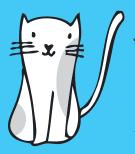


關鍵提升118條句型力

作者◆邱昭敏 譯者◆蔡裴驊/賴祖兒

審訂 ◆ Judy Majewski / Richard Luhrs / 江正文 σ ×δ_{e/feel/seemlappear + adj. + to V}

 I_{n} addition to/Beside $_{S}$ $_{ imes}$



England of/Rather than + N(P)/V2-ing, s



would rather + V_{I} + than \times

如何下載 MP3 音檔

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With + O + OC (V-ing/p.p./adj./prep. phrase)

MP3 中 中 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東

2 官網下載音檔:請上「寂天閱讀網」

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在 30 年的教書生涯中,筆者發覺大多數的學生讀英文只求速成,認為背單字是最快的方式,鮮少為學好英文扎根。雖說單字是根本,但無文法句型觀念便無法完成正確的句子。近年來學測指考等大考漸漸朝閱讀理解的方向出題,但無可諱言,翻譯及作文才是致勝的關鍵,而翻譯及作文卻是同學最不願意去碰觸的障礙。再者,除了學測,多益及警專考試文法句型所占比例更是成績漂亮與否的關鍵。

筆者可以深深體會同學學習文法句型的困境,但文法句型並沒有想像中可怕。英文句型如同數學公式,熟練公式之後帶入我們所要的元素,就成了文辭並茂的佳句。寫作時若能適當地運用句型,將可為文章增添不少加分機會。況且只有在熟練的情況下,才能在寫作時文思泉湧,在適當的時機帶入適當的句型。如此一來,同學將可不再視寫作為畏途;反之,寫作將可成為同學勝券在握的利器。

所謂「工欲善其事,必先利其器」,一本好的句型書可幫助同學達到「事半功倍」的學習效果。本書具有下列之特點,只要同學能持之以恆,認真學習,本書正是幫助同學克服障礙的最佳利器。

本書特色

去蕪存菁

英文句型繁多,常令同學望之卻步,常有心有餘而力不足之憾,沒有耐心持續學習。本書**去蕪存菁,避免過時或艱澀的句型**,將最重要、最實用且常考之句型收入其中,幫助同學有效率地學習,在閱讀完畢後能利用所學句型寫出自然流暢、有變化的詞句,進而寫出內容充實且優美的文章。

詳細解說與豐富例句

每個句型都有詳盡解説,並輔以至少三個例句,透過文法基本概念**搭配例句解** 說的方式分析句型,讓同學充分了解句型結構,進而知道如何運用。

句型例句配合朗讀 MP3,輕鬆掌握句型結構,內化吸收更容易!

書中朗讀 MP3 收錄所有句型例句,掃描 QR Code 聆聽或線上下載,逐句配合聲音與文字同步學習。透過聆聽例句,可輕鬆加深對句型結構的印象,將句型連結例句記憶內化,幫助理解吸收句構,也可強化英語聽力!

圖表化釐清觀念

對於易混淆的觀念或句型以表格方式呈現,讓同學以對照比較的方式理解,避免 犯錯。

延伸補充

對於相關的重要句型有延伸補充,同學可有系統地學習,且前後單元互相呼應,可溫故知新。

練習多元

根據不同的句型以不同題型的練習,幫助學生釐清觀念並熟練句型,強化同學的學習效果,以便達到運用自如的境界。除了每個句型有練習題,每個章節後面亦附上總複習作為綜合練習,讓同學透過練習檢驗學習成果,並將相關的文法句型融會貫通,做全面的複習。

例句情境多變

書中例句及練習題為避免重複,皆以豐富多元的情境呈現,讓同學在研讀及練習時能藉此充實造句能力。

英文道地

本書中的每個句型、例句及練習題,都經過多位經驗豐富的中外籍教師嚴格審查、討論、求證,務求語言之正確目自然道地。



「專業句型+充分練習=寫作出類拔萃」,是筆者對每一位同學的期許。這樣的期許不是夢想,因為透過本書的研讀就可以實踐,並且讓同學為日後搭上全球化的腳步邁開一大步。



精選高中關鍵句型, 短時間堂握必備文法要點

作者將文法句型去蕪存菁,統整高中最必備 英語關鍵句型,讓學生在短時間內就能掌握 最重要目常考的文法重點,奠定扎實的文法 基礎。



針對文法句型詳細解說, 精確學習文法結構與其用法

每條句型皆收錄詳盡解説, 分析句型使用時機與用法, 並適時輔以圖表説明,加速 釐清文法規則。

生活化實用例句剖析, 句子結構一目瞭然

解説後提供生活化例句,實 際示範句型用法,並拆解結 構標示詞性。例句旁並附有 對話框解説,詳細説明該句 型用法。

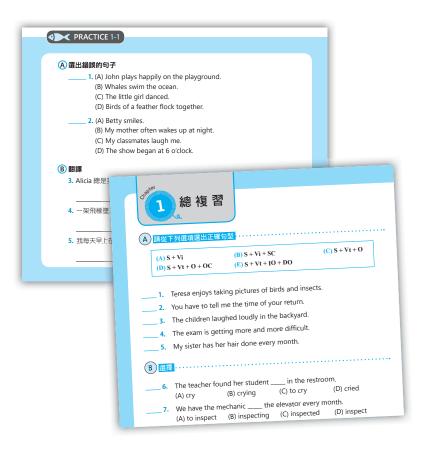
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配有補充單元, 延伸學習句型相關注意要點

將與該句型相關的衍生句型與 易混淆文法整理成補充單元, 讓學生學會相關句型用法在使 用上應注意的要點,並釐清相 像卻用法迥異的文法句型。



6

每單元附有測驗題及總複習, 立即檢視學習成效

每小節句型詳解後皆附有測驗題,包含選擇、改寫與翻譯等多元題型,幫助學生融會貫通與釐清觀念;單元結束後則有總複習測驗,以讓學生針對不熟悉的部分做補強。

句型略語表

| S (subject) | 主詞 | Adj./adj. (adjective) | 形容詞 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------|
| V (verb) | 動詞 | Adv./adv. (adverb) | 副詞 |
| be | be 動詞 | aux. (auxiliary) | 助動詞 |
| Vi (intransitive verb) | 不及物動詞 | conj. (conjunction) | 連接詞 |
| Vt (transitive verb) | 及物動詞 | etc. (et cetera) | 等 |
| V-ing (gerund; present participle) | 動名詞; 現在分詞 | DO (direct object) | 直接受詞 |
| V-ed (past tense) | 過去式 | IO (indirect object) | 間接受詞 |
| p.p. (past participle) | 過去分詞 | O (object) | 受詞 |
| prep. (preposition) | 介系詞 | OC (object complement) | 受詞補語 |
| phr. (phrase) | 片語 | SC (subject complement) | 主詞補語 |
| sb. (somebody) | 某人 | N (noun) | 名詞 |
| sth. (something) | 某事物 | NP (noun phrase) | 名詞片語 |



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| © COSMOS CULTURE LTD By the time + S1 + V1-ed, S2 + had p.p.2 (在之前已經) | 157 |

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| | , all/ some/ many/ much, etc. of which/ whom (其中全部/一些/許多···· | ••) |

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|-------|--|
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| 15–3 | ① If + S1 + were to + V1, S2 + would/ could/ should/ might + V2 (如果將來〈與未來事實相反的假設法〉) |
| | ② If + S1 + should + V1, (+ S2 + aux.) + V2 → Should + S1 + V1, (+ S2 + aux.) + V2 (萬一······〈未來有可能會發生之事的假設法〉) |
| 15-4 | S + should/ could/ might/may/ must + have + p.p. (原本應該/可以/可能/一定·····) |
| 15–5 | If (it were) not for + N(P), S + would/ could/ should/ might + V \rightarrow Were it not for/ But for/ Without + N(P), S + would/ could/ should/ might + (若非; 要不是) |
| 15–6 | If it had not been + for N(P), S + would/ could/ should/ might + have + p.p → Had it not been for/ But for/ Without + N(P), S + would/ could/should/ might + have + p.p. (當時若非······; 要不是······) |
| 15–7 | ① S + wish (+ that) + S + |
| | ② S + wish (+ that) + S + had + p.p. (但願·····) |
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| 總複習 | |
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| 16–1 | |
| 16-2 | SC + V + S (主詞補語放句首之倒裝句) |
| 16–3 | Never/ rarely/ seldom/ no longer/ little/ nowhere, etc. + aux./ be + S |
| | |

| 16-4 | No sooner had + S1 + p.p.1 + than + S2 + V2-ed | |
|-------|---|-----|
| | \rightarrow Hardly/ Scarcely had + S1 + p.p.1 + when/ before + S2 + V2-ed | |
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| 總複習 | D | 286 |



🐍 五大句型

| 1 S + Vi | 4 S + Vt + O + OC |
|---------------|--|
| 2 S + Vi + SC | 5 S + Vt + IO + DO |
| 3 S + Vt + O | \rightarrow S + Vt + DO + prep. + IO |

本章介紹五大句型。主詞(S)與動詞(V)為構成英文句子的基本要素,動詞可分為「不及物動詞」(Vi)與「及物動詞」(Vt)兩種。此章節將介紹「不及物動詞」的句型兩種,「及物動詞」的句型三種。

1-1 S + Vi 001

本句型由**「主詞」**與「**不及物動詞」**所組成,即此類動詞後面不必加受詞或任何補語,動詞本身就可表達完整語意。若有其他字詞(如地方副詞或時間副詞等),則為**修飾語**。

- 1. <u>Money</u> <u>talks</u>. 金錢會說話/有錢能使鬼推磨。 S Vi
- 2. <u>Time</u> <u>flies</u>. 時光飛逝。 S Vi
- 3. <u>Cherry flowers</u> <u>bloom</u> <u>in early spring</u>. 櫻花在早春綻放。
 S Vi adv. phr. 時間副詞 in early spring 修飾 bloom。



不及物動詞後可接副詞,如地方、時間、頻率、情狀副詞或介系詞片語, 來補充説明。

1. Maria played at the National Theater last week.

S Vi

adv. phr.

adv. phr.

地方副詞 at the National Theater 和時間副詞 last week 修飾 played。

2. Helen always laughs heartily.

瑪麗亞上星期在國家戲劇院表演。

S adv. Vi

adv.

頻率副詞 always 和情狀副詞 heartily 修飾 laughs。

海倫總是開懷地大笑。

3. Let's sing to our heart's content.

s \

prep. phr.

讓我們盡情地歌唱吧。

介系詞片語 to our heart's content 修飾 sing。

♦ PRACTICE 1-1

A 選出錯誤的句子

- 1. (A) John plays happily on the playground.
 - (B) Whales swim the ocean.
 - (C) The little girl danced.
 - (D) Birds of a feather flock together.
- 2. (A) Betty smiles.
 - (B) My mother often wakes up at night.
 - (C) My classmates laugh me.
 - (D) The show began at 6 o'clock.

B 翻譯

- 3. Alicia 總是笑。
- 4. 一架飛機墜入海裡。
- 5. 我每天早上在公園裡慢跑。

完全不及物動詞 + 主詞補語的句型可細分為以下兩種:

- 1 S + be V + SC
- 2 S + 連綴動詞 (linking verb) + SC

be 動詞(am/ is/ are/ was/ were)及**連綴動詞**(feel/ look/ smell/ sound/ taste/ seem/ appear/ keep 等)為「不及物動詞」,其本身意思並不完整,故需透過「主詞補語」(SC)來補充説明主詞之職業、身分、特徵、個性或狀態等,何意才會完整。所以在本句型中「主詞補語」是必要的。

1. The technician is professional. 這位技師相當專業。

S Vi SC professional 即為形容詞作為主詞補語, 用來補充說明主詞之狀態。

2. Both of my parents are doctors. 我的父母都是醫生。

Vi SC doctors 即為名詞作為主詞補語,用來補充說明主詞之職業。

3. Those flowers smell so good. 那些花聞起來很香。

S Vi SC good 即為形容詞作為主詞補語,用來補充說明主詞之狀態。

補充

本句型有以下幾點注意事項:

1 連綴動詞不可用被動語態。

The soup **is tasted** delicious. (X) 這湯很好喝。

The soup tastes delicious. (O)

② be 動詞的主詞補語可以為名詞或形容詞,但連綴動詞的主詞補語只能接 形容詞,亦不得接副詞。

The girl looks happily. (X) 女孩看起來很開心。

The girl looks happy. (O)

③ 連綴動詞後面若要連接名詞,必須使用介系詞 like:

S + 連綴動詞 (linking verb) + like + N。

The cake tastes like mud. 這蛋糕嚐起來像泥土。

© COSMOS CULTURE LTD like a good idea. 電影聽起來是不錯的主意。

- 4 連綴動詞可以細分如下:
 - (1) 似乎: appear/ seem
 He **seems** happy to be promoted. 他似乎很開心被升遷了。
 - (2) **咸官知覺**: feel/ look/ smell/ sound/ taste
 That man **looks** familiar, 那個男人看起來很面熟。
 - (3) 保持: keep/ stay/ remain
 The teacher asked the students to **keep** quiet. 老師要求學生保持安静。
 - (4) 變成、成為: become/ fall/ go/ turn/ grow/ get In summer, milk **goes** sour easily. 夏天時, 牛奶很容易酸掉。

◆ PRACTICE 1-2

| A 挑錯 | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | . <u>My student</u> <u>fe</u> (A) (E | elt <u>uncomfortably</u> B) (C) | this morning. (D) | |
| 2 | . <u>Those books</u> (A) | are looked familia | ar to me. (D) | |
| 3 | . Most of the re | esidents <u>in Hualie</u> (B) | n <u>remained calmly</u> (C) | |
| | | thquake struck. D) | | |
| B翻譯 4. 那小男孩似乎非常尴尬的樣子。 | | | | |
| 5. 你所記 | 党的話令人難以記 | 置信。 | | |

1-3 S + Vt + O 003

本句型中之「及物動詞」為**完全及物動詞**,即動詞後需接受詞,但不需補語, 當中受詞須為名詞、名詞片語、不定詞、動名詞及子句等。

1. My brother plays online games every day.

 \circ

S Vt

adv. phr.

我弟弟每天玩線上遊戲。

以名詞片語 online games 作為 plays 的受詞。

2. Our principal plans to give a speech at the graduation ceremony.

S

. Vt C

adv. phr.

我們校長打算在畢業典禮上發表演說。

以不定詞 to give a speech 作為 plans 的受詞。

3. We all realize how important our health is.

S Vt

O

我們全都理解到健康有多重要。

以**名詞子句** how important our health is 作為 realize 的受詞。

補充

- ① 常以動名詞為受詞的及物動詞有下列:
 practice/ mind/ finish/ enjoy/ admit/ avoid/
 consider/ deny/ risk/ suggest/ postpone (拖延)
 - 1. <u>Mike considered taking the job</u>. 麥可考慮要接下那份工作。

S Vt

動名詞 taking the job 為「及物動詞」considered 的受詞。

2. We decided to **postpone** having a party until my parents returned.

Vt O

動名詞 having a party 為「及

我們決定暫緩舉行派對,直到我們的父母回來。物動詞」postpone 的受詞。

(2) 將疑問句主詞與動詞對調,可形成名詞子句(間接問句),詳見〈句型 11-4〉(p. 190)。

疑問句:wh- 疑問詞 + be + S? / wh- 疑問詞 + aux. + S + V?

名詞子句: wh- 疑問詞 + S + be / wh- 疑問詞 + S + V

1. Where do you want to go? 為單獨的句子不能當作名詞使用。

aux. S V

名詞子句 where you want to go

你想去哪裡?

當 tell 的受詞。

→ Tell me where you want to go. 告訴我你想去哪裡。

- 2. Where did their son go? 他們的兒子去哪裡了?
 - → The anxious parents wondered where their son went.

wh- 疑問詞 S V

這對焦急的父母納悶兒子到底去哪裡了。

名詞子句 where their son went 作 wondered 的受詞。

3 名詞子句可將相同主詞省略,改寫為不定詞,形成名詞片語「wh-疑問詞+to+V」,詳見〈句型 11-3〉(p. 187)。

The depressed girl didn't know where she should go.

這位沮喪的女孩不知道她應該去哪裡。

→ The depressed girl didn't know where to go.

wh- 疑問詞 to V

這位沮喪的女孩不知道應該去哪裡。

◆ PRACTICE 1-3

- 1. The clown knew how could he make the audience laugh.
 - (A)
- (B)
- (C)

- (D)
- 2. Yesterday Elvis suggested to go to the movies.
 - (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

B翻譯

- 3. 沒人知道 Sam 想要去哪裡。
- 4. 青少年喜歡跟朋友閒晃。
- 5. 我父母打算為我舉辦慶生派對。

1-4 S + Vt + O + OC)

本句型中之「及物動詞」為**「不完全及物動詞**」,所以接受詞之後仍必須加受詞 補語才能使句意完整。本句型可細分為下列四種情況:

| 1 保持(keep/ leave); 發覺(find) | 2 感官動詞 |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 3 使役動詞 | 4 認為(consider/ think/ find); 命名(call/ name); 選擇(elect/ vote) |

1 S + leave/ keep/ find + O + OC (adj./ V-ing/ p.p.)

leave/keep/find 等動詞後之受詞,可以 adj./ V-ing/p.p. 當補語來補充説明 受詞之狀態,主動狀態用 V-ing,被動狀態則用 p.p.。

1. Almost every student **found** the book **interesting**.

幾乎所有學生都覺得這本書很有趣。

形容詞 interesting 為受詞 the book 的補語;補充說明受詞的狀態。

The mother <u>left</u> her child <u>crying</u> alone in the park.

 \circ

現在分詞 crying 為受詞 her child 的 這位母親留她的小孩一個人在公園裡哭泣。補語;補充說明受詞的「主動」狀態。

3. The rich man **found** his stolen luxury car **parked** by the river.

過去分詞 parked 為受詞 his stolen luxury car 的 補語;補充說明受詞的「被動」狀態。

這位有錢的男士發現他被偷的豪車被停在河邊。

2 \ S + watch/ see/ hear/ feel/ notice/ witness + O + OC (V/ V-ing/ p.p.)

感官動詞即是和五官、知覺有關的一切動詞。

其後的受詞補語若是**「原形動詞」**或「**現在分詞」**,表**主動**,其中:

- 「原形動詞」強調事實
- 「現在分詞」強調動作正在發生



感官動詞用在被動語態中,其句型如下:

S + be + seen/ watched/ heard/ found/ noticed + to V/ V-ing

(註: 國官動詞作被動式時,後面很少接不定詞。)

I saw the teacher **punish** her students.

我看見那位老師處罰她的學生。

→ The teacher was seen to punish her students.

那位老師被人看見處罰她的學生。「感官動詞被動式 + 不定詞」的用法 一般較少見,表示整個動作的全部過程; 強調事實。

② 補語為「**現在分詞**」(V-ing)時,表示進行當時的動作。

I saw the teacher punishing her students.

我看見那位老師在處罰她的學生。

→ The teacher was seen punishing her students.

那位老師被人看見在處罰她的學生。

表示動作進行當時的片斷; 強調動作正在進行。

3 使役動詞 make/ have/ let/ get

$$S + let/make/have + O + OC(V)$$

S + qet + O + OC (to V)

表主動

$$S + get/have/make + O + OC (p.p.)$$

S + let + O + OC (be + p.p.)

表被動

make/ have/ let 為**使役動詞**,都有「使……;讓……;叫……去做……」的意思。 其受詞後的補語形式有兩種:

原形動詞:表受詞會自己「主動」做此動作。

2 過去分詞:有**「被動」**意味,表受詞「被……」。

其中get的受詞之後若表「主動」,需以「toV」為補語;

let 的受詞若表「被動」,則以「be + p.p」作補語。

1. The happy ending made me cry tears of joy.

圓滿的結局讓我喜極而泣。 受詞 me「主動」執行 cry tears of joy 的動作;所以用原形動詞。

2. The factory owner had his machine fixed yesterday.

工廠廠主昨天叫人把機器維修好了。 受詞 his machine 無法執行修理的動作; 故用帶「被動」意味的「過去分詞」當補語。

3. My mother got the plumber to fix the faucet.

我母親叫水電工修理水龍頭。 受詞the plumber可以主動執行修理的動作; 故用帶「主動」意味的 to V 常補語。

4. My mother wouldn't **let** me **be treated** that way.

我母親不會讓我被那樣對待。 使役動詞 let 的用法中,受詞 me 為被動接 受 treat 的動作,需以 be + p.p. 表被動意味。

補充

make 本身為被動式時,補語一律用不定詞(to V),作:

S + be made + to V

The teacher **made** the student **clean** the classroom.

老師叫學生打掃教室。

→ The student was made to clean the classroom.

學生被要求打掃教室。

使役動詞 make 在被動語態中需接 to V。

4 S + consider/ call/ name, etc. + O + OC (N)

S + consider/ call/ name + O + OC 表示「認為/稱為/命名某人事物 為……」。

Helen considered Teddy a thoughtful and loyal friend.

海倫認為泰迪是個體貼又忠誠的朋友。

名詞 a thoughtful and loyal friend 補充說明受詞 Teddy。

本句型其他常見動詞尚有:

elect/ vote/ label + O (+ as) + OC 表示「選為/標示為……之意」。

My classmates and I **elected** Noah (as) our representative.

我和同學們選定諾亞當我們的代表。

名詞 our representative 補充說明 受詞 Noah,其中 as 可省略。

| A | 請寫出正確之動詞形式(| (不限填- | -字) |
|---|-------------|-------|-----|
|---|-------------|-------|-----|

- **1.** The CEO of the company made his employees _____ (work) long hours.
- 2. The teacher wouldn't let her students _____ (bully) by anyone.

B 翻譯

- 3. 我所有同學都視 Eric 為模範生。
- 4. 媽媽叫我每天至少讀一小時的英文。
- 5. 那場校園槍擊事件讓許多師生氣憤且不解。

1-5 $S + Vt + IO + DO \rightarrow S + Vt + DO + prep. + IO$ \cap 005

本句型所搭配之動詞為「完全及物動詞」,其後方需要接兩個受詞語意才完整。 此動詞有「給予」之意,兩個受詞分別為「直接受詞」(通常為物)與「間接受 詞」(通常為人),故亦稱為「授與動詞」、「雙賓動詞」或「與格動詞」。

本句型亦可改寫為 S + Vt + DO + prep. + IO,此時須注意不同動詞搭配不同介系詞使用。

- 1. The audience gave the singer a big round of applause for her great S Vt IO DO performance.
 - → The audience **gave** a big round of applause to the singer for her S Vt DO prep. IO great performance.

 | DO prep. |

觀眾對於歌手精湛的表演給予一陣熱烈的掌聲。

及物動詞 gave 後需接間接受詞 the singer 及直接受詞 a big round

of applause,語意才完整。

2. Al's friends were very sympathetic, but none of them offered him S Vt IO financial help.

DO

→ Al's friends were very sympathetic, but <u>none of them</u> offered

艾爾的朋友們都很同情他,但沒有一個人提供他金援。

3. Nick bought his wife a diamond necklace yesterday.

S Vt IO DO

ightarrow Nick **bought** a diamond necklace for his wife yesterday.

S Vt DO prep. IO

尼克昨天買了一條鑽石項鍊給他老婆。

及物動詞 bought 的直接動作接受者為 a diamond necklace,而間接接受 bought 動作者為 his wife,所以 a diamond necklace 為直接受詞,而 his wife 為間接受詞。

| 党 常見的 授與 | !動詞 與搭 | 配之 介系詞 | 如下表: | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|-------|-----|------|
| owesendpay | • give • write • show | lendtelloffer | handteachsell | +14-5 | to | |
| buypick | • get • find | bringsave | chooseorder | 直接受詞 | for | 間接受詞 |
| ask | | | | | of | |

Chapter



| 1. My boyfriend gave his old computer m | ne. |
|--|-----|
|--|-----|

- (A) to
- (B) with
- (C) for
- (D) of

2. My mother _____ the family size pizza for my brothers and me.

- (A) asked
- (B) showed
- (C) handed
- (D) ordered

3. When Mark told his mother he was thirsty, she _____.

- (A) owed him a glass of milk
- (B) asked a glass of milk of him
- (C) offered a glass of milk to him
- (D) lent a glass of milk to him

B翻譯

4. Johnny 借給他朋友一大筆錢。(S + Vt + DO + prep. + IO)

5. Steve 想買戒指當作生日禮物送給女朋友。(S + Vt + IO + DO)

| (A) | S + Vi | (B) S + Vi + S | C | (C) S + Vt + O | | | |
|------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| (D) | S + Vt + O + OC | (E) S + Vt + I | O + DO | | | | |
| 1. | Teresa enjoys tak | ing pictures of b | oirds and insect | S. | | | |
| 2. | You have to tell n | ne the time of yo | our return. | | | | |
| 3. | The children laug | hed loudly in th | e backyard. | | | | |
| 4. | The exam is getti | ng more and mo | The exam is getting more and more difficult. | | | | |
| | My sister has her hair done every month. | | | | | | |
| 5. | My sister has her | hair done every | month. | | | | |
| | 睪 The teacher foun | | in the restro | | | | |
| 選打 | The teacher foun (A) cry | d her student (B) crying :hanic the e | in the restro (C) to cry elevator every r | (D) cried nonth. | | | |
| <mark>選</mark> 打 | The teacher foun (A) cry We have the med (A) to inspect | d her student (B) crying chanic the e (B) inspecting y boy by hi | in the restro (C) to cry elevator every r (C) inspected s teacher. | (D) cried nonth. (D) inspect | | | |

11. When I lost my job, none of my friends ____ financial support to me. (A) brought (B) found (C) picked (D) offered

10. My father made me _____ to cram school before the entrance exam.

(C) to go

12. Ivy looks ____ in the blue gown. (A) fantastic (B) amazed (C) gorgeously (D) wonder

13. Mrs. Brown will not let her child _____ like that. (B) be treated (C) to be treated (D) treated (A) treat

(B) go

(A) going

(D) gone

| | _ 15. | Don't leave the | e water all th (B) be run | ne time. (C) run | (D) running | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | _ 16. | My sister sugge | | souvenirs at the (C) buy | tourist spot. (D) bought | | | |
| | _ 17. | The manager _ (A) teaches | , , | t candidate for th | J | | | |
| | _ 18. | My mother got (A) runs | t me an erra (B) ran | and for her last ni (C) run | ght. (D) to run | | | |
| | 19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence. (A) The little girl didn't know where should she go. (B) No one noticed what the mischievous boy did. (C) The group of students didn't know when leaving school. (D) The husband didn't realize how meaningful is his love to his wife. | | | | | | | |
| | | (A) The lady's fa(B) The cuisine(C) The hero in(D) The perfum | the story sounds e smells amazing | trange. bravely. ly. | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | . Noah writes a letter every day.(請以 S + Vt + IO + DO 合併) Noah writes to his girlfriend. | | | | | | | |
| 22. | 2. My best friend lent me his new cellphone. (請以S+Vt+DO+prep.+IO改寫) | | | | | | | |
| 23. | The teacher saw one of the students cheating on the exam. (請將 see 改寫為被動式) | | | | | | | |
| D | 翻譯 | | • | | | | | |
| 24. | Am | y 發現她遺失的腦 | 『踏車被丟棄在人行 | 亍道上。(S + Vt + | O + OC) | | | |
| 25. | 我的 | | | Vt + IO + DO) | | | | |