

A decorative graphic consisting of a central oval with a dashed border, flanked by two sets of three swirls on each side.

文法

文法是學好英文的基礎，基礎扎實了，自然可輕鬆面對各種句型的變化。



第一單元 時態

E N G L I S H

1. 現在簡單式：

- (1) 現況：Mr. Perez is a pilot. He flies a helicopter.
Perez 先生是個飛行員，他開直升機。
- (2) 真理：Oil floats on water.
油會浮在水面上。
- (3) 習慣：Red roses are usually related to romance.
紅玫瑰往往與愛情有關。

* 常用之時間副詞：nowadays, currently, in the present, every / each ~, always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never...

2. 現在進行式：正在進行的動作，但可改變或結束。

Look! Eugene is waking out of the theater.
你看！Eugene 正從戲院走出來。

* 常用之時間副詞：at present, now, at this moment, right now, this semester...

* 現在進行式也可代替未來式：

Lydia is having a party this weekend.
Lydia 這週末要去參加舞會。

3. 現在完成式：過去發生且結束的動作，但時間不知道或不重要，常用來描述經驗。

Avery has eaten at that restaurant many times.
Avery 已經在那家餐廳吃過很多次了。

I have known Dennis { for 25 years.
 since 1994 (25 years ago).
 (ever) since we were kids.

我認識 Dennis 25 年了(自從 1994 年、25 年前、我們是小孩)。

* 常用之時間副詞：recently, lately, already, yet...

4. 現在完成進行式：過去發生且持續到現在或未來的動作。

Lois has been sleeping all afternoon.

Lois 一整個下午都在睡覺。

* 常用之時間副詞：all day, all morning, recently, lately...

5. 過去簡單式：過去非特定的時間所發生的動作。

Viola cleaned her house this morning.

Viola 今天早上打掃了房子。

* 常用之時間副詞：this morning, yesterday, last~, ~ ago, in + 過去的時間 (in 2005), once, before, one day, the other day, in the past...

6. 過去進行式：過去特定的時間所發生的持續動作。若只有過去特定的時間，但動作不持續，則用過去簡單式。

Anna was doing the laundry when Patrick came.

當 Patrick 來的時候，Anna 正在洗衣服。

* 常用之時間副詞：at ~ o'clock yesterday, at the time of + 事件 (at the time of earthquake)...

* when – Simple Past (不持續)、while – Past Progressive (持續)。

7. 過去完成式：過去的兩個動作，較早結束的用過去完成式，後面發生的用過去簡單式。

When Mr. Hosmer arrived, the ceremony had finished.

當 Hosmer 先生到達時，典禮已經結束了。

8. 過去完成進行式：過去發生的兩個動作，當後面的動作發生時，較早發生的動作還在持續進行，或描述之前持續的一段動作。

When Greg proposed to Mary yesterday, they had been dating for 3 years.

當 Greg 昨天向 Mary 求婚時，他們已經交往 3 年了。

9. 未來簡單式：未來非特定的時間所發生的動作。

The weather will be cold this weekend.

這週末的天氣會很冷。

Stephanie is going to take a trip to Europe next month.

Stephanie 下個月要去歐洲旅行。

* 常用之時間副詞：tomorrow, next ~, in the future, someday, in + 一段時間 (in two weeks)...

10. 未來進行式：未來特定的時間所發生的持續動作。
Sabrina will be seeing a movie at 11 tomorrow morning.
明天早上 11 點，Sabrina 會正在看電影。

* 常用之時間副詞：at ~ o'clock tomorrow, at this time tomorrow, all day tomorrow...

11. 未來完成式：未來的兩個動作，較早結束的用未來完成式，後面發生的用現在式。

I will have saved one million dollars { by the end of this year.
before this year ends.

我會在年底前存到 100 萬。

* 由條件(if, unless, as long as, in case...)或時間(when, while, after, before, as soon as, until, by the time...)連接詞所引導之副詞子句，動作雖發生於未來，要用現在式代替未來式。

- (1) If Stacy comes, tell her to wait here.

如果 Stacy 來了，跟她說在這裡等。

- (2) Sandra will study abroad after she graduates from school.

Sandra 從學校畢業後，就要出國念書了。

12. 未來完成進行式：未來的兩個動作，當後面的動作發生時，較早發生的動作還在持續進行，或描述之前持續的一段動作。

It will have been raining long enough to set a new record.
雨將下得夠久而創下新紀錄。

基礎題

- () 1. I haven't been feeling well _____, Doctor Lin.
(A) afterwards (B) at last (C) recently (D) suddenly

解析

不同的時間副詞決定不同的時態，要用現在完成進行式的有：
all day, all morning, recently, lately...，故答案是(C)。

- () 2. I have been living in Japan _____ two and a half years.
(A) until (B) since (C) for (D) between

解析

for + 一段時間，主要子句用完成式，故答案為(C)。

- () 3. The English tour group _____ Taj Mahal last December.
 (A)will visit (B)visited (C)visit (D)had visited

解析

關鍵的時間副詞是 last December，要用過去簡單式，故答案是(B)。

- () 4. The concert _____ yesterday.
 (A)taken place (B)takes place
 (C)had taken place (D)took place

解析

關鍵的時間副詞是 yesterday，要用過去簡單式，故答案是(D)。

- () 5. He _____ by the time you arrive.
 (A)leaves (B)has left (C)will have left (D)had left

解析

根據句意：在你抵達之前，他已經離開了。他先離開你才到，比未來的某一個時間點更早發生且結束的動作，要用未來完成式。故答案為(C)。

過關斬將

- () 1. The finding of the study published by the famous journal indicates that nowadays not every university _____ able to offer graduate education.
 (A)is (B)are (C)was (D)were
- () 2. Immunologists have determined that some germs _____ us sick, but not all germs are bad.
 (A)making (B)do make
 (C)not make (D)are not making
- () 3. John _____ for France in a week.
 (A)will be left (B)is left (C)is leaving (D)has left
- () 4. The problem _____ for three months, and we need to find a quick solution.
 (A)has existed (B)has been existed
 (C)is existing (D)had to be existed

- () 5. Joseph _____ New York three times, and he is going there again next month.
(A) gone (B) went
(C) has been to (D) has gone to
- () 6. I like this movie very much. I have seen it _____.
(A) last week (B) every week
(C) three times (D) for two years
- () 7. Over the years, the competitors in the running events _____ a reputation for good sportsmanship.
(A) gain (B) gaining
(C) are gained (D) have gained
- () 8. The town _____ great changes since I was here last time.
(A) has undergone (B) undergoes
(C) was undergoing (D) underwent
- () 9. Ever since he entered politics, Mr. Holden _____ very aggressive.
(A) is (B) was (C) has been (D) had been
- () 10. Ever since our family _____ a Honda RV (recreational vehicle), we have been in the habit of going for an outing every Sunday.
(A) bought (B) was buying (C) has bought (D) buys
- () 11. My grandfather _____ for ten years, but I still miss him a lot.
(A) died (B) has died
(C) was dead (D) has been dead
- () 12. I _____ for more than 10 years, and now I am still taking English classes at school.
(A) study English (B) studied English
(C) am studying English (D) have been studying English
- () 13. It _____ for the whole week. I wonder when it will stop and if I need to buy a clothes dryer.
(A) rained (B) was raining
(C) has been raining (D) had rained
- () 14. You must be superior to me in this field, because you _____ here for over ten years and have great reputation among our clients.
(A) were working (B) had worked
(C) had been working (D) have been working
- () 15. Susan _____ to lock the door before she went to bed.
(A) forgets (B) forgotten (C) has forgotten (D) forgot

- () 16. The American public are much more likely to eat out at a restaurant today than they _____ thirty years ago.
 (A)ate (B)did (C)should (D>were
- () 17. He _____. Since then, we've become not only neighbors but also good friends.
 (A)had moved to Taipei for one year
 (B)has moved to Taipei one year ago
 (C)moved to Taipei one year ago
 (D)was moving to Taipei for one year
- () 18. People in many parts of the world are living longer lives now than people _____ in the past.
 (A)did (B>were (C)lived (D)had been
- () 19. This is a downwardly mobile generation with smaller incomes and fewer homes than their parents' generation _____ at the same age.
 (A)are (B)had (C)is (D)with
- () 20. I didn't answer your phone last night because I _____ my hair when you called.
 (A>washed (B)have washed
 (C)was washing (D)had washed
- () 21. One of his coworkers accidentally unplugged the computer while he _____ important files to the server.
 (A)uploaded (B)could upload
 (C)did upload (D)was uploading
- () 22. Jenny _____ soundly when the earthquake occurred. No wonder she did not feel anything.
 (A)sleeps (B)was sleeping (C>would have slept (D>would s
- () 23. The professor was working on her paper when the student _____ on the door.
 (A)knocks (B)knocked
 (C)knocking (D)was knocking
- () 24. When he called the office to ask for the documents, his secretary told him that she _____ them.
 (A>would already shred (B)has already shredded
 (C)had already shredded (D)will have shredded
- () 25. By the time the bomb exploded, all the people _____ the building safely. No one was hurt.
 (A)had been left (B)have left (C)left (D)had left

- () 26. Upon returning home from his one-week vacation, Tom realized that he _____ to turn off the TV when he left.
(A) has forgotten (B) had forgotten
(C) was forgotten (D) was forgetting
- () 27. They _____ for more than three hours when they found the gas station.
(A) had been driving (B) have driven
(C) will be driving (D) had to be driven
- () 28. The baby _____ for one hour by the time his mom came back home.
(A) cried (B) was crying
(C) had been crying (D) has cried
- () 29. The company has decided that special attention _____ in the coming years to the training of high quality employees so as to raise efficiency.
(A) to be given (B) is to give
(C) would have given (D) will be given
- () 30. Make sure you have turned off your cell phone before the test; if it _____ during the test, you will get into trouble.
(A) will ring (B) rings (C) rang (D) had rung
- () 31. The next time Paul _____ to New York, he will visit the Metropolitan Museum's famous collection of international musical instruments.
(A) will fly (B) flies
(C) has flown (D) will have flown
- () 32. By 2050, more than a million species of animals and plants _____ because of rising temperatures caused by greenhouse emissions.
(A) have been wiped out (B) will have been wiped out
(C) will be wiping out (D) have been wiping out
- () 33. Barbie and Ted have been married for 40 years. By their next anniversary, they _____ married for 50 years.
(A) are (B) would have
(C) will have been (D) would be
- () 34. Charlie _____ video games for eight hours by the time his father comes home at midnight tonight.
(A) have played (B) was playing
(C) had been playing (D) will have been playing

- () 35. The program _____ for a month by the time you join us.
 (A) will run (B) will be running
 (C) will have run (D) will have been running

解析

1. 關鍵字是 **nowadays**，要用現在簡單式，故答案為(A)。
2. 根據句意：有些細菌真的會讓我們生病。這是強調用法，在直述句中加上 **do、does、did**(視時態及主詞之單複數而定)，意思為“真的”。
 例如：Jeff goes swimming every day. → Jeff **does go** swimming every day. (Jeff 真的每天都去游泳)。主詞是 **germs**，為複數主詞，故答案為(B)。
3. 關鍵的時間副詞是 **in a week**，要用未來簡單式，而現在進行式可以表示未來的動作，故答案是(C)。
4. **for + 一段時間**，主要子句用完成式。又因 **exist** 是不及物動詞，恆用主動式，故答案為(A)。
5. 關鍵字是 **three times**，看到次數就要用現在完成式。至於“**have been to**”與“**have gone to**”的區別，在於“**have been to**”代表經驗(去了又回來了)，而“**have gone to**”是動作(去了還在那兒)。例如：
 - ① Leslie has been to Paris many times. (去過許多次 → 經驗。)
 - ② A: Where's Rosa? I haven't seen her for days.
 B: She has gone to Boston, and she won't come back until next Wednesday. (Rosa 去了波士頓，人在波士頓，還沒回來。)
 故答案為(C)。
6. 關鍵字 **last week** – 過去簡單式；**every week** – 現在簡單式；**three times** – 次數一律用現在完成式；**for two years** – “**for + 一段時間**”也是用現在完成式，但一部電影看兩年並不合理，故答案為(C)。
7. 關鍵字 **over the years**，要用完成式，故答案為(D)。
8. **since + 過去簡單式**，主要子句用完成式，故答案為(A)。
9. **since + 過去簡單式**，主要子句用完成式。不可以選過去完成式，因為是先從政才變得有幹勁，而不是先有幹勁才從政，故答案為(C)。
10. 主要子句是完成式，**ever since** 後面要接過去簡單式，故答案為(A)。

11. for + 一段時間 (ten years)，要用完成式。die 是動作，不能死 10 年。dead 是狀態，可以持續 10 年。故答案為(D)。比較下列 3 個句子：
He died ten years ago. (10 年前，過去非特定時間 → 過去簡單式。)
He has been dead for ten years. (死亡的狀態維持 10 年了。)
He is dead. (他死了是事實 → 現在簡單式。)
12. for + 一段時間，要用完成式。因為還在上英文課，要用現在完成進行式，故答案為(D)。
13. for + 一段時間，要用完成式。因為雨還在下，要用現在完成進行式，故答案為(C)。
14. for + 一段時間，要用完成式。因為在客戶中有很好的名聲，表示還在工作，要用現在完成進行式，故答案為(D)。
15. 根據句意：在睡覺前忘了鎖門。何時上床睡覺？過去非特定的時間，要用過去簡單式，故答案為(D)。
16. 關鍵字 thirty years ago，要用過去簡單式，因為前面有 are，所以後面要用 were，故答案為(D)。
17. for one year 要用現在完成式、one year ago 要用過去簡單式，故答案為(C)。
18. 關鍵字 in the past，要用過去簡單式，因為前面有 are living，所以後面要用 lived，重複的動詞用助動詞代替，故答案為(A)。
19. 根據句意：在父母親那一代同年齡時，要用過去簡單式，故答案為(B)。
20. 正在洗頭髮，這是持續的動作，要用過去進行式，故答案為(C)。
21. 正在上傳重要的檔案，這是持續的動作，要用過去進行式，故答案為(D)。
22. Jenny 正在熟睡，這是持續的動作，要用過去進行式，故答案為(B)。
23. 當學生來敲門的時候，這是不持續的動作，要用過去簡單式，故答案為(B)。
24. 在秘書告知之前，文件已經被碎紙機撕毀，比過去更早發生的動作，要用過去完成式，故答案為(C)。

25. 在炸彈爆炸之前，大家已經安全地離開，比過去更早發生的動作，要用過去完成式，故答案為(D)。
26. 在離開之前，忘記把電視機關掉，比過去更早發生的動作，要用過去完成式，故答案為(B)。
27. 在找到加油站時，已經開車超過 3 個小時，要用過去完成進行式，故答案為(A)。
28. 在母親回家時，小嬰兒已經哭了 1 個小時，要用過去完成進行式，故答案為(C)。
29. 關鍵字 in the coming years，要用未來簡單式，故答案為(D)。
30. 由 if 引導的副詞子句，要用現在式代替未來式，故答案為(B)。
31. 由 the next time 引導的副詞子句，要用現在式代替未來式，故答案為(B)。
32. 在 2050 之前，許多動、植物都會滅絕，在未來的時間之前完成的動作，要用未來完成式。因為動、植物是被消滅，要用被動式，故答案為(B)。
33. 在過下一次週年慶的時候，他們就結婚 50 年了，在未來的時間之前完成的動作，要用未來完成式，故答案為(C)。
34. 在父親回家時，Charlie 已經打了 8 個小時的電玩，一直持續到未來的動作，要用未來完成進行式，故答案為(D)。
35. 在你加入時，這計畫已持續了 1 個月，一直持續到未來的動作，要用未來完成進行式，故答案為(D)。

第二單元 主動&被動

E N G L I S H

主動式：The government confiscated Mr. Dyson's property.
政府沒收了 Dyson 先生的財產。

被動式：Mr. Dyson's property was confiscated by the government.
Dyson 先生的財產被政府沒收了。

* 不及物動詞，恆用主動式！

基礎題

- () 1. English is a global language. It _____ by about half a billion people in the world.
(A)speaks (B)is spoke (C)is spoken (D)is speaking

解析

英文在世界上被大約 5 億人使用，這是被動的用法，故答案為 (C)。

- () 2. Vitamins cannot be _____ by our bodies.
(A)manufacture (B)manufactured
(C)manufacturing (D)to manufacture

解析

維他命不能由人體所製造，這是被動的用法，故答案為 (B)。

- () 3. When this terrible accident _____, he was at a meeting party in Istanbul.
(A)happening (B)was happened
(C)happened (D)has happened

解析

happen 是不及物動詞，恆用主動式，故答案為 (C)。

過關斬將

- () 1. The Fort San Domingo was originally a wooden fort built by the Spanish in 1629 at Tamsui District, New Taipei City, Taiwan. It _____ near Hobe Fort, which was built during Qing rule.
(A)locates (B)located (C)is located (D)was located
- () 2. The protesters _____ with stones and sticks, ready for a fight.
(A)armed (B)were to arm
(C)were armed (D)were arming
- () 3. The annual shareholder meeting will _____ next week, and we need to start the preparation.
(A)be held (B)hold (C)have held (D)be holding
- () 4. Most of the major battles of the American Civil War _____ in the southern states.
(A)was taken place (B)had been taken place
(C)took place (D)had taken place
- () 5. Many foreign students do not need scholarship because they _____ by friends or relatives.
(A)supported (B)are supporting
(C)are being support (D)are supported
- () 6. Alzheimer's disease _____ the sixth leading cause of death in the United States.
(A)rank for (B)ranking as
(C)is ranked as (D)is ranking for
- () 7. Up till now, no terrorist group _____ responsibility for the bombing.
(A)claim (B)is claimed
(C)is being claimed (D)has claimed
- () 8. At one of our meetings last month, I _____ by our client to investigate the problems.
(A)asked (B)was asked
(C)had asked (D)had been asking
- () 9. Censored news and internet restrictions _____ North Koreans off from the outside world.
(A)has cut (B)have cut (C)cuts (D)are cut
- () 10. The host of the show _____ a neon green shirt and a shiny blue

- pants in order to grab the audience's attention.
 (A)dressed (B)dressed in
 (C)was dressed in (D)was dressing
- () 11. I _____ to act for the director while he is off.
 (A)am authorizing (B)authorize
 (C)have authorized (D)am authorized
- () 12. The movie is _____ the novel by Joseph O'Neill.
 (A)basic (B)based on
 (C)basing (D)on the base of
- () 13. Tom Cruise _____ on July 3, 1962 in Syracuse, New York.
 (A)was born (B)is born (C)has born (D)had born
- () 14. Mark was injured in the car accident yesterday, so his elder brother _____ his place in the race.
 (A)took (B)took into (C)had took (D)was taken
- () 15. The extent of Joan's knowledge on various subjects _____ to me.
 (A)is astounding (B)are astounding
 (C)is astounded (D)are astounded

解析

- 淡水紅毛城座落於滬尾砲臺附近，這是事實要用現在式的被動式，故答案為(C)。**locate** 是及物動詞“使…座落於”的意思，用被動式則為一般習慣用法。
- 抗議者被武裝了石頭及棍棒，這是被動式的用法，故答案為(C)。**arm** 是及物動詞“使…武裝”的意思，用被動式則為一般習慣用法。
- 年度股東會議是被舉辦，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(A)。
- take place** 是不及物動詞，恆用主動式，故答案為(C)。
- 外國學生由朋友或親戚資助，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(D)。
- 阿茲海默症在美國，是被列為主要死亡原因的第 6 名，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(C)。
- 沒有任何一個恐怖份子團體聲稱，要為炸彈攻擊事件負責，所以這是主動式的用法，故答案為(D)。不可選(A)，因為單數主詞(terrorist group)要用單數動詞，(A)沒有加 s。
- 我被客戶要求，對問題展開調查，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(B)。

9. 審查過的新聞及使用網路的限制，使得北韓與外面的世界隔絕，所以這是主動式的用法，故答案為(B)。
10. 主持人穿著閃亮的服裝，這是被動的用法，故答案為(C)。dress 是個及物動詞，為“使穿著”的意思，用被動式則為一般習慣用法。
11. 我被授權代理經理的職務，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(D)。
12. 這部電影是以 Joseph O'Neill 的小說為基礎所拍攝的，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(B)。
13. Tom Cruise 在 1962 年 7 月 3 日出生，每一個人都是被母親生出來的，所以這是被動式的用法，故答案為(A)。
14. 哥哥代替 Mark 去參加競賽，所以這是主動式的用法，故答案為(A)。
15. Joan 的知識程度令我吃驚，所以這是主動式的用法，故答案為(A)。

第三單元 分詞

ENGLISH

現在分詞(V.ing)表主動，過去分詞(p.p.)表被動。

The performance bored the audience.

那表演使觀眾無聊。

→ It was a boring performance.

那是令人無聊的表演。

→ The bored audience began to doze off.

無聊的觀眾開始打瞌睡。

基礎題

- () 1. I will keep her _____ on the progress of the project.
 (A)update (B)updates (C)updating (D)updated

解析

我會給她提供最新消息，這是被動式(她被我提供最新消息)，要用過去分詞，故答案為(D)。

- () 2. This lesson seems quite _____.
 (A)interest (B)interesting
 (C)interested (D)interestingly

解析

這堂課很有趣，這是主動式(課程令人感興趣)，要用現在分詞，故答案為(B)。

- () 3. Willy found his car _____ when he returned back from holiday.
 (A)being stolen (B)stealing (C)stolen (D)had stolen

解析

車子被偷，這是被動式，要用過去分詞，故答案為(C)。

過關斬將

- () 1. The road signs in the city were so _____ that I got lost twice when staying there.
 (A)confuse (B)confused (C)confusion (D)confusing
- () 2. When people interact with each other, they often take up _____ social roles.
 (A)clear defined (B)clearly defined
 (C)clear definition (D)clearly define
- () 3. The treasure was found _____ in the cave.
 (A)bury (B)buried (C)to bury (D)burying
- () 4. I found Grandpa _____ in the rocking chair reading newspapers.
 (A)seated (B)sit (C)to sit (D)seating
- () 5. _____ water is too hot to drink. You should wait for at least a few minutes.
 (A)Boil (B)Boiled
 (C)Boiling (D)Being boiled
- () 6. We thank you for your order of February 20, and as it is your first with us, we would like to say how _____ we were to receive it.
 (A)please (B)pleasing (C)pleased (D)pleasance
- () 7. The children listened carefully to the interesting story with their eyes _____ brightly.
 (A)shining (B)shone (C)to be shone (D)to shine
- () 8. With his arms _____, Jim stood there, saying that he had been stressed out and needed some silence.
 (A)crossed (B)to cross (C)crossing (D)cross
- () 9. Mary stood in front of the restaurant with her hands _____ because she was angry at her boyfriend's being late.
 (A)folds (B)folding (C)folded (D)are folding
- () 10. The students left the classroom with the air-conditioner _____ and the fans turned on, which caused huge waste of electricity.
 (A)being operated (B)operated
 (C)operating (D)was operating
- () 11. After watching the horror movie, the _____ boy had a nightmare later that night.
 (A)frighten (B)frightens (C)frightened (D)frightening
- () 12. Visiting the Taroko National Park in Taiwan made our tour enjoyable

- and _____.
- (A)thrill (B)thrilled (C)thrilling (D)thrillingly
- ()13. Today, many poor children still live in _____ countries or areas.
(A)war-torn (B)war-tore (C)war-tear (D)war-tearing
- ()14. My sister and I prepared a _____ cake for the celebration of Mother's Day.
(A)careful-making (B)careful-made
(C)carefully-making (D)carefully-made
- ()15. What is this _____ flower called?
(A)sweet-smelling (B)sweetly-smelling
(C)sweet-smelled (D)sweetly-smelled

解析

- 路標令人困惑，這是主動式，要用現在分詞，故答案為(D)。
- 大家經常接受被清楚定義的社會角色，這是被動式，要用過去分詞，故答案為(B)。
- 寶藏被埋在洞穴中，這是被動式，要用過去分詞，故答案為(B)。
- 爺爺坐在搖椅中，**seat** 是個及物動詞，為“使…就坐”的意思，習慣上用被動式，故答案為(A)。
- 沸水太燙不能喝，這是正在沸騰的水，要用現在分詞，故答案為(C)。
boiling water → 沸水、boiled water → 開水。
- 我們非常高興接到訂單，這是被動式(我們被訂單取悅了)，要用過去分詞，故答案為(C)。
- with + 身體部位，可由大腦控制，用過去分詞；不可由大腦控制，用現在分詞。眼睛閃爍不可由大腦控制，故答案為(A)。
- with + 身體部位，可由大腦控制，用過去分詞；不可由大腦控制，用現在分詞。手臂交叉可由大腦控制，故答案為(A)。
- with + 身體部位，可由大腦控制，用過去分詞；不可由大腦控制，用現在分詞。雙手合攏可由大腦控制，故答案為(C)。
- 冷氣機開著，**operate**(運轉)是不及物動詞，恆用主動，故答案為(C)。
- 被嚇到的小孩晚上做惡夢，這是被動式，要用過去分詞，故答案為(C)。

12. 形成令人激動，這是主動式，要用現在分詞，故答案為(C)。
13. 國家是被戰爭折磨，這是被動要用過去分詞，故答案為(A)。
14. 蛋糕被精心製作，這是被動要用過去分詞，故答案為(D)。
15. 花朵聞起來很香，感官動詞恆用主動要用現在分詞，故答案為(A)。