

423898

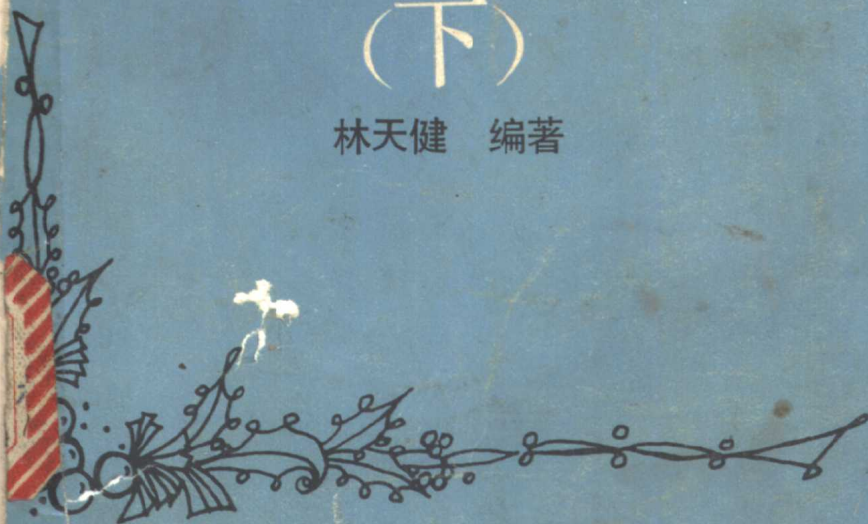
AN ADVANCED STUDY OF
SENTENCE PATTERNS

高

级

英语句型研究
(下)

林天健 编著



志文出版社

使用本書的方法

配合高中英文法教科書使用。本書大致上係根據八品詞 (Eight classes of Speech) 的單元編寫的，所以可以配合高中英文法教科書使用，更能增強學生對於英文法之了解，使學生能收得事半功倍的學習效果。

和文法貫通合一。本書雖以句型 (Sentence Patterns) 為研究中心，但對於其所涉及的文法規則和理論都有極詳細的說明、舉例、和比較不相同之處亦有比較說明，同時亦附有與句型有關之重要與人應用研究，所以本書實際上兼有英文法辭典之功用。

科學。本書為求句型之簡潔，使讀者易於了解，易於記憶，句型的表示都採用英文名稱和文法家通用的簡略符號等，使句型的設立能充分地公式化，所以請各位讀者務必參閱「句型名稱符號簡略表」同時配合使用。如各位讀者能常用英語的文法名稱和文法家通用的簡略符號等，久而久之便能養成習慣，對於各位的英語進修必有莫大的助益。

句型與練習之配合。所謂句型，實際上就是語言的習慣表達模型，所以句型的研究必須配合勤勞不懈的練習，對於句型的例句以及說明引例，不但應去了解，更應習之使其成為自然習慣。西諺說 "Practice makes Perfect" 就是這個道理。因此在練習這一方面，除習題以外，若能再根據句型之指示，或所附之資料，盡量練習發揮，相信必然能收到更佳的效果。

重要句型與重要說明的標示。凡事皆有前後輕重之分，句型亦然。在句型之前印有「★」號的是表示重要句型，亦即日常生活中用得最多，或在各種考試中最常被採用的句型。在說明中印有「☞」的是表示重要說明，或我們中國人在學習英語時容易犯錯的地方，應特別留意學習。

句型與句型的相互比較。人類在表達其思想的方法通常不局限於死板的一種，所以一句型與另一句型之間的相互關係，例如：

1. They say (that) he is very honest.
2. It is said (that) he is very honest.
3. He is said to be very honest.

請按指示參閱比較，仔細觀察其關係的變化，必然更能增加讀者對於句型的解和應用的靈活。

本書所討論之一切句型全部以「句型索引」列於書末，請各位讀者按章節單查閱，然後就所指示頁數翻閱即知。

與練習。本書各習題盡量採用與日常生活有密切關係的語詞文句，使讀者能將所學的句型與實際生活連貫在一起，學有所用，用有所學，以建立自然的語言習慣。遇有難字或讀者諸位在使用上比較不熟習的片語等，亦皆有提示，使讀者能很輕易地做得出來正確答案，以增高學習興趣。書末亦附有模範解答，以備各位讀者對照參考。

目 次

編輯大意.....	目 1
使用本書的方法.....	目 1
句型名稱符號簡略表.....	目 1
第10章 關於介詞的句型.....	1
〔一〕 介詞片語 (Prepositional Phrase).....	2
〔二〕 介詞的受詞 (Object of the Prepositions).....	3
〔三〕 介詞的位置 (Position of a Preposition)	9
〔四〕 重要介詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Important Prepositions)	11
(1) About.....	12
(2) Above	14
(3) Across	15
(4) After	16
(5) Against.....	18
(6) Along.....	20
(7) Among, Amid, Amidst, Amongst.....	21
(8) Around, Round	22
(9) At	24
(10) Before	30
(11) Behind	31
(12) Below.....	32
(13) Beneath.....	33
(14) Beside.....	33
(15) Besides	34
(16) Between	35
(17) Beyond	36
(18) But	37
(19) By	38
(20) For	43
(21) From	50

(22) In	55
(23) Into	63
(24) Of	65
(25) Off	70
(26) On (Upon)	71
(27) Over	74
(28) Since	77
(29) Through	77
(30) Till, Until	78
(31) To	79
(32) Toward or Towards	84
(33) Under	84
(34) Up	86
(35) With	86
(36) Within	91
(37) Without	92

〔五〕 片語介詞 (Preposition phrase or Phrasal preposition) 94

第11章 關於連接詞的句型 112

〔一〕 結合連接詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on
Copulative Conjunctions) 113

(1) And	113
(2) Both.....and	119
(3) Not only.....but also	120
(4) As well as	122
(5) Nor, Neither	123
(6) Besides, Moreover	124
(7) First.....then	125
(8) For one thing.....for another (thing)	126
(9) What with.....what with	126

〔二〕 反意連接詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on
Adversative Conjunctions) 128

(1) But	128
(2) yet, still, nevertheless, however, while	130

〔三〕 選擇連接詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Alternative Conjunctions).....	133
(1) or; either.....or.....	133
(2) Nor; neither.....nor.....	135
〔四〕 因由連接詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Causal Conjunctions)	138
(therefore, hence, so, then, accordingly, consequently, thus, for)	
〔五〕 表示時間的連接詞句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Temporal Conjunctions).....	142
(when, while, as, whenever, till, until, as soon as, as long as, as often as, no sooner than, hardly when, scarcely when, directly, the moment)	
〔六〕 表示場所的連接詞句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Conjunction of Place).....	150
(where, wherever)	
〔七〕 表示樣態的連接詞句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Conjunctions of Manner)	152
(as, as if, as though, like, as.....so)	
〔八〕 關於比較的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Comparative Conjunctions)	156
(than, as or so as, the+比較級 the+比較級, in proportion as or according as, As.....so.....)	
〔九〕 關於條件的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Hypothetical Conjunctions)	166
(if, unless, provided that, in case that, suppose, supposing that, on condition that, only that, so long as, in the event that)	
〔十〕 關於讓步的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Concessive Conjunctions)	173
(though, although, as, even if, whether or not, granted that, assuming that, whereas, in spite of the fact that, despite that, notwithstanding that, however,	

whatever, whoever, whichever.....)

- 〔十一〕 關於原因和理由的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Causal Conjunctions) 180
(because, since, As, Now that, Seeing that, considering that, for the reason that, on the ground that, as long as, inasmuch as, it is that)
- 〔十二〕 關於結果的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Conjunctions of Result) 187
(so.....that, so that, such.....that)
- 〔十三〕 關於目的之句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Conjunctions of Purpose) 192
(that, so that, in order that, lest)

第12章 關於名詞的句型 198

- 〔一〕 關於專用名詞之句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Proper Noun) 198
- 〔二〕 關於普通名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Common Noun) 201
- 〔三〕 關於集合名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Collective Noun) 202
- 〔四〕 關於物質名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Material Noun) 204
- 〔五〕 關於抽象名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Abstract Noun) 206
- 〔六〕 關於名詞之性的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Gender) 207
- 〔七〕 關於名詞之數的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Numbers) 211
- 〔八〕 關於名詞之格的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Case) 215

第13章 關於代名詞的句型 223

- 〔一〕 關於人稱代名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Personal Pronouns) 223
- 〔二〕 關於指示代名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Demonstrative Pronouns) 247

〔三〕 關於不定代名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Indefinite Pronouns)	255
〔四〕 關於疑問代名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Interrogative Pronouns)	267
〔五〕 關於關係代名詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Relative Pronouns)	274
第14章 關於形容詞的句型	293
〔一〕 關於形容詞限定用法的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on the Attributive Use of Adjectives)	294
〔二〕 關於形容詞述語用法的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on the Predicative Use of Adjectives)	298
〔三〕 關於形容詞的名詞用法之句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Adjectives Used as Nouns)	302
〔四〕 關於數量形容詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Quantitative Adjective)	306
第15章 關於副詞的句型	314
〔一〕 關於時間副詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Adverbs of Time)	315
〔二〕 關於場所副詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Adverbs of Place)	321
〔三〕 關於程度副詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Adverbs of Degree)	323
〔四〕 關於其他副詞的句型	328
習題模範解答	337
「句型索引」	366

第10章

關於介詞的句型

【提要】用以表示名詞（包括名詞同等語）或代名詞與其他語辭之關係的字稱為介詞（A preposition is a word which shows the relation between a noun or pronoun and some other word.）。介詞亦稱前置詞，從文字的結構來看，可以分為如下述四種。

(A) Simple preposition (單純介詞)——單純介詞有下面18個：

after, at, by, down, for, from, in, of, off, on, over,
since, through, till, to, under, up, with

(B) Compound preposition (複合介詞)——由介詞和副詞結合而成的介詞稱為複合介詞。

about (=on+by+out)

above (=on+by+up)

across (=on+cross)

along (=on+long)

amid(st) (=on+middle)

among(st) (=on+crowd)

around (=on+round)

before (=by+fore)

behind (=by+hind)

below (=near+low)

beneath (=near+down)

beside (=by+side)

between (=by+two)

beyond (=near+yonder)

into (=in+to)

onto (=on+to)

toward (=to+direction)

throughout (=through+out)

until (=un+till)

unto (=un+to)

upon (=up+on)

within (=with+in)

without (with+out)

(C) Secondary preposition (二次介詞)——由其他品詞演變出來的介詞稱為二次介詞。

- a. 由分詞演變的——concerning (關於), considering (就……而論), during (當……的時候), excepting (除……之外), including (包括), notwithstanding (雖然), regarding (關於), respecting (關於), touching (關於)。

- b. 由過去分詞演變的——except (除……之外), past (過了)。
- c. 由形容詞演變的——like (像), opposite (對; 面) save (除……以外), near (接近), next (和……鄰接), unlike (不像)。
- d. 由名詞演變的——despite (不管)。

(D) Phrasal preposition (片語介詞) ——由兩字以上結合成為一個片語而當介詞使用的稱為片語介詞。“Phrasal preposition”亦稱 “Prepositional phrase”。例如：

according to (按照), as for (關於), because of (因為), by means of (藉……的方法)……等等。〔詳閱句型 312, 313, 314〕

(一) 介詞片語 (Prepositional Phrase)

 * ※ (202) Prep + O = Prepositional phrase (介詞片語) *

【例 句】

1. The book *on the desk* isn't mine. (書桌上的那本書不是我的。)
2. The sun rises *in the east*. (日出東方。)
3. A cat ran out from *behind the door*. (一隻貓從門後跑出來。)
4. We didn't start *because of the rain*. (我們因雨而沒有動身。)

【詳 解】

「介詞 + 受詞」稱為介詞片語。介詞片語若當形容詞用以修飾名詞時亦可稱為形容詞片語 (Adjective phrase), 當副詞用以修飾動詞, 形容詞或另外副詞時稱為副詞片語 (Adverbial phrase), 若是當名詞用則稱為名詞片語 (Noun phrase)。例1的 “on the desk” 是修飾 “book”, 所以是形容詞片語; 例2的 “in the east” 是修飾 “rises”, 所以是副詞片語; 例3的 “behind the door” 是當介詞 “from” 的受詞用, 所以是名詞片語; 例4的片語介詞 “because of” 和其受詞 “the rain” 結合成為一個介詞片語修飾 “start”, 所以是副詞片語。

☞ 「介詞 + 受詞」所表示的是語辭的結合而不是在表示這種結合的用途。例如 “under the desk”, 我們只能知道它是一個介詞片語, 我們只是看了 “under the desk” 絕對無法知道它是形容詞片語, 或副詞片語, 或者是名詞片語, 因為我們需要看它在句子中如何地被使用着, 然後纔能明白其用途為何。請觀察下面的例子:

- [例] { ① The box *under the desk* is mine.
(桌子下面的盒子是我的。——形容詞片語)
- ② I put the box *under the desk*.
(我把那個盒子放在桌子下面——副詞片語)
- ③ I took a box from *under the desk*.
(我從桌子下面拿了一個盒子出來——名詞片語)

(二) 介詞的受詞 (Object of the Prepositions)

*
* ※ (203) Prep + {Noun (受格名詞)
* {Pron (受格代名詞)
*

例 句

1. There is a picture *on the wall*. (牆上有一幅圖畫。)
2. We are talking of *her*. (我們正在談論她。)
3. He is a friend of *mine*. (他是我的一個朋友。)
4. She was killed by *herself*. (她自殺了。)
5. This is Mr. Green with *whom* I live.
(這位就是和我同住的格林先生。)
6. For *whom* are you buying these beautiful flowers?
(你買這些美麗的花要給誰?)
7. With *malice toward none*; with *charity for all*;.....let us strive
on to finish the work we are in.——Abraham Lincoln
(不要以怨恨相對，應以慈悲為懷，讓我們共同來奮鬥完成我們所正在從事
的艱鉅工作。)
8. With *that* she ran out of the room.
(那麼一說她就跑出那個房間了。)

註 釋

介詞片語的受詞以名詞或代名詞最多，而這樣用的名詞或代名詞都必須是受格 (Objective case.) 代名詞當介詞之受詞用的不只限定於人稱代名詞。如例 2 的 “her” 是人稱代名詞，例 3 的 “mine” 是獨立所有格，例 4 的 “herself” 是反身代名詞，例 5 的 “whom” 是關係代名詞，例 6 的 “whom” 是疑問代名詞，例 7 的 “none……all” 是不定代名詞，例 8 的 “that” 是指示代名詞。

介詞的受詞若有對等連接詞 “and, or, but……” 在連接時，不可誤用其格，應特別注意。

- (例) ① She sat between you and I last semester. (誤)
She sat between you and me last semester. (正)
(上學期她是坐在你和我之間。)
- ② Did you do this for me or for he? (誤)
Did you do this for me or for him? (正)
(你做了這件事是爲了我或爲了他?)

疑問代名詞當介詞之受詞用時，在口語 (spoken language) 式的英語亦常使用 “who”。

- (例) ① Whom (or Who) are you speaking of? ……… (口語)
= Of whom are you speaking. ……… (文言)
(你正在說誰?)
- ② Whom (or Who) do you play with? ……… (口語)
= With whom do you play? ……… (文言)
(你和誰一起玩?)

(204) Prep. + Adj. (形容詞)

1. Your plan is far from *perfect*. (你的計畫遠非完善。)
2. He is anything but *honest*. (他決非誠實。)
3. I feel kind of *lonely*. (我覺得有一點莫名的寂寞。)
4. In *short*, you don't quite understand me.
(簡言之，你並沒有充分地了解我。)
5. You are in the *wrong* John. (約翰，你錯了。)
6. Life is, at *best*, a sea of trouble.
(人生無論如何地好也只是一場苦海。)
7. I have not seen her of *late*. (最近我都没看到她。)

【譯解】

上面各例所示的介詞片語都是以形容詞爲介詞之受詞的形式。中國學生對於本句形往往了解不多，而且也不善於使用，所以茲就各例分別仔細說明如下：

☞ A) far from + Adj. (遠非……)：本來 “far from” 的受詞是限于

使用名詞或名詞同等語，如欲以形容詞為受詞時使用“far from *being* + Adj.”的句型，然而在今天的日常用語裡似乎將“*being*”省略而只使用“far from + Adj.”的句型較為普通。此用法中的“far from”之意義等於“not at all”，所以例1亦可以改寫成為：

Your plan is *not* perfect at all.

☞ (E) anything but + Adj. (決非)：“anything but”通常被用以表示強烈的否定意義，即“quite contrary”的意思。另外，“all but=almost”和“nothing but=only”的結構也和“anything but”相同。請比較下列各例句的意義：

- [例] { ① His English is *anything but* correct.
(他的英語決非正確。)
② His English is *all but* correct.
(他的英語幾乎都正確。)
③ His English is *nothing but* correct.
(他的英語僅僅是正確。)

“anything but”的受詞除了使用 Adj. 以外亦可以使用名詞，代名詞，或沒有“to”的不定詞。

- [例] { ① He is *anything but* a hero.
(他決非是一位英雄。)
② I'll give you *anything but this*.
(除此以外我什麼都可以給你。)
③ He never does *anything but* heap up money.
(他只會堆積金錢——守財奴之意)

☞ (C) kind of (or sort of) + Adj. (有幾分的)：本形式中的“kind of”或“sort of”是當副詞用，以修飾接在其後的 Adj. 其意義等於“rather”或“somewhat”。此形式在現代英語裡除偶而在口語中被使用以外，可以說被用得很少，通常都以“rather”或“somewhat”來表達“kind (or sort) of”的意義。

☞ (D) Prep + Adj. → Idiomatic phrase (慣用語)：例4的“in short”，例5的“in the wrong”，例6的“at best”和例7的“of late”等都是屬於介詞和形容詞所結合的慣用語。此類慣用語常用的如下：

after all=on the whole (畢竟)

at all=in any degree (全然)

at best=under the most favorable circumstances (從最好的來說)
 at first=in the earliest stage (最初)
 at large=not in prison; free (未被捕的, 自由的)
 at last=finally (終於)
 at least=taking the lowest estimate (至少)
 at most=taking highest estimate (至多)
 at present=now (現在)
 at worst=under the least favorable circumstances (從最壞的來說)
 for better or worse=whether it be for better or worse (無論好壞)
 for good=permanently (永久地)
 in common=commonly (一般地)
 in full=fully (充分地)
 in general=generally (通常地)
 in particular=particularly (特別地)
 in private=secretly (私下地)
 in public=openly (公開地)
 in short (brief)=briefly (簡言之)
 in vain=vainly (徒然)
 of late=lately (最近)
 of old=long ago (從前)
 without fail=surely (必定地)

 * (205) Prep. + Adv. (副詞) *

1. He will become an invalid for *ever*.
 (他將永遠成爲一個殘廢的人。)
2. You will know him better before *long*.
 (不久你就會更加了解他。)
3. We can see the tower clearly from *here*.
 (我們從這裡能够清楚地看到那座塔。)

詳解

當介詞的受詞用之副詞通常是表示時間, 場所或程度的少數簡單副詞, 並不

是任何副詞都可以當介詞的受詞。常用的此類片語如下：

at once=instantly (立刻地)

before long=soon (不久)

by far = very much (很——修飾最高級 Adj. 或 Adv.)

by now=before now (現在已……)

by then=before that time (當時已……)

for ever or (forever)=until the end of time (永久地)

from here = 從這裡

from there = 從那裡

from abroad = 從國外

from now (on, onwards)=in future 從今以後

up to (until, till) now = 一直到現在為止

up to (until, till) then = 一直到當時

※ (206) Prep. + { Infinitive (不定詞)
Gerund (動名詞)

1. He is about to leave for the United States. (他即將到美國去。)
2. He desired nothing but to succeed. (他只希望成功。)
3. He did nothing but cry. (他只是哭。)
4. My house ain't (=isn't) much for to see. (Dickens)
(我的房子不好看——簡陋得很)
5. What is your opinion about carrying out the plan?
(關於實行該計劃，你的意見如何？)
6. She entered the room without taking off his hat.
(她沒有脫帽進入那個房間。)
7. He tried to hid the bag of money from being seen.
(他試著要把那一袋子的錢藏起來不使人看到。)

解題

介詞的受詞若是表示動作，行為或狀態等觀念亦可以使用不定詞和動名詞。在現代英語裡介詞之受詞使用不定詞的也只限於例1~4的情形，即“be about to+V（即將）；Vt.+nothing but+to+V（只……）；do nothing but+V（只……）；not……for to+V”。通常除了例1~4的情形以外都是使用動名詞（如例5~7）。就例4的用法來說，現在亦只限於俗語中偶而被使用着而已。

 * (207) Prep. + Prep + O (介詞 + 介詞片語) *

【例 句】

1. He ran out from *behind the door*. (他從門後跑出來。)
2. She often studies till *after midnight*. (她時常讀書讀到半夜之後。)
3. She won the race by *about half a yard*.
 (她以大約半碼之差贏了那場賽跑。)

【詳 解】

就例 1 來說, “*behind* (Prep) + *the door* (O) → **Prepositional phrase** (介詞片語)”, 此介詞片語當名詞用, 做其前面的介詞 “*from*” 的受詞, 這樣再形成一個 **Prepositional phrase**, 當副詞用以修飾動詞 “*ran*”。此類結構並不是很重要, 但是我們若是要表示雙重的介紹關係, 都是要這樣說的。例如:

to win by about three meters (以大約三公尺之差優勝)

from	across the table (從餐桌對面)
	among the crowd (從羣衆之中)
	between the two houses (從兩屋之間)
	behind the door (從門的後面)
	beyond the river (從河的那邊)
	out of the city (從市郊)
	under the desk (從書桌下面)

young ladies of from sixteen to twenty-six years of age
 (從16歲到26歲的年輕婦女)

since before the war (自從戰爭之前)

since after sunset (自從太陽下山之後)

till (until) after the examination (一直到考試之後)

to within a mile (達到一英里以內的範圍)

 * (208) Prep. + Clause (介詞 + 子句) *

【例 句】

1. Your success will largely depend upon *what you do and how you do it*.
 (你的成功主要地將取決於你所從事的是什麼和你如何地從事那件事。)

2. She was not aware of *how wide a place she filled in his thoughts*.
(她並不明白她在他的思想裡到底占據着多少寬度。)
3. You may dance with *whom you like*.
(你可以和你所喜歡的任何人共舞)
4. Men differ from brutes in *that they can think and speak*.
(人與禽獸之區別在於人能思考和講話。)

詳解

當介詞之受詞用的子句通常是：①由疑問代名詞或疑問副詞所引導出來的子句(如例句1)，②表示感嘆的子句(如例句2)，③由關係代名詞所引導出來的子句(如例句3)，④由 *that* 所引導的名詞子句(如例句4)。由疑問詞所引導出來的子句有時可以將子句之前的介詞省略。例如：

Next comes the question (of) what you want it for.

(其次就是你為何需要它的問題。)

(三) 介詞的位置 (Position of a Preposition)

介詞的位置如前項所示，通常都是放在受詞之前，但是有下列的幾種情形應注意。

* (209) What (Whom, Which……)…… + Prep? *

1. What are you thinking of? (你正在想什麼?)
2. Who (or Whom) are you speaking of? (你正在談起誰?)
3. Tell me who (or whom) you received this money from.
(告訴我，你是從誰接到了這筆錢。)

詳解

如上例所示，介詞的受詞若是疑問代名詞，如 *what, whom, which*…等，常將受詞放在句首，而把介詞放在句末。如果把例句1改為：

Of what are you thinking?

也可以，但是此種說法屬於文言式的句法，在日常英語還是以介詞放在句末為普遍。例句2的“Who……of?”和“Whom……of?”，就文法結構而言，“Whom……of?”雖然是正確的句式，但是在現代英語似乎用“Who……of?”較為普遍。請比較：

- 〔例〕
- Whom are you speaking of? (正)
 - Who are you speaking of? (正)
 - Of whom are you speaking? (正)
 - Of who are you speaking? (誤)

 (210) that (which…) + prep. (關係代名詞…+介詞)

1. This is the house *that* we live *in*. (這就是我們所居住的房子。)
2. This is the fountain pen *that* he wrote the letter *with*.
 (這就是他用來寫了那封信的鋼筆。)
3. This is the book *which* I spoke *of* the other day.
 (這就是前天我所談起的那本書。)

〔詳解〕

上面各例所示的“that”或“which”等是當介詞之受詞用的關係代名詞。上面各例句可以改寫如下：

- ① This is the house *in* which we live.
- ② This is the fountain pen *with* which he wrote the letter.
- ③ This is the book *of* which I spoke the other day.

❗ 例句1和例句2絕不可改為“in that”或“with that”。換言之，關係代名詞用“that”時，介詞的位置應該在句尾，不可以放在“that”之前。若是要把關係代名詞省略（日常會話裡通常是省略的）亦可以。例如： *pg?*

- ① This is the house we live *in*.
- ② This is the book I spoke *of* the other day.

關係代名詞省略時通常把介詞放在句尾。

 (211) Object (介詞的受詞)…… + Prep. (加強語氣法)

1. Your face I shall never look *at* again. (我永不再看你的臉孔。)
2. Many a speech have I listened *to*. (我已聽了許多的演講了。)
3. What you have given to us we cannot live *without*.
 (你所給予我們的正是我們生活上所不能缺少的。)