美 譜 正 則

GRAMMATEX 960

美語雜誌外語中心主任

胥 宏 達 編著

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万宏達 編著

前ELS外語中心主任
Gary Chamberlain 錄製

序

有許多人以爲學英文只要敢開口,文法用的對不對並不重要, 其實,這是一種錯誤的觀念。任何一種語文的研習都一定會牽涉到 文法的應用。換言之,一定要能正確的運用各種詞類,才能學到最 正統的英文。

目前坊間有關英文的著作相當多,尤其是屬於會話方面的讀物 又佔了相當大的比例。但是這些教材中鮮有提及文法的應用,即便 有,也只是一些皮毛而已,利用一般學習者視文法爲畏途的心理, 一再標榜:學英文無常涉及文法,只要會講就行了。爲達到銷售的 目的而無視於學費的本果,這是一種很不負責的行爲。

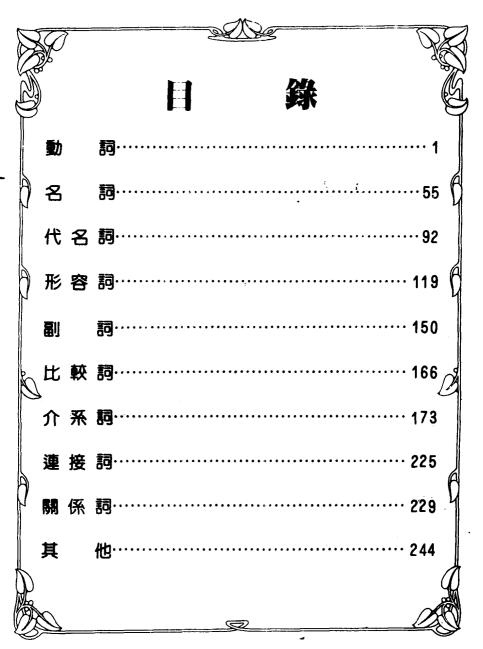
事實主要把文法學通並不是一件很難的事,大部份的學習者會對文法產生反感的主要原因,是由於一般的文法課本在編著時大多採用公式化的教修,而非引用例句加以詳細解說。因此,學習者雖然背了一大堆的文法規則,却不知如何靈活運用在實際的生活中,從而產生對文法的排斥心理,因此無法撤底的把英文學好。

筆者有鑑於此,特別將繁瑣複雜,漫無頭緒的文法,依照動詞、名詞、代名詞、形容詞、比較級、介系詞、連接詞、關係詞及其他等部份加以整理,去蕪存菁,爲您編著了此本「美語正則」,除學例說明每一個關係字的正確用法外,並將其最常見的錯誤用法也一併列出,使「正」「誤」得以對照,比較。另外尙加註該字的慣用法及同類字的比較,期使讀者對每一個字都能有最透澈的了解與認識,學當所學而後方能用當所用。爲有心學好英文文法的人士整理出一條簡明易學的康莊大道。

爲了能使讀者加深印象,我們特別聘請了前EIS外語中心美籍 主任MR.GARY CHAMBERLAIN將整個課文以標準、流利的 美語,爲您精心錄製了6 捲卡式帶,藉著聽和讀的過程,更能留下 深刻的印象。

筆者以嚴謹的態度編寫此書,期對想學好英文文法的人士有所 貢獻。付梓之際,倘有任何疏漏,尚祈先學先進不吝指正,爲感是 盼。

美語雜誌外語中心主任 胥宏達 護職





1. 製: The driver accused the pedestrian's crossing the intersection on a red light.

正: The driver accused the pedestrian of crossing the intersection on a red light. 司機指責行人過十字路口時關紅燈。

註: accuse +人+ of + doing 是慣用語。

* He accused the woman of stealing.
他指控那女人偷東西。

2. 🚒: The doctor adviced Mary to stay in bed.

正: The doctor advised Mary to stay in bed. 醫牛建議瑪麗鮨在床上。

註: "advice"是名詞, "advise"才是動詞。

* I can safely advise you to buy it.
我勸你買它是不會錯的。

3. Will you answer to my question first?

正: Will you answer my question first? 你可以先行回答我的問題嗎?

註: "answer to" 不是「回答」的意思,是「符合」或 「受某物的影響而有所改變」的意思。

* Answer my question, please. 請问答我的問題。

4. 製: This man does not answer the description of the suspect.

IE: This man does not answer to the description of the suspect.

這個人和嫌疑犯,在形貌上並不符合。

- 註: "answer to" 是「符合」或「受某物的影響而有所改變」的意思。
 - * This does not answer to the description given. 這和所給的說明不相符合。
- 5. **M**: Tom was appointed (elected / nominated) as vice president of the student body.
 - iE: Tom was appointed (elected / nominated) vice president of the student body.

湯姆被任命爲學生會副主席。

註: appointed (elected /nominated) + 受詞+(to be) + 補語,是一個句型,不用 as 連接補語。

* He was appointed mayor. 他被任命爲市長。

6. M: Don't ask any more questions to me.

IE: Don't ask me any more questions.

不要再問我任何問題。

註: ask+人+ a question (questions)爲正確寫法。

* I asked her her name. 我問她的芳名。

7. M: Avail of this good opportunity.

正: Avail yourself of this good opportunity. 好好利用遺個好機會。

計: "avail oneself of "爲一慣用語,意思是「利用」。

* He availed himself of the chance.

他有效地利用機會。

8. M: It is not right to revenge your murdered son.

正: It is not right to avenge your murdered son. 爲你被謀殺的兒子報仇是不對的。

註: revenge 通常指以發洩爲目的的報仇 , to revenge

oneself 是爲自己所受的損害對人報復。 avenge 通常 指爲別人打抱不平的報仇,通常是指弱者或無事者。

* a.He revenged himself for the torture.

他(爲自己)報了酷刑的仇恨。

b.I will see you avenged.

我願替你報仇。 . . .:

9. We would like to pull your attention to three major proposals presented by one of our colleagues.

IF: We would like to call your attention to three major proposals presented by one of our colleagues.

譜閣下注意我們一名同事所提出的三項計劃。

註: call (a person's) attention to 是一慣用語,意思 是「促(某人)注意」。

* Please call special attention to it. 請特別注意它。

10. E: They wished to challenge to our team.

正: They wished to challenge our team. 他們想向我隊挑戰。

註: challenge 是及物動詞,故to不要。 "challenge +人+to+物"表示向某人挑戰某物。

* I challenged him to a duel. 我排他和我決鬪。

11. 製: Let us collect all missing papers together.

正: Let us collect all missing papers. 我們去收集那些遺失的資料吧!

註: collect 有「把·······收集在一起」的意思,故 together 不用,以免重覆。

- 12. 誤: John did a bad error.
 - 正: John made (committed) a bad error. 約翰犯了嚴重的錯誤。!
 - 註:犯錯必須用 make(commit) an eiror 來表示。

 * He is too clever to make such a mistake.

 他很伶俐不至於犯這樣的錯失。
- 13. 誤: We congratulated his marriage.
 - 正: We congratulated him on-his marriage. 我們祝賀他結婚。
 - 註: congratulate +人 + on +事,是祝賀的表示法。
 - * They congratulated him on winning the race. 他們向他道賀賽跑獲勝。
- 14. 🐹: Everyone considers John as a genius.
 - 正: Everyone considers John a genius.

 所有的人都認爲約翰是個天才。
 - 註:"consider +受詞+ to-v"意思是「認爲…,以爲 …」, consider 後以不接用 as 爲原則,接用 to be 時可省略不用。
 - * I consider him (to be) a fool. 我認爲他是個愚蠢的人。
- 15. 誤: His statement contradicts with his previous statement.
 - E: His statement contradicts his previous statement.
 - 他的聲明與前一次的影照相矛盾
 - 製 : contradict 本身就在"與····相矛原"。可如一、認度之 必用with。

* The articles contradict each other.

那些文章内容相互矛盾。

16. 誤: i saw a strange dream.

正: { dreamed(dreamt / had) a strange dream. 我做了個奇怪的夢。

註:做夢是以 "have a dream或 dream a dream" 來表示, 不用 "make a dream或 see a dream"。

* i have had a curious and vivid dream.
我做了一個奇特的,活現的夢。

17. 製: I will demonstrate to you one of the ways for defending our opponents' swift offense.

If: I will demonstrate to you one of the ways for defending yourself against our opponents swift offense.

我將向你們說明敵人展**開快速攻擊時,保護**自己的一種方法。

註:defend 做「保護」解時,必須用 defend 十人十 against 或 from 這種句型。

* They defended the castle against the invading troops.

他們防守城堡以禦來侵的軍隊。

18. 鰒: We already discussed about the problem.

IE: We already discussed the problem.

我們已經討論過這問題。

註:discuss 是及物動詞,後面直接接受詞,故不可說 discuss about 或 discuss on。

* We discussed literature over tea. 我們邊飲茶,邊討論文學。

19. 誤: Ask the garbage men to dispose those used

chairs.

正: Ask the garbage men to dispose of those used chairs.

要清道夫來處理這些舊椅子。

註: dispose 做「處分,處置」時是不及物動詞,所以要用 of.

* He disposed of his car. 他實了他的車子。

20. R: They emphasized on oral training.

正: They emphasized oral training. 他們強調口頭訓練。

註: emphasize 是及物動詞,因此不接 on.

* He emphasized the need for practical English.
他強調實用英文的必要性。

21. **21.** We all enjoyed at the movies.

正:We all enjoyed the movies. 我們看電影看得很愉快。

註: enjoy後面必須接一個受詞。

* He enjoyed the birthday party. 他在廖牛台上玩得很高興。

22. R: Fortunately we escaped from further injuries.

正: Fortunately we escaped further injuries. 很幸運地,我們免於更嚴重的傷害。

註: escape 當做「逃走」解釋時,是不及物動詞,可接 from,當做「逃避,避免」解釋時,是及物動詞,

後面直接接受詞,不用接介系詞 from。

* He escaped punishment.

他避免了受罰。

23. 🐹: The lawyer examined about the unknown part

of criminology.

正: The lawyer examined the unknown part of criminology.

律師調査犯罪學的未知部份。

註: examine 做「調查,檢查」解釋時,是及物動詞,因此不需要 about。

* They examined my baggage. 他們檢查我的行李。

24. 誤: They excited with joy at the victory.

正: They were excited with joy at the victory. 他們因勝利而狂喜。

註:被動形式卻是主動意思,「他們」主詞是被勝利激起興奮的心情,因此要用 were excited。

* I was excited to hear the news. 這消息使我非常興奮。

25. 設:Let us experiment the other method.

正: Let us experiment with the other method. 讓我們以另一個方法做實驗。

註: experiment 當動詞時,是不及物動詞,所以要接with。

* We experimented with drugs. 我們以藥物做實驗。

26. 製:I appreciate your explaining about your philosophy.

注: I appreciate your explaining your philosophy. 謝謝你對我說明你的人生哲學。

注: explain 是及物動詞,因此 about 不需要。

* Please explain the meaning of this poem.

其「回還首詩的意思。

The dog followed behind the boy obediently.

正: The dog followed the boy obediently. 遺像狗順從地跟在男孩的後面。

註: follow 是一及物動詞,因此不需要接behind。

* She followed him into the room. 她跟著他進入房間。

28. **Example**: I tried to go in touch with him by phone, but he is not home.

E: I tried to get in touch with him by phone, but he is not home.

我打過電話和他連絡,但是他不在。

註:get in touch with 是一慣用語,意思是「取得連絡」。

*I'll get in touch with you as soon as I return from America.

我一從美國回來,馬上就和你連絡。

29. R: The university graduated to three hundred and fifty students this year.

正: The university graduated three hundred and fifty students this year.

今年這所大學有三百五十位畢業生。

註:graduate當「准予畢業,授與學位」解釋時是及物動 詞、因此 to 不用。

* Our university graduates 1,000 students every year.

我們的大學每年有一千個畢業生。

30. 😹: We will guarantee over you a great victory.

正: We will guarantee you a great victory. 我們保證你會大勝。

註:guarantee 當動詞時,是及物動詞,因此 over 不可

、以用。

* 1'll guarantee the watch for a year. 我可以保證這隻錶用一年。

31. R: He delivered us a lecture yesterday.

正: He delivered a lecture to us yesterday. 昨天他對我們演講。

註: deliver 做「發言,陳述」解釋時,必須緊接著和 a speech 或 a lecture 連用。

* He delivered a speech before his audience. 他對聽眾演說。

32. E: Tom graduated Stanford last year.

正: Tom graduated from Stanford last year. 去年湯級学史坦佛大學畢業。

註:graduate當「畢業」解釋時,是不及物動詞,因此要用 from。

33. M: This plant grows up too slowly.

IE: This plant grows too slowly.

這植物生長的太慢了。

註: grow 當「生長,發育」解釋時,不用 up。

* This plant grows without cultivation. 這植物是野生的。

34. R: The boy grew to be a world-famous physician.

IE: The boy grew up to be a world famous physician.

這個男孩長大成了學世聞名的醫生。

註: grow up 才有「長大,成人」的解釋。

* He grew up to be a strong man

他長太成爲一個強壯的人了。

35. R: 1 am looking forward to have you here.

正: 1 am looking forward to having you here.

我盼望你來這裡。

註: look forward to 後面接動名詞或用名詞。

* I'm looking forward to seeing you.

我盼望能見到你。

36. R: She hinted one possible solution.

正: She hinted at one possible solution.

她表示一個可能的解決方法。

註: hint 當「暗示,略徵表示」解釋時,是不及物動詞,

因此要和at連用。

I hinted at his impudence and folly, but he did not take my hint.

我暗瓤他的無體和愚蠢,但他不能領會我的暗示。

37. 🐹: Can you think how stupid he was?

IE: Can you imagine how stupid he was?

你能想像他是多麼笨嗎?

註: think 有「思考」的意思存在,而 imagine 則是「想

豫,在腦海中憑空製造影像」的意思。

* I can't imagine such a life.

?不**能想像道種生活。**

38. R: She inclined to stay away from her problems.

IE: She was inclined to stay away from her problems.

她想避關她的困難。

註:be inclined to do 的句型,意思是「使心願,使傾向」。

* I am inclined to go there.

我想去那裏。

39. R: He influenced on his friend to stop smoking.

正: He influenced his friend to stop smoking.

他影響他的朋友戒煙。

註: influence 「給予影響」是及物動詞,因此不用 on。

* The typhoons influenced the crops of the country.

颱風影響了全國農作物 的收成。

40. R: They informed me their success.

正: They informed me of their success.
他們告訴我他們成功了。

註: inform 「通知」後面要帶 of, that 子句, Wh - 子句。

* He informed me that she had left for Europe.

他告訴我她已到歐洲去了。

Ref. inform 與 notify ———

inform·······將事實,情報,知識傳達給某人。

He informed me of the event.

他通知我選件事。

notify.....用書函正式通知。

The college notified him that he had passed the examination.

大學通知他說他已通過考試。

41. 農: We used to inhabit in a small apartment.

正: We used to inhabit a small apartment.

我們過去住一棟小公寓。

註: inhabit 「居住」是及物動詞,用於家族,種族的居

住。

* The district is densely inhabited.

此地區的人口密度很高。

-- Ref.居住的相似詞 ---

reside…………正式用語,含有居住在上流房子

的意思。

live ……——般用語。

inhabit ·········人和動物在廣大地區上居住。

42. A : Many people injured in the fire.

IE: Many people were injured in the fire.

許多人在這場火中受傷。

註:是被傷害,因此要用被動式。

* He was slightly injured.

他略微受傷。

—— Ref. injure 與 wound ——

injure·······是指意外事件所受的傷不管大小。

In the railroad accident 300 people were injured.

在該次火車失事中有三百人受傷。

wound············指由割切、射擊所受的傷。 He was wounded in the

war. 他在戰時受傷。

43. **M**: He inquired your brother.

正: He inquired about your brother.

他在打聽你兄弟。

註: inquire 當「詢問有關…」的解釋時,是不及物動詞,

有必要加 about。

* He inquired about you.

他在打聽你。

44. # : America interests to us.

正: America interests us. 美國引起我們的興趣。

註: interest 當「使感興趣,使關心」時,是及物動詞, 因此不加 to。

* Politics interests me very much. 政治使我很感興趣。

45. 誤: The committee is investigating about that criminal case.

E: The committee is investigating that criminal case.

委員會正著手調査那件刑事案件。

註: investigate 當「調查,研究」爲及物動詞時,不用 about。

* They investigated the cause of the collision.
他們調查這個衝突的起因。

46. # : Harry was dead in a plane crash.

正: Harry was killed in a plane crash. 哈利於飛機墜落中喪生。

註: be dead 是指主詞的狀態,而在此句中,是由於飛機 墜落而喪生,要用被動語態。

* He was killed in the accident. 他死於意外事件。