全民英語能力檢定叢書 😉

英文文法津要

中高級、高級適用



ELA. Antonie Wadsworth

親自實戰文法正與誤之分別對於考試上的試題提出模擬比較

帶著一顆學習的心 輕鬆掌握文法津要!



全民英語能力檢定叢書 ① 英文文法津要

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在天涯若比鄰的今日,英文已然化身為最重要的國際語言之一,「如何學好英文?」成了各階層人士的共同課題。英文能力不僅是各類考試的重點,更是步入社會後的最佳通行證。事實上,在英語學習的過程中,除了熟記單字之外,文法更是一切語意、文意表達的關鍵,因為文法乃片語、句子和會話的基礎。

語言是活的,文法也是活的;英文文法的學習不只 是如傳統上呆板單調地強記規則。靈活運用文法規則, 創造絕妙的書面與口語溝通,絕非神話。

《英文文法津要》共分為十個章節,書中利用大量 的例句,充分解說重要的正確語法及常見謬誤,以全方 位的角度活化英文文法,破解制式的文法規則,循序漸 進地引導讀者親身體驗嶄新的文法殿堂。相信讀者只要 熟讀本書,必定能打通英文的任督二脈,迅速捷進英文 實力,使想法的傳達游刃有餘。



●全民英語能力檢定之文法津要趨勢整理

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Tense 時態

- i) 誤/I have visited her a week ago.正/I visited her a week ago.譯/我於一個星期前拜訪她。正則/"一段時間+ ago"通常用於修飾簡單過去式。
- 2) 誤/ He always gets up early when he was young.
 正/ He always got up early when he was young.
 譯/他年輕時總是早起。
 正則/主要子句和 when 附屬子句的時態要一致。
- (3) 誤/I was there before.正/I have been there before.譯/我以前到過那兒。正則/ "before" 通常用於現在完成式,表過去的經驗
- 製/ When she was young, she gets up at six every day. 正/ When she was young, she got up at six every day.

譯/她年輕時,每天六點起床。 正則/與3的解說相同。

(5) 誤/When he was a primary student, he was often late for school.

正/Whe he was a primary student, he was often late for school.

譯/當他是個小學生時,時常上學遲到。

正則/與3的解說相同。

6) 誤/I am late for school this morning.

正/I have been late for school this morning.

正/I was late for school this morning.

譯/我今天早上上學遲到。

正則/⑴ "this morning"可根據情況用完成式或過去式。

- (2)如果說話之時仍是早上,應該使用現在完成式。
- (3)但如果說話之時已是同一天的下午或晚上, 則視早上為已過去之一個時段,應用過去式。
- **7** 誤/We meet him today.

正/ We have met him today.

 \mathbb{E} / We met him today.

譯/我們今天遇見他。

正則/(1)若視之為數個小時以前所發生的孤立事件, 則用過去式。

- (2)若視之為一天中發生於我們身上而且尚未終 止的某事,則應該用完成式。
- **8)** 誤/She uses to get up early.

 \mathbb{E} / She used to get up early.

譯/她過去習慣早起。

正則/ "used to +不定詞"用來表達過去的習慣。記住,"used to"沒有現在式,因此不能用於現在的習慣上。現在的習慣通常以簡單現在式表達,用"usually"取代之。

《例》I usually get up early. 我涌常早起。

9) 誤/When have they arrived?

正/ When did they arrive?

譯/他們於何時到達?

正則/(1)如果句子是有關過去時間的疑問句,應該用 過去式。

(2)如果是有關未來時間的疑問句,則用未來

式。

《例》When will you arrive? 你將於何時到達?

- 10 誤/The pupil did not find the answer yet. 正/The pupil has not found the answer yet. 譯/這個學生尚未找到答案。 正則/有副詞"yet"通常用完成式。
- 11)誤/I have met him yesterday.正/I met him yesterday.譯/昨天我遇見他。正則/ "yesterday" 總是用簡單過去式。
- **12** 誤 / The Long River is flowing into the China Sea. 正 / The Long River **flows** into the China Sea. 譯 / 長江流入中國海。 正則 / 恆久不變的狀況或事實用簡單現在式。
- 13) 誤 / London is standing on the Thames. 正 / London Stands on the Thames. 譯 / 倫敦橫跨於泰晤士河兩岸。 正則 / 與 12 的解說相同。

- ig/ My house is facing south. 正/ My house faces south. 譯/我的房子座北朝南。 正則/與12的解說相同。
- 15) 誤/Here is coming the bus! 正/Here comes the bus! 譯/公車來了!
- ig/ There is going the train!正/ There goes the train!譯/火車在那兒開動了。正則/以 "here"或 "there"開頭的感歎句用簡單現在式。
- ip It is a summer. It is a summer in the part of the
- **18)** 誤/I am feeling that you are right. 正/I **feel** that you are right.

譯/我覺得你對了。

正則/有許多通常不用進行式的動詞。列表如下:

verbs of perception 感觀動詞	feel, hear, notice, observe, see, smell, taste
verbs of emotion 情緒動詞	appreciate, care, desire, dislike, detest, fear, forgive, hate, like, love, mind, prefer, refuse, value, want, with
verbs of possession 擁有的動詞	belong, owe, own, possess
verbs of appearance 表面上的跡象動詞	appear, concern, consist, contain, hold, keep, look, matter, resemble, seem
verbs of mental activity 心智活動的動詞	agree, believe, doubt, expect, feel, forget, hope, know, mean, perceive, realize, recall, recognize, recollect, remember, suppose, think, trust, understand

19) 誤/ I am hearing a strange sound.

正/ I hear a strange sound.

譯/我聽到一個奇怪的聲音。

20 誤 / Are you seeing what I mean?

正/ Do you see what I mean?

譯/你懂我的意思嗎?

製/ What are you thinking about it? 正/ What do you **think** about it? 譯/你認為它怎麼樣?

22) 誤/The book is belonging to me. 正/The book **belongs** to me. 譯/這本書是我的。

23 誤/The matter is discussed at the next meeting. 正/The matter **is being discussed** at the next meeting. 正/The matter **is to be discussed** at the next meeting. 譯/這件事將於下次會議時討論。 正則/提及未來時間的被動語態句子普通用現在進行式,而非簡單現在式。

24) 誤 / Did you went to school yesterday?
正 / Did you go to school yesterday?
譯 / 你昨天有去上學嗎?
誤 / I did not went to school yesterday.
正 / I did not go to school yesterday.
譯 / 我昨天沒去上學。
正則 / 助動詞 "did" 之後應該用原形動詞。



(25) 誤/Does your father goes to work every day?

正/ **Does** your father **go** to work every day?

譯/你的父親每天都去上班嗎?

誤/ She does not goes to work every day.

正/ She does not go to work every day.

譯/她沒有每天去上班。

正則/助動詞 "does" 後的動詞不須加 "s" 或 "es"。

26 誤/Whenever I go shopping, it will rain.

正/ Whenever I go shopping, it rains.

譯/我每次上班購物都下雨。

正則/ "whenever" 意指慣常事件,故用現在式。

製/ While I watched the football match I saw my teacher.

正/While I was watching the football match, I saw my teacher.

譯/我在看足球賽時,看到了我的老師。

正則/ "while" 通常用於進行式。

(28) 誤 / As soon as he will arrive; please inform me.

正/ As soon as he arrives, please inform me.

譯/他一到達,請通知我。

正則/ "as soon as"與 "when"一樣引導表時間的副

詞子句,通常用現在式,而不用未來式。

- **29** 誤/By the time you come back, I shall finish my composition.
 - 正/By the time you come back, I shall have finished my composition.

譯/等你回來時,我將寫好作文了。

正則/ "by the time",通常用未來完成式。

- 30 誤/He has not made up his mind yet. He would think it over.
 - 正/He has not made up his mind yet. He is **thinking** it over.

譯/他尚未作決定,他正在考慮。

- 31) 誤/He has been seeing that film two times now.
 - ☐ / he has seen that film two times now.

譯/他現在已看過那部電影兩次了。

- 32) 誤/The teacher waited until his students worked busily and then went out of the classroom for a few minutes.
 - 正/The teacher waited until his students were working busily and then went out of the classroom for a few



minutes.

譯/老師一直等到學生用功讀書,才走出教室一會 兒。

33) 誤/ Whenever you look, new blocks of flats are built.

正/Whenever you look, new blocks of flats are being built.

譯/無論你往哪兒看,都會看到在建整排的新的高級 公寓。

(34) 誤/Her friends shall come to see her tomorrow.

正/Her friends are coming to see her tomorrow.

譯/她的朋友明天要來看她。

正則/用現在進行式來表達不久的將來會發生的已知 動作。

35) 誤/The plane shall leave next Thursday at 12 a.m..

正/ The plane leaves next Thursday at 12 a.m..

譯/該飛機將於下星期四上午十二點起飛。

正則/用簡單現在式表達時刻表上未來會發生的動 作。

36 誤/After I finished my homework, I went out to play.

正/After I had finished my homework, I went out to play.

譯/我作完家庭作業後出去玩。

正則/用過去完成式表達,發生於另一個過去動作之 前的過去動詞。

37) 誤/I heard them sang.

 \mathbb{E}/I heard them sing.

譯/我聽到他們唱歌。

正則/感官動詞的受詞必須用原形不定詞表主動,作 受詞補語。

38 誤/He let me goes.

正/He let me go.

譯/他讓我走。

正則/使役動詞的受詞必須用原形不定詞表主動,作 受詞補語。

39 誤/I made him did his work.

IE / I made him do his work.

譯/我要他做他的工作。

正則/與38解說相同。



40 誤/He must has a licence before he can drive.

正/He must have a licence before he can drive.

譯/他必須有駕照才能開車。

正則/助動詞後的動詞一般用原形動詞

41) 誤/ I saw Jane danced.

IF / I saw Jane dance.

譯/我看到珍跳舞。

正則/與37解說相同。

42 誤/I watched the dog ate the bone.

正/ I watched the dog eat the bone.

譯/我看狗在吃骨頭。

正則/與37解說相同。

43 誤/He needs not help Mary.

正/ He need not help Mary.

譯/他不需要幫助瑪莉。

正則/在此"need"是當助動詞用,故不須加"s"

誤/ He need my help very much.

正/ He needs my help very much.

譯/他非常需要我的幫助。

正則/ "need"在此當普通動詞,所以當主詞是第三

人稱單數時, "need"要加 "s"。

(44) 誤/You ought work hard.

正/You **ought to** work hard.

譯/你應該努力工作。

正則/ "ought"應該加有 "to"的不定詞。

誤/You ought to help him yesterday.

正/You ought to have helped him yesterday.

譯/你昨天應該已經幫助他了。

正則/要表示一個未完成的責任,我們應該用 "ought" 和完成的不定詞。

45 誤/I wanted to bought a new shirt.

正/I wanted to buy a new shirt.

譯/我想要去買一件新的襯衫。

正則/在此要用"to buy"這不定詞。

46 誤/I am believing you now.

正/ I believe you now.

譯/我現在相信你。

正則/ "believe" 沒有現在進行的形式,請查閱 18 的 附表