

# 英文文法與句型練習

編寫老師：蔡漢民老師

第一章 句子的基本觀念、詞類、基本句型

第二章 動詞

第三章 代名詞

第四章 修飾語(形容詞與副詞)

第五章 介係詞

第六章 假設語氣與倒裝

第七章 比較

第八章 連接詞

第九章 從屬子句

第十章 平行 一致 累贅

容易混淆的用字 常考重要句型

# 第一章

## 句子的基本觀念、詞類、基本句型

### 第一節 句子的基本觀念

1. 句子的種類：句子可以簡單地分為獨立子句與從屬子句。獨立子句是可以單獨存在的，而從屬子句是由從屬連接詞如 although, though, because, when, while, since, if, unless 所引導的句子，這類句子是不能單獨存在，要依靠在獨立子句之中的。

例：Although they are poor. (本句為從屬子句，不單獨存在)

They are generous. (本句為獨立子句，屬於 S+ VP 的簡單句)

Although they are poor, they are generous. (=They are generous although they are poor.) [本句亦為獨立子句，由主要子句“they are generous”與從屬子句“although they are poor”所構成，這種結構稱為複合句。]

請再思索下列各句的特性：

1. When the telephone was invented by Bell. (本句不成立)
2. Bell invented the telephone. (本句為獨立子句，屬簡單句)
3. When he comes, I will tell him the details. (本句為獨立子句，屬複合句)
4. Don't make so much noise because the baby is sleeping. (本句亦為獨立的複合句)

註：由原形動詞片詞所形成的結構，如“Turn off the radio.” “Please come back as soon as possible.” “Don't tell him the news.” 皆屬於簡單式的獨立子句。

2. 主詞與動詞：主詞與動詞為任何子句不可缺少的兩大基本元素。可以當主詞

的結構為名詞片詞、主格代名詞或所有格+名詞、不定詞或動名詞、名詞子句 (由 that 或 when, where, what, why, how, whether 所引導的子句)

請思考下列句子主詞為何種結構：

1. Many people came to the meeting yesterday. (名詞片語)
2. When he came home, his parents were having dinner. (主格代名詞及所有格加名詞)
3. To finish the work in two days is impossible. (不定詞片語)
4. Collecting stamps is a good hobby. (動名詞)
5. Whether you go or stay is not my business. (名詞子句)
6. Why he killed himself is still a puzzle to all of us. (名詞子句)
7. That honesty is the best policy is an obvious fact. (名詞子句)

請注意：不定詞或動名詞當主詞是指整個動作，而名詞子句是指整件事情，故動詞皆要使用單數。

在動詞的使用上要特別注意幾項重點，即單複數、時態、及主動或被動。請思考下列句子動詞錯在那裡：

1. Helping others make them feel happy. (make 改為 makes)
  2. What he wants are a new bicycle. (are 改為 is)
  3. One of the big city's problems are traffic congestion. (are 改為 is)
  4. The explanation for these questions are very complicated. (are 改為 is)
- 請注意：在“名詞+介系詞+名詞+動詞”的結構中，主詞為第一個名詞，介系詞後面的名詞為受格，故動詞的單複數要與第一個名詞一致。
5. The meeting is first held in 1940. (將 is 改為 was)
  6. My father worked for that company since 1980. (將 worked 改為 has worked)
  7. The first highways built by the Romans. (改為 were built)
  8. His action was caused much concern to the Government. (改為 caused)

另外，要特別注意一個主詞搭配一個動詞的觀念，假如有兩個動詞，則應(a)加對等連接詞 and, or, but 或(b)將其中一個動詞改為分詞，主動用現在分詞，被動用過去分詞。請思考下列各句：

1. He was sick took some medicine. (改為 and took)
2. They have used the information gathering from various magazines. (gather “收集” 與 information 搭配應為被動觀念，故改為 gathered)
3. The man wore a coloured shirt was our English teacher. (wore “穿戴” 為主動語態，故改為 wearing)

## 第二節 八大詞類

八大詞類包括名詞(nouns)，代名詞(pronouns)，動詞(verbs)，形容詞(adjectives)，副詞(adverbs)，介系詞(prepositions)，連接詞(conjunctions)，與指定詞(determiners)。每種詞類皆有不同的功能與特性。

1. 名詞(nouns)：名詞可作主詞、受詞、補語、及同位語。

例：1. **Severe winter storms** in the Northwest have caused many deaths.  
(本句 storms 為主詞，Northwest 為介系詞 in 的受詞，deaths 為動詞 caused 的受詞，請注意，只有介系詞與動詞才會有受詞。)

2. John Smith, our English teacher, comes from Australia. (John Smith 為主詞，our English teacher 為主詞同位語，Australia 為 from 之受詞。)
3. The storm was a disaster. (主詞補語)
4. The book make him a famous person. (受詞補語)

2. 代名詞(pronouns)：代名詞包括主格(I, we, you, she, he, it, they)、所有格(my, our, your, her, his, its, their)，與受格(me, us, you, her, him, it, them)。主格當主詞，受格當動詞或介系詞之受詞，所有格則為形容詞的功用，後面接名詞。

例：1. If a lizard(蜥蜴) loses its tail, a new one grows to replace it.  
2. They believe that their theory is based on facts.  
3. We gave them the books.

3. 動詞(verbs)：動詞要特別注意單複數、時態、主動或被動。

例：1. In those days most areas did not have electrical service.  
2. When his father came home, he had finished his work.  
3. The problem will be solved someday.  
4. There are hundreds of people attending the party.

4. 形容詞(adjectives)：形容詞主要是用來修飾名詞，或當作補語。

- 例：1. He is a dangerous person. (修飾 person)  
2. It is dangerous to take drugs. (吸毒)。 (作主詞補語)  
3. A coral reef(珊瑚礁) is found only in warm, shallow seas(修飾 seas)  
4. The news made her happy. (受詞補語)

5. **副詞(adverbs)**：副詞是用以修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞，及整個子句。

- 例：1. Fortunately, he passed the examination. (修飾後面整個子句)  
2. The conditions are extremely dangerous. (修飾 dangerous)  
3. The building was designed by an internationally famous architect.. (修飾 famous)  
4. The reason why he died was not clearly understood. (修飾 understood)  
5. He had studied extremely hard, so he passed the examination. (修飾副詞 hard)

6. **介系詞(prepositions)**：結構上，介系詞後面應接名詞片語或動名詞。介系詞所引導的片語稱為介系詞片語，主要功能是當形容詞或副詞。

- 例：1. Only two trains left during the morning. (當副詞，修飾 left)  
2. In the spring of 1988, the artist left for Europe. (當副詞，修飾後面整句)  
3. Scientists give us a lot of information about our environment. (當形容詞，修飾 information)

7. **連接詞(conjunctions)**：連接詞主要包括對等連接詞(and, or, but, yet, both...and..., neither...nor..., either...or..., not only... but also...等等)及從屬連接詞(如 when, while, before, after, since, although, though, because, if 等等)。對等連接詞的重點在於所引導的結構前後要平行對稱，而從屬連接詞則引導從屬子句。

- 例：1. The beggar was cold and hungry. (平行形容詞)  
2. Helicopters(直昇機) can rise or descend vertically(垂直地). (平

行動詞)

3. Benjamin Franklin was a well-known inventor, diplomat(外交家) and statesman(政治家). (平行名詞)
4. He is used to eating a lot but doing little exercise. (平行動名詞)
5. Because I am too busy, I can't do it now.
6. He failed although he tried hard.

8. **指定詞(determiners)**: 指定詞是用以限定後面的名詞, 包括 some, every, this, that, these, those 等等。我們要特別注意的是 every, this, that 後面接單數名詞, these 與 those 接複數名詞, 而 some(一些)則可接單數不可數名詞或複數可數名詞。

- 例:
1. In those days girls used to wear mini skirts.
  2. Every story in this book is very interesting.
  3. The boss bought some equipment to modernize his factory.  
(equipment “設備” 為不可數名詞)
  4. The witness(證人) offered the police some clues about the murder.

### 第三節 基本句型

任何句子不管多長皆是一些基本句型衍生而來的，只要界定出主要子句的動詞，即可以了解該句是屬於何種基本句型。以下即針對基本句型做簡要的分析：

- ✓ 1. S+ Vi (完全不及物動詞句型)：不及物動詞的重點在於後面不能直接跟受詞，若要加受詞則應先加介系詞，即“S+ Vi+介系詞+受詞”。

例：1. The men are working. → The men are working in that textile factory. (紡織廠)  
2. The audience laughed. → The audience laughed at him.  
3. Some students were talking. → Some students were talking to their teacher.

2. S+ Vt+ O (完全及物動詞句型)：完全及物動詞的重點在於後面要直接跟受詞，不能有介系詞。

例：1. Uncle Harry wrote the book.  
2. The employer and workers have reached an agreement.  
3. He made a lot of money by selling stocks. (股票)

3. S+ Vt+ O+OC (不完全及物動詞句型)：此種動詞的重點在於受詞(O)後面應有形容詞或名詞來作受詞補語(OC)，語意上才算完整。語類動詞包含下列幾種意思：(a)表達“認為”，如 think, consider, believe, find, regard, take, (b)表達“使··”，如 make, (c)表達“命名、稱呼”，如 name, call。

例：1. All of us thought the exercise interesting.  
2. We believe him a responsible person.  
3. The book made him famous overnight.  
4. We all call him Richard.

OC



4. **S+ Vt+ IO(間接受詞)+DO(直接受詞)** [授與動詞句型]: 這類動詞表達“給”的意思，帶有兩個受詞，間接受詞指人或機構，直接受詞則指事物。另外，授與動詞亦可轉換為帶有介系詞的結構，即 S+ Vt+ DO+ to 或 for+ IO。授與動詞包括 give, bring, write, lend, show, send, pay, owe(欠), hand(交給) [上列動詞若用介系詞通常用 for]，buy, make(做給), order(點菜)，[上列動詞介系詞用 for]

- 例：1. He lent me some books. → He lent some books to me.  
2. David handed his father a letter. → David handed a letter to his father.  
3. John bought his son a new bicycle. → John bought a new bicycle for his son.

5. **S+ LV+ SC (聯輟動詞句型)**: 這類動詞的重點在於後面應接名詞或形容詞來當主詞補語(SC)，請注意，若接名詞則此名詞在語意上要等於主詞。聯輟動詞包括(a)be 動詞，表達“是”；(b)become, grow, turn, get 等動詞，表達“變成”；(c)remain, stay, keep 等動詞，表達“仍然”；(d)seem, appear, look 等動詞，表達“似乎”；(e)feel, taste, smell, sound 等感官動詞。

- 例：1. He finally became a millionaire.  
2. Despite the danger, they remained calm(冷靜的).  
3. The students appeared confused. (confused 為過去分詞當形容詞)  
4. The music sounds sweet.

**重點思索**: 關於基本句型一定要掌握住動詞後面跟甚麼結構，這也是每次必考的重點，尤其要特別熟悉句型 3、4、5 三種。



## TEST (1)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. \_\_\_\_ up to eight pounds.  
(A) Weighing a sea otter  
(B) A sea otter can weigh  
(C) The weight of a sea otter  
(D) Because a sea otter can weigh
  
2. This kind of cheese is the same as \_\_\_\_.  
(A) that one                      (C) this ones  
(B) those one                      (D) some ones
  
3. Smoking \_\_\_\_ not only in public places but also in private places.  
(A) forbidden  
(B) forbids  
(C) forbidding  
(D) is forbidden
  
4. We know that \_\_\_\_ society is very difficult.  
(A) reform  
(B) reforming  
(C) reforms  
(D) to reforming
  
5. some textile products.  
(A) The exports of the United States  
(B) Exporting of the United States  
(C) The United States exports  
(D) Exporter of the United States
  
6. \_\_\_\_ are found in every country of the world.  
(A) Swamps and marshes  
(B) Swamps and marshes which  
(C) That swamps and marshes  
(D) From swamps and marshes

7. They all consider the Rainbow Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- (A) to a natural wonder
  - (B) a natural wonder
  - (C) is a natural wonder
  - (D) a naturally wonder
8. 下列何者屬於“主詞+動詞+受詞+受詞補語”之結構?
- (A) His uncle left him a great amount of money.
  - (B) I know what you mean.
  - (C) They considered the lecture boring
  - (D) History repeats itself.
9. 下列何句有兩個受詞?
- (A) He seems honest.
  - (B) The boss will make her a good secretary.
  - (C) Eating too much is not good for the health.
  - (D) She will make him a good sweater.
10. 請選出一個正確的句子。
- (A) Before we got to the market which was located near the station.
  - (B) To mix the advantages of city and country living.
  - (C) Because it showed how a large park could be developed within a major city.
  - (D) Thank God.
11. 下列何者屬於“S+ VP”的簡單句?
- (A) Pauline gave Tom a digital watch for his birthday.
  - (B) One matures as the years go by.
  - (C) I think you had better leave at once.
  - (D) John ate the fruit, and Peter drank the beer.
12. 下列何者屬於“一個主要子句+兩個從屬子句”之結構?
- (A) Because John is out of work, I lend him some money.
  - (B) The best thing about it is that it can be learned in only three months.
  - (C) when I was walking down the street, I met the man who robbed the bank.
  - (D) Although he was sick, he went to the meeting.

13. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) There are two fundamental theories attempt to explain this phenomenon.
  - (B) There are two fundamental theories which attempt to explain this phenomenon.
  - (C) There are two fundamental theories make attempt to explain this phenomenon.
  - (D) Two fundamental theories in an attempt to explain this phenomenon.
14. When I stop to consider my ambitions, I realize that my main goals consist of doing well in school, graduating, and \_\_\_\_.
- (A) making money
  - (B) to make money
  - (C) make money
  - (D) be making money
15. \_\_\_\_, the windy city, is the home of the university.
- (A) Hsinchu which is
  - (B) Hsinchu it
  - (C) This is Hsinchu
  - (D) Hsinchu

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. Although he was ill, he managed to look cheerfully in public.
- A                      B                      C                      D
2. learning how to cope with stress are of primary importance in today's work world.
- A                                      B                                      C                                      D
3. Taxonomy deals with the classify of all living things.
- A                      B                      C                      D
4. At first, the old man was unwilling to accept anything that was offered by my friends and I.
- A                                      B                                      C                                      D

5. Where I work concern me because I don't want to live in a large city.  
A B C D
6. One of the major problems for large cities are finding efficient ways to use their limited financial resources.  
A B C  
D
7. It is surprising that a good swimmer like he has neglected to learn about artificial respiration.  
A B C  
D
8. Most animals with backbones are able to bend their bodies, but tortoises are differently.  
A B C  
D
9. Thomas Jefferson was very ambition and served his country in several areas.  
A B C D
10. Reindeer meat was probably one of the principally foods of the ancient people.  
A B C D
11. The old man who came to the police station and reported the robbery.  
A B C D
12. Clothing in America, as in every place in the world, to a certain degree, reflect a preson's social position and income.  
A B C  
D
13. Whether you can succeed or not depend on how much time you spend.  
A B C D

14. When the company moved into the neighborhood, it bringed with it better  
A B C D  
jobs.

15. John Dewey is considered one of the greatest educations in the twentieth  
A B C D  
century.

16. People today use more resources live longer than their ancestors.  
A B C D

17. Natural resources being used up in a much quicker way than anytime in  
A B C D  
history.

18. Withholding wheat from markets increase the price of bread.  
A B C D

19. The United States begins the construction of a tidal power plant in 1935.  
A B C D

20. During the peace talk, the two countries have tried to make everything more  
A B C  
pleasantly.  
D

## 解 答

### A.

1. [水獺的重量可達八磅]  
(B)→缺 S+ V
2. [這種乾酪跟那種是相同的。]  
(A)→those+複數名詞，this+單數名詞。
3. [抽煙不僅在公共場所是禁止的，在私人場合也是禁止的。]  
(D)→缺動詞，且應使用被動。
4. [我們了解要改造社會是很困難的，]  
(B)→缺 that 子句之主詞。
5. [美國出口一些紡織品。]  
(C)→缺 S+V
6. [沼澤在世界各國都會有。]  
(A)→缺主詞。
7. [他們皆認為彩虹橋是世界一大天然奇觀。]  
(B)→考“S+V+O+OC”之結構。
8. (C)→考基本句型。
9. (D)→考基本句型。(B)make 表達“使··”，(D)make 表達“做給··”。
10. (D)→(A)(B)(C)皆為不獨立的結構，(D)為祈使句，屬於獨立子句結構。
11. (A)→其餘皆為複合句。
12. (C)→主要子句為“I met the man”，從屬子句為“When··street”與“who··bank”。

13. (B)→(A)與(C)犯了兩個動詞之錯誤，(D)缺動詞。
14. [ 當我靜下來思考我的志向時，我便了解到我的主要目標包括在學校將書讀好、順利畢業及能賺錢。 ]  
(A)→考平行，關鍵在 and。
15. [ 風城新竹是這所大學的所在地。 ]  
(D)→缺主詞。

B.

1. [ 雖然生病了，但是在公共場所他還是力圖讓人覺得神采奕奕。 ]  
(C)→改爲 cheerful，關鍵在 look。
2. [ 在今日的工作環境中，學習如何面對壓力是最重要的。 ]  
(B)→改爲 is，主詞爲 “Learning how to cope with stress”。
3. [ 分類學是處理所有生物的分類。 ]  
(B)→改爲 classification。
4. [ 起初，這位老先生不願接受我的朋友跟我所提供的任何東西。 ]  
(D)→改爲 me，當 by 之受詞。
5. [ 我在那兒工作是我所關心的，因爲我不想住在大城市裡。 ]  
(A)→改爲 concerns，主詞爲 “Where I work”。
6. [ 大城市所面臨的主要問題之一是要尋找有效的方法以利用有限的財源。 ]  
(B)→改爲 is，考 “One of+複數名詞+單數動詞”。
7. [ 很令人訝異的是像他那樣好的游泳者竟然忽略掉要學人工呼吸。 ]  
(B)→改爲 him has，that 子句之主詞爲 a good swimmer，him 當 like 之受詞。
8. [ 大部份帶有脊椎骨的動物都可以彎曲身體，但烏龜卻不同。 ]  
(D)→改爲 different，關鍵在前面的 are。

9. [ Thomas Jefferson 具有雄心大志，為國家作了很多方面的貢獻。 ]  
(A)→改為 ambitious，當主詞補語。
10. [ 麋鹿肉可能是古代人的主要食物之一。 ]  
(B)→改為 principal，修飾 foods。
11. [ 這位老先生到警察局報了這樁強劫案。 ]  
(A)→將 who 去掉。
12. [ 像世界每個地方一樣，美國的衣飭在某種程度上都會反應出一個人的社會地位與收入。 ]  
(C)→改為 reflects，主詞為 clothing。
13. [ 是否你會成功要看你花了多少時間。 ]  
(B)→改為 depends，主詞為 “Whether you succeed or not”。
14. [ 當這家公司搬入鄰近地區，它會帶來更好的工作機會。 ]  
(C)改為 brought。
15. [ John Dewey 被認為是二十世紀最偉大的教育家之一。 ]  
(C)→改為 educators。
16. [ 人們今日使用多的資源，壽命亦比祖先還長。 ]  
(A)→犯了兩個動詞之錯誤，改為 using。
17. [ 天然資源正在被快速耗盡，其速度是史無前例的。 ]  
(A)→改為 are being used up。
18. [ 從市場屯積小麥會增加麵包的價格。 ]  
(C)→改為 increases，主詞為動名詞片語 withholding wheat。
19. [ 美國於 1935 年開始海潮發電廠的設建。 ]  
(B)→改為 began，關鍵在 1935。
20. [ 在和談期間，這兩國一直試圖使樣樣事情為和諧。 ]  
(D)→改為 pleasant，考 “make+ O+ adj”。



## 第二章 動詞

### 第一節 助動詞

助動詞是要幫助動詞表達不同的語氣，在結構上助動詞後面應接原形動詞。以下即精要地介紹關於助詞常考的重點：

1. **一般性的助動詞**：a) shall 與 will 表達“將要” (shall 通常用於第一人稱 I, we, 而 will 則可用於任何人稱)；b) can 表達“能夠”，“可能”，“可以”，c) may 表達“也許”，“可以”；d) must 表達“必須”、“一定”。

- 例：
1. My father could speak three languages. (能夠)
  2. You have been working all day ; you must be tired. (一定)
  3. Mike might not be in the living room. (也許)
  4. When she returns, she will telephone me. (將會)

2. **常考的助動詞句型**：a) 對目前事情的猜測，表達“現在也許”，“現在可能”用 might+原形動詞或 could+原形動詞，若是對過去的猜測，則用 might+ have+ p.p.或 could+ have+ p.p.；b) 表達“現在一定是”用 must+原形動詞，表達“過去一定是”則用 must+ have+ p.p.，這種結構也是猜測，不過語氣很強；表達“目前應該這樣但並沒有這樣”用 should+原形動詞，若表達過去則用 should+ have+ p.p.。

- 例：
1. A : I can't find my purse.  
B : You could (might) have left it at home.
  2. David passed the examination ; he must have studied hard.
  3. The phone is ringing ; it could (might) be John.
  4. The price is wrong ; it should be \$1000, not \$1500.
  5. They should have arrived here an hour ago, but they didn't.

### 3. 其它重要的助動詞：

- a) need: need 可作助動詞，其結構為“need+原形動詞”，亦可作一般動詞，結構為“need to+原形動詞”，need 若當一般動詞，則要考慮到第三人稱單數要加s。另外，need+ Ving 表達“需要被··”，請注意，這種結構一定是表達被動的意思。

- 例：1. He needs to finish it as soon as possible. (一般動詞)  
2. We needn't hurry. (助動詞)  
3. The patient needs taking care of. (需要被照顧)  
4. The car needs repairing. (需要被修理)

- b) mustn't 表“不可以”，needn't 表達“不需要”，“不必”

- 例：1. It's a secret ; you mustn't tell other people.  
2. You needn't come if you don't want to.

- c) ought to = should = be supposed to (應該)

- 例：1. People ought not to smoke in public.  
2. You are supposed to get up early for the five o'clock train.

- d) would rather: 表達“寧願”，通常用的結構為“would rather A than B”，非常重要是A 與 B 要用原形動詞來平行。

- 例：1. I would rather drink tea.  
2. I would rather walk than take a taxi.

- e) had better+原形動詞：表達“最好··”

- 例：1. It's getting dark ; we had better leave.  
2. You had better not be late.

- f) used to+原形動詞：表達“過去習慣於”，若表達至今還存在的習慣則用be (get) used (accustomed) to+ Ving 或 NP。

- 例：1. After dinner, Frank used to take a walk.  
2. My grandfather is used to getting up early and doing exercise.  
3. I expect we will get used to the busy life.

註：若“be used to”表達“被使用來··”，則to為不定詞，應接原形動詞。

例：1. Wind can be used to produce electricity.

## 第二節 主動被動

主動與被動的判斷是動詞中很重要的觀念，通常我們可以借助下列三個線索來判斷主動被動：

1. 若動詞後有名詞片語(NP)，則幾乎都用主動語態，即“S+ V+ NP”，但 consider(認為)，call(稱呼)及 name(命名)例外，這種動詞可能用被動。

例：1. Hundreds of people visit the Washington Monument(華盛頓紀念碑) every day. (the Washington Monument 為 NP，請注意，凡是由冠詞、所有格、數目字所引導的片語皆為名詞片語。)

2. We consider him an artist.
3. He is considered an artist.

2. 若動詞後面有 by，且 by 表達“被”、“由”，則用被動語態，但 by 若表達“藉著”、“在··之旁”、“到··為止”，則要拉主詞跟動詞的意思，才能判斷主動或被動。

例：1. The Old Man and the Sea was written by Earnest Hemingway.

2. He passes by the park every morning. (從··旁邊)
3. He passed the examination by studying hard. (藉著)
4. I shall have lived in Taipei for 10 years by next week. (到··為止)

3. 若動詞後沒有 NP，也沒有 by，則需利用主詞與動詞語意上的關係來判斷主動或被動。

例：1. The house was built in 1940.

2. The plan was carried out successfully.
3. Many people enjoy working at night.

此外，要特別注意有些動詞只用主動語態(常考的有 happen, occur, take place “發生”，exist “存在”，die “死”，cost “價錢是··”，rain, appear, seem, belong to, consist of “由··組成”等)，另外有些則用於被動語態，如 be exposed to(暴露在··之下)，be supposed to(應該)，be located(位於)等等。

例：1. The idea appeared to me in my dream.

2. Dinosaurs(恐龍) existed millions of years ago.
3. The book consists of fifteen chapters.

## 第三節 時態

動詞時態是每年必考的重點，判斷時態最簡捷的方是抓時間副詞或另一個動詞。爲了求準、求快，以下即以精要的原則來分析動詞時態。

### A. 簡單式

1. **現在簡單式**：用以表達事實真理及現存的狀態、風俗、習慣等等。

例：1. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (事實)  
2. Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. (事實)  
3. The Browns spend every summer in the village. (習慣)  
4. Whenever he has free time, he goes to the theatre. (習慣)

2. **過去簡單式**：用以表達過去的狀態或過去某一點所發生的事。

例：1. He bought a new car ten days ago.  
2. The Olympics of 1988 took place (舉行) in Seoul, Korea.  
3. In 1675, all towns in the country were required to have schools.  
4. Whenever he stayed home in the evening, he went to bed early.

3. **未來簡單式**：用以表達未來某一點將要發生的事情，常見的結構爲(a)shall, will, should, ought to+原形動詞，或(b)be going to+原形動詞。

例：1. I will telephone you next Friday.  
2. I am going to talk to Professor Smith tomorrow.  
3. You should hand in your paper as soon as possible.

### B. 進行式

1. **現在進行式**：用以表達目前正在進行的動作或未來已安排之計畫。

例：1. Chris is studying in the library.  
2. After lunch, I am meeting a friend of mine. (表達未來之計畫)

2. **過去進行式**：用以表達過去某一點正在進行的動作。不過真正考試的重點在於過去進行式與過去簡單式連用，以表達當過去某項動作正在進行(用過去進行式)，突然又有另一個動作發生(用過去簡單式)。

例：1. What were you doing at 10 : 00 last night? I was studying.  
2. While I was taking a shower, the telephone rang.  
3. I was walking home when I met Steve.

3. **未來進行式**：用以表示未來某點正要進行的動作，其結構為“will, shall+ be+ Ving”。

例：1. At this time tomorrow, I will be sitting in the class.

### C. 完成式

1. **現在完成式**：用以表達過去某一點所發生的事情一直延伸到現在，通常與現在完成式連用的副詞片語有since(自從)，so far=up to now(到目前為止)，recently(最近)，in recent years。

例：1. I have lived in San Francisco since 1960.  
2. I have started learning Japanese recently.  
3. I have met many people since I came here in June.

請注意，since 是考試的一大重點，其結構主要為“S+ have+ p.p.+ since+過去時間定點”或“S+ have+ p.p.+ since+ S+過去簡單式”。

2. **過去完成式**：通常與過去簡單式連用，以表達動作完成的先後，先完成者用過去完成式，後完成者用過去簡單式。

例：1. When we arrived, the lecture had begun.  
2. My parents had already eaten when I got home.

3. **未來完成式**：用以表達未來將要完成的動作，若有“by+未來時間”的結構出現，則強烈暗示要用未來完成式。

例：1. By next March, I will have graduated.  
2. By 1999, I shall have lived in Hony Kong for ten years.

#### D. 其它關於時態的考試要點

1. 進行式通常是表達動作正在進行，凡是表示狀態者不可用進行式，包括(a)事實真理，(b)擁有，如 have, own, possess, belong to，(c)位於，如 be located, be situated，(d)內心知覺的抽象動詞，如 like, dislike, love, hate, know, understand, mean, believe, doubt 等等。

例：1. The house belongs to John.  
2. We understand what you mean.

2. 表達時間(如 when, while, as soon as, before, after, until)或條件(如 unless “除非”，if “假如”，as long as “只要”)的副詞子句要用現在式代替未來，但主要子句仍然用未來式。

例：1. After I get home, I will eat dinner.  
2. As soon as the taxi comes, we will be able to leave for the airport.  
3. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

## 第四節 動詞補語(不定詞與動名詞)

有些動詞後面接不定詞，有些則接動名詞，這是考試當中非常重要的範圍，務必要確實掌握。

1. **V+ Ving**: 這類動詞常考的包括 avoid(逃避), mind(在乎), finish, enjoy, resent(憤怒), risk(冒險), suggest(建議), postpone(延期), consider(考慮), keep(持續), practice(練習), be busy(忙於), be worth(值得)。

例：1. Can I borrow that book when you finish  
2. I am considering changing my job.  
3. Young boys enjoy playing baseball.  
4. They are busy preparing for the examination.

2. **V+ to+原形動詞**: 這類動詞通常表達目的、期望、要求、能力、試圖等意思，常考的包括 wish, expect(期望), intend(欲), want, tend(傾向), manage(設法), plan(計畫), demand(要求), request(要求), decide(決定), attempt(試圖), afford(能夠), fail(不能、無法), seem, appear(似乎)等等。

例：1. We decide to go at once.  
2. Janet tends to get angry if you disagree with her.  
3. He managed to open the door.  
4. My brother attempted to get up as early as possible.

3. **V1+ O+ V2**: 動詞後面若有受詞，則 V2 可能用原形動詞、不定詞、動名詞，或過去分詞，請看下列分析：

a) **V+ O+不定詞**: 此類動詞通常是表達命令要求、期望、使能夠、建議、允許，如 ask, order, demand, require(要求), wish, expect, force(強迫), allow, permit(允許), tell, encourage(鼓勵), persuade(說服), enable(使能夠), invite, cause(造成), advise(勸告), warn(警告)等等。

例：1. We invited him to have dinner with us.  
2. Her father encourages her to become a doctor.  
3. The microscope(顯微鏡) enables us to see small things.

請注意，不定詞若改為否定，直接在 to 前面加 not 或 never。



- 例：1. The teacher warned him not to be late again.  
2. My father told me not to go swimming alone.

- b) **have+ O+原形動詞或過去分詞**：此種結構 have 表達命令的意思，若受詞爲人則用原形，受詞爲物則用過去分詞。

- 例：1. Please have someone carry these things to my house.  
2. Please have these things carried to my house.

- c) **make, let+ O+原形動詞**

- 例：1. Let him do what he likes.  
2. The extra cargo(過多的貨物) made the ship sink.

請注意，若受詞表達被動的意思，則使用“make+ O+過去分詞”之結構。

- 例：1. He tried to make his ideas understood.

- d) **知覺動詞 watch (see, feel, hear, notice, observe) +O+動名詞或原形動詞**，但若表達被動則用過去分詞。

- 例：1. She felt her heart beating faster and faster.  
2. I saw something move behind the trees.  
3. Have you ever heard a pop song(流行歌) sung in Japanese.

- e) **spend+ time or money+動名詞**

- 例：1. He has spent half of his life writing this book.

- f) **Keep+ O+動名詞(表示動作持續進行)讓某人或某物繼續··**

- 例：1. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.  
keep+ O+不定詞(表示目的)保有某物爲了····

- 例：1. He kept a large amount of money to buy a house.

g) **help+ O+(to)+原形**：help 是較特殊的動詞，受詞後面的動詞可用不定詞或原形動詞。

例：1. The neighbors helped us (to) move the piano.

註：can't help+動名詞 = can't but+原形動詞(不得不)

例：1. I couldn't help crying. (= I couldn't but cry. )

4. **go+ Ving**：表達“去做某種活動”，如 go shopping, go swimming, go skiing(去滑雪)，go mountain climbing, go fishing, go hiking(去遠足)，go boating(去划船)，go skating(去溜冰)，go birdwatching(去賞鳥)等等。

5. **Stop+ Ving**：表達“停止做··”。

Stop+不定詞：表達“放下工作開始做某事”。

例：1. He stopped watching TV because he had a lot of work to do.

2. After three hours' work, he stopped to take a break.

6. **remember (forget)+Ving**：表達“想起(忘記)已經做了··”。

remember (forget)+不定詞：表達“想起(忘記)要去做··”。

例：1. Don't forget to turn off the gas before going out.

2. I remember watering (澆水) the plants while I was away. (表示已澆了)。

3. Please remember to water the plants while I am away. (表示還未澆)。

7. **S+ have+ N (difficulty, trouble, a hard time, a good time, fun)+動名詞**：表達“某人做··有困難(或樂趣)”。

例：1. Poor people have a lot of difficulty buying enough to eat.

2. He had a hard time speaking English.

## TEST (2)

### A. 請選出一項正確的答案

1. The book \_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) belongs to                      (B) is belonging to  
(C) is belonged to                (D) belonging to
  
2. He \_\_\_\_ a note to me yesterday.  
(A) had written                    (B) was written  
(C) wrote                            (D) has written
  
3. I witnessed a terrible accident while I \_\_\_\_ for you on this corner.  
(A) would wait                    (B) was waiting  
(C) had waited                    (D) waited
  
4. My wound has been aching ever since \_\_\_\_.  
(A) it has started to rain        (B) it begins to rain  
(C) it was starting to rain        (D) it began to rain
  
5. The temple \_\_\_\_ about one hundred years ago.  
(A) was built                        (B) has been built  
(C) was building                    (D) built
  
6. This is all the information I \_\_\_\_ to get so far.  
(A) am able to                      (B) have enabled  
(C) will be able                      (D) have been able
  
7. A : Do you like coffee?    B : Yes, but I \_\_\_\_ rather drink tea.  
(A) ought to                        (B) would  
(C) could                              (D) should
  
8. Since the road is wet this morning, it \_\_\_\_ last night.  
(A) must rain                        (B) should have rained  
(C) must have rained                (D) might rain

9. Professor Wang warned his students \_\_\_\_ late for the examination.  
(A) not be (B) not to be  
(C) be not to (D) don't be
10. I can't find my keys. I remember \_\_\_\_ them in my drawer.  
(A) putting (B) to put  
(C) put (D) putted
11. You should have your hands \_\_\_\_ clean.  
(A) wash (B) to wash  
(C) washing (D) washed
12. Navigation \_\_\_\_ a science and an art.  
(A) considers (B) is considering  
(C) is considered (D) it is considered
13. David Bushnell, of Yale, \_\_\_\_ a submarine in 1775.  
(A) has built (B) build  
(C) built (D) was built
14. The first refrigerating machine \_\_\_\_ by Jacob Perkins in 1834.  
(A) was invented (B) invented  
(C) has been invented (D) invents
15. Our teacher taught \_\_\_\_ skeptical of claims made by advertisers.  
(A) us being (B) us to be  
(C) for us to be (D) to be
16. We \_\_\_\_ there. The notice says, ENTRANCE FORBIDDEN.  
(A) may go (B) mustn't go in  
(C) needn't go in (D) don't have to go
17. \_\_\_\_ some person overhearing what we talked about, or the news would not have been spread.  
(A) There could be (B) It must be  
(C) There must have been (D) It should have been

18. You \_\_\_\_ his face when I told him about your marriage.  
 (A) shall see (B) should see  
 (C) should be seeing (D) should have seen
19. He remembered \_\_\_\_ his briefcase in the taxi, so he called the taxi company form his office.  
 (A) leaving (B) to leave  
 (C) left (D) to be left
20. Jane spent a couple of hours \_\_\_\_ Linda about the latest pop music news.  
 (A) talking with (B) talking to  
 (C) talking (D) talk with
21. On their shopping trip yesterday they went \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) both a big department store and to a small boutique  
 (B) both a big department store and a small boutique  
 (C) both to a big department store and to a small boutique.  
 (D) both a big department store, a small boutique.
22. Marie \_\_\_\_ a friend in London during her summer vacation.  
 (A) who is planning to visit (B) is planning to visit  
 (C) planning to visit (D) to plan to visit
23. John stopped \_\_\_\_ TV because he had a lot of homework to do.  
 (A) to watch (B) watching  
 (C) to be watching (D) not watching

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. The fire accident was happened on the tenth floor and ten people died in it.  
 A B C D
2. Until the 19th century, the development of biology is lagging noticeably  
 A B  
 behind that of other sciences.  
 C D

3. For a number of centuries, English speakers had no trouble to decide when to use “who” and “whom”  
A B C D
4. We haven't seen each other for a long time, so I really look forward to meet you next week.  
A B C D
5. After much discussion, the boys decided not taking the short cut until they had received further instruction.  
A B C D
6. We attended at several meeting to discuss the problem in December.  
A B C D
7. Whenever he travels to Singapore on business he likes to go to shopping to purchase a gift for his wife.  
A B C D
8. Since he hasn't got enough sleep lately, he caught a bad cold last night.  
A B C D
9. Mrs. Jones always makes Jane to do her homework before she watches TV.  
A B C D
10. Fred's salary is still only NT\$15,000 per month, even though he worked for that company since 1986.  
A B C D

11. I have a meeting at seven tonight ; I suppose to be there a little earlier to  
 A B C D  
 discuss the agends.
12. If a film exposes to light while it is being developed, the negatives will be  
 A B C D  
ruined.
13. When I went shopping last night, I saw a man driven his car onto the sidewalk.  
 A B C D
14. While she is reading the boy a story, he fell asleep, so she closed the book and  
 A B C  
tiptoed out.  
 D
15. Would you mind to turn down the television? It is bothering me.  
 A B C D
16. Because Jane has lived abroad many years, she is used to speak in a foreign  
 A B C D  
 language.
17. There was nothing he could do but obeying his father's order.  
 A B C D
18. Though I understood his words, I found it difficult to make myself understand.  
 A B C D
19. I must remember seeing him tomorrow, for I do not see him very often.  
 A B C D
20. My brother will meet me at the train station when I will arrive there.  
 A B C D

21. Last summer I spent a lot of time watched TV.  
A B C D
22. She would rather die than to marry Dick. She doesn't love him at all.  
A B C D
23. When I see Janet, she was hurrying to her next class.  
A B C D
24. The boy says if he will pass the examination, he wants to be an engineer.  
A B C D
25. Generally, the summers in Pennsylvania have very hot and the winters are  
A B C  
extremely cold.  
D
26. Last night we met the Smiths, who have coming to these concerts lately.  
A B C D
27. Bees are exposing to many hardships and dangers.  
A B C D
28. They keep to say that inflation will fall soon, but it hasn't happened yet.  
A B C D
29. My neighbor had a small but well-chosen library, and seemed spending a good  
A B C  
deal of time cultivating his mind.  
D
30. Loran is a system of radio navigation that helps ships and aircraft finding their  
A B C D  
positions.



31. Even though the child pretended sleeping, when we opened the bedroom door  
A B C  
we were not deceived.

D

32. Whenever I think of the joke, I cannot but to laugh.

A B C D

33. Mr. Smith should have no trouble to become the first president of the new  
A B C  
bank, which will officially open next year.

D

34. As their standard of living has improved, most American families have  
A B C  
become accustomed to enjoy material comforts.

D

## 解答

### A.

1. [這本書屬於我的。]  
(A)→belong to 不能用被動亦不能用進行式。
2. [他昨天寫一張便條給我。]  
(C)→關鍵在 yesterday。
3. [當我正在這角落等你時目睹了一件可怕的意外事件。]  
(B)→考過去式與過去進行式之運用。
4. [自從開始下雨後，我的傷口便一直在疼痛。]  
(D)→考 since 之結構。
5. [這間廟宇大約建造於一百年前。]  
(A)→考被動語態及時態。
6. [這是到目前為止我所能得到的信息。]  
(D)關鍵在 so far，enable 所使之結構為 “enable+人+to+ V” (使某人能··)。
7. [A：你要咖啡嗎? B：是的，但我還是較喜歡喝茶。]  
(B)→考 would rather(寧願)。
8. [因為馬路今早是濕的，昨晚一定下過雨。]  
(C)→考對過去事情之猜測，本句 since 表達 “因為”。
9. [王教授警告他的學生考試不要遲到。]  
(B)→考 “warn+ O+ not to+ V”。
10. [我找不到鑰匙，我記得是將它們放在抽屜裡。]  
(A)→考 remember+ Ving(記得做了··)。
11. [你應該將手洗乾淨。]  
(D)→考 “have+ O+ p.p.或原形”，本句關鍵在 hands。

12. [ 航行被認為是門科學與藝術。 ]  
(C)→本句主詞為 Navigation(航行)，故動詞使用被動，表達“被認為”。
13. [ 耶魯的 David Bushnell 於 1775 年建造了一艘潛水艇。 ]  
(C)→使用主動，關鍵在 a submarine 為名詞片語，且由 1775 得知要用過去式。
14. [ 第一台冰箱是 Jacob Perkins 於 1834 年所發明的。 ]  
(A)→關鍵在 by 及 1834。
15. [ 我們老師教我們對廣告商的說辭要抱懷疑的態度。 ]  
(B)→考“teach+ O+ to+ V”。
16. [ 我們不可以到那裡，牌示上寫著“禁止入內”。 ]  
(B)→musn't+ V 表達“不可以”，needn't+ V 表達“不需要”。
17. [ 一定有人偷聽到我們所談的，不然消息是不會傳開的。 ]  
(C)→表達對過去事情的猜測。
18. [ 當我告訴他你結婚的事時，你真應該瞧瞧他臉上的表情。 ]  
(D)→表達“那時應該看到但並未看到”。
19. [ 他記得將公事包放在計程車內，所以他從辦公室打電話給車行。 ]  
(A)→由上下文意思得知應使用 remember+ Ving 之結構。
20. [ Jane 花了好幾小時與 Linda 討論有關最近流行樂的事。 ]  
(A)→考“spend+ O+ Ving”，且 talk 為不及物，應加 with。
21. [ 在昨天的購物行程中，他們去了一家大百貨公司及一家小型的精品店。 ]  
(C)→went 為不及物動詞，應加 to；此外，在“both A and B”的結構中，A 與 B 應平行對稱。
22. [ Marie 計劃暑假期間拜訪倫敦的一位朋友。 ]  
(B)→考動詞結構。
23. [ John 停止看電視因為有很多的作業要做。 ]  
(B)→考 stop+ Ving(停止做··)

B.

1. [火災發在第十樓，有十個人喪生。]  
(A)→改爲 happened。
2. [一直到 19 世紀，生物學的發展還是明顯地比其它科學落後。]  
(A)→改爲 was lagging，關鍵在 19th century。
3. [有好幾世紀，說英語者很容易便能分辨出 who 與 whom 的使用。]  
(C)→改爲 deciding，考 “S+ have+ trouble+ Ving”。
4. [我們已有好長一段時間沒見面了，所以我真的期望下週與你會面。]  
(D)→改爲 to meeting。
5. [經過充分的討論後，孩子們決定直到收到進一步指示後才可能走捷徑。]  
(B)→改爲 not to take。
6. [在 12 月我們參加了很多次會來討論這問題。]  
(A)→attend(參加)爲及物動詞，故 at 去掉。
7. [任何時候當他到新加坡作商業旅行時，他都喜歡去購買禮物送他太太。]  
(C)→考 “go+ Ving”，to 去掉。
8. [因爲他最近沒有充分的睡眠，所以昨晚犯了重感冒。]  
(C)→改爲 caught。
9. [Jones 太太總是要求 Jane 看電視之前要先將功課做好。]  
(B)→改爲 do，考 “make+ O+原形動詞”。
10. [縱然 Fred 自 1986 起就一直爲這家公司工作，但是他的月薪仍然只有 15000 元。]  
(C)→改爲 has worked，關鍵在 since。
11. [我今晚七點有一項會議，我應該早點到以討論議程。]  
(C)→改爲 am supposed to。
12. [假如底片在沖洗曝光，則整捲底片便報銷了。]  
(A)→改爲 is exposed to。

13. [ 昨晚當我在購物時，我看到有人將車子開到人行道上。 ]  
(B)→改爲 drive 垂 driving，考 “see+ O+ Ving 或原形動詞”。
14. [ 當她在讀故事給小孩聽時，小孩睡著了，所以她將書合起來，輕聲走出去。 ]  
(A)→改爲 was reading。
15. [ 可否請你將電視開小聲點?吵到我了。 ]  
(B)→改爲 turning。
16. [ 因爲 Jane 已經住在國外很多年了，所以她習慣於說外語。 ]  
(C)→改爲 to speaking。
17. [ 他唯一能做的就是服從父親的命令。 ]  
(C)→改爲 obey，本句可改爲 “He could not but obey his father’s order.”
18. [ 雖然我了解他的話，但卻發現要讓自己被了解是很難的。 ]  
(D)→改爲 understood，考 “make+ O+P.P.” 之結構。
19. [ 我明天一定要記得去看他，因爲我並不常見到他。 ]  
(B)→改爲 to see。
20. [ 當我抵達時我的兄弟將在火車站與我見面。 ]  
(C)→改爲 arrive，表達時間的副詞子句用現在式代替未來。
21. [ 去年夏天我耗了很多時間在看電視上。 ]  
(C)→改爲 watching。
22. [ 她寧死也不願嫁給 Dick。她根本不愛他。 ]  
(C)→改爲 marry，考 “would rather A than B” 之結構。
23. [ 當我看見 Janet 時，她正匆忙地要去上下一堂課。 ]  
(A)→改爲 saw，考過去簡單式與過去進行式之連用。
24. [ 那孩子說假如他通過了考試，他就想成爲一位工程師。 ]  
(B)→改爲 passes，關鍵 if 所引導的條件句要用現在式代替未來。

25. [一般而言，賓州的夏天是非常炎熱，冬天則是非常寒冷的。]  
(B)→改為 are。
26. [昨晚我遇見了史密斯家人，他們最近很常來聽音樂會。]  
(C)→改為 have come。
27. [蜜蜂遭受到許多的困境與危險。]  
(A)→改為 exposed，考 “be exposed to” (暴露、遭受)
28. [他們不斷說通貨膨脹很快就會來臨，但卻一直還未發生。]  
(A)→改為 saying，關鍵在 keep。
29. [我的鄰居有一間小而週全的圖書室，他似乎花了很多時間充實其心靈生活。]  
(C)→改為 to spend，關鍵在 seemed。
30. [Loran 是種無線電的航行系統，它可以幫助船隻及飛機尋找方位。]  
(D)→改為 to find 或 find，考 help 的用法。
31. [縱然這孩子假裝睡覺，但是當我們開門時我們並未受騙。]  
(B)→改為 to sleep，關鍵在 pretended。
32. [任何時候，當我想到這笑話，我便不得不笑。]  
(D)→去掉 to。
33. [史密斯先生應該很容易成為明年要開的這家新銀行的首任總裁。]  
(B)→改為 becoming，考 “S+ have+ trouble+ Ving”。
34. [隨著生活水準的改善，大部份的美國家庭已習慣於物質生活的享受。]  
(D)→改為 enjoying，考 “be accustomed to+ Ving” (習慣於··)。

## 第三章 代名詞

### 第一節 代名詞的格、反身代詞

代名詞的格可分爲主格、受格、所有格及所有格代名詞。主格的功用是當主詞，包括 I, we, you, he, she, it, they；受格是當動詞或介系詞的受詞。包括 me, us, you, him, her, it, them；所有格當形容詞功用，後面接名詞，包括 my, our, your, his, her, its, their；所有格代名詞等於所有格+名詞，包括 mine, ours, his, hers, theirs.

- 例：1. Nobody except him can solve our problem. (him 當介系詞 except 之受詞)  
2. Tom took an apple to school; he ate it at lunch time. (it 當動詞 ate 之受詞)  
3. Mary and Bob have their books；in other words, Mary has hers, and Bob has his.

反身代名詞包括 myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves 等，其要點如下：

1. 反身代名詞可以用來當加強語氣，加強主詞本身。

例：1. They themselves did it.  
=They did it themselves.

2. 反身代名詞可以作動詞或介系詞的受詞，但一定要滿足一個條件，即要等於主詞本身，若不等於主詞本身，則不用反身代名詞。

例：1. The old man was talking to himself. (等於 The old man)  
2. They disguised themselves so well that we could not recognize them.  
(themselves 等於主詞 They，them 不等於主詞 we)

## 第二節 不定代名詞

1. some 與 any：some 與 any 除了可以當名詞外，亦可當形容詞。Some 用在肯定句，any 則可用在肯定句、疑問句、否定句，或條件句。

- 例：
1. The soldiers fired at the crowd without any reason. (without 爲否定)
  2. Come and see me if you have any time. (if 表達條件)
  3. Some of his stories were quite interesting. (肯定句)
  4. You can borrow any books you like. (any 用於肯定句，表達“任何”)

請注意，以~one, ~thing, ~body 爲結尾的字，如 someone, something, anyone, anything, anybody, somebody 等，皆爲單數。

2. both(兩者皆是)，neither(兩者皆非)，either(兩者其中之一)，all(三者以上皆是)，none(三者以上皆非)，any(三者以上任何一個)

請注意，上述六個代名詞除了 none 之外皆可當形容詞，both 指複數，而 neither 與 either 指單數。

- 例：
1. Neither of the two roads is very good. (Neither 當名詞)
  2. Both parties are eager to reach an agreement. (Both 當形容詞)
  3. There stood many people on either side of the street. (either 當形容詞)
  4. A：Which of the three pens do you want?  
B：Any will do. (Any 當名詞)

註：not 可與 either 連用，表達“也不”，但不能與 neither 連用，否則會造成雙重否定。例如，“I have not read this book, and my brother has not neither.”(應將 neither 改爲 either)



3. one··, the other·· : 表達 “一個··, 另一個··” (指兩者)  
 one··, another·· : 表達 “一個··, 另一個··” (指三者以上)

例 : 1. There are two white buildings on this street. One is the library and the other is the hospital.

2. I don't like this one ; please give me another.

Some·· ; others··

Some+複數名詞·· ; other+複數名詞··

表達 “一些··, 另一些··” (此種結構皆使用複數)

例 : 1. Some people enjoy working ; others don't.

2. Some of the students were talking ; the others were reading.

4. another+單數可數名詞                      other+複數可數名詞  
 the(any, no)+other+單數或複數皆可

例 : 1. You should try another way to solve the problem.

2. There were other students coming to the party.

3. Do you have any other book(book) on this subject?

5.

Most	
All	
Some	
None	+of+ the 或所有格+N+V
Half	
The rest (其餘)	
Fraction (分數)	
Percentage (百分比)	

上列結構有兩大重點:(a)動詞的單複數由 N 決定,(b)the 或所有格不可以省略。

例 : 1. Most of the population in the rural areas is composed of(由··組成)  
 manual laborers(勞工)。

2. Two-thirds of his books have been published.

3. Ten percent of the pupils(學生) are absent today. (請注意。percent 不能加 s)

### 第三節 that-those, there-it, this-which

1. that-those：一個帶有比較意思的句子，若比單數則用 that 當代名詞，若比複數則用 those。

例：1. The stories in this book are not so interesting as those in that book.

2. The climate in Singapore is milder than that in India.

2. It-there：It 可用於下列幾種句型：

- (a) 當虛主詞，代替後面的不定詞片語或 that 所引導的名詞子句，其結構為  
to+原形動詞

“It+be+Adj 或 NP+ for+O+to+原形動詞”

That+S+VP

例：1. It is difficult to reach an agreement.

2. It is difficult for them to reach an agreement.

3. It is a truth that practice makes perfect. (熟能生巧是事實)

#### 問題思考：

下列空格應使用什麼結構？

1. It+be+Adj 或 NP+\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_+to+原形動詞

that+S+VP

- (b) 當虛受詞，代替後面的不定詞片語或 that 所引導的名詞子句，其結構為  
to+原形動詞

“S+V+it+Adj 或 NP+for+O+to+原形動詞”

that+S+VP

此種句型中，動詞表達“視為”或“使···”，如 think, consider, believe, find, take, make 等。

例：1. He makes it a rule to get up at 5 : 30.

2. We consider it impossible for them to finish the work in two days.

3. People believe it true that practice makes perfect.

**問題思考：**

下列空格應該用什麼結構？

1. S+V+it+Adj 或+NP+\_\_\_\_\_.
2. S+\_\_\_\_\_+to+原形動詞  
that+S+VP

(c) 當加強語氣，加強副詞，其結構為 “It+be+adv+that+S+V”，這種結構的考試重點在於不管是時間副詞或地方副詞，連接詞一律要用 that。

- 例：1. It was in 1981 that I first met him. (加強時間副詞)  
2. It was in New York that he became famous. (加強地方副詞)  
3. It was because he was sick that he didn't go to school. (加強 because 所引導的副詞子句)

(d) 當加強語氣，加強名詞，其結構為

who

“It+be+NP+which 所引導的形容詞子句”

whom

that

- 例：1. It was John who(that) won the the race. (加強 John)  
2. It was Mary whom(that) Robert was in love with. (加強 Mary)

(e) There：There 最常考之結構為 “There+be+NP”，語意上表達“有”，be 動詞的單複數由 NP 決定。

- 例：1. There is a book on the desk.  
2. There are many different kinds of insects in the forest.

請注意，“It 或 They+be+NP” 表達“是”。

- 例：1. It is a beautiful day.  
2. They are good students.

3. this-which : this 與 which 可用以代替前面提過的整件事情，但 this 所引導的是獨立子句，要加 and 或 but，而 which 所引導的是從屬子句。

例：1. Global food production has increased, and this enables more people to eat better.

2. Global food production has increased, which enables more people to eat better. (上列兩句 this 與 which 指 “Global food production has increased” 整句的意思)

問題思考：

1. S+VP, and this+S+VP.
2. S+VP, which+S+VP.

## 第四節 代名詞與先行詞的一致、代名詞的累贅

1. 代名詞與先行詞的一致：代名詞與先行詞在人稱、性別、單複數、人或物等方面應該要一致。

請將下列劃線部份訂正：

1. Dolphins(海豚) are warm-blooded(暖血的)；that is, its body temperature always stays the same. (指 Dolphins，故改爲 their)
  2. No person may enter the hall unless you get permission. (先行詞 person 爲第三人稱單數，故改爲 he gets)
  3. The scientist is busy with its research about how some animals can learn a language. (先行詞爲 scientist，故改爲 his 或 her)
- 
2. 代名詞的累贅：

- 例：
1. Students they should try to study hard. (主詞爲 students，故 they 累贅)
  2. The train which travels through the forest. (which 應去掉)
  3. The house which I bought it was expensive. (bought 的受詞爲 which，故 it 要去掉)

## TEST (4)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. \_\_\_\_ over 600,000 kinds of insects in the world.  
(A) They are                      (B) There is  
(C) It is                              (D) There are
2. Robert is so busy that he can provide \_\_\_\_ for the children.  
(A) not time                      (B) no time  
(C) another time                  (D) none time
3. \_\_\_\_ Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations" that David Ricardo became fascinated by economic theory.  
(A) It was after reading          (B) After reading  
(C) By reading                      (D) When he read
4. In the U.S. \_\_\_\_ approximately 4 million miles of roads, streets and highways.  
(A) there is                          (B) it is  
(C) there are                          (D) that has
5. It was between 1830 and 1835 \_\_\_\_ the modern newspaper was born.  
(A) that                                  (B) when  
(C) which                              (D) then
6. \_\_\_\_ difficult to give evening students much homework since they spend most of their time working.  
(A) It has                              (B) Its  
(C) There is                              (D) It's
7. \_\_\_\_ to find dolphins swimming in groups.  
(A) It is very common              (B) Being very common  
(C) Very common is that          (D) That is very common

8. In Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_ may be dozens of severe typhoons in a single year.  
(A) it (B) there  
(C) where (D) that
9. It is its beaches \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico popular with tourists.  
(A) to make (B) so that  
(C) that make (D) which they make
10. \_\_\_\_\_ that I first saw him.  
(A) It was London (B) In London  
(C) I went to London (D) It was in London
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ that the President was murdered.  
(A) found true (B) found a truth  
(C) found a truth is (D) found it true
12. Some people enjoy working ; \_\_\_\_\_ don't.  
(A) others (B) another  
(C) the other (D) others people
13. She was holding the wheel with one hand and waving with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) another (B) others  
(C) the other (D) any other
14. My cat caught rats but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't.  
(A) you (B) yours  
(C) your (D) you're
15. The telephone makes \_\_\_\_\_ possible for us to get in touch with people quickly.  
(A) that (B) it  
(C) them (D) one
16. I believe \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it necessary to study hard (B) necessary it to study hard  
(C) to study hard it is necessary (D) necessary to study hard it is

17. The tail of a fox is longer than \_\_\_\_\_ of a rabbit.  
(A) those (B) it  
(C) which (D) that
18. The flowers in the park are not so beautiful as \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
(A) those (B) it  
(C) which (D) that
19. Unlike \_\_\_\_\_ of Taipei, the climate of Taichung is far better.  
(A) those (B) it  
(C) which (D) that
20. Each of them \_\_\_\_\_ own idea.  
(A) have their (B) has his  
(C) have his (D) has their
21. Of the ten men, I know \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) both (B) neither  
(C) either (D) none
22. Some of the guests were talking ; \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the music.  
(A) the others were (B) another were  
(C) the other was (D) all was

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. The kitten cut it's paw on the broken glass of the window.  
A B C D
2. Unlike another blood cells, white cells have a nucleus that enables them to  
A B C  
divide and reproduce.  
D



3. A foreign student should live in the dormitory so that they can practice their  
A B C D  
English.
4. Almost two-thirds of the land in this country are unsuitable for farming.  
A B C D
5. The test administrator ordered we not to open our books until he told us to do  
A B C D  
so.
6. They refused to accept either of the four new proposals made by me.  
A B C D
7. Most young birds they are totally dependent on parental care after hatching.  
A B C D
8. Nearly 60 percents of the patients in the United States are due to  
A B C  
psychological stress rather than specific illnesses.  
D
9. It has been shown that many people find that very uncomfortable to hold the  
A B C  
same job for a long time.  
D
10. Will you let my friend and I help you in case of need?  
A B C D
11. He arranged a camping trip on Saturday for Phil and another friends.  
A B C D

12. I would like to write about several problems which I have faced them since I  
A B C  
came here.

D

13. Both of the three sisters fell in love with John ; as a result, they refused to  
A B C  
speak to each other.

D

14. When an employee was treated with respect, they usually felt highly  
A B C D  
motivated.

15. The president suggested that you and me report our findings to the team  
A B C D  
directly.

16. He is a graduate of one of the most famous universities in the U.S. These  
A B C  
should open many doors to him.

D

17. When he finished his homework, it was no time for him to do what he really  
A B C D  
wanted to do.

18. Most of people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.

A

B

C

D

19. At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives whom I had never met them  
A B C D  
before.

20. The young girl stared at Tom as if he had had the intention of hurting herself.

A B C D

21. To a worker, leisure means the hours you need to relax and rest in order to

A B C

work efficiently.

D

22. Modern trains are designed to run on electricity, causing little or none

A B C D

pollution.

23. He has to send out many letters and meet people who might be able to offer

A B

himself jobs.

C D

24. I haven't seen Andrew's coat, but your is on the bed.

A B C D

25. When I met them, they were talking about them favorite pets.

A B C D

26. Most of countries in Africa are suffering from food shortage.

A B C D

27. Sometimes it is difficult for us to distinguishing between natural and artificial

A B C

lakes.

D

28. The man has some money which he wishes to donate it to the poor.

A B C D

29. People living in Taipei they are worried about the traffic congestion and air  
A B C  
pollution.  
D

30. Almost 22 percent of the job in the U.S. have these characteristics.  
A B C D

## 解 答

### A.

1. [世界大約有 60 萬種以上的昆蟲。]  
(D)→本句表達“有”，且為複數。
2. [Robert 是這麼的忙以致他幾乎沒什麼時間來陪小孩。]  
(B)→none 後面不能接名詞，not+ N 表達“不是”，本句表達“沒有”。
3. [David Ricardo 對經濟學理論著迷是在讀完亞當史密斯的“富國論”之後。]  
(A)→考 “It+ be+ adv+ the+ S+V” 之加強語氣結構。
4. [在美國大約有四百萬公里的馬路、街道與公路。]  
(C)→考 “There+ be+ NP” 之結構。
5. [現代報紙的誕生是在 1830 與 1835 年之間。]  
(A)→考 “It+ be+ adv+ that+ S+V” 之加強語氣。
6. [要給夜間部學生很多功課是困難的，因為他們大部份的時間皆花在工作上。]  
(D)→考 “It+ be+ adj+ to+ V” 。
7. [海豚成群游水是很普遍的。]  
(A)→同上題。
8. [台灣一年可能會有好幾十次的颱風。]  
(B)→考 “There+ be+ NP” 。
9. [墨西哥受觀光客的歡迎是在於它的海劉灘。]  
(C)→考 “It+ be+ NP+ that+ VP” 之加強語氣。
10. [我第一次見到他是在倫敦。]  
(D)→考 “It+ be+ adv+ that+ S+V” 。
11. [他們發現總統遭暗殺是真實的。]  
(D)→考慮受詞之結構。

12. [ 有些人喜歡工作，另外的人則不喜歡。 ]  
(A)→考 “some···, others···” 。
13. [ 他一手抓著輪子，一手打招呼。 ]  
(C)→hand 只有兩隻，故用 the other 表達 “另一隻” 。
14. [ 我的貓會抓老鼠，但是你的貓不會。 ]  
(B)→yours=your cat 。
15. [ 電話使得我們可以快速與人們連絡。 ]  
(B)→考慮受詞。
16. [ 我認為努力用功是需要的。 ]  
(A)→同上題。
17. [ 狐狸的尾巴比兔子的長。 ]  
(D)→本句比 tail，故用 that 。
18. [ 公園的花不如花園的花美。 ]  
(A)→本句比 flowers 。
19. [ 不像台北的氣候，台中的氣候更為宜人。 ]  
(D)→本句比 climate 。
20. [ 他們每位都有自己的想法。 ]  
(B)→Each 為單數代名詞。
21. [ 這十個人當中我一個都不認識。 ]  
(D)→關鍵在 ten 。
22. [ 客人中有些在聊天，另一些則在聽音樂。 ]  
(A)→考 “some···, other···” 。

**B.**

1. [ 小貓在窗戶破掉的玻璃上割傷了爪子。 ]  
(B)→改為 its 。

2. [ 不像其它的血球，白血球有著可以讓細胞分裂再複製的細胞核。 ]  
(A)→改為 other，關鍵在 cells。
3. [ 外國學生應該住宿以便能練習說英文。 ]  
(A)→改為 foreign students，關鍵在 they 與 their。
4. [ 這個國家幾乎 2/3 的土地是不適合耕作的。 ]  
(C)→改為 is，關鍵在 land。
5. [ 監考官要我們在他叫我們打開書時才可以打開書。 ]  
(A)→改為 us，當 ordered 之受詞。
6. [ 他們拒絕接受我所提出的四項方案中的任何一項。 ]  
(B)→改為 any，關鍵在 four。
7. [ 大部份的小鳥孵出後要完全靠父母的照顧。 ]  
(A)→去掉，主詞為 birds。
8. [ 美國大約有 80% 的病人是因心理壓力而非特殊疾病所引起的。 ]  
(A)→改為 percent。
9. [ 據顯示很多人認為長期從事同一工作是很厭煩的。 ]  
(B)→改為 it。
10. [ 假如需要，你是否願意讓我的朋友及我幫助你? ]  
(B)→改為 me，當 let 之受詞。
11. [ 他為 Phil 及其它的朋友安排了項週日的露營。 ]  
(D)→改為 other。
12. [ 我很想將一些搬到此地後就一直面臨的問題寫出來。 ]  
(C)→去掉，faced 之受詞為 which。
13. [ 這三位姐妹都愛上了 John；因此，他們相互不講話。 ]  
(A)→改為 All，關鍵在 three。
14. [ 當員工受到尊敬時，他通常會感到極大的鼓舞。 ]  
(C)→改為 he，先行詞 employee 為單數。

15. [ 主席建議你跟我應將我們的調查研究直接向所有的人報告。 ]  
(B)→改爲 I。
16. [ 他是一所美國最著名大學的畢業生，這應該可以爲他帶來很多的機會。 ]  
(C)→改爲 This，以代替前面整句的意思。
17. [ 當他做完功課時，已經沒有時間去做他真正想做的事了。 ]  
(B)→改爲 there was no time。
18. [ 大部份的人每晚需要六至八小時的睡眠。 ]  
(A)→改爲 the people。
19. [ 我正在機場等一些我從未見過面的親戚。 ]  
(D)→累贅，應去掉。
20. [ 這位小女孩瞪著 Tom 就好像 Tom 有傷害她的意圖一樣。 ]  
(D)→改爲 her。
21. [ 對一位工人而言，休閒意謂著爲了有效地工作所必需的放鬆與休息。 ]  
(B)→改爲 he needs to，先行詞爲 a worker。
22. [ 現代的火車都是以電力行駛，這樣便不太會造成污染。 ]  
(D)→改爲 no。
23. [ 他必需寄出很多封信並且跟可能提供他工作的人見面。 ]  
(C)→改爲 him。
24. [ 我一直未見到 Andrew 的大衣，但是你的大衣在床上。 ]  
(C)→改爲 yours。
25. [ 當我遇見他們時，他們正在談論他們最喜歡的寵物。 ]  
(C)→改爲 their。
26. [ 大部份非洲的國家正在遭受糧食缺乏之苦。 ]  
(A)→改爲 the countries。
27. [ 有時要我們分辨天然與人工湖泊是很難的。 ]  
(B)→改爲 distinguish。



28. [ 這個人有一些錢想要捐給窮人。 ]  
(C)→累贅，應去掉。
29. [ 住在台北的人擔心著交通擁擠及空氣污染。 ]  
(B)→累贅，應去掉。
30. [ 在美國幾乎 22%的工作都有這些特徵。 ]  
(C)→改為 jobs。

## 第四章 修飾語(形容詞與副詞)

### 第一節 形容詞的功用與位置

1. **功用**：形容詞的功用是修飾名詞或當名詞的補語。

例：1. It is an important book about American history. (修飾 book)  
2. Food is necessary for our life. (當主詞補語)  
3. The story made me sad. (當受詞 me 的補語)

2. **位置**：形容詞常見的位置如下：

(a) **adj+ N**：形容詞用來修飾名詞通常應擺在名詞之前。

例：1. Many students are interested in practical subjects such as international trade.

(b) **S+ V+ adj 或 S+ V+ O+ adj**：此種位置是屬於補語的位置，亦即形容詞用來當作主詞補語或受詞補語。(請參考第一章第三節基本句型)

例：1. He looks upset about the decision. (當主詞補語)  
2. The oranges taste delicious. (當主詞補語)  
3. Eating too much always makes me uncomfortable. (受詞補語)  
4. We find it interesting to read novels. (受詞補語)

註：大部份的形容詞都可用於(a)或(b)的位置，但有一類以 a 為開頭的形容詞，如 alike(像的)，alone(單獨的)，alive(活的)，afraid(害怕的)，awake(醒的)只能用於(2)的位置，當補語功用。

例：1. The two brothers are very much alike.  
2. He was alone in the house.

(c)以~one, ~thing, ~body 爲結尾的名詞中，形容詞擺在這類名詞的後面。

- 例：1. I am looking for something cheaper.  
2. There is nothing interesting about the story.

(d)n+數目      the+序數+n

- 例：1. Gate Five = the Fifth Gate  
2. World War Two = the Second World War

(e)S+ be+ p.p.+ adj：此種結構表達主詞“被認爲··”，“被發現··”，“被證明爲··”，故用 adj 當主詞補語。常用的動詞有 consider, believe, think, find, prove。

- 例：1. He was considered innocent.  
2. He was found dead in the morning.  
3. The merchandise is proven dangerous.

## 第二節 副詞的功用與位置

1. 功用：副詞用以修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞本身或整個獨立子句。

- 例：1. Mr. Chan speaks English extremely fluently. (fluently “流利地” 修飾 speaks，而 extremely “非常地” 修飾 fluently)  
2. Fortunately he passed the entrance examination. (修飾整個子句)  
3. The problem is virtually difficult. (virtually “真正地” 修飾 difficult)

2. 位置：副詞常用於下列位置：

- (a) adv+ adj 或 adv：副詞修飾形容詞或副詞本身則擺在前面，但 enough 例外，其位置應為 adj 或 adv+ enough。

- 例：1. The child is totally independent. (totally “完全地” 修飾 independent)  
2. He writes very carelessly. (修飾 carelessly)  
3. He didn't run fast enough to catch the train. (enough 修飾 fast)

- (b) V+地方副詞+時間副詞

- 例：1. He was born in Taiwan in 1980.

若副詞中有大單位與小單位，則順序應為“小單位+大單位”。

- 例：1. I happened to see him at a bookstore in Taipei at 8 : 30 last night.  
2. He was born in Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

- (c) 時間副詞(always, often, usually, never, ever, suddenly, sometimes, still, frequently, seldom, hardly, scarcely “幾乎不”)在動詞片語中的位置為  
(1)S+ be+時間副詞，(2)S+時間副詞+V，(3)S+助動詞+時間副詞+動詞。

- 例：1. Ann is often at the library in the evening.  
2. My father usually gets up before 5 : 30.  
3. We will never forget your kindness.

(d)助動詞+副詞+動詞：擺在助動詞與動詞之間一定要用副詞，以修飾動詞。

- 例：1. I would totally agree with you.  
2. We can easily understand what he means.  
3. They have completely solved their problem.

(e)V+ O+ adv：若動詞表達“認為”或“使··”則用 adj 當受詞補語，其它意思則用 adv 以修飾動詞。

- 例：1. Jack opened the door slowly.  
2. They finished their assignments quickly.  
3. We consider him honest. (honest 為 adj，當受詞補語)  
4. Studying keeps (使) me busy. (當受詞補語)

### 第三節 分詞

分詞是由動詞變化而來，可分為現在分詞(Ving)與過去分詞(Ven)。分詞可具有形容詞功用，以修飾名詞或作補語；分詞亦可作副詞，以修飾動詞或整個子句。

1. 分詞當形容詞，以修飾名詞或當補語，可分為下列幾種情況：

#### (a)Ving

##### Ven+N：

這種結構分詞是修飾後面的名詞，表達主動或進行用現在分詞，表達被動或完成用過去分詞。

例：1. He told us some frightening stories. (令人害怕的，表示主動)。

2. The wounded soldier was taken off to hospital. (受傷的，表示被動)。

3. A rolling stone gathers no moss. (滾石不生苔) (滾動的，表示進行)。

4. He threw away the broken chair. (破的，表示完成)。

上列結構要判斷主動被動，進行完成，通常要拉後面名詞與分詞的關係。上列各句的分詞結構可作適度轉換，frightening stories = stories which are frightening, the wounded soldier = the soldier who was wounded, a rolling stone = a stone which is rolling, the broken chair = the chair which has broken.

#### (b)N+ Ving

##### Ven

這種結構分詞置於名詞的後面，通常是由形容詞子句簡化而成的分詞片語。主動語態用現在分詞，被動語態用過去分詞。

例：1. The girl wearing a hat is Mary. (a hat 為名詞片語，故前面分詞應為主動語態)

= The girl who is wearing a hat is Mary.

2. It is a famous book written by Henry James. (by 得知為被動)

= It is a famous book which was written by Henry James.

3. The bridge built in 1910 was torn down. (拉 build 與 bridge 之關係，得知為被動)

= The bridge which was built in 1910 was torn down.

再度提醒您，上列分詞結構一定要懂得判斷主動被動，若還有困惑可參考第二章第二節(主動被動的判斷)。

(c) be

S+ feel + Ving :

become Ven

這種結構的分詞是由情緒動詞變化而來的，若用事物作主詞，表達“令人··”則為主動觀念，用現在分詞；若用人作主詞，表達“感到··”則為被動觀念，用過去分詞。

例：1. We are surprised at the result.

2. After a long day's work, John felt exhausted. (精疲力盡的)

3. The movie was exciting.

4. His stories are always interesting.

註：這類情緒動詞尚包括 tire(疲倦), confuse(困惑), puzzle(困惑), fascinate(吸引), disappoint(失望), touch(感動), move(感動), embarrass(困窘), frighten(驚嚇)等。

2. 分詞當副詞，以修飾動詞或整個子句，主動語態用現在分詞，被動語態則用過去分詞。

(a)Ving

Ven, S+VP :

此種結構分詞是修飾後面整個子句。

例：1. Writing a letter, he heard somebody coming. (關鍵在 a letter 為名詞片語，故為主動觀念，用現在分詞)

2. Frightened by the explosion(爆炸聲), the children began to cry. (關鍵在 by, 故用過去分詞)

3. Walking on the street, I met John. (本句 walking 後面沒有名詞片語，也沒有 by, 故拉主詞 I 與 walk 之關係，得知應為主動觀念，故用現在分詞)

4. Written in simple English, the book soon became popular. (拉 book 與 write 之關係)。

(b)S+ V+ Ving

Ven :

此種結構分詞用來修飾動詞，判斷的關鍵亦在主動被動的觀念。

例：1. The woman came here wearing a red hat.

2. My friend entered the room singing and laughing.

## 第四節 否定用字

常考的否定用字包括 not, never, no, none, neither, nor, nothing but 等。

1. **not** : not 為否定副詞，其功用為(a)幫助動詞變成否定式，(b)後面跟名詞，表達“不是”。

例：1. His idears are not clearly expressed.

2. Not everyone agrees with him. (不是)

2. **never** : never 為否定副詞，幫助動詞成爲否定式，若擺在句首，則後面的子句應用倒裝結構。

例：1. We will never forget his kindness to us.

2. Never have I met such a kind person.

3. **no** : no 為形容詞，後面接名詞，表達“沒有”。

例：1. There is no water.

2. He has no sympathy for the poor.

4. **none** : none 純爲名詞功能，後面不能再接名詞。

例：1. None of the girls like him.

2. Jane likes none of the books.

5. **nothing but = only**(只不過是)

例：1. Don't trust him ; he is nothing but a liar.



6. **neither-nor** : neither 與 nor 可以連用，即 “neither A nor B”，表示 “非 A 也非 B”，A 與 B 在結構上要平行對稱。另外，neither 與 nor 若單獨使用，表達 “也不”，引導子句，且要使用倒裝結構。

例：1. Neither John nor his brother can speak English.

2. He can neither swim nor play the piano.

3. He doesn't like mathematics, and neither do I.

4. I haven't read that book, and nor has John.

## TEST (5)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. We are almost home ; we'll be there in \_\_\_\_ time.  
(A) not (B) none  
(C) no (D) never
2. She enjoyed reading novels, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) so my sister did (B) and so was my sister  
(C) and my sister would also (D) so did my sister
3. He has lived in Japan for years, but \_\_\_\_ he cannot speak a word of Japanese.  
(A) enough strangely (B) strangely enough  
(C) enough strange (D) strangely enoughly
4. You have to \_\_\_\_ before you deal with it.  
(A) consider the matter carefully  
(B) carefully consider the matter  
(C) consider careful the matter  
(D) consider the matter careful
5. The doctor said that mother was \_\_\_\_ after her operation.  
(A) comfort (B) comforted  
(C) comfortable (D) comfortably
6. I know this is the right train, but the ticket agent said it would be on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Track Second (B) the Two Track  
(C) Second Track (D) Track Two
7. I cannot speak English well, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) nor can Jack (B) and so cannot Jack  
(C) neither is Jack (D) so Jack cannot

8. This is the book \_\_\_\_.
- (A) interested to me                      (B) interesting in me  
(C) interesting to me                      (D) interested in me
9. A : You don't look very cheerful. B : I have just had a long, \_\_\_\_ day.
- (A) exhausting                              (B) exhausted  
(C) exhaust                                  (D) exhaustion
10. Only the contented people never feel \_\_\_\_.
- (A) frustrated                              (B) frustrating  
(C) frustrate                                (D) frustration
11. \_\_\_\_ at the temperature above 1250C, metals will fuse.
- (A) They are fired                      (B) Fired  
(C) To be fired                              (D) Firing
12. The pearl is the only gem \_\_\_\_ by a living creature.
- (A) creating                                (B) is created  
(C) to create                                (D) created
13. \_\_\_\_ a happy ending.
- (A) All stories not have                      (B) Not all stories have  
(C) No every story has                      (D) Every stories never have
14. As we see it, he appears to be \_\_\_\_ anxious about the exam.
- (A) unreasonably                              (B) unreasonable  
(C) unreason                                (D)unreasoning
15. We have had fewer robberies this year, probably because of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) strict the law enforcement                      (B) strictly enforcement of law  
(C) strict enforcement of the law                      (D) strict law's enforcement
16. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Boring the lecture, many students fell asleep.  
(B) Bored by the lecture, many students fell asleep.  
(C) Many students, being bored by the lecture, feel asleep.  
(D) The lecture, bored, makes the students fall asleep.

17. The text books \_\_\_\_.
- (A) have never been ordered      (B) never have ordered been  
 (C) have been never ordered      (D) have been ordered never
18. Betty has contacted \_\_\_\_ for the meeting.
- (A) the all people      (B) the whole peoples  
 (C) all the people      (D) all of people
19. There are many people \_\_\_\_ travel to Europe.
- (A) want to      (B) wanting to  
 (C) and want      (D) wanted to
20. He \_\_\_\_.
- (A) went to Japan last year once a month by plane  
 (B) went once a month last year to Japan by plane  
 (C) went to Japan by plane once a month last year  
 (D) went last year to Japan by plane once a month

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. The boiled point of any liquid is determined by the pressure of the  
                 A                          B                          C  
surrounding gases.  
                 D
2. We can improve our own ideas with information and data gathering from our  
   A                          B                          C  
reading.  
                 D
3. That is such an excited movie! You really must see it if you can.  
                 A                  B                          C                          D

4. Walking down the hall the lights went out suddenly, plunging them all into  
A B C D  
darkness.
5. Being studied your report carefully, I am convinced that neither of your  
A B C  
solutions is correct.  
D
6. Some of the people inviting to the party can't come.  
A B C D
7. This vase has the same design, but it is different shaped from that one.  
A B C D
8. The development of permanent teeth, alike that of deciduous teeth, begins  
A B C D  
before birth.
9. Child labor was once a social problem in England, where employment in  
A B  
factories became a virtually slavery for children.  
C D
10. I have another appointment at ten o'clock. Do we have to wait longly?  
A B C D
11. The processes involved in the creation of the universe remain mysteriously to  
A B C  
astronomers.  
D

12. Not knowing what to expect the first day of class, I was a bit nervous, but also exciting.  
A B C  
D
13. A good teacher careful chooses textbooks for his students.  
A B C D
14. Of all the stars visible to the naked eye, only a few have names proper.  
A B C D
15. High fat intake in a person's diet can eventual result in strokes during old age.  
A B C D
16. Although we have been friends for several years, he always sees things different from the way I see them.  
A B  
C D
17. Rapid developing countries such as Mexico and South Korea are encountering more problems than ever before.  
A B  
C D
18. X rays have been increasing useful in many ways in art, science and industry.  
A B C D
19. He told us some frightened events that had taken place in his native country.  
A B C D
20. Students in China, Korea or Japan might find their college studies more easily than high school work.  
A B C D

21. Mark Twain is best known for the book “Tom Sawyer” , one of the most  
A  
adored boys’ novels ever wrote.  
B C D
22. When Mrs. Brown appeared in the party, all of us were attracted by her  
A B  
special designed gown.  
C D
23. In some cases, a person searched for his family’s past begins with enough  
A B  
information to lead him in the right direction.  
C D
24. I found it interested to speak English with foreign friends.  
A B C D
25. Written a letter, I heard somebody coming.  
A B C D
26. Having well trained, he can quickly find out what is wrong with a television  
A B C  
set and repair it.  
D

## 解 答

### A.

1. [ 我們幾乎要到家了；我們很快就會到了。 ]  
(C)→in no time 表達“很快地”。
2. [ 她喜歡閱讀小說，我妹妹也是。 ]  
(D)→考 so(也是)的倒裝。
3. [ 他已經在日本住了好多年了，但奇怪地是他連一句日本話都不會說。 ]  
(B)→考“adv+ enough”之結構。
4. [ 在你處理事情之前應先做仔細地考慮。 ]  
(A)→考“V+ O+ adv”，本句 consider 表達“考慮”。
5. [ 醫生說媽媽手術之後感覺好多了。 ]  
(C)→be 動詞後面用 adj 當主詞補語。
6. [ 我認為這班火車沒錯，但剪票員卻說是第二月台那班。 ]  
(D)→Track Two = The Second Track。
7. [ 我英文說得不好，Jack 也一樣。 ]  
(A)→考 nor(也不)之倒裝。
8. [ 這是令我感到有興趣的那本書。 ]  
(C)→用分詞片語修飾 book。
9. [ A：你看起來精神並不好。B：我剛歷經了漫長又精疲力盡的一天。 ]  
(A)→用現在分詞修飾 day。
10. [ 知足者從不會覺得沮喪失望。 ]  
(A)→關鍵在主詞為 people。
11. [ 金屬若於攝氏 1250 度以上燃燒就會熔化。 ]  
(B)→考分詞結構，關鍵在主詞為 metals，故用被動，表達“被燒”。



12. [ 珍珠是唯一由生物造成的一種珠寶。 ]  
(D)→用分詞修飾 gem，關鍵在 by。
13. [ 不是所有的故事都有愉快的結局。 ]  
(B)→表達“不是所有的故事”。
14. [ 就如後所見的，他對於考試似乎有著莫名其妙的擔憂。 ]  
(A)→用副詞修飾 anxious。
15. [ 今年的搶案較少，也許是法律嚴格執行的原故。 ]  
(C)→考修飾語及其位置。
16. [ 因為對這演講感到厭煩，很多學生便睡著了。 ]  
(B)→考分詞片語之用法。
17. [ 教科書一直都還未訂購。 ]  
(A)→考時間副詞在動詞片語之位置。
18. [ Betty 已經連絡了所有的人開會。 ]  
(C)→考“all+ the+ N”之結構，(D)要改為 all of the people。
19. [ 有很多人想到歐洲去旅行。 ]  
(B)→考分詞修飾 people。
20. [ 去年他每月坐飛機到日本一趟。 ]  
(C)→考“地方副詞+方法副詞+時間副詞”之位置。

B.

1. [ 任何液體的沸點是由周遭氣體的氣壓來決定的。 ]  
(A)→改為 boiling，boiling point (沸點)表達進行的觀念。
2. [ 我們可以用閱讀上所收集到的資訊與資料來提昇我們的觀念。 ]  
(C)→改為 gathered，關鍵在 information 及 data 與 gather 應為被動之關係。
3. [ 那是如此令人刺激的一部電影! 假如可以的話你真應該去看。 ]  
(B)→改為 exciting。

4. [ 當他們走進大廳時，燈突然熄了，使他們陷入一片烏黑之中。 ]  
(A)→本句主要子句主詞為 **the lights**，若前面用分詞則省略掉之主詞應等於 **the light**，但 **walking down** 之主詞應為人，不等於 **lights**，故(A)要改為 **When they walked down**。
5. [ 在詳讀你的報告之後，我相信你的解決方法沒有一項是正確的。 ]  
(A)→改為 **Having studied**。
6. [ 受邀參加宴會的人當中有些不能來。 ]  
(B)→改為 **invited**，修飾 **people**。
7. [ 這個花瓶與那個設計相同，但形狀卻不同。 ]  
(B)→改為 **differently**，考 “**be+ adv+ P.P.**”。
8. [ 恒齒的發展與乳齒一樣，在出生前就開始了。 ]  
(B)→改為 **like**。
9. [ 童工曾是英國的社會問題，當時在英國工廠的工作對於小孩子而言就等於是真正奴役的工作。 ]  
(C)→改為 **virtual**，修飾 **slavery**。
10. [ 我十點有另一個約會，我們要等很久嗎? ]  
(C)→改為 **long**。
11. [ 與宇宙形成有關連的過程仍然還是天文學家所不解的。 ]  
(C)→改為 **remain mysterious**。
12. [ 因為不知道上課第一天要做什麼，我不但有點緊張，也有點興奮。 ]  
(D)→改為 **excited**，關鍵在主詞 **I**。
13. [ 一位好老師會為學生仔細地挑選教科書。 ]  
(A)→改為 **carefully**，修飾 **chooses**。
14. [ 所有用肉眼看得到的星星當中，只有一些有適當的名稱。 ]  
(D)→將 **proper** 移至 **names** 前面，考 “**adj+ N**” 之位置。
15. [ 飲食中高脂肪的攝取可能最後會導致老年的中風。 ]  
(C)→改為 **eventually**，考 “**助動詞+adv+動詞**” 之結構。

16. [ 雖然我們已是好幾年的朋友了，但是他看事情總是跟我看的方式不一樣。 ]  
(C)→改爲 differently，修飾 sees。
17. [ 像墨西哥與南韓這些快速發展的國家正面臨到比以前還多的問題。 ]  
(A)→改爲 Rapidly，修飾 developing。
18. [ X 光在藝術、科學及工業等很多方面用途越來越大。 ]  
(A)→改爲 increasingly，修飾 useful。
19. [ 他告訴了我們一些發生在他家鄉的可怕事件。 ]  
(B)→改爲 frightening，修飾 events。
20. [ 中國、韓國或日本的學生可能會認爲大學的課業比高中的課業還簡單。 ]  
(D)→改爲 easier，考 “find+ O+ adj” 之結構。
21. [ 馬克吐溫以 “Tom Sawyer” 這本書聞名，這是最被小孩喜歡的小說之一。 ]  
(D)→改爲 written，修飾 novels。
22. [ 當布朗太太出現在宴會時，我們都被她那套設計特殊的禮服所吸引住。 ]  
(C)→改爲 specially，修飾 designed。
23. [ 在某些情況下，一個尋搜家族過去歷史的人開始時就會利用充分的資料以掌握正確的方向。 ]  
(A)→改爲 searching for，本句之動詞爲 begins。
24. [ 我認爲與外國朋友說英文是很有趣的。 ]  
(B)→改爲 interesting。
25. [ 當我在寫信時，聽到有人進來。 ]  
(A)→改爲 Writing。
26. [ 因爲受到很好的訓練，他很快便能找出電視機毛病，並且將它修好。 ]  
(A)→改爲 Having been well trained。

# 第五章 介係詞

## 第一節 介系詞的結構特性及功用

1. **介系詞之結構特性**：介係詞後面接名詞片語，受格代名詞或動名詞，這些都是用來做介系詞之受詞。

例：1. Many people in Taiwan are dissatisfied(不滿意)with their living conditions.(名詞片語當 with 之受詞)

2. My sister is good at playing the piano.(名詞片語當 at 之受詞)

3. I will go out with her.(代名詞當 with 之受詞)

**結構思考**：介系詞+\_\_\_\_\_

2. **介系詞之功用**：介系詞片語可以當形容詞，亦可作副詞。

例：1. The girl with a red hat is Jane.(當形容詞，修飾 girl)

2. He came back in the morning.(當副詞，修飾 came back)

3. The professor explained the course in detail.(當副詞，修飾 explained)

4. Like his brother, Steve works hard.(當副詞，修飾後面整句)

## 第二節 容易混淆的介系詞

### 1. 表達時間\

(a) at(指點鐘、正午或午夜)

例：at two o'clock , at noon(正午), at midnight(午夜)

(b) in(指月份、年代、季節、早上或下午)

例：in May, in 1850, in summer, in the morning, in the afternoon.

(c) on(指某月某日，星期)

例：on May 20, on Friday

### 2. 表達地方

(a) at(指點的觀念，表示“在某點附近”)

例：at the bus stop, at the door

(b) on(指平面，表示“在...上面”)

例：on the roof, on the horse

(c) in(指空間，表示“在...裡面”)

例：in the classroom, in a box, in the drawer

此外，世界上一些大都會城市亦用“in”，如 in New York, in London, in Tokyo, in Taipei。

(d) across(越過)—through(穿過)(across 指平面，through 指空間)

例：1.They built a bridge across the river.

2.The train went through a tunnel(隧道)

### 3. at 還可用以表達價錢、速度、高度及年齡。

例：at the price (cost) of (以...價格)

at the speed of (以...的速度)

at full speed(全速)

at the height of(...的高度)

at the age of(...的年齡)

### 4. beside(在...之旁)—besides(除了...之外)

例：1.He is sitting beside the window.

2.There were three other people at the meeting besides Mr. Jones.

### 5. across 越過(介系詞)—cross 越過(動詞)

例：1.They walked across the street.

2.They crossed the street.

### 6. between(兩者之間)—among(三者以上之間)

## 第三節 常考片語

1. accuse+人+of+罪名=charge+人+with+罪名 (控告某人犯...)  
The police accused him of murder.
2. apply for : 申請  
John has decided to apply for admission (入學許可) American university.
3. above all : 尤其重要的是  
Be careful on your trip. Above all, don't drink and drive.
4. get along with : 相處  
He is so selfish (自私的) that nobody likes to get along with him.
5. be addicted to : 沈迷於  
Some children are addicted to watching TV all day long.
6. bring about : 引起, 造成  
Drink and driving has brought about many accidents.
7. bring up : 養育; 提出  
The professor brought up a problem about water pollution.
8. become of : 發生  
No matter what becomes of you, I'll support you.
9. be based on : 以...為基礎  
The drama (戲劇) is based on a short story.
10. come into being : 產生, 開始存在  
No one knows how such an idea came into being.
11. consist of (=be composed of = be made up of) : 由...組成, 包含  
The committee (委員會) consists of ten members.
12. cope with : 處理; 應付  
It needs great patience (需要極大的耐心) to cope with our social problems.
13. call for : 要求, 需要
14. call up : 打電話  
I called up Smith and reminded him of the meeting.
15. call off : 取消  
Because his wife was sick, he called off the trip to Europe.
16. carry on : 持續  
They carried on their discussion until midnight.
17. drop in : 順逆拜訪  
On his way home (在他回家途中), he dropped in on us.
18. distinguish A from B (=distinguish between A and B) : 區別 A 與 B  
Sometimes it's difficult to distinguish between right and wrong.
19. depend on (=count on =rely on) : 依靠, 依賴  
All living things depend on water, air, and sunlight.

20. dress up : 打扮得很漂亮  
The woman dressed up in the wedding. (婚禮)
21. do away with : 廢除  
The government (政府) should do away with obsolete laws (過時的法律)
22. have an effect (influence) on : 對...產生影響  
His philosophy (哲學) had a great effect on education.
23. embark on : 開始  
He decided to embark on a new way of life.
24. be fed up with : 厭煩, 受過了  
We are fed up with your complaints (抱怨)。
25. fix up : 修理; 安裝; 安排  
He fixed up the meeting.
26. for good : 永遠地  
Do you really want to close the company for good ?
27. go with : 相配  
He bought a new tie (領帶) to go with his suit.
28. hear from : 接到...的書信  
I haven't heard from him for a long time.
29. hand in : 交出  
The teacher asked us to hand in our papers (報告) in two weeks.
30. be at home : 熟悉於, 精通於  
Professor Dick is at home in our papers (報告) in two weeks.
31. let on : 透露, 洩漏  
It's a secret ; please don't let on to anyone.
32. lay off : 解雇  
Many workers are laid off because of economic depression (經濟蕭條).
33. look after (=take care of) : 照顧  
Who is going to look after the children?  
take after : 像
34. make up : 偏造; 化裝; 補(課、考、修等); 和解  
Uncle Mark enjoys making up interesting stories for his kids.
35. at odds : 爭吵  
The couple are always at odds about trifles (瑣事).
36. off and on : 斷斷續續  
During the past week it has rained off and on.
37. put aside (=put away) : 儲蓄  
You should put some money aside every month.
38. put up with : 忍受

I could not put up with his behavior any longer.

39. prohibit...from：禁止，使...無法

The boss prohibits his workers from smoking in the office.

40. result from：起因於 result in (= lead to)：導致

41. Eating too much often results in illness.

42. suffer from：遭受...之苦

The crops (農作物) suffer from a blight (病蟲害)

43. show up：出現

Did he show up last night?

44. set up：建立，成立

He set up many schools for the poor.

45. stand for：代表

ROC stands for the Republic of China.

46. stay up：熬夜不睡

Robert stayed up until two o'clock in the morning for his final exam.

47. stick to：堅持，遵循

Drivers should stick to traffic regulations(交通規則)。

48. strike up：開始

The lawyer (律師) struck up a talk with his client (顧客)

49. in season：盛產期；應時的

Fruits are cheapest in season.

50. at stake：緊要關頭

he rescued (救) the boy at stake.

51. take in：接受；理解；欺騙

The students could not take in his meaning.

52. take on：從事(某工作)，雇用

After graduation, he plans to take on journalism(新聞業)

53. turn in：交出；上床睡覺

I'm very tired, and I think I'll turn in now.

54. take turns：輪流

The students take turns cleaning up the classroom.

55. use up：用光

He has used up all of his money.

56. in vain：沒結果，白費力氣

We tried to persuade (說服) him not to go, but in vain.

57. work out：想出，了解

It takes time to work out this complicated (複雜的) math problem.

58. What...for：爲什麼；作什麼用



What did you buy this for?

59. when it comes to : 一談到

The kids were excited when it came to eating ice cream.

60. wear out : 穿破, 用舊; 使疲憊

After a day's work, he was really worn out.

## TEST(6)

A. 請選出一項正確的答案

1. The governor accused the state legislature \_\_\_\_\_ the middle income group beyond their ability to pay.

(A) to tax

(B) for taxing

(C) of taxing

(D) taxing

2. Detergents from laundry \_\_\_\_\_ the pollution of water.

(A) result from

(B) result in

(C) take in

(D) take on

3. Edward \_\_\_\_\_ admission to the university.

(A) grew up

(B) got along with

(C) handed in

(D) applied for

4. What \_\_\_\_\_ your decision to quit your job?

(A) brought about

(B) carried on

(C) handed in

(D) turned in

5. Trucks are \_\_\_\_\_ using residential streets.

(A) prohibited from

(B) dressed in

(C) resulted from

(D) supplied with

6. Modern art is on display at the Guggenheim museum, a building with \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) usually designed

(B) designed usually

(C) an unusual design

(D) it is unusually designed

7. I find Japanese food very different \_\_\_\_\_ other foods.

- (A) to (B) from  
(C) in (D) with

8.It is difficult for the observer to distinguish \_\_\_\_\_ artificial and natural lakes.

- (A) between (B) from  
(C) by (D) in

9.It is illegal and punishable to set fire \_\_\_\_\_ the public buildings.

- (A) in (B) from  
(C) off (D) to

10.Did you know when TV came \_\_\_\_\_ being?

- (A) to (B) into  
(C) from (D) through

11.John \_\_\_\_\_ his father.

- (A) takes turn (B) takes after  
(C) with (D) works on

12.Millions of people are suffering \_\_\_\_\_ hunger and disease.

- (A) from (B) of  
(C) on (D) in

13.More and more children are addicted \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV day and night.

- (A) in (B) toward  
(C) from (D) to

14.I have heard about your friend, but I am not acquainted \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- (A) of (B) by  
(C) with (D) into

15.He \_\_\_\_\_ a good business.

- (A) set up (B)cleaned up  
(C) stayed up (D) called for

16.Whether you will succeed or not \_\_\_\_\_ how much time you spend on it.

- (A) carries on (B) calls up  
(C) depends on (D) cares for

17.The teacher asked his student to \_\_\_\_\_ their homework in a week.

- (A) stick to (B) hand in  
(C) show up (D) take in

18. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ all details before the winter vacation comes.

- (A) wear out (B) watch out  
(C) look after (D) work out

19. Since all of us know how to drive, we can \_\_\_\_\_ driving.

- (A) take turns (B) make fun  
(C) put off (D) let on

20. Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ Jim lately?

- (A) in (B) to  
(C) by (D) from

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. The treaty will be singed by the president in his office on 10:00 a.m.  
A B C D
2. Betty took a trip to Japan for to learn about Asian culture.  
A B C D
3. I need to get a part-time job for to earn some money for my school expenses.  
A B C D
4. You should be able to find the best price by shop at several stores.  
A B C D
5. If there are a lot of interesting people and good food, I won't object to come to  
A B C D  
your party.
6. I am looking for a roommate who is friendly and has a good sense of humorous.  
A B C D
7. The equipment in the office was badly in need to be repaired.  
A B C D
8. Baseball first became popular at 1891, when it was invented by James Naismith of  
A B C D  
the YMCA.
9. The explanation that our instructor gave us was similar in the one you gave us.  
A B C D
10. The underlying ideas of gentle and free have a timeless relevance.  
A B C D
11. Through many years of evolution, your body has learned how to respond to stress  
A B C

based in its instinct for survival.  
D

12. Don't put all your eggs on one basket.  
A B C D

13. The soldiers went through the river and soon reached the village.  
A B C D

14. At World War II, penicillin was widely used to cure certain diseases.  
A B C D

15. How many students were absent to school yesterday?  
A B C D

## 解答

A.

- (C) [州長指控州議會課徵的稅超過中收入族群所能負荷。] → 本句考 "accuse + 受詞 + of + Ving"。
- (B) [洗滌衣服的清潔劑會導致水污染。] → result from (起因於), take in (吸收、欺騙), take on (從事)。
- (D) [Edward 申請就讀大學的入學許可。] → get along with (與...相處), depend on (依靠, 依賴)。
- (A) [什麼原因導致你做出辭職的決定?] → carry on (持續進行), hand in (交出)。
- (A) [卡車禁止使用住宅區的街道。]
- (C) [現代藝術正在 Guggenheim 博物館舉行, 那是棟設計非凡的建築物。] → 本句關鍵在 with, 故空格應使用 NP。
- (B) [我覺得日本在與其它民族的菜有很大的不同。]
- (A) [觀察者要區別人造與天然湖泊是難的。]
- (D) [縱火燃燒公共建築物是非法的且應受法律制裁。]
- (B) [你知道電視何時開始存在嗎?]
- (B) [John 看起來像他爸爸。] → take turn (輪流), work out (想出), work on (激發)。
- (A) [數以百萬的人正在遭受飢餓及疾病之苦。]
- (D) [越來越多的小孩終日沉迷於看電視。]
- (C) [對於你朋友我亦有所聞, 但我跟他並不熟悉。]
- (A) [他創立了一番事業。] → clean up (清除), call for (要求), stay up (熬夜)。
- (C) [你成功與否全靠你花多少時間在上面。] → call up (打電話) care for (喜愛、照顧)。
- (B) [老師要求學生要在一週內交出家庭作業。] → stick to (遵守), show up (出現)。
- (D) [在寒假來臨前你必須要想好所有細節。] → wear out (穿破), look after (照

顧)。

19. (A) [因為我們都知道如何開車，所以我們可以輪流開。] →put off (延期)，let on (透露)。
20. (D) [最近你是否有接到 Jim 的音信?]

B.

1. (D) [這項條約將於早上十點由總統在辦公室簽定] →改為 at。
2. (C) [Betty 到日本旅行以了解亞洲文化。] →改為 learning，關鍵在 for。
3. (C) [為了賺點錢來支付上學的費用，我需要一份兼差工作。] →改為 earning。
4. (B) [貨比三家你應該可以找到最好的價格。] →改為 by shopping。
5. (C) [假若有很多有趣的人去同時又有美味的食物，我將不反對參加你的宴會。] →改為 to coming。
6. (D) [我正在找一位友善且有幽默感的室友。] →改為 humor，關鍵在 of 為介系詞。
7. (D) [辦公室內的設備極度地需要維修。] →改文 being repaired，考”介系詞 +Ving”。
8. (A) [棒球於 1891 年由 YMCA 的 James Naismith 發明出來時開始流行。] →改為 in。
9. (C) [我們老師的解釋跟你的解釋是相似。] →改為 to。
10. (B) [溫和與自由的基本觀念有著永恆不變關連。] →改為名詞 gentleness and freedom，關鍵在介系詞 of。
11. (D) [經過了多年的演化，身體已經學習到如何以生存的本能去應付壓力。] →改為 based on。
12. (C) [不要孤注一擲。] →表達”在...裡面”，改為 in。
13. (B) [軍人越過了河流，迅速抵達村莊。] →改為 across。
14. (A) [二次世界大戰時，盤尼西林被廣泛使用以治療某些疾病。] →改為 In。
15. (D) [昨天有多少學生未到校上學?] →改為 from。

## 第六章 假設語氣與倒裝

### 第一節 If 所引導的假設語氣

If 所引導的假設語氣有下列幾種句型：

1. 表達跟未來事實相反：If+ S+ should+ 原形動詞，S+ could  
were to might  
+原形動詞

例：1. If he should come, I would tell the truth.  
2. If the sun were to rise in the west, I would marry you.  
3. If photosynthesis(光合作用) were to stop, all living things would disappear.

註：If+ S+ should+原形動詞是表達“一般情況不太可能”，而 If+ S+ were to+原形動詞是表達“絕對與事實真理相反”。

2. 表達跟現在事實相反：If+ S+ were，S+ could +原形動詞  
過去式 might

例：1. If I were you, I might leave at once.  
2. I would buy that house if I had enough money.

would

should

3. 表達與過去事實相反：If+ S+ had+ p.p., S+ could +have+ p.p.

Might

例：1. If you had come to the party, you might have met Jane.

2. He might have come if it had not rained.

4. 關於假設語氣應注意事項：

(a) 要利用已知動詞去判斷未知動詞，請思考下列空格的動詞結構

If+ S+ were to+原形動詞，S+\_\_\_\_\_.

S+ might+ have+ p.p.+ if+ \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) 假設語氣的助動詞一律用過去式，be 動詞一律用 were。

(c) 假設語氣 If 子句可以改為倒裝結構，即(1)去掉 if，(2)將 should, were 或 had 移至主詞前面。

例：1. If he should come, I would tell the truth.

= Should he come, I would tell the truth.

2. If the sun were to rise in the west, I would marry you.

= Were the sun to rise in the west, I would marry you.

3. If I were you, I might leave at once.

= Were I you, I might leave at once.

4. You might have met Jane if you had come to the party.

= You might have met Jane had you come to the party.

請務必要掌握倒裝結構，才能判斷是與未來、現在、或過去事實相反。

would

should

- (d) 與過去事實相反的事若影響到現在，則主要子句動詞用 could +原形之

might

結構，這種情況主要子句會有現在的時間副詞出現。

例：1. If they had built more houses ten years ago, the housing problem would

not be so serious now.

## 第二節 其它假設語氣句型

除 If 之外，其它 wish, as if, without 等亦可引導假設語氣的結構。

### 1. wish 所引導的假設語氣：

could

would

(a) 表達與未來事實相反：S+ with+ (that)+ S+ should+原形動詞

Might

例：I wish I could go to the party tomorrow.

were

(b) 表達與現在事實相反：S+ wish+ (that)+ S+過去式

例：1. I wish I were a millionaire.

2. I wish I had enough money.

(c) 表達與過去事實相反：S+ wish+ (that)+ S+ had+ p.p.

例：I wish I had known he was in hospital.

註：上列結構 that 可以省略；此外，假設語氣的 be 動詞一律用 were。

### 2. as if (= as though, 似乎，好像)：as if 所引導的假設語氣結構與上述 wish 的結構一樣。

would

should

(a) 表達與未來事實相反：S+ V+ as if+ S+ could +原形

Might

例：He looks as if he would do it.

(b) 表達與現在事實相反：S+ V+ as if+ S+ were

過去式

例：1. He looks as if he were a rich man.



2. He looks as if he liked it.

(c) 表達與過去事實相反：S+ V+ as if+ S+ had+ p.p.

例：He talked as if he had read that book.

3. with 表示“若有”，without 表示“若無”，亦是引導假設語氣的結構。

would

With

should

(a) 表達與未來或與現在事實相反：Without+ NP, S+ could +have+ p.p.

might

例：With your help, I might succeed now.

would

With

should

(b) 表達與過去事實相反：Without+ NP, S+ could +have+ p.p.

Might

例：Without your help, I could have failed then.

註：事實上，with+ NP 與 without+ NP 語意上等於第一節 If 子句的部份，故主要子句所用的動詞是一樣的。

4. 表達命令要求、堅持、建議勸告等動詞所引導的假設語氣：這類動詞常考者包括 order, command, demand, ask, require(命令要求)；insist, maintain(堅持)；suggest, propose, recommend, advise(建議勸告)。

(a) S+ V+ (that)+ S+ (should)+原形動詞：that 與 should 皆可省略，若省略 should，則後面動詞一律用原形。

例：1. I insisted (that) he (should) come back early.

2. My sister demanded (that) he (should) apologize (道歉)。

3. Jane suggested that I (should) buy a car.

(b) It be+ p.p.+ that+ S+ (should)+原形動詞

例：1. It was required that he (should) finish his work on time.

2. It is recommended that we (should) do more exercise.

(c) **It be+ adj+ that+ S+ (should)+原形**：這種結構的形容詞(adj)亦是表達命令、要求、堅持、建議勸告的語氣，常考的包括 necessary, important, imperative, essential, insistent, advisable 等。

例：1. It is necessary that he (should) make an immediate decision.  
2. It is advisable that we (should) do exercise at least twice a week.

5. **It+ be (about 或 high) +time(that)+S+過去式**：表達“該是··的時候了”。

例：1. It is time that you worked hard.  
2. It is about time you went to bed.

### 第三節 倒裝

倒裝主要目的是爲了加強語氣，倒裝的步驟是將 be 動詞或助動詞移至主詞前面。常考的倒裝結構如下：

1. 否定副詞擺在首，則後面的主要子句要使用倒裝結構，這些否定副詞包括 never(從未)，scarcely, hardly, rarely, barely, seldom(幾乎不)，neither, nor(也不)，no more, no longer(不再)，by no means(絕不)，not only, only, not until 等等。

例：1. No longer do people like his novels.  
2. Never have I seen such an interesting film.  
3. I wasn't there ; neither was my brother.  
4. Only when I was twenty, did I begin to study English.

2. If 所引導的假設語氣亦可使用倒裝結構。(請參考本章第一節)

例：1. Were my brother here, he would protect me.  
2. Had you asked me, I might have told you the answer.

3. 比較結構之倒裝：A+ V1+ as...as+ B+ V2

A+ V1+ more...than+ B+ V2

這種結構中，V2 可以移至 B 的前面，成爲倒裝，但亦可不移。

例：1. Country children can read as quickly as city children can.  
= Country children can read as quickly as can city children.  
2. Women in their society enjoy more admiration(推崇) than women in our society do.  
= Women in their society enjoy more admiration than do women in our society.

4. 表達“地方”的介系詞片語擺在句首的倒裝。

例：1. Under the tree stood an old man. (= An old man stood under the tree)  
2. In the drawer are some papers. (= Some papers are in the drawer)  
3. In the south of Mexico lies a beautiful city. (= A beautiful city lies in the south of Mexico)

註：表達“位於”“在於”(lie, stand), “發生”(occur), “存在”(exist)等動詞的倒裝結構可以不加助動詞。

5. Among 表達“列舉”所引導的倒裝結構：Among+ NP+ be+ S

例：Among the most important romantic poets in the eighteenth century were John Byron, John Keats, and William Wordsworth.

= John Byron, John Keats, and William Wordsworth were among the most important romantic poets in the eighteenth century.

## Test (7)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. Hardly \_\_\_\_ when she started complaining.  
(A) did he arrive (B) he had arrived  
(C) was he (D) had he arrived
2. Only after I had got to the department store \_\_\_\_ that I had forgotten to take my purse with me.  
(A) I then realized (B) did I realize  
(C) I did soon realized (D) have I realized
3. \_\_\_\_ my father go shopping with my mother.  
(A) Rarely does (B) Rarely has  
(C) Does rarely (D) Rarely is
4. If my nose \_\_\_\_ a little shorter, I would be quite pretty.  
(A) is (B) was  
(C) were (D) had been
5. If I were a millionaire, I \_\_\_\_ around the world.  
(A) will travel (B) had traveled  
(C) would (D) would have traveled
6. If it had rained last night, the ground \_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) was wet (B) would have been wet  
(C) is wet (D) would be wet
7. \_\_\_\_ enough money then, I would have bought that fancy bike.  
(A) Had I had (B) Did I have  
(C) If I had (D) Should I have
8. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_ fail?  
(A) should (B) would  
(C) were to (D) had been

9. Had I known what was going to happen, I \_\_\_\_ her alone.  
(A) had never left (B) would never leave  
(C) would never have left (D) might not leave
10. The child talks as if he \_\_\_\_ a man.  
(A) is (B) has been  
(C) were (D) will be
11. I wish he \_\_\_\_ last night.  
(A) has come (B) were coming  
(C) did come (D) had come
12. It is time that you \_\_\_\_ hard.  
(A) to work (B) worked  
(C) should work (D) work
13. He insisted that all the members \_\_\_\_ in the meeting on time.  
(A) be (B) were  
(C) are to be (D) might be
14. \_\_\_\_ that Richard could not come, Doris would never have given the party.  
(A) If she knew (B) Did she know  
(C) She had known (D) Had she known
15. \_\_\_\_ I visited him did I realize how ill he was.  
(A) Not until (B) Until  
(C) Only (D) Not only
16. The fire department ordered that the elevator \_\_\_\_.  
(A) turn off (B) be turned off  
(C) was turned off (D) turned off
17. The boy's parents knew he \_\_\_\_ if he had passed the final exam.  
(A) graduated (B) would graduate  
(C) could have graduated (D) will graduate

18. It is necessary that an efficient worker \_\_\_\_ his work on time.  
 (A) accomplishes (B) can accomplish  
 (C) accomplish (D) has accomplished
19. \_\_\_\_, it is believed, was regular theatrical production established in Taipei.  
 (A) Until 197 there was not (B) It was not until 1975  
 (C) Until 1975 (D) Not until 1075
20. \_\_\_\_, she would have caught the train.  
 (A) Had she hurried (B) If she has hurried  
 (C) Did she hurry (D) If she were hurrying
21. My professor suggested \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to me that I should apply for a scholarship  
 (B) me to apply for a scholarship  
 (C) to me that I might apply for a scholarship  
 (D) to apply for a scholarship
22. Had I known earlier, I \_\_\_\_ you.  
 (A) will help (B) would help  
 (C) would have helped (D) would like to help

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. Only if my homework is finished I can watch TV in the evening.  
 A B C D
2. Neither does he plan to go to college, nor he has a good job available.  
 A B C D
3. Behind the notion of the nuclear reactors are the release of the tremendous  
 A B C  
 energy in each fusion.  
 D

4. I suggest that Mary concentrates on her study so that she can pass the college entrance exam.  
A B C  
D
5. What would you do if the would was to come to an end tomorrow?  
A B C D
6. Since her blood pressure is much higher than it should be, her doctor insists that she does not smoke.  
A B C  
D
7. He talks about London as if he were there before.  
A B C D
8. Maria went to bed late last night ; she wishes she went to bed earlier last night.  
A B C D
9. Had you used a computer, you could finish the work in half the time.  
A B C D
10. If he has taken better care of his money, he would have been less likely to lose it.  
A B C D
11. Only if the prices come down I will buy a house in Taipei.  
A B C D
12. At the top of the mountain stands various monuments to peace.  
A B C D
13. When they went out, the teacher demanded that I told him everything.  
A B C D



14. Had the personal computer not been invented, will the information age have arrived by other means?  
A B  
C D
15. It is imperative that the U.S. government addresses the issue of employment for women.  
A B C  
D
16. Only by so doing you could be free from trouble.  
A B C D
17. Since you have confessed that you were wrong for your rebellion, I will recommend that you were not punished.  
A B C  
D
18. If Jack stayed here yesterday, he might have helped me with the work.  
A B C D
19. Would it rain, they might stay at home.  
A B C D
20. Never in my mind I have heard such nonsense!  
A B C D
21. Not until the age of forty did she got married.  
A B C D
22. Women in their society enjoy more freedom than women in our society are.  
A B C D
23. Only when one is away from home is one realize how nice home is.  
A B C D

24. Nowhere in America one would be able to buy a bottle of whisky at a vending  
A B C D  
machine.

25. Was it not for his illness, he would pass the examination.  
A B C D

## 解 答

### A.

1. [ 當他一抵達她就開始抱怨。 ]  
(D)→考 “Hardly+ had+ S+ P.P.+ when+ S+ Ved” 的倒裝句。
2. [ 在我到達百貨公司後，我才發現忘了帶皮包。 ]  
(B)→關鍵布 Only，故主要子句倒裝，且由 had got 得知應用過去式的倒裝。
3. [ 我父親很少跟我母親去購物。 ]  
(A)→考 Rarely 所引導之倒裝，且動詞 go 為原形，故用 does 才恰當。
4. [ 假如我的鼻子再短一點，我便很美。 ]  
(C)→表達與現在事實相反的假設。
5. [ 假如我是百萬富翁，我將環遊世界。 ]  
(C)→由 were 得知表達與現在事實相反。
6. [ 假如昨天下雨，地面現在將是濕的。 ]  
(D)→由 now 得知表達與過去事實相反的事影響到現在。
7. [ 假如我那時有足夠的錢，我將會買那輛漂亮的腳踏車。 ]  
(A)→考與過去事實相反的倒裝。
8. [ 萬一你失敗了該怎麼辦? ]  
(A)→表達與未來事實相反。
9. [ 假如我當時知道會發生什麼，我絕不會讓她單獨留下。 ]  
(C)→由 “Had I known” 得知表達與過去事實相反。
10. [ 這小孩講話的樣子就像大人一樣。 ]  
(C)→考 as if 的假設語氣。
11. [ 我期望他昨晚來。 ]  
(D)→由 last night 得知與過去事實相反。

12. [該是你努力的時候了。]  
(B)→考 “It is time+ S+ ved” 之句型。
13. [他堅持所有的成員皆應準時參加會議。]  
(A)→關鍵在 insisted。
14. [假如她當初知道 Richard 不會來，Doris 就不會舉辦宴會。]  
(D)→由 “Doris would never have given” 得知與過去事實相反。
15. [直到我去看他我才了解他病得多麼的重。]  
(A)→考 not until 所引導的倒裝。
16. [消防隊命令電梯應立刻關電。]  
(B)→考 order 所引導的假設句型。
17. [小孩的父母明白假如他那時通過期末考，他就可以畢業。]  
(C)→由 “if he had passed” 得知表達與過去事實相反。
18. [一位有效率的工人應該準時將工作完成。]  
(C)→考 “It is necessary+ that+ S+ should+原形動詞” 之句型。
19. [一般認為，台北的正規戲劇演出是到 1975 年才開始的。]  
(D)→由 “was regular theatrical production established” 得知使用倒裝結構。
20. [假如她當時快點，她就會趕上火車。]  
(A)→考假設語氣之倒裝。
21. [我的教授建議我應該申請獎學金。]  
(A)→考 suggest 所引導的假設句型。
22. [假如我早點知道，我就會幫你。]  
(C)

B.

1. [只有在功課完成後，我晚上才可以看電視。]  
(C)→改為 can I，考 Only 所引導之倒裝。

2. [ 他即不計劃上大學，也沒有一份好工作。 ]  
(C)→考 nor 所引導之倒裝，改為 does he have。
3. [ 核子反應爐背後的理念是核子分裂所產生的巨大能量。 ]  
(B)→本句 “Behind the notion of the nuclear reactors” 為地方的介系詞片語，真正的主詞為 release，故要改為 is。
4. [ 我建議 Mary 應該專心讀書，如此才能通過大學入學考試。 ]  
(A)→改為 concentrate on，關鍵在 suggest。
5. [ 假如明天是世界末日你該怎麼辦? ]  
(B)→改為 were。
6. [ 因為她的血壓遠比正常的還要高，所以醫生堅持她不應該抽煙。 ]  
(D)→改為 should not 關鍵在 insists。
7. [ 他談論倫敦就好像他以前去過那兒一樣。 ]  
(C)→改為 had been，關鍵在 before。
8. [ Maria 昨晚晚睡，她希望昨晚能早一點就寢。 ]  
(C)→改為 had gone to bed。
9. [ 假如你使用電腦，你就可以用一半的時間完成這件工作。 ]  
(B)→由 “Had you used” 得知與過去事實相反，故改為 could have finished。
10. [ 假如他那時更小心錢財，他的錢就不可能掉。 ]  
(A)→改為 had taken。
11. [ 只有在價格下降時，我才會在台北購屋。 ]  
(C)→改為 will I，關鍵在 Only。
12. [ 不同的和平紀念碑位於山頂上。 ]  
(C)→本句 “at the top of the mountain” 為地方的介系詞片語，真正的主詞為 monuments，故改為 stand。
13. [ 當他們出去時，老師要求我應該告訴他每件事。 ]  
(C)→改為 tell，關鍵在 demanded。

14. [假如個人電腦未被發明，資訊年代會以其它方式降臨嗎?]  
(A)→改爲 would。
15. [美國政府應該向女性說明就業的問題。]  
(B)→改爲 address，關鍵在 “It is imperative”。
16. [只有藉著這樣做你才能避免麻煩。]  
(C)→改爲 could you。
17. [因爲你已經承認你的反抗行爲是錯誤的，我將建議你不該受到懲罰。]  
(D)→改爲 should not be punished 或 not be punished，關鍵在 recommend。
18. [假如 Jack 昨天在這兒，他也許會幫我做這件工作。]  
(A)→改爲 had stayed。
19. [萬一下雨，他們可能會待在家裡。]  
(A)→改爲 Should，表達與未來事實相反。
20. [在我內心我從未聽過如此無聊的事。]  
(B)→改爲 have I，關鍵在 Never。
21. [直到四十歲她才結婚。]  
(C)→改爲 get，關鍵在 did。
22. [他們社會的女性享有比我們社會女性還多的自由。]  
(D)→改爲 do，代替 enjoy。
23. [只有當一個人離家時才會了解家是多麼的甜美。]  
(B)→改爲 does，關鍵在 realize，本句考 only 所引導之倒裝。
24. [在美國沒有人可以在任何地方的販賣機買到威士忌酒。]  
(A)→改爲 would one，關鍵在 Nowhere。
25. [若不是生病，他將會通過考試。]  
(A)→改爲 Were，表達與現在事實相反。

# 第七章 比較

## 第一節 比較的句型

### 1. 原級比較：

adj

adv

- (a) 肯定：A+ V+ as+ many+複數名詞+as +B (A 像 B 那樣…)  
much+單數名詞

adj

adv

- (b) 否定：A+ V+ not as+ many+複數名詞+as+ B (A 不像 B 那樣…)  
not so much+單數名詞

例：1. He works as hard as I.

2. This book is not so interesting as that one.

3. I don't have so much money as my brother.

請注意：肯定只能用“as…as”，不能用“so…as”。

### 2. 比較級：

- (a) 肯定：A+ V+ more+ adj 或 adv+ than+ B (A 比 B 還…)  
adj+ er 或 adv+ er

- (b) 否定：A+ V+ less+ adj 或 adv+ than+ B (A 比 B 還不…)

例：1. Steve runs faster than John.

2. Nothing is more important than water.

3. This sentence looks less easy than that one.

請注意：比較級要用 **than** 當連接詞，形容詞或副詞若可以加 **er** 就不能再用 **more**，而 **less** 後面的形容詞或副詞一律用原級。

3. 最高級：

in

(a) 肯定：S+ V+ the most+ adj 或 adv+ of + 名詞片語 (最…)

among

in

(b) 否定：S+ V+ the least+ adj 或 adv+ of + 名詞片語 (最不…)

among

- 例：1. He is the most famous of all the painters.  
= of all the painters he is the most famous.
2. Robert is the tallest among his classmates.  
= Among his classmates Robert is the tallest.
3. He is the least known(最不出名) of the modern poets.  
= Of the modern poets he is the least known.

請注意下列要點：

1. 形容詞或副詞若可以加 **est**，就不能再用 **most**。
2. 最高級是指三者以上，故介系詞後用的名詞應用複數。
3. 最高級後面的介系詞片語常常可以移至句首。

4. A+ be junior to+ B (A 比 B 還年青)

A+ be senior to+ B (A 比 B 還年長)

A+ be superior+ to+ B (A 比 B 還優越)

A+ be inferior to+ B (A 在 B 還差)

A+ be prior to+ B (A 在 B 之前)

A+ be posterior to+ B (A 在 B 之後)

上列結構本身即比較的意思，故不能再加 **more**，且因有 **to**，故不可再加 **than**。

5. The+比較級+S+ V，the+比較級+S+ V：表達“愈…就愈”。

- 例：1. The greater the gains(利潤) are, the higher the risks(風險) are.  
2. The higher the mountain is, the colder it is.



6. 倍數：

(a) A+ V+倍數+as many as+ B's  
much

= A+ V+倍數+the number of+ B's  
amount of

(表達“A 剛好是 B 數倍”，可數用 many, number，不可數用 much,  
amount)

(b) A+ V+倍數+more than+ B's (表達“A 超出 B 的數倍以上”)

例：1. My money is three times as much as yours.

2. My money is three times the amount of yours.

3. My books are three times more than yours.

7. 比較級可以加 er，最高級可以加 est 的形容詞與副詞：

(a) 單音節皆可，如 long, short, great, high, strong, weak, young, light 等等。

(b) 雙音節則以少許由 y 結尾者，如 happy, early, angry, lazy, pretty, wealthy  
等。

## 第二節 比較的平行、加強比較的用字、 比較的倒裝、比較的累贅

1. 比較的平行：兩者相比時結構與語意上皆要考慮平行對稱。

例：1. John thinks that swimming is much more interesting than studying.  
2. His works are as famous as his master's.  
3. The library in the present is bigger than that in the past. (本句 that 指 the library)

2. 加強比較的用字：加強形容詞與副詞的原級用 so, too, very 等字，若加強比較級則用 much, far, 或 a little 等字。

例：1. It's very warm today.  
2. The film itself is much better than the book.

3. 比較的累贅：可以加 er 的比較級若再加 more，或可以加 est 的最高級若再加 most，皆形成累贅。

請訂正下列劃線部份：

1. Her clothes are more better than Mary's. (去掉 more)
2. It is the most biggest hotel in New York. (去掉 most)

4. 比較的倒裝：A+ V1+as...+as+ B+ V2

A+ V1+more...than+ B+ V2

上列結構中 V2 有三項常考要點：(a)V2 與 V1 要一致，V1 用 be 動詞則 V2 亦用 be 動詞，V1 用助動詞 V2 亦用同樣的助動詞，V1 若為一般動詞則 V2 用 do, does 或 did 代替，此外，V2 與 V1 在時態上也要一致；(b)V2 可倒裝，但亦可不倒裝；(c)V2 可以省略。

例：1. Country children can read as quickly as city children can.  
= Country children can read as quickly as can city children.  
= Country children can read as quickly as city children.  
2. The Polynesians love the sea as much as the Indians do.  
= The Polynesians love the sea as much as do the Indians.  
= The Polynesians love the sea as much as the Indians.

## TEST (8)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. It is more interesting to get letters than \_\_\_\_.  
(A) to send them (B) sending them  
(C) send them (D) you send them
2. A : The workers in that factory are treated badly.  
B : Yes, they are \_\_\_\_ than slaves.  
(A) so better (B) less better  
(C) little better (D) more better
3. Staying in a hotel costs \_\_\_\_ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.  
(A) as much twice as (B) twice as much as  
(C) more than twice (D) twice as many as
4. The harder the shrub is to grow, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the higher the price it is (B) the higher does the price become  
(C) the higher the price is (D) the more high the price is
5. For many children, nothing seems so exciting \_\_\_\_ their first airplane ride.  
(A) as (B) than  
(C) to (D) so does
6. When allowed to sleep, volunteers who were kept awake as many as 100 hours dreamed \_\_\_\_ than usual.  
(A) most (B) more considerably  
(C) most considerably (D) as considerably
7. The house is very big and beautiful. I think the rent must be \_\_\_\_ as that one.  
(A) three times more (B) three times as much  
(C) as many three times (D) as three times more
8. The more you fool around, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) in the less will you gain (B) the least you will gain  
(C) you will gain less (D) the less you will gain

9. The lecture was \_\_\_\_ more enjoyable than the film.  
(A) very (B) too  
(C) much (D) so
10. It is getting \_\_\_\_ every day.  
(A) hot and hot (B) hottest  
(C) hotter and hotter (D) hot and hotter
11. A square meter is \_\_\_\_ a square yard.  
(A) slightly larger than (B) than slightly larger  
(C) A little larger as (D) so larger than
12. The population of Taipei has \_\_\_\_ doubled during the past twenty.  
(A) much than (B) more than  
(C) as more than (D) as more as than
13. The photographs of Mars taken from the satellites are \_\_\_\_ than those taken from the earth.  
(A) clear (B) as clearly  
(C) much clearer (D) more clearer
14. Mathematics interested Henry \_\_\_\_.  
(A) more than did Nora (B) more than it did Nora  
(C) more than Nora did (D) more than it was Nora
15. Of the five pictures, this one is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) better (B) the best  
(C) good (D) much better

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. Hell's Canyon, with a depth of 7900 feet, is deeper as the Grand Canyon.

2. Food eaten between meals can be just as good for health than food eaten at regular meals.
3. Many people consider Charles Parker as the greater performer of all musicians.
4. She felt that she was as good swimmer as he was, if not better.
5. We can obtain a variety of information from a largest daily newspaper.
6. The economic growth rate of developing countries has actually been higher than those of the developed countries.
7. The Empire State Building is now smaller as many other buildings in North America.
8. The Indians in the Northwest love the sea as much as their ancestors were.
9. I hope the next train will be the least crowded than this one.
10. The profits in this business are more high than they were last year.

11. He was a man of indecision, never knowing which of the two possibilities was the best.
12. It seems to me that his new novel is less interesting as his earlier ones.
13. She thinks that it is more better to leave than to wait because John will definitely not come.
14. It is the most easiest way to acquire what we need.
15. The difference between an African elephant and an Asian one is that the former has largest ears.
16. Cows are said to be the less intelligent of all domestic animals.
17. Even though she lost the beauty contest, she was still more prettier than the other girls.
18. The more he has, the most he wants.
19. Nobody else in her family is so younger than she is.

20. Of all book on the shelf, this one is far more interesting because it deals with the evolution of mammals.

## 解 答

A.

1. [收到他人的信比寄信給他人還有趣。]  
(A)→本句考比較結構的平行，關鍵在 to get letters。
2. [A：那家工廠的工人受到很差的待遇。B：是的，這些工人跟奴隸差不多。]  
(C)→考加強比較級的用字，so 與 less 應接原級。
3. [住在旅館的費用是住在宿舍一週的兩倍。]  
(B)→本句考倍數的結構，錢為不可數，故用 much 表達。
4. [灌木長得越堅硬，價錢就越高。]  
(C)→考 “The more+ S+ V, the more+ S+ V” 之結構，(A)應將 it 去掉。
5. [對很多小孩而言，似乎沒有什麼事情會比第一次乘坐飛機還令他們興奮。]  
(A)→考 “not so...as” 之結構。
6. [自願參加實驗，保持 100 小時不睡者，當他們再度可以睡覺時，他們作夢的情況會比平常多出很多。]  
(B)→本題由 than 得知為比較級，considerably 表達 “相當多地”。
7. [這棟房子非常大且很美。我想房租一定是那一棟的三倍。]  
(B)→考倍數。
8. [你越虛度光陰，就越一無所成。]  
(D)→考 “The more+ S+ V, the less+ S+ V”。
9. [這場演講遠比影片還精采。]  
(C)→考加強比較級的用字。
10. [天氣變得一天比一天熱。]  
(C)→表達 “變得越來越…” 應用比較級。
11. [一平方公尺比一平方碼還稍微長一點。]  
(A)→考比較級及連接詞。



12. [台北的人口在過去 20 年已經成長兩倍以上。]  
(B)→本句 double 為動詞，表達“成兩倍”，more than 表達“超過”。
13. [從人造衛星所拍攝的火星照片遠比從地球所拍攝的還清晰。]  
(C)→本句考比較級，且用 much 加強比較級。
14. [跟 Nora 相比，數學更吸引 Henry。]  
(B)→本句考比較結構的對稱，表達“數學吸引 A 勝於數學吸引 B”，it 指 mathematics，did 代替 interested，故(B)才正確。
15. [這五張照片中，這張是最好的。]  
(B)→由“Of the five pictures”中，得知應使用最高級。

B.

1. [深度 7900 英呎的 Hell's 峽谷比大峽谷還深。]  
(D)→改為 than，關鍵在 deeper。
2. [在正餐之間所吃的食物與正餐所吃的食物一樣都有益於健康。]  
(D)→改為 as food，考“as...as”。
3. [很多人視 Charles Parker 為所有音樂家中最偉大的演奏者。]  
(C)→由“of all musicians”得知應用最高級，故改為 the greatest。
4. [她認為假如她不是比他好的話，至少也是像他一樣好的游泳者。]  
(A)→考“as+ adj+ a+ N+ as”，故改為 good a swimmer。
5. [我們可以從一份大報得到不同種類的資訊。]  
(C)→最高級前面之冠詞應用 the，但本句若改為 a large 則語意更順。
6. [開發中國家的經濟成長率實際上一直高於已開發國家的成長率。]  
(D)→本句比 growth rate，故改為 that。
7. [帝國大廈現在比很多北美洲的建築還小。]  
(B)→考比較級，改為 than。
8. [西北部的印第安人像他們的祖先一樣熱愛海洋。]  
(D)→改為 did，表達 love。

9. [ 我希望下一班火車不會比這班擁擠。 ]  
(B)→由 **than** 得知應改為 **less**。
10. [ 這門生意的利潤比去年還高。 ]  
(C)→改為 **higher**。
11. [ 他是個猶疑不決的人，絕不知道這兩種可能性中何者較好。 ]  
(D)→由 **two possibilities** 得知應用比較級，故改為 **was the better**。
12. [ 對我而言，他剛問世的小說似乎不比先前的吸引人。 ]  
(C)→改為 **than**。
13. [ 她認為離開總比等下去好，因為 John 肯定是不會來了。 ]  
(A)→將 **more** 去掉。
14. [ 這是獲得我們所需之最簡單的方式。 ]  
(A)→去掉 **most**。
15. [ 非洲大象與亞洲大象之間的差異在於前者耳朵較大。 ]  
(D)→本句為兩者相比，故用比較級，改為 **larger**。
16. [ 牛被認為是所有家畜當中最不聰明的。 ]  
(B)→由 “**of all domestic animals**” 得知應用最高級，改為 **the least**。
17. [ 縱然她選美賽中輸了，她仍然是比其它女孩還美的。 ]  
(C)→去掉 **more**。
18. [ 他擁有越多，想要的就越多。 ]  
(C)→改為 **more**。
19. [ 她家中沒有其它人比她還年輕。 ]  
(C)→可改為 **much younger**。
20. [ 所有書架上的書當中，這本是更為有趣的，因為其內容在探討哺乳類的演化。 ]  
(A)→改為 **books**。

## 第八章 連接詞

### 第一節 對等連接詞

對等連接詞顧名思義所引導的結構前後要平行對稱。

1. **單字對等連接詞**：and, or, but, yet, nor 等，其前後要平行對稱。

例：1. The people in my town are friendly, cheerful and hardworking. (平行形容詞)

2. Did she leave by bus or by train? (平行介系詞片語)

3. He worked hard, but he failed. (平行子句)

註：nor(也不)，so(也是)只能引導子句平行，且後面的子句要倒裝。

例：1. Mary wants to go, so do I.

2. He can speak English very well, so can I.

3. He is not a soldier, nor am I.

4. He didn't go to the party, nor did I.

上列倒裝要特別注意到(a)前後動詞時態要一致，(b)前面若用 be 動詞，則後面亦用 be 動詞，前面若用助動詞則後面亦用同樣助動詞，前面若為一般動詞則後面用 do, does, did 來倒裝。

2. **複合對等連接詞**：both A and B(兩者皆是)，neither A nor B(非 A 也非 B)，either A or B(A 或 B 其中之一)，not only A but also B(不僅是 A 同時也是 B)，not A but B(不是 A 而是 B)，A but not B(A 而不是 B)，A as well as B(A 跟 B)。

注意要點：

- (a) 上列連接詞所引導的 A 與 B 要平行對稱。
- (b) 上列結構當主詞時，動詞的一致性亦非常要。

Both A and B+複數動詞

Neither A nor B+ V (單複數與靠近動詞的元素一致)

Either A or B

A as well as B+ V (與 A 一致)

Not A but B+ V (強調 B，故與 B 一致)

A but not B+ V (強調 A，故與 A 一致)

Not only A but also B (強調 B，故與 B 一致)

- 例：
1. The doctor allowed him neither to drink nor to smoke. (平行不定詞)
  2. We visited both New York and London. (平行名詞)
  3. Either he or you were absent yesterday. (與靠近者一致)
  4. Both you and he are wrong in this matter.

## 第二節 從屬連接詞

從屬連接詞引導從屬子句，從屬子句可分為下列三種：

1. **名詞子句**：功用等於名詞，整個子句可作主詞，受詞，或補語。引導名詞子句的連接詞為(a)that·(b)疑問詞(如 when, where, what, how, why, whether, who, which, whom 等)。

- 例：
1. That honesty is the best policy is true. (當主詞)
  2. How he will do it is not my business. (當主詞)
  3. We don't know who will get the first prize. (當 know 之受詞)
  4. We are interested in whom he is going to marry. (當 in 之受詞)
  5. They were worried about the fact that you were sick. (當 fact 之補語)

2. **形容詞子句**：形容詞子句的功用等於形容詞，用以修飾前面的名詞，連接詞為 who, whom, which, whose 等關係代名詞。

- 例：
1. I discussed it with my brother who is a lawyer. (修飾 brother)
  2. He is a man whom I won't trust. (修飾 man)
  3. This is the book which I bought yesterday. (修飾 book)
  4. I talked to the woman whose father was a poet. (修飾 woman)

注意要點：

- (a) 關係代名詞指人或物要看先行詞。
- (b) 關係代名詞格的判斷要看後面的結構，若結構為“N+\_\_\_+VP”則空格用主格，若“N+\_\_\_+S+ VP”則用受格當後面動詞或介系詞之受詞，若“N+\_\_\_+N”則用所有格。
- (c) 在“N+ who +VP”的結構中，V 的單複數要與先行詞一致。

which

3. **副詞子句**：功用等於副詞，主要用以修飾動詞或整個子句，引導副詞子句的連接詞依語意的不同，可分為下列幾種：

- (a) 表示“雖然”、“縱然”：though, although, while, even if, even though。

- 例：
1. Even though it is hard work, I enjoy it.
  2. While he has earned a lot of money, he is not happy.

注意要點：

- (1) 上列連接詞不能與 but 連用。
- (2) despite 與 in spite of 亦表示“雖然”，但為介系詞，其後應跟名詞片語。

例：Despite ( In spite of ) his illness, he came to the meeting.

- (b) 表達“因為”：because, since, as, for, in that。

- 例：
1. Since you are going, I will go too.
  2. My brother didn't go to school, for he was sick.
  3. You should stop smoking in that it's harmful to your health.

注意要點：

- (1) 上列連接詞不能與 so 連用。
- (2) because of 為介系詞，其後接名詞片語。

例：I didn't go shopping because of the rain.

- (c) 表達“目的”：so that, in order that。

- 例：
1. I packed him a little food so that he wouldn't get hungry.
  2. he studies hard in order that he can pass the exam.

註：表達“目的”之結構尚有“in order to+原形動詞”與“so as to+原形動詞”。

- (d) 表達“條件”：If, unless(除非), once(一旦), as long as(只要), on condition that(假如), provided that(假如)。

- 例：
1. Unless you work harder, you will fail.
  2. If it rains, we will stay at home.
  3. Once she arrives, we will start.
  4. I will lend you the book on condition that you return it on time.

注意事項：

- (1) 上列表達“條件”子句的動詞要用現在式代替未來，但主要子句的動詞仍用未來式
- (2) Unless 不能與 or(否則)連用。

例：Unless I am invited, or I won't go. (應將 or 去掉)

(e) 表達“時間”：when, while, as soon as(當), until, since, before, after。

例：1. When I was a child, things were different.

2. He got married as soon as he left university.

3. We won't start until he comes.

4. We have been friends since we met at school.

註：表達時間的副詞子句亦用現在式代替未來。

### 第三節 獨立連接詞

獨立連接詞在結構上引導 S+VP 的獨立子句，這類連詞依語意上的不同可分為下列幾種：

1. 表達“此外”：besides, in addition, moreover, furthermore。

例：The house is too small. Furthermore, it is in bad location.  
= The house is too small ; furthermore, it is in bad location.

註：獨立連接詞前面可使用之標點符號為句點或分號。

2. 表達“然而”：however, nevertheless, nonetheless。

例：My room is very small. However, it's comfortable.  
= My room is very small ; however, it's comfortable.

3. 表達“因此”：therefore, consequently, as a result, accordingly。

例：Helen studied hard all year. Therefore, he made excellent grades.  
= Helen studied hard all year ; therefore, he made excellent grades.

4. 表達“相反地”：rather, instead, on the contrary。

例：They didn't go fishing. Instead, they went swimming.  
= They didn't go fishing ; instead, they went swimming.

5. 其它：otherwise(否則), for instance(例如), in the same way(同樣地), likewise(同樣地)。

例：You must buy some food. Likewise, you'll need warm clothes.  
= You must buy some food ; likewise, you'll need warm clothes.



## TEST (9)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

- 下列劃線部份何者為形容詞子句?
  - I heard that she passed the examination.
  - The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.
  - This is the book which he likes best.
  - He worked hard in order that his family might live more comfortably.
- 下列劃線部份何者為名詞子句?
  - He will sign the contract as long as his wife has no objection.
  - That practice makes perfect is a truth.
  - Since he was a child he has wanted to be an artist.
  - Did you see the letter which came yesterday?
- 下列劃線部份何者為副詞子句?
  - While I understand what you say, I can not agree with you.
  - I don't know when he will come back.
  - I can't tell what he likes.
  - We don't know the man who got the first prize.
- He is the man from \_\_\_\_ I bought a used car last year.
  - who
  - which
  - that
  - whom
- Barcelona, \_\_\_\_ hosted the 1992Summer Olympics, also has many cultural attractions.
  - that
  - who
  - which
  - whose
- After Bill sent his application forms to several U.S. graduate \_\_\_\_ to hear whether they would admit him or not.
  - school and wait
  - schools, he waited
  - schools, to wait
  - schools and waiting

7. \_\_\_\_ the typhoon warnings, Taylor still took his boat out for sail.  
(A) Even though (B) Because  
(C) Despite (D) Once
8. If you are not sure \_\_\_\_ the person you are calling will be at home or in his office, you should call person to person.  
(A) whether (B) when  
(C) that (D) while
9. My brother seldom goes swimming in the morning, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) so does John (B) John doesn't too  
(C) nor does John (D) neither is John
10. Choose the correct answer.  
(A) He is very smart ; moreover, he is diligent.  
(B) He is very smart, moreover, he is diligent.  
(C) He is very smart, Moreover, he is diligent.  
(D) He is very smart ; as a result, he is diligent.
11. Dr. Lin has contributed a great deal to this university : \_\_\_\_.  
(A) teaching, as a writer, and lecturing.  
(B) teaching, writing, and lecturing.  
(C) teacher, lecturing and as a writer.  
(D) writing, a teacher and a lecturer.
12. jack doesn't want to go out. \_\_\_\_, he would rather stay at home and watch TV.  
(A) Rahter than (B) In addition  
(C) Instead (D) As a result of
13. He wrote \_\_\_\_ novels but also poems.  
(A) not (B) either  
(C) both (D) not only
14. At night I used to go out and \_\_\_\_ in the library.  
(A) study (B) studying  
(C) studied (D) go studying

15. Before entering college, he must decide \_\_\_\_ he should take up medicine or literature.  
(A) that (B) whether  
(C) how (D) unless
16. Nobody knew \_\_\_\_.  
(A) how the problem was serious (B) how to be serious the problem is  
(C) how serious the problem was (D) how serious the problem to be
17. The Empire State Building is quite tall, \_\_\_\_ the World Trade Center.  
(A) than so is (B) and as is  
(C) as (D) and so is
18. \_\_\_\_ the election is the question both political parties are asking.  
(A) Who's candidate will win (B) Whose candidate will win  
(C) Whose will win the candidate (D) Candidate will win
19. Studies show \_\_\_\_ seeing violence on TV leads directly to aggressive behavior in children.  
(A) that (B) as long as  
(C) while (D) which
20. \_\_\_\_ the reservoir is built, shortage of electricity is unavoidable.  
(A) If (B) In spite of  
(C) Unless (D) Besides
21. \_\_\_\_ is worth doing well.  
(A) Which is worth doing (B) That is worth doing  
(C) It is worth doing (D) What is worth doing
22. As the tanker entered the port, four crewmen were isolated \_\_\_\_ they might not spread the cholera germs which they were suspected to carry.  
(A) lest (B) so that  
(C) unless (D) except that
23. Because of \_\_\_\_, the basketball game was delayed.  
(A) the heavy rain (B) it was raining  
(C) there was much rain (D) rainy

24. Fred set his alarm clock \_\_\_\_ it would awake him at 6 : 00 a.m.  
 (A) in order to (B) in that  
 (C) provided that (D) so that
25. \_\_\_\_ but is converted into heat.  
 (A) The energy is not lost which is consumed in overcoming friction  
 (B) The energy which it is consumed in over coming friction is not lost  
 (C) The energy which is consumed in overcoming friction is not lost  
 (D) The energy is not lost which consumed in overcoming friction
26. Milk is pasteurized by raising the temperature to about 63 Centigrade for thirty minutes, rapidly cooling it, and then \_\_\_\_ it at a temperature below 10 Centigrade.  
 (A) to store (B) storing  
 (C) store (D) be stored
27. Many older people have both unavoidable health problems \_\_\_\_ financial difficulties.  
 (A) and (B) but also  
 (C) either (D) as well as
28. Brown thrashers not only protect their nests well, but also \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to build them well (B) building them well  
 (C) built them well (D) build them well
29. Neither the money \_\_\_\_ the jewelry was missing.  
 (A) and (B) either  
 (C) nor (D) but

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. Hoping she would not be seen, Mary rushed in, picking up her purse, and  
 A B C  
rushed out.  
 D

2. The jury found him guilty of taking money from the company and to keep it  
A B C  
for himself.  
D
3. The appropriate action to take could be decided either by the president and by  
A B C D  
the vice president.
4. The rose is believed to have been the first flower cultivated by man, perhaps  
A B C  
because of it was the first to be doubled.  
D
5. How the figures were created remain a mystery.  
A B C D
6. Human beings are social animals whom usually prefer not to live in physical  
A B C  
or psychological isolation.  
D
7. Because they invested much money in their company, so they lost a great deal  
A B C  
when their factory burned down.  
D
8. The fact which he is connected with the crime is known to everyone.  
A B C D
9. Garlic, who is a member of the lily family, is valued both for its medicinal  
A B C  
properties and for its pungent flavor.  
D

10. Would you mind repeating that you have just said?  
A                      B              C              D
11. The man who his son won the spelling contest is very proud of his son's  
A                      B                      C                      D  
achievement.
12. Since she was not interested in classical music, so she decided not to go to the  
A                      B                      C  
concert.  
D
13. The police are suspicious of the fact which the door was not locked at the  
A                      B                      C                      D  
time of robbery.
14. The policeman wondered whether he should rely simply on the frivers'  
A                      B  
accounts of the accidents or to search the neighborhood for some witnesses.  
C                      D
15. Mrs. Anderson does not look forward to travelling by train, although the  
A              B              C  
schedules are too irregular and the service is usually poor.  
D
16. When he finished the project on time gave him more satisfaction than  
A                      B  
anything else he had ever done.  
C                      D
17. Neither Richard nor I were able to recall when Mary had last spoken to us in  
A                      B                      C  
so friendly a manner.  
D

18. John is my best friend. I'll feel much happier unless he comes with us.  
 A B C D
19. The company has a thousand employees, all of which must stick to strict regulations.  
 A B C  
 D
20. Not only do Americans believe in romantic love, and they also believe that it is the best basis for marriage.  
 A B C  
 D
21. There was a book on the bench beside her, and she picked it up and hold it on her lap as if she were reading it.  
 A B C  
 D
22. Human culture has changed with the passing of time, so does the environment.  
 A B C  
 C
23. The department supervises the quality, clean and purity of meat.  
 A B C D
24. Civilization results from the ability of human beings to control fire, cultivate crops and built permanent homes.  
 A B  
 C D
25. It is too dark to read now ; however, I'm sleepy.  
 A B C D

## 解 答

### A.

1. (C)→(A)為名詞子句，(B)與(D)為副詞子句。
2. (B)→(A)與(C)為副詞子句，(D)為形容詞子句。
3. (A)→(B)與(C)為名詞子句，(D)為形容詞子句。
4. [他是那位去年我向他買一輛二手貨車子的人。]  
(D)→用受格 whom 當 from 之受詞。
5. [主辦 1992 年夏季奧運會的巴塞隆納同時也有很多文化上吸引人的地方。]  
(C)→hosted 為動詞，故用主格，that 當關係代名詞時所引導的句子不能標逗號。
6. [在 Bill 將申請表寄至多所英國研究所之後，他便等待是否會被接受的信息。]  
(B)→考 “After+ S+ V, S+ V” 之結構。
7. [不顧颱風警報 Taylor 仍然開船出航。]  
(C)→Because 接子句，Even though 若接 NP，則 NP 在語意上要等於主要子句的主詞。
8. [假如你不確定你打電話的人是在家或在辦公室，你應該打“叫人電話”。]  
(A)→本句表達“是否…或…” ，故應使用 whether。
9. [我兄弟很少早上去游泳，我也很少去。]  
(C)→本句 seldom 表達否定。
10. [他很聰明；此外，他也用功。]  
(A)→(B)與(C)標點不對，(D)語意不通。
11. [哥博士對這所大學作了很多的貢獻。]  
(B)→考平行對稱。



12. [ Jack 不想出去。相反地，他寧願待在家看電視。 ]  
(C)
13. [ 他不僅寫小說同時也寫詩。 ]  
(D)
14. [ 過去在夜晚我習慣到圖書館讀書。 ]  
(A)→考平行，由語意上看，應與 go out 平行。
15. [ 在進大學前，他必需要決定修醫學或文學。 ]  
(B)→關鍵在 or，考 “whether a or B”。
16. [ 沒有人知道問題有多嚴重。 ]  
(C)→考 “how+ adj+ S+ be” 之句型。
17. [ 帝國大廈相當高，世界貿易中心也是。 ]  
(D)
18. [ 那一方的候選人會贏得選舉是兩黨關心的問題。 ]  
(B)→用 “Whose+ N+ V” 引導一名詞子句當主詞。
19. [ 研究顯示看太多有關暴力的電視節目會直接導致孩子的暴力攻擊行為。 ]  
(A)→用 that 引導名詞子句，表達肯定事實或結果，作 show 之受詞。
20. [ 除非水庫被建起來，否則缺電將是無法避免。 ]  
(C)→(A)與(D)語意不合，(B)in spite of 應接 NP，且語意不合。
21. [ 凡是值得做的都值得做好。 ]  
(D)→表達 “凡是…” 或 “…的一切” 應用 what 來引導。
22. [ 當油輪入港時，四位被懷疑帶有霍亂病菌的船員被隔離起來，以使他們不致傳播病菌。 ]  
(B)→本句表目的，故用 so that 才恰當，save that 表達 “除了…之外”。
23. [ 因為大雨，籃球賽延期了。 ]  
(A)→Because of 為介系詞，接 NP。

24. [ Fred 調好他的鬧鐘以使鬧鐘能在六點叫醒他。 ]  
(D)→in that 表“因為”，provided that 表“假如”。
25. [ 在摩擦中消耗的能並未喪失掉而是轉換為熱。 ]  
(C)→本句用 which 引導一形容詞子句修飾 energy，此外，本句亦用到“not A but B”之結構。
26. [ 藉著將溫度提高至攝氏 60 度 30 分鐘之後，再快速冷卻，然後再貯存於攝氏 10 度以下的溫度中，牛奶便可以被殺菌。 ]  
(B)→考平行，由 and 引導動名詞平行。
27. [ 很多年老者面臨著無法避免的健康問題與財力上的困難。 ]  
(A)→考“both A and B”。
28. [ 棕鵝鳥不僅會將巢保誓護得很好，同時也會將它建得很好。 ]  
(D)→考“not only A but also B”之平行結構，本句 not only 後面跟現在式 protect，故 but also 也要跟現在式動詞。
29. [ 錢與珠寶都未遺失。 ]  
(C)→考“neither A nor B”。

B.

1. [ 因為不希望被看見，Mary 匆忙跑出去。 ]  
(C)→考平行，改為 picked up。
2. [ 陪審團認為他犯了竊取公司公款佔為己有之罪名。 ]  
(B)→考平行，應改為 keeping，與 taking 平行。
3. [ 總統或副總統可採取適當的行動。 ]  
(D)→改為 or，考“either A or B”。
4. [ 也許因為玫瑰是第一種用來繁殖的花，所以一直被認為是第一種由人類栽培出來的花。 ]  
(D)→改為 because。
5. [ 數字是如何被創造出至今仍是個謎。 ]  
(C)→改為 remains，主詞為“How figures were created”。

6. [人類是群居的動物，通常不願意生活在外在或內心受隔離的環境中。]  
(A)→改為主格 **who**，關鍵在後面為動詞 **prefer**。
7. [因為他們投資了很多錢在公司中，所以當公司燒毀時他們損失極為慘重。]  
(B)→累贅，**so** 去掉。
8. [他與這樁犯罪案件有關連是眾所週知。]  
(A)→改為 **that**，**that** 所引導的名詞子句語意上表達肯定事實或結果。
9. [屬於百合科的蒜因富有醫療上的特性及辛辣的味道而受到重視。]  
(A)→改為 **which**，前行詞 **garlic** 為植物。
10. [你在意重覆你剛剛所說的嗎？]  
(C)→改為 **what**。
11. [兒子贏得拼字比賽的那位先生對於兒子的成就很引以為傲。]  
(A)→改為 **whose**，考 **whose+ N** 之結構。
12. [因為她對古典音樂不感興趣，所以她決定不去參加音樂會。]  
(A)→累贅，**since** 去掉，關鍵在 **so**。
13. [警察懷疑在搶劫時門並沒有鎖。]  
(C)→改為 **that**，關鍵在 **fact**。
14. [警察不知道是否應該全然信賴駕駛對意外事件的敘述或是到鄰近找尋一些目擊者。]  
(C)→考 “**whether A or B**” 之結構，改為 **search**，與 **rely** 平行。
15. [Anderson 太太不期望搭火車旅行，因為時刻表常常不定而且服務又很不好。]  
(C)→由上下語意得知應改為 **because**。
16. [他準時完成這項計劃給他帶來的滿足感勝於他做過的任何事。]  
(A)→本句用名詞子句當主詞，且表達肯定結果，故用 **That** 才恰當，本句真正主詞為 **gave**。

17. [ Richard 與我都記不起 Mary 上一次是何時以如此友善的態度對我們說話。 ]  
(B)→考 “Neither A nor B+ V” 之結構，V 要與靠近者一致，故改爲 was。
18. [ John 是我最好的朋友。假如他能跟我們一道來我將會很高興。 ]  
(C)→由上下文語意得知應改爲 if。
19. [ 這家公司有一千位員工，所有的員工皆需遵守嚴格的規定。 ]  
(B)→改爲 whom，先行詞爲 employees。
20. [ 美國人不僅相信浪漫式的愛情，同時也相信這種愛情是婚姻的最佳基礎。 ]  
(B)→考 “not only A but also B”，改爲 but they also。
21. [ 她身旁的板凳上有一本書，她將書拿起來並且擺在大腿前部，就好像是在閱讀一樣。 ]  
(C)→改爲 held it，與 picked 平行。
22. [ 人類的文化一直隨著時間而改變，環境亦是如此。 ]  
(C)→考 so(也是)所引導的倒裝，故改爲 has，以與前面的 has 一致。
23. [ 這個部門監督肉類的品質，乾淨度與純質。 ]  
(B)→改爲名詞 cleanliness，與 purity, quality 平行。
24. [ 文明來自人類有能力控制火，耕作農作物及建立永久之住屋。 ]  
(C)→改爲 build，與 control, cultivate 平行。
25. [ 天太暗了以致無法閱讀，此外，我也想睡了。 ]  
(D)→改爲 besides 語意才恰當。

## 第九章 從屬子句

### 第一節 名詞子句相關細節及簡化

名詞子句主要功用是當主詞、受詞及補語，引導名詞子句的连接詞為 **that** 及 **wh** 之疑問詞。關於名詞子句的重要細節如下：

1. 名詞子句當主詞時，動詞要用單數。

例：1. That honesty is the best policy is true.

2. What happened to him during those years has puzzled us.

2. **that** 所引導的名詞子句若當動詞之受詞，則 **that** 可以省略。

例：1. I think (that) they all will come.

2. I believe (that) you will like the story.

3. **that** 所引導的名詞子句前面不能有介系詞。

例：1. I'm sure of that he is a French. (of 要去掉)

2. We insisted on that he should come back soon. (on 要去掉)

4. **wh** 所引導的名詞子句雖然語意上是表達疑問或不確定，但仍然不可用疑問句的形式。下列例句要做修改：

例：1. I don't know where is he.

改爲→I don't know where he is.

2. Do you know when will he come back?

改爲→Do you know when he will come back?

3. They asked him why did he do it.

改爲→They asked him why he did it.

註：直接問句仍然用疑問句形式。

例：Where is John?

“What does he do” John asked.

5. **wh** 所引導的名詞子句可簡化爲不定詞片語的結構，但 **why** 例外。

例：1. I haven't decided whether I should take that course.

→I haven't decide whether to take that course.

2. I don't know where I can find him.

→I don't know where to find him.

3. The meeting emphasized how people could stop smoking.

→The meeting emphasized how to stop smoking.

6. **that** 所引導的名詞子句可簡化爲動名詞片語之結構，簡化的步驟爲：(a)去掉 **that**，(b)主詞改爲所有格，(c)動詞改爲動名詞。

例：1. That David will come tomorrow excites all of us.

→David's coming tomorrow excites all of us.

2. We are interested that he becomes an actor.

→We are interested in his becoming an actor.

3. I am glad that you tell me the truth.

→I am glad of your telling me the truth.

## 第二節 形容詞子句重要細節及簡化

形容詞子句的功用為形容詞，用以修飾前面的名詞，引導形容詞子句者為關係代名詞，關係代名詞包括：

	人	物
主格	who	which
	that	that
受格	whom	which
	that	that
所有格	whose	whose

其它重要細節如下：

1. 格的判斷：關係代名詞格的判斷要看後面的結構
  - (a) 若 N+\_\_\_+VP，則空格用主格。
  - (b) 若 N+\_\_\_+S+ VP，則空格用受格。
  - (c) 若 N+\_\_\_+N，則空格用所有格。

- 例：
1. People who lived three miles away heard the noise.
  2. Mr. Wilson is a scholar whom we all admire. (whom 當 admire 之受詞)
  3. The house which he lived in was very big. (which 當 in 之受詞)
  4. I have just met the man whose son is a reporter.

2. 關係代名詞與先行詞的一致：關係代名詞指人或物要看先行詞。

- 例：
1. Did you see the man who broke the window?
  2. The meeting, which took place in the park, was attended by hundreds of people.

註：在“N+ who (which, that)+ VP”的結構中，動詞(V)的單複數要與先行詞一致。

- 例：
1. These apple trees which (that) were planted ten years ago have borne a lot of fruit.
  2. I talked to the man who is a lawyer.

3. **that** 當關係代名詞的要點：(a)**that** 可代替主格、受格，但不能代替所有格；(b)**that** 當關係代名詞時所引導的子句前後不能標逗號；(c)**that** 當關係代名詞時前面不能有介系詞。

下列例句皆需修改：

1. I bought the book that author was a famous statesman(政治家). (將 **that** 改為 **whose**)
  2. My uncle, that buys a new car every year lives in Chicago.  
改為→My uncle that buys a new car every year, lives in Chicago.  
或→My uncle, who buys a new car every year, lives in Chicago.
  3. The book in that he is interested was written by Mark Twain.  
改為→The book that he is interested in was written by Mark Twain.  
或→The book in which he is interested was written by Mark Twain.
4. 受格關係代名詞(**whom, which**)若當介系詞之受詞，則介系詞可移至 **whom** 或 **which** 前面。

- 例：1. The house, which John lives in, is very big.  
→The house, in which John lives, is very big.  
→The house, where John lives, is very big. (**in which** 指“地方”  
=**where**)
2. I talked to the man whom my brother worked with.  
→I talked to the man with whom my brother worked.

5. 關係子句所形成的累贅結構。

- 例：1. The policeman and who caught him received a reward. (關係代名詞本身即為連接詞，故前不能再加連接詞，**and** 要去掉)
2. The teacher who is from the United States. (**who** 應去掉，否則 **The teacher** 便沒動詞)

6. 關係代名詞的簡化：主格與受格的關係代名詞可進行簡化，但所有格不能簡化。
- (a) 主格關係代名詞的簡化：簡化步驟為去掉關係代名詞→去掉 **be** 動詞→動詞改為分詞，主動用現在分詞，被動用過去分詞。



請將下列例句簡化：

1. The girl who is sitting next to him is Mary.  
→The girl sitting next to him is Mary. (現在分詞片語)
2. Dr. Lin, Who is the president of the university, will give a speech tonight.  
→Dr. Lin, the president of the university, will give a speech tonight. (名詞片語)
3. The house which is on top of the mountain belongs to my uncle.  
→The house on top of the mountain belongs to my uncle. (介系詞片語)
4. The writer used a writing style which was different from the traditional one.  
→The writer used a writing style different from the traditional one. (形容詞片語)
5. The psychologists who study the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.  
→The psychologists studying the nature of sleep have made important discoveries. (現在分詞片語)
6. They live in a house that was built hundreds of years ago.  
→They live in a house built hundreds of years ago. (過去分詞片語)
7. The ideas which are presented in that book are interesting.  
→The ideas presented in that book are interesting. (過去分詞片語)

由上述句得知主格關係代名詞簡化後可成爲名詞片語、形容詞片語、介系詞片語、現在分詞片語，或過去分詞片語。

結構思考：1. S+\_\_\_+VP.    2. S, \_\_\_\_, VP.    3. S+ V+ N+\_\_\_.

上列情況空格可能之結構爲何？

- (b) 受格關係代名詞之簡化：受格關係代名詞(whom, which)皆可簡化，但若該子句前後標逗號則不能簡化。

- 例：1. The man (whom) I met yesterday is my old friend. (whom 可省略)  
2. The man, whom I met yesterday, is my old friend. (whom 不可省略)

7. 複合關係代名詞：下列表格即說明這類代名詞的功用與結構。

	功 能	結 構
what (~的一切)	主格或受格	what+ VP 或 what+ S+ VP
whatever (不論什麼)	主格或受格	whatever+ VP 或 whatever+ S+ VP
whoever (不論誰)	主格	whoever+ VP
whomever(不論誰)	受格	whomever+ S+ VP
whichever (不論那一個)	主格或受格	whichever +VP 或 whichever+ S+ VP
whosever (不論誰)	所有格	whosever+N

注意要點：(a) 複合關代前面不能有名詞當先行詞。

(b) 複合關代引導名詞子句，整個子句作主詞，受詞或補語。

例：1. He is interested in whatever is said. (當 in 之受詞)

2. You may give the prize to whomever you like. (當 to 之受詞)

3. Whoever breaks the law should be punished. (當主詞)

### 第三節 副詞子句的簡化

引導副詞子句且可以進行簡化之連接詞為(a)表“雖然”：although, though, while, even if, even though；(b)表“時間”：when, while；(c)表“條件”：if, unless；(d)表“因為”：because等。我們以 although 為例來說明這類副詞子句的簡化過程：

步驟(一)：若副詞子句的主詞與主要子句的主詞相等，則將副詞子句的主詞去掉，若不相等則不能省略，連接詞則可省略亦可保留。

步驟(二)：若動詞為 be 動詞，則將 be 動詞省略；若為其它動詞則改為分詞，主動用現在分詞，被動用過去分詞；若動詞為完成式，則改為 having+ p.p.

請思考下列句子的簡化：

1. If weather permits, we will go on a picnic.  
→Weather permitting, we will go on a picnic. (主詞不相等，故 weather 要保留)
2. While I understand what you say, I can not agree with you.  
→While understanding what you say, I can not agree with you. (現在分詞)
3. Although he is rich and powerful, he is not happy.  
→Although rich and powerful, he is not happy. (形容詞片語)
4. While he was a professor in Taiwan University, he was devoted to the study of biology.  
→While a professor in Taiwan University, he was devoted to the study of biology. (名詞片語，此名詞片語語意要等於主詞)
5. When he was in New York, he enjoyed going to the museum once a week.  
→When in New York, he enjoyed going to the museum once a week. (介系詞片語)
6. A bear will not attack people unless it is provoked(被激怒).  
→A bear will not attack people unless provoked. (過去分詞片語)

連接詞若保留有個好處，即語意上會更為明確，但 because 所引導的子句若簡化則 because 一定要省略。

- 例：1. Because Jack has lived here all his life, he knows the city well.  
→Having lived here all his life, he knows the city well.
2. Because he was ill, he stayed in bed.  
→Being ill, he stayed in bed.

(在“Because+ S+ be+ Adj”的簡化式中，be 動詞可改為 being)

常考結構思考：

1. \_\_\_\_, S+ VP. 在這種情況下，空格內可能用的結構為(a)副詞子句，(b)名詞片語(語意上要等於主要子句的主詞)，(c)介系詞片語，(d)分詞(主動用現在分詞，被動用過去詞)。此外，若表達“目的”，則用不定詞片語。

2. Although

Though

While

Even if + \_\_\_\_, S+ VP.

Even though

When

If

Unless

空格原為“S+ VP”之子句，經簡化後可成為(a)介系詞片語，(b)分詞片語，(c)名詞片語(語意上要等於主詞)

3. Despite +名詞片語，S+ VP.

In spite of

In +名詞片語，S+ VP.

During

despite 與 in spite of 表達“雖然”，in 與 during 表達“當…” ，皆介系詞，後面接的名詞片語在語意上不等於主詞。

例：1. Despite his illness, he went to the meeting. (illness 不等於 he)

2. During his visit to New York, my uncle spent most of his time in museums. (visit 不等於 my uncle)

4. Ving

p.p., S+ VP

在考試中，我們常常要有能力去判斷空格內的分詞，這時便要應用到主動、被動的觀念：(a)若分詞後面有名詞片語(主要是由冠詞、所有格、數目字所引導的結構)，則表達主動，要用現在分詞；(b)若分詞後面 by，則強烈表達被動，要用過去分詞；(c)若分詞後面沒有 NP，也沒有 by，則拉分詞與主要子句主詞的關係，由語意上來判斷。

- 例：1. Inspired by his father, John decided to be a doctor.  
2. Hearing the bell ring, we departed hastily.  
3. Feeling tired, you can take a rest. (拉 you 與 feel 之關係)  
4. Working in the garden, he saw a snake. (拉 he 與 work 之關係)

5. Ving , S+ VP.

To+原形動詞

若語意表達動作正在進行則用 Ving，若表達目的則用不定詞。

- 例：1. Walking down the street, I met John.  
2. To pass the exam, he studied hard.

## TEST (10)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. Do you know \_\_\_\_?
  - (A) when will the concert start
  - (B) what time is the concert going to start
  - (C) when the concert will start
  - (D) when the concert to start
  
2. 請將(1)He keeps the book. (2)The book is in the drawer. (3)The drawer is in the corner of the house. 組合爲一句。
  - (A) He keeps the book in the corner of the house in the drawer.
  - (B) He keeps the book in the drawer in the corner of the house.
  - (C) He keeps in the drawer the book and in the corner of the house.
  - (D) He keeps the book in the drawer and in the corner of the house.
  
3. 請將(1)Research has provided painkillers. (2)The research is medical. (3)The painkillers are powerful. 組合爲一句。
  - (A) Medical research has provided painkillers powerful.
  - (B) Research medical has provided powerful painkillers.
  - (C) Medical research has provided powerful painkillers.
  - (D) Medical research has painkillers powerfully provided.
  
4. 請將(1)Many English words come from Latin. (2)These words are long. (3)They are for communicating invisible things. 組合爲一句。
  - (A) Many English words long come from Latin for communicating invisible things.
  - (B) Many English words for communicating invisible long things come from Latin.
  - (C) Many English words come from Latin, long and for communicating invisible things.
  - (D) Many English long words for communicating invisible things come from Latin.

5. The doctor \_\_\_\_ said she had a fever.  
(A) whom she went (B) to that she went  
(C) she went to (D) to whom she went to
6. I can't think of any reason \_\_\_\_ you should take all the blame.  
(A) for which (B) whose  
(C) of whom (D) by that
7. Pasteurization is a heating process \_\_\_\_ bacteria in milk.  
(A) kills (B) that kills  
(C) killed (D) that kills it
8. While Ann was sitting in class, she saw the boy who was playing the piano.  
可簡化為  
(A) While sitting in class, she saw the boy playing the piano.  
(B) Sitting in class, the boy playing the piano was seen by Ann.  
(C) While sitting in class playing the piano, Ann saw the boy.  
(D) Playing the piano in class, Ann saw the boy.
9. \_\_\_\_ received their final medical check, the astronauts boarded their spacecraft.  
(A) To be (B) Having  
(C) Being (D) To have
10. All gases and most liquids and solids expand when \_\_\_\_.  
(A) it is heated (B) heating  
(C) to heat (D) heated
11. \_\_\_\_, Thomas Jefferson's love of music helped him win his bride.  
(A) A legend (B) It is a legend  
(C) according to legends (D) That the legend is
12. The Caldecott Medal, \_\_\_\_ for the best children's picture book, is awarded each January.  
(A) is (B) a prize  
(C) it is (D) which

13. \_\_\_\_ rapid spread of railways and the increase in ocean transport, long-distance traveling became more common.  
(A) With (B) It was the  
(C) The (D) There was a
14. \_\_\_\_ by the decision, the lawyer left the courtroom quickly.  
(A) To anger (B) Angering  
(C) Angered (D) Because angered
15. Cork, \_\_\_\_, floats on water.  
(A) being lighter than water (B) although lighter than water  
(C) which is lighter as water (D) lighter than water
16. \_\_\_\_, Norman Rockwell paints everyday people and situations in humorous tones.  
(A) An American artist (B) He is an American artist  
(C) Despite he is an American artist (D) An American artist he is
17. \_\_\_\_ the little town in Hualien, he decided to write the novel.  
(A) She visited (B) After he has visited  
(C) Having visited (D) When visited
18. Do you know \_\_\_\_?  
(A) when will he come back (B) when he will come back  
(C) when he to come back (D) will he come back when
19. We don't know where \_\_\_\_.  
(A) to find him (B) can we find him  
(C) can we to find him (D) finding him
20. The song had a melody \_\_\_\_ like this.  
(A) went (B) that going  
(C) was to go (D) going
21. \_\_\_\_ asleep, the young child was really awake and listening.  
(A) Although pretended to be (B) Being  
(C) To be (D) Although pretending to be



22. \_\_\_\_, the candidate checked his facts.  
(A) Before he is making his speech (B) Before making his speech  
(C) Before to make his speech (D) Before the speech making
23. A political campaign \_\_\_\_ will be costly.  
(A) which last for months (B) lasts for months  
(C) lasting for months (D) will last for months
24. The team \_\_\_\_ waiting for finally arrived.  
(A) who been (B) whom we had  
(C) who we (D) we had been
25. Those students will go to the United States for vacation as soon as they \_\_\_\_  
examinations.  
(A) will finish (B) finishing  
(C) finish (D) had finished
26. I wonder \_\_\_\_.  
(A) how much these shoes cost (B) how much cost these shoes  
(C) how much are these shoes cost (D) how much do these shoes cost
27. Women tend to add details to stories \_\_\_\_ more than men do.  
(A) they tell them (B) they tell  
(C) they telling (D) whose they tell
28. \_\_\_\_ writes the best essay will win a cash prize of NT\$20000.  
(A) Whomever (B) Whose  
(C) Whenever (D) Whoever
29. \_\_\_\_, a mouse ran across my bathroom floor.  
(A) While taking a shower (B) While taken a shower  
(C) While I was taking a shower (D) While to take a shower
30. \_\_\_\_ some disputes, they finally reached an agreement.  
(A) Although (B) Despite  
(C) During (D) When

B. 請選出一項文法結構錯誤者

1. am worried about whether did I hurt her feelings.  
A                      B                      C                      D
2. The articles whose were published in the newspapers were very fascinating.  
A                      B                      C                      D
3. Taipei, that hopes to be a world financial center, has much pollution.  
A                      B                      C                      D
4. Mount Everest, is the world's highest mountain, is in the Himalayas.  
A                      B                      C                      D
5. Per capita income is a nation's entire income dividing by the number of  
people in the nation.  
A                      B                      C  
D
6. Henry James, considering one of the leading poets in the U.S., wrote a  
A                      B                      C  
number of books and plays.  
D
7. I am surprised at that he spent so much time watching TV.  
A                      B                      C                      D
8. Fred long, that is a neighbor of yours, will visit us this evening.
9. He was the one which was most responsible for the party's defeat in the  
election.
10. Each educational system is a mirror that reflect the characteristics of its  
culture.

11. He is the philosopher from the whom I got my inspiration.
12. The coat Mary bought it in the downtown store is very pretty.
13. Henry Ford began his career in 1896 whenever he constructed his first automobile in Detroit.
14. Fascinating by antiques, Bill examined the carved ivory dog carefully.
15. He asked me what did I intend to do after I graduated.
16. Those rare individuals who delight in knowing what can they get out of education are usually ahead in achievement and satisfaction.
17. The only way to influence others is to talk about that they want and show them how to get it.
18. He is an honest man ; you can believe all what he tells you.
19. At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives whom I had never met them before.
20. Although I usually don't like American food, but I like hot dogs very much.

21. The teacher asked the students whether they had finished their homework and were they ready for the examination.
22. The best way to make people like you is to show an active interest in that is said.
23. The girl who work got the prize is the youngest in the class.
24. He rented the house because the convenience of its location.
25. Seeing from top of the mountain, Keelung looks as beautiful as Hong Kong at night.
26. Irving Berlin wrote the poem while served in the army during World War I.
27. To finish reading the article, we began to discuss it among ourselves.
28. Writing in an interesting style, the book describes the author's childhood experiences in his hometown just before the outbreak of the war.
29. Knowing as a famous painter, she devoted most of her life to painting the landscapes of city life.

30. When the Second World War, many Jewish groups fled to America.

## 解 答

A.

1. [ 你知道音樂會何時開始嗎? ]  
(C)→用 when 引導一名詞子句當 know 之受詞，但不能用疑問句的形式。
2. [ 他將書存放在屋角的抽屜裡。 ]  
(B)→本句原為 “He keeps the which is the drawer which is in the corner of the house.” 將 which is 簡化後，(B)便成為正確答案。
3. [ 醫學上的研究提供了強有力的止痛藥。 ]  
(C)→本句原為 “The research which is medical has provided painkillers which are powerful.” 將 which is 及 which are 省略，這時應再將形容詞移至名詞前面，故(C)才恰當。
4. [ 很多用以傳達抽象事物的英文長字來自於拉丁文。 ]  
(D)→本句原為 “Many English words which are long and which are for communicating invisible things come from Latin.” 將 which are 省略，再將 long 移至 words 前面。
5. [ 她去看的醫生說她發燒了。 ]  
(C)→用形容詞子句修飾 doctor，原為 “The doctor whom she went to said she had a fever.” whom 可以省略，went 為不及物動詞，應加 to。
6. [ 我想不出任何你應該承受責備的理由。 ]  
(A)→先行詞為 reason，故用 which, that 前面不能有介系詞。
7. [ 巴斯德除菌是將牛奶中的細菌殺掉的一種加熱過程。 ]  
(B)→用形容詞子句修飾 process，若簡化則成為 killing，(D)應將 it 去掉。
8. [ 當 Ann 坐在班上時，她看見了那位彈鋼琴的男孩。 ]  
(A)
9. [ 在接受了最後的健康檢查後，太空人便登上了太空船。 ]  
(B)→received 與 boarded 有動作完成的先後之分，故用完成式的分詞結構。

10. [所有的氣體，大部份的液體及固體被加熱時都會膨脹。]  
(D)→考 when 子句之簡化，原為 “All gases ……when they are heated.”。
11. [根據傳說，Jefferson 對於音樂的喜愛幫助他贏得了新娘的芳心。]  
(C)→考 “--, S+ VP.” 之結構，故用介系詞片語。
12. [最佳兒童圖畫的 Caldecott 獎於每年一月份頒獎。]  
(B)→考 “S, --, VP.” 之結構，空格原為 which is a prize，將 which is 省略。
13. [因為鐵路的快速擴展及海運的成長，長距離旅行便越來越普遍。]  
(A)→考 “--, S+ VP.” 故用介系詞片語，(B)與(D)犯了兩個獨立子句的錯誤，(C)為 The 所引導的名詞片語，語意上不等於主詞 traveling，故不成立。
14. [因為不滿這項判決，律師迅速地離開法庭。]  
(C)→考 “--, S+ VP.” 之結構，因空格後面有 by，表達被動，故用過去分詞。
15. [比水還輕的軟木塞會飄浮在水中。]  
(D)→考 “S, --, VP.” 之結構，空格原為 which is lighter than water，將 which is 省略成為形容詞片語。
16. [Norman Rockwell，一位美國藝術家，以幽默的語調描繪市井小民及其生活情況。]  
(A)→考 “--, S+ VP.” 之結構，空格內可用名詞片語(但要等於主詞)，本句 an American artist 等於 Norman Rockwell。
17. [在造訪了花蓮的這座小城後，他決定寫這本小說。]  
(C)→考 “--, S+ VP.” 之結構，本句 Visit 與 decide 有動作完成先後之分，故用完成式之分詞，(B)應改為 After he had visited。
18. [你知道他何時回來嗎?]  
(B)→用 when 引導名詞子句當 know 之受詞。
19. [我們不知道那裡可以找到他。]  
(A)→考 wh 所引導的名詞子句簡化為不定詞片語之結構。

20. [這首歌帶有像這樣的旋律。]  
(D)→本句空格用以修飾 melody，原為 that went，經簡化變成 going。
21. [雖然假裝睡著，但是這小孩實際卻是醒著並且在聆聽。]  
(D)→考 although 所引導子句之簡化，原為 “Although he pretended to be asleep, …”，經簡化後成為 “Although pretending to be asleep, …”。
22. [在演講之前，候選人檢查所要陳述的事實。]  
(B)→考 Before 子句之簡化，原為 “Before he made his speech, …”。
23. [一項持續好幾個月的政治活動將會耗費很大。]  
(C)→空格內結構用以修飾 campaign，原為 “which lasts for months”，經簡化後成為 “lasting for moths”。(B)與(D)皆犯兩個動詞之錯誤。
24. [我們一直在等待的隊伍終於抵達了。]  
(D)→空格用以修飾 team，原為 “whom we had been waiting for”，whom 可以省略。
25. [考試結束時，那些學生將到美國渡假。]  
(C)→由 as soon as 引導一副詞子句，空格缺動詞，且應以現在式代替未來。
26. [我很想知道這些鞋子價錢多少。]  
(A)→用 “how much+ S+ V” 引導一名詞子句當 wonder 之受詞。
27. [對於所敘述的故事，女人比男人更會添加細節。]  
(B)→空格原為 “which they tell”，which 可省略。
28. [任何寫出最佳文章者將可獲二萬的獎金。]  
(D)→由 writes 得知空格應使用主格，本句真正主詞為名詞子句 “Whoever writes the best essay”，動詞為 will win。
29. [當我在淋浴時，一隻老鼠從我浴室的地板跑過。]  
(C)→(A)代表省略的主詞為 mouse，語意不通。
30. [雖然有一些爭論，但他們最後還是達成一項協議。]  
(B)→考 “although+ NP” 與 “despite+ NP” 之區別。



B.

1. [我擔心是否傷到她的感情。]  
(C)→用 **whether** 引導一名詞子句當 **about** 之受詞，應改為 **I hurt**。
2. [在報上刊登的這些文章是很吸引人的。]  
(A)→改為 **which**。
3. [想要成為世界金融中心的台北市有著大量的污染。]  
(A)→**that** 當關係代名詞所引導的句子前後不能加逗號，故將 **that** 改為 **which**。
4. [世界第一高峰聖母峰位於希馬拉雅山。]  
(A)→犯了兩個動詞的錯誤，應將 **is** 去掉，或改為 **which is**。
5. [個人平均所得是指一個國家整體的收入除以人口數。]  
(B)→改為過去分詞 **divided**，關鍵在 **by**。
6. [被公認在美國具有領導地位的詩人之一，**Henry James** 寫了很多的書及戲劇。]  
(A)→改為 **considered**。
7. [我很訝異他花了這麼多時間看電視。]  
(B)→將 **at** 去掉，**that** 所引導的句子前面不能有介系詞。
8. [你的鄰居 **Fred Long** 今晚將拜訪我們。]  
(A)→改為 **who**，**that** 所引導的句子前後不能標逗號。
9. [他是最應該為黨選舉失敗負責的人。]  
(A)→改為 **who**。
10. [每一個教育制度就是反應其文化特徵的一面鏡子。]  
(B)→改為 **reflects**，**that** 的先行詞為單數。
11. [他是那位讓我得到靈感的哲學家。]  
(C)→將 **the** 去掉。
12. [**Mary** 在城裡買的那件大衣非常漂亮。]  
(B)→將 **it** 去掉，本句 **bought** 的受詞 **which** 被省略。

13. [ Henry Ford 的事業始於 1896 年，那時他在底特律創立第一家汽車公司。 ]  
(C)→改爲 when，whenever(無論何時)不能有時間的先行詞。
14. [ 因為對古董很著迷，所以 Bill 詳端這座象牙雕刻的狗。 ]  
(A)→改爲 fascinated，關鍵在 by。
15. [ 他問我畢業後想做什麼。 ]  
(B)→改爲 I intended。
16. [ 少數樂於了解教育目的人通常成就及滿足感都領先其它人。 ]  
(C)→改爲 they can get。
17. [ 影響他人的唯一方式是去談論他們所想要的，並且告訴他們如何得到所想要的。 ]  
(C)→改爲 what。
18. [ 他是個誠實的人，你可以相信他告訴你的一切。 ]  
(D)→改爲 that，關鍵在 all 爲先行詞，故不能用 what。
19. [ 我正在機場等一些我從未謀面的親戚。 ]  
(D)→累贅，將 them 去掉。
20. [ 雖然我不喜歡美國菜，但卻很喜歡熱狗。 ]  
(C)→將 but 去掉，關鍵在 although。
21. [ 老師問學生是否已做完功課，準備好考試。 ]  
(C)→改爲 were。
22. [ 讓人們喜歡你的最好方式是對於他們所說的一切表現出主動的興趣。 ]  
(D)→改爲 in what。
23. [ 作品得獎的女孩是班上年紀最小的。 ]  
(A)→改爲 whose，本句 work 爲名詞。
24. [ 因為地點便利所以他租了這房子。 ]  
(B)→考 “because+ S+ V” 與 “because of+ NP” 之區別，改爲 because of。

25. [從山頂上看，基隆夜晚像香港一樣美。]  
(A)→改爲 **Seen**。
26. [Irving Berlin 在第一次世界大戰於軍中服役時寫了這首詩。]  
(B)→改爲 **serving**，**serve** 應使用主動語態。
27. [讀完這篇文章後，我們便開始討論它。]  
(A)→改爲 **Having finished**，以表達動作完成的先後。
28. [以一種有趣的形式寫出來，這本書描述作者戰前在家鄉的童年經驗。]  
(A)→改爲 **Written**。
29. [以一位著名的畫家聞名，她將大部份的生命投入繪畫都市生活的景象。]  
(A)→改爲 **Known**。
30. [在第一次世界大戰期間，許多猶太團體逃到美國。]  
(A)→改爲 **In** 或 **During**。

# 第十章 平行、一致、累贅、 容易混淆的用字、常考重要句型

## 第一節 平行

當對等連接詞(and, or, but, yet, both...and..., not only..., but also..., neither...nor..., either...or..., not...but...)出現時，前後所使用的結構要平行對稱。一般而言，平行的可歸納為下列幾種情況：

1. 詞類的平行：這是最基本，最直接的平行。

- 例：
1. Jane is young, enthusiastic and intelligent. (形容詞平行)
  2. He is good at playing both the piano and the guitar. (名詞平行)
  3. Not only did he buy me a watch but he also bought me a bike. (子句平行，not only 所引導的句子要倒裝)
  4. I would rather swim than play basketball. (原形動詞平行)
  5. He neither drinks nor smokes. (動詞平行)

2. 語意上的平行：名詞與名詞平行時，要特別注意到語意上是否合乎邏輯。下列句子雖然詞類上平行，但語意上卻未平行。

- 例：
1. Nowadays students are more interested in business administration, international trade, and engineer. (應將 engineer 改為 engineering)
  2. Floriculture(園藝) is an art, business and scientist. (應將 scientist 改為 science)

3. 單複數，時態上的平行

- 例：1. He neither knows nor cares what happened. (平行現在式)
2. From the ship, they have found a lot of objects such as coins, bottles and jewelry. (平行名詞平複數，jewelry 爲不可數，故用單數)

## 第二節 一致

一致可歸納為下列幾種情況：

1. 代名詞與先行詞的一致：代名詞與先行詞在人稱、平複數及性別上要一致。

請思考下列句子劃線代名詞與先行詞是否一致：

1. Dolphins (海豚) are warm-blooded (暖血的)；that is, its body temperature always stays the same. (將 its 改為 their，先行詞為 dolphins)
2. Everyone should try your best to finish the work. (先行詞為 everyone，改為 his)

2. 主詞與動詞的一致：主詞與動詞在單複數上要一致。

例：1. Many a ship has (=Many ships have) sunk during the storm.

2. The United Nations is an international organization. (專有名詞指單數)

3. Mathematics gives me so much trouble. (學科指單數)

4. One of my dogs was lost last weekend. (主詞為 One)

5. There is little equipment in that hospital.

There are some students in the classroom.

There has been little change since he moved here. (在 “There+ be+ NP” 的結構中，動詞的單複數由後面名詞片語(NP)決定)

6. To tell lies is a bad habit.

Making right choices demands wisdom and courage. (不定詞或動名詞片語指整個動作，為單數觀念)

7. How they will do it is not important.

Where he lived is still a mystery. (名詞子句指整件事情，亦為單數觀念)

8. One-third of the students were absent.

All of my money was stolen.

More than ten percent of the people in the world suffer from hunger. (請參考第四章第二節要點 5)

3. 時態的一致：動詞時態要與時間副詞一致，類似 last week, last year, four years ago, in 1970 等等皆為重要的時間副詞。若沒有時間副詞，則可能藉另外一個動詞來判斷。而表達事實真理則用現在簡單式。

例：1. In 1845, all towns in the country were required to have school.

2. He passed away (過世) at the age of sixty.

3. When I dropped the cup, the coffee spilled (灑) on my lap (大腿).

4. We have known each other since we were kids.

5. Spiders have eight legs. (表事實)

6. fire is hot and ice is cold. (表事實)

4. 補語與先行詞的一致：若用名詞片語(NP)當補語，則此 NP 在語意上要等於先行詞。常考之結構為(a)S+ be+ NP. (當主詞補語)，(b)S+ V (如 consider, make)+O+ NP. (當受詞補語)，(c)NP, S+ VP. (當主詞同位語)

請修改下列各句劃線部份：

1. The book is interest and use. (interest 與 use 不等於 book，故改為 interesting 與 useful)
2. John Dewey is one of the greatest educations in the twentieth century. (education 不等於 John Dewey，故改為 educators)
3. The story made me sadness. (sadness 不等於 me，故改為 sad)
4. A tall man with blue eyes, John Smith is known for his poems. (本句成立，man 等於 John Smith)

### 第三節 累贅

累贅可分為語意上的累贅與結構上的累贅。

1. 語意上的累贅：相同意思的兩個字或片語擺在一起會形成語意的累贅。

例：1. The earth's climate remained the same and unchanged for millions of years  
during the Jurassic period.

2. Further information remains unclear, but shortly very soon they will know  
the truth.

第一題 the same=unchanged，故(B)應去掉。第二題 shortly=very soon，故 shortly 應去掉。

2. 結構上的累贅：這方面很常考，常出現的情況如下：

(一) 主詞的累贅：一個句子若已經有名詞當主詞則不需再加代名詞。

下列各句皆應將劃線的代名詞去掉：

1. Designing a bridge it requires skill and talent. (主詞為 Designing a bridge)
2. Many people who live in Taipei they are troubled by traffic problems. (主詞為 Many people)

(二) 受詞的累贅：動詞或介系詞若已經有受詞則不需再加代名詞。

下列各句皆需將劃線的代名詞去掉：

1. The house which I bought it last year was very expensive. (bought 之受詞為 which)
2. He told us a lot of stories which we all liked them very much. (liked 之詞為 which)
3. The man whom you met him yesterday is a famous actor. (met 之受詞為 whom)
4. He denied (否認) it that he stole the money. (denied 之受詞為 that 子句)
5. They tried their best to carry it out their plan. (carry out 之受詞為 their plan，故 it 要去掉)



(三) 連接詞的累贅：中文可以說“雖然…，但是…”，“因為…，所以…”，“除非…，不然…” ，但英文卻不能說“Although…，but…”，“Because…，so…”，“Unless…，or…”。

下列各句皆要去掉其中一個連接詞：

1. Although my car is very old, but it still runs well.
2. Because I had a headache, so I went to bed early.
3. Unless you study harder, or you will never pass the exam.

(四) 比較結構的累贅：可以加 er 的形容詞或副詞前面不能再加 more，可以加 est 的形容詞或副詞前面不能再加 most，不然會形成累贅。

請訂正以下各句：

1. Mount Everest is the most highest mountain in the world. (將 most 去掉)
2. Jean runs more faster than John. (將 more 去掉)

(五) 雙重否定所造成的累贅

請訂正下列各句：

1. I can not hardly tolerate it. (去掉其中之一)
2. Don't go out without no money. (將 no 改為 any)
3. I can't swim neither. (將 neither 改為 either)

## 第四節 容易混淆的用字

1. some ~ any : some 用於肯定句，any 則可用於肯定、否定、疑問等句子。

例： Some boys are more diligent than others.  
There won't be any difficulty.  
Do you have any questions?  
Give me any book.

2. arrive ~ get ~ reach (到達)

結構：(a) in+大地方  
Arrive+ at+小地方  
here  
there  
home  
(b) get to+地方  
(c) reach+地方

例： 1. They arrived in New York at 2 : 30 p.m. yesterday.  
= They got to New York at 2 : 30 p.m. yesterday.  
= They reached New York at 2 : 30 p.m. yesterday.

3. lend (借出) ~ borrow (借入)

結構：(a) lend+人+物 = lend+物+to+人  
(b) borrow+物+from+人

例： I lent him a lot of money. = I lent a lot of money to him.  
We borrowed several books from the library.

4. lack (缺乏) = be short of : lack 為及物動詞，後面不要再加介系詞。

結構：S+ lack+物 = S+ be short of+物

例： We lacked some important information.  
The firm(公司) is short of capital (資金).

5. spend ~ take ~ cost (花費)

結構：(1) 人+spend+ money 或 time+ Ving (某人花錢(或時間)做…)

On+ N

(2) It+ takes+人+time+ to+原形動詞 (花某人…時間去做…)

(3) It+ costs+人+money+ to+原形動詞 (花某人…金錢去做…)

例： He spent most of his time writing this book.

He spent most of his time on this book.

It took him five days to write the report.

It cost millions of dollars to buy the house.

6. known

famous

S+ be+ no ted +for+ O (以…著名)

renowned as+ O

distinguished

若用 as 則 O = S，若用 for 則 O 不等於 S。

例： William Shakespeare is known as a dramatist (劇作家).

William Shakespeare is known for his dramas.

7. as well as (=and) ~ as well (=too, also) : as well as 為對等連接詞，引導前後平行對稱的結構，as well 為副詞，擺在句尾。

例： Robert is good at French as well as German.

We are going to the concert and Steve is coming as well.

8. according to ~ according as (根據) : according to 為介系詞，而 according as 為副詞連接詞。

結構：(a) According to +NP, S+ VP.

(b) According as +S+ VP, S+ VP.

例： According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow.

According as scientists predict, another earthquake might happen soon.

9. as a result (因此) ~ as a result of (因為)

結構：(a) As a result, S+ VP.

(b) As a result of+ NP, S+ VP.

例： He didn't study hard. As a result, he failed in many courses.

As a result of his illness, he didn't go to school.

10. in addition ~ in addition to (此外)

結構：(a) In addition, S+ VP.

(b) In addition to+ NP, S+ VP.

例： In addition, he has to study Spanish.

In addition to English, he has to study Spanish.

11. even (甚至) ~ even though (縱然) ~ even when (縱使當…)：even 為副詞，所引導的子句為獨立子句，而 even though 與 even when 為從屬連接詞，所引導的子句不能單獨存在。

結構：(a) Even+ S+ VP.

(b) Even though+ S+ VP, S+ VP.

(c) Even when+ S+ VP, S+VP.

例： Even a child can figure out (想出) the answer.

Even though you fail, we will still support you.

12. marry

結構：A+ marry+ B (A 與 B 結婚，不能用 with)

例： My aunt is going to marry with a doctor. (with 要去掉)

13. Since ~ for

結構：(a) S+ have+ p.p.+ since+ S+過去簡單式 (自從…就一直…  
或過去時間定點片語

(b) S+ have+ p.p.+ for+一段時間 (…以來就一直…)

例： We have been friends since we were kids.

I haven't seen him since five years ago.

My father has worked for that company for twenty years.

14. as ~ like (像) : as 表達“像”為副詞連接詞，後面接子句或介系詞片語，like 為介系詞，後面接名詞片語。

例： As I have told you, he is deeply interested in psychology.  
As in the past, people have tried to understand the mystery of the universe.  
On hearing the news, he cried like a baby.

15. after ~ afterwards : 可當介系詞或從屬連接詞，afterwards 則為時間副詞，所引導的是獨立子句。

結構： (a) After+ NP, S+ VP. (=S+ VP+ after+ NP，介系詞片語常常可以移動)  
(b) After+ S+ VP, S+ VP. (=S+ VP+ after+ S+ VP，after 為從屬連接詞)  
(c) Afterwards, S+ VP.

例： We left after midnight. (after 為介系詞)  
After he closed the windows, he went to bed. (after 為副詞連接詞)  
Afterwards (後來) he went to see a movie.

16. include ~ contain ~ comprise (包涵；包括)

結構： include included in  
A+ contain + B = B+ be+ contained in + A  
Comprise comprised of

例： The book includes fifteen chapters.  
= Fifteen chapters are included in the book.

17. how ~ however

結構： (a) how+ S+ VP (表達“如何”，為名詞子句)  
(b) how+ adj+ S+ V (表達“多麼...”，為名詞子句)  
adv  
(c) However+ adj+ S+ VP, S+ VP. (表達“不管多麼...”，為副詞子句)  
adv  
(d) However, S+ VP (表達“然而”，引導獨立子句)

例： How he will do it is not my business.  
You can't imagine how sad he is.  
However cold it is, he goes swimming.  
He is wealthy. However, he is not happy.

18. when ~ wherever : whenever “不管何時” , wherever “不管何處” 前面不能有先行詞。

例： He began his business in 1970 whenever he was only twenty nine.  
(whenever 改爲 when)

He stayed in Paris wherever he had some friends. (wherever 改爲 when)

19. drown (淹死) ~ die (死) : 這兩個動詞要使用主動語態。

例： The boy drowned in the lake.

The writer died on a morning in August, 1940.

20. hard (辛苦地) ~ hardly (幾乎不)  
near (接近某地) ~ nearly (大約)  
formally (正式地) ~ formerly (以前)  
just (剛剛) ~ justly (公正地)

例： They lived near the station.

It took nearly two months to finish the work.

You have been working too hard.

We could hardly get out of the house.

She was formerly manager of a textile company. (紡織廠)

21. most ~ mostly : most 可當形容詞或名詞，表達“大部份”，若當副詞則表達“最”，mostly 純粹是副詞，表達“大部份地”，“主要地”。

例： Most of the books are sold out. (名詞)

Most students did not understand what he said. (形容詞)

John is the most diligent student in the class. (副詞)

They went to America mostly for studying English. (副詞)

22. between (兩者之間) ~ among (三者以上之間)

例： He lives between the post office and the police station.

Divide the money among the six of you.

23. lie (躺，位於，在於，不及物動詞) ~ lay (放，產卵，及物動詞)

動詞三態：lie-lay-lain            lay-laid-laid

例： He lay on the grass reading a book. (躺)

They laid the injured child on the bed. (放)

A fish can lay thousands of eggs a time. (產卵)

24. already ~ yet：already 用於肯定句，yet 用於疑問或否定句。

例： He has already made up his mind.

They haven't yet reached any agreement.

25. considerate (體貼的) ~ considerable (相當多的)

例： We should be considerate to the old people.

She got a considerable amount of money from his uncle.

26. tell ~ say ~ speak ~ talk

結構：(a) tell+人

S+ say+ to+人 +名詞子句

speak+ to+人

talk+ to+人

(b) S+ say+ that+ S+ V

例： He told the police where he had seen the criminal.

I said to him that the meeting was delayed.

My father always says that honesty is the best policy.

27. economic (經濟上的) ~ economical (節儉的)

industrial (工業上的) ~ industrious (勤勞的)

例： The country is in a bad economic state.

It's more economical to travel by train than by plane.

28. rise ~ raise

rise 爲不及物動詞，表達“上升”，raise 則爲及物動詞，表達“舉起，升起，飼養，扶養，種植，提出”。

例： The price of bread has risen by 15%.  
I cannot hear you. Please raise your voice.  
They raised a lot of questions at meeting.  
The farmer raises many different kinds of fruit.

29. effect ~ affect

effect 當動詞，表達“實現”，當名詞則表達“影響”，affect 爲動詞，表達“影響”。

例： The plan was successfully effected.  
Weather has a great effect on our feelings.  
Smoking affects health.

30. some (一些，某一個) ~ certain (一些，某一個)

There are some (=certain) differences between these two novels.  
Some person (=A certain person) called on me last night.  
(請注意，表達“某一個”時，certain 前面要加 a)



## 第五節 常考的重要句型

1.           adj  
              adv

S+ V+ SO+ adj+ a+ N           +that+ S+ V

many+複數名詞

much+單數名詞

(如此…以致於…=S+ V+ such+ NP+ that+ S+ V)

例：1. He is so kind (= so kind a person) that we all like him.

      = He is such a kind person that we all like him.

2. There are so many people that the auditorium (禮堂) soon became crowded.

2.           adj  
              adv

S+ V+ too+ adj+ a+ N           +to+原形動詞       (太…以致不能…)

many+複數名詞   for+ NP 或 Ving

much+單數名詞

例：1. He is too old for the job.

      2. Never too old to learn. (活到老學到老)

      3. The patient is too weak to walk.

3.           adj  
              adv

A+ V+ as+ adj+ a+ N           +as+ B (A 像 B 一樣地…)

many+複數名詞

much+單數名詞

例：1. He works as hard as I.

      2. Jean is as good a swimmer as Amy.

      3. We didn't obtain as much information as you.

4.       adj  
          adv

how+ adj+ a+ N           +S+ V (多麼的…) = what+ NP+ S+ V

many+複數名詞

much+單數名詞

例：How interesting the book is !

= How interesting a book it is !

= What an interesting book it is !

5. S+ V+ lest+ S+ (should) +原形動詞 (唯恐…)

例：He took an umbrella lest it should rain.

= He took an umbrella lest it rain. (這種句型 should 可以省略，省略後動詞用原形)

6. It+ be+ p.p.+ that+ S+ V

例：It is said that the strict law will soon be put into practice.

It was reported that one of the biggest banks went bankrupt.

註：其它用於此句型者尚有 known, understood, believed, estimated.

7. S+ be+ p.p.+ to+原形動詞：被動語態後面若接動詞通常用不定詞。

例：In 1657, all towns in the country were required to have schools.

We are delighted to receive your letter.

8. such as (諸如…)

The country exports a lot of crops, such as rice, wheat and fruit.



註：“some ”

all +of+ whom+ VP 為從屬子句，而

most which

:

“some ”

all +of+ them+ VP 為獨立子句。

most it

:

## TEST (11)

### A. 請選出一項正確答案

1. She didn't know whether to sell her books or \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to keep them for reference      (B) if she should keep them for reference  
(C) keeping them for reference      (D) kept them for reference
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the lion is a member of the cat family.  
(A) Alike the tiger      (B) As the tiger  
(C) Like the tiger      (D) Liking the tiger
3. \_\_\_\_\_ his colds, he still went to school.  
(A) Although      (B) Because of  
(C) Instead of      (D) In spite of
4. \_\_\_\_\_ studying French, he also has to study German.  
(A) In addition      (B) In addition to  
(C) As a result of      (D) According to
5. You've been working too \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hardly      (B) near  
(C) hard      (D) nearly
6. The damage was both avoidable and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) unnecessary      (B) unnecessary  
(C) unnecessarily      (D) being unnecessary
7. Top race drivers will tell you that driving a car involves much more than just the ability to push the gas pedal and \_\_\_\_\_ the steering wheel.  
(A) turns      (B) turning  
(C) turn      (D) turned
8. From birth, the kangaroo infant survives by clinging to its mother's fur and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it crawls to her pouch      (B) crawl to her pouch  
(C) to her pouch it crawls      (D) crawling to her pouch

9. In many modern cities, \_\_\_\_\_, congestion and air pollution have become real problems.  
(A) include Taipei (B) including Taipei  
(C) included Taipei (D) Taipei including
10. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people looked lost in it.  
(A) so large a city that (B) so a large city  
(C) such large a city that (D) a such large city
11. Janet was delighted \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation to the concert.  
(A) to receive (B) was receiving  
(C) received (D) receiving
12. They left without saying \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) anything to anyone (B) nothing to anyone  
(C) something to someone (D) nothing to someone
13. If protected from damage, solar cellars work well and \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.  
(A) operational (B) to be operating  
(C) operate (D) operated
14. At school Paul ran into many problems, such as handling his pocket money and \_\_\_\_\_ his friends.  
(A) to choose (B) choosing  
(C) chosen (D) choose
15. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that I decided to buy it.  
(A) such interesting a book (B) so interesting a book  
(C) so an interesting book (D) such a book interesting
16. Wigs have several functions, \_\_\_\_\_ are for the purpose of disguise.  
(A) most of which (B) most of them  
(C) and most of which (D) and which
17. Soon after he \_\_\_\_\_ London, he called his uncle.  
(A) got (B) reached in  
(C) arrived in (D) arrived



3. Doing clothes was an important task in most colonial households.  
A B C D
4. Marcus Hanna did a fortune in the grocery, coal, and iron business before he  
A B C  
went into politics.  
D
5. The governor has not decided how to deal with the new problem already.  
A B C D
6. Obviously, we need better teachers to rise our educational level.  
A B C D
7. He told his wife as little as possible, least she spread the news all over the  
A B C D  
town.
8. Because he had no money, he had to lend some from his friends.  
A B C D
9. Even Paul was very busy, he drove me to the airport in his car.  
A B C D
10. There have been little change in the patient's condition since he was moved to  
A B C D  
the intensive care unit.
11. Like all sailors, he was superstitious, and feeling convinced that something  
A B C  
terrible was going to happen to him.  
D
12. They postponed taking place the meeting to a later date.  
A B C D



13. His later proposal was neither a new idea or a sound one.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
14. Tom should have arrived to here by this time. I don't know where he is.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
15. Children they should be disciplined, but they should also be allowed the right  
 A                      B  
to express themselves.  
 C                      D
16. The songs of Bob Dylan are very popular among young people, who regard  
 A                      B  
 him as more superior to other musicians.  
 C                      D
17. To determine the force of an object, the mass of the object should be measure.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
18. Jim couldn't come to last night's party because he lacked of time.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
19. They left the theatre and went shopping afterwards the movie was over.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
20. Bill was such tired that he fell asleep during the meeting.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
21. What do you say to go fishing with me?  
 A                      B                      C                      D
22. When he was at the age of 28, he got married with my sister.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
23. How a clever woman you are to have talked him round !  
 A                      B                      C                      D



33. Last night, the barking dog in yard it awoke the sleeping children.  
 A            B            C            D
34. The people along the river survived the recent flood scarcely without any  
 A            B            C  
 serious casualties or loss of property.  
 D
35. This table is not sturdy enough to support a television, and that one probably  
 A            B            C  
isn't neither.  
 D
36. Pollination is brought about by diverse agents, very most commonly by  
 A            B            C  
 various sorts of insects.  
 D
37. Because the project depends on how much money they can get, so they may  
 A            B            C  
 have to wait until it is approved by Parliament.  
 D
38. The boy from Tainan drowned, but I dived in and saved him.  
 A            B            C            D
39. Methods of rice cooking haven't rarely changed in the last fifty years.  
 A            B            C            D
40. My brother will meet me at the train station when I reach.  
 A            B            C            D
41. Last night I took a lot of time discussing the matter with my father.  
 A            B            C            D
42. It was too ugly a chair that I decided to throw it away.  
 A            B            C            D