

句子結構與五大句型

1. 五大句型 (A) S + V
 (B) S + V + SC
 (C) S + V + O
 (D) S + V + IO + DO
 (E) S + V + O + OC

- (1) I had my house painted white. _____
- (2) His sudden death left his wife heartbroken. _____
- (3) On Chinese New Year's Eve, my father gave me a red envelope. _____
- (4) She made a red dress for her daughter. _____
- (5) China was fighting with Japan at that time. _____
- (6) The girl looked friendly. _____
- (7) The captain of our baseball team hit a home run yesterday. _____
- (8) We learn English from an American teacher. _____
- (9) When spring comes, many beautiful flowers bloom in the garden. _____
- (10) My English teacher always smiles. _____
- (11) 這把刀子很好切。 (S+V)
-
- (12) 這位老人似乎不高興。 (S+V+SC)
-
- (13) 我的同學正在客廳玩電玩。 (S+V+O)
-
- (14) 我把身分證拿給警察看。 (S+V+IO+DO)
-
- (15) 這些學生覺得這個問題很容易。 (S+V+O+OC)
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2. 三大子句

(A)名詞子句 (B)形容詞子句 (C)副詞子句

將子句劃底線，並寫出詞性。

(1) I don't know when he arrived home.

(2) We are speaking of the time when he arrived home.

(3) When he arrived home, his wife greeted him with a smile.

(4) The hurricane that hit Florida did a lot of damage.

(5) My mother always appears happy when she is working.

(6) I always happily guess what Mother will prepare for today's dinner.

翻譯

(7) 寫這本書的人是一位醫生。(Adj 子句)

(8) 地球繞著太陽轉, 這是不變的真理。(N子句)

(9) 假如明天下雨,我就留在家裡。(Adv 子句)

1.

時態

1. 現在簡單式 S + V ; S + be

(1) Sunlight, air, water, and food _____ (be) all essential to animals; we _____ (depend) on them to live.

(2) 邦喬飛(Bon Jovi)是我最喜歡的樂團。我每天都聽他們的專輯(album)。

(3) 我是一個通勤族(commuter)。我每天搭校車上學。

(4) 地球繞著太陽轉。

(5) 那位灰頭髮的老人是我祖父。

2. 過去簡單式 S + Ved ; S + was/were

(1) Yesterday _____ (be) Mathew's birthday. We _____ (hold) a party for him.

(2) 我去年去了日本。

(3) 我們曾是國中同學。

(4) 珍妮佛曾是弘文高中的學生。她在兩年前畢業。

(5) 我昨天在回家的路上看到一場車禍。所幸(fortunately)沒有人受傷。

3. 未來簡單式 S + will + V ... ; S + will be ...

(1) We _____ (study) at the same college in the future, and at that time we _____ probably _____ (be) roommates again.

(2) 我們明天有一個考試。

(3) 我明年就滿十八歲了。

(4) 根據氣象預報(weather forecast)，明天將會下雨。因此，我們不會去健行了。

(5) Steve 會來參加(attend)會議嗎? 別擔心，他會準時到的。

4. 現在進行式 S + am/is/are + Ving ...

(1) 他現在正在觀賞一個有趣的綜藝節目。

(2) 你看! 許多人在為那運動員加油。

(3) 你認為他此時(for the time being)正在做什麼?

(4) 請降低(lower down)你的音量，因為我們正在聽一則重要的聲(announcement)。

(5) 我正要打電話給你。(be going to)

5. 過去進行式 S + was/were + Ving...

(1) Why was your phone always busy last night? Who _____ you _____ (chat) with on the phone when I called from 6 to 8 o'clock?

(2) 我今天早上七點時正在吃早餐。

(3) 我們星期六到遊樂園。我們一整個下午都玩得很愉快。

(4) 我剛剛在散步時目睹(witness)了一樁搶案。

(5) 當我們昨天到家時，媽媽正在跟爸爸吵架。

6. 未來進行式 S + will be + Ving...

(1) I _____ (miss) you as soon as your plane takes off an hour later.

(2) 我們將會在兩點到三點觀賞棒球轉播 (broadcast)。

(3) 根據我們的行程，明天這個時候(this time tomorrow)我們將正在看一場表演。

(4) 請別在今天下午打電話給我。我將會與其他委員(committee members)討論一項重要的議題。

(5) 當我抵達時，她就會在睡覺了。

7. 現在完成式 S + has/have + p.p...

(1) _____ you _____ (see) the movie *Transformation II* (變型金剛2)?

(2) 我哥哥已經學習英文至少五年了。

(3) 我已經去美國四次了。

(4) 這是我看過最有趣的漫畫(comic book)之一。

(5) Miranda 自從禮拜一以來就一直生病。

8. 過去完成式 S + had + p.p. . . .

(1) Before my mom came home last night, we _____ (watch) TV for two hours.

(2) 我們抵達機場時，飛機早就起飛(take off)了。

As we _____ (arrive) at the airport, the plane _____.

(3) 昨晚我抵達電影院時，電影已經演出(be shown)半小時了。

(4) 我把上禮拜買的手機弄丟了。

(5) 在James 完成功課後，他才和同學去打球。

9. 未來完成式 S + will (shall) have + p.p. . . .

(1) When you return from abroad tomorrow, we _____
(separate) for two weeks.

(2) 到明年，我就學彈鋼琴五年了。

(3) 你下午三點來時，我將已經把車修好了。

(4) 當你今晚回來時，我們就會完成房子的佈置了。

(5) 一到六月，我們就已經住在台灣兩年了。

10. 現在完成進行式 S + have/has been + Ving

(1) You should take a rest and see the distant view. You _____
_____ (watch) the monitor for two hours.

(2) 那隻狗已經持續吠了十分鐘了。

(3) 你必須去唸書了，你從晚飯後就一直看電視到現在。

(4) 從昨天起就一直下雪到現在。

11. 過去完成進行式 S + had been + Ving

(1) By the time you arrived last night, we _____ (wait) for two hours.

(2) 在媽進我房間前，我都一直在聽音樂。

(3) 直到昨天，已經一連下了一星期的雨了。

(4) 在下雨前，我們已經持續打了三個小時的籃球了。

12. 未來完成進行式 S + will (shall) have been + Ving

(1) If the machine is not turned off at five it _____ (work) for a whole day.

(2) 到了今年六月，Mr. Chang 就已經教我們英文滿兩年了。

(3) 在過十分鐘，我們就已經持續開了三小時的車了。

(4) 當七點一到，我們就已經排隊等了兩個小時了。

13. 連貫式翻譯 Translation

Mom: (1) 為什麼妳現在在看電視而不是(instead of)在讀書?

Mary: Oh! Come on, Mom. (2) 這是最喜歡的節目，我每個星期三晚上都要看的。

Mom: Okay. Let me ask you first. (3) 你今天的功課都做完了嗎?

Mary: Not yet. I got plenty of it today. (4) 你回家前我都一直在準備明天的考試。

Mom: Oh, yeah. That's not even an hour. Wait a second, you have tests tomorrow!

Mary: What's wrong with you? (5) 我在學期初把學校行程表影印一份給你了。

Mom: Well... (6) 自從你給我後我就再也沒有見過它了。

Mary: Mom!

Mom: Alright, that's enough. (7) 再過三個月，你就將滿18歲了。 You should be more self-disciplined.

Mary: Oh, yes. (8) 再過三分鐘，你就持續對我嘮叨半小時了。

Mom: Mary!

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

第3章 語態

1. 主動語態 vs. 被動語態

(1) I invited him to the party.	(2) He was invited to the party by me.
在例句中的主詞I是動詞invited的執行者，所以我們稱該動詞的語態為主動語態。	在例句中的主詞He動詞was invited的接受者，所以我們稱該動詞的語態為被動語態。

(1) 她的皮包被偷了。

(2) 當我去看Mary時，她正被老師讚美。

2. 「感官或使役動詞」的被動語態

感官動詞(see, hear, feel...)與使役動詞(make)在主動句中，其動詞用原形V，但在對動句中，其後需接to+原形V。

(1) 我看到Mary在房間裡跳舞。(以Mary為主詞)

(2) 老師要John每天寫日記。(以John為主詞)

3. 不完全及物動詞(如call, elect, choose, appoint...)改為被動語態

不可以用原本主動句中的補語作被動句中的主詞，仍要用原本主動句中的受詞作被動句中的主詞。

(1) John被我們選為班長。

(2) Jill被他們任命為主席。

4. 以「動名詞」或「不定詞」表被動

(1) 這部電影值得看。

(2) 你犯了一個大錯，所以該受到責備。

5. 用其他介系詞代替by

在被動語態中，表示行為者的介系詞，通常用by；但有些動詞不用by而要用其他介系詞(如to, in, at, with...)。

(1) 這棟房子被雪覆蓋。

(2) Mary和John結婚了。

(3) Mary對於John的行為感到滿意。

(4) 我對於Mary的舞蹈感到驚訝。

6. 文法選擇

1. Because of his ridiculous behavior, John was ____ all of his friends.

(A) laughing at by (B) laughed by (C) laughed at (D) laughed at by

2. A: Have you moved into the new house?

B: Not yet. The house ____ right now.

- (A) is being built (B) is building (C) is built (D) is being building
3. I found out that the painting _____ to the wrong address.
 (A) has sent (B) had sent (C) has been sent (D) had been sent
4. The streets are filled _____ crowds of people.
 (A) of (B) with (C) around (D) by
5. I was so absorbed _____ studying that I didn't hear what you had said.
 (A) with (B) of (C) in (D) on
6. An athletic meet will _____ to celebrate the school anniversary next week.
 (A) hold (B) have been held (C) take place (D) be taken place
7. After the discussion, we decided to call the baby _____.
 (A) with Mary (B) as Mary (C) Mary (D) by Mary
8. The beautiful sights is worth _____.
 (A) being seen (B) seeing (C) to be seen (D) to see
9. The clothes require _____
 (A) to wash (B) being washed (C) washing (D) to have been washed
10. John is made _____ in English by his teacher.
 (A) keep the diary (B) to keep the diary (C) keeping the diary (D) to have keep the diary

第4章 主詞與動詞一致

1. 單數主詞 + 單數動詞

(1) 一副破眼鏡放在桌子上

(2) 幸福在於滿足。

(3) 百聞不如一見。

(4) 兩千元對我來說是一筆大金額。

(5) 許多人在戰爭中受傷。(Many a...)

(6) 昨天會議上每個人都被經理稱讚。(each)

(7) 就是我對你的行為感到可恥。

It is I

(8) 人人皆知,地球表面的四分之三是海洋。

It

2. 複數主詞 + 複數動詞

(1) 富貴無常。

(2) 學生人數越來越增加。(The number...)

(3) 很多學生今天缺席。(A... number of...)

(4) 很少人知道這首老歌。

(5) 警察正在找尋這失蹤孩子。

(6) 家禽被農夫飼養在農場裡。

(8) 富人未必比窮人快樂。

3. either A or B

neither A nor B 動詞與主詞B一致

not only A but also B

(1) 不是你錯就是我錯。

(2) 你和她都沒錯。

(3) 不但學生希望放假，而且老師(the teacher)也希望放假。

4. 地方副詞 + 動詞 + 主詞

(1) 車子來了。

(2) 在客人當中有位個子矮小，且禿頭(bald-headed)的男士。

Among _____

第5章 助動詞

1. lest S + should 以免

should可省略，而後動詞形式仍用原形動詞。

(1) 她起得很早，以免錯過早上8:00的那班火車。

She got up early _____ she _____ miss the eight o'clock train.

(2) Bob 很努力唸書，以免不通過期末考。

(3) 他怕被罰因而說謊話。

He lied _____ he _____.

= He lied _____ he _____.

(4) 我妹妹因怕被媽媽責罵而不看電視。

(5) 我爸爸因怕身體不健康而每天運動。

(6) 我閱讀New York Times以免英文閱讀能力變差。

2. should + V 應做

should + have + p.p. = ought to + have + p.p. 當時應做而未做

(1) 我應努力練習英文作文，這樣考試時才能有好表現。

I _____ writing English compositions so that I will have good performance in the exam.

(2) 我在上週月考前應熬夜才對。

I _____ before the midterm last week.

(3) 你昨晚應打電話給我呀! 我會告訴你該怎麼做。

(4) 我不知道他沒有家人，我當時對他親切一點就好了。

(5) 你那時應照他所說的做。

3. should + not + have + p.p. 當時不應做而做了

(1) 我當時真不應該那樣說。

(2) 這些學生真不應該忽視老師那時所說的話。

(3) 我大學時真不應該浪費時間在網路上。

(4) 我昨天真不應該翹課。

4. Would that + S + 假設動詞 = I wish (that) S + 假設動詞 但願（與事實相反）

(1) 但願我是教育部長。

I wish I _____ the Minister of Education.

= _____ I _____ the Minister of Education.

(2) 如果我能像布萊得彼特一樣帥就好了。(Brad Pitt)

I _____

= _____

(3) 但願我能再度年輕。

= _____

(4) 如果我能再聰明一點就好了。

= _____

(5) 如果我能夠有一份好一點的工作就好了。

= _____

5. would rather + V + than + V = would + V + rather than + V 寧願... 而不願...

prefer to + V + rather than + V = prefer + Ving + to + Ving

(1) 我寧願睡覺也不願看電視。

I _____ sleep _____ watch TV.

=

=

=

(2) 很多人寧願花錢買奢侈品也不願幫助需要的人。

Many people would _____ money _____ luxuries _____
_____ help those who are in need.

=

=

(3) 很多小孩寧願玩電動也不願閱讀。

=

=

=

(4) 我爸爸寧願待在家裡也不願跟我們去野餐。

=

=

=

6. cannot + but + V

cannot + help + but + V 不得不

cannot + help + Ving

(1) 當老師發現我作弊時，我不得不承認。

When the teacher found I was cheating, I _____ it.

=

(2) 我們看到大衛從椅子上摔下來時，我們忍不住笑了起來。

= _____

(3) 聽到她兒子被退學，她忍不住哭了。

On _____

= _____

(4) 看到這可憐的乞丐，我忍不住把我的錢都給了他。

= _____

7. may + have + p.p. 或許已經 (對過去事實推測)

must + have + p.p. 必然已經 (對過去高度肯定推測)

(1) 他可能走了因為他的行李不在房裡。

He _____ because his baggage is not in his room.

(2) 我找不到皮夾，一定弄丟了。

I can't find my wallet; I _____ it.

(3) 媽咪昨天一定在生氣，因為她都不跟我們講話。

(4) 昨晚有可能下雨了，因為今早地上有點濕。

(5) 演講比賽有許多參賽者，妳那時一定怯場了。

8. may well + V 大可以... 有足夠的理由...

(1) 他大可以忽視別人給他的意見。

He _____ other people's suggestions.

(2) 我有足夠的理由不打電話給他。

(3) 我爸爸大可以他的成功為榮。

(4) 妳大可以正視問題立即解決。

9. may as well A as B 可以A也可以B

(1) 你可以打電話給他，也可以在這裡等他。

You _____ call him up _____ wait for him here.

(2) 我可以選擇吃中國菜，也可以選擇日本菜。

(3) 這個學生可以在家休息，也可以在看完醫生後到校上課。

(4) 你可以修法文，也可以修日文當第三外國語言。

10. might as well A as B 不可以A也不可以B；與其B不如A（有兩者皆不好之意）

(1) 與其借錢給他不如把它丟掉。

You _____ throw your money away _____ lend it to him.

(2) 與其唸哲學不如唸文學。

(3) 與其浪費時間不如浪費金錢。

11. had better + V 最好

(1) 你最好立刻回家。

(2) 為了成功，你一定要更努力。

(3) 他應該去看醫生嗎？

(4) 眼睛不舒服時，最好馬上看醫生。

12. had better not + V 最好不

(1) 你最好不要自己去那裡。

You _____ go there alone.

(2) 他最好不要和他的父母爭辯。

(3) 你不是最好接電話嗎？

H _____ you b _____ answer the phone?

(4) Bob不是最好要在這次月考進步嗎？

(5) 你們最好不要說謊。

第6章 假設語氣

1. 與現在事實相反的假設

If + S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were} \\ \text{過去式 V} \\ \text{過去式助動詞 + 原V} \end{array} \right.$ 原V $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$

(1) If my friend _____, he would _____ expensive watch.

(2) If he came, the party _____ more interesting.

(3) 假如我跟你一樣聰明，我就會成為一位成功的企業家。

(4) 要是你站在我的立場(in my place)的話，你會懲罰這個傲慢的學生嗎？

2. 與過去事實相反的假設

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

(1) If it _____ not _____ yesterday, he might have come.

(2) We could have caught the school bus if we _____ (hurry).

(3) 如果你當時沒把手機帶來學校，你就不會被懲罰了。

(4) 倘若我當時接受你的建議，我就不會迷路了。

* 與過去事實相反的假設，若主要句子與「現在」有關(主要句子常和 **now, today** 等字連用)，也就是說當時的事件是會影響至今，則主要句子的時態則用 would + 原V。

(5) 如果當時他沒有辭掉工作，今天他可能是那家公司的經理了。

If he had not quit his job, he _____ the manager of that company *today*.

(6) 要是當時我用功讀書的話，我今天就是一個大學新鮮人了。

3. 與未來事實相反的假設

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

(1) 如果我贏了頭獎(hit the jackpot)，我要買一棟別墅(villa)跟跑車(sports car)給我自己。

(2) 如果太陽從西邊出來，她就會原諒我。

4. 表對未來強烈懷疑的假設語氣

- If + S + should + 原V, S +** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should (shall)} \\ \text{would (will)} \\ \text{could (can)} \\ \text{might (may)} \end{array} \right.$
- (1) If I _____, I _____ a book tomorrow, I will buy you a new one.
- (2) If he should be late again, I _____ (punish) him.
- (3) 要是你沒有通過(fail)入學考試(entrance exam)，你該怎麼辦呢？

- #### 5. 假設語氣if的省略 (1)
- Were + S + N/ Adj, S +** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$
- (1) If I were you, I would not make the same mistake.

= _____, I would not make the same mistake.

(2) 她要有錢的話，她就環遊世界去了。(請以Were she...開頭)

- #### 6. 假設語氣if的省略 (2)
- Had + S + p.p., S +** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{原V} \\ \text{have + p.p.} \end{array} \right.$
- (1) If I had not overslept this morning, I would not have t _____ the meeting.

= _____ this morning, I would not have been late for

the meeting.

(2) 如果我早十年遇見她的話，我可能會愛上她。

Had I _____

7. 假設語氣if的省略 (3)

Should + S + 原V, S +

{ should
would
could
might

(1) If it should be cold tomorrow, I would rather stay at home.

= _____ tomorrow, I would rather stay at home.

(2) 如果他沒有準時出現，你要立刻打電話給他。

Should he _____

8. I wish + 假設語氣

I wish (that) + S

{ were /過去式 V
had + p.p.

= If only + S

{ were /過去式 V
had + p.p.

(1) 真希望我可以流利地

h...開頭)

I wish _____

(2) 要是我當時遵守交通規則就好了。(請以If only...開頭)

If only _____

9. **as if (as though) + 假設語氣** **S + V ... + as if (as though) +** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were / 過去式 V} \\ \text{had + p.p.} \end{array} \right.$

(1) The student performs so well _____ he _____ a real actor.

(2) 那位老太太對待我如同她自己的孫子一樣。

(3) 你看起來好像昨天整晚沒睡覺。

10. 表「該是...的時候」的假設語氣句型

It is (about/high) time + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(that) S + were / 過去式 V} \\ \text{(that) S + should + V} \\ \text{for + N + to + V} \end{array} \right.$

(1) 該是我們採取行動保護環境的時候了。

(2) 該是我們認真看待此事(the matter)的時候了。

11. 表「若非；要不是」的假設語氣句型

{	But for + N	+ 原V	{	should
	Without + N			would
	If it were not for + N			could
	But (Only) that + S + 原V			might

(1) 若非他正確的判斷，我們還是會再失敗的。(But for...)

* 若用來表示「若非...當時就...」，則必須用「與過去事實相反」的時態，來取代。

(2) 要不是有安全帽(helmet)，我姐姐當時會傷的更重。(If it had not been...)

12. 表「建議、要求等動詞」之句型

S +	suggest	(should)	{	原 V (表主動)
	insist			be + p.p. (表被動)
	recommend			
	demand			
	order			

(1) 皮膚 st)總是建議我們在從事戶外活動時擦防曬乳(sunscreen)。

(2) 她的營養師(dietician)要求她每天攝取維他命C (vitamin C)。

13. 表「做某事是必要的」之句型

It is +	necessary	(should)	{	原 V (表主動)
	essential			be + p.p. (表被動)
	proper			

(1) 我們為這個政治議題爭論恰當嗎？

(2) 每個人盡義務是基本的。

14. 表「居然、竟然」主觀情緒看法之句型

It is +

{	a pity	- should + 原V
	strange	
	surprising	
	wonderful	

(1) 真可惜 漠視生態危機(ecological crisis)。

(2) 真是奇怪，你居然忘記我們的結婚紀念日(wedding anniversary)。

15. 連貫式翻譯 Translation

School's Anniversary Celebration

Last Saturday was the anniversary celebration of our school. There was a big fair in the school. Unfortunately, I was terribly sick and unable to attend the big event. (1)我希望我當時在場並和老師及同學們共渡這個別具意義的週末。

Actually, I had been sick a week before the celebration. I also went to see a doctor. (2)她建議我多休息並多喝水。I only took the medicine she prescribed for me and thought I would recover from the bad cold very soon. But I was wrong! My cold became worse and worse. (3)如果我當時遵照醫生的指示，我就不會病得如此嚴重了。

That night, my classmate Mark paid me a visit. (4)他說我錯過當天的表演實在太可惜了。He showed me the pictures he took that day. (5)看見那些照片，我感覺如同身歷其境。I felt better after talking to Mark. (6)好好的照顧我們自己是實在是非常重要的。

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

第7章 不定詞

1. It is + adj+ for (of) + N + to V

(1) 對許多學生而言搭校車上學是方便的。

(2) 要約翰把工作辭掉是不可能的。

(3) 你要教我英文，你實在太好了。

(4) 他犯這樣的錯誤，實在太笨了。

2. S + V + it + Adj (N) + to V

(1) 我認為準時到達比較好。

(2) 我習慣餐前吃水果。

(3) 如果用功的話，你會發現學語言是容易的。

(4) 我們認為遵守交通規則是我們的職責。

3. in order to + 原V

so that + S + may (can/will) + 原V

for the purpose of + Ving

(1) He went to Japan in order to study Japanese.

= _____
- _____
= _____

(2) He works hard in order to buy a big house.

= _____
- _____
= _____

(3) Tom practices playing basketball every day in order to win the championship.

= _____
- _____
= _____

(4) Mary studies English hard in order to study abroad.

= _____
- _____
= _____

4. in order not to + 原V
lest + S + should
for fear of + Ving (N)

(1) Put on your sweater in order not to catch a cold.

= _____
- _____
= _____

(2) Following the traffic rules in order not to be fined 2000 dollars.

= _____
- _____
= _____

(3) Many students study hard in order not to be punished.

=
—
=

(4) John kept his wallet well in order not to lose his money.

=
—
=

5.

see/watch/look at	}	原V	}	(主動, 事實的發現)		
hear/listen to				受詞	Ving	(主動, 動作進行)
feel/notice				p.p.	(被動)	

(1) 他看到約翰在餵狗。

(2) 他聽到有許多人在那棟房子唱歌。

(3) 我看見這個男孩被他母親帶走。

(4) 聽見有人在叫我名字時，我還在上網。

6. **To one's surprise/relief/disappointment/satisfaction,**

(1) 令我驚訝的是，他會彈鋼琴。

(2) 令我放心的是，這病人在幾分鐘後甦醒過來了。

(3) 令每個人都失望的是，她並沒有贏得首獎。

(4) 令所有賓客都滿足的是，這場派對舉辦非常成功。



第8章 動名詞

1. have + difficulty (trouble/ a hard time) + (in) + Ving

(1) 我在講英文上有點困難。

(2) 瑪莉在學游泳上有困難。

(3) 他學鋼琴有點困難。

(4) 約翰毫無困難就聯絡上瑪莉。

2. On + Ving ..., S + V

(1) 他一聽到這消息，就哭了。

(2) 他一拿到新手機，就打電話給她男友。

(3) 彼得一買到新車，就開車到台北找朋友。

(4) 她一過馬路，就滑倒了。

3.

It goes without saying that	}	S + V
It is needless to say that		
Needless to say,		

(1) 不用說，知識就是力量。(It goes)

(2) 不用說，勤學對學生而言是很重要的。(It is needless)

(3) 不用說，早睡早起是值得的，它使人們健康。(Needless)

(4) 不用說，所有高中生都期待上好大學。(It goes)

4. be worth + N / Ving

be worthy + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of + N} \\ \text{of + being + p.p.} \\ \text{to be + p.p.} \end{array} \right.$

It is worthwhile + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to V} \\ \text{Ving} \end{array} \right.$

(1) 這本小說值得一讀。(worth)

(2) 這位老師的建議值得遵守。(be worthy)

(3) 這棟古老建築值得保存。(It is worthwhile)

(4) 這個旅遊景點值得參觀。(worth)

5. can't help + Ving

can't but + V

can't help but + V

have no choice but + to V

(1) 我不得不把真相告訴他。(can't help . . .)

(2) 這導師不得不處罰這位犯嚴重錯誤的學生。 (can't but ...)

(3) 為了保持苗條身材，這超級明星不得不節食。 (can't help but ...)

(4) 為了通過全民英檢，這學生不得不努力唸英文。 (have no choice but ...)

第9章 分詞

1. N + who/which + V. = N + Ving

N + who/which + be + Ving = N + Ving

(1) 躺在床上睡覺的是我的外公。

(2) 那些在打籃球的人是高中生。

(3) 那個正在下車的人是我妹妹。

(4) 我看到很多人正在溜冰場溜冰。

(5) 那個正在瀏覽網路的人是Jeff。

2. N + who/which + be p.p. = N + pp

(1) John買了一個美國製的手機。

(2) Jason丟了那些用英文寫成的書。

(3) 有越來越多的工作是由電腦完成的。

(4) 員工們不滿意由公司安排的工作表。

(5) 我和六月出生的人相處融洽。

3. 連接詞 + S + V ..., S + V ... = Ving ..., S + V (主詞相同)

連接詞 + S + be p.p., S + V ... = P.P ..., S + V (主詞相同)

(1) 雖然他知道我的經濟情況，他從來不提供他的協助。

(2) 當Johnny在路上走時，他目睹了一樁車禍。

(3) 如果你向右轉，就會在右手邊看到郵局。

(4) 當他被車撞，他的腦袋一片空白。

(5) 因為被老師處罰，那些調皮的學生做鬼臉以表示不認同。

4. 連接詞 + S1 + V..., S2 + V ... = S1 + Ving, S2 + V ... (主詞不同，獨立分詞構句)

(1) 因為我的電腦壞掉，我不能寫作業。

(2) 如果天氣許可，我們明天去野餐。

(3) 當學生專注於課業上，他們的成績就會有改善。

(4) 因為沒有捷運，我們只好搭計程車回家。

(5) 當太陽西下，我們就動身回家。

5. S + 感官動詞/使役動詞 + O + O.C. (V/Ving/p.p.)

(1) 我聽到我的鄰居正在唱國歌。(強調動作)

(2) 那位年輕媽媽看著小孩在海灘上蓋沙堡。(強調事實)

(3) 我看到一個老人被車子撞倒。

(4) 我們的英文老師要我們一天背十個單字。

(5) 壓力使我每天睡不到三小時。

6. S + find/keep/leave/catch/get + O + O.C. (Ving/p.p./Adj.)

(1) 老師逮到他上課睡覺

(2) 我喝濃咖啡為了專注於課業上

(3) 我很抱歉讓你等這麼久

(4) 我妹妹發現她的錢被偷了

(5) 工作不要只做一半

7. S + V ... with + O.+O.C. (Ving/p.p./Adj./介詞片語) 表附帶狀況

(1) 那個小孩哭因為手指流血。

(2) 我騎腳踏車頭髮飛散在空中。

(3) 我閉著眼睛聽音樂。

(4) 嘴巴塞滿東西不要說話。

(5) 那個女孩眼中含著淚看著我。

8. 分詞慣用語

(1) 考量到你的工作經驗，你表現得相當不錯。

(2) 普遍來說，女人活得比男人久。

(3) 理論上來說，老菸槍比較容易得到肺癌。

(4) 如果Joseph不同意，我們應該取消這個計畫。

(5) 既然天氣不佳，我們決定延後比賽。

第10章 易混淆動詞

1. sb. + spend + time/money + on + sth.

sb. + spend + time/money + V-ing 在... 花時間或金錢

(1) 他花了很多錢在書上。

He _____ lots of money _____ books.

(2) 我當學生時花太多時間上網了。

(3) 他花了三個月的時間遊歐洲。

(4) 我花了一個月的薪水買機車。

(5) 媽媽總是花很多時間在烘焙上。

2. It + takes + sb + time + to V 做... 需花費多少時間

(1) 走到那兒花了我一小時。

It _____ me an hour to walk there.

(2) 要花多久時間才能完成你的作業?

How long _____ you to finish your homework?

(3) 從台灣飛到美國要花十三個小時。

(4) 我花了好幾天才決定我的研究主題。

(5) 我住宿家庭的媽媽花了半天完成烤火雞。

3. sth + cost + sb + money 物品值多少錢/某人花了多少錢/使付出代價

(1) 這件夾克花了我一千塊錢。

This jacket _____ me one thousand dollars.

(2) 我爸花了一萬塊錢買這輛腳踏車。

This bicycle _____ my father ten thousand dollars.

=My father _____ ten thousand dollars _____ .

(3) 這車花了他約一萬美元左右。

(4) 這錯誤的決定使公司損失了一百萬英磅。

4. sit = be seated = seat oneself 坐，就座

(1) 她坐在沙發上看電視。

She is sitting on the sofa, watching TV.

=She _____ s_____ on the sofa, watching TV.

=She s_____ _____ on the sofa, watching TV.

(2) 他在椅子上坐下。

= _____

—

5. reach = arrive at + 小地方 = arrive in + 大地方 = get to + 地名 抵達

(1) 總統在早上抵達舊金山。

The president a_____ _____ San Francisco in the morning.

=The president _____ San Francisco in the morning.

=The president _____ _____ San Francisco in the morning.

(2) 他們何時會到洛杉磯?

= _____

—

3. 代表團上星期一抵達倫敦。

6. reach / arrive / get + 地方副詞 (home/here/there/downtown)

(1) 我們安然無恙地回到家。

We _____ home safe and sound.

(2) 當我們到市中心時已經傍晚六點了。

7. rise-rose-risen 太陽月亮升起/ 人起身/ 物價上漲/ 水上漲 (自然現象)
raise-raised-raised 舉起/ 養育/ 募款/ 種植 (人為發生)
arise-arose-arisen 問題的“發生”“產生”“出現”; 起風起霧
arise from = result from
rouse-roused-roused 喚醒
arouse-aroused-aroused 引起/ 激發 (arouse+interest/curiosity/suspicion/respect/
conscience/pity)

(1) 這本書引起我對政治的興趣。

(2) 意外事件常起因於粗心大意。

(3) 太陽還沒升起。

(4) 他從睡夢中醒來。

(5) 房東提高了我的租金。

(6) 湖面起了濃霧。

(7) 物價上漲很快。

(8) 我們正在為選舉籌措基金。

第12章 名詞

1. of + 抽象名詞 = 形容詞

(1) Albright is a woman of determination. = Albright is a _____ woman.

(2) 他是個有耐心的人。

He is a man _____ . = He is a patient man.

(3) 這是一件重要的事。

(4) 她是個有魅力的女人。

2. of + great + 抽象名詞 = very + 形容詞

(1) His mother is a woman of great _____. = His mother is a very kind woman.

(2) 這本字典很有用。

(3) 我的老師是個很有智慧的人。

3. of + no + 抽象名詞 = not + 形容詞

(1) He is a man of no wisdom. = He is not _____.

(2) 這個建議沒有用處。

The suggestion _____

(3) 他的計畫沒有價值。

(4) 錢對一個快死的人來說是沒用的。

4. all + 抽象名詞 = 抽象名詞 + itself = very 形容詞

(1) She is all beauty. = She is beauty itself. = She is very _____.

(2) 她媽媽神經過敏(很緊張)，她總是在擔心。

Her mother is all _____; she is worried all the time.

(3) 那個老人很善良。

5. 複數普通名詞 + 複數動詞 或 a/an/the + 單數普通名詞 + 單數動詞 可代表同類全體

(1) Cats are independent. = _____ is independent.

(2) 狗是忠實的動物。

Dogs are faithful animals. = _____

(3) 女人未必比男人溫柔。

6. with + 抽象名詞 = 副詞

(1) He always does things with _____. (= carefully)

(2) 她一向對她的父母敬重有加。

(3) 她會很高興地去做(那件事)。

(4) 作為一個勤勉(用功)的學生，Robert輕易地就通過考試。

第13章 代名詞

1. **It** + 動詞(**is/was**) + 名詞/形容詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} + \text{原形V (不定詞)} \\ \text{V-ing (動名詞)} \\ \text{that} + \text{S} + \text{V} \end{array} \right.$

(1) It is good _____ study a foreign language.

(2) 作弊是錯的。

(3) 覆水難收。

(4) 使世界和平的就是愛。

2. 主詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{make, find,} \\ \text{take, believe} + \text{it} + \text{受詞補語} + \text{to} + \text{原形V (不定詞)} \\ \text{think, consider} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{that} + \text{S} + \text{V} \end{array} \right.$

(1) She finds _____ important to be financially independent.

(2) 我爺爺習慣在午飯後散散步。

My grandpa _____

(3) 我認為幫助他是我的責任。

(4) 我相信跟上(keep up with)時代是很重要的。

(5) 很多人覺得單獨去游泳是危險的事。

3. **one ... the other** (一個...另一個)
one .. the others (一個...其餘的)

(1) She has two cars; _____ is blue, and _____ is silver.

(2) 我有兩隻貓；一隻橘的，另一隻白的。

(3) 五個學生在教室。二個是男生，其餘的是女生。

There are five students in the classroom. _____

4. some of ... ; the others

(有些...其餘...)

some ... and others

(有些...而另一些...)

some ..., others... , and still others

(有些...有些...還有些...)

(1) _____ of our classmates can speak Taiwanese; the _____ can only speak Mandarin.

(2) 老師只認得其中一些學生，其他都不認識。

The teacher knows _____

(3) 有人相信上帝；有人則不相信。

(4) 公園裡有很多人，有的在散步，有的在慢跑，還有的在做操。

There are many people in the park; _____

5. the same ... that (指同一人或物)

the same ... as (指同種類的東西)

(1) This is the same book _____ I bought the other day.

(2) This is the same wallet _____ I lost yesterday.

(3) 這是我昨天所遺失的那個MP3隨身聽。

(4) 我以前有一雙鞋子和你現有的一樣。

(5) 你喜歡的音樂，我也喜歡。

6. one ... another ... the other (一個...一個...另一個)
one ... another ... the others (一個...另一個...其餘的)

(1) There are four cups on the table; _____ is green, _____ are white.

(2) 會客室有三個人；一個瞎子，一個聾子，另一個是跛子。

There were three men in the reception room. _____

(3) 我有五個姐妹；一位是老師，另一位是護士，其餘的都是家庭主婦。

I have five sisters; _____

7. every + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{two} \\ \text{three} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{other} \\ \text{three} \end{array} + N$ 每隔

1. 學生每隔一天來上課。

2. 她每隔二天去那家餐館。

3. John每隔三天去一次圖書館。

8. one thing ... another
another
one after another

一回事... 另一回事...
又一; 另一
一個接一個地; 陸陸續續地

(1) To make money is _____ thing; to spend it is _____.

(2) 知道是一回事; 去做又是另一回事。

(3) 客人: 我不喜歡紅色的這個。請給我另一個。

Customer: I _____

(4) 學生一個接一個離開了。

第14章 關係詞

1. 先行詞[人] + **who** + V

(1) 有白頭髮的那個人是山姆先生。

(2) 穿黑色衣服的那個女孩很可愛。

(3) 坐在老師身旁的女孩是瑪莉。

(4) 贏得賽跑的女孩很開心。

(5) 我有一個住在台南的叔叔。

2. 先行詞[人] + **whom** + S + 及物動詞

先行詞[人] + **whom** + S + 不及物動詞 + 介詞

(1) 我們遇見的那個人是我的哥哥。

(2) Lucy喜歡的那個男生非常可愛。

(3) 我視他為朋友的這個人欺騙了我。

(4) 飛機上坐我隔壁的人一直說個不停。

(5) 我跟她說話的那個女孩是我的姐姐。

3. 先行詞[人] + **whose** + 名詞

(1) 我有一個朋友他母親是我的老師。

(2) 這個頭髮是褐色的小姐是我的英文老師。

(3) 我錯拿他雨傘的人原來是你哥哥。

(4) 他是父母死於車禍的孤兒。

(5) 我認識那個爸爸是教授的女孩。

4. 先行詞[事物] + **which** + V

(1) 她喜歡這件有很多顏色的衣服。

(2) 他買了一間俯瞰公園的公寓。

(3) 我讀了一本既有趣又恐怖的小說。

5. 先行詞[事物] + **which** + $\left. \begin{array}{l} S + \text{及物動詞} \\ S + \text{不及物動詞} + \text{介詞} \end{array} \right\}$

(1) 我今天早上吃的蛋糕不好吃。

(2) 我昨天晚上在電視上看的影片很吸引人。

(3) 我喜歡她住的房子。

(4) 你正在坐的那張椅子壞掉了。

(5) 你正在聽的這首歌很受歡迎。

6. 先行詞 + **whose** + 名詞

(1) 我有一本封面是黑色的筆記本。

(2) 屋頂是紅色的那棟建築物是Tom的家。

7. 使用 **that**

當先行詞中有：序數、最高級、the only、the same、the very、no、any、every等字所組合的複合字

(1) 這是我曾經買過最貴的褲子。

(2) Neil Armstrong是第一個登陸月球的人。

(3) 彼得是唯一知道秘密的人。

(4) 我還是找不到任何可以依賴的人。

8. 關係副詞 (where / when / why / how) = 介係詞 + 關係代名詞

(1) I know the time _____ (=at which) Sharon will come.

(2) This is the place _____ (=in which) I was born.

(3) This is the reason _____ (=for which) she cannot go today.

(4) Tell me { _____ you did } it.
the way (= in which) }

9. what = 先行詞 + 關係代名詞

what = the thing(s) which

= that which

= all that

1. Show me _____ (= the thing which) you read.

2. I believed _____ (=that which) you told me.

3. Tom always saved _____ (=all that) he earned.

4. She began to think about _____ he would do.

10. 複合關係代名詞 = 先行詞 + 關係代名詞，引導名詞子句。

1. **whoever** = **anyone who**

2. **whomever** = **anyone whom**

3. **whosever** = **anyone whose**

4. **whatever** = **anything that**

5. **whichever** = **any one that**

1. Gary is happy to do _____ Mary wants him to do.
2. The prize will be given to _____ answers the questions correctly.
3. You can try on _____ you like.
4. This big company needs _____ English is fluent.
5. My parents always welcome _____ I invite.

12. 複合關代(**wh-ever**)，可接名詞子句或副詞子句，但意思與用法不同

wh-ever + 名詞子句

wh-ever = **any~wh-**(任何~)

wh-ever + 副詞子句

wh-ever = **no matter wh-**(無論~)

1. _____ he did was to please the manager.
2. You can invite _____ you like to your birthday party.
3. Grace所說的都不是真的。

4. No matter what you say now, David will not forgive you.

= _____ you say now, David will not forgive you.

5. 無論天氣如何，我們明天都要舉行棒球比賽。

第15章 形容詞

1. **as + adj. + as ... = the same + 名詞 + as** 和 ... 一樣

(1) 他的年紀和我一樣。

(2) 這部電影沒有我期望的好。

_____ was not _____ I had expected.

(3) 這本字典和那堆書一樣重。

_____ that pile of books.

(4) 大衛跟強尼一樣高。

(5) 這棟大樓和那棟一樣高。(the same...as...)

(6) 我的錢和你的一樣多。(as... as...)

(7) 我可以跑得和她一樣快。

(8) 我弟弟吃的跟我一樣多。

(9) 請你盡快完成這個專案。(possible)

Please finish this project _____.

(10) 請盡量早睡。

2. **not as/so + adj + as ...** 不如 ...

(1) 我沒有你想的那麼笨。

(2) 財富沒有健康重要。

(3) 木頭沒有鋼鐵那樣堅硬。

(4) 他不像他看起來那樣堅強。

He is _____ as he looks.

(5) 這個考試沒有像你想的那麼難。

3. **as + [adj. + N] + as ...** 跟 ... 一樣

as + [adj. a(n) + N] + as ...

(1) 你和她一樣都是好學生。

(2) 我的書和湯姆的一樣多

(3) 山姆喝的咖啡和瑪莉一樣多。

Sam drank _____ Mary (did).

(4) 約翰吃的食物和大衛一樣多。

John ate _____

(5) 這本書的知識和那本的一樣有用。

(6) 貓和狗一樣都是人類的好寵物。

4. 倍數 + **as + adj + as** + 主格

倍數 + **adj-er (比較級) + than** + 主格

倍數 + **adj-er (比較級) + the N + of + N**

(1) 他們的房子是我們的三倍大。

(2) 這條河是那條河的兩倍長。

(3) 這條路是那條路的四倍寬。

(4) 他的年紀是我的一半。

(5) 我擁有的CD是他的一半。

(6) 我擁有的錢是他的五倍。

5. the + 比較級 ... , the + 比較級 ...

愈 ... 愈 ...

(1) The _____ the car is, the _____ gas it will consume. (big)

(2) The more careful you are, the _____ mistake you will make.

(3) The _____ the weather gets, the _____ people become. (cold, lazy)

(4) 他愈變得愈有錢，要的愈多。

(5) 你愈往上走，你愈覺得寒冷。

(6) 你愈慷慨，你擁有的愈多。

(7) 你吃的愈多，你愈難變瘦。

(8) 你愈大方，你會有愈多朋友。 (generous)

6. would rather VR than VR

寧願 ... 而不願

= prefer N/V-ing to N/V-ing

= prefer to VR rather than VR

(1) 我寧願站也不要坐。

(2) 我寧願睡覺也不要跟他出去。

(3) 我媽媽早餐寧願喝咖啡而不是茶。

(4) 我姐姐寧願保持單身，而不願嫁給她不愛的人。

(5) 晚餐後，我爸爸喜歡外出散個步，而不是待在家看電視。

7. no sooner ... than 一 ... 就 ...
= as soon as ..., S+V

(1) 我一到就開始下雨了。

(2) 我一到家，電話就響了。

(3) 老師一走出教室，學生開始胡鬧。

(4) 他一拿到駕照就買一台新車。

8. the + adj-est + N + of/among/in + 某範圍 在 ... 之中最 ...

(1) 約翰是我們之中最聰明的。

(2) 這是藝廊裡最有價值的畫。

(3) 瑪麗是我認識過的人中最大方的。

(4) Tom是所有學生中最調皮的。(naughty)

(5) 在所有非洲音樂中，青少年最喜歡嘻哈。

(6) 在你所有的朋友中，Ivan是人最好的一個。(kind)

9. the last + N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to V} \\ \text{that S+V} \end{array} \right.$ 最不可能的...

(1) 他是最不可能說謊的人。

(2) 讀書是我現在最不想做的事。

(3) Mary是我最不想看到的人。

(4) Tim是最不可能遲到的人。

(5) 跟他說話是我最不可能做的事。

第16章 副詞

1. V + 比較級adv + than

V + 最高級adv

(1) 他跑得比我快。

(2) 瑪莉唱得比蘇珊好太多了。

(3) 湯姆在班上跑得最快。

(4) 所有人當中約翰唱得最大聲。

(5) 你最喜歡哪種運動？

2. so/nor/neither + 倒裝句 (be/助動詞 + S)

(1) 我會游泳，他也會。

(2) 他不喜歡花，她也不喜歡。

(3) 約翰不會說日語，我也不會。

(4) Jenny喜歡讀科幻小說，我也是。

3. everyday (adj) / every day (adv)

(1) 她每天散步。

(2) Linda 每天都練習彈鋼琴。

(3) 他穿便裝上班。

(4) 這是我平常穿的鞋，不是最好的。

4. sometimes / some times / sometime / some time

(1) 有時候他搭火車來。

(2) 他曾經去過日本好幾次。

(3) 找個時間來看我。

(4) 我上個月的某個時間見過他。

(5) 我們到達時，他已經等了一些時間了。

5. maybe (adv)

may be (助動詞 + 原R)

(1) 或許我錯了。

(2) 我可能錯了。

(3) 也許他最後一刻會出現。

(4) 你也許是對的。

(5) 你大概把錢包留在火車上了吧。

(6) 也許今晚會下雨。

第17章 連接詞

1. either A or B 不是A就是B

1. Either you or I _____ right.
2. 他不是買這件襯衫，就是那條領帶。

He will buy either _____.
3. 他不是愚蠢就是太天真。

4. 上大學後，我想學日文或是法文。

5. 不是姐姐就是我在使用這台電腦。

2. not A but B 不是A而是B

- (1) Not he but I _____ responsible for the accident.
(2) 他不是害羞，只是有點緊張。

(3) 這不是他的錯，而是我的錯。

(4) 他不是抗議，而是表達他的想法。

(5) 我不是在桌上找到鑰匙，而是在地上。

3. nor 也不

- (1) They don't trust John, nor _____ I.
(2) They are not going to the reunion, _____ we.

(3) 他錯過了班機，我也沒有趕上我的班機。

(4) Andy不喜歡這個計畫，我們也不喜歡。

(5) 這本書不便宜，也不好懂。

4. neither A nor B 既不A也不B

(1) I like neither coffee _____ tea.

(2) Neither Cathy nor I _____ responsible for the accident.

(3) 他不記得日期，也不記得地點。

(4) 我既不知道也不在乎她發生了什麼事。

(5) 他們幫助窮人不是爲了名也不是爲了錢。

5. not only A but (also) B 不但A而且B

(1) Not only the teammates but also she _____ excited about the game.

(2) 他不但很有耐心，而且很謹慎。

(3) Nancy不但是個成功的職業婦女，也是個好媽媽。

(4) 大家不但接受而且倡導這個概念。

(5) 據報導，這個人不但無照駕駛，而且酒醉駕車。

6. As soon as
The moment
The instant
The minute } **S + V, S + V** 一...就...

(1) 老師一進教室，學生就站起來。

(2) 他一寫完作業，就開MP3聽音樂。

(3) 電腦一當機，我就求救我爸爸。

(4) 意外一發生，目擊者就立刻報警。

(5) 一有好消息，記得通知我。

7. S + had + no sooner + p.p. } **+ than + S + Ved** 一...就...
No sooner + had + S + p.p. }

(1) He had no sooner left than I arrived.

No sooner _____
(2) 表演一開始，就開始下雨。

(3) 電梯一開，大家就衝進去。

(4) 我一進辦公室，他就怒氣沖沖走進來。

(5) 他一坐下，電話就響了。

8. not ... until ... 直到 ... 才 ...
Not until ...

(1) I did not order something to eat until the waitress gave me the menu.

Not until the waitress gave me the menu _____.

(2) 直到那位老師的出現，Jerry才轉變成一個好學生。

(3) 直到警察出現，那可疑男子才跑走。

(4) 直到被登在報上，家人才知道他得獎了。

(5) 直到他上大學，他才建立了自己的目標。

9. lest S (should) + V 唯恐；以免
for fear (that) S + should/might/would V

(1) I keep notes in class _____ forget what teachers say.

I keep notes in class _____ I should forget what teachers say.

(2) 守規矩點，以免老師生氣。

(3) 記得帶GPS，以免迷路。

(4) 商人簽訂契約，以免一方不守承諾。

(5) 我們在圖書館中輕聲說話，以免干擾其他人。

10. Although + S + V + adj/adv/n, } S + V 雖然
Adj/adv/n + as + S + V, }

(1) Although he is a professor, he is not good at teaching.

_____ as he is, he is not good at teaching.

(2) Although I worked hard, I didn't get good grades.

_____ as _____

(3) Although he was nice-looking, he wasn't popular with his classmates.

(4) 雖然她看起來很安靜，但她很喜歡運動。

(5) 雖然做事很細心，他仍犯了很多錯誤。

11. as if/though S + V 似乎；好像

(1) He speaks _____ he _____ (be) a judge in court.

(2) He behaved _____ nothing _____ (happen) to him.

(3) 他們瞪著我好像我瘋了似的。

(4) 媽媽聽起來好像有壞消息。

(5) 在頒獎典禮上，他看起來好像已經知道結果了。

12. not so much A as B

less A than B

more B than A

與其(說是)A不如(說是)B

(1) The mission is not so much difficult as challenging.

The mission is less _____ than _____.

The mission is more _____ than _____.

(2) 與其說他是科學家，不如說他是實驗家。

(3) 與其說我幸運，不如說我很小心。

(4) 與其說他們是愛人，不如說他們是朋友。

(5) 與其說這是間書房，不如說這是間圖書館。

第18章 介系詞

Multiple choice

1. The house is being constructed. = The house is _____ construction.
(A) over (B) under (C) in (D) within
2. The prices are _____ the rise, we should search for the ways to save money.
(A) on (B) in (C) under (D) within
3. John started learning English _____ the age of five.
(A) in (B) on (C) under (D) at
4. The meeting was held _____ the morning of June 17.
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) during
5. John has lived in Paris _____ 1998.
(A) before (B) since (C) by (D) through
6. The chair is made _____ wood.
(A) for (B) of (C) into (D) from
7. This bottle of wine is made _____ rice.
(A) of (B) from (C) into (D) with
8. Could you write a letter _____ English for me?
(A) with (B) by (C) through (D) in
9. The driver died _____ the car accident which happened yesterday.
(A) of (B) from (C) with (D) by
10. _____ our sorrow, the hero died this morning.
(A) With (B) In (C) To (D) For
11. John is older than Bill _____ two years old.
(A) with (B) by (C) at (D) of
12. The landlord rents the house _____ the month. I pay the rent to her every month.
(A) in (B) through (C) at (D) by
13. John is famous _____ a great novelist.
(A) as (B) for (C) with (D) by
14. The master tied the cat _____ a big tree.
(A) on (B) in (C) to (D) with
15. We see nothing _____ stars.
(A) against (B) as (C) by (D) but

Cloze

1. The president will arrive _____ the airport at 8 o'clock.

2. Taipei is _____ the north of Taiwan.
1. Compared _____ Jill, Mary studies very hard.
2. _____ our delight, our class won the first prize in the chorus.
3. The professor is very satisfied _____ my report.
4. We have to save money _____ a rainy day.
5. I was born _____ December 25, 1989.
6. It is clever of you to eat food rich _____ vitamin C in order to keep your body healthy.
7. The army provided the refugees _____ water and food.
8. Some people compare their lovers _____ the sun in winter.

Translation

1. 因為薪資的關係，所以這些工人還在馬路上罷工。

2. 教授要求我們必須在星期五前交報告。

1. 一切事情都在我們的控制中。

2. 我們沿著這條街走。

3. John 死於肺癌。

第19章 疑問句、附加問句與敘述句

1. 以疑問代名詞(who, which, what)開頭的疑問句

- (1) A: _____ is that lady? B: She is our English teacher.
- (2) _____ do you like better, math or English?
- (3) I have two books. _____ do you want ?
- (4) _____ are you talking about?
- (5) A: _____ is the movie called? B: Twilight.

2. 以疑問形容詞(who, which, what)開頭的疑問句

- (1) _____ motorcycle will you want to buy?
- (2) _____ plan are you going to make?
- (3) _____ pencil box was on the teacher's desk?
- (4) _____ movie do you like best?
- (5) _____ key is on the bookshelf?

3. 以疑問副詞(when, where, why, how)開頭的疑問句

- (1) _____ did they leave?
- (2) _____ didn't you go to see a movie with Anna?
- (3) _____ can we get the tickets for the train?
- (4) _____ did you get to the bus stop?
- (5) 你多久看一次電影?

_____ do you go to see a movie?

- (6) 你在美國住了多久?

_____ have you been in America?

- (7) May再過多久會回家?

_____ will May come back home?

- (8) 這本書多少錢?

_____ money does this book cost?

- (9) 從這裡到台中有多遠?

_____ is it from here to Taichung?

(10) 去John的家好不好?

_____ going to John's home?

4. 「間接問句」句型與「猜測動詞」句型

Do you know
I don't know
Ask me
Tell me

} 疑問詞 + S + V

(1) 你知道她是誰嗎?

Do you know _____

(2) 我不知道Mary住在哪裡。

I don't know _____

(3) 告訴我那個字的意思。

(4) 老師問為什麼我還沒完成。

say / think / guess
5. 疑問詞 + **do you believe / consider (認為) + (S) + V**
imagine / suppose (想)

(1) 你以為他要買什麼?

What do you think _____

(2) 你猜這台腳踏車價格是多少?

How much do you guess _____

(3) 你以為她會到那兒去?

Where do you believe _____

(4) 你認為誰會贏得第一名?

Who do you suppose _____

6. **What + do [does/ did] + 人 / 物 + look like?**

How + do [does /did] + 人 / 物 + look?

(1) 琳達的男朋友長的如何?

_____ does Linda's boyfriend look like?

_____ does Linda's boyfriend look?

(2) What does your new skirt look _____?

(3) _____ is Mary's new school?

7. 附加問句

肯定的敘述句 → 用否定的附加問句

否定的敘述句 → 用肯定的附加問句

(1) He is a good students, _____

(2) He runs fast, _____

(3) You will teach me, _____

(4) Your assignment has been finished, _____

(5) She had to help you, _____

(6) You had better go for a doctor, _____

(7) We know that it is very important, _____

(8) He was sleeping when you came, _____

8. 附加問句的主詞

	敘述句的主詞	附加問句的主詞
1.	There	there
2.	These, Those或複數的主詞	they
3.	This/That/ Ving/ To-V或非人稱的單數主詞	it
4.	名詞	代名詞
5.	代名詞	代名詞

- (1) There is someone in the room, _____
- (2) These are good movies, _____
- (3) Studying English is not easy, _____
- (4) Helen is charming, _____
- (5) You will finish your work in time, _____

9. 直接引句改間接引句

直接引句：S + V + “平敘句”

間接引句：S + V + **(that)** 平敘句

- (1) Nancy told her, “I want to buy the computer”

(2) My parents told me last night, “Your achievements impress us.”

(3) Nina said, “I will hold a birthday party for you tomorrow.”

- (4) Jane’s aunt told her, “I saw your friend yesterday.”

- (5) Laura said, “Don’t bother me and just leave me alone.”
- _____

10. 直接引句：S + V + “問句”

間接引句：S + V + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if/ whether} \\ \text{wh-} \end{array} \right.$

- (1) He asked me, “Are you Mary’s cousin?”

- (2) I asked Vicky, “Do you have a laptop?”

- (3) Mrs. Smith asked the secretary, “Has Mr. Smith gone to England already?”

(4) Father wanted to know, “Where did you go the whole night?”

(5) Tom asked, “When will you have time to have dinner with me?”

第20章 否定句與倒裝句

1. be動詞 + not / 助動詞 + not + VR

Don't / Never + VR (祈使句)

not + to VR / not Ving / not + 分詞 (動狀詞)

(1) 很抱歉沒告訴你實話。

I am sorry for _____

(2) 我們決定不去台北了。

We decided _____

(3) 絕對不可以再遲到。(Never...)

(4) 上課別再說話！

(5) 他可能無法參加我們的舞會了。

2. 部分否定

every / both / all...not = not every / both / all... (並非每一/兩者/所有都...)

not always / necessarily... (未必是...)

(1) 改寫：Some students eat breakfast before going to school; others don't.

(2) 改寫：One of the boys is not my brother, but the other is.

(3) 他父母並非都是英文老師。

(4) 有錢人未必都是快樂的。

(5) 他們兩個我並沒有都邀請。

3. 全部否定

neither + 單數動詞 (兩者)

none + 單數動詞 (三者)

(1) 改寫：She has two brothers. They are not here.

(2) 改寫：I have many friends. They don't smoke.

(3) 他的父母我都不認識。(I...)

(4) 我們之中沒有天才。(None...)

(5) 他們之中沒有人相信Jay。(None...)

4. 雙重否定

否定詞 (no/never...) + **but** + (S) + V

否定詞 (no/never...) + **without** + Ving /N (每...必...)

(1) 改寫：There is no one but has faults. (人人皆有缺點。)

(2) 沒有一個母親不愛她的子女。(There is...)

(3) 禍不單行。

a. _____

b. _____

5. 常見片語

a. cannot...too...

越...越好；再...也不為過...

b. cannot but...

不得不；禁不住

c. not so much A as B

與其說是A不如說是B

d. There is no + Ving

不可能

e. Little did I think...

想都沒想到

f. far from...

絕不

g. the last + N + to V ... / that + S + V... 最不可能的...；絕不...

h. leave nothing/something to be desired 非常完美 / 有待改進

(1) 開車時，你再小心也不為過。

(2) After hearing the bad news, Jay 禁不住哭了起來。

After hearing the bad news, _____

(3) 與其說她漂亮，不如說她可愛。

(4) 人各有所好（品味是無法解釋的）。

(5) 想都沒想到Eric是謀殺者。

(6) 雖然Edison努力工作，他的工作完全不令人滿意(satisfactory)。

(7) 他是這世界上絕對不會騙我的人。

(8) Peggy的作業非常完美。

6. 否定副詞放句首

否定詞 + 助動詞/be動詞 + S + ...

(1) He had hardly arrived at the station when the train began to leave.

Hardly _____

(2) One does not know how important his health is until he loses it.

(3) I shall by no means meet her halfway.

(4) Edison would promise to help her under no circumstances.

(5) He barely has enough money to live on.

7. only放句首

Only + 副詞/副詞片語/副詞子句 + 助動詞/**be**動詞 + S + ...

(1) I took pity on Edison only then.

Only then _____

(2) We can succeed in doing everything only by working hard.

(3) He had his car inspected only after the accident.

(4) One knows the value of freedom only when he loses it.

(5) One realizes how nice home is only when he is away from home.

8. 副詞片語放句首

a. Here/There

b. 表地方的介副詞 + $\begin{cases} V + S \text{ (名詞)} \\ S \text{ (代名詞)} + V \end{cases}$

c. 副詞片語

(1) 那棵樹倒了。

Down _____

(2) 下一個來的是Jay.

Next _____

(3) 不要講話！老師來了！

(4) 你要的東西在這。

(5) 紅包裡面有壓歲錢。

9. so (也)、neither/nor (也不) 放句首

a. 肯定句：..., and so + 助動詞/be動詞 + S.

b. 否定句：..., (and) neither/nor + 助動詞/be動詞 + S.

(1) I have a happy family, and _____. (她也是)

(2) Joyce has been busy lately, _____. (她父母也是)

(3) He won't study abroad in the future, and _____. (我也不會)

(4) Joe's sisters aren't interested in dancing, _____. (他也沒有)

(5) I can't swim, _____. (他也不會)

10. so, such (如此...) 放句首

a. So + adj + be + S + that...

b. Such + be + S + that...

(1) _____ was Jack's sadness that he cried out loud.

(2) His behavior was such that everyone disliked him.

(3) Mary's idea is so great that we all agree to adopt it.

(4) George's excitement was such that he kept jumping up and down.

(5) Rose was so selfish that nobody likes her.

11. 主詞補語放句首

主詞補語 + **V** + **S** + 修飾語 ...

(1) Those who are contented are happy. (知足常樂)

(2) The days when my heart was young and gay are gone.

12. 假設子句：省略if

Were

Had + **S** ..., **S** + 過去式助動詞...

Should

(1) If I were a bird, I could fly.

(2) If Jolin were here now, she would surely help us.

(3). If he had followed his teacher's advice, he would have succeeded.

(4) If I had been rich, I would have gone abroad for a Ph.D.

(5) If it should rain tomorrow, Jay won't go to Taipei.

13. 讓步子句：省略從屬連接詞

名詞
形容詞
副詞
動詞

} + **as/though** + **S** + **V/助動詞** ..., **S** ...

1. Although Mary is a girl, she is very brave.

2. Although Rocky is a strong man, he gets sick from time to time.

3. Although my brother is young, he knows a lot.

4. Although George studies hard, he cannot pass the exam.

5. Although Rose would try, she could not do it well.
