

# 英 文

**重點 1.** 下列名詞為兩部份所組成，必須使用複數，動詞亦採複數型。

|                 |               |                |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| spectacles (眼鏡) | scissors (剪刀) | pants (短褲)     |
| chopsticks (筷子) | trousers (褲子) | compasses (圓規) |
| socks (襪子)      | glasses (眼鏡)  |                |

例: Chopsticks **are** a pair of thin sticks which Chinese use to eat food with.

(筷子是一雙細棍子，中國人用來夾食物的。)

**重點 2.** 必須接複數名詞之句型:

(1) **One of the + N (複數) + V (單數) = 其中一個**

One of my **friends is** killed. (我的一個朋友被殺了。)

(2) **among + N (複數) = 在眾多 ... 之間**

The song is popular among students. (這曲子在學生中很流行。)

(3) **of all + N (複數)**

Of all **the writers** in England, Shakespeare is the greatest.

(英國所有作家中，莎士比亞是最偉大的。)

(4) various / varying / varied / a variety of

all kinds of / all sorts of / all types of + N (複數) = 各種的 ...

a collection of / a wide range of

a series of / miscellaneous / different

a set of / diverse / diversified

例: Bacteria caused miscellaneous **diseases**. (細菌造成各式各樣的疾病。)

(5) assemble (聚集) / gather (聚集)

amass (蒐集) / collect (蒐集) + N (複數)

group (分類) / classify (分類)

divided (區分) / organize (組織)

He organized his **supporters** into a group. (他把支持者組織成一個團體。)

**重點 3.** 複合名詞: 將”人”改成複數。若無，則以最後一字為主。

A. editor-in-chief                      editors-in-chief                      (主編)

commander-in-chief                      commanders-in-chief                      (總司令)

forget-me-not                      forget-me-nots                      (勿忘我)

B. The editors-in- chief will meet in Tainan next week.

(總編輯們下週將在台南會晤。)

**重點 4. 普通名詞當主詞時，以下列三種方式表達整體之概念。**

The horse is a useful animal. (馬是有用的動物。)

= A horse is a useful animal.

= Horses are useful animals.

**重點 5. 質與量：大量、少量之物質名詞及抽象名詞以下列方式表達：**

1. much

a great deal of                      + 不可數名詞

an amount of

a great quantity of

(a) little

2. many

a great number of                      + 可數名詞

(a) few

3. a lot of

lots of                      + 可數/不可數名詞

plenty of

**重點 6. 區別 its, it's**

its = 它的、它的東西 (He like Paris for its exotic quality.)

it's = it is                      (It's not my fault.)

**重點 7. It 之所有句型：**

**一. 作假主詞：**

**1. It is + 形容詞 (人之特質)                      + (of + 名詞) + to + Vrt**

**wise, smart, stupid, intelligent**

**foolish, kind, polite, courteous**

**generous, selfish, considerate,....**

It is rude (of you) to interrupt other people's conversation.

= Interrupting other people's conversation is rude.

= That you interrupt other people's conversation is rude.

(你打斷別人的話是沒有禮貌的。)

**2. It is + 形容詞 (事、物之特性) + (for + 名詞) + to + Vrt**

**easy, difficult, safe, dangerous**

**(im)possible, (un)necessary, convenient,**

**essential, crucial, important, satisfactory....**

[注意] 此類形容詞 (事、物之特性)，不得以 " 人 " 為主詞。

1. You are necessary to get up early. (誤)

應為: It is necessary for you to get up early. (你該早起。)

**3. It is + no use + Ving = ... 是沒有用的**

It is no use crying over spilt milk. (覆水難收。)

**4. It is likely that + SV = 有 ... 的可能。**

= **It is probable (possible) that ....**

= **It seems that +SV**

= **人 + is likely to + Vrt**

= **It is probable for 人 to + Vrt**

It is likely that he will come. (他有可能會來。)

= It is probable that he will come. = It seems that he will come.

= He is likely to come. = It is probable for him to come.

= He can probably come.

**5. It is not until... that + SV = 直到 ... 才...**

(本句之 **that** 為名詞子句)

= **Not until + 倒裝句**

It is not until we lose it that we realize the importance of health. (that = N.cl)

= Not until we lose it do we know the importance of health.

= Only after we lose it do we know the preciousness of health.

= We do not know the importance of health unless we lose it.

- = We do not know the importance of health until we lose it.  
 = We realize the preciousness of health only after we lose it.  
 (失去了健康才知道健康的重要。)

## 二 It is + (加強語氣) + that + 子句 (本句之that 為形容詞子句)

[句型解析]

1. I visited John with Helen last night. (昨夜我陪 Helen 拜訪 John。)  
 It was I that visited John with Helen last night.  
 It was John that I visited with Helen last night.  
 It was with Helen that I visited John last night.

## 三. 做假受詞

1. S + think, find, consider, + it + N /Adj + to + Vrt  
 make, believe, regard, + that + SV  
 deem, take, imagine,  
 suppose, count,

I think it impossible to live on the moon. (我覺得住在月球上是不可能的。)

## 2. 主詞 + take it for granted that + 子句 = 視為理所當然

I take it for granted that he can succeed. (我覺得他會成功是理所當然的。)

## 3. It is + Vpp 之句型

1. They say that= It is said that = People say that = S + is said to + Vrt = 據說  
 2. It is believed that + SV= 咸信  
 3. It is reported that + SV = 據報  
 4. It is rumored that + SV = 謠傳  
 5. It is estimated that + SV = It is evaluated that + SV = 根據評估  
 6. It is accepted that + SV = 大家都認為

It is said that jogging is good for health. (據說慢跑有益健康。)

- = They say that jogging is good for health.  
 = People say that jogging is good for health.  
 = Jogging is said to be good for health.

**重點 8.** 為避免重覆，在比較的句型中前面所提名詞若再度提及時，單數用 **that**/複數用 **those** 代替。

A. The weather of Kaohsiung is far hotter than the weather of Taipei.

The weather of Kaohsiung is far hotter than **that** of Taipei.

(高雄的天氣比台北熱多了。)

<重覆之 weather (單數) 以 **that** 代替。>

B. Today's libraries differ greatly from the libraries of the past.

= Today's libraries differ greatly from **those** of the past.

(今日的圖書館與以前的大不相同。)

<重覆之 libraries (複數) 以 **those** 代替。>

**重點 9.** 不定代名詞句型

1. **most** + 名詞複數/不可數 + 動詞複數/動詞單數 = 大多數的 ...

**most of the** + 名詞複數/不可數

a. Most of the people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.

= Most people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.

2. **many** + 名詞複數 + 動詞複數 = 很多...

**many of the** + 名詞複數

Many students were absent today. (今天很多學生缺席。)

= Many of the students absented themselves from school today.

3. **much** + 名詞單數 + 動詞單數 = 很多...

**much of the** + 名詞單數

Much of my money was spent on books. (我的錢大多花在書上。)

= Much money of mine was spent on books.

4. **each** + 單數名詞 + 動詞單數 = 每一個 ...

**each of the** + 複數名詞

Each girl looks very happy. (每個女孩看起來都很快樂。)

5. **either / neither** + 單數名詞 + 動詞單數 = 兩者任一 / 兩者無一

= **either / neither** of the + 複數名詞 + 動詞單數

a. Either of the two is qualified to teach English. (兩人都有資格教英文。)

b. Neither of the girls **has** turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.

(倆女孩沒有一個把學期報告交給老師。)

6.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{both} + \text{名詞複數} \\ \text{both of the} + \text{名詞複數} \end{array} \right. + \text{動詞複數} = \text{兩者都 ...}$

Both girls fall in love with John. (兩女孩都愛上了 John)

= Both of the girls fall in love with him.

= They both fall in love with him.

= Both of them fall in love with him.

7. **some / any + 名詞單/複數**

= **some / any of the + 名詞單/複數 + 動詞單/複數**

He gave me some apples. (他給我一些蘋果。)

= He gave me some of his apples. <some + 複數= 某些>

8. **none** 只當代名詞，不當形容詞。絕不可寫 **none boys**

**no (a) I have no money.**

**not (adv) = I have not any money.**

No one of the boys is absent. (沒有一個男孩缺席。)

= None of the boys is/are absent. = Not one of the boys is absent.

= No one is absent.

9. **all + 名詞單/複數**

= **all the + 名詞單/複數 + 動詞單/複數**

= **all of the + 名詞單/複數**

a. All of the books are sold. (所有的書都賣光了。)

= All the books are sold. = All books are sold.

b. All money is spent. (所有錢都花光了。)

10. **every + 名詞單數 / every** 只當形容詞，不當名詞。

<絕不可寫 **every of the + 名詞**>

a. I told every member to come. (我叫每個成員都來。)

### 重點 10. other / another 之句型

| 種類        | 前一個  | 另一個     | 其餘的        |
|-----------|------|---------|------------|
| ☆ ★       | one  |         | the other  |
| ☆ ★★      | one  |         | the others |
| ☆ ⊙ ★     | one  | another | the other  |
| ☆ ⊙ ★★★   | one  | another | the others |
| ☆☆ ⊙⊙ ★★★ | some | others  | the others |

### 重點 11. 四個特殊名詞子句:

A. The fact that (he was dead) surprises me. (他過世的消息嚇了我一跳。)

S            N.cl = the fact            V

B. The reason why he failed is that he hadn't studied hard.

S                                    V + N.cl (他失敗的原因是不用功。)

The reason for his perpetual unhappiness is because he was born with an anxious nature. (誤)  
(他一直不快樂的原因是他的憂鬱個性造成的。)

**注意: The reason is that 不是 The reason is because**

C. I don't know whether (= if) he will come tomorrow or not.

(不知他明天是否能來。)(Whether ...or not 要注意語意。)

Most scholars are unsure whether the wheel was first used by potters in Mesopotamia or in the central or eastern parts of Europe.

(大多學者不確定輪子是否為美索布達米亞，還是中歐、東歐的陶匠所發明。)

He wasn't sure whether it was safe to take the MRT.

(他不確定搭捷運是否安全。)

D. be + adj + 介 + N = be + adj + that (SV)

※介詞只接 (疑問詞 + SV 之名詞子句)，不接 (that SV)

1. I am aware of the fact that he won't come again. (我知道他不再來。)

介 + N            that = the fact = N.cl

I am aware of the danger. (我知道有危險。)

= I am aware that there is a danger.

2. I am aware of what happened. (我知道剛發生的事。)

I am afraid of what may happen. (我怕將發生的事。)

### 重點 12. 關係代名詞之基本句型 (關係代名詞引導者為形容詞子句。)

1. 先行詞為"人"時:

先行詞(人) + who (that) + V                                    He is the boy who ran away.

whose + N + V    He is the boy whose mother was dead.

whom (that) + S + V    He is the boy whom I hate.

2. 先行詞為"物"時:

先行詞(物) + which (that) + V                                    This is the watch which was stolen.

whose + N + V    I like the book whose cover is blue.

which (that) + S + V    I hate the house which he bought.

注意：以上之 who, whom, which = that

3. 關係代名詞若後方為動詞者，以其先行詞當主詞。

S + V + 先行詞 + who + V (以先行詞為主詞)  
+ which

It is **I** who **am** to blame. (該受罰的是我。)

4. 解題祕訣：關代考題題型判斷方式。

- A. 關代 + V
- B. 關代 + S + V
- C. 絕沒有 關代 + Ving / Vpp (分詞)
- D. 考題中已經有 S + V, 另一個動作(動詞)  
主動用 Ving, 被動用 Vpp, 表目的用 to + Vrt

**重點 13. 關係代名詞中的 that**

1. 代替關係代名詞中的 who, whom, which  
但關係代名詞之 that 不可在前面加 ", " 及 "介詞"。
2. 先行詞為 (人 + 物) 時，以 that 代替。
3. 下列修飾語 + 先行詞時，其關係代名詞用 that。  
all, any, few, much, every, little  
the only, the sole, the unique, + 先行詞 + that  
the + 最高級
4. 指特定對象時，用 that
5. 先行詞只有一人、或專有名詞，關代前要加逗點。
6. 注意平行結構之考題。

**重點 14. 關係代名詞與介系詞：**

- A. 關係子句的動詞若為不及物動詞，需加介系詞。  
此介系詞可置於關代的正前方。  
1. I have nothing that I can depend on. (我沒有靠山。)  
= I have nothing on which I can depend.
- B. 關係子句若為 S + V + O 之結構時，注意介系詞會遺漏。  
This is the cafeteria which I eat breakfast **in**. (這是我吃早餐的餐廳。)  
= This is the cafeteria in which I eat breakfast.  
= This is the cafeteria where I eat breakfast.



**重點 15. 關係副詞 = 介詞 + 關係代名詞**

1. 引導形容詞子句，修飾先行詞。共有四句: when, where, why, how
2. 關係副詞後僅接 S + V (絕不可直接接動詞)
3. 關副 + SV = (關副) + SV

例 He lives in Keelung, where is a large seaport and has a lot of beautiful scenery, but he commutes to Taipei every day by car. (誤)

應將 where 改成 which

(他住在有海港的美麗都市基隆，而他每天坐車通勤到台北。)

**重點 16. 三. 時式重點總整理:**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. 現在式  | V 或 Vs / Ves (第三人稱)  |
| A. 副詞子句需用現在式代<br>替未來式。(時間/條件)                                       | 1. It snows in Alaska. (Alaska 會下雪。)   |
| B. used to + Vrt<br>be used to + Ving                               | 2. I watch TV every day. (我每天看電視。)   |
|   | 3. If it rains tomorrow, I won't come.<br>(明天若下雨，我就不來了。)   |
|   | 4. He is used to getting up early. (他習於早起。)  |
| 2. 現在進行式  | be (am / are / is) + Ving  |
| A. 下列動詞不用進行式<br>have, understand, belong to<br>be, know....,        | 1. He is sleeping right now. (他正在睡覺。)  |
| B. look, listen, watch! 起首之驚嘆句用<br>現在進行。                            | 2. Listen! The birds are singing. (聽! 鳥兒在歌唱。)  |
| C. 強調動作持續。  | 3. I am leaving. (我該走了。) <表未來>   |
|   | 4. I am understanding. (誤)<br>I am knowing the truth. (誤)<br>I am being a student. (誤)               |
| 3. 現在完成式  | have (has) + Vpp   |
| A. S + have + Vpp<br>since + S + Vpt<br>(since 之句型)                 | 1. I have already eaten. (我吃過了。)   |
| B. for + 一段時間<br>since + 過去時間                                       | 2. I have lived in Taipei for 3 years.<br>(我在台北住了三年了。)   |
| C. recently = so far<br>= up to now = as yet<br>= up to the present | 3. I have lived here since my childhood.<br>= I have lived here since I was a child.<br>(我從小就住在這兒了。) |
|   | 4. He has been to HK many times. (他去過 HK 好幾次。)   |
|   | He has gone to HK. (他已經到香港去了。)   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| D. have been to<br>have gone to<br>E. already / yet / still   | 5. He has already eaten. (他已經吃飽了。)<br>He has not yet arrived. (他尚未到。)   |
| 4. 現在完成進行式  | have (has) been + Ving  |
| A. 現在完成式動作持續。   | 1. I have been studying for two hours.<br>(我已經唸了兩個小時的書了。)<br>2. I have been living in Taipei for 3 years.<br>(我在台北住了三年了。)   |
| 5. 過去式  | Vpt   |
| A. 只要有過去時間<br>一定用過去式。<br>B. 注意動詞三態中過去式 正確拼法   | 1. It snowed yesterday. (昨天下雪。)<br>2. He <b>burst</b> into crying. (他突然哭了起來。)<br>It <b>cost</b> me ten dollars. (這東西花了我十元。)   |
| 6. 過去進行式  | was (were) + Ving   |
| A. 句型: X 發生時, Y 正在持續<br>某動作   | 1. When you called yesterday, I was taking a bath.<br>(你昨天打電話來時, 我正在沐浴。)  |
| 7. 過去完成式  | had + Vpp   |
| A. 兩動作一前一後<br>前者: had + Vpp<br>後者: Vpt<br>B. hardly ... when<br>= scarcely .. before<br>= no sooner .. than | 1. The train had left when I arrived.<br>(我到達時, 火車已經開走了。)<br>2. He had hardly arrived when it began to rain.<br>= Hardly had he arrived when it began to rain.<br>(我一剛到就下起雨來了。) |
| 8. 過去完成進行式  | had been + Ving   |
| A. 為過去完成式之動作持續。   | 1. I had been studying for 2 hours before my friend came.<br>(我朋友來之前, 我已經讀兩個小時的書了。)   |
| 9. 未來式  | shall (will) + Vrt  |
| A. be going to = be about to<br>= be to (將要) + Vrt<br>B. shall / will + Vrt<br>C. there will be             | 1. It will snow tomorrow. (明天會下雪。)<br>2. I am going to leave for Paris. (我將到巴黎去。)<br>3. There will be a fine day tomorrow.<br>(明天會是個好天氣。)                                       |
| 10. 未來進行式   | shall (will) be + Ving  |
|   | 1. He will be sleeping when we arrive.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 11. 未來完成式  | shall (will) + have + Vpp   |
|  | 1. I will have already eaten when they come tomorrow.<br>(明天他們來時，我將已吃過了。)   |
| 12. 未來完成進行式  | shall (will) have been + Ving   |
| A. 強調未來時間前已經完成的動作。<br>B. Adv.cl, S + 未來完成(進行) + for + 一段時間 | 1. I will have been studying for 2 hours when you come tomorrow.<br>(明天你來前，我將已讀書二小時。)<br>2. <u>When he arrives</u> , I <u>will have been working</u> for 3 hours.<br>adv.cl                      未來完成進行                      + for 一段時間 |

### 重點 17. 假設語氣

1. if 之假設語氣：表示與事實相反，或對事實懷疑。

1. 與現在事實相反之句型：

If + 主詞 +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were,} \\ \text{Vpt} \end{array} \right.$  主詞 +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} + \text{原形動詞} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$

If I were a bird, I would fly to you. (假如我是鳥，我將飛向你。)

= Were I a bird, I would fly to you. <If 之省略句型 >

2. 與過去事實相反：

If + 主詞 + had Vpp..., 主詞 +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would have Vpp ...} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$

If he **had studied** hard, he **would have succeeded**. (假設)

= **Had** he studied hard, he would have succeeded. (倒裝)

= As he **didn't study** hard, he didn't succeed. (事實)

= He didn't study hard, and he didn't succeed.

= He would have succeeded **but** he didn't.

(假如他當時努力過，他那時早就成功了。)

## 3. 與未來事實相反之假設:

|                                      |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| A. If + 主詞 +                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>should Vrt..., 主詞 +</li> <li>would</li> <li>could</li> <li>might</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>would + Vrt (萬一 ...)</li> <li>should</li> <li>could</li> <li>might</li> </ul> |
| B. If + 主詞 + were to + Vrt ..., 主詞 + | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>would + Vrt</li> <li>should</li> <li>could</li> <li>might</li> </ul>        |  |

If it **should** rain tomorrow, I would call off the picnic.

= Should it rain tomorrow, I would call off the picnic.

(萬一明天下雨， 野餐取消。)

4. 下列假設語氣皆以過去式表達與現在事實相反;

以過去完成式表達與過去事實相反。

1. wish 之假設語氣: (但願)(= O that = Would that = If only)

|   |            |   |  |
|---|------------|---|--|
| { | I wish(ed) | I <b>met</b> my father now.             | <與現在相反，將動詞改為 <u>過去式</u> 。>   |
|   |            | I <b>had met</b> my father yesterday.   | <與過去相反，將動詞改為 <u>過去完成式</u> 。>   |
|   |            | I <b>could</b> meet my father tomorrow. | <與未來相反，將動詞改為   |
|   |            |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>could + Vrt。&gt;</li> <li>should</li> <li>would</li> <li>might</li> </ul> |

2. as if / as though 之假設語氣 (宛如)

|   |                |                                |  |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| { | He talks as if | he <b>knew</b> everything.     | <與現在相反，將動詞改為 <u>過去式</u> 。>   |
|   |                | he <b>had seen</b> a ghost.    | <與過去相反，將動詞改為 <u>過去完成式</u> 。>   |
|   |                | he <b>might not live</b> long. | <與未來相反，將動詞改為   |
|   |                |                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>could + Vrt。&gt;</li> <li>should</li> <li>would</li> <li>might</li> </ul> |

### 3. It is (high/ about) time that he went to bed.

(該是...的時候)

{ <與現在相反。>  
he **should go** to bed  
<與未來相反。>

### 4. would rather / had better 之假設語氣句型:

S + would rather that + S + were / Vpt (與現在事實相反)

had better + S + had + Vpp (與過去事實相反)

I would rather that you did not join the army. (我寧願你別從軍。)

I had better that you had left. (我寧願你已離開。)

### 5. 下列假設語氣皆以 S + (should) + Vrt 呈現。

|                            |   |                           |   |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1.S + {                    | suggest (建議),                               | + that + S + (should) +   | Vrt [主動]<br>be + Vpp [被動]<br>not + Vrt [否定] |
|                            | order (命令),                                 |                           |   |
|                            | require (要求)                                |                           |   |
|                            | request (要求)                                | * <u>注意: should 可以省略。</u> |   |
|                            | recommend (推薦),                             |                           |   |
|                            | insist (堅持), move (要求)                      |                           |   |
|                            | decide (決定), ask (要求)                       |                           |   |
|                            | determine (決定), advise (勸告)                 |                           |   |
|                            | demand (要求), desire (要求),                   |                           |   |
|                            | propose (提議), maintain (建議)                 |                           |   |
| urge (建議), stipulate (要求), |   |                           |   |
| S + {                      | make a suggestion + (that) + S + (should) + | Vrt [主動]                  |   |
|                            | give orders                                 | be + Vpp [被動]             |   |
|                            | give a command                              | not + Vrt [否定]            |   |
|                            | make a request                              |                           |   |
|                            | issue instructions                          |                           |   |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 2. It is                                    | good,<br>mandatory (必須的)<br>obligatory (必須的)<br>essential (重要的)<br>important, imperative (必要的)<br>urgent (緊急的), necessary<br>wrong, vital (重要的), right<br>proper (適當的), advisable<br>a pity (可惜) | + that + S + (should) +                       | { Vrt [主動]<br>be + Vpp [被動]<br>not + Vrt [否定] |
| * 注意: <b>should</b> 可以省略。                   |  |   |   |
| S + think it of importance + S + (should) + |  | { Vrt [主動]<br>be + Vpp [被動]<br>not + Vrt (否定) |   |

1. I suggest that **he go** to bed early.<肯定句> (我建議他早點睡。)

I suggest that he **be sent** to the hospital.<被動式>(我建議送他到醫院。)

I suggest that **he not go** to school.<否定句>(我建議他別上學。)

### 重點 18. 倒裝句型總整理

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. 否定副詞放句首。   | Only by hard working can we succeed.<br>(只有努力才能成功。)  |
| 2. 肯/否定的簡略附和句 | You can pass, and so can I.<br>(你會及格，我也是。)<br>He can't swim, nor can I.<br>= He can't swim, neither can I.<br>(他不會游泳，我也不會。)  |
| 3. 假設語氣       | 1. If I were a bird, I would fly.<br>= Were I a bird, I would fly.<br>(如果我是鳥，我要翱翔。)=<與現在相反><br>2. If I had had money, I would have bought it.<br>= Had I had money, I would have bought it.<br>(如果我有錢，我要買它。)=<與過去相反> |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | <p>3. If it should rain, I wouldn't go.<br/>= Should it rain, I wouldn't go.<br/>(如果下雨，我就不去。)= &lt;與未來相反&gt;</p>  |
| 4. 讓步子句       | <p>1. Although he is poor, he is happy.<br/>= Poor as he is, he is happy.<br/>(他雖窮，卻很快樂。)</p> <p>2. Although she is a girl, she is strong.<br/>= Girl as she is, she is strong.<br/>(她雖然是個女孩，卻很強壯。)</p> |
| 5. 主詞補語置於句首   | <p>He is so tired that he can't move.<br/>= So tired is he that he can't move.<br/>(他累得走不動。)</p>  |
| 6. 介詞片語置句首    | <p>On the wall are three pictures.<br/>= There are three pictures on the wall.<br/>(牆上有三幅畫。)</p>  |
| 7. 地方/方向副詞置句首 | <p>Here comes the bus. (公車來了。)</p>  |
| 8. 比較級之強調     | <p>He runs faster than a hare.<br/>= He runs faster than does a hare.<br/>(他跑得比兔子還快。)</p>   |

### 重點 19. 原級之比較

|  |
|--|
| <p>1. <b>as + adj / adv + as</b> 之區別</p> <p>A. S + be/連綴 + as + adj + as + S</p> <p>B. S + be/連綴 + as + adj + a /an + N + as + S</p> <p>C. S + V(一般) + as + adv + as + S</p> <p>2. as + 原級 + as = 與 ... 相同的</p> <p>3. S + V + 倍數 + as + adj / adv + as + S + V<br/>= S + V + 倍數 + the N(age/size/weight/amount/number) of + ...</p> <p>4. as + adj / adv + as possible = 盡可能的<br/>= as possible as S can = as possible as can be</p> <p>5. 否定: not so (as) + 原級 + as = <b>not so much ... as</b></p> <p>6. <b>as + do + SV</b> 之倒裝</p> |
|--|

1. He is as tall as I. (他和我一樣高。)

He is as tall as me. (口語用法)

be adj

2. He is as taller as I. (誤) <as + 原級 + as>

He is the same tall as I (誤) <the same + N>

He is the same height as I. (他和我一樣高。)

3. Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea is as famous as his

For Whom the Bell Tolls. (海明威的老人與海跟戰地鐘聲一樣有名。)

4. He walks as fast as I. (他跟我走得一樣快。)

<fast 是副詞，不可拼成 fastly。>

He runs as quickly as a rabbit. (他跑得像兔子一樣快。)

V adv

5. If you can type as quickly as she can, you must be very good indeed.

(如果你打字跟她一樣快，你一定也很棒。)

## 重點 20. 比較級

1. 比較級 + than (注意比較級不可以重複。)

A. more ... than (He is more diligent than his brother.)

B. -er ... than (He is taller than I.)

C. 自身的兩個特質之比較一律用 more ... than

2. the + 比較級 + of the two = 兩者間較 ...

A. 兩者對比用比較級 (He is the taller of the two.)

B. 三者以上用最高級 (He is the tallest of all.)

3. less + 原級 + than 之注意事項

A. less + 不可數名詞 + than (He has less money than I.)

B. less + adj/adv + than (He is less diligent than I.)

4. 相同物才可比較:

A. 比較時前方提及之單數用 that 代替

B. 比較時前方提及之複數用 those 代替

a. His salary as a bus driver is more than that of a teacher.

= His salary as a bus driver is more than a teacher's.

b. The houses of the rich are larger than those of the poor.



5. 主詞不可列入比較當中。 He is taller than anyone. (誤)
- A. than any other + 單數名詞 He is taller than any other boy.
- B. than any(thing) else He is taller than anyone else.
- C. than all the other + N 複數 He is taller than all the other boys.
6. 強調時 than / as 後方可倒裝。  
He runs faster than I do. = He runs faster than do I.

### 重點 21. 最高級之句型

1. 形容詞最高級前要加 the。 This is **the fastest** ship in the world.  
副詞最高級前可不要加 the。 This ship travels **fastest**.
2. 所有格 + 最高級 The **world's highest** mountain
3. 最高級句型:
- the + 最高級 + { of all + (N)  
among + 名詞複數  
in + 地方  
that + S + have ever + Vpp (現在完成式)

### 重點 22. 寫作句型指南

#### 壹. Simple Sentence :

一. S + { ( 九大修飾語 ) + V + ???  
( 三大子句 ) / ( 副 / 助 V / 連 )

- 七大名詞類: 名詞 / 代名詞 / 不定詞 / 動名詞 / 名詞子句 / 名詞片語 / the + 形
- 九大修飾語: 名 + { (名詞同位語) — 名詞 / 名詞片語 / 名詞子句  
(形容詞修飾語) — 形子句 / Ving / Vpp / to + V 原 / 形 / 介 + 名
- 五大句型: S + V + X / S + V + S.C / S + V + O / S + V + O + O.C. / S + V + O + O

貳. Compound Sentence : S + V + ? ... 連 + S + V + ? ( 對等子句 )

1. S + V + ... and (but / or / for / so) + S + V ... 2. S + V + ... ; 副, S + V ... 3. S + V + ... ; S + V ...

參. Complex Sentence : S + V + ? ... 連 + S + V + ? ( 三大子句 )

- 副詞子句 : { 連 + S + V ... }, S + { 連 + S + V ... } + V + { 連 + S + V ... } (置首 / 中 / 尾)
- 形容詞子句: / N + { 關代 + (S) + V + (O) } : 前有名詞當先行詞, 後接不完整子句  
{ S + V + O + 介 + O + 介 + O }, 關代 + (S) + V + (O)
- 名詞子句 : (a) S : { 連 + S + V ... } + 單動  
(b) O : S + V + (介) + { 連 + S + V ... }  
(c) S.C. : S + beV + { 連 + S + V ... }  
(d) 同位語 : N + { that + S + V ... } — 完整的子句

註 (1) S+V+? ...  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X + X + \text{Ving (Vpp / to + V 原 / 形 / 介+名 / 副 / 名)} \text{ (可置句前中/尾)} \\ \text{連} + X \quad \text{(前復主詞因重複被省略)} \\ X + S \quad \text{(前復主詞因不同而保留)} \end{array} \right.$

(2) S+V+?+ / (連) + (S) + V (省略主詞或連接詞, 動詞不做變化)

(a) 名詞子句中, 作受詞的連接詞 that 可省略 I think ~~that~~ I am right. }

(b) 形容詞子句中, 作受詞的關代可省略 (whom / which / that) I like the book ~~which~~ you bought. }

肆. Compound Complex Sentence: S+V ... 連 + S+V ... 連 + S+V ...

1. (You) say that you love me, and I will forgive you.
2. I am sorry but there's nothing that we can do to help you.

伍. 特殊句型:

- (a) 虛主詞: It is 形容詞 (Vpp / 名詞) to + V 原 (Ving / that + S + V + ...) It's nice to meet you.
- (b) 強調句: It is 強調字 that + (S) + V + (O) + (Adv) It's John who (that) killed his wife last night.
- (c) 倒裝句: Here (There) + V + S / 否定副詞 + V 助 + S ... / Only + 副詞 + V 助 + S ...
- (d) The 比較級 + S + V ..., the 比較級 + S + V ... : The more you have, the more you want.
- (e) Just as + S + V ..., so + V 助 + V : Just as you sow, so shall you reap.