

主題

1

五大句型

文法前哨站

1. 不及物動詞 (Vi) : 後面受詞可有可無。

及物動詞 (Vt) : 「可直接加」且「必須加」受詞。

例 I jog every day. (我每天慢跑。) → jog 為「不及物動詞」。

I like English. (我喜歡英文。) → like 為「及物動詞」。

2. 有些動詞既是及物動詞，也是不及物動詞。

例 { run (跑步) → run 作「不及物動詞」用。

{ run a bookstore (經營書店) → run 作「及物動詞」用。

{ I eat every day. (我每天進食。) → eat 作「不及物動詞」用。

{ I eat hamburgers every day. (我每天吃漢堡。) → eat 作「及物動詞」用。



觀念 1 句型一：S + Vi

S	Vi
Birds	fly.
The sun	rises.
It	is raining.
Bill and Jane	play and study (together).
Many beautiful flowers	bloom (in the garden in spring).

不及物動詞 (Vi) 的後面，不可直接加受詞。但是在前面加上主詞後，可以獨立構成句子，也可以用副詞／介係詞片語修飾句子，緊接在不及物動詞 (Vi) 的後面。

例 Birds fly. (鳥在飛。)

Birds fly in the sky. (鳥在天空飛。)

Fish swim in the river. (魚在水中游泳。)

She dances well. (她跳舞跳得很好。)

They study in the library. (他們在圖書館讀書。)

觀念 2 句型二：S + Vi + SC

S	Vi	SC
I	am	hungry.
The question	is	easy to answer.
His dream	finally came	true.
These roses	smell	very sweet.
The story	proved	false.

1. 有些不及物動詞不能獨立完成敘述，通常翻譯為「是」或「為」，後面須再加一個主詞補語 (SC)，補充說明主詞狀態，才能使句意完整。
2. 此類動詞有 be 動詞、become (變成)、get (成為)、turn (轉變成)、come (成為)、go (成為)、fall (變成)、look (看起來)、sound (聽起來)、taste (嚐起來)、feel (感覺)、smell (聞起來)、make (使)、seem (似乎)、appear (顯得)、remain (維持)、prove (證明)、keep (保持)……，上述動詞放的位置與 be 動詞一樣，後面可直接接形容詞，即稱為「連綴動詞」。

例 He	is	} angry.	(他很生氣。)
	gets		(他生氣了。)
	becomes		(他變得很生氣。)
	looks		(他看起來很生氣。)
	appears (to be)		(他顯得很生氣。)
	seems (to be)		(他似乎很生氣。)
	remains (to be)		(他仍然很生氣。)
	stays (to be)		(他還在生氣。)

= He is an angry man.

She seems not to be happy.

= She seems unhappy.

(她似乎不快樂。)

It's getting dark. (天漸漸黑了。)

My name is Tom. (我的名字是湯姆。)

3. 感官動詞：



例 He looks old. (他看起來很老。)

= He looks like an old man.

I feel great. (我感覺很好。)

The story sounds interesting.

(這個故事聽起來很有趣。)

The bread tastes like a stone.

(這麵包吃起來像塊石頭。)

4. 補語種類有：名詞 (N)、代名詞 (pron.)、形容詞 (adj.)。

其他連綴動詞的例句如下：

例 Leaves turn red in fall. (葉子在秋天轉紅。)

He fell asleep. (他睡著了。)

He fell in love. (他戀愛了。)

He fell sick/ill. (他病倒了。)

People work out to remain/be/stay/continue healthy.

= People work out to maintain their health.

(人們為了維持健康而健身。)

My dream finally came true. (我的夢最終成真。)

Milk goes sour easily. (牛奶容易變酸。)

She goes crazy at parties. (她每次在派對上都玩得很瘋。)



重要觀念

主詞補語可以是名詞，但大多都是形容詞。



重要觀念

see、hear 解釋為「看到」或「聽到」時，後面須加受詞。

例 I saw a cat. (我看到一隻貓。)

I saw a cat running.

(我看到一隻貓在跑。)



重要觀念

比較：

例 remain (維持是)

→ 連綴動詞，後接 adj.

maintain (維持)

→ 及物動詞，後接 n.

 觀念 3 句型三：S + Vt + O

S	Vt	O
Everybody	does	the homework.
We	don't know	him yet.
John	has	a lot of homework.
Most children	enjoy	playing video games.
I	hate	to eat garlic.

1. 及物動詞 (Vt) 本身需要有一個受詞才可以使意思完整。
2. 受詞形式包括名詞 (N)、代名詞 (pron.)、動名詞 (Ving)、不定詞片語 (to + Vr)、名詞片語 (wh- + to + Vr)、名詞子句 (wh- + S + V)。

例 I love you. (我愛你。)

I like it. (我喜歡。)

I like to swim.

= I like swimming.

(我喜歡游泳。)

I believe what he said. (我相信他說的。)

I wrote a letter. (我寫了一封信。)

I don't know { what to say.
what I should say. (我不曉得該說什麼／怎麼說。)
how to say it.

The result disappointed me. (這結果使我失望。)

The rich should help the poor. (富人應該幫助窮人。)

My watch needs to be repaired. (我的錶需要修理。)

I need to leave earlier. (我需要早一點走。)

Do you know where he is? (你知道他在哪裡嗎?)

He said that he would pay me back. (他說他會還我的。)

 觀念 4 句型四：S + Vt + IO + DO

S	Vt	IO	DO
Her uncle	gave	her	a nice present.
The teacher	often tells	students	interesting stories.
Bill, my boyfriend,	bought	me	a fancy watch.
A stranger	asked	me	a favor.
Mother	always cooks	us	dinner.

1. 凡可以有兩個受詞（間接受詞 IO 及直接受詞 DO）的動詞，稱為「授與動詞」或「雙賓動詞」。
2. 間接受詞（IO）常為「人或動物」，直接受詞（DO）常為「事物」。
3. 本句型中 DO 不可以是代名詞，除非將句型轉換為 S + V + 代名詞（DO）+ to + IO。

例 { I give him it. ✘
 I give it to him. ○ (我給他那個東西。)

4. 本句型也可以將 DO 放在 IO 之前，但須加入適當的介係詞變成下列句型，此時的 DO 可用代名詞代替。

S	Vt	DO	介係詞	IO
Her uncle	gave	a nice present	to	her.
The teacher	often tells	interesting stories	to	students.
Bill, my boyfriend,	bought	a fancy watch	for	me.
A stranger	asked	a favor	of	me.
Mother	always cooks	dinner	for	us.

例 Tom gave me a gift.
 = Tom gave a gift to me.
 (湯姆給我一個禮物。)
 Tom bought me a gift.
 = Tom bought a gift for me.
 (湯姆為我買了一個禮物。)

5. 常用授與動詞及其搭配之介係詞：

介係詞	授與動詞
to 表授與	give (給予)、hand (傳遞)、lend (借出)、offer (提供)、pay (付)、tell (告訴)、write (寫)、show (顯示)、send (寄)、sell (賣)、teach (教)、bring (帶來)
for 表代勞	bring (帶來)、do (做)、get (得到)、leave (遺留)、make (做)、pass (傳遞)、cook (煮)、buy (買)、play (演奏)
of 表從中	ask (詢問)、answer (回答)
on 表針對	play (戲弄)

例 Can I ask you a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{question?} \\ \text{favor?} \end{array} \right.$

= Can I ask a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{question} \\ \text{favor} \end{array} \right.$ of you?

(我可以問你一個問題嗎? / 我可以請你幫個忙嗎?)

Can I buy you a drink?

= Can I buy a drink for you?

(我可不可以請你喝杯飲料?)

Write me a letter.

= Write a letter to me.

(寫封信給我。)

Mom always cooks me dinner.

= Mom always cooks dinner for me.

(媽媽總是為我煮晚餐。)

實力演練

- () 1. Her mother _____ from morning till night to support her family.
(A) working hard (B) works hard (C) works hardly (D) working hardly
- () 2. The latest model of this digital camera focuses on making pictures
come _____.
(A) vividly (B) vivid (C) to be vivid (D) vividness
- () 3. New study shows these people born between 1990 and 1999 _____ 1.1
million members of the work force.
(A) having made up (B) that making up (C) make up (D) making up
- () 4. Mr. Chen _____ the new student two minutes to introduce herself to the
whole class.
(A) made (B) let (C) gave (D) allowed
- () 5. Would you please turn the TV off? I _____ the show quite _____.
(A) make; bored (B) find; bored (C) find; boring (D) make; boring
- () 6. Let Chuck _____ you _____ the kitchen.
(A) help; painting (B) to help; paint (C) help; paint (D) helping; paint
- () 7. _____ hard, or you'll be sorry when you fail the tests.
(A) Studying (B) Study (C) To study (D) Studies
- () 8. They elected one of the members in the club _____ in their next meeting.
(A) is the host (B) the host (C) being the host (D) to be the host
- () 9. I find _____ to learn three foreign languages at a time.
(A) it be difficult (B) it difficult (C) it difficulty (D) it is difficult
- () 10. Never leave your work _____.
(A) undo (B) to undo (C) undoing (D) undone

解答

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. D

解析

1. 她的母親每天從早工作到晚來維持家計。
本題句型為五大句型中的「S + Vi」，句中缺少動詞，副詞 **hard** 修飾動詞 **work**，而 **hardly** 意為「幾乎不」，不合句意，故選 (B)。
2. 這臺最新機種的數位相機著重於將照片變得更加栩栩如生。
本句空格要表達「讓照片變得更栩栩如生」。這裡是用連綴動詞 **come** 表示「變得～」，後面應接形容詞，故選 (B) **vivid**。
3. 一項新的研究顯示在一九九〇年到一九九九年間出生的人口構成了一百一十萬的勞動力。
本題句型為「S + Vt + O」，故空格處應為動詞，選項 (A)、(B) 與 (D) 不可以直接當作動詞，故選 (C)。
4. 陳老師給這位新同學兩分鐘的時間向全班介紹自己。
本題句型為「S + Vt + IO + DO」，動詞後面需接直接受詞 **two minutes** 與間接受詞 **the new student**，選項 (A)、(B) 與 (D) 都不是授與動詞，故選 (C)。
5. 可以請你把電視關掉嗎？我覺得那節目很無聊。
本題考 S + V + O + OC 句型，**make** 的語意不合，又因形容節目「令人無聊」須以現在分詞表示，故選 (C)。
6. 讓查克幫你粉刷廚房。
let 為使役動詞，表「使、叫、讓(人)做～」，句型為 **let sb. + Vr**；**help** 後接 **to + Vr**，**to** 可省略，故選 (C)。
7. 認真讀書，不然等你考不好時會後悔莫及。
祈使句句首應使用原形動詞，故選 (B)。
8. 他們從社團成員中選出一位來當下一次會議的主持人。
elect + sb. + to be + 職務 選～作為～
9. 本句要表達「認為～」，在 **find** 後面接 **it + adj.**，故答案為 (B)。
10. 本句使用 **leave + O + OC** 的句型，工作是「被做」，所以此處 OC 應使用 **p.p.**，表示被動，故選 (D)。