should「萬一」的句型，如果主要子句是 S + will / shall / can / may 的話，表示有可能會發生，但是發生的機率微乎其微。試看下列例句：	
1. If I <b>should fail</b> the exam, I <b>will try</b> it again next year. (萬一我考試沒過的話，我明年還會再試一次。) 2. According to the weather forecast, it will be a sunny day tomorrow. If it <b>should rain</b> tomorrow, we <b>will cancel</b> the picnic. (根據氣象報告，明天會是好天氣。萬一明天下雨，我們會取消野餐。) 3. If you <b>should meet</b> him, <b>ask him</b> to give me a call. (萬一你遇到他的話，叫他給我打個電話。) 	



## 【練習題】

1. The baseball game will be held at 3:30 p.m. today. But if it \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon, we'll have to call off the game.  
(A) rains (B) will rain (C) is going to rain (D) would rain  
(棒球比賽將在今天下午三點三十分舉行。但是如果下午下雨的話，我們會取消這場比賽。)
2. Nobody knows whether Michelle will go or not. If she really \_\_\_\_\_, we will be very happy.  
(A) will go (B) is going (C) does (D) will do  
(沒人知道蜜雪兒是否會去，如果她真的去的話，我們將會非常高興。)
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I would certainly help you with the message.  
(A) know (B) knew (C) would know (D) had known  
(如果我知道答案的話，我一定會告訴你。)
4. What can I do now? If Mom \_\_\_\_\_ here, she would help me with this troublesome problem.  
(A) is (B) would be (C) was (D) were  
(我現在該怎麼辦?如果媽媽在這裡的話，她會協助我處理這麻煩的問題。)
5. Since it's raining so hard, why don't you stay here for a little longer? If it \_\_\_\_\_ raining now, I would go with you.  
(A) isn't (B) is (C) were (D) weren't  
(既然雨下得這麼大，你何不在這裡多待一會兒?如果現在沒有下雨的話，我會跟你一起去的。)
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your passport during your trip abroad, you must call the police right away.  
(A) will lose (B) should lose (C) have lost (D) shall lose  
(萬一你在國外旅行時搞丟護照的話，你一定要立刻通知警方。)
7. If the sun \_\_\_\_\_ rise in the west, I \_\_\_\_\_ not marry a man like him.  
(A) should; will (B) would; should (C) was about to; could (D) were to; would  
(就算太陽從西邊出來，我也不會嫁給像他那樣的男人。)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you lent me the money yesterday, I would \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday gift for her.  
(A) If; bought (B) Were; buy (C) Had; have bought (D) Have; had bought  
(假如你昨天借我錢的話，我就會買生日禮物給她了。)
9. If I had known what he was thinking, I \_\_\_\_\_ able to help him.  
(A) could be (B) would have been (C) would be (D) should be  
(假如我當時知道他在想什麼的話，我就能夠幫助他了。)
10. It's a great pity that my mother can't share my success with me. How I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
(A) be (B) were (C) had been (D) has been  
(真可惜我媽媽不能與我分享我的成功。我多希望她在這裡。)
11. The man kept talking about Germany for almost an hour; it seemed as if he \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
(A) were (B) would be (C) had been (D) would have been  
(那個人一直在談論德國幾乎一個小時了；似乎彷彿他曾經待過那裡。)

12. Helen: What happened, Tom? Are you all right?  
Tom: I'm fine. I'm just tired.  
Helen: But you look as if you \_\_\_\_\_ sick.  
(A) would be (B) were getting (C) were (D) had been  
(海倫：湯姆，你怎麼了？你還好嗎？ 湯姆：我很好，我只是累了。 海倫：但是你看起來好像生病了。)
13. I am very sorry that I couldn't offer my help in time. How I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ here before you did that yesterday.  
(A) was able to be (B) were about to be (C) should have been (D) could have arrived  
(我很抱歉我沒辦法及時給你幫助。我多希望，你昨天做那件事之前，我能在場。)
14. How I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ time fooling around when I was young.  
(A) had not wasted (B) haven't wasted (C) didn't waste (D) weren't wasting  
(我多希望，我年輕時沒有浪費時間鬼混。)
15. If he should come late, \_\_\_\_\_ him to wait for a moment.  
(A) telling (B) I told (C) you told (D) tell  
(萬一他遲到的話，告訴他等一下。)
16. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do if you won the lottery?  
(A) will (B) shall (C) had (D) would  
(假如你中樂透的話，你會怎麼做?)
17. \_\_\_\_\_ I old enough, I could decide my own life.  
(A) If (B) Am (C) Had been (D) Were  
(如果我年紀夠大的話，我就可以決定我自己的人生。)
18. I didn't know Peter's address. If I \_\_\_\_\_ it, I \_\_\_\_\_ mailed this letter.  
(A) have known ; would (B) knew ; could  
(C) had known ; could have (D) were to know ; would  
(我當時並不知道 Peter 的住址。假如我知道的話，我當時就可以寄這封信給他了。)
19. I don't have money. If I \_\_\_\_\_ it, I \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
(A) have ; can buy (B) had had ; would have bought  
(C) had ; could have bought (D) had ; would buy  
(我沒有錢。如果我有的話，我就會買這棟房子。)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ my boss come back, tell me immediately.  
(A) Were (B) Should (C) If (D) Had  
(萬一我老闆回來的話，立刻告訴我。)

## 【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	D	B	D	C	B	B	C	C	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B

## 第六章 動狀詞（不定詞、動名詞、分詞）

英文中的動狀詞（又稱準動詞）有三種形式：不定詞、動名詞、分詞。它們不能算是真正的動詞，是屬於一種動詞的變化體，因為英文句子裡只能有一個動詞，若遇到第二個動詞時，動詞就必須產生變化，而這樣的動詞變化體就是動狀詞。試看下列例句：

動 狀 詞	例 句
不定詞	I <u>like to jog</u> in the morning. (我喜歡在早上慢跑。)
動名詞	I <u>enjoy listening</u> to pop music. (我喜歡聽流行音樂。)
現在分詞	The <u>crying baby is</u> hungry. (那個哭泣的嬰兒餓了。)
過去分詞	The book <u>written</u> by Peter <u>is</u> popular. (由彼得寫的那本書很受歡迎。)

### 一、不定詞

基本上不定詞的形式為「to + V」，它可以用來作名詞、形容詞、副詞，而不定詞拿來作名詞時，一樣也可以作主詞、受詞、補語。接著，我們就來看不定詞的用法：

#### (一)作主詞

不定詞片語當主詞用時，後面的動詞一律用**單數**。試看下列例句：

1. **To keep a regular exercise habit is** important. (養成規律的運動習慣是很重要的。)
2. **To hunt the wild animals is** illegal. (獵殺野生動物是違法的。)
3. **To watch American movies makes** my English better. (看美國電影讓我的英文更好。)

另外一種常用的句型為「It is + Adj + for/of + 人 + to V」，此句型 It 為虛主詞，真正的主詞為後面的不定詞。試看下列例句：

1. It is difficult **for me to learn English well**. (對我來說學好英文很難。)
2. It is easy **for John to win the tennis game**. (對約翰來說贏得網球比賽很容易。)
3. It's kind **of you** to help that old man. (你幫助那位老先生，你人真好。)
4. It's stupid **of me** to make that decision. (我真的很笨做出那個決定。)

在這個句型中，用 for 與 of 的差別在於形容詞所修飾的對象不同。「for+人」時，形容詞修飾後面的不定詞片語，且此人即為該不定詞片語意義上的主詞；而「of+人」時，除了此人為句中不定詞片語意義上的主詞之外，形容詞修飾的是此人，表示此人有這樣的特質，通常都是用於讚美或指責某人，常用的形容詞有 kind, good, nice, wise, clever, stupid, foolish, selfish 等。

#### (二)作受詞

不定詞片語也可以當受詞用，通常以不定詞作為受詞的動詞有 want, hope, like, plan, decide, need, would like (想要) 等。試看下列例句：

1. I want **to learn Japanese well**. (我想把日文學好。)
2. He decided **to take a trip to the U.S.** (他決定要到美國旅行。)



## (七)too...to.....

在英文裡表示「太...以致於不能.....」的句型為「S + be + too + Adj + to + V」, 試看下列例句：

- |  |
|--|
| 1. The coffee is <b>too hot to drink</b> . (咖啡太燙了沒辦法喝。)                          |
| 2. The kid is <b>too young to understand</b> that question. (這小孩年紀太小了沒辦法了解那個問題。) |

## 二、動名詞

動名詞是由動詞加上 ing 所形成的名詞, 既然是名詞, 它也能跟一般名詞一樣作主詞、受詞、補語等, 但它也同時具有動詞的特性, 所以如果是及物動詞加上 ing 所形成的動名詞時, 其後面還是必須加上受詞。試看下列用法及例句：

用法	例句
作主詞	1. <b>Eating</b> junk food is not healthy. (吃垃圾食物是不健康的。) 2. <b>Playing</b> basketball is my favorite sport. (打籃球是我最喜歡的運動。) ※ 動名詞作主詞時後面動詞一律用單數。
作受詞	1. You should insist on <b>expressing</b> your thought. (你應該堅持表達你的想法。) 2. I enjoy <b>going</b> to a bookstore on weekends. (我喜歡在週末時到書店。)
作補語	1. My interest is <b>watching</b> DVDs at home. (我的興趣是在家看 DVD。) 2. His mission is <b>solving</b> that mysterious case. (他的任務是解決那神秘的案件。)

### (一)後面一定要接動名詞的動詞

下列動詞之後必須接動名詞作為受詞：

enjoy (喜歡)	finish (完成)	resist (抵抗)
avoid (避免)	keep (保持)	admit (承認)
mind (介意)	consider (考慮)	miss (錯過)
quit (停止)	escape (逃避)	delay (延後)
deny (否認)	imagine (想像)	suggest (建議)

### (二)可接動名詞與不定詞, 且意義相同的動詞

下列動詞之後接動名詞與不定詞作為受詞皆可：

like (喜歡)	start (開始)
love (喜愛)	continue (繼續)
hate (討厭)	intend (打算)
begin (開始)	

### (三)可接動名詞與不定詞, 但意義卻不同的動詞

例字及說明	例句
stop + V-ing (停止做某事) stop + to V (停止後去做某件事)	1. Please stop <b>smoking</b> ; we can't stand it anymore. (拜託不要吸菸了; 我們都無法忍受了。) 2. After working for a while, he stopped <b>to smoke</b> . (工作一段時間之後, 他停下來吸菸。)
【已做】forget + V-ing(忘記做過某事) 【未做】forget + to V (忘記要做某事)	1. I forgot buying my father's birthday present. (我忘了我已經買了爸爸的生日禮物。) 2. I forgot to buy my father's birthday present. (我忘了去買爸爸的生日禮物。)

例字及說明	例 句
<b>【已做】</b> remember + V-ing(記得做過某事) <b>【未做】</b> remember + to V(記得要去做某事)	1. I remember <b>buying</b> the movie tickets. (我記得我買了電影票。) 2. I remember <b>to buy</b> the movie tickets. (我記得要去買電影票。 )

## (四) spend

在英文裡 spend 的意思為「花費」，後面可接時間和金錢，其後面所接的動詞需為動名詞，其句型為「人 + spend + 時間 / 金錢 + V-ing」。試看下列例句：

1. Chad spent three hours **playing** video games. (查德花了三小時打電動玩具。)
2. She spent much money **buying** a new pair of glasses. (她花很多錢買一副新眼鏡。)

## (五)be used to + V-ing 及 used to + V

在英文裡面「used to」表示「過去習慣於…」，後面需接原形動詞，代表過去曾經有這樣的習慣而現在卻沒有了；而「be used to」表示「習慣於」，後面需接名詞或動名詞，純粹代表習慣(做)某件事。試看下列例句：

1. I used to **go** jogging in the morning. (我以前都會晨跑。)
2. I am used to **reading** English newspapers every day. (我現在習慣每天閱讀英文報。)
3. I am not used to **the weather** in Canada. (我不習慣加拿大的天氣)

## (六) can't help + V-ing 及 can't help but + V

在英文裡「can't help」及「can't help but」中文意思都是「不得不；不禁」的意思，但是後面所接的卻不同，「can't help」後面需接動名詞；而「can't help but」後面接原形動詞。試看下列例句：

1. I couldn't help **crying** after knowing what happened to her.  
 (在得知她所發生的事情之後，我忍不住哭了)
2. I can't help but **let out** the secret to Lisa. (我忍不住告訴麗莎這個秘密。)

## (七)be busy (in) + V-ing 及 be busy with + N

在英文裡「忙於…」的用法為 be busy in + V-ing，但是通常 in 會省略掉，所以常會看到「S + be busy + V-ing」的句型；如果後面是接名詞的話，前面的介系詞會用 with。試看下列例句：

1. Don't bother me! I'm busy **preparing** for tomorrow's exam.  
 (別煩我！我在忙著準備明天的考試。)
2. Mom is busy **with** our dinner. (媽媽正忙著做我們的晚餐。)

## (八)be worth + V-ing 及 need + V-ing

worth (值得的) 以及 need (需要) 後面接動名詞時，卻含有「被動」之意。試看下列例句：

1. The novel is worth **reading**. (這本小說值得閱讀。)
2. The movie isn't worth **watching**. (那部電影不值得一看。)
3. The machine needs **repairing**. (這部機器需要修理。)

## (九)介系詞的 to + V-ing

在英文裡面並不是所有的 to 都為不定詞的 to，有些片語的 to 是介系詞的 to，後面必須接名詞或動名詞，要特別注意。常見的介系詞的 to 的片語有：

1. devote...to	(致力於...)
2. in addition to	(除了...之外而且還)
3. look forward to	(期待)
4. due to	(由於)
5. according to	(根據)
6. thanks to	(幸虧)
7. pay attention to	(注意)
8. object to	(反對)
例 句	
1. Parents always devote themselves to <b>working</b> hard for their children. (父母總為他們的孩子努力工作。)	
2. I really look forward to <b>seeing</b> you soon. (我真的很期待快點看到你。)	
3. Thanks to <b>driving</b> slowly, our car wasn't damaged seriously in this accident. (幸虧開得很慢，我們的車在這次車禍中沒有損害得很厲害。)	
4. Some English teachers object to <b>speaking</b> Chinese in English class. (有些英文老師反對上英文課時說中文。)	

## 三、分詞

### (一)分詞的種類

分詞可分為「現在分詞 V-ing」與「過去分詞 p.p.」，現在分詞表示**主動與進行**，而過去分詞表示**被動跟完成**，所以當我們要用分詞來修飾名詞時，就必須考慮到其名詞與分詞之間的關係。試看下列例句：

1. The <b>shaking</b> house frightened us last night. = The house which <b>was shaking</b> frightened us last night. (昨晚搖晃的房子嚇到我們了。)【因為是主動所以用 V-ing】
2. The <b>broken</b> glass hurt my feet. = The glass which <b>was broken</b> hurt my feet. (碎玻璃弄傷了我的腳。)【因為是被動所以用 p.p.】
3. Don't drink the <b>boiling</b> water. = Don't drink the water which <b>is boiling</b> . (別喝滾燙的水。)【因為是進行所以用 V-ing】
4. You can drink the <b>boiled</b> water. = You can drink the water which <b>is boiled</b> . (你可以喝煮開了的水。)【因為是完成所以用 p.p.】

### (二)分詞的用法

現在分詞可用在**進行式**成為動詞片語的主動詞。試看下列例句：

1. I <b>am playing</b> the piano. (我正在彈鋼琴)
2. The president <b>is speaking</b> to the public. (總統正在跟民眾說話。)

而過去分詞可用在**完成式**與**被動語態**成為動詞片語的主動詞。試看下列例句：

1. I **have been** to the UK many times. (我去過英國好多次。) 【完成式】
2. He **has played** golf since he graduated from high school.  
(他自從高中畢業後就一直打高爾夫球。) 【完成式】
3. The project will **be finished** by our team this Sunday.  
(這個企劃將在這星期天由我們小組完成。) 【被動語態】
4. The famous novels *Harry Potter* **are written** by J.K. Rowling.  
(有名的哈利波特小說是由 J.K.羅琳女士所寫的。) 【被動語態】

分詞也可以作**形容詞**修飾名詞，作前位修飾及後位修飾皆可。試看下列例句：

1. Jeff is an **interesting** person. (傑夫是個有趣的人。) 【前位修飾】
2. I'm curious about this **wrapped** gift. (我對這被包裝起來的禮物很好奇。) 【前位修飾】
3. The boy **playing hide and seek** is my brother.  
(那個在玩捉迷藏的男孩是我弟弟。) 【後位修飾】
4. The woman **hit by the car** miraculously didn't get hurt.  
(那個被車子撞到的婦人奇蹟似地沒受傷。) 【後位修飾】

另外分詞還可以作補語，作主詞補語或受詞補語皆可。試看下列例句：

1. My mother seemed **excited** when I told her the good news.  
(當我跟媽媽說這好消息時，她似乎很興奮。) 【主詞補語】
2. The movie is **interesting**. (這部電影很有趣。) 【主詞補語】
3. I'm angry because he kept me **waiting** so long.  
(我生氣是因為他讓我等很久。) 【受詞補語】
4. I found my wallet **stolen**. (我發現我的錢包被偷了。) 【受詞補語】

### (三)情緒動詞

情緒動詞可變成現在分詞和過去分詞，但是其意義不太相同，現在分詞表示「令人…」，而過去分詞表示「感到…」。下列為常見的情緒動詞：

interest	(使...有興趣)	confuse	(使...困惑)
bore	(使...感到無聊)	irritate	(使...生氣)
excite	(使...興奮)	amaze	(使...驚奇)
surprise	(使...驚訝)	astonish	(使...吃驚)
tire	(使...疲憊)	scare	(使...驚嚇)
satisfy	(使...滿意)	embarrass	(使...尷尬)
例 句			
1. I'm <b>interested</b> in doing research. (我對作研究很感興趣。)			
2. That was such an <b>embarrassing</b> situation. (那真是個尷尬的情況。)			
3. Jerry is <b>satisfied</b> with his art work. (傑瑞對他的美術作品感到滿意。)			
4. It's <b>amazing</b> that Scott won the speech contest. (史考特贏得演講比賽真令人驚喜。)			

## 【練習題】

1. May I take a look at that picture again? I want \_\_\_\_\_ it more carefully.  
 (A) see (B) to see (C) seeing (D) seen  
 (我可以再看一次那張照片嗎?我想要看得更仔細一些。)
2. Adam: Do you want to stay here watching TV while I go out for some exercise?  
 Betty: Well, I hope \_\_\_\_\_ out with you.  
 (A) go (B) going (C) to go (D) gone  
 (亞當:我出去運動的時候,你想要待在這看電視嗎?貝蒂:嗯,我希望可以跟你出去。)
3. It's very important \_\_\_\_\_ on time, especially in the business world.  
 (A) you are (B) to be (C) be (D) to have been  
 (守時是很重要的,尤其是在商場。)
4. He made it a rule \_\_\_\_\_ exercise every morning, for the purpose \_\_\_\_\_ his own health.  
 (A) to take; of improving (B) taking; improving (C) to take; improving (D) taking; to improve  
 (為了改善他的健康,他習慣每天早上運動。)
5. Jean was so shy that anyone had hardly heard her sing. However, she was once heard \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful love song by some of my friends. She had a sweet voice.  
 (A) to sing (B) sing (C) singing (D) sung  
 (珍很害羞以致於幾乎沒人聽過她唱歌。然而,有一次她被我的一些朋友聽到唱了一首美妙的情歌。她的歌聲甜美。)
6. You shouldn't ask him to solve such a difficult problem. He is too young \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 (A) answer (B) answering (C) to answer (D) to have to answer  
 (你不應該叫他解決這麼難的問題。他年紀太輕沒辦法解決。)
7. We didn't know how to do the research, so we had to wait for our teacher's direction. She would tell us \_\_\_\_\_ as the first step.  
 (A) where to start (B) start from where (C) to start what (D) how is starting  
 (我們不知道如何做研究,所以我們必須等老師的指示。她會告訴我們第一步從哪開始。)
8. The mother warned the child \_\_\_\_\_ the hot pot. However, the naughty boy didn't listen to his mother, and got burned as a result.  
 (A) to touch (B) to not touch (C) don't touch (D) not to touch  
 (媽媽警告小孩不要碰熱茶壺,但是調皮的男孩不聽他媽媽的話,因此燙傷了。)
9. Music is so important to me. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ to classical music while I'm working.  
 (A) to listen (B) listening (C) listen (D) listened  
 (音樂對我來說很重要,我喜歡在工作的時候聽古典樂。)
10. I promise I will quit \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of this month.  
 (A) smoke (B) to smoke (C) smoking (D) to smoking  
 (我保證我會在月底前戒菸。)
11. Camilla: When can we meet again?  
 Barbara: I guess I will return to Taiwan again before May.  
 Camilla: Great. I'll be looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ you then.  
 (A) see (B) to see (C) to seeing (D) seeing  
 (卡蜜拉:我們什麼時候可以再見面?芭芭拉:我想我在五月之前會再回來台灣。  
 卡蜜拉:很好,我期待到時與你見面。)

12. When dinner was ready, my brother Jack was playing clay with Tom. Mother called Jack to stop \_\_\_\_\_ his hands.  
 (A) washing (B) to wash (C) wash (D) having washed  
 (當晚餐準備好的時候，我弟弟傑克還在跟湯姆玩黏土。媽媽叫傑克停下來去洗手。)
13. Grace: When are you leaving, anyway? I've been waiting for you for quite a while.  
 Doris: I know. I'm sorry to keep you \_\_\_\_\_. I'll be ready soon.  
 (A) await (B) to wait (C) wait (D) waiting  
 (葛莉絲：你到底什麼時候離開？我一直等你好一段時間了。朵莉絲：我知道，我很抱歉讓你等，我很快就好了。)
14. My next-door neighbor is an old gentleman. He always speaks softly, trying to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ any unpleasant noises.  
 (A) to make (B) making (C) to have made (D) to be made  
 (我隔壁的鄰居是一位年紀大的紳士，他總是溫和地說話，試著避免發出任何令人不悅的噪音。)
15. Bob: Didn't you say that you were going on a diet?  
 Steve: You are right, but I can't help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) always eat (B) to have it (C) to eat so much (D) eating  
 (鮑伯：你不是說你在節食嗎？史蒂夫：沒錯，可是我就是忍不住一直吃。)
16. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ him that you won't go to the party by telephone last night. Perhaps it was he who forgot.  
 (A) to tell (B) telling (C) say to (D) speak to  
 (我記得我昨天晚上在電話中有跟他說你不會參加派對，也許是他忘記了。)
17. I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the picture in my wallet last night, so I didn't bring it this morning.  
 (A) putting (B) to put (C) put (D) to have put  
 (我昨天晚上忘記把照片放進我的皮夾了，所以今天早上我沒有帶來。)
18. Mandy is busy \_\_\_\_\_ her report. The report is due today.  
 (A) typing (B) to type (C) to write (D) to be writing  
 (曼蒂忙著打她的報告。今天是繳交的日子。)
19. I used \_\_\_\_\_ mountains when I was younger, but now I am no longer used \_\_\_\_\_ mountains for exercise.  
 (A) to climb; to climb (B) to climb; to climbing (C) climbing; climbing (D) climbing; to climb  
 (我以前年輕時會爬山，但是現在我不再以爬山當作運動了。)
20. Mike: Why are you standing here? Do you have any trouble \_\_\_\_\_ your house?  
 Shirly: Yes. I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ my key.  
 (A) to enter; to bring (B) to enter; bringing (C) entering; to bring (D) entering; bringing  
 (麥可：你為什麼站在這裡？你進入你家有困難嗎？雪莉：是的，我忘記帶鑰匙了。)

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

## 第七章 形容詞

形容詞是用來修飾名詞或代名詞的字，試看下列例句：

<p>1. This is a <u>difficult</u> choice. (這是一個困難的選擇。)</p> <p>2. I am <u>hungry</u> now. (我現在很餓。)</p> <p>3. It made <u>me</u> <u>confused</u>. (它讓我困惑。)</p>
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大部分的形容詞都會很接近其所修飾的名詞，但其所在位置也可能會依情況而有所改變，接下來介紹形容詞的種類、位置、次序，和比較的結構。

### 一、形容詞的位置

依照修飾的位置不同，形容詞可分為**限定形容詞**和**敘述形容詞**，限定形容詞是置於名詞之前或之後；而敘述形容詞是置於動詞之後，通常是為了描述主詞或受詞的狀態，也就是主詞或受詞補語，試看下列例句：

限定形容詞	敘述形容詞
(冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞)	(主詞 + 動詞 + 形容詞) (主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞 + 形容詞)
<p>1. I have a <u>great</u> <u>idea</u>. (我有個好主意。)</p> <p>2. A <u>young</u> <u>girl</u> is standing over there. (一個年輕的女孩站在那邊。)</p> <p>3. I just bought a <u>cute</u> <u>doll</u>. (我剛買了一個可愛的娃娃。)</p>	<p>1. <u>My</u> <u>computer</u> is <u>new</u>. (我的電腦是新的。)</p> <p>2. <u>The</u> <u>test</u> is too <u>difficult</u>. (那考試太困難了。)</p> <p>3. You made <u>me</u> <u>sad</u>. (你讓我很難過。)</p>

#### (一) 限定形容詞：

限定形容詞大部分都是置於其修飾的名詞之前，比如說 a beautiful woman, my new dictionary, the broken machine...等，像這樣形容詞置於名詞之前的修飾方式我們稱為前位修飾。但並不是所有限定形容詞都是置於該修飾的名詞的前面，某些情況也會置於形容詞後面，比如說當如果被修飾的名詞是下列名詞的情況的話：

no- any- some- every-	}	+	{	-body -one -thing
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其所修飾的形容詞就會置於後方，我們稱為後位修飾。試看下列例句：

1. I've heard **something interesting** about Lily.  
(我聽到一些關於莉莉的有趣的事情。)
2. There's **nothing special** happening today.  
(今天沒發生什麼特別的事情。)
3. I didn't do **anything wrong**.  
(我沒做錯任何事情。)
4. There is **nobody else** in this office.  
(這辦公室沒其他人了。)

另外一種情況就是 old, long, high, tall, deep 等字如果與數字連用的話，也是用後位修飾。試看下列例句：

1. I am **20 years old**.  
(我二十歲。)
2. He is **170 centimeters tall**.  
(他一百七十公分高。)
3. This box is **50 inches long**.  
(這個箱子是五十吋長。)

最後一種情況就是當所要修飾的形容詞是一連串的話，除了置於名詞前面之外，我們也可以用後位修飾。試看下列例句：

1. He is a man, **gentle, friendly, and thoughtful**. = He is a **gentle, friendly, and thoughtful** man.  
(他是一位溫和、友善、及體貼的男人。)
2. That is a teacher, **professional, patient, and strict**. = That is a **professional, patient, and strict** teacher.  
(那是一位專業、有耐心、及嚴格的教師。)

## (二)敘述形容詞：

放在連綴動詞後，解釋主詞的形容詞，和放在動詞及受詞後，解釋受詞的形容詞都屬於形容詞的敘述用法，試看下列例句：

1. I usually get **hungry** after 4 o'clock.  
(我通常四點之後就會肚子餓。)
2. **That reason** sounds **reasonable**.  
(那個理由聽起來很合理。)
3. **The twins** look very much **alike**.  
(這對雙胞胎長得非常相似。)
4. Don't do it that way. You're making **it worse**.  
(不要那樣做。你把事情越弄越糟。)

通常“a \_\_\_\_\_”形式的的形容詞只能當作敘述形容詞，比如說像 alike (相像的), alone (單獨的), asleep (睡著的), awake (醒著的), alive (活著的), afraid (害怕的), ashamed (羞愧的) 等等。試看下列例句：

1. **They fell asleep** quickly.  
(他們很快睡著了。)
2. **I am ashamed** of what I have done.  
(我對於我所做的事情感到羞愧。)
3. I won't feel lonely even if **I am alone**.  
(即使是一個人，我也不會感到孤單。)
4. It's amazing that **they were still alive** after the serious earthquake.  
(在嚴重的地震過後他們仍活著，真令人感到驚喜。)

## 二、形容詞的排列順序

如果有兩個以上的形容詞修飾同一個名詞的時候，其排列順序為：

限詞(冠詞、冠詞相等語)或數詞	性質或特徵	外觀(大小、長短)	新舊	顏色	名詞或分詞的形容詞	名詞
<u>a</u>	<u>cheap</u>			<u>blue</u>	<u>plastic</u>	toy
<u>the</u>		<u>big</u>		<u>red</u>		house
<u>my</u>	<u>expensive</u>		<u>new</u>	<u>white</u>		laptop
<u>many</u>	<u>useful</u>		<u>old</u>		<u>paperbacked</u>	dictionaries
<u>some</u>	<u>friendly</u>	<u>tall</u>				athletes

## 三、情緒動詞變成分詞時的形容詞

情緒動詞變成現在分詞與過去分詞會有不同的含意，變成現在分詞(V-ing)會有「令人…」之意；若變成過去分詞(p.p.)則會有「感到…」之意。常見的情緒動詞有：interest, surprise, excite, frustrate (使受挫), disappoint (使失望), amaze (使驚奇), bore, confuse (使困惑), worry, tire... 等等。試看下列例句：

V-ing 令人...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That is an interesting movie. (那是一部有趣的電影。)</li> <li>2. Today's activity is a little boring. (今天的活動有點無趣。)</li> <li>3. Basketball is a very exciting sport. (籃球是一種非常刺激的運動。)</li> </ol>
-p.p. 感到...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jessica is very interested in English. (潔西卡對英文非常有興趣。)</li> <li>2. The question he just asked me made me confused. (他剛剛問我的問題讓我覺得困惑。)</li> <li>3. I'm amazed that he passed the exam. (我很驚訝他通過了考試。)</li> </ol>

## 四、數量形容詞

修飾可數 N	修飾不可數 N	修飾可數及不可數 N
many (許多)	much (許多)	a lot of = lots of (許多)
a large number of (許多)	a large amount of (許多)	plenty of (許多)
a few (一些)	a little (一些)	some (一些)
few (幾乎沒有) ※否定	little (幾乎沒有) ※否定	
	a great deal of (許多)	

試看下列例句：

1. I've read many books. (我看過很多書。)
2. There's much water in the bottle. (瓶中有許多水。)
3. I have a few good classmates. (我有一些好同學。)
4. I have little time to prepare for the test. (我幾乎沒時間準備考試。)
5. I have plenty of questions to ask. (我有好多問題要問。)

## 五、形容詞的比較

形容詞可以依照所形容的程度上的差別而有所變化，這就是所謂的形容詞比較。試看下列例句：

1. This comic book is funny.  
(這本漫畫書很好笑。)
2. This comic book is funnier than that one.  
(這本漫畫書比那本更好笑。)
3. This comic book is the funniest of all the books.  
(這本漫畫書是所有書中是最好笑的。)

以上述的句子來說，funny 是原級，funnier 是比較級，而 funniest 則是最高級。原級是單純地陳述該修飾語的性質，比較級是表示兩者之間的比較，而最高級是表示三者以上的比較。形容詞的比較級跟最高級會產生變化，分為規則變化和不規則變化。

### (一)規則變化：

(1)單音節形容詞加上 er 變成比較級，加上 est 變成最高級。

原 級	比較級	最高級
clean	cleaner	cleanest
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
near	nearer	nearest
short	shorter	shortest

(2)單音節若字尾是 e，則直接加上 r 變成比較級，st 變成最高級。

原 級	比較級	最高級
wise	wiser	wisest
large	larger	largest
late	later	latest
nice	nicer	nicest
fine	finer	finest

(3)單音節若字尾是子音 + y，則去 y 加 ier 變成比較級，去 y 加 iest 變成最高級。

原 級	比較級	最高級
lucky	luckier	luckiest
funny	funnier	funniest
dry	drier	driest

(4)單音節若字尾是母音 + y，則直接加上 er 變成比較級，加上 est 變成最高級。

原 級	比較級	最高級
gray	grayer	grayest
gay	gayer	gayest

(5)單音節若字尾是短母音 + 子音字尾，則重複字尾加 er 或 est 變成比較級或最高級。

原 級	比較級	最高級
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest

(6)若為雙音節以上的形容詞，子尾若為 er, le, ow, y，則變化與單音節相同。

原 級	比較級	最高級
clever	cleverer	cleverest
simple	simpler	simplest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
lazy	lazier	laziest
easy	easier	easiest

(7)以-ful, -less, -ous, -ing, -ed, -ive, -did 為字尾的雙音節之形容詞，或其他三個音節以上的形容詞，前面加上 more 變成比較級，加上 most 變成最高級。

原 級	比較級	最高級
serious	more serious	most serious
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
famous	more famous	most famous
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

## (二)不規則變化

原 級	比較級	最高級
good / well	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
many / much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther further	farthest (表距離) furthest (表程度)
old	older elder	oldest (表老、舊) eldest (表示年紀的長幼)
late	later (較遲的) latter (順序較後面的)	latest (時間上最新的) last (順序最後的)

## 六、原級結構

形容詞原級比較的結構為 **as + Adj + as** (像...一樣)。試看下列例句：

1. This building is **as tall as** that one. (這棟建築物像那棟一樣高。)
2. Jason is **as smart as** Sue. (傑森像蘇一樣聰明。)

在原級比較的結構裡，形容詞之後也可以加上名詞：**as + Adj + N + as**。試看下列例句：

1. I have **as much money as** you. (我的錢和你的錢一樣多。)
2. George read **as many books as** Mary. (喬治看的書跟瑪麗一樣多。)

## 七、比較級結構

形容詞比較級的結構為 **Adj-er / more Adj + than** (比...更...)，試看下列例句：

1. My camera is **bigger than** yours. (我的相機比你的還要大。)
2. His new computer is **more expensive than** mine. (他的新電腦比我的更貴。)

表示兩者之中「較...者」，用 **the+比較級+of the two** 的句型，試看下列例句：

1. She is **the smarter of the two sisters**. (她是兩姐妹中比較聰明的一個。)
2. I'll give you **the bigger of the two steaks**; I'm not very hungry.  
(我要把比較大塊的牛排給你；我不太餓。)

有時候說話者為了加強語氣表示「愈來愈...」時，會連續使用兩次比較級 **Adj-er and Adj-er**，試看下列例句：

1. The weather is getting **hotter and hotter**. (天氣越來越熱了。)
2. Our English course becomes **more and more difficult**. (我們英文課變得越來越難了。)

另外還有一種句型結構是「**The + Adj-er + S + V..., the + Adj-er + S + V...**」(越...就越...), 試看下列例句:

1. **The older** we grow, **the more** knowledge we will have.  
(我們活得越老, 我們就擁有越多的知識。)
2. **The more friendly** you are, **the more** friends you will have.  
(你越友善, 你就會有越多的朋友。)

但是並非所有表示比較的形容詞都是與than連用, 如果遇到的形容詞是junior(比...年輕), senior(比...年長), superior(比...優越), inferior(比...劣), prior(比...在前)等時, 後面需與to連用, 試看下列例句:

1. I am **junior to** her. (我比她年輕。)
2. Bob is **senior to** me. (鮑伯比我年長。)
3. He thinks he is **superior to** his younger brother. (他覺得他比他弟弟優秀。)
4. Don't feel that you're **inferior to** others. (不要覺得你比其他人要差。)
5. She left there **prior to** my arrival. (她在我到達之前就離開那裡了。)

此外, 要注意比較形容詞可以被 a little (一點), much (得多), even (更加), still (更加), far (...得多), very much, a lot 等程度副詞修飾, 但不可以被 very 修飾, 如:  
The sun is much / a lot / even bigger than the moon. (太陽比月亮大得多。)

## 八、最高級結構

最高級的結構為 **the + Adj-est / the most + Adj**, 後面會加上其所比較的範圍。試看下列例句:

1. He is **the cleverest** student in our class. (他是我們班最聰明的學生。)
2. Angelina is **the most beautiful** woman I have ever seen.  
(安琪莉娜是我所見過最漂亮的女人。)
3. Of all the female singers in Taiwan, Jolin is **the most popular** in Taiwan.  
(嬌琳是台灣最受歡迎的女歌手。)

用比較級加上 **than any other + 單數 N / than all the other + 複數 N** 的話, 也可以表示最高級, 試看下列例句:

1. Tom is **shorter than any other student** in this class. (湯姆是班上最矮小的。)
2. J.K. Rowling is **richer than all the other women** in England.  
(J.K.羅琳是英國最有錢的女性。)

當自身做比較時, 最高級是不加上 the 的, 試看下列例句:

1. The temperature of the sea is **highest** at noon. (海水的溫度在中午時最高。)
2. The moon is **fullest and brightest** on the Moon Festival. (月亮在中秋節最圓最亮。)

## 【練習題】

1. Believe it or not, I have more than \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries.  
(A) useful new twenty (B) new twenty useful (C) new useful twenty (D) twenty useful new  
(不管你信不信，我有超過二十本有用的新字典。)
2. I didn't expect he would be so glad to meet us. He seemed pretty \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) exciting (B) excited (C) excitement (D) excite  
(我沒預料到他會這麼高興見到我們，他似乎非常興奮。)
3. In the hot summer afternoon, the students in the classroom felt \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
(A) to sleep (B) asleep (C) sleepy (D) sleeping  
(在炎熱的夏季午後，教室裡的學生們上課都很想睡覺。)
4. She could no longer stand her \_\_\_\_\_ husband. She left her husband without telling him where she was going.  
(A) drinking (B) drunk (C) drunken (D) drank  
(她再也無法忍受她酒醉的先生。她沒跟她先生說要去哪裡就離開了他。)
5. Tina is \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister. However, people like her sister better.  
(A) much beautiful (B) more beautiful (C) as beautiful like (D) less beautiful  
(媿娜比她妹妹要漂亮。然而，大家比較喜歡她妹妹。)
6. To go there by train is fast enough; however, it's \_\_\_\_\_ to go by plane.  
(A) very fast (B) more fast (C) so faster (D) even faster  
(搭火車到那邊已經夠快了；不過，搭飛機更加快速。)
7. Mr. Wu has two children. Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.  
(A) the strongest (B) stronger than (C) the stronger than (D) less stronger than  
(吳先生有兩個小孩。彼得比他弟弟較強壯。)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ children wanted to be with their mother.  
(A) frightened (B) afraid (C) fearful (D) frightening  
(這些受驚嚇的小孩想跟在媽媽身邊。)
9. Though I am often \_\_\_\_\_, I am not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lonely; lonesome (B) lonely; alone (C) alone; lonely (D) lonesome; alone  
(雖然我常一個人，但我並不孤單。)
10. I don't think I can afford it. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) The price is too expensive. (B) The cost is countless.  
(C) The price is too heavy. (D) The price is too high.  
(我認為我買不起它。價格實在是太高了。)
11. I'm going to buy a new pair of shoes. My shoes are old and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) falling (B) wearing (C) fallen (D) worn  
(我要買一雙新鞋。我的鞋子舊了而且都穿壞了。)
12. The twin sisters look so much \_\_\_\_\_. I cannot tell one from the other.  
(A) like (B) alike (C) same (D) different  
(這雙胞胎姐妹看起來好像。我沒辦法分辨她們。)

13. Yvonne doesn't speak French as well as Albert, but her German is \_\_\_\_\_ to Albert's.  
 (A) better (B) the best (C) superior (D) well  
 (伊芳的法語說得不如亞伯特好。但是她的德語比亞伯特好。)
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy is only thirteen years old.  
 (A) six foot (B) six feet (C) six-feet-tall (D) six-foot-tall  
 (這六呎高的小男孩才十三歲。)
15. Jennifer is \_\_\_\_\_ than any other girl in this class.  
 (A) less beautiful (B) most beautiful (C) more beautiful (D) the most beautiful  
 (珍妮佛在班上是最漂亮的女孩。)
16. Host: How much coffee is in the pot?  
 Hostess: I'm afraid there's only \_\_\_\_\_ left, but probably enough for our guests.  
 (A) few (B) a few (C) little (D) a little  
 (男主人：壺裡還有多少咖啡？女主人：恐怕只剩一些，不過應該夠供應給我們的客人。)
17. This is \_\_\_\_\_ score I've ever seen.  
 (A) the worst (B) terrible (C) the worse (D) worst  
 (這是我見過最糟的分數。)
18. We have to hurry; there's \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
 (A) not many (B) much (C) few (D) little  
 (沒多少時間了；我們必須快點。)
19. Jason is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ in this class.  
 (A) other student (B) all the students (C) any other students (D) all the other students  
 (傑森是班上最高的學生。)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ you study, \_\_\_\_\_ school you will enter.  
 (A) The harder; better (B) Harder; better (C) The harder; the better (D) Harder; the better  
 (你越用功讀書，你就會進入越好的學校。)

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

## 第八章 副詞

副詞主要是用來修飾形容詞、動詞、副詞，以及句子。試看下列例句：

1. She is a <u>very</u> <u>beautiful</u> woman. (她是一位非常美麗的女人。)
2. He <u>quickly</u> <u>ate</u> his lunch. (他很快地吃了午餐。)
3. Peter can <u>run</u> <u>very</u> <u>fast</u> . (彼得可以跑得非常快。)
4. <u>Unfortunately</u> , <u>I failed my exam</u> . (不幸地，我的考試沒及格。)

副詞可能是一個字也可能是一組字，試看下列例句：

1. I will go out <u>today</u> . (今天我會出門。)
2. Please correct the mistakes <u>carefully</u> . (請仔細更正錯誤。)
3. I didn't hurt Annie <u>on purpose</u> . (我不是有意傷害安妮的。)
4. There are many different cultures <u>in Taiwan</u> . (在台灣有很多不同的文化。)

接下來我們來看一下副詞的種類：

### 一、副詞的種類

副詞的種類	例字
1. 狀態副詞	beautifully, happily, quickly, slowly, easily...
2. 頻率副詞	always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never...
3. 程度副詞	very, much, so, too, enough...
4. 時間副詞	today, yesterday, last week, next year, in May...
5. 地方副詞	here, there, home, at school, in the park...
6. 疑問副詞	where, when, why, how

### 二、狀態副詞及其用法

狀態副詞是用來說明其動作的狀態或情況的副詞，通常用來修飾動詞。絕大部分的形容詞都可以變成狀態副詞，而形容詞變成副詞的情況有：

形容詞轉換形態	形容詞	副詞
1. 形容詞直接加上 ly	quick, careful, bright, sweet, interesting	quickly, carefully, brightly, sweetly, interestingly
2. 形容詞字尾是 le，則去掉 e 加上 y	simple, probable, noble (高貴的), gentle (溫柔的)	simply, probably, nobly, gently
3. 形容詞字尾是 y 時，則去掉 y 加上 ily	happy, angry, heavy, easy	happily, angrily, heavily, easily

4. 形容詞字尾是 ll 時，則只需加上 y	full, dull (遲鈍的)	fully, dully (遲鈍地)
5. 形容詞字尾是 ue 時，則去掉 e 加上 ly	true	truly
6. 形容詞字尾是 ic 時，則加上 ally	drastic (激烈的), dramatic (戲劇的), energetic (有活力的), automatic (自動的) ※例外：public (公共的)	drastically, dramatically, energetically, automatically ※ publicly

試看下列例句：

1. She left the party angrily. (她生氣地離開派對。)
2. He quickly got into the car. (他很快上車。)
3. She laughed happily. (她開心大笑。)

### 三、頻率副詞及其用法

頻率副詞是用來說明動作發生的頻率，要注意的是通常頻率副詞的位置會在一般動詞之前或者在 be 動詞之後，若有助動詞則會在助動詞與主要動詞之間。試看下列例句：

1. I often go to bed at 10 pm. (我通常晚上 10 點睡覺。)
2. She never plays online games. (她從不玩線上遊戲。)
3. My mother is always busy with housework. (我媽媽總是忙於家事。)
4. Students should always respect their teachers. (學生應該總是要尊敬老師。)

### 四、程度副詞及其用法

程度副詞是用來修飾形容詞或者副詞本身的副詞，其擺放的位置會置於修飾語之前，但是 **enough** 為例外，必須擺放在修飾語之後。試看下列例句：

1. That teacher is so professional. (那位老師好專業。)
2. That kind of dog can run very fast. (那種狗可以跑得非常快。)
3. After taking a rest for a while, I felt much better now.  
(在休息一陣子之後，我現在覺得好多了。)
4. This question is too easy for that clever boy.  
(這個問題對於那個聰明的男孩來說太容易了。)
5. The kids are not old enough to join that dangerous activity.  
(這些小孩年紀不夠大，沒辦法參加那項危險的活動。)

### 五、時間副詞及其用法

表示時間的副詞即為時間副詞，可放在句首或句尾，大部分是放置在句尾。試看下列例句：

1. This project will be finished next year. (這份計畫會在明年完成。)
2. I had a big meal last night. (我昨晚吃了一頓大餐。)
3. I went mountain hiking yesterday. (我昨天去爬山。)
4. I gave the file to my boss three days ago. (三天前我把檔案給老闆了。)
5. Today, we will have lots of things to do. (今天我們將會有很多事情要做。)

## 六、地方副詞及其用法

表示場所和地點的副詞即為地方副詞，一樣可擺放在句首或句尾，而且地方副詞多為介系詞組。試看下列例句：

1. Go downstairs, and you'll find the exit. (走到樓下你就會發現出口。)
2. There are many cram schools in Taiwan. (在台灣有很多補習班。)
3. I'm going home now. (我正要回家。)
4. There are fifty students in this classroom. (這間教室有五十個學生。)
5. Come here! I have something to show you. (過來！我有東西要給你看。)

## 七、疑問副詞及其用法

疑問副詞只有 when (問時間), where (問地點), why (問原因), how (問方法) 四種。試看下列例句：

1. When will you see that movie? (你什麼時候要去看那電影?)
2. Where is your hometown? (你的故鄉在哪裡?)
3. Why did you cheat on your teacher? (你為什麼欺騙你的老師?)
4. How can he speak English so well? (他怎麼能把英文說得那麼好?)

## 八、副詞的順序

副詞的順序分為同一單位和不同單位，若為同一單位，則小單位副詞在前面，大單位副詞在後面；若為不同單位的話，則為「狀態副詞 + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞」。試看下列例句：

1. Dickson lives in a big city in America. (狄克森住在美國一個大城市裡。)
2. I will be doing my job at this time tomorrow morning.  
(明天早上這時候我將正在做我的工作。)
3. He won the game easily in this stadium this morning.  
(他今天早上在這個體育場裡輕鬆贏得了比賽。)
4. A terrible car accident happened on the highway last night.  
(昨晚公路上發生了一場可怕的車禍。)

## 九、連綴動詞 + 形容詞

一般動詞都是由副詞來修飾的，不過遇到的動詞如 seem, appear (似乎), become，或者感官動詞如 look, sound, taste, feel, smell，及 be 動詞等連綴動詞的話，後面所接的是形容詞做補語用，而不接副詞修飾。試看下列例句：

1. The food tasted **good**. (這食物嚐起來很好吃。)
2. The little girl looks **sad**. (那小女孩看起來很難過。)
3. I'm **happy** to hear that news. (我很高興聽到那消息。)
4. Lisa's mother became **angry** after she found that her daughter got a boyfriend.  
(麗莎的媽媽在得知她交了男朋友之後非常生氣。)

## 十、特殊易混淆的副詞

late (晚、遲)

1. Bob came to the class **late** this morning.  
(鮑伯今天早上很晚才來上課。)

lately (最近)

2. I have found that my English is getting better **lately**.  
(最近我發現我的英文越來越好了。)

hard (努力地) hardly (幾乎不)	1. He works <b>hard</b> every day. (他每天都很努力工作。) 2. I can <b>hardly</b> see you. (我幾乎看不到你。)
high (高高地) highly (非常)	1. Eagles can fly very <b>high</b> in the sky. (老鷹可以在天空飛很高。) 2. I <b>highly</b> recommend this restaurant to you. (我極力向你推薦這家餐廳。)
near (靠近地) nearly (幾乎)	1. They live quite <b>near</b> to each other. (他們彼此住得很近。) 2. I am <b>nearly</b> 40 years old. (我幾乎要四十歲了。)

## 十一、其它需注意的副詞

### (一)very 和 much

very 與 much 都為副詞，不過 very 修飾形容詞原級和最高級；much 修飾比較級。試看下列例句：

1. She is a very smart girl. (她是個非常聰明的女孩。)
2. I think this is the very best answer. (我想這就是最好的答案了。)
3. This question is much easier than I thought. (這個問題比我原先想的還要容易得多。)

### (二)everyday 和 every day

everyday 合併寫的話是形容詞，而 every day 是副詞。試看下列例句：

1. We seldom practice English in **everyday** conversation. (我們在每日對話中很少練習英文。)
2. We should practice English **every day**. (我們應該每天練習英文。)

### (三)sometimes 和 sometime 和 some time

sometimes 是頻率副詞「有時候」，sometime 是時間副詞「某個時間」，some time 是形容詞+名詞「一些時間」。試看下列例句：

1. I **sometimes** go to the traditional market instead of the supermarket.  
(我有時候會去傳統市場而不去超級市場。)
2. I decide to take a short trip **sometime** in this summer vacation.  
(我決定這次暑假某個時候要去短期旅遊。)
3. Could you please spare **some time** for me? (你可以挪出一些時間給我嗎?)

### (四)maybe 和 may be

maybe 是一個副詞表示「也許」，而 may be 是助動詞 may 加上 be 動詞表示「可能是」。試看下列例句：

1. **Maybe** you will get the first prize from this game. (也許你可以在這次比賽中獲得第一名。)
2. You **may be** the best student of all the students. (你可能是所有學生之中最棒的。)

### (五)already 和 yet

already 用在肯定句；yet 用在疑問句或否定句。試看下列例句：

1. I **already** told you the answer. (我已經告訴你答案了。)
2. I haven't told you the answer **yet**. (我還未告訴你答案。)

### (六)ever 和 once

ever 與 once 都可表示曾經，但是 ever 用在疑問句；once 用在一般的肯定直述句。試看下列例句：

1. Have you **ever** been to Japan? (你曾經到過日本嗎?)
2. **Once** I lived in Japan. (我曾經住過日本。)

## 【練習題】

- Yo-yo Ma is a great cellist. He plays the cello \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) wonderful (B) amazing (C) beautifully (D) beautiful  
(馬友友是很棒的大提琴家。他大提琴拉得很棒。)
- Jim: Are you going to school? Tina: No, I'm going \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to home (B) station (C) to airport (D) home  
(吉姆：你要去學校嗎？ 媿娜：不，我要回家。)
- Mom: Are you all right, Cathy? Cathy: I'm okay. I'm just \_\_\_\_\_ tired.  
(A) a little (B) a few (C) little (D) few  
(媽媽：凱西，妳還好嗎？ 凱西：我很好。我只是有點累。)
- The reason of his success is that he always \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) works hard (B) hard works (C) works hardly (D) hardly works  
(他成功的原因是他總是很努力。)
- Bob does not always get to his office on time. He is \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
(A) immediately (B) generally (C) hardly (D) sometimes  
(鮑伯並不總是準時進辦公室。他有時會遲到。)
- "I am \_\_\_\_\_ sorry," Sue apologized for being late. She explained that it happened because of the traffic.  
(A) usually (B) terribly (C) carefully (D) differently  
(「我真的很抱歉。」，蘇因遲到道歉。她解釋是因為交通的關係。)
- Why were you unhappy with the result? I think it was good \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) really (B) quite (C) pretty (D) enough  
(你為什麼對結果不滿意？我認為這結果夠好了。)
- The party will be held \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in Taipei by Peter next Saturday at his house (B) by Peter at his house in Taipei next Saturday  
(C) next Saturday by Peter at his house in Taipei (D) next Saturday in Taipei at his house by Peter  
(派對將於下星期六在台北彼得家舉辦。)
- 選出正確的句子。  
(A) We have some milk and bread every morning usually for breakfast.  
(B) We every morning usually have some milk and bread for breakfast.  
(C) We for breakfast usually have some bread and milk every morning.  
(D) We usually have some milk and bread for breakfast every morning.  
(我們通常每天早上會享用一些牛奶和麵包當早餐。)
- He appeared \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall.  
(A) quiet (B) quietly (C) quietness (D) being  
(他悄悄出現在大廳。)
- It now appears \_\_\_\_\_ that the fire was caused by his carelessness.  
(A) certain (B) certainly (C) certainty (D) for certain  
(現在似乎確定火災是由他的粗心所引起的。)

12. That question is too simple for you. You can do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) with ease (B) easy (C) simple (D) simply  
 (那個問題對你來說太簡單了。你可以輕鬆作答。)
13. Mr. Lin: When will her birthday party be held? Robert: I'll let you know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) before (B) in advance (C) forward (D) in front  
 (林先生：她的生日派對什麼時候舉辦？羅伯特：我會事先讓你知道。)
14. If you want to get a better grade, you must work \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) harder (B) hardlier (C) more hardly (D) hardly  
 (如果你想要較好的成績，你必須更努力。)
15. They sat \_\_\_\_\_ the river bank to watch the setting sun.  
 (A) near (B) nearly (C) nearby (D) nearside  
 (他們坐在河岸附近觀賞落日。)
16. When the bird was very young, it couldn't fly very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) high (B) higher (C) highest (D) highly  
 (當還是幼鳥時，牠沒辦法飛得非常高。)
17. This is one of my favorite books. I \_\_\_\_\_ recommend it to you.  
 (A) high (B) height (C) highly (D) heavily  
 (這是最喜愛的其中一本書。我極力向你推薦。)
18. I am not sure about the result. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) May be you are right. (B) You are may be right.  
 (C) You may be right. (D) You are right may be.  
 (我對結果不確定。也許你是對的。)
19. If you are coming along with your mother, please let me know \_\_\_\_\_. I'd better clean up the living room before you arrive.  
 (A) in advance (B) in priority (C) prior to (D) forward to  
 (如果你要跟你媽媽一起來，請事先讓我知道。在你們到達前，我最好整理一下客廳。)
20. 選出錯誤的用法：  
 This is a very important task. If you finish the work smoothly, you will get the job. If you blow it, you'll lose the chance forever. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) do it very carefully (B) do it with much care (C) carefully do it (D) with care do it  
 (這是非常重要的任務。如果你能順利完成，你就可以得到這份工作。如果你搞砸了，你將永遠失去機會。你最好謹慎地做它。)

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

## 第九章 介系詞

介系詞用來表示其後面所接的受詞在句中與其它字詞之間的關係，有幾個地方須特別注意的是：

1. 在介系詞後面所接的名詞或代名詞都要以受格的方式呈現，試看下列例句：

1. Why are you so angry at **me**? (你為何對我這麼生氣?)
2. This problem is between Andy and **her**. (這是安迪跟她之間的問題。)
3. That is the man with **whom** you are going to cooperate. (那位就是你即將一起合作的人。)

2. 介系詞後面若要接動詞的話，動詞則需加上 ing 變成動名詞，試看下列例句：

1. I'm interested in **learning** English. (我對學英文有興趣。)
2. He left without **saying** goodbye to me. (他沒跟我道別就離開了。)
3. After **learning** the terrible news, the parents burst out crying.  
(在得知噩耗之後，這對父母親放聲大哭。)

3. 介系詞不與不定詞連用，不過不定詞可以與疑問詞連用置於介系詞之後，試看下列例句：

1. This booklet is about **how to survive** in the mountain area.  
(這本小冊子是有關如何在山區中生存。)
2. I'm curious about **when to leave**. (我很好奇何時要離開。)
3. We had a discussion about **what to do next**. (我們討論下一步要怎麼做。)

### 一、表示時間的介系詞

介系詞	說明	範例
at	時間點非常明確，或者表極短的時間，通常用在幾點幾分、幾歲、正午或午夜等	at noon (在中午)、at night (在晚上)、at ten (在十點鐘)、at the age of eight (在八歲的時候)、at midnight (在午夜)
on	用於日期(幾月幾日)、節日、星期或特定的早上、下午、傍晚、晚上等	on Monday (在星期一)、on March 15 (在三月十五日)、on Christmas (在聖誕節)、on the afternoon of April 11 (在四月十一日的下午)
in	時間較長，通常用在上午、下午、傍晚、晚上、月份、季節、年代、世紀等	in the morning (在早上)、in the afternoon (在下午)、in the evening (在傍晚)、in the night (在晚上)、in June (在六月)、in summer (在夏天)、in 2010 (在2010年)、in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century (在21世紀)
from	表示從某時間開始	I study <b>from</b> 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. (我每天從上午八點讀書到下午五點。)
since	表示從過去某時間以來一直到現在	Judy has learned to play the piano for many years <b>since</b> she was a little girl. (茱蒂從小時候就開始學彈鋼琴已經很多年了。)
for	for 之後須加上一段時間，表示持續了某段時間	for three days (三天)、for several years (好幾年)、for two hours (兩個小時)

介系詞	說明	範例
by	表示在...時間之前動作須完成的意思	You have to finish all the work <b>by</b> seven o'clock. (七點之前你必須完成所有的工作。)
after	在...之後，其後面加名詞或動名詞，不接時間	<b>After</b> finishing your homework, you may play video games. (在完成作業之後，你可以打電動。)
before	在...之前，用法與 after 相同	You need to tell your parents <b>before</b> going out. (你在出門前需要告訴你父母。)
during	表示在...期間，其後面加上的是名詞	during this summer vacation (在這次暑假)、during these days (在這幾天)、during this trip (在這次旅程裡)
within	表示在...期間之內，其後面加上含有數詞的時間	I can't finish it <b>within</b> three days. (我沒辦法在三天以內把它完成。)
till/until	表示動作持續直到...為止	They kept running <b>till</b> noon. (他們一直跑到中午。) There won't be any discount <b>until</b> this weekend. (直到本週末才會有折扣。)

## 二、表示地方的介系詞

介系詞	說明	範例
in	表示在...裡面	The students are studying English <b>in</b> the classroom. (學生們正在教室裡讀英文。)
on	表示在...的上面(有接觸到)	There is a pen <b>on</b> the table. (有一隻筆在桌子上。)
at	at 後面接的地方比 in 更明確，範圍更小	I often arrive <b>at</b> the office at 9 o'clock. (我通常九點到辦公室。)
into	表示進入...裡	We went <b>into</b> the station. (我們進入了車站。)
over	表示在...正上方(未接觸到)	The eagle is flying <b>over</b> the hill. (那隻老鷹在山丘上飛。)
above	表示在...的上方(未接觸到)	A bird just flew <b>above</b> that building. (一隻鳥剛飛過那棟建築物。)
under	表示在...正下方	A man is sitting <b>under</b> the tree. (一個男人正坐在樹下。)
below	表示在...之下	There are many houses <b>below</b> the hill. (小山下有很多房子。)
by	表示在...旁邊	We sat <b>by</b> the bank. (我們坐在河岸旁邊。)
beside	表示在...旁邊，與 by 相同	Come over and sit <b>beside</b> me. (過來坐在我旁邊。)
before	表示在...之前	The singer sang a song <b>before</b> the audience. (那歌手在聽眾面前唱了首歌。)
after	表示在...之後	She walked <b>after</b> her mother. (她走在她媽媽的後面。)
between	表示在兩者之間	This matter is <b>between</b> the boy and his mother. (這是那個男孩與他媽媽之間的事情。)

介系詞	說明	範例
among	表示在三者（以上）之間	David is the tallest one <b>among</b> the six boys. (大衛是六位男孩之中最高的。)
behind	表示在...的後方	There is a garden <b>behind</b> this big house. (這大房子後面有個花園。)
around	表示在...的周圍	All the students sat <b>around</b> their teacher. (所有的學生都圍坐在老師身旁。)
along	表示沿著...	We walked <b>along</b> the river. (我們沿著河流走。)
up	表示往上、往北	Sophia walked <b>up</b> the street and found a post office. (蘇菲亞沿街往上走然後發現一家郵局。)
down	表示往下、往南	Go <b>down</b> , and you will find the exit. (往下走，然後你就會發現出口。)
through	表示穿越、透過	The dog ran <b>through</b> the grassland. (這隻狗跑過草原。)
across	表示從穿過一點到另一點	We should be careful when we go <b>across</b> the road. (我們在穿越馬路時應該小心。)

### 三、藉由...手段 by

當我們要表示以...方法或手段的時候會用 by 來表示，試看下列例句：

1. I learn English **by** watching foreign movies. (我藉由看外國電影學習英文。)
2. I go to work **by** MRT. (我搭捷運上班。)

另外，在主動語態轉成被動語態時，原來的介詞會接在 by 之後。試看下列例句：

1. I was blamed **by** my mother. (我被我媽媽責備。)
2. I just got fired **by** my boss. (我剛被我老闆解僱了。)

### 四、talk with/ to/ about

當表示 A 和 B 在講話的時候，我們會用 A talk with B；如果要表示 A 要告訴 B 某事時，我們會用 A talk to B；當表示 A 與 B 討論關於某事的時候，我們會用 A and B talk about something，試看下列例句：

1. I was talking **with** my mom on the phone. (我剛剛在跟我媽媽講電話。)
2. I'll talk **to** the boss about this problem. (關於這個問題，我會跟老闆說。)
3. We are talking **about** our company's future. (我們正在討論關於公司的未來。)

### 五、look at/ for/ into/ up

Look at：看著某人或物

Look for：找尋某物

Look into：研究

Look up：查詢

1. What are you looking **at**? (你在看什麼東西?)
2. I'm looking **for** my key. (我在找我的鑰匙。)
3. We will look **into** it carefully. (我們會仔細研究它的。)
4. You can look **up** the new words in the dictionary. (你可以在字典裡查生字。)

## 六、keep/ stop/ protect...from

「keep...from、stop...from、protect...from」都有「阻止或保護...免於...」之意，試看下列例句：

1. Teachers should **keep** the students **from** playing the fire. (老師應禁止學生玩火。)
2. Tina's mother **stopped** her **from** seeing her boyfriend. (媿娜的媽媽阻止她見她的男友。)
3. Parents should **protect** their children **from** harm. (家長應該保護小孩免於傷害。)

## 七、be made of / be made from

be made of 與 be made from 中文意思皆為「由...製成」，不同的地方在於 of 表示材質成分沒有改變，而 from 代表組成成分已經改變了的意思。試看下列例句：

1. This table is made **of** wood. (這張桌子由木頭製成。)
2. Beer is made **from** barleys. (啤酒是由大麥做成的。)

## 八、in + 語言

如果要表示「以...語言」的話，介系詞要用 in，試看下列例句：

1. This book is written **in** Japanese. (這本書是用日文寫的。)
2. Could you please answer this question **in** English? (可以請你用英文來回答這問題嗎?)

## 九、be known for/ as/ to

be known for + 原因，用來表示「以...為聞名」

be known as + 身份，用來表示「身為...而聞名」

be known to + 對象，用來表示「對...是有名的」。試看下列例句：

1. Jay is known **for** his music. (傑以他的音樂聞名。)
2. Jay is known **as** a singer. (傑以身為一位歌手聞名。)
3. Jay is known **to** the Taiwanese. (傑對台灣人來說是很有名的。)

## 十、其他需注意的搭配介系詞

### 1. be surprised at (對...感到驚訝)

例：I was surprised at his marriage. (我對於他結婚感到驚訝。)

### 2. be interested in (對...感到有興趣)

例：Judy is interested in classical music. (茱蒂對古典音樂很感興趣。)

### 3. be ashamed of (對...感到羞愧)

例：You should be ashamed of what you have done to her. (你應該對於你對她所做的事情感到羞愧。)

### 4. die of + 疾病 (因...病而死亡)

例：His father died of cancer last month. (他父親上個月因癌症過世了。)

### 5. die from + 原因 (因...而死亡)

例：My grandpa died from a car accident many years ago. (我祖父在幾年前因車禍過世。)

### 6. be angry at (對...感到生氣)

例：The teacher was so angry at Johnson. (老師對強森非常生氣。)

### 7. suffer from (受...之苦)

例：The old lady has been suffering from her headache for many years. (這老太太多年來一直深受頭痛之苦。)

### 8. prepare for (為...而作準備)

例：Don't bother me! I'm preparing for tomorrow's exam. (別吵我！我在準備明天的考試。)

### 9. change A into B (把 A 變成 B)

例：This witch changed the prince into a frog. (這巫婆把王子變成了青蛙。)

### 10. compare A with B (把 A 與 B 做比較)

例：Ruby's parents always compare her with her sister. (露比的父母親總是拿她跟她姐姐作比較。)

## 【練習題】

1. Jill: When is the exact time of their arrival?  
Pam: They'll arrive here \_\_\_\_\_ 5:30 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ June 7.  
(A) on; of (B) at; on (C) at; in (D) on; in  
(吉兒：他們抵達的確切時間是何時？ 潘：他們將於六月七日下午五點三十分抵達。)
2. Mr. Lin: Could you tell me your birth date?  
Mark: I was born \_\_\_\_\_ April 12th, 1986.  
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) during  
(林先生：你可以告訴我你出生的日期嗎？ 馬克：我是一九八六年四月十二日出生的。)
3. Mary: I didn't see anybody in the room. Whom are you talking \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sue: Oh, I was just practicing my speech. I'm going to give a speech in class tomorrow.  
(A) about (B) over (C) for (D) to  
(瑪莉：我在這間房間沒看到任何人。你在跟誰說話？  
蘇：哦，我只是在練習我的演講。我明天上課要演講。)
4. The twin sisters are so much alike. It's very difficult to tell Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her twin sister.  
(A) of (B) from (C) about (D) against  
(這對雙胞胎姐妹真的好像。很難辨別海倫跟她的雙胞胎妹妹。)
5. David was in such a hurry that he left \_\_\_\_\_ saying good-bye to anyone.  
(A) beyond (B) having not (C) without (D) unless  
(大衛離開得很匆忙以致於沒跟任何人道別。)
6. Trust me. I won't tell anybody about this. It is only \_\_\_\_\_ you and me.  
(A) about (B) between (C) with (D) through  
(相信我。我不會跟任何人說這件事。這事只有我跟你知道。)
7. You'd better clean your window. I simply can't see it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) across (B) against (C) over (D) through  
(你最好擦一下窗戶，我根本沒辦法看穿玻璃。)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ all my good friends, Dorothy is the most reliable. I can always trust her.  
(A) Among (B) Between (C) Through (D) Around  
(在所有的好朋友中，桃樂絲是最可靠的。我總是可以信任她。)
9. Billy: What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_?  
Ann: My lost key. I can't enter my house without it.  
(A) at (B) up (C) for (D) into  
(比利：你在找什麼？ 安：我遺失的鑰匙。如果沒有鑰匙，我就沒辦法進入我家了。)
10. Billy: What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_?  
Ann: The poor stray dog over there. I'm wondering if I could bring it home and keep it.  
(A) at (B) up (C) for (D) into  
(比利：妳在看什麼？ 安：那邊那隻可憐的流浪狗。我在想能不能把牠帶回家飼養。)
11. Most parents are trying their best to protect their children \_\_\_\_\_ danger.  
(A) without (B) unless (C) beside (D) from  
(大部分的父母都盡力去保護他們的小孩免於危險。)

12. There is a huge tree in \_\_\_\_\_ my house. We used to sit and play under the tree when we were kids.  
 (A) before (B) advance (C) front of (D) prior to  
 (我家前面有一棵大樹。我們以前小時候會坐在樹下玩耍。)
13. Mr. Chang: How long have you lived here?  
 Kathy: We have lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 1980.  
 (A) for (B) since (C) for (D) through  
 (張先生：你們在這邊住多久了？ 凱西：我們從一九八〇年以來就一直住在這裡了。)
14. My dog, Lucky, seemed very tired in the hot afternoon. When I entered my room, he was lying \_\_\_\_\_ my desk \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.  
 (A) under; on (B) beneath; beside (C) below; above (D) down; across  
 (我的狗，拉奇，在炎熱的下午似乎很疲倦。我進我房間的時候，牠躺在我桌子下的地板上。)
15. Michael Jordan is the most famous basketball star in the U.S. He is known \_\_\_\_\_ everyone globally.  
 (A) by (B) to (C) for (D) with  
 (麥可喬登是美國最有名的籃球明星。全球每個人都認識他。)
16. Sylvia is a reliable person. She always finishes her work successfully. The general manager is very satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ her work.  
 (A) to (B) for (C) by (D) with  
 (希爾維亞是個可靠的人。她總是成功地完成她的工作。總經理對她的工作很滿意。)
17. The wine is made \_\_\_\_\_ grapes; and the bottle is made \_\_\_\_\_ glass.  
 (A) of; with (B) of; from (C) from; of (D) by; from  
 (這酒是由葡萄製成的；而瓶子是由玻璃作成的。)
18. The magician changed the handkerchief \_\_\_\_\_ a rabbit.  
 (A) into (B) upon (C) with (D) over  
 (魔術師把手帕變成一隻兔子。)
19. The old man was very sleepy. He was still suffering \_\_\_\_\_ a jet lag.  
 (A) of (B) from (C) to (D) against  
 (這老先生很想睡覺。他仍然受時差之苦。)
20. I'm sorry. I can't read this letter. It was written \_\_\_\_\_ German.  
 (A) with (B) of (C) by (D) in  
 (我很抱歉。我沒辦法讀這封信。它是用德文寫的。)

## 【解答】

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

## 第十章 連接詞

連接詞的功用就是可以將單字、片語、或甚至句子串聯起來。連接詞依照其所連接的結構不同可分為對等連接詞和從屬連接詞。

1. 對等連接詞：用來連接對等的字、片語、子句的連接詞。試看下列例句：

- |   |
|---|
| 1. My favorite subjects are <b>English and math</b> .<br>(我最喜歡的科目是英文和數學。) <b>【連接單字和單字】</b>                |
| 2. I like <b>not only watching TV but playing video games</b> .<br>(我不僅喜歡看電視而且還喜歡打電動玩具。) <b>【連接片語和片語】</b> |
| 3. <b>I like this new dress, but my sister doesn't like it</b> .<br>(我喜歡這件新洋裝，但是我姊姊不喜歡。) <b>【連接子句和子句】</b> |

2. 從屬連接詞：用來引導名詞子句、形容詞子句、副詞子句的連接詞。試看下列例句：

- |   |
|---|
| 1. I'm sure <b>that he will come</b> . (我確定他會來。) <b>【引導名詞子句】</b>  |
| 2. The girl <b>who has blonde hair</b> is my girlfriend.<br>(有著金髮的那個女孩是我的女友。) <b>【引導形容詞子句】</b>            |
| 3. <b>If he arrives early</b> , please tell him to wait a second.<br>(如果他早到的話，請告訴他稍等一會兒。) <b>【引導副詞子句】</b> |

### 一、對等連接詞

對等連接詞	中文	例 句
and	和	I like hamburgers <b>and</b> french fries. (我喜歡漢堡和薯條。)
	那麼	Go straight, <b>and</b> you'll find a police station. (直走，然後你就會看到警察局。)
or	或者	Would you like to have some bread <b>or</b> cake? (你想來點麵包還是蛋糕?)
	否則	You need to study harder, <b>or</b> you may fail this subject. (你需要更用功些，否則你這科會不及格。)
but	但是	Sara is a beautiful <b>but</b> proud girl. (莎拉是一個漂亮但卻驕傲的一個女孩。)
for	因為	We have to hurry, <b>for</b> the school bus is almost here. (我們必須快一點，因為校車要來了。)
so	所以	My computer was too old, <b>so</b> I bought a new one yesterday. (我的電腦太舊了，所以我昨天買了台新的。)
※ for 和 so 當對等連接詞用的時候，只能連接句子，而且 for 不能放在句首。		
both A and B	A 和 B 都	<b>Both</b> Jason <b>and</b> Jimmy are my friends. (傑森和吉米都是我的好朋友。)
not only A but (also) B	不僅 A 而且 B	<b>Not only</b> the boss <b>but also</b> all the workers are satisfied with their work. (不僅老闆而且連員工們都對他們的工作感到滿意。)
A as well as B	A 和 B	I got compliments <b>as well as</b> suggestions from my friends. (我從我朋友那邊得到讚美和建議。)
either A or B	不是 A 就是 B	<b>Either</b> you <b>or</b> he stole my money. (不是你就是他偷了我的錢。)
neither A nor B	既不是 A 也不是 B	<b>Neither</b> my wife <b>nor</b> I will join the meeting. (我太太跟我都不會參加這次會議。)

## 二、從屬連接詞

### 1. 引導名詞子句的連接詞

名詞子句就如同名詞一樣可以當主詞、受詞、補語、同位語。

可以引導名詞子句的連接詞有 *that, what, when, where, why, whether, if* 等，其中 *that* 引導名詞子句時，*that* 本身沒有意思，而且 *that* 子句當主詞的話 *that* 不能省略，當受詞時 *that* 可以省略。試看下列例句：

作主詞：

- (1) **That** he stole the money is true. (他偷了錢這件事情是真的。)
- (2) **What** he just told me is big news. (他剛剛告訴我的是大新聞。)

作受詞：

- (1) I suggest **(that)** you should go home soon. (我建議你最好快點回家。)
- (2) I don't know **why** she always tells a lie. (我不明白為何她總是要說謊。)

作主詞補語：

- (1) The problem is **that** he never studies hard. (問題是他從不用功唸書。)
- (2) The most important thing is **whether** the boss will give us a raise.  
(最重要的事情是老闆是否會給我們加薪。)

作同位語：

- (1) The fact **that** the earth is round is true. (地球是圓的這個事實是真的。)
- (2) The idea **that** women should only be housewives is old-fashioned.  
(女人應該只能當家庭主婦的這個觀念已經過時了。)

### 2. 引導副詞子句的連接詞

可引導副詞子句的連接詞有很多，有表條件 (*if, in case, unless, as long as*)、時間 (*before, after, since, when, while, until, as soon as*)、讓步 (*although, in spite of = despite*)、原因 (*because, since*)、結果 (*so...that, such a ... that*)、目的 (*so that..., in order that...*) 等。試看下列例句：

表條件：

- (1) **If** it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the zoo. (如果明天下雨的話，我們就不會去動物園了。)
- (2) I won't talk to him again **unless** he returns my money first.  
(除非他先還我錢，不然我不會再跟他說話。)
- (3) I promise you will recover soon **as long as** you listen to the doctor's advice.  
(只要你聽醫生的忠告，我保證你很快就會恢復了。)
- (4) The police cuffed the criminal **in case** he ran away. (警方給罪犯銬上手銬以防他逃跑。)

表時間：

- (1) **Before** we make this big decision, we'd better think twice.  
(在我們做這個重大決定之前，我們最好再考慮一下。)
- (2) Mom will let me go out **after** I finish my homework. (我完成作業後，媽媽就會讓我出門。)

- (3) I have played baseball for 5 years **since** I studied in junior high school.  
 (自从我讀國中開始，我已經打了五年的棒球了。)
- (4) Please tell me immediately **when** my guest arrives. (我的客人到的時候，請立刻告訴我。)
- (5) The earthquake happened **while** I was taking a shower. (當地震發生的時候，我正在洗澡。)
- (6) I worked at that company **until** I found this new one.  
 (一直到我找到這家新公司之前，我都在那家公司工作。)
- (7) The police caught the thief **as soon as** they arrived. (警方一到達，就抓到小偷了。)

中文表示「一...就...」的句型除了「as soon as」之外還可以用「S + had + no sooner + p.p. + than + S + V-ed」的句型，且如果將 No sooner 至於句首的話，後面還要倒裝。試看下列例句：

- (8) The naughty boy ran away as soon as he saw the teacher. (那調皮的男孩一看到老師就跑走了。)  
 = The naughty boy **had no sooner** seen the teacher **than** he ran away.  
 = **No sooner had** the naughty boy seen the teacher **than** he ran away.

### 表讓步：

- (1) **Although** she had failed many times, she never gave up. (雖然她失敗很多次了，但她從不放棄。)
- (2) **Although** the dancer was nervous, she still had a great performance.  
 (雖然這舞者很緊張，但是她仍然表現得很好。)
- (3) **Despite** the bad weather, we still went on a picnic. (儘管天氣不好，我們還是去野餐。)
- (4) **In spite of** bad mood, Jenny still smiled all the time. (儘管心情很糟，珍妮仍然一直微笑。)

以 although 和 though 開始的讓步句型，可以把子句後面的名詞詞組或形容詞置於句首，後面接 **as**；但如果將名詞調至句首時，冠詞需省略，試看下列例句：

- (5) Although Eddie is rich, he is not happy. (雖然艾迪很富有，但他並不快樂。)  
 = **Rich as** Eddie is, he is not happy.
- (6) Though the weather became worse, we still went to the beach.  
 (雖然天氣變得更糟了，我們仍去海邊。)  
 = **Worse as** the weather became, we still went to the beach.
- (7) Although he is a great professor, he is the strictest one in this college.  
 (雖然他是一位很棒的教授，他卻是這所大學裡最嚴格的一位。)  
 = **Great professor as** he is, he is the strictest one in this college.

### 表原因：

- (1) Karen works so hard **because** she needs to raise her children on her own.  
 (凱倫努力工作，因為她需要獨自扶養她的小孩。)
- (2) **Since** the government strictly enforces the new law, we had better obey it.  
 (既然政府嚴格執行新法令，我們最好遵守它。)

### 表結果：

- (1) The singer is **so** popular **that** many teenagers are crazy about her.  
 (那歌手如此受歡迎，以致於這麼多青少年為她著迷。)
- (2) Tom is **such a** strict teacher **that** every student is afraid of him.  
 (湯姆是如此嚴格的老師，以致於每個學生都怕他。)

表目的：

- (1) Dickson always studies hard **so that** he may pass the entrance exam.  
 (狄克森總是用功唸書，以便能通過入學考試。)
- (2) Frank saves lots of money **in order that** he may travel around the world one day.  
 (法蘭克存很多錢，以便有一天能環遊世界。)

### 三、含有連接詞特性的副詞

有些副詞的意思會讓人誤以為它們是連接詞，這些字詞要特別注意，因為連接詞可連接子句與子句，所以中間所使用的標點符號為逗點，但是如果是含連接詞特性的副詞時，兩句中間則不能使用逗點，必須使用分號，或者使用句點將兩句分開，試看下列例字和例句：

而且；此外	besides, moreover, also, in addition, furthermore
然而；但是	however, still, yet, nevertheless
因此；所以	therefore, hence, thus, accordingly, consequently
否則	otherwise
<p>1. I have too little time to help you with your homework; <b>moreover</b>, I don't even finish mine.                      (我沒時間協助你做功課；而且我甚至連自己的都還沒完成。)</p> <p>2. I have no time traveling with you; <b>in addition</b>, I don't have enough money.                      (我沒有時間陪你去旅行；而且我也沒有足夠的錢。)</p> <p>3. She is not good at math; <b>however</b>, because of her hard work, she got the highest score on this exam. (她不擅長數學；然而，因為她的努力，她這次考試得到最高分。)</p> <p>4. Technology gives us a convenient life; <b>nevertheless</b>, it also damages our living environment.                      (科技帶給我們便利的生活；不過，它也損害我們的生活環境。)</p> <p>5. This is the first time for me to travel alone. <b>Therefore</b>, I'm a little nervous.                      (這是我第一次獨自旅行。因此，我有點緊張。)</p> <p>6. Natural resources on the earth are limited. <b>Thus</b>, we should try our best to save them.                      (地球的天然資源是有限的。因此，我們應該盡力節用他們。)</p> <p>7. You had better change your bad attitude. <b>Otherwise</b>, no one will help you.                      (你最好改變你不好的態度。否則，沒人願意幫助你。)</p>	

## 【練習題】

- After hearing the news, he put on his hat and \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
(A) was leaving (B) leaves (C) left (D) had left  
(在聽到那消息後，他帶上帽子並離開了房子。)
- Don't call him \_\_\_\_\_ it is urgent.  
(A) without (B) besides (C) except (D) unless  
(不要打電話給他，除非情況是緊急的。)
- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ I am in the wrong. We are trying to figure out what to do next.  
(A) Both; and (B) Either; or (C) Neither; nor (D) Not; nor  
(非他錯即我錯。我們正試圖想出下一步該怎麼做。)
- Although Suzan had done her best, she \_\_\_\_\_ failed this time.  
(A) but (B) still (C) because (D) however  
(雖然蘇珊已經盡力，但是她這次仍然失敗。)
- We expected to see Peter at the party. \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't show up.  
(A) However (B) Whatever (C) Whenever (D) Wherever  
(我們期待在派對上看到彼得。不過，他沒有出現。)
- I am not sure who is correct. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ they are right about that issue. In other words, it is possible that you are wrong.  
(A) Both; and (B) Not only; but also (C) Either; or (D) Neither; nor  
(我不確定誰是對的。關於這件事，不是你們對就是他們是對。換句話說，也有可能是你們錯。)
- Both of us have our own reasons. That is, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I am wrong on this point.  
(A) both; and (B) not only; but also (C) either; or (D) neither; nor  
(我們都有自己的理由。也就是說，在這個論點上我們都沒錯。)
- I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ Dad will take us to the zoo or not.  
(A) when (B) why (C) that (D) whether  
(我不確定爸爸會不會帶我們去動物園。)
- She has a great talent for language. \_\_\_\_\_ English, she can speak at least four other foreign languages --French, German, Spanish, and Japanese.  
(A) Except (B) On account of (C) In spite of (D) In addition to  
(她對語言很有天份，除了英語之外，她至少會說四種其他外國語言，法語、德語、西班牙語和日語。)
- In order to get better grades, we studied very hard and didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ 2:00 in the morning.  
(A) to (B) till (C) unless (D) from  
(為了拿到更好的成績，我們非常努力念書直到凌晨兩點才上床睡覺。)
- The train left \_\_\_\_\_ we got to the train station. We had to change our plan to drive our car instead.  
(A) as well as (B) as fast as (C) as quick as (D) as soon as  
(我們一到車站火車就開走了。我們必須把我們的計畫改變成開車取代。)
- \_\_\_\_\_ had she heard the news than she burst out crying.  
(A) Almost (B) Not until (C) Never (D) No sooner  
(她一聽到消息就放聲大哭。)

13. The weather is very unstable. It can change any time. So, please bring an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.  
 (A) as if (B) as a result (C) on purpose (D) in case  
 (天氣非常不穩定。天氣隨時都會變化。所以，請記得帶雨傘以防下雨。)
14. You must learn to be more responsible, Edward. I'm sure many of your friends are willing to help you, \_\_\_\_\_ you would help yourself first.  
 (A) as soon as (B) as well as (C) as long as (D) as much as  
 (艾德華，你一定要學會更負責任。我相信只要你先自己幫助自己，許多朋友都願意幫助你。)
15. The young fans got in a long line \_\_\_\_\_ they might be able to see their favorite movie star.  
 (A) in spite of (B) in case of (C) in order that (D) in order to  
 (年輕的粉絲排一長串隊伍，為的就是他們可能會見到他們最喜愛的電影明星。)
16. Though he is very poor, \_\_\_\_\_ he always remains happy.  
 (A) but (B) despite (C) and (D) yet  
 (雖然他非常貧困，不過他總是很快樂。)
17. Study hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you will fail.  
 (A) and (B) however (C) or (D) but  
 (用功點，否則你會不及格。)
18. He has been in a bad mood \_\_\_\_\_ he had a car accident.  
 (A) because (B) but (C) and (D) since  
 (自從他出車禍後，心情一直很不好。)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ it is said that money is useful, it can't buy everything.  
 (A) In spite of (B) In spite of (C) Despite of (D) Even though  
 (儘管大家都說錢很有用，不過它不能買所有的東西。)
20. The teacher gave us so much homework to do; \_\_\_\_\_ I started to do it as soon as I came home.  
 (A) so (B) besides (C) thus (D) otherwise  
 (老師給了我門好多的作業要做；所以我一回到家就開始做了。)

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