時為背閣 1500

CELECTION

SPECIAL

電腦統計

從五大基本句型人手,取材生活化 針對大學聯考作文、翻譯命題取向 選括文法和片語全部精華

序言

英文句子無論多麼複雜,只要熟悉五種基本句型, 都可以輕易地分析出來。除此之外,若能對於一些重要 的句型,以及一般人較頭痛的倒裝、省略、插入等特殊 構句,徹底了解,與五種基本句型配合運用,在翻譯和 寫作上,自然得心應手。

由近幾年來的聯考翻譯作文題目,及聯招會的作文 翻譯評分標準看來,考生不須朝艱深冷僻的方向苦心鑽 研,只要掌握基本觀念,平時多練習,就不難獲得高分。 針對這種趨勢,我們整理所有重要的文法規則,傾力編 成這本「聯考必費翻譯1500」。

全書共分三大部分:基本句型使你完全融會貫通句子的結構;重要句型教你用各種方法表達比較、假設、條件、理由、原因…等;特殊構句幫助你解開許多奇特難懂的句子。所有例句都取材自日常生活中,並包含了重要單字、片語。書中採一頁英文、一頁中文對照的方式,每頁下面都有文法和片語的精華,書後並列有詳盡的索引,以利查閱。同學們如能熟讀全書,每看到翻譯及作文題目,就能很快寫出正確流利的句子來,所有重要的文法亦了然於心,考場上必能無往不利。

編者 謹識

目 錄

art	I	1	基	本句]型		
t.	/i	大		句	机		2
2.	名	調	和	冠	嗣		30
3.	It	的	0.7	H	法		40
4.	代		名		詞		50
5.	助		動		詞		58
6.	不		定		詞		70
7.	分				詞		
8.	動		名		詞		92
9.	關		係		詞		100
Part		I	重	要付	可型	Legos emplemento de la composição de la	
1.	比				較		118
2.	否				定		128
3.	讓				步		136
4.	時				間		144
5.	原	因	٠	理	由		150
6.	Ħ				的		156
7.	結	果		程	度		160
8.	條	件		假	設		164
9.	狀	態		限	制		174
Part		Ш	特	殊	構名		
4.	强			調			-
2.	倒			裝	***		
3.	省			略			
4.	挿			入			208

Part I

基本句型

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1. 五大句型

─≪形 式≫

- 1. S(丰詞)+V(動詞)
 - 2. S(主詞)+V(動詞)+SC(主詞補語)
 - 3. S(主詞)+V(動詞)+O(受詞)
 - 4. S(主詞)+V(動詞)+IO(間接受詞)+DO(直接受詞)
 - 5. S(注詞) + V(動詞) + O(受詞) + OC(受詞補語)

1. S+V (第一種句型)

- 1. Time flies.
- 2. Please be seated.
- 3. Who's speaking, please?
- 4. May I smoke ?
- 5. He neither drinks nor smokes.
- 6. Any day will do.
- 7. This book sells well.
- 8. Where am I?
- 9. He does well at school.
- 10. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- 11. He started for America on business.
- 12. I can't stay long today.
- 13. I live within a stone's throw of the station.

【註】 第一種句型為「S+V」,但通常帶有條飾主詞的形容詞(片語、子句),以及修飾動詞的副詞(片語、子句)。 2. = Please sit down. = Please seat yourself. = Please take (have) a seat. = Please take (have) a chair. = Please take your seat. 3. 為電話用語,也可用 Who's calling, please? 或 Who is this, please? 4. 意思等於 Do you mind if I smoke?

≪説 明≫-----

- 1. 此句型的動詞爲完全不及物動詞,不需補語,也不需受詞。
 - 2. 此句型的動詞爲不完全不及物動詞、需要補語、但不需受詞。
 - 3. 此句型的動詞爲完全及物動詞、需要受詞。
 - 4. 此句型的動詞爲授與動詞、需要二個受詞。
 - 5. 此句型的動詞爲不完全及物動詞,需要受詞,也需要補語。

1. 主詞+動詞

- 1. 光陰似箭。〔諺〕
- 2. 請坐。
- 請問您是那一位? 3.
- 4 我可以抽煙嗎?
- 他旣不喝酒,也不抽煙。 5.
- 6. 任何一天都可以。
- 7. 這本書銷得不錯。
- 8. 這是什麽地方?
- 9. 他的功課很好。
- 太陽自東邊升起,自西邊落下。 10:
- 他因公前往美國。 11.
- 12. 今天我不能久留。
- 我住在離車站很近的地方。 13.

5. neither A nor B「既不A, 也不B」 6. any 用於肯定句時, 意思為「 任何」或「任何一個」。 7. sell 在此種用法是以主動語態表示被動意義(詳 見文法實典 p. 388)。 8. 不可說成 Where is here? 11. for 表目的地或方 向; on 表「從事於」 13. within a stone's throw 「在投石可及之距離」

4 (五大句型) 😰

- 14. It has been raining on and off since last night.
- 15. Don't speak with your mouth full.
- 16. Where do you come from?
- 17. Rome was not built in a day.
- 18. English is spoken in Canada.
- 19. I was born on May 30th in 1959.
- 20. What has happened to him?
- 21. How are you getting along?
- 22. Look before you leap.
- 23. Wait here till I return.
- 24. There is something noble about him.
- 25. There is some truth in what he says.
- 26. There is a strong wind blowing out of doors.
- 27. Where there's a will, there's a way.
- 28) There is no royal road to learning.
- 29. Is there a post office around here?
- 30. There will be no school today week.
- There once lived in Greece a very wise man named Socrates.
 - 32. There seems to be no doubt about it.
 - 33. There used to be an old castle here.
 - 34. There goes the last bus !
 - 35. Here you are.

[註] 14. on and off = off and on 「不時地; 斷斷續續」 15. with
 +受詞+受補,表「某一動作的附帶狀態」(詳見交法寶典 p. 462)。

16. 詢問籍貫, 也可用 Where are you from? 18. 改爲主動語態, 則變成「S+V+O」的句型。 20. = What's up with him? 22.23. 爲省略主詞的祈使句。 24. 從24. ~34. 題, There is (are)~的句型中,

- 從昨晚開始,兩就時停時下地持續著。 14.
- 不要邊吃東西邊說話。 15.
- 請問你是那裡人? 16.
- 羅馬不是一天造成的。〔諺〕
- 加拿大說英文。 18.
- 我生於1959年五月三十日。 19.
- 他怎麽啦? 20.
- 你過得怎樣? 21.
- 三思而行。〔諺〕 soul la tuo sumular avisa 22.
- 在這裡等我回來。 23.
- 他帶有幾分的高貴氣質。 24.
- 他所說的話有點道理。 25.
- 外頭正刮著彈風。 26.
- 有志竟成。〔諺〕 27.
- 求知無坦途;學問無捷徑。〔諺〕 28/.
- 這附近有郵局嗎? 29.
- 下禮拜的今天學校放假。 BO.
 - 從前在希臘住著一位非常有智慧的人,叫做蘇格拉底。 31.
 - 那似乎毫無疑問。 32.
 - 33. 這兒原有個古堡。
 - 最後一班車脚了。 34.
 - (你要的東西)在這裡;拿去。 35.

be 動詞表存在,視爲完全不及物動詞。 28. royal road 「平田好走的路; 捷徑 | 30. today week = this day week 在未來式中表「下週的今天 (a week from today)」,在過去式中表「上週的今天(a week before today)」。 32. 由 There is (are)的句型轉變而來。 34. 主詞爲代 名詞時, 要寫成 There it goes! 35. 用於源物給人時。

- 6 (五大句型) 🖭
- 36. Here is a birthday present for you.
- 37. Here we are at the station.
- 38. I have been there on a school excursion.
 - 39. He has been to the United States several times.
 - 40. I have just been to the station to see him off.
- 41) Happiness consists in contentment.
 - 42. Don't rely (up) on others.
 - 43. She is suffering from a bad cold.
 - 44. We're running out of time.
 - 45. You should not speak ill of others behind their backs.
 - 46. We eat to live, not live to eat.
 - 47. He stopped to smoke.
 - 48. I hurried to the station so as not to miss the train.
 - 49. He grew up to be a great scientist.
 - 50. Very few people live to be ninety years old.
 - 51. It is well said that time is money.
 - 52. It may be said that he is a bright boy.
 - 53. It goes without saying that health is above wealth.
 - 54. It is said that they will get married soon.

[註] 36.和35.一樣,也是用於遞物給人;主詞爲代名詞時,則用 Here it is. 37. Here we are. 用在到達某地時。 38.39.40. have been 表完成的經驗(詳見文法實典 p.336)。 see sb. off [爲某人送行] cf. meet 「迎接」 41.42.43. 也可將「不及物動詞+介詞」視爲及物動詞,而變成「S+V+O」的句型。 44.45. 也可將「不及物動詞+副詞+介詞」視爲

- **這是給你的生日禮物**。 36.
- 37. 我們到車站了。
- 學校遠足時,我曾去過那裏。 38.
- 39. 他去渦美國好幾次了。
- 我剛才去車站爲他殺行。 40.
- 41. 幸福在於知足。
- 42 不要依賴别人。
- 43 她得了重感冒。
- /44. 我們的時間越來越不夠了。
- 45. 你不該在背後說人壞話。
- 46. 我們是爲活而吃,不是爲吃而活。
- 47. 仙停下來開始抽煙。
- 48. 我急忙趕到車站,以冤搭不上火車。
- 49. 他長大成了一個偉大的科學家。
- 很少人能活到九十歲。 50.
- 51. 時間就是金錢,眞是一句至理名言。
 - 52. 他可稱得上是個天才。
 - 53. 不用說,健康是勝於財富。
 - 54. 據殼他們快結婚了。

及物動詞,而變成「S+V+O」的句型。 47. to smoke 作副詞用,表 目的; cf. He stopped smoking. (他停止抽煙。) smoking 作受詞。 48. so as not to = in order not to , 表否定目的。 49.50. 中的不 定詞表結果。 51. ~55. 中, It 是形式上詞, 真正主詞是 that 所引導的 名詞子句。

- 8 (五大句型) 🚍
- 55. It occurred to me that I had forgotten to take my purse with me.
- 56. It matters little who writes it so long as it is interesting.
- 57. It depends on your efforts whether you will succeed or not.

2. S+V+SC (第二種句型)

- 58. I am a stranger here.
- 59. What's the matter with you?
- 60. He is a good speaker of English.
- 61. It's time (for you) to go to bed.
- 62. This is my first visit to Tainan.
 - 63. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
 - 64. His greatest desire is to promote social welfare.
 - 65. Doing nothing is doing ill.
 - 66. The fact is that I don't like to go there.
 - 67. The trouble is that I have no money with me.
 - 68. The question is who is going to be chairman.
 - 69. The first thing we should learn is that we know nothing.

【註】 55. It occurred to me ~ 「我突然想起~」 56. matter = be important; so long as = if only 「只要」; It 是形式主詞,真正主詞是名詞子句 who writes it。 57. It 是形式主詞,真正主詞是whether 引導的名詞子句。 58. S+V+SC的句型中,補語通常是名詞或形容詞。 59. 句中 the matter = wrong。 60. = He speaks English well.

- 55. 我突然想起忘了帶錢包。
- 56. 只要有趣, 誰寫都沒什麼關係。
- 57. 你會不會成功,要靠你的努力。

2. 主詞+動詞+主詞補語

- 58. 我對這裡不熟悉。
- 59. 你怎麼了?
- 60. 他英文說得很好。
- 61. 你該上床睡覺了。
- 62. 這是我第一次到台南。
- 63. 民主是民有、民治、民享的政體。
- 64. 他最大的希望是促進社會福利。
- 65. 一事不做就是做票。〔諺〕
- 66. 事實上,我不喜歡去那裡。
- 67. 麻煩的是,我身上沒錢。
- 68. 問題是, 誰會當主席。
- 69. 我們該了解的第一件事,是我們一無所知。

^{61. =} It's time (that) you went to bed. 注意 that 子句要用假設法(即動詞用過去式,詳見文法實典 p. 374)。 63. and 連接三個形容詞片語,條條前面的 government。 65. 主詞和補語均爲動名詞。 66.~69. that 和 who 所引導的名詞子句,作補語。

10 (五大句型) 黑

- 70. That's why I objected to the plan.
- 71. This is how we put it into practice.
- 72. Is this what you are looking for?
- 73. That is new to me.
- 74. He is taller than any other boy in his class.
- 75. You're welcome.
- 76. That's all right.
- 77. What's the weather like today?
- 78. China is twenty times as large as Japan.
- 79) Nothing is so precious as health.
 - 80. This used car is not worth much.
- 81. He has been ill in bed for a week.
- 82. This book is of great use to me.
- 83. Why are you in such a hurry?
- 84. The cherry blossoms are in full bloom now.
- 85. I am of the same opinion with you on this point.
- 86. Your idea is out of date now.
- 87. The book is not in stock.
- 88. We are to meet at the station at six o'clock.
- 89. Not a soul is to be seen on the street.
- 90. I am glad to hear of your success.
- 91. Be careful not to get lost.

【註】 70.71. why 和 how 引導名詞子句,作主詞補語。 put ~ into practice 「將~付諸實行」 72. what 引導名詞子句,作主詞補語。 74. = He is the tallest boy in his class. = No other boy in his class is so tall as he. 75. 也可說 Not at all. 或 Don't mention it. 76. 是回答他人致歌的用語。 77. = How's the weather today?

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- 70. 那就是我反對那個計劃的原因。
- 71. 這是我們付諸實行的方法。
- 72. 這是你在找的東西嗎?
- 73. 那對我是新鮮的。
- 74. 他比班上的其他男孩都高。
- 75. 不客氣。
- 76. 沒關係。
- 77. 今天天氣如何?
- 78. 中國是日本的二十倍大。
- 79. 沒有任何東西像健康一樣寶貴。
- 80. 這輛舊車不怎麼值錢。
- 81. 他臥病在床已一週了。
- 82. 這本書對我很有用。
- 83. 你爲什麽那樣匆忙?
- 84. 櫻花正盛開。
- 85. 關於這一點,我的意見和你一致。
- 86. 你的想法現在已經落伍了。
- 87. 這本書沒有存貨。
- 88. 我們六點鐘要在車站見面。
- 89. 街上一個人也沒有。
- 90. 我很高興聽到你的成功。
- 91. 小心别迷路了。

78. twenty times as~as…「…的二十倍~」(詳見文法資典 p. 182)
79. = Nothing is more precious than health. 82. of great use = very useful 86. out of date = out of fashion = out of style 「落伍;不流行」 88.89. be to+V可表「預定;約定;可能」 is to be seen = can be seen 90.91. 不定副片語作副詞用,條飾形容詞。

- 92. He is too young to travel alone.
- 93. This problem is too difficult for me to solve.
- 94. He was kind enough to (or so kind as to) lend me the money.
- 95. He is anxious to know the results of the test.
- 96. I am sure of his success.
- 97. Everybody is anxious for peace.
- 98. No man is free from faults.
- 99. He is far from honest.
- 100. You will be sorry for it some day.
- 101. He was absent from school yesterday.
- 102. I am afraid (that) it is going to rain this afternoon.
- 103. I'm sorry (that) your father has fallen ill.
- 104. I'm glad you like it.
- 105. It is natural for you to get angry with him.
- 106. It is worth while to read this book.
- 107. It is kind of you to say so.
- 108. It is foolish behaving like that.
- 109. It is likely that he will get well in a few days.
- 110. It's a pity that he (should have) died so young.
 - 111). It is doubtful whether he will come tomorrow or not.

[【]註】 92. = He is so young that he cannot travel alone. 93. This problem is so difficult that I cannot solve it. 94. = He had the kindness to lend me the money. 97. be anxious for 「渴望」 cf. be anxious about 「擔心」 99. far from 原意爲「離~很遠」,引申爲「絕不;一點也不」 103. fall ill = be taken ill 「生病」 105.~111. 句

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- 92. 他太年輕,不能單獨旅行。
- 93. 這問題太難了,我無法解決。
- 94. 他非常仁慈,所以借錢給我。
- 95. 他急著想知道考試的結果。
- 96. 我確信他會成功。
- 97. 人人渴望和平。
- 98. 沒有人不犯錯。
- 99. 他一點也不誠實。
- 100. 有一天你會爲它後悔的。
- 101. 他昨天沒上學。
- 102. 我恐怕下午會下雨。
- 103. 你父親生病了,我很難過。
- 104. 我很高興你喜歡它。
- 105. 你生他的氣是很自然的。
- 106. 這本書值得一讀。
- 107. 你這樣說真親切。
- 108. 那樣的舉動眞是愚蠢。
 - 109. 他再過幾天可能會康復。
 - 110. 他這麼年輕就死了,真可惜。
 - 111. 他明天會不會來,令人懷疑。

中 it 爲形式主詞,眞正主詞分別是不定詞、動名詞和名詞子句。 105. = It is natural that you should get angry with him. 109. = He is likely to get well in a few days. 110. 用直說法的 died,是表示說話者認爲,所敍述的是事實(詳見文法寶典 p. 375)。

14 (五大句型) 📟

112. It is chiefly through books that we acquire knowledge.

。在京者自由新典外

- 113. She looks young for her age.
- 114. Good medicine tastes bitter.
- 115. This rose smells very sweet.
- 116. This cloth feels soft.
- 117. He remained single all his life.
- 118. His plan proved successful.
- 119) The news turned out to be false.
- 120. They kept talking all the time.
- 121. He seems disappointed at the news.
- 122. She felt satisfied with the result.

3. S+V+0 (第三種句型)

- 123. I beg your pardon.
- 124. May I have your name, please?
- 125. Help yourself, please.
- 126. Watch your step!
- 127. Take your time, please.
- 128. Have a good night's rest.
- (129). We discussed politics over a drink.
 - 130. The early bird catches the worm.

【註】 112. 是 It is ~ that 的強調句(詳見文法寶典p.115)。 113. ~ 122. 旬中的動詞均爲不完全不及物動詞。 115. 116. 的 smell, feel 在此作不及物動詞,以主動語態表示被動意義(詳見文法寶典 p. 388)。 117. single = unmarried 119. 不定詞片語 to be false 作主詞補語。 123. 句尾爲上升調。 cf. I beg your pardon. → (對不起;請原諒) 124. 用於詢