

# 一般句型

# 01

# 動詞型態主要取決於主詞的單複數

Most of the countries are against the war.



Half of my time is spent on chatting with my classmates.

When I feel sad, talking with my friends always **makes** me feel better.



因為是表示單一事件的概念,用單數動詞。





- ② 在一些常見句型當中,動詞會因片語所強調的主詞部分,而有不同變化。
- ③ 下列片語和 and 的功用不同! and 常使多個主詞結 合變成複數,下列片語卻沒有這種用法。

| 動詞與 A 一致 | A as well as B(A和B)<br>A (together / along) with B (A與B一起)                                  |
|----------|---|
| 動詞與 B 一致 | Either A or B(不是 A 就是 B)<br>Neither A nor B(不是 A 也不是 B)<br>Not only A but(also)B(不只 A 還有 B) |

# 動詞與主詞的一

# 02

### 同時具有單複數意義

### 1. The +形容詞,表示某一類的人,視為複數

例 The poor do not have to live in despair. 窮人並不需要活在絕望當中。



因為是指所有符合「窮人」這個普遍概念的人,在此我們將他們視為複數。如果是單指某一位,則可用單數。

### 2. 同時具有單複數意義者,以語意決定單複數

有些名詞,像是:audience,同時可指單數(一位觀眾)或是複數(觀眾群),則可依上下文或語意來使用動詞型態。

My family moves to Taipei, but I stay in Taichung because I study here.



在此由動詞配合單數,可看出這裡 family 是指「全家」這個概念。如果是:

My family are all very patient.

此時就是指「家人」。通常為避免混淆,會指明複數的 性質,而改用 family members,變成:

My family members are all very patient. 我的家庭成員們全都很有耐心。

# - 般句型

### 例 題

| 1.What other steps can l  | be taken in that direction |
|---|----------------------------|
| discusse  | d by the steering group    |
| (決策單位)in Was  | hington.                   |
| (A)are being  | (B)are been                |
| (C)has  | (D)is being                |
| 2.Neither Richard nor I   | were able to recall when   |
| (A)   | (B)                        |
| Mary had last spoken  | to us in so friendly a     |
|   | (C)                        |
| manner. (D)   |                            |
| 3. The number of our sturapidly since 1980. (A) are (B) is (C) ha | -                          |
| 4. A. aranala ara Chamara   | As along I Com             |
| 4.A number of lawyers   | to stand for               |
| justice right now.  | (D) 1 - 1 - 1              |
| (A)deciding   | (B)decided                 |
| (C)decides  | (D)decide                  |

## 答案 (D)

因為華府決策單位正在討論 的,是「有哪些方式可供採 行」這整件事,且有被動(被 討論)的意思,所以選(D)。

## 答案 (B)

Neither A nor B是對等連接, 應根據 B 來決定動詞型態。 因此句中的(B)要改成was。

因為題目的意思,是學生數 目在增加,因此主詞應為單 數名詞 the number,而且由 since(自從)推知要用現在 完成式,所以答案選(C)。

### 答案 (D)

這一題和上一題的情形不 同: 上一題的主詞是the number,但這一題的主詞是 a number of lawyers, 重點 在於「許多律師」而不是數 字,所以應搭配複數動詞。

# 由複雜句中找出主詞與主要動詞

依照語意,將修飾語去掉,或將其視為插入語,從而把句子予以簡化,便能很快找到主詞與主要動詞之應對相關性。

Studying how languages work, for example, exploring the differences between the ways men and women speak, **is** very intriguing to me.

不管主詞和動詞中間夾了多少修飾語,依照語意,使我著迷的是 studying how languages work 這整件事,所以在此應搭配單數動詞。



What are you talking about?

# 動詞在主詞前的情形

# 01

## There / Here + be 動詞 + S (敘述在哪裡有什麼的句型)

here 或 there 都不是主詞。中文當中的「有」,在英文表達中被細分為「擁有」與「存在」兩種概念。基本上只有人才會「擁有」 (have),其他東西或事物都是「存在」。

- 例 There is a dog sitting beside the bench. 有一隻狗坐在長椅旁邊。
  - 例句是表達這隻狗的存在,而不是任何人擁有這隻狗。 在此句型中,be 動詞雖然放在前面,但主詞仍然是存在的事物(a dog),動詞也仍然搭配主詞做變化。
- 例 There are some kids running around the garden. 有一些小孩繞著公園奔跑。



# 02

### [地方副詞] ··· + V + S

例 Under the tree beside the bench sits a black dog. 在樹下的長椅旁坐著一隻黑狗。



雖然這種句型跟上述 there / here is…的句型同樣可以表示「存在」的概念,但本句型在語氣上較強調位置。

# **@多** 〔補語〕…+ V+ S

例 Encircled by the police comes the criminal. 犯人在警方包圍中走來。



這種語氣可以用來強調主詞的情況。如本例句就先提出 encircled by the police 這個狀態,再指出主詞 the criminal 及其動作 (comes)。

| 1.  | Mother Teresa's(A) good work amo<br>(B) good works amo<br>(C) good work amo | ng the poor of Inong the poor of In | dia has<br>ndia have | e.                  |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2.  | Pride in her skill  | through                             | the night.           |                     |
|     | (A) help  |                                     | (B) helps            |                     |
|     | (C) have helped   |                                     | (D) is helping       |                     |
| 3.  | 挑錯:   |                                     |                      |                     |
|     | The amount of enda  | ingered species in                  | icreases every ye    | ear as nature       |
|     |   | (B)                                 | (C)                  | (D)                 |
|     | habitats disappear.   |                                     |                      |                     |
| 4   | 挑錯:   |                                     |                      |                     |
|     | For him, to open up   | his own restaura                    | nt business requi    | ire a great deal of |
|     | (A) (B)   | -                                   | (C                   | _                   |
|     | money.  |                                     |                      |                     |
| 5.  | Each boy and each   | girl a 1                            | pencil.              |                     |
|     | (A)have   | (B)is having                        |                      | (D)are having       |
| 6.  | Either the blueprint practical  |                                     | lved in this cons    | truction project    |
|     | (A)has been   | (B)is                               | (C)are               | (D)was              |
| 7   | 挑錯:   |                                     |                      |                     |
| , . | Everybody in Taipe  | i like to go to the                 | suburbs on Sun       | day creating        |
|     | ,,  | (A)                                 | (B)                  | (C)                 |
|     | terrible traffic jams   |                                     |                      | . ,                 |
|     | (D)   |                                     |                      |                     |
| 8.  | bright id   | ea has been hit u                   | oon by accidents     |                     |
|     | (A)Many a   |                                     | (B)Too many or       |                     |
|     | (C)Much   |                                     | (D)Much the          |                     |
| 9.  | Having flat tires   | annoying                            | g, especially whe    | n you are in a      |
|     | hurry.  |                                     | -                    |                     |
|     | (A)is   | (B)are                              | (C)have been         | (D)being            |

| 10.挑錯:                     |                     |                               |                                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| In some countries i        | n the world, the n  | umber of <u>skilled</u> w (A) | vorkers <u>are small</u> (B)     |
| compared with the          | total population 1  | 980 .                         |                                  |
| (C)                        | (D)                 |                               |                                  |
| 11.挑錯:                     |                     |                               |                                  |
| Almost two-thirds          | of the land in this | country are unsuit            | able for farming.                |
| (A) (B)                    |                     | (C)                           | (D)                              |
| 12.挑錯:                     |                     |                               |                                  |
| One of the advanta         | ges of living near  | school are the faci           | lities and the                   |
| (A)                        |                     | (B) (                         | (C)                              |
| cafeteria <u>available</u> | on campus.          |                               |                                  |
| (D)                        |                     |                               |                                  |
| 13.No one but nurses       | and doctors         | the fact that t               | he child will die                |
| of cancer.                 |                     |                               |                                  |
| (A)knew                    | (B)know             | (C)knows                      | (D)have known                    |
| 14.挑錯:                     |                     |                               |                                  |
| The old often gives        | s the young good a  | advice.                       |                                  |
| $(A) \qquad (B)$           | (C)                 | (D)                           |                                  |
| 15.Statistics              | _ a complex but q   | uite useful science           |                                  |
| (A)it is                   | (B)is               | (C)as                         | (D)being                         |
| 16.挑錯:                     |                     |                               |                                  |
| Is there any further       | reasons you can     | give us for your fai          | ilure <u>to do</u> <u>as</u> you |
| (A)                        | (B)                 |                               | (C) (D)                          |
| promised?                  |                     |                               |                                  |
| 17.In your hands and t     | those of your frier | nds futu                      | re.                              |
| (A)lie                     | -                   | (C)lied                       | (D)laid                          |
|                            |                     |                               |                                  |

### ○ 答 寫 與 解析

### 題次 答案

### 解析內容

- work當「工作」時不可數,但在此good works解釋為「善行」, 1. 為可數複數名詞。
- 2 B 主詞 pride 為不可數名詞,應搭配單數動詞。
- 3 A 表「數量」時, number + 可數名詞, amount + 不可數名 詞。題目中 endangered species 為複數名詞,因此 (A) 應改為 number •
- 本題以不定詞 to open up 為主詞,應搭配單數動詞,因此(C) 4. C 應改為 requires。
- 5. C each + 單數名詞意為「每一個…」,應搭配單數動詞。另 have 當「擁有」時不用進行式,所以應選 has。
- 6.  $\mathbf{C}$ Either A or B (不是 A 就是 B)的句型中,動詞應按 B 做變化。 因 ideas 為複數名詞,所以應選 are。
- A 不定代名詞 everybody 視為單數名詞,應搭配單數動詞,因此 7. (A) 應改為 likes。
- 8. many a + 單數可數名詞、many + 複數名詞及 much + 不可數 名詞都可以表示「許多…」。本題空格後為單數可數名詞,因 此應選 Many a。

| 題次  | 答案 | 解析內容  |
|-----|----|---|
| 9.  | A  | 動名詞當主詞視為單數名詞,應搭配單數動詞,因此應選 is。                       |
| 10. | В  | 主詞為單數名詞 the number 而不是 workers,因此 (B) 應改為 is small。 |
| 11. | С  | 主詞為不可數名詞 land,應搭配單數動詞,所以 (C) 應改為 is。                |
| 12. | В  | 主詞為不定代名詞 one,應搭配單數動詞,所以 (B) 應改為 is。                 |
| 13. | С  | 主詞為不定代名詞 no one,應搭配單數動詞,因此應選 knows。                 |
| 14. | В  | The +形容詞是指全體,應搭配複數動詞,所以 (B) 應改為 give。               |
| 15. | В  | 主詞 statistics(統計學)本身就是 s 結尾,應搭配單數動詞,<br>因此應選 is。    |
| 16. | A  | 主詞 reasons 為複數名詞,應搭配複數動詞,所以 (A) 應改為 Are。            |
| 17. | В  | 主詞 future 為單數名詞,應搭配單數動詞,因此應選 lies。                  |