

📌 **Note 1** 不完全及物動詞句型

S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep(使,讓)} \\ \text{leave(使,讓)} \\ \text{find(發現)} \\ \text{catch(抓住)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{O} + \text{OC}$

☺ **補充說明**

OC 可以是 adj 或 Ving(vi) + (O) [表主動] 或 p.p.(vt) 不加 O [表被動]

(1) Please $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep} \\ \text{leave} \end{array} \right\}$ the door $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{open (a.)} \\ \text{opened (pp.)} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$ 因沒加 O

☺ **補充說明**

open café 露天咖啡

(2) The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{flood} \\ \text{deluge} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{left} \\ \text{kept} \end{array} \right\}$ thousands of people homeless.

☺ **補充說明**

數字 + thousand 不加 s ; useless 無用的

(3) Our teacher caught Mary cheating on the examination.

☺ **補充說明**

on 強調考試卷上/in 強調考試時間內
cheat (vt) 欺騙 (vi) 作弊 (vi 無被動)

(4) He found his money stolen.

☺ **補充說明**

to be stolen(X); 一定要用 pp. 作 OC
steal—stole—stolen

(1)(2) 可用 keep/leave/kept/left

此句型決不可在 O 後 + to be pp/to V

📌 **Note 2** : 自從~(以來)

① S + have/has + pp + (ever) + since + S + Ved
(表直到現在) (表過去發生)

☺ **補充說明**

ever 為虛字; 可省略

② It has been + 時間 + (ever) since + S + V_{ed}.
(表時間)

(5) I have lived here (ever) since I was a child.
(完成式: 一直) (過去式)

☺補充說明

since 不可替換成 from

(6) It has been three years (ever) since I moved here.
(完成式: 已經) (過去式)

(7) It has been five years (ever) since I studied English.

☺補充說明

含意差別: learn 可學可不學; study 非學不可

(8) We have been good friends since we were/studied in elementary/primary school.
(完成式: 一直) (過去式) (in 不可漏掉)

☺補充說明

must 非得, 必須; cannot 無法

↑ **Note 3** (因果關係) 如此...以致於 / 因為...所以...

S + V + (so) adj/adv. + that + S + V + ~ (子句)

☺補充說明

so: adv. V 是 be 時 so + adj.; V 是一般 V 時 so + adv.

此 that 非關代, 此 that + S + V + ~ 是 adv 子句(完整子句) 可表

→ 因果, 時間, 原因, 理由, 條件, 讓步, 結果

that 為關代時, 接不完整子句(缺 S 或 O)

so 可省略, 單獨 that 引導子句, 可表示原因/理由或目標/結果

Ex: You speak (so) quickly that I cannot understand $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{what you are saying} \end{array} \right\}$.

(9) She was (so) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{beautiful} \\ \text{pretty} \end{array} \right\}$ that Alex fell in love with her at first sight.

☺補充說明

不用 is, 為了和 fell(pt.) 呼應

A + fall in love with + B: A 愛上 B / A 和 B 相戀

They are falling in love (with each other). 他們談戀愛了

(10) He spoke (so) eloquently that we $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{believed him} \\ \text{were convinced} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

Ex: I am $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{convinced} \\ \text{sure} \end{array} \right\}$ that John will come later.

(11) He was (so) tired that he slept immediately.

☺補充說明

sleep—slept--slept ; immediately= at once=right away
有 '了' 字，可確定要用 pt.(過去式)

(12) She is (so) kind that everyone likes her.

↑ **Note 4** (表目的) 以便~; 為了~

① S + V + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{so that} \\ \text{in order that} \\ \text{to the end that} \end{array} \right\}$ + S + V ~ (完整子句)

= ② S + V + ~ + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in order to} \\ \text{so as to} \\ \text{on purpose to} \\ \text{to} \end{array} \right\}$ + Vr

☺補充說明

that 作關代時，後面接 adj 子句(不完整子句: 缺 S 或 O)，修飾前面 N

that 代 which，前面是非人時

that 代 who，前面是人時

that 代 whom，前面是人且 O.時

但此 **that(表目的)**，非關代，後面接 adv 子句(完整子句)

(表時間/原因/理由/條件/讓步/結果/地方/比較/方法/目的)

S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V} \\ \text{現在式} \\ \text{過去式} \end{array} \right\}$ + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{so that} \\ \text{in order that} \\ \text{to the end that} \end{array} \right\}$ + S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V} \\ \text{may/can + V} \\ \text{might/could + V} \end{array} \right\}$ ~ .

(1) Arthur worked hard $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so that he might} \\ \text{in order to} \end{array} \right\}$ support his family.

(2) Alice went to America $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in order that she could/might} \\ \text{in order to} \end{array} \right\}$ study English well.

(3) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In order to} \\ \text{To} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep} \\ \text{catch} \end{array} \right\} \text{ up with the times, Arthur subscribes to several newspapers.}$

☺補充說明

subscribe 訂閱，捐獻(=donate)

(4) He drank a few cups of coffee $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so that he could} \\ \text{so as to} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay up} \\ \text{sit up} \end{array} \right\} \text{ studying } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at night} \\ \text{in the night} \end{array} \right\}.$

📌Note 5：以便不~；唯恐（否定目的）

① S + V + ~ lest(conj) + S + (should) + Vr (永遠用原形)~

= ② S + V + ~in order that + S may(/might/can/could) + not + Vr ~

(5) He studies hard $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lest he (should)} \\ \text{so that he may not} \end{array} \right\} \text{ fail in the entrance exam.}$

(6) Put on your coat $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lest you (should)} \\ \text{so that you may(/can) not} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have a cold} \\ \text{catch (a) cold} \end{array} \right\}.$

(7) She avoids any sweet foods $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lest she (should)} \\ \text{so that she may(/can) not} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{become fat} \\ \text{get fat} \\ \text{be fat} \\ \text{gain weight} \end{array} \right\} \text{ again.}$

☺補充說明

avoid + Ving；Are you gaining weight? 你變胖了？

(8) He took a detour $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lest he (should)} \\ \text{so that she mightn't (/couldn't)} \end{array} \right\} \text{ get stuck in a traffic jam.}$

☺補充說明

detour 禁止通行，繞路走；get stuck 卡住，陷住；jam 堵塞

📌Note 6：① 直到~為止

② 直到~才~

① S + V + ~ until (/till) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(做介詞) + 時間} \\ \text{(做conj) + 副詞子句} \end{array} \right\}$

(A)

(B)

☺補充說明

(A)直到(B)為止；(B)為終點

副詞子句中，表時間/條件，只能用現在式代替未來式，不可用 will

② S + V + not~ until (/till) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(做介詞) + 時間} \\ \text{(做conj) + 副詞子句} \end{array} \right\}$

(A)

(B)

☺補充說明

直到(B)才開始(A)；(B)為起點

副詞子句中，表時間/條件，只能用現在式代替未來式，不可用 will

(9) I will wait (for him) until he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{returns} \\ \text{comes back} \end{array} \right\}$.

(10) I will wait for her until next Sunday.

(11) People do not know the importance of health until they lose it.

= Not until people lose health, do they know its importance.

☺補充說明

否定字當句首→ 主要子句要倒裝

表所有格→ of + 無生命；有生命則 N's

(12) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Not until} \\ \text{Only when} \end{array} \right\}$ people are away from home, do they realize how nice home is.

=People do not realize how nice home is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{until} \\ \text{till} \end{array} \right\}$ they are away from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{home} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

感嘆 how + adj. + S + V

⬆️ **Note 7** : 表條件之 adv. cl. : 無未來式，須用現在式代替未來式

① If + S + ~(不得 will + Vr), S + ~

② Unless + S + ~(不得 will + Vr), S + ~

☺補充說明

unless 是 conj.，後面不得再出現連接詞 or → 前後子句避免出現兩 conj

除非,如果不 unless = If~ not ~ → 否定條件句

③ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As} \\ \text{So} \end{array} \right\}$ long as + S + ~(不得 will + Vr), S + ~

☺補充說明

只要，假如 → 肯定條件句

= Only if + adv cl. + 倒裝的主要子句 = If ~ not ~, ~

If only + S + Vpt : (用以表示對現時或未來的願望)要是...該多好

Ex: If only I were rich. 但願我很富有。

If only + S + had pp. : (用以表示與過去事實相反的願望)要是; 只要

Ex: If only I had gone by taxi.

(1) If you have any problems, I will $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{help you} \\ \text{give you a hand} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

will : 會

(2) As long as you stick $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ \text{to} \end{array} \right\}$ it, your dream is sure to come true.

☺補充說明

be sure to : 必定

(3) As long as I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{try} \\ \text{do} \end{array} \right\}$ my best, I am sure that I can $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{make it} \\ \text{succeed} \end{array} \right\}$.

(4) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Unless you} \\ \text{If you do not} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{study} \\ \text{work} \end{array} \right\}$ a little harder, you won't succeed.

☺補充說明

逗點後不可再接連接詞 or, 因為前面已有連接詞 Unless/If

(1)(2)(3)(4) adv cl. 中, 都不可用 will not

副詞子句中, 表時間/條件, 只能用現在式代替未來式, 不可用 will

📌 Note 8 : 感嘆句之使用法 (多麼地 → 加強語氣)

① What $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{an} \end{array} \right\}$ + adj. + N (+ S + V)!

② What + adj. + Ns (+ S + V)!

③ How(adv) + adj + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{an} \end{array} \right\}$ + N (+ S + V)!

How(adv) + adj + S + V!

How(adv) + adj!

④ How(adv) + adv (+ S + V)!

(5) How naughty (a boy) (he is)!

(6) How fast (he runs)!

☺補充說明

How fast time flies! = Time flies (like an arrow)!

(7) What a shame it is!

= How shameful!

☺補充說明

How convenient (it is) to take (the) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{HSR} \\ \text{high speed rail} \end{array} \right\}$!

→ How / What ~ to V

(8) What naughty boys they are!

📌 **Note 9** : 表原因之 adv cl. (可用未來 will)

① Because + S1 + V1 ~ , S2 + V2 + ~.

☺補充說明

逗點後不可再接連接詞 so, 因前後子句不用兩個 conj 連接

② S2 + V2 + ~, because + S1 + V1 ~

③ S1 + V1 ~, so S2 + V2 + ~

☺補充說明

強調原因不可加逗點, 但若附帶補充則可, 或用.....表示停頓沉思再說故(and) so 前面有加逗點也有不加逗點的表現

~ + not +, because + ~ 的含意:

Ex: He wasn't running, because he was afraid.

(他沒有跑...因為他害怕→附帶補充)

但 He wasn't running because he was afraid. (→強調原因)

則有二意:

1. 他沒有跑...因為他害怕 強調 not running

2. 他有跑...但不是因為他害怕 強調 not...because

(9) Because it rained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hard} \\ \text{heavily} \end{array} \right\}$, we stayed (at) home.

= It rained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hard} \\ \text{heavily} \end{array} \right\}$, so we stayed (at) home.

= We stayed (at) home, because it rained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hard} \\ \text{heavily} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

home : 可做 adv.

(10) Because a typhoon $\begin{cases} \text{will come} \\ \text{is coming} \end{cases}$, we'll have to save $\begin{cases} \text{some} \\ \text{a little} \end{cases}$ water.

(11) Tom ran through the traffic light, so he got a ticket.

(12) Her attitude was $\begin{cases} \text{not good} \\ \text{bad} \end{cases}$, so she was blamed by her boss.

☺補充說明

blame + $\begin{cases} \text{st.} \\ \text{sb.} \end{cases}$ + $\begin{cases} \text{on (to) sb.} \\ \text{for st.} \end{cases}$: 因 st. 而指責/歸咎 sb.

You were the one who missed the opportunity for interview because you were late, you can't blame it **on** the interviewer.

We blame him **for** what he did.

= He is blamed (by us) for what he did.

人 + be 動詞 + **to + blame** = 這個人該被責怪(主動形被動意)

It is not he but you that are **to blame**.

It is not you but he that is **to blame**.

be to V → 表示責任、命令、必要、意願、打算、可能性、命運、預定、約定等。

$\begin{cases} \text{take} \\ \text{bear} \end{cases}$ the blame for ~ : 承擔~之責任

📌 **Note 10** : 虛主詞 it 之使用法

① $\begin{cases} \text{To Vr} \\ \text{Ving} \end{cases}$ ~ (真 S) + ~ + V(單) ~

= It + V(單) ~ + **to Vr** ~ (真 S)

② N.cl. (真 S) + V(單) + ~

= It + V(單) + ~ + N.cl. (真 S)

☺補充說明

$\begin{cases} \text{To Vr} \\ \text{Ving} \\ \text{N. cl.} \end{cases}$ 作 S，視為單數

(1) To learn English well is $\begin{cases} \text{necessary} \\ \text{essential} \end{cases}$.

= It is $\begin{cases} \text{necessary} \\ \text{essential} \end{cases}$ to learn English well.

(2) It is $\begin{cases} \text{difficult} \\ \text{hard} \\ \text{tough} \end{cases}$ to live alone.

= To live alone is $\begin{cases} \text{difficult} \\ \text{hard} \\ \text{tough} \end{cases}$.

(3) That the earth is round is true.

= It is true that the earth is round.

☺補充說明

That (是 conj) + 完整子句

What + 不完整子句(有缺 S 或 O)

What he said is wrong.

(關代前,若沒前述詞/先行詞,則關代用 what)

We study English. It is important.

→ We study English is important. (X)

→ That we study English is important. (O)

That 引導一名詞子句做 S,不論置句首或句中,that 皆不可省

(4) It is $\begin{cases} \text{not certain} \\ \text{uncertain} \end{cases}$ whether we will travel together (or not).

☺補充說明

whether(是 conj)引導 N.cl. 此作 S,是真 S

$\begin{cases} \text{unknown} \\ \text{uncertain} \end{cases}$ number: 未知數

I don't know whether he will come (or not). (N.cl. 此作 O)

$\begin{cases} \text{...whether...(or not)} \\ \text{...if...} \end{cases}$: 是否 (...if...不加 or not)

在此 **whether** 可置句首,而 **if** 不可

📌 **Note 11** : 據說

① It is said that + S + V + ~

(虛 S) (N.cl.作真 S,故 that 不可省)

=② S + beV + said to Vr + ~

(現在) → (表現在)

(現在) → (表未來，當後面有未來時間時)

=③ { People
They } say (that) + S + V + ~

(N.cl. 作 O，故 that 可省)

(5) He is said to be very rich.

= It is said that he is very rich.

(6) It is said that he will study abroad next year.

= He is said { to be going to study
to study } abroad next year.

☺補充說明

to Vr 可表現在，當後面有未來時間則可表未來

{ live
study
travel } + abroad

(7) It is said that { a
the } typhoon will come next Tuesday.

= { A
The } typhoon is said to come next Tuesday.

☺補充說明

{ on
last
next } + Tuesday

(8) It is said that they { make
earn } their living by fishing.

= They are said to { make
earn } their living by fishing.

☺補充說明

{ make
earn } + money

📌Note 12 據說

It is said that + S + Ved + ~ (比現在更早發生, 故用過去)

= S + beV(is/are) + said to have + pp.

(現在形過去意) (比前面的 V 更早發生, 故用過去完成)

(9) It is said that he was very rich before.

= He is said to have been very rich before.

(10) It is said that he was a good athlete $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when} \\ \text{while} \end{array} \right\}$ (he was) young.

= He is said to have been a good athlete $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when} \\ \text{while} \end{array} \right\}$ (he was) young.

☺補充說明

that + N cl. 做 S, that 不可省略, 做 O, that 才可省略

conj. (+ S + beV) + adj. Ex: if (it is) necessary ; if (it is) possible

when + S + beV 時, when = while ; while 後面也常接分詞,

規則如下(老師上課有口誤, 說成進行式)

副詞連接詞(when, while, because, if...) 連接前後共 2 個子句,

一個叫附屬子句(也就是 When, while, because, if... 後面的句子),

一個叫主要子句, 改成分詞構句原則是前後子句的

1. 主詞相同時:

附屬子句的主詞要省略, 主動變 Ving, 被動變 Vpp (連接詞要省略, 但也可以保留)

e.g. While I left the library, I met Mary.

→ Leaving the library, I met Mary.

→ While leaving the library, I met Mary.

2. 主詞不同時:

附屬子句的主詞要保留(形成獨立分詞構句)

If it is fine tomorrow, I will go picnicking.

→ It being fine tomorrow, I will go picnicking.

(11) He is said to have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{become rich} \\ \text{made a fortune} \end{array} \right\}$ last year.

= It is said that he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{became rich} \\ \text{made a fortune} \end{array} \right\}$ last year.

(12) It is said that they were absent from the meeting yesterday.

= They are said to have been absent from the meeting yesterday.

📌 Note 13 : 似乎

- ① It seems (/appears) + that + S + (A)will + Vr (似乎**即將**)(更晚發生)
(B)V(現) (似乎**現在**)(同時發生)

= S + seem (/appear) + **to Vr** + ~

- ② It seems(/appears) that + S + Ved + ~

= S + seem (/appear) + **to have + pp.** + ~(過去時間)
(比前面的 V 更早發生)

- (1) He seems **to be** very happy.

= It seems that he **is** very happy.

- (2) He seems **to have been** very happy yesterday.

= It seems **s** that he **was** very happy yesterday.

- (3) He seems **to have been** an $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{outstanding} \\ \text{excellent} \end{array} \right\}$ athlete when (he was) young.

☺**補充說明**

任何 conj + S + beV + adj **S + beV 可省略**

- (4) The typhoon seems **to be** very violent next weekend.

(to be going to be 太難聽)

= It seems that the typhoon **will be** very violent next weekend.

📌 **Note 14** :

- ① S + Vi(現) + C(adj) + **to Vr.** + ~ (同時/更晚發生)

- ② S + Vi(現) + C(adj) + **to have pp.** + ~ (**+過去時間**) (更早發生)

☺**補充說明**

此 Vi 如 : be/get/become/seem/appear...

- (5) I am very sorry **to hear** that.

☺**補充說明**

to V 此作 adv, 表理由, 修飾 adj--sorry

- (6) I am very sorry **to have offended** you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the other day} \\ \text{a few days ago} \end{array} \right\}$.

- (7) She is very glad **to have received** your news a few days ago.

- (8) I am very sorry **to have kept** you waiting so long.

☺補充說明

表先前讓你等

使，讓：keep/leave/catch/find + O + 分詞(做 OC)

不完全不及物動詞 + O + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ving(表主動)} \\ \text{pp(表被動)} \end{array} \right\}$ (做 OC)

但在此 wait 為 Vi，沒有被動，永遠用 Ving, 不用 pp (Vt 才有被動, 才能用 pp)

📌 **Note 15**：虛受詞之使用法

S + Vt + it + OC + (for + O) + to Vr
(虛 O) (真 O)

☺補充說明

此虛 O 為 it，不用 this/ that

此 OC 修飾 it，且為非人 adj (不可修飾人的 adj) 如：

(im)possible/easy/difficult/hard/important/

necessary/urgent/natural/convenient

此介係詞用 for，且 for + O 可省略

(9) I find it very hard to learn English well.

(虛 O) (OC) (真 O)

= I find (that) it is very hard to learn English well.

(虛 S) (真 S)

(10) I find it very convenient to take HSR to and from Taipei and Kaohsiung.

= I find (that) it is very convenient to take HSR to and from Taipei and Kaohsiung.

(11) I think it possible for me to travel around the world.

= I think (that) it is possible for me to travel around the world.

(12) I believe it necessary to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lead} \\ \text{live} \end{array} \right\}$ a colorful and successful life.

= I believe (that) it is necessary to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lead} \\ \text{live} \end{array} \right\}$ a colorful and successful life.

☺補充說明

colored TV ; colorful 多采多姿

📌 **Note 16**：否定 adv 置於句首，需倒裝 (為加強語氣)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Not /Never} \\ \text{No /No sooner} \\ \text{Few/Little} \\ \text{Seldom} \\ \text{Hardly/Scarcely/Rarely/Barely} \\ \text{Nor} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{beV} \\ \text{助V} \end{array} \right\} + S + \sim$

(1) Never **have** I seen $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{such a beautiful scene} \\ \text{so beautiful a scene} \end{array} \right\}$.
 = I have never seen $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{such a beautiful scene} \\ \text{so beautiful a scene} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

scene 可數/scenery 不可數

jewel 可數/ jewelry 不可數

poem 可數/poetry 詩輯，不可數

曾→ 現在完成式) ; so(adv)修飾 beautiful(adj)

(2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Little} \\ \text{Hardly} \end{array} \right\}$ **did** I think (that) I will $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{make a fortune} \\ \text{become rich} \end{array} \right\}$ someday.

☺補充說明

Someday = some day

Never did I think (that)...語氣更強

(3) Seldom does she go to the library.

= She seldom goes to the library.

☺補充說明

librarian 圖書館管理員

(4) Scarcely did he play $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{computer} \\ \text{video} \end{array} \right\}$ games $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{before} \\ \text{in the past} \end{array} \right\}$.

= He scarcely played $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{computer} \\ \text{video} \end{array} \right\}$ games $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{before} \\ \text{in the past} \end{array} \right\}$.

📌 **Note 17** :

① Only + 助 V + S + ~

② Not only + 助 V + S + ~ (是**主要子句**，須倒裝)

+ , but (also) + S + V + ~ (but 是 conj，連接從屬子句，不倒裝)

(5) Only does he fool around all day (long).

= He only fools around all day (long).

(6) Only can he think, but (he) cannot do it.

= He can only think, but (he) cannot do it.

☺補充說明

can't /kant/

(7) Not only can he think, but (also) (he) can fulfill it.

= He can not only think, but also ~~can~~ fulfill it.

☺補充說明

不倒裝, can 就不寫

Fulfill = fulfil fulfill—fulfilled ; fulfil—fulfilled

(8) Not only can money help us, but (also) (it) can harm us.

= Money can not only help us, but also ~~can~~ harm us.

☺補充說明

若不倒裝, can 就不寫

有 conj 的子句是從屬子句, 不倒裝, main cl. 才倒裝

↑ **Note 18** : 一 ~, 就(便) ~ (用於過去, 指過去發生的事)

① S + **had** + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A) hardly} \\ \text{(B) scarcely} \\ \text{(C) no sooner} \end{array} \right\} + \text{pp} + \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A) when (/before 較少用)} \\ \text{(B) before (/when 較少用)} \\ \text{(C) than} \end{array} \right\} + \text{S} + \text{Ved} \sim.$

☺補充說明

用 had pp, 因為比後面 Ved 更早發生

② $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A) Hardly} \\ \text{(B) Scarcely} \\ \text{(C) No sooner} \end{array} \right\} \text{ had} + \text{S} + \text{pp} + \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A) when (/before 較少用)} \\ \text{(B) before (/when 較少用)} \\ \text{(C) than} \end{array} \right\} + \text{S} + \text{Ved} \sim.$

(main cl. 要倒裝)

(有 conj 的子句是從屬子句, 不倒裝)

(9) Hardly **had he seen** me when he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ran away} \\ \text{took to his heels} \end{array} \right\}.$

= **When** he **saw** me, he **ran** away.

= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Upon} \\ \text{On} \end{array} \right\}$ seeing me, he took to his heels.

☺補充說明

以下各題皆可如此代換

(10) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No sooner had he stolen} \\ \text{He had no sooner stolen} \end{array} \right\}$ the wallet than he **was** caught by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right\}$ policeman.

(11) Scarcely **had she returned** home before it **rained** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hard} \\ \text{heavily} \\ \text{cats and dogs} \end{array} \right\}$.

(12) No sooner **had the bell rung** than all the pupils **rushed** out of the classroom.

☺補充說明

ring-rang-rung

↑ **Note 19** : 原級、比較級之句型亦可變為最高級

① 否定字 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so + 原級 + as } S_2 \sim \\ \text{as + 原級 + as } S_2 \sim (\text{口語}) \end{array} \right\}$

= ② 否定字 + 比較級 ~ +than $S_2 \sim$

= ③ $S_2 + V + \text{the} + \text{最高級} \sim$

(1) No other animal is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so big as} \\ \text{bigger than} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right\}$ whale (is) in the world.

= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A} \\ \text{The} \end{array} \right\}$ whale is the biggest animal.

☺補充說明

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right\}$ whale : 表全體

(2) Nothing is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so precious as} \\ \text{more precious than} \end{array} \right\}$ health (is) in the world.

= Health is the most precious thing in the world.

☺補充說明

in the world 可置句首

Nothing is so precious as health **of all**. (of all 指所有人世間之事)

(X) Anything is not so precious as health $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of all} \\ \text{in the world} \end{array} \right\}$.

Any / Any~ 置於句首，其後不接否定

not any = no ; I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have no} \\ \text{do not have any} \end{array} \right\}$ money $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in my pocket} \\ \text{with me} \end{array} \right\}$.

(3) No $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one} \\ \text{other student} \end{array} \right\}$ is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so good as} \\ \text{better than} \end{array} \right\}$ Alex in **the** class.

= Alex is the best $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one} \\ \text{student} \end{array} \right\}$ in **the** class.

☺補充說明

in class 上課中 ; in the class 在班上 ; in the classroom 在教室裡

(4) No other river is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so long as} \\ \text{longer than} \end{array} \right\}$ **the** Mississippi (is) in the world.

= **The** Mississippi is the longest river in the world.

(stream/brook 小河 ; river 大河)

The + 專有特定的河川、建物 ; **The** 地名

📌 **Note 20** : 表最高級的特殊句型

① S + V + 比較級 ~ + **than** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anyone} \\ \text{anybody} \\ \text{anything} \end{array} \right\}$ + **else** ~

② S + V + 比較級 ~ + **than all the other Ns** ~

③ S + V + 比較級 ~ + **than** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A) any other + N(單)*} \\ \text{(B) any + Ns**} \end{array} \right\}$

☺補充說明

①、②、③ = S + V + the + 最高級 ~

*表示在該團體當中包含 S 本身，故須用 **other** 把本身扣掉

表示在該團體當中不包含 S 本身，故不須加 **other

(5) Health is **more** precious **than** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anything else} \\ \text{all the other things} \\ \text{any other thing} \end{array} \right\}$ in the world.

= Nothing is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so precious as} \\ \text{more precious than} \end{array} \right\}$ health in the world.

(6) The Mississippi is longer than $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all the other rivers} \\ \text{any other river} \end{array} \right\}$ in the world.

= The Mississippi is the longest river in the world.

= No **other** river is $\begin{cases} \text{so long as} \\ \text{longer than} \end{cases}$ the Mississippi.

(7) New York is bigger than **any** cities in Europe. (不加 **other**)

Cf : New York is bigger than $\begin{cases} \text{any other city} \\ \text{all the other cities} \\ \text{anyone else} \end{cases}$ in America.

(8) The whale is bigger than $\begin{cases} \text{any other animal} \\ \text{all the other animals} \\ \text{anyone else} \end{cases}$ in the world.

(X) any animals
= No **other** animal is $\begin{cases} \text{so big as} \\ \text{bigger than} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{a} \\ \text{the} \end{cases}$ whale in the world.

= The whale is the biggest animal in the world.

☺補充說明

anyone 指人或物； anybody 指人

📌 **Note 21** :

① no more than : 只；僅 = only (/merely/nothing but/nothing more than/not any more than)

② no less than : 剛巧 (= just) (X just well)

③ not more than : 最多(不大於，小於等於) = at most

④ not less than : 至少(不小於，大於等於) = at least

☺補充說明

以上四者置於數字之前

(1) He is $\begin{cases} \text{no more than} \\ \text{nothing but} \end{cases}$ a child.

(2) I have $\begin{cases} \text{no less than} \\ \text{just} \end{cases}$ one hundred dollars in $\begin{cases} \text{my} \\ \text{the} \end{cases}$ pocket.

☺補充說明

pocket-money 零用錢(=allowance)

(3) I have $\begin{cases} \text{not more than} \\ \text{at most} \end{cases}$ twenty books on $\begin{cases} \text{my} \\ \text{the} \end{cases}$ book-shelf.

(4) He has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not less than} \\ \text{at least} \end{array} \right\}$ fifty comic books

☺補充說明

comedy 喜劇 → comic ; tragedy → tragic

📌 Note 22 : 三者間之比較

$$A + \text{beV} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no more} \\ \text{no less} \\ \text{not more} \\ \text{not less} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{B(被比字)+} \\ \text{than+C (beV)} \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A與C皆非(/不同於)B} \\ \text{A與C皆是(/同於)B} \\ \text{A不及C那麼B(A} \leq \text{C)} \\ \text{A不會比不上C那麼B(A} \geq \text{C)} \end{array} \right\}$$

(5) John is no more diligent than Tom (is).

= John is **not** diligent **any more than** Tom (is). (此 is 後不加 not)
(正如同) (不用功)

(6) John is no less diligent than Tom (is).

= John is as diligent as Tom (is).

(7) John is not more diligent than Tom (is).

= John is less diligent than **if not** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so} \\ \text{as} \end{array} \right\}$ **diligent as** Tom (is).

(8) John is not less diligent than Tom (is).

= John is more diligent than **if not** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so} \\ \text{as} \end{array} \right\}$ **diligent as** Tom (is).

☺補充說明

Ex: 你跟我兩個人皆不累

You are no more tired than I (am).

= You are **not** tired **any more than** I (am). (此 am 後不加 not)
(正如同) (不累)

Ex: 你跟我兩個人皆一樣累

You are no less tired than I (am).

= You are as tired as I (am).

Ex: 你不會比(/不及)我累

You are **not more** tired **than** I (am). (不 > 即 ≤)

= You are **less** tired than **if not so tired as** I.

(較不、小於) (若不一樣累)

Ex: 你不會比不上我累 (你不會比我不累, 扣掉=後, 即你會比我累)

You are **not less** tired **than** I (am). (不 < 即 ≥)

= You are **more** tired than **if not so tired as** I (am). (老師黑板 **if** 後漏寫 **not**)

📌 **Note 23** : 前述詞後之關代為同位語時, 具有插入句補述功能(屬**非限定用法**), 則關代其前須有逗點。關代: who/whom/which/whose/that

😊 **補充說明**

老師說: 關代其前之前述詞表**唯一**時, 其前須有逗點, 說法**不妥**

① S + V + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N (人), who} \\ \text{N (非人), which} \end{array} \right\} + V + \sim$ (關代接不完整子句 → 缺 S 或 O)

② $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N (人), who} \\ \text{N (非人), which} \end{array} \right\} + V + \sim, + V + \sim$

(S)

😊 **補充說明**

N 可能是唯一/人名/國名/地名/節日/專有名稱...(大寫字母)

(1) Her husband, who is much older than she, **is** a successful businessman.

(S)

(V)

(2) Alex, who is my classmate, **lives** in my neighborhood.

(S)

(V)

(3) Halloween, which falls on Oct. 31st every year, **is** an important holiday for westerners.

(4) Taichung, which is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{located} \\ \text{situated} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in central Taiwan} \\ \text{in the center of Taiwan} \end{array} \right\}$, is a city (which is) with mild climate.

😊 **補充說明**

非限定(/補述)用法, 及**分詞構句**的表現例句如下:

(分詞構句: 表 **原因、理由、時間、條件、讓步**。可置於全句的句首、句中、句尾)

最常考句型 23~25 不同於限定用法。

1. Her husband, (**who is**) much older than she, is a successful businessman.

Being much older than she, her husband is a successful businessman. (分詞構句)

→ Her husband, **being** much older than she, is a successful businessman.

(分詞構句表**讓步**)

2. Alex, (**who is**) my classmate, lives in my neighborhood.

Being my classmate, Alex lives in my neighborhood. (分詞構句)

→ Alex, **being** my classmate, lives in my neighborhood.

(分詞構句表**原因**)

3. Halloween, (**which falls**) on October 31 every year, is an important holiday for westerners.

Falling on October 31 every year, Halloween is an important holiday for westerners. (分詞構句)

→ Halloween, **falling** on October 31 every year, is an important holiday for westerners.

(分詞構句：表 原因、理由、時間、條件、讓步)

My holidays **which begin** on October 31 make me feel happy. (限定用法)

My holidays **beginning** on October 31 make me feel happy. (限定用法)

4. Taichung, (**which is**) located in central Taiwan, is a city with mild climate.

Being located in central Taiwan, Taichung is a city with mild climate. (分詞構句)

→ Taichung, **being** located in central Taiwan, is a city with mild climate.

(分詞構句表原因)

5. Taipei, (**which is**) the biggest city in Taiwan, is my birthplace.

Being the biggest city in Taiwan, Taipei is my birthplace. (分詞構句)

→ Taipei, **being** the biggest city in Taiwan, is my birthplace.

(分詞構句表讓步)

6. Mary, (**who is**) young and beautiful, has many pursuers.

Being young and beautiful, Mary has many pursuers. (分詞構句)

→ Mary, **being** young and beautiful, has many pursuers.

(分詞構句表原因、理由)

7. The boy, (**who is**) tired with his homework, goes to bed early.

Being tired with his homework, the boy goes to bed early. (分詞構句)

→ The boy, **being** tired with his homework, goes to bed early.

(分詞構句表原因、理由)

8. My brother, (**who is**) an English teacher, can speak German as well.

Being an English teacher, my brother can speak German as well. (分詞構句)

→ My brother, **being** an English teacher, can speak German as well.

(分詞構句表讓步) (雖然我兄弟是英文老師，但也能說德文)

My brother, **being** a German teacher, can speak German well.

→ **Being** a German teacher, my brother can speak German well.

(分詞構句表原因) (因為我兄弟是德文老師，所以他頗能說德文)

9. The book, (**which is**) written in haste, has some fault.

(那本書在匆忙中寫成，有些錯誤) (非限定用法)

Being written in haste, the book has some fault. (分詞構句)

→ The book, **being** written in haste, has some fault.

(分詞構句表原因)

The book (**which was**) written in haste has some fault. (限定用法)

(再眾書之中)那本匆忙寫成的書有些錯誤

10. The hotel, (**which is**) built on the top of the hill, commands a beautiful view.

Being built on the top of the hill, the hotel commands a beautiful view.

→ The hotel, **being** built on the top of the hill, commands a beautiful view.

(分詞構句表原因)

11. My uncle, (**who have been**) educated in England, speaks English very well.

Having been educated in England, my uncle can speak English very well.

→ My uncle, **having been** educated in England, can speak English very well.

(分詞構句表原因)

12. Tigers, (**which were**) in the cage, were not feared by children.

(**Being**) in the cage, tigers were not feared by children.

→ Tigers, (**being**) in the cage, were not feared by children.

(分詞構句表原因)

如果是非限定用法,通常不會改成分詞構句(但還是可以改的!) 主要是因為先行詞有可能模糊的關係

Ex: She is Tanya, who lives in Taipei.

= She is Tanya, living in Taipei.

(因為 She=Tanya,改成現在分詞是沒問題的!)

Ex:(不能改的情況)

I met Tanya, who lives in Taipei.

≠ I met Tanya, living in Taipei.

不能這樣改的原因是省略太多, 先行詞模糊, 有可能是 I 有可能是 Tanya 住在台北

📌 **Note 24** : 關係副詞引導 adj. cl. 修飾 N (限定用法)

When/where/why/how 關係副詞(要接完整子句→ 有 S 或 O)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{表時間之N + when (=介詞+ which)} \\ \text{表地方之N + where (=介詞+ which)} \\ \text{表原因之N + why (=for + which)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{完整子句}$$

☺補充說明

Ex : the time when / the place where / the reason why + 完整子句

(5) This is the place $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where} \\ \text{in which} \end{array} \right\}$ I was born. (where+ 完整子句)

(6) Taipei, which is the biggest city in Taiwan, is my birth-place.

☺補充說明

which 關代+ 不完整的子句，此作 S ； 關代本身也是 conj.

(7) Winter is the season $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when} \\ \text{in which} \end{array} \right\}$ swallows fly $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to the south (n.)} \\ \text{south (adv.)} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

south (adv.) 向南方 ; (n.) 方向, 前加 the → in the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{east} \\ \text{west} \end{array} \right\}$

故, fly ~~the~~ south(adv) / fly ~~to~~ south(adv)

(8) He didn't tell me the reason $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{why} \\ \text{for which} \end{array} \right\}$ he quit his job.

↑ **Note 25** : ~ 的方式(/樣子)

① S + V + the way (that) + S + V

(O) adj. cl. 修飾 the way (老師稱同位語, 不妥)

另一說 : the way 作 conj. 所以 that(conj) 就不可存在

② The way + (that) S + V + ~ + V + ~

(S) adj. cl.

③ S + V + how + S + V

☺補充說明

the way (that) = how ; 即 the way (that) 不可與 how 連用

Ex : the time when / the place where / the reason why / the way (that)

(9) I like the way (that) he is dressed.

S V O adj. cl.

= I like how he is dressed.

☺補充說明

Ex : She is dressed in white.

I do not like the way (that) he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{drives} \\ \text{is driving} \end{array} \right\}$.

(10) Colors can also affect the way (that) we feel and act.

☺補充說明

effect (n): 效果, 影響 affection(n): 摯愛, 情感

(11) The way (that) he sings attracts many young girls.

S adj. cl. V

☺補充說明

distract 使分神 ; attract= appeal to

(12) The way (that) he walks is very funny.

S adj. cl. V

📌 **Note 26** : 當關代所指述之前述詞為子句,且對它加以補述時,其前須有逗點,且該關代所指為前述整句話(一件事),故該關代必用 which(不用 that,因 that 之前不可有逗點),而且關代做 O 時原本可省略,但因前有逗點,故 which 不可省

S + V + ~, which + $\begin{cases} S + V \\ V + O \end{cases}$

(1) The little boy was noisy, $\begin{cases} \text{which} \\ \text{and it} \end{cases}$ embarrassed his parents.

☺補充說明

which 既是 conj 又做 S ; 用 and 連接兩個正相關的句子

(2) He wants to $\begin{cases} \text{play truant} \\ \text{cut classes} \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} \text{which} \\ \text{but it} \end{cases}$ is almost impossible.

☺補充說明

用 but 連接兩個負相關的句子

(3) He cheated $\begin{cases} \text{in} \\ \text{during} \end{cases}$ the examination, $\begin{cases} \text{which I find wrong} \\ \text{but I find it wrong} \end{cases}$.

☺補充說明

which 既是 conj 又做 O ; 用 but 連接兩個負相關的句子

(4) He is trying to swim across the river, $\begin{cases} \text{which} \\ \text{but it} \end{cases}$ is dangerous.

📌 **Note 27** : whose 之使用法

先行詞	S	O	所有格
人	Who + V ~	Whom + S + Vt	Whose + N
非人	Which + V ~	which + S + Vt	Whose* + N
人/非人	that	that + S + Vt	X

☺補充說明

關代做 O 時,關代可省略,但關代前有介詞或逗點時關代不可省

關代指前述的一整句時,關代用 which 且其前要逗點

關代其前有逗點則關代不用 that

Whose*的前述詞非人,才有此寫法

= of which the + N (限定用法)

= the + N + of which (補述用法)

關係子句做 adj 用,修飾前面 N(前述詞/先行詞/前置詞)

(5) I met an old man whose leg was broken.

☺補充說明

whose 是 conj 也做所有格形容詞

(6) The house $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whose roof} \\ \text{of which the roof} \\ \text{the roof of which} \end{array} \right\}$ is yellow is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine} \\ \text{my house} \end{array} \right\}$.

= The house $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ \text{having} \end{array} \right\}$ yellow roof is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine} \\ \text{my house} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

which 指前述詞 the house

(7) I like the book $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whose cover} \\ \text{of which the cover} \\ \text{the cover of which} \end{array} \right\}$ is yellow.

(8) She likes the book $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whose contents} \\ \text{the contents of which} \\ \text{of which the contents} \end{array} \right\}$ are plentiful.

☺補充說明

冠詞(a/the),所有格形容詞(my/your/his...),指示形容詞(this/that...),三者只能擇一,不可並存 Ex: my ~~the~~ book / ~~my~~ the book

📌 **Note 28** : 關代指前所描述的前述詞,當(其)中的 ~

S 關代 + V + N $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A)人} \\ \text{(B)非人} \end{array} \right\}$, + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all} \\ \text{most} \\ \text{some} \\ \text{both} \\ \text{none} \\ \text{數字} \end{array} \right\}$ + of + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A)whom} \\ \text{(B)which} \end{array} \right\}$ + V ~

☺補充說明

whom, which 做 O 原本可省, 但前有介詞或逗號時, 則不可省, 也不可以 that 代 whom, which, 因為 that 之前不加介詞或逗號

關代 whom 後 V 用單數或複數, 取決於 of 前數字或代名詞 all, most, some..., 並與逗號前 N 是否可數有關 EX: I can not drink the water, all of which is not boiled.

(9) He has five sons, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all of whom} \\ \text{and all of them} \end{array} \right\}$ live in America.

(10) I have many comic books, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{most of which} \\ \text{and most of them} \end{array} \right\}$ are new.

☺補充說明

which 不改為 that, 因關代 that 之前無介詞; 而且關代 which 在介詞後, 故 which 不可省 (them 不改為 which, 因為已有連接詞 and)

(11) There are 30 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{persons} \\ \text{people} \end{array} \right\}$ in the class, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{most of whom} \\ \text{and most of them} \end{array} \right\}$ are girls.

☺補充說明

有(/存在): There be + 生物或無生物

生物 + have

(X) The class has 30 persons.

(12) He has lots of friends, none of whom $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ hard-working.

☺補充說明

關代 whom 後 V 用單數或複數, 取決於 of 前數字或代名詞 all, most, some..., 並與逗號前 N 是否可數有關 EX: I can not drink the water, all of which is not boiled.

None 可接複數或單數 V (但較常用單數)

📌 **Note 29** : worth ; worthy ; worthwhile 之使用法 :

① S + beV + worth + $\begin{cases} \text{N(作O)} \\ \text{Ving} \end{cases}$

☺補充說明

即使被動含意，也須用 Ving 主動形態→主動代被動

(X) worth + being + pp (worth 是介詞形容詞)

② S + beV + worthy $\begin{cases} \text{(A) of + N} \\ \text{(B) of + being + pp} \\ \text{(C) to be + pp} \end{cases}$

③ It + beV + worthwhile $\begin{cases} \text{(A) to + Vr} \\ \text{(B) Ving} \end{cases}$
(虛 S) (真 S)

☺補充說明

(A)(B)可置句首代 It，但可能因太長而不好看

(1) $\begin{cases} \text{Saving} \\ \text{To save} \end{cases}$ the earth is $\begin{cases} \text{worth} \\ \text{worthy of} \end{cases}$ our effort(s).

☺補充說明

the earth 獨一無二，故加 the

(2) Mt. Ali is worth $\begin{cases} \text{a visit} \\ \text{visiting} \end{cases}$.
= Mt. Ali is worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of being visited} \\ \text{to be visited} \end{cases}$.
= It is worthwhile $\begin{cases} \text{to visit} \\ \text{visiting} \end{cases}$ Mt. Ali.

☺補充說明

Mount + 山名(Ali/Jade/Everest) mountain(不知名山)

(3) The novel is worth reading.
= The novel is worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of being} \\ \text{to be} \end{cases}$ read.
= It is worthwhile $\begin{cases} \text{to read} \\ \text{reading} \end{cases}$ the novel.

☺補充說明

novelty 新奇,新鮮感

(4) Whatever is worth doing is worth doing (well).

N. cl. → S + V(單) + ~

= Whatever is worth doing is worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of being} \\ \text{to be} \end{cases}$ done well.

(5) The environmental protection problem is worth $\begin{cases} \text{our concern} \\ \text{concerning} \end{cases}$.

= The environmental protection problem is worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of our concern} \\ \text{of being concerned by us} \\ \text{to be concerned by us} \end{cases}$.

= To concern the environmental protection problem is worthwhile.

= It is worthwhile $\begin{cases} \text{to concern} \\ \text{concerning} \end{cases}$ the environmental protection problem.

(6) The car is worth buying.

= The car is worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of being} \\ \text{to be} \end{cases}$ bought.

= It is worthwhile $\begin{cases} \text{to buy} \\ \text{buying} \end{cases}$ the car.

📌 **Note 30** : 某人在做某事方面 (有許多/有一些/沒有) 困難/麻煩

S + have + $\begin{cases} \text{much} \\ \text{a lot of} \\ \text{some} \\ \text{a little} \\ \text{no} \end{cases}$ + $\begin{cases} \text{trouble} \\ \text{difficulty} \\ \text{bother} \end{cases}$ (in) + Ving.
(人)

S + have + a hard time (in) + Ving.
(人)

😊 **補充說明**

Ex : I have $\begin{cases} \text{much trouble} \\ \text{a hard time} \end{cases}$ finishing the job.

(7) He has $\begin{cases} \text{much} \\ \text{a lot of} \end{cases}$ trouble (in) studying English.

(8) Alice has $\begin{cases} \text{some} \\ \text{a little} \end{cases}$ difficulty (in) communicating with her classmates.

☺補充說明

schoolmate 同校同學； roommate 室友

(9) Few students have no trouble (in) preparing for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{examinations} \\ \text{the examination} \end{array} \right\}$.

☺補充說明

few(+可數 N) ; little(+不可數 N) 指少到幾乎沒有(否定意味)

Ns = the + N 表全體

(10) Tom has a hard time (in) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{managing} \\ \text{doing with} \\ \text{dealing with} \\ \text{coping with} \\ \text{solving} \end{array} \right\}$ human relationships.

☺補充說明

What is the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{key} \\ \text{solution} \end{array} \right\}$ to the question ?

solve(v) 解決 solution(n) 解答

dissolve(v) 溶解 dissolution(n) 溶解

resolve(v)=decide 決定,決心 resolution(n) 決心,決定

↑ **Note 31** : 不得不 ~ ; 忍不住地 ~

S + cannot $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{help Ving} \\ \text{but Vr} \\ \text{help but Vr} \\ \text{choose but Vr} \end{array} \right\}$ + ~

S + have no $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{choice} \\ \text{alternative} \\ \text{option} \end{array} \right\}$ + but to Vr

☺補充說明

請忽略老師對 option 的說明

(1) I can't help it.

(2) I could not $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{help but laugh} \\ \text{but laugh} \\ \text{choose but laugh} \end{array} \right\}.$

☺補充說明

老師寫 I couldn't help laughing. 正確,但不符合題目

(3) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{At that time} \\ \text{At that moment} \\ \text{Then} \end{array} \right\}, \text{ I couldn't but tell a lie.}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at this time} \\ \text{at this moment} \\ \text{at the moment} \end{array} \right\} = \text{now} ; \text{ tell the truth 說實話}$

☺補充說明

老師寫 I couldn't $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{help telling} \\ \text{help but tell} \end{array} \right\} \text{ a lie.}$ 正確,但不符合題目

(4) When she heard $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of} \\ \text{about} \end{array} \right\} \text{ the bad news, she couldn't } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{help crying} \\ \text{help but cry} \end{array} \right\}.$

☺補充說明

老師寫 she couldn't $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{but cry} \\ \text{choose but cry} \end{array} \right\}.$ 正確,但不符合題目

= she had no choice but to cry.

swine flu 豬流感 (flu = influenza)

avian flu (= bird flu) 禽流感

the 這個,那個,這些,那些

📌 **Note 32** : 做 ~ 事

~ do + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the} \\ \text{some} \\ \text{a little} \\ \text{much} \\ \text{a lot of} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Ving}$

☺補充說明

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{go} \\ \text{do the} \end{array} \right\} \text{ shopping (go 不加 the) (Ving 是單數)}$

Do $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{a little} \\ \text{some} \end{Bmatrix}$ shopping ; Do $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{a lot} \\ \text{much} \end{Bmatrix}$ shopping

$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{go} \\ \text{do the} \end{Bmatrix}$ swimming ; Do some $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{cooking} \\ \text{washing} \end{Bmatrix}$; Do the $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{cleaning} \\ \text{camping} \end{Bmatrix}$

(5) Who will do the cooking tonight?

☺補充說明

W- 起首的疑問詞作 S, 其後接 V(單數)

Who **is** it?

(6) My mother does the cleaning, and my younger sister does the washing.

☺補充說明

專指我的媽媽要用(大寫) $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{Mom} \\ \text{Mother} \end{Bmatrix}$ = my mother

elder $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{brother} \\ \text{sister} \end{Bmatrix}$ 哥哥, 姊姊 (有親屬關係的用 elder)

older $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{brother} \\ \text{sister} \end{Bmatrix}$ 哥哥, 姊姊 (無親屬關係的用 older, 用於對他人的敬稱)

(7) Alex does $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{some} \\ \text{a little} \end{Bmatrix}$ jogging before dinner $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{every} \\ \text{each} \\ \text{per} \end{Bmatrix}$.

☺補充說明

時間副詞片語排序：短小時間 + 長時間

(8) Affy goes to the supermarket to do some shopping every Sunday.

📌 Note 33 : ~ 是沒有用的

I + beV + $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{(A) useless + to Vr} \\ \text{(B) of no use + to Vr} \\ \text{(C) no use + Ving} \end{Bmatrix}$ ~ .

☺補充說明

adj 片語：

of + (great) $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{use} \\ \text{help} \\ \text{value} \end{Bmatrix}$ = (very) $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{useful} \\ \text{helpful} \\ \text{valuable} \end{Bmatrix}$

of no use = useless

valuables (n)貴重物品 invaluable 無價的 valueless 無價值的

(9) It's no use crying over spilt milk. (是諺語固定說法,較少改寫如下:)

= It's $\begin{cases} \text{useless to cry} \\ \text{of no use to cry} \end{cases}$ over spilt milk.

☺補充說明

spill-spilt-spilt ; cry over: 因~而哭泣

(10) It's $\begin{cases} \text{no use trying} \\ \text{useless to try} \\ \text{of no use to try} \end{cases}$ to start the car.

(11) It's no use dissuading her from doing so.

☺補充說明

persuade + 人 + $\begin{cases} \text{to Vr} \\ \text{into + O (/Ving)} \end{cases}$ (勸告某人做某事)

dissuade + 人 + from + 事 (勸阻某人勿做某事)

(12) It's of no use to hide your (own) $\begin{cases} \text{faults} \\ \text{mistakes} \end{cases}$.

☺補充說明

hide-hid-hidden