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升大學必備

# 聯考必考句型160

Essential English Sentence Patterns

- 掌握聯考趨勢，奪得必勝先機！
- 追蹤聯考資料來源，深入命題核心！！

ENGLISH no.1!!!

## 序 言

基於多年研習英文法的經驗，我們深深體會英文法為時下學生最感頭痛的科目。我們都知道在考試中，每一句英文、每一道考題都包含文法的成份，文法是學英文最基本的功力！

本書有鑑於英文文法廣泛複雜，特依英文詞性及文法結構予以分類，精心設計方便學習，採一頁一句型的方式，使您在最短時間內，熟記聯考必考句型。本書包括：及物動詞+反身代名詞，*It seems that ~, may as well ~*，介系詞+關係代名詞+*to ~*，*There is no + V-ing, with + 名詞 + 現在分詞, all the + 比較級 + for ~, in order to ~, If it were not for ~, with all ~, nor do + S + V, I'm afraid not. ……*等160個句型。每一個句型皆附一例句，有助於記憶了解。

本書為配合升大學及各類考試所需，每個句型除了例句外，又包括三個小單元。POINTS為精闢的文法解析，絕不避重就輕，使您對句型通盤了解，易讀、易記；CHECK為句型的填空練習，答案附於頁末，以增進學習效果；EXERCISE則網羅常考題型，包括歷屆聯考及各著名高中模擬考等試題，題目精彩豐富，使您在聯考中駕輕就熟。熟讀本書能幫助您將英文單字、片語及文法一起加以融會貫通，收相輔相成之效。

本書編校均嚴守負責審慎的原則，惟仍恐有疏漏之處，尚祈各界先進不吝指正為荷。

編者 謹識

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Part I

# 基本句型解析

- 第1章 主詞・受詞
- 第2章 補語
- 第3章 It句





## 1

The girl wearing a white dress is my sister.

(穿著白色洋裝的那個女孩子是我的姊姊。)

**POINTS** 1. 例句中, wearing a white dress 修飾 The girl, 主要動詞為 is。

→ The girl (wearing a white dress) is my sister.

2. 作為形容詞用的現在分詞片語帶有主動及進行的意味。

→ The girl is wearing a white dress.

**CHECK** 根據中文, 在空格內填入適當的字, 使句意完整。

\* 我最喜愛的運動是游泳。 My favorite sport \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXERCISE**

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文, 3~6 題之英文譯成中文。

1. 在那兒抽煙的那個人是我爸爸。〔66日〕
2. 永遠誠實並不容易。
3. In the middle of the lake *lies the island*.  
\* in the middle of ~ “在~中間”
4. *Hotels* around the beach area *are* booked to capacity in the summer.〔76夜〕  
\* book〔buk〕*vt.* 預定    capacity〔kə'pæsəti〕*n.* 收容量
5. One day *a woman* named Rosa Parks *was travelling* home from work on a bus.  
\* named 過去分詞(⇒句型64)    travel=go
6. Of numerous life aims, probably *the most common one is* that of seeking personal happiness.  
\* numerous〔'nju:mərəs〕*adj.* 衆多的  
one=a life aim    that=the life aim

**CHECK** 答案: 1. swimming

## 2 動詞片語的受詞

I gave up my seat to an old lady.

(我讓座給一位老婦人。)

**POINTS** 1. 像 give up, put down 之類由「動詞+介副詞」的動詞片語，稱二字動詞 (Two Words Verb)。

2. 當其所接的受詞為名詞時，介副詞位於名詞之前後皆可。
3. 當其所接的受詞為代名詞時，介副詞須位於代名詞之後。

I gave it up to an old lady. (我把它讓給一位老婦人。)

但是，代名詞是 *each other*, *one another*, *something*, *somebody* 時，介副詞須位於代名詞前。

They rang up each other. (他們彼此互通電話。)

**CHECK** 根據中文，在空格內填入適當的字，使句意完整。

\* 我待會兒會打電話給你。 I will \_\_\_\_\_ later.

### EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文，3~4 題之英文譯成中文。

1. 他真是個怪人！我一點也不能了解他。〔65 夜〕
2. 身為政黨的領袖，如果你想防止黨內可能的分裂，就必須迅速地做決定。〔70 夜〕
3. Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have enough time to *carry* them *out*.

\* ambitious [æm'biʃəs] *adj.* 有雄心的 *carry out* "實行"

4. When we sleep, we close the most important sensory path, the eyes. In addition, we try to *keep* all stimuli *away* from the other senses: we try to cut ourselves from the outside world.

\* *sensory path* "感覺途徑" stimuli [ˈstimjulaɪ] *n.* 刺激

**CHECK** 解答: call you up

## 3

這是一般人的人稱代名詞 *we, you*

We have much snow here in winter.

(這裏冬天下很多雪。)

## POINTS

1. *we, you* 常用來指一般人，即非特定的對象。

*We (You)* should be kind to old people. (人人都應該對老人和善。)

2. "*they say*", "*they tell me*" 意即 "*people say*", "*it is said*" 表「人家說」, 「據說」。

## CHECK

根據中文，在空格內填入適當的字，使句意完整。

1. 在澳洲，人們說英語。

\_\_\_\_\_ speak English in Australia.

2. 人人都應該對老人和善。

\_\_\_\_\_ should be kind to old people.

## EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文，3~4 題之英文譯成中文。

1. 他們異口同聲一致反對。〔67日〕

2. 我們在明年夏天可能有兩個月的假期。〔64夜〕

3. *You* can turn work into play, if only *you* know how.

\* turn ~ into... "把~變成..."

4. It took Columbus more than four weeks to sail from Spain to the West Indies. Today *we* can cross the ocean in sixteen hours by plane.

\* It took... to ~ "做~花...時間"

the West Indies "西印度群島"

today [tə'de] *n.* 現在；當今

CHECK 答案：1. *They (people)* 2. *We*

## 4 及物動詞・反身代名詞

I enjoyed myself at the party.

(我在派對中玩得很愉快。)

**POINTS** 1. 及物動詞的主詞和受詞為同一人或物時，其受詞要用反身代名詞。  
2. 「不及物動詞＋介系詞」可代替及物動詞。

She *looked at herself* in the mirror. (她注視著鏡中的自己。)

**CHECK** 根據中文，在空格內填入適當的字，使句意完整。

\* 他吃完晚餐後，讀一篇偵探故事自娛。

He amused \_\_\_\_\_ by reading a detective story after supper.

### EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文，3~5 題之英文譯成中文。

1. 作家以自然的句子來表達自我。〔65日〕
2. 他徹底地自暴自棄。〔72日〕
3. We have to peel an apple or a pear carefully, but the banana almost *peels itself*.  
\* peel [pil] *v.t.* 剝…之皮
4. Mother was busy most of the time, and my sister and I had to *amuse ourselves*.  
\* most of the time “大部份時間”
5. I am reminded of a patient, who on learning that he had lung cancer, warned me not to tell his wife. “She’d *throw herself* out of the window,” he said.  
\* be reminded of … / remind ~ of … “提醒~(人)…(事)”  
on learning “一聽到” lung cancer “肺癌”

CHECK 解答：*himself*

## 5

S+V+IO+DO &lt; DO : that 子句 &gt;

He told me that he would go to France in June.

(他告訴我他將於六月前往法國。)

## POINTS

1. 可接兩個受詞的及物動詞稱為「授與動詞」，其間接受詞通常為人或動物，直接受詞可為名詞或 *that*, *how* 等引導的名詞子句。

He told me **an interesting story**. → D.O. 為名詞

(他告訴我一個有趣的故事。)

## CHECK

根據中文，在空格內填入適當的字，使句意完整。

\* 我告訴她，我在宴會中玩得很愉快。

I told her \_\_\_\_\_ had enjoyed myself at the party.

## EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文，3~6 題之英文譯成中文

1. 我不是告訴過你，我到車站的時候他們已經走了嗎？〔74日〕
2. 珍認為要求政府緊急行動以控制汽車的增加。〔72日〕
3. He **explained** to me **how** the machine worked.
4. The surgeon **explained** to her quietly **that** the operation would be a success and **that** she didn't need to worry. She wanted to believe in him.  
 \* surgeon [ 'sɜ:dʒən ] n. 外科醫生    operation [ ,ɒpə'reɪʃən ] n. 手術  
 believe in ~ "深信~"
5. They **ask** the farmer **how** far it is from the city.
6. He **told** me **how** busy he is.

\* 本句中 *how* 所引導的名詞子句為動詞 *told* 的直接受詞。

同理，第 3 句中 *how* 所引導的名詞子句為 *explained* 的直接受詞；第 5 句中 *how* 所引導的名詞子句為 *ask* 的直接受詞。

CHECK 譯答：That I

## 6 S+V+IO+DO<DO> how 子句

I'll ask him how the accident happened.

(我將問他車禍怎麼發生的。)

**POINTS** 1. 爲授與動詞之直接受詞的名詞子句可由疑問詞 *how, why, where, when, what, who, which, if, whether* 等引導。

2. 此類的授與動詞還有 *lend, teach, warn, give* ...等。

3. 上述的名詞子句可適用於「S+V+O」之句型。

I don't know *who stole the bicycle*. (我不知道誰偷了腳踏車。)

**CHECK** 根據中文，在空格內填入適當的字，使句意完整。

\* 我不知道他是否會幫助我們。

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ will help us.

## EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文，3~5 題之英文譯成中文。

- 請告訴我你爲什麼不跟我一道走。
- 他問我這幅畫是誰畫的。
- She *asked* me *if* I knew his address.  
\* if = whether
- I want to *know what* kind of girl your brother has taken for his wife.  
\* take ~ for ... "把~誤認成..."
- When I *asked* him *if* he had been able to find the key easily, he said, "No, I couldn't find it after all. Luckily, however, the drawing room window right by the poplar tree had been left open, so I climbed in."  
\* after all "終究" drawing room "客廳" right by ~ "恰巧在~旁邊"  
poplar [ˈpɒplə] n. 白楊木 climb in "爬進去"

**CHECK** 解答: (1) Whether (2) he

## 7 無生物主詞

The news made her sad.

(這則新聞使她傷心。)

**POINTS** 1. 「無生物名詞」是相對於人和一般動物的東西，包括植物及其他無生命的東西。

2. 英文中以無生物名詞作為主詞之情形相當常見，例如本例句中的 news 即為無生物主詞。

**CHECK** 根據中文，在空格內填入適當的字，使句意完整。

\* 是什麼使得她這樣做？

\_\_\_\_\_ made \_\_\_\_\_ do so ?

### EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文，3~5 題之英文譯成中文。

1. 運動對健康有益。〔73日〕
2. 台北的生活水準比大陸高多了。〔75夜〕
3. *The idea* of leaving the farm and her family and changing her way of life made her sad.

\* way of life “生活方式”

4. *His insipid life* as a bachelor drove him to thoughts of marriage.

\* insipid [in'sɪpɪd] *adj.* 乏味的

bachelor [ˈbætʃələ] *n.* 單身漢

drive ~ to “促使~做…”

5. *Ten minutes' walk* took him to a large, splendid hotel by the lake.

\* splendid [ˈsplendɪd] *adj.* 華麗的

## ~ ~ Further Practice ~ ~

1. We are all, in the last analysis, alone. And this basic state of solitude is not something we have any choice about. It is, as the poet Rilke says, "not something that one can take or leave." We are solitary. We may *delude ourselves* and act as if this were not so. That is all.

\* in the last analysis "總之；終究是"

solitude [ˈsɒlə,tʃud] *n.* 孤獨；寂寞

Rilke [ˈrɪlkə] *n.* 里爾克 (生於捷克的奧地利抒情詩人)

solitary [ˈsɒlə,tɛrɪ] *adj.* 孤獨的     delude [dɪˈlud] *vt.* 欺騙

2. As was shown accurately in the movie "Gone with the Wind," *women* who were accustomed to lives of ease on the vast cotton plantations *found* themselves forced to work in the fields in order to live. And the men were too busy with the task of daily survival to think much about being courteous to women and protecting them from the harsh realities of life.

\* plantation [plænˈteɪʃən] *n.* 種植地；大農場

survival [səˈvaɪvəl] *n.* 生存；殘存

courteous [ˈkɜːtiəs] *adj.* 謙恭的；有禮的

3. Socrates was one of the wisest men who ever lived; yet he was so poor that he had to borrow a chicken now and then in order to have something for supper. When Socrates lay dying, he remembered that he had borrowed a rooster and hadn't *paid it back*. And the last thing that Socrates ever said on this earth was to ask a friend to *pay back the debt* of the rooster that he owed.

\* pay ~ back "還~"     debt [det] *n.* 債務

rooster [ˈrustə] *n.* 公雞



## 8

## 主詞+動詞+補語 (補語:形容詞)

Her mother looks young for her age.

(她的母親看來比實際年齡還年輕。)

## POINTS

1. 主詞+動詞+形容詞, 句型中之動詞屬不完全不及物動詞, 一定要加上形容詞作主詞補語。

2. 這類動詞如: *be* 動詞, *seem*; *become*, *get*, *grow*, *turn*; *keep*, *remain*; *look*, *sound* ...

He *seems happy*. (他看起來很高興。)

The rose *smells sweet*. (這玫瑰聞起來很香。)

He *grew rich* little by little. (他逐漸變得富有。)

## CHECK

根據中文, 在空格內填入適當的字, 使句意完整。

1. 他突然生氣了。 He suddenly got \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 他高興地注視著我。 He looked at me \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE

請將下列 1~2 題之中文譯成正確通順的英文, 3~4 題之英文譯成中文。

1. 那個懶惰的男孩在上課時總是想睡覺。〔65 夜〕
2. 他過去一向看起來很疲倦、絕望, 而現在卻笑容滿面, 看起來年輕了 20 歲。〔71 夜〕
3. A good medicine *tastes bitter*.  
\* *taste* [ *test* ] *vi.* 嚐起來
4. His secretary was never late, and was always willing to work beyond office hours when necessary. Therefore, when she left the office to *get married*, he felt rather sorry for himself.

\* *be willing to* ~ "願意~" *work beyond office hours* "加班"  
when ( it was ) necessary "必要時"

CHECK 解答: 1. *angry* 2. *happily*