托福句型分析

賴世傑　編著

托福出版社叢書之十五

序

　　本書自初版以來，曾多方接到來信，甚有海外留學生來鴻或對本書有所讚揚，或指出書中欠妥善的地方，對這些讀者的建樹性的批評與指教，作者不勝感激。因此，在再版之前，作者特綜合他們的意見，將原書有誤部份－－加以修訂，使本書更能滿足讀者的需要。

　　由於同學常於課餘之時間及如何在托福考中「句型結構與寫作」這一部份作得圓滿，作者認為這就像學開車一樣，愈練習就愈熟練，換言知，就是「溫故而知新」，而這就是本書的目的。本書不敢妄言有所創新之處（其實，文法就是文字的習慣用法，根本不能被創造。）只將傳統的法則，以系統的方式，作重點分析。讀者若不斷複習本書，當有所悟，而於考試中得到理想的成績。

　　因此，作者特將本書做下列的編排：

一、將傳統的八大詞類細分成十五章，章章均有重點。

二、每章按筆記的敘述方式，輔以例句，說明力求簡潔。

三、每章之後均附有習題及詳解，裨連貫讀者於參閱本書時所
　　　獲致的概念。

　　本書費時多日編撰完成，唯付印時間匆促，雖再三審定，恐仍有疏漏之處，尚請各方賢達多多指教。

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賴　世　傑　識於台北

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目　　錄

第 一 章
助動詞；動詞

§ 1　be 動詞 $\begin{cases} +現在分詞＝進行式 \\ +過去分詞＝被動語態 \end{cases}$

例：He *was writing* a letter when I came home.

He *has been studying* English for ten years.

This book *was written* by John.

This book *is being written* now.（被動之現在進行）

但下列動詞不可使用進行式：

A. 表「狀態」、「存在」、「所有」之動詞：

be（是，在），stand（位於），lie（位於），have（擁有），own（擁有），belong to（屬於）

例：He is a teacher.（正）

He *is being* a teacher.（誤）

（他正是一個老師。）

That building *stands* on top of the mountain.

（那座大樓座落在山頂上。）

＝ That building *lies* on top of the mountain.

　　　　＝ is situated

　　　　＝ is located

但 stand 及 lie 分別表「站立」及「躺」時，則有動作的意味，此時可用進行式。

例：He is standing on top of the mountain.

（他現在站在山頭上。）

He is lying on the desk.

（他現在躺在桌上。）

That book belongs to me. （正）

That book is belonging to me. （誤）

B. 表知覺、感情、了解、懷疑等動詞，如

believe , doubt , wonder , remember , forget , agree ,

disagree , see , hear , seem, appear , notice , smell ,

taste , sound , feel , know, think , understand , suppose ,

imagine , mean （意即）, like , love , hate , prefer , hope,

wish , mind （在乎，介意）, depend , differ 等。

例： I *am believing* that John is right. （誤）

I believe that John is right.

Listen ! I *am hearing* a strange sound. （誤）

Listen ! I hear a strange sound. （正）

但 look at , listen to 有動作的意味，故可用進行式

例： He is looking at me.

He was listening to the radio when the teacher

came into the classroom.

C. be +形容詞　無進行式，因形容詞並非動作。

例： He is able to do this work. （正）

He is being able to do it. （誤）

He is being happy. （誤）

He is happy. （正）

§ 2　**have to** , **must** ＋原形動詞　（必須－）

must 表「必須」時，只能表現在或未來。

例： You must go now. （現在）

He must leave tomorrow. （未來）

have to 則可表過去，現在，未來。

例： He had to go yesterday.

He must go *yesterday*. （誤）

He has to go now.

He will have to go tomorrow.

He will must go tomorrow. (誤)

但 must 若表「一定」時，可用於現在或過去式（must have）中。

例：He must be a student. (現在)

（他一定是學生。）

He must have left yesterday. (過去)

（他昨天一定離開了。）

He must leave yesterday. (誤)

比較：The road is wet; it rained yesterday.

（馬路是濕的；昨天下雨了。）

The road is wet; it *did* rain yesterday.

（馬路是濕的；昨天的確下雨了。）

The road is wet; it *must have* rained yesterday.

（馬路是濕的；昨天一定下雨了。）

The road is wet; it *may have* rained yesterday.

（馬路是濕的；昨天很可能下雨了。）

The road is wet; it *might have* rained yesterday.

（馬路是濕的；昨天大概下雨了。）

The road is wet; it *should have* rained yesterday.

（馬路是濕的；昨天應當下雨的，但是沒下。）　（誤）

否定時，則用 cannot have + p.p. 句型。

例：The road is dry; it cannot have rained last night.

（馬路是乾的；昨晚不可能下過雨。）

§ 3. **had better = might as well** （最好）＋原形動詞

例：You had better go now.

（你最好現在就走。）

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You *have* better go now. （誤）

He *has* better go now. （誤）

He had better *to* be here. （誤）

He had better be here.

He had better *not* be here.

He *hadn't* better be here. （誤）

§ 4. **do**, **does**, **did** ＋原形動詞，重要的用法如下：

A. 形成疑問句

例：He *came* here yesterday.

→ *Did* he *come* here yesterday ?

He *speaks* English well.

→ How well *does* he *speak* English ?

B. 用以加強語氣

例：I *came* here yesterday.

→ I *did come* here yesterday.

Come here.→ Do come here.

C. 用以代替前面的一般動詞

例：He *speaks* English as well as I *do*.

He *is* more diligent than you do. （誤）

He *is* more diligent than you *are*.

He *left* earlier than I *did*.

Who *came* here yesterday ? I *did*.

§ 5. **should** (＝ **ought to**)，**would**，**might**，**could** 表假設語氣

A. 與現在相反

主詞＋$\begin{matrix} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{might} \\ \text{could} \end{matrix}$ ＋原形動詞＋but 主詞＋現在式動詞

例：I should come now，but I *don't have* money.

would
might
could

（我現在本可來的，但現在我沒錢。）

B. 與過去相反

主詞＋$\begin{matrix}\text{should}\\\text{would}\\\text{might}\\\text{could}\end{matrix}$＋ have ＋過去分詞＋ but 主詞＋過去式動詞

例： I should have come yesterday, but I *didn't have*
would　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（或 had no）
might
could

money. （我昨天本可來的，但昨天我沒錢。）

§ 6.　**would rather** （寧願）＋原形動詞

例： He would rather *go* than *stay* here.

　＝ He would go *rather than* stay here.

　＝ I would *sooner* go *than* stay here.

　＝ I would *as soon* go *as* stay here.

He would *go* rather than *staying* here. （誤）

§ 7.　**need** （必須）之用法

A.　肯定句中 need 爲一般動詞＋ to

例： He needs to go.

　　He needed to study hard.

B.　否定句中 need 爲助動詞＋ not ＋原形動詞

例： He need not go.

　　He need not *to go*. （誤）

　　He needs not go. （誤）

但　He need not go. ＝ He doesn't need to go.

表過去式時：

He need not have gone.

＝He didn't need to go.

C. 表疑問句時，need 作一般動詞或助動詞皆可。

例：*Does* he *need to* go？（一般動詞）

＝*Need* he go？（助動詞）

§ 8. **dare** 的用法

A. 用於否定句或疑問句中

(1)用於現在式作助動詞（無人稱變化）dare not＋原形動詞（不敢…）；Dare＋主詞＋原形動詞…？（…敢嗎？）

He *dare* not go.

He dares not go.（誤）

Dare he go？

(2)用於過去式 dare → dared

例：He dared not go.

Dared he go？

(3) How dare＋主詞＋動詞……（怎敢…）

How dare you talk like that？

（你怎敢這樣說？）

B. 用於肯定句中 dare 為一般動詞（有時態人稱的變化）＋to
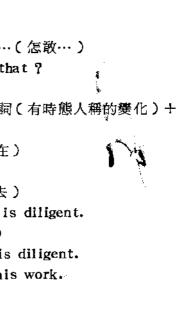
例：He dares to go.（現在）

（他敢去.）

He dared to go.（過去）

例外：I *dare say* that he is diligent.

（我以為他很用功。）

＝ I suppose that he is diligent.

I *dare* you *to* do this work.

（我向你挑戰，做這份工作）（量你不敢。）

§ 9. { lie(躺) vi., lay, lain, lying（其後不加受詞）
lay(放置，生產) vt., laid, laid, laying（其後加受詞）
lie(說謊) vi., lied, lied, lying（其後不加受詞）

◆lay 既為及物動詞，可用被動語態。

例：A. He will lie on the desk for a while.
（他將躺在桌上片刻。）
He lay on the desk for a while.
He has lain on the desk for a while.
He has been lying there all day.

B. He will lay *a book* on the desk.
（受詞）
（他將放一本書在桌上。）
He laid a book on the desk.
He has laid a book on the desk.
= A book has been *laid* on the desk.
A book has been *lain* on the desk.（誤）

C. Don't lie to me.
He lied to me.

§ 10. { sit（坐）vi., sat, sat, sitting（其後不加受詞）
set（安置）vt., set, set, setting（其後加受詞，可用被動語態）
seat（使坐，容納）vt., seated, seated, seating（其後加受詞，可用被動語態）

例： He came in and sat down.
= He came in and seated himself.
= He came in and was seated.
He came in and seated down.（誤，seated 之後應加受詞，down 應刪去）

He set the table for dinner.

（他擺桌子準備吃晚飯。）

He *sat* the table for dinner. （誤）

The movie house can *seat* two hundred people.

（本例中之 seat ＝ accommodate ）

（容納）

＝Two hundred people can be seated in the movie house.

§ 11.　rise（ 起床，升起 ）vi., rose, risen, rising（ 不加受
詞 ）

raise（ 舉起，飼養，… ）vt., raised, raised, raising
（ 加受詞，可用被動語態 ）

arise（ 起床，起源 ）vi., arose, arisen, arising（ 不
加受詞 ）

arouse（ 激起 ）vt., aroused, aroused, arousing（ 加
受詞，可用被動語態 ）

例：　He rose at 7 every morning.

＝He arose（ 較正式 ）at 7 every　morning.

The sun *rises* in the east.

（ 升起 ）

The sun *raises* in the　east. （誤）

The sun arises in the east. （誤）

Accidents *arise from* carelessness.

（ ＝ result from）

Raise your hand if you have any questions.

Many cattle are *raised* on this farm.

（ 飼養 ）

§ 12.　hang（ 掛 ）vt.&vi., hung, hung, hanging

hang（ 吊死 ）vt.. hanged, hanged, hanging

例：　The picture hangs on the wall.

= The picture is hung on the wall.

Tom Dooley was hanged.

They hanged the murderer yesterday.

The picture is hung <u>hanged</u> on the wall. （誤）

The robber was *hung*.（誤）

§ 13.　fly（飛）, flew, flown, flying

　　　flow（流）, flowed, flowed, flowing

例：The airplane flew high in the sky.

This is the place from where the river flows.

（這就是這條河流出的地方——發源地。）

The bird *flowed* all the way here from Canada.

（誤，應改爲 flew ）

§ 14.　take（從近處）拿去

　　　bring（從遠處）拿來

例：Take the book to the library, please.

Bring them back here.

Take him in my office.（誤，Take 應改爲 Bring）

Take it with you when you *go there*.

Bring it with you when you *come here*.

§ 15.　refuse（拒絕）之用法

A.　refuse ＋名詞

例：　He refused my suggestion.

　　＝He rejected my suggestion.

B.　refuse ＋ to ＋原形動詞（refuse 之後不可加動名詞）

例：He refused *to go* with me.

He refused going with me.（誤）

C.　refuse 之後不可接 that 子句

例：He refused that he had done something wrong.

（誤）

He denied that he had done something wrong.
（正）

= He refused to admit that he had done some-
thing wrong. （正）

§ 16.　人＋spend ＋時間（或金錢） ＋ {(動名詞
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　{on ＋名詞

例：I spent two hours writing this letter.

I spent two hours *to write* this letter. （誤）

I spent all my income buying books.

= I spent all my income on books.

§ 17.　{It takes ＋時間＋to
　　　　{It costs ＋金錢＋to

例：It takes(me)about two hours to get to Taichung.

It cost(me) five dollars to buy that book.

I cost five dollars to buy that book.（誤）

§ 18.　{answer ＋受詞
　　　　{reply ＋ to ＋受詞

例：　He failed to answer her question,

= He failed to reply to her question,

（他未能回答她的問題。）

He failed to *reply* her question. （誤）

§ 19.　{reach vt. ＋受詞
　　　　{arrive vi. ＋ in（大地方）或at（小地方）　} 到達
　　　　{get to ＋受詞

例：I　reached Chicago at 12.

arrived in

got to

與副詞 home ，there，here 等連用時，一律不加介詞。

例：I <u>reached there</u> at 12.

　　<u>arrived there</u>

　　arrived <u>*at*</u> there（誤）

　　got there

　　got <u>*to*</u> there（誤）

§ 20.　動詞＋介副詞＋受詞（普通名詞，專有名詞）

　　＝動詞＋受詞（普通名詞，專有名詞，代名詞）＋介副詞

　　例：　We have to *carry out* that mission.

　　　＝We have to *carry* that mission *out*.

　　　＝We have to carry it out.

　　　　（我們必須執行那項任務）。

　　◉　代名詞一定要置於介副詞之前。

　　　故：We have to *carry out it*.（誤）

　　類似此類構造的動詞片語如下：

bring up	扶養	hand in	交出
call down	斥責	look over	檢查
call off	取銷	look up …in	查（生字、電話號碼等）
cross out	刪去	make out	了解
do over	再做	pick out	挑選
figure out	想出	pick up	拾起
give up	放棄	put off	延期
put out	熄滅	put on	穿
take off	脫掉（衣服）	try out	試驗（機器）等
take over	接管	turn down	拒絕
talk over	商討	turn in	交出
think over	考慮	turn off	關上
think up	設計	turn on	打開（關翻等）
try on	試穿（衣服等）		

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§21. 動詞＋介詞＋受詞（普通名詞，專有名詞，代名詞）

例：I called on John yesterday.

　　＝I called on him yesterday.

　　　（我昨天拜訪他。）

　　I *called* him *on* yesterday.（誤）

類似此結構的動詞片語如下：

call for 取（東西）　　　　　　　look for 找尋

come across 偶然遇見　　　　　　look into 調查

（＝run into＝meet … by chance）　take after 像

get over 復原（＝recover from）

get through 做完

go over 覆習

go through 檢查

keep on 繼續

look after 照顧

§22. 重要的「動詞＋介詞＋名詞（代名詞）」之結構

agree on（對條約，定義的）同意

例：We do not agree on this term.

　　agree to（對事的）同意

例：I agree to his coming here.

　　（我同意他來。）

　　agree with（對人）同意

例：I agree with him on this point.

　　argue with（與人）爭論

　　argue over（就事）爭論

　　approve of 贊同

　　care for 喜歡