

升大學・自修・複習必備

革新版

精準英文句型

何騰芳 編著
海外英語出版社

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編輯大意

筆者根據多年高中教學的經驗，發覺同學們在學習英文的過程中，最感吃力也最脆弱的部份就是英文句型（ the English patterns ）方面，而英文句型卻是學習英文最基本的一環，如果對英文句型能學習得透徹，不但英文法方面的問題將迎刃而解，且有關英文「說、讀、寫」的能力亦能增進。

有鑑於此，特精心編著「精準英文句型」一書，以輔助學生學習、自修，以及社會青年進修。本書內容為就文法上的關係特分句型為「名詞」等十二大項，每大項編有「內容大綱」以供精讀，且附有關句型方面的習題，每一題下面附有解答及重點提示，藉資參考。同時可做有系統的學習及複習。只要同學們耐心地研讀此書，英文實力定能增強。

筆者編寫此書乃一本謹慎的原則，惟恐學識有限，疏誤之處，在所難免，敬希指教。

何騰芳 謹識

給同學們一封信——寫於「革新版」之前。

本書出版以來，甚獲各方好評，頗感欣慰。唯邇來會考命題的精神及趨勢略有變更，筆者有鑑於此，遂起重新修訂本書的念頭。經三月多的仔細斟酌及校正，手稿乃成。

新版本特名為「革新版」，以有別於舊版，書中除了對「內容大綱」增加了許多的例句，以便同學們能更有效地研讀，吸收外，並將各章的習題部份，精選半數更改為單選題。為顧及使用本書自修的同学提高程度的需要，故其餘的習題仍為複選題。

因此，新版仍保留舊版特有的風格及精神，但內容則有過之而無不及。若本書確能嘉惠莘莘學子，筆者於願足矣！

何 騰 芳

—————簡字含義—————

<i>S.</i>	.....	subject (主詞)
<i>V.</i>	.....	verb (動詞)
<i>n.</i>	.....	noun (名詞)
<i>adj.</i> (或 <i>a.</i>)	.....	adjective (形容詞)
<i>adv.</i>	.....	adverb (副詞)
<i>O.</i>	.....	object (受詞)
<i>pron.</i>	.....	pronoun (代名詞)
<i>conj.</i>	.....	conjunction (連接詞)
<i>prep.</i>	.....	preposition (介系詞)
<i>v.i.</i>	.....	intransitive verb (不及物動詞)
<i>v.t.</i>	.....	transitive verb (及物動詞)
<i>p.t.</i>	past tense (過去式)
<i>p.p.</i>	past participle (過去分詞)
<i>pl.</i>	plural (複數)
<i>&</i>	and

精準英文句型

(The English Patterns)

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第一章 名詞 (Noun)

內 容 大 綱

① 單數普通名詞前面必須加 **a, an, the**

例：① This is a book. ② This is an old book.

② **a + 單 n. + 單 v.**

= **the + 單 n. + 單 v.** (表示同種類的全體)

= 複 **n.** + 複 **v.**

例：A cat is a useful animal. (貓是有用的動物。)

= The cat is a useful animal.

= Cats are useful animals.

③ { **mankind**
police (警察)
cattle
people (人們)
folk (人們)
clergy (教士)
vermin (害蟲; 害獸) } + 複數 **v.**

例：① Mankind are progressive. (人類是進步的。)

② The police are on the track of the robber.

(警察當局在追蹤這強盜。)

③ Many people do not know the true value of health.

(許多人不知道健康的真正價值。)

④ Some folk are never satisfied. (有些人們永遠不會滿足的。)

⑤ The clergy are opposed to the plan. (牧師們反對該計畫。)

⑥ Vermin are harmful to human beings and crops.

(害蟲對人類和農作物有害。)

注意下列用法：

1 “**a people**” 或 “**peoples**” 則指 “民族”。

2 “**a policeman**” 指 “一個警察”。

3 “**police**” 如指 “警方”，可用 “單數 **v.**”。

4 “**folk**” 當作一個人的 “家屬，家人” 解時，則可寫成 “**folks**”。

例：① The English are a conservative people.

(英國人是一個保守的民族。)

②His father is a policeman.

③The police was called in to maintain order.

(人們請警方來維持秩序。)

④He missed the old folks at home. (他想念家裡的老人家。)

- ④ { **falls** (瀑布)
measles (麻疹)
summons (傳票)
學科名稱 (**civics**, **physics**)
物質名詞 (例 : food, water)
抽象名詞 (例 : anger, wisdom)
news
furniture (傢俱) } + 單數 *v.*

例 : ①Niagara Falls is the largest waterfall in America.

(尼加拉瀑布是全美最大的瀑布。)

②Measles is a children's disease. (麻疹是一種兒童病。)

③Physics is not an easy subject. (物理不是一門容易的學科。)

④The news is favorable this morning. (今天早晨的消息很好。)

⑤The furniture is very expensive. (這傢俱很貴。)

注意 : economics 作“財務”解, statistics 作“統計數字”解, politics 作“政治意見 ; 政治活動”解時, 可以用“複數 *v.*”。

例 : ①Economics is an interesting subject. (經濟學是一門有趣的學科。)

②What are the economics of such a program?

(這樣一個計畫的財務考慮如何?)

③Politics is not taught in this school. (這個學交不教政治學。)

④What are your politics? (你的政治意見是什麼?)

⑤Politics sometimes have (或 has) a bad influence on character.

(政治有時對性格有不良的影響。)

⑤形式和用法皆作複數者 : ①衣著類 ; ②工具類

- { **trousers** (長褲)
pants (短褲)
shoes (鞋)
socks (短襪)
gloves (手套)
glasses (眼鏡)
scissors (剪刀)
chopsticks (筷子) } + 複 *v.*

注意：“**pair of**”可與上列這些字連用，以表示“數量”。

例：① The shoes are old. (這鞋子是舊的。)

② There is a pair of new shoes here. (這裏有一雙新鞋)

③ My gloves are new. (我的手套是新的。)

④ There are two pairs of gloves left. (剩下二雙手套。)

⑤ This is a new pair of glasses. (這是新的一副眼鏡。)

⑥單複數皆可用者：

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whereabouts} \text{ (下落)} \\ \text{means} \text{ (手段; 方法)} \\ \text{works} \text{ (作品; 工廠)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{單 } v. \text{ 或複 } v.$

例：① There is (或 are) no means of learning what will happen next. (我們無法知道下次將發生何事。)

② The glass works is (或 are) closed on Sundays.
(這玻璃工廠在星期日關門。)

③ His whereabouts is (或 are) still unknown.
(他的下落仍舊不明。)

⑦兩種複數形，意義不同者：

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{feet} \text{ (脚)} \\ \text{foot} \text{ (步兵)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{horses} \text{ (馬)} \\ \text{horse} \text{ (騎兵)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{brothers} \text{ (兄弟)} \\ \text{brethren} \text{ (同志)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cloths} \text{ (各種布料)} \\ \text{clothes} \text{ (衣服)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{geniuses} \text{ (天才)} \\ \text{genii} \text{ (精靈)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pennies} \text{ (指硬幣數目)} \\ \text{pence} \text{ (指價值)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{staves} \text{ (棍, 棒)} \\ \text{staffs} \text{ (全體職員)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{heads} \text{ (人頭)} \\ \text{head} \text{ (牲畜的頭數)} \end{array} \right\}$

⑧單複數意義不同者：

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{arm} \text{ (手臂)} \\ \text{arms} \text{ (手臂, 武器)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cloth} \text{ (布)} \\ \text{clothes} \text{ (衣服)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{glass} \text{ (玻璃(杯))} \\ \text{glasses} \text{ (玻璃杯, 眼鏡)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{good} \text{ (善行)} \\ \text{goods} \text{ (貨物)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{letter} \text{ (信, 字母)} \\ \text{letters} \text{ (信, 字母, 文學)} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{manner} \text{ (方法, 樣子)} \\ \text{manners} \text{ (禮貌)} \end{array} \right\}$

{ color (顏色)
colors (旗子)

{ wood (木)
woods (樹林)

{ ~~work~~ (工作)
works (工廠)

{ attention (注意)
attentions (慰勸)

{ content (內容)
contents (目次)

{ force (力量)
forces (軍隊)

{ honor (榮譽)
honors (官銜)

{ look (看)
looks (外表, 神色)

{ quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$, 一刻鐘)
quarters (住所)

{ iron (鐵, 熨斗)
irons (鑄鐵)

{ custom (風俗)
customs (風俗, 進口稅)

{ effect (效果)
effects (效果, 財產)

{ compass (羅盤)
compasses (羅盤, 圓規)

- ⑨ dozen (打), score (二十), hundred (百), thousand (千), million (百萬) 等字前有數詞時, 不加 *s*。例: four thousand, two dozen. 如前面無數詞而表多數時則加 *s*。例: hundreds of, thousands of。

- ⑩ 複數 *n.* 作形容詞用時, 即使前面有數目字, 也不加 *s*。

例: a **ten-dollar** bill, a **five-year-old** girl.
一張十元鈔票 一個五歲大的女孩
a **3000-foot-high** mountain 一座三千英尺高的山

- ⑪ (a) *of* + 抽象 *n.* = *adj.*

例: of wisdom = wise (聰明的), of value = valuable (有價值的)

- (b) **The** + 形容詞 = ① 抽象 *n.*
② 複數 *n.*

例: ① the beautiful = beauty (美麗)
② the rich = rich people

- ⑫ **all** + 抽象 *n.*

= 抽象 *n.* + **itself** (很...)
= **very** + 形容詞

例: He is all kindness. (他很仁慈。)
= He is kindness itself
= He is very kind.

- ⑬ 名詞所有格:

A. 生物的所有格:

- (1) 單數生物名詞 + 's = "...的"

例: The lady's dress (這位小姐的洋裝。)

(2) 複數生物名詞字尾 *s* + ' = “...的”

例：a girls' middle school (一座女子中學)

(3) 複數生物名詞非 *s* 字尾，仍須加 '*s* = “...的”

例：women's club (婦女俱樂部)

(4) 複合名詞或字群的所有格——最後一字字尾 + '*s*

例：my father-in-law's car (我岳父的車子)

(5) 共同所有——最後名詞 + '*s* (各自所有則各加 '*s*)

例：①Bill and Mary's school (比爾和瑪莉共同上的學校)

②Bill's and Mary's schools (比爾和瑪莉各自上的學校)

B. 無生物的所有格：

句型：所有物 + *of* + 所有者

例：the cover of the book (這本書的封面)

* 例外：{ 擬人化名詞
 { 表距離、時間、重量、價格等名詞 } + '*s*

例：the world's peace, Heaven's will, today's paper, ,

世界的和平 天意 今天的報紙

two hours' trip, twenty pounds' weight

兩小時的旅程 20 磅的重量

C. 所有格後面的地名，如：***home, house, shop, store, church, palace, office, hospital, college, cathedral*** (大教堂), ***theater, restaurant, hotel*** 等字常被省略。

例：① I'm going to the barber's (shop). (我將要去理髮店。)

② I plan to stay at my uncle's (house) for a week.

(我打算到我舅舅家住一個星期。)

③ The doctor's (office) is just around the corner.

(這個醫生的辦公室正好在附近的角落。)

④ The injured were sent to St. Martin's (Hospital).

(受傷的人被送到聖馬丁醫院去。)

⑤ He studied at St. John's (College).

(他在聖約翰大學唸書。)

⑥ I'll attend a welcome party at Hilton's (Restaurant).

(我要參加一個在希爾頓大飯店舉行的歡迎酒會。)

D 雙重所有格：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no} \\ \text{a} \\ \text{some} \\ \text{any} \\ \text{this (these)} \\ \text{that (those)} \\ \text{which} \end{array} \right\} + \text{名詞} + \text{of} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{所有代名詞 (mine)} \\ \text{yours} \\ \text{所有格名詞 (名詞 + 's)} \end{array} \right\}$$

例 I：正：This pen of mine (我的這枝筆。)

誤：① My this pen ② This pen of me ③ This my pen

例 II：正：a friend of my sister's (我姊姊的一個朋友。)

誤：① a my sister's friend ② a friend of my sister

選一正確的翻譯(單選)：有關“名詞”句型的測驗及解答

1. 他很注意他的學業。

- (A) He is much attentive to his studies.
- (B) He attends on his studies.
- (C) He is all attention to his studies.
- (D) He is attention himself to his studies.
- (E) He pays very attention to his studies.

解答：C

提示：(A) much 改為 very (B) on 改為 to (attend on = wait on (服侍)
attend to = be attentive to = pay attention to “注意”)

(D) himself 改為 itself (all + 抽象 n. = 抽象 n. + itself =
very + 抽象 adj.) (E) very 改為 much

2. 請加二匙糖在我的咖啡裏。

- (A) Please put two spoons of sugar in my coffee.
- (B) Please put two sugars in my coffee.
- (C) Please put two spoonfuls of sugar in my coffee.
- (D) Please put two spoonful of sugars in my coffee.
- (E) Put two spoonfuls of sugars in my coffee, will you?

解答：C

提示：(A) spoons 改為 spoonfuls (spoon 為“普通 n.”是指“調羹，匙”，spoonful 為“調羹之量”) (B) two sugars 改為 two spoonfuls of sugar (sugar 為“物質 n. 不可數”)

(D) two spoonful of sugars 改為 two spoonfuls of sugar

(E) sugars 改為 sugar

3. 中國人是一個很勤勞的民族。

- (A) The Chinese is a very diligent people.
- (B) The Chinese are very diligent peoples.
- (C) China is a very diligent people.
- (D) The Chinese people is very diligent.
- (E) As a people the Chinese are very diligent.

解答： E

提示： (A) is 改為 are

(B) very diligent peoples 改為 a very diligent people (peoples 為“多個民族”，而中國人統稱“中華民族”)

(C) China is 改為 The Chinese are

(D) is 改為 are (The Chinese people = The Chinese = The people of China 指“中國人民”，其動詞必須用“複數”。)

4. 這條河上交通頻繁。

- (A) The traffic on the river is very heavy.
- (B) There are heavy traffics on the river.
- (C) There is lot of traffic on the river.
- (D) The traffic on the river is many.
- (E) There is a great number of traffic on the river.

解答： A

提示： (B) There are heavy traffics 改為 There is heavy traffic.
(traffic (交通) 為“不可數 n.”不可用複數)

(C) lot 前面加 a, 或 lot 改為 lots

(D) 改為 There is much traffic on the river.

(E) number 改為 deal (traffic 為“不可數 n.”，而 a great number of = very many (用在可數的 n.), a great deal of = much (用在不可數的 n.))

5. 他是個富裕的人。

- (A) He is a man of properties.
- (B) He is a man of means.
- (C) He is a man of fortunes.
- (D) He is a man of possession.
- (E) He is a man of riches.

解答：B

提示：(A) properties 改爲 property (property 是指“財產的總稱”，不可寫成“properties”) (D) possession 改爲 possessions (possession 指“擁有”，possessions 指“財產”) (E) rich 改爲 riches (rich 是“adj”指“富有的”，riches 是“n.”指“財富”。注意：riches 當 S. 時，動詞一定要用複數。)

註：a man of property = a man of wealth = a man of fortune
= a man of means = a man of riches = a man of possessions
= a man of valuables = a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rich} \\ \text{wealthy} \end{array} \right\}$ man = a man of belongings (有錢人)

6. 這個男孩是印刷工人的學徒。

- (A) The boy was apprenticed to a printer.
- (B) The boy was bound as a apprentice to a printer.
- (C) The boy served his apprentice with a printer.
- (D) The boy was bound apprentices to a printer.
- (E) The boy served his apprenticeship at a printer.

解答：A

提示：(B) apprentice 前面的 a 改爲 an

- (C) apprentice 改爲 apprenticeship (apprentice 指“學徒”，apprenticeship 指“學徒身份，學徒期間”) 本句型爲：be apprentice (或 apprenticed) to + 人 = be bound (as an) apprentice to + 人 = serve one's apprenticeship $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{with + 人} \\ \text{at + 店} \end{array} \right)$
= work for + 人 + as an apprentice = be + 人's apprentice 指“當(某人)的學徒”
- (D) apprentices 去掉 s (“be bound apprentice to”裡的 apprentice 不可加 s)
- (E) printer 改爲 printer's

7. 貓是一種有用的動物。

- (A) Cat is a useful animal.
- (B) The cat is an useful animal.

- (C) A cat is a useful animal.
 (D) Cats are a useful animal.
 (E) The cat is useful animals.

解答： C

- 提示： (A) "Cat 前面加 A 或 The, 將Cat改為小寫 cat" (a + 單數 n. + 單 v. = the + 單 n. + 單 v. = 複 n. + 複 v, 用以表示“同種類的全體”)
 (B) "useful" 前面的 an 改為 a
 (D) a useful animal 改 useful animals
 (E) useful animals 改為 a useful animal.

8. 這座山高達三千英尺。

- (A) The mountain is 3000 foot high.
 (B) The mountain is 3000 feet in height.
 (C) The mountain is 3000 feet in highness.
 (D) It is a mountain three thousands feet high.
 (E) It is a 3000 - feet - high mountain.

解答： B

- 提示： (A) foot 改為 feet (foot 為“脚，英尺”的單數，feet 為其複數) (C) highness 改為 height ("highness" 指“高”的性質，不指“高度”，說“高度”該用 "height")
 (D) thousands 改為 thousand (thousand 前面有數詞時不加 s)
 (E) feet 改為 foot (複數 n. 作"adj." 用時，通常省去 "s", 例如：正： a two-story building, 誤：a two-stories building)

9. 美是一種永恒的樂事。

- (A) A beauty is a joy forever.
 (B) The beauty is a joy forever.
 (C) Beauty is a joy forever.
 (D) A beautiful is a joy forever.
 (E) Beautiful is a joy forever.

解答： C

- 提示： (A) "a beauty" 指“一個美人”
 (B) "去 the 並 beauty 改為大寫", 或 "beauty 改為 beautiful"

(the + 抽象形容詞 = 抽象名詞, 如 the wise = wisdom)

(D) A 改為 The

(E) 字首加 The, 並 Beantiful 改為小寫。

10. 我為新居買了許多傢俱。

(A) I bought many furnitures for the new house.

(B) I bought much furnishings for the new house.

(C) I bought many pieces of furnitures for the new house.

(D) I bought many articles of furnishings for the new house.

(E) I bought many bits of furniture for the new house.

解答: E

提示: (A) many furnitures 改為 much furniture (furniture 統指“傢具”, 不可加 a, 也沒有複數式, 如果說“一件傢具”,

該說 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a piece of} \\ \text{a bit of} \\ \text{an article of} \end{array} \right\}$ furniture, 至於 "furnishings"

通常是“複數式”)

(B) much 改為 many

(C) furnitures 去掉 s (“多件傢具”要說 many $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pieces} \\ \text{bits} \\ \text{articles} \end{array} \right\}$

of furniture, 至於“一套傢具”該用 a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{suite} \\ \text{set} \end{array} \right\}$ of furniture)

注意下列各名詞的正確用法:

$$\text{much} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{clothing} \\ \text{work} \\ \text{machinery} \\ \text{poetry} \\ \text{scenery} \\ \text{furniture} \\ \text{jewelry} \end{array} \right\} = \text{many} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{clothes} \\ \text{jobs (或 tasks)} \\ \text{machines} \\ \text{poems} \\ \text{scenes} \\ \text{furnishings} \\ \text{jewels} \end{array} \right\}$$

(或 jewellery)

(D) furnishings 改為 furniture

11. 請代向令尊令堂問候。

(A) Please regard me to your parents.

(B) Please give my remembrance to your parents.

(C) Kind remember me to your parents.

(D) Please give my best wish to your parents.

(E) Please give my compliment to your parents.