

## Point

1

## 動詞三態變化

## 一、規則變化者

在原形動詞字尾加上【ed】或【d】，形成過去式及過去分詞。

(一)原形 + ed：

	原形	過去式	過去分詞
走路	walk	walked	walked
清洗	wash	washed	washed
注視	look	looked	looked
呼喚	call	called	called
出租	rent	rented	rented

(二)字尾有 e 者，只加 d：

	原形	過去式	過去分詞
居住	live	lived	lived
關閉	close	closed	closed
希望	hope	hoped	hoped
同意	agree	agreed	agreed
估計	estimate	estimated	estimated

(三)字尾是「子音 + y」時，y 改為 i 再加 ed：

	原形	過去式	過去分詞
哭泣	cry	cried	cried
學習	study	studied	studied
申請	apply	applied	applied
抄寫	copy	copied	copied
攜帶	carry	carried	carried

(四)字尾是「母音 + y」時，只加 ed：

	原形	過去式	過去分詞
遊玩	play	played	played
停留	stay	stayed	stayed
享受	enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed

僱用	employ	employed	employed
破壞	destroy	destroyed	destroyed

(五)字尾為「短母音+單子音」的單音節字，須重複字尾子音，再加 ed：

	原 形	過 去 式	過 去 分 詞
停止	stop	stopped	stopped
落下	drop	dropped	dropped
搶劫	rob	robbed	robbed
總結	sum	summed	summed
適合	fit	fitted	fitted
乞求	beg	begged	begged

(六)雙音節動詞以「短母音+單子音」結尾，而重音在最後音節時，須重複字尾子音，再加 ed：

	原 形	過 去 式	過 去 分 詞
允許	permit	permitted	permitted
偏愛	prefer	preferred	preferred
承認	admit	admitted	admitted
省略	omit	omitted	omitted
發生	occur	occurred	occurred
指示	refer	referred	referred
控制	control	controlled	controlled
推論	infer	inferred	inferred
裝備	equip	equipped	equipped

## 二、不規則動詞

原形動詞改變為過去式及過去分詞沒有一定規則者，可分四類型。

(一) A-A-A 型（原形、過去式、和過去分詞同型者）：

	原 形	過 去 式	過 去 分 詞
爆裂	burst	burst	burst
投擲	cast	cast	cast
切割	cut	cut	cut
價值	cost	cost	cost
打擊	hit	hit	hit

傷害	hurt	hurt	hurt
放置	put	put	put
閱讀	read	read	read
擺設	set	set	set
流出	shed	shed	shed
關閉	shut	shut	shut
展開	spread	spread	spread
允許	let	let	let

## (二) A-B-B 型（過去式和過去分詞同型者）：

	原 形	過 去 式	過 去 分 詞
叫醒	awake	awoke	awoke
撕破	rend	rent	rent
傳送	send	sent	sent
借出	lend	lent	lent
耗費	spend	spent	spent
握住	hold	held	held
告訴	tell	told	told
販賣	sell	sold	sold
購買	buy	bought	bought
打仗	fight	fought	fought
尋求	seek	sought	sought
思考	think	thought	thought
攜帶	bring	brought	brought
遇見	meet	met	met
保持	keep	kept	kept
睡眠	sleep	slept	slept
清掃	sweep	swept	swept
發現	find	found	found
環繞	wind	wound	wound
捕捉	catch	caught	caught
教導	teach	taught	taught
站立	stand	stood	stood

瞭解	understand	understood	understood
感覺	feel	felt	felt
意指	mean	meant	meant
點燃	light	lit (或 lighted)	lit (或 lighted)
郊遊	picnic	picnicked	picnicked
聆聽	hear	heard	heard
置放	lay	laid	laid
黏著	cling	clung	clung
懸掛	hang	hung	hung
紡紗	spin	spun	spun
建造	build	built	built
得到	get	got	got
擁有	have	had	had
躲藏	hide	hid	hid (或 hidden)
領導	lead	led	led
遺失	lose	lost	lost
離開，留置	leave	left	left
照耀	shine	shone	shone
就坐	sit	sat	sat
獲勝	win	won	won
拼字	spell	spelt (或 spelled)	spelt (或 spelled)
嗅出	smell	smelt	smelt
敲打	strike	struck	struck

(三) A-B-C 型 (原形、過去式、和過去分詞皆不相同者) :

	原形	過去式	過去分詞
起來	arise	arose	arisen
起身	rise	rose	risen
騎乘	ride	rode	ridden
駕駛	drive	drove	driven
震動	shake	shook	shaken
打破	break	broke	broken
選擇	choose	chose	chosen

凍結	freeze	froze	frozen
說話	speak	spoke	spoken
偷竊	steal	stole	stolen
編織	weave	wove	woven
寫下	write	wrote	written
吃下	eat	ate	eaten
落下	fall	fell	fallen
忘記	forget	forgot	forgotten
給予	give	gave	given
寬恕	forgive	forgave	forgiven
拿取	take	took	taken
錯誤	mistake	mistook	mistaken
出生	bear	bore	born
撕毀	tear	tore	torn
穿著	wear	wore	worn
開始	begin	began	begun
喝下	drink	drank	drunk
鳴叫	ring	rang	rung
歌唱	sing	sang	sung
游泳	swim	swam	swum
生長	grow	grew	grown
知道	know	knew	known
展示	show	showed	shown (或 showed)
投擲	throw	threw	thrown
吹氣	blow	blew	blown
飛翔	fly	flew	flown
前往	go	went	gone
躺下	lie	lay	lain
看見	see	saw	seen
從事	do	did	done
隱藏	hide	hid	hidden
縮水	shrink	shrank	shrunk

發誓	swear	swore	sworn
繪畫	draw	drew	drawn
撤回	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn

(四) A-B-A 型（原形和過去分詞同型者）：

	原形	過去式	過去分詞
奔跑	run	ran	run
前來	come	came	come
變成	become	became	become
克服	overcome	overcame	overcome

## Point

### 2

## 現在簡單式的用法

➤主詞第三人稱，單數時，現在動詞須加 s 或 es。

➤下列情況，須用現在式動詞：

1. 科學上永久不變的事實。
2. 格言。
3. 現在習慣的動作。

【例】1. Jupiter **is** the largest planet in our solar system.

木星是太陽系中最大的行星。

2. Practice **makes** perfect.

英諺：熟能生巧。

3. Alice and Helen **go** to school by bus every day.

Alice 以及 Helen 每天搭公車上學。

## 重

## 點練習

- ( ) 1. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ during the day.  
 (A) shine (B) shines (C) will shine (D) was shining
- ( ) 2. Necessity \_\_\_\_\_ the mother of invention. (需求為發明之母。)  
 (A) was (B) will be (C) is (D) shall

- ( ) 3. A friend in need \_\_\_\_\_ a friend indeed. (患難見真情。)  
 (A) will be      (B) has been      (C) is      (D) was
- ( ) 4. Diamond \_\_\_\_\_ the hardest substance (物質) in nature.  
 (A) is      (B) was      (C) will be      (D) has been
- ( ) 5. Our teacher taught us that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round.  
 (A) was      (B) is      (C) has been      (D) will be

## Point

## 3

## 現在進行式的用法

- 現在進行式的形式：S + am / is / are + V-ing
- 句中有下列情況，通常用現在進行式：now, at present, at this time, at this moment, Listen! 或 Look! 帶頭的句子。
- 來往動詞（如 go, come, leave, arrive, depart, fly）可用現在進行式代替未來。

【例】1. Don't bother Cindy. She **is studying** now.

別去煩 Cindy。她正在唸書。

2. Look! That monkey **is dancing**.

你瞧！那隻猴子正在跳舞呢！

3. Woody and May **are leaving** for Vancouver next week.

(= Woody and May **will leave** for Vancouver next week.)

Woody 與 May 下星期將動身前往溫哥華。

【注意】下列動詞不可用進行式表達「正在進行的動作」！

知覺類動詞	see (看到)	hear (聽到)	smell (聞起來)
	feel (感覺起來)	taste (嘗起來)	look (看起來)
	sound (聽起來)		
狀態類動詞	have (擁有)	possess (擁有)	belong to (屬於)
	appear (似乎)	seem (似乎)	resemble (類似)
	consist (包含)	depend (依靠)	contain (包含)
	become (變成)		
	love (喜愛)	like (喜歡)	prefer (偏愛)

心智類動詞	want (需要)	need (需要)	hate (討厭)
	dislike (不喜歡)	fear (害怕)	hope (希望)
	wish (期望)	desire (渴望)	suppose (猜想)
	believe (相信)	forget (忘記)	remember (記得)
	understand (瞭解)	realize (體認)	know (知道)
	imagine (想像)	doubt (懷疑)	suspect (懷疑)
	mean (意思是)	think (認為)	cherish (珍惜)
方位類動詞	see (明瞭)		
方位類動詞	lie (座落於)	stand (座落於)	sit (座落於)
來往類動詞	go (去)	come (來)	leave (離開)
	arrive (到達)	depart (離開)	
瞬間類動詞	die (死亡)	graduate (畢業)	accept (接受)
	reject (拒絕)	admit (承認)	deny (否認)
	complete (完成)	finish (完成)	consent (同意)
	decide (決定)	permit (允許)	allow (允許)
	give (給予)	offer (提供)	provide (提供)
	obtain (獲得)	get (獲得)	attain (達到)
	pass away (死亡)	agree (同意)	refuse (拒絕)

## 重點練習

- ( ) 1. It \_\_\_\_\_ cats and dogs at present.  
 (A) rain                      (B) was raining      (C) is raining      (D) rained
- ( ) 2. Look! Something \_\_\_\_\_ over there.  
 (A) is burned      (B) burns              (C) is burning      (D) was burning
- ( ) 3. Emily and I \_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong tomorrow morning.  
 (A) are leave for                      (B) are leaving for  
 (C) are left for                      (D) have left for



## Point 1 關係代名詞的功能

- 當代名詞：代替前面的先行詞（先行詞為名詞或代名詞）。
- 當連接詞：連接兩個子句。關係代名詞引領關係子句修飾先行詞，故稱形容詞子句。

例：1. I need an assistant. The assistant must be able to speak French.

合併→ I need an assistant who must be able to speak French.

我需要一位會說法文的助理。

2. That man is my uncle. That man is standing behind Andy.

合併→ That man who is standing behind Andy is my uncle.

站在 Andy 背後的人是我叔叔。

3. I met a pretty girl. The girl's hair was brown.

合併→ I met a pretty girl whose hair was brown.

我遇見一位棕髮的美女。

## Point 2 關係代名詞的格位

先行詞	主格	受格	所有格
人	who	whom (正式) who (非正式)	whose
事、物	which	which	whose
人物通用	that	that	無所有格

➤ 秒殺解題：格位的判斷

- 主格 + (助動詞) + 動詞
- 受格 + 主詞 + 及物動詞
- 所有格 + 普通名詞
- 介係詞 + 受格

注意▶ 關係代名詞若為受格時，除非前有介係詞或逗號，否則可以省略。

## 重點練習

- ( ) 1. The orchards are open in October, which \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the best time to harvest is      (B) is the best time to harvest  
(C) to harvest is the best time      (D) the best time is to harvest
- 【95 郵政甄試】
- ( ) 2. The creature in the novel is an alien \_\_\_\_\_ language no one understands.
- (A) whom      (B) which      (C) that      (D) whose
- 【96 初等】
- ( ) 3. Brave Tigers is a team \_\_\_\_\_ twelve excellent players.
- (A) consists of      (B) consisting for  
(C) which is consisted of      (D) which consists of
- 【94 關三】
- ( ) 4. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ was saved last week lived next door to us.
- (A) who      (B) whoever      (C) whom      (D) whose
- ( ) 5. The course was divided into three sessions, \_\_\_\_\_ was taught by a different instructors.
- (A) each of them      (B) it      (C) which      (D) each of which
- 【95 基警】
- ( ) 6. According to recent medical reports, people \_\_\_\_\_ will probably live longer.
- (A) although they do not smoke      (B) and do not smoke  
(C) do not smoke      (D) who do not smoke
- 【98 初等】
- ( ) 7. On our way to the movie theater, we met five girls, two of \_\_\_\_\_ wore red skirts.
- (A) them      (B) those      (C) who      (D) whom
- 【98 司四】
- ( ) 8. The man who robbed the bank \_\_\_\_\_ by the police immediately.
- (A) caught      (B) was caught      (C) would catch      (D) had caught
- 【97 司四】

## Point

## 3

使用關係代名詞 *that* 的時機

➤ 先行詞是人 and 物。

例： *The rider and the horse that* fell into the river were both drowned.

掉入河裡的騎士與那匹馬都淹死了。

➤ 先行詞前面有最高級形容詞。

例： This is the *longest* train *that* I have ever seen.

這是我曾見過最長的火車。

➤ 先行詞前有 the + 序數，the same（相同的），the only（唯一的）。

例： 1. He was *the first* student *that* passed the GEPT.

他是第一位通過英檢的學生。

2. This is *the same* watch *that* I lost yesterday.

這是我所遺失的同一個手錶。

3. May is *the only* person *that* I can trust.

May 是我唯一能信賴的人。

➤ 先行詞前面有 the very（正是），all，no，every，any。

例： 1. *Every* student *that* attended the lecture was touched.

每一位參加演講會的學生都受到感動。

2. I have done *all that* I can do.

我所能做的事全都做了。（我已盡了全力。）

3. There was *no one that* could solve the problem immediately.

沒有一個人可以立即解決那個問題。

➤ 句首有疑問代名詞 who，which，為了避免重複時，用 *that*。

例： 1. *Who* is the man *that* is talking with a foreigner?

正在跟一位外國人談話的人是誰？

2. *Which* is the book *that* you want to read?

你想要讀哪一本書？

## Point

4

## 不可使用關係代名詞 that 的時機

➤ 關係代名詞前有介係詞時。

例：The man to whom Sam is talking is Mr. Davis. (○)

The man to that Sam is talking is Mr. Davis. (×)

正在和 Sam 聊天的人就是 Davis 先生。

➤ 關係代名詞前有逗點時（補述用法）。

例：My brother-in law, who retired last year, built a farm in Meinong. (○)

My brother-in law, that retired last year, built a farm in Meinong. (×)

我姐夫在去年退休，他在美濃建了一座農莊。

## 重

## 點練習

- ( ) 1. This is the most interesting book \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) that I have never read                      (B) that I have ever read
- (C) which I read                                      (D) which I have ever read
- ( ) 2. Tim was the only one \_\_\_\_\_ could help you solve problem.
- (A) who                      (B) whom                      (C) which                      (D) that
- ( ) 3. All \_\_\_\_\_ you have to do is tell us the truth.
- (A) that                      (B) which                      (C) whose                      (D) what
- ( ) 4. Smoking, \_\_\_\_\_ is a bad habit, is nevertheless very popular.
- (A) though                      (B) that                      (C) which                      (D) it
- ( ) 5. Most people like to talk about the subjects with \_\_\_\_\_ they are most familiar.
- (A) that                      (B) those                      (C) what                      (D) which
- 【98.基警】
- ( ) 6. The 60s was a period \_\_\_\_\_ the country transformed from agriculture-based to export-oriented economy.
- (A) during which                      (B) with which                      (C) as                      (D) then 【94.關三】

## Point

## 5

## 限定用法與補述用法&amp;關係代名詞的省略

➤ 限定用法：關係代名詞前無逗點。

➤ 補述用法：關係代名詞前有逗點。

例：1. Sam has a brother who lives in Taipei.

Sam 有一位住在臺北的兄長（不止一位兄長）。

2. He has a brother, who lives in Taipei.

Sam 有一位兄長，而這位兄長住在臺北（只有一位兄長）。

➤ 補述用法的使用時機：

1. 先行詞為專有名詞。

2. 先行詞為世上唯一的人或物時。

例：1. Here comes Ms. Ching-ching Lee, who is the kindest and most elegant lady that I've ever met.

李菁菁小姐來了，她是我生平見過最善良、最優雅的女性。

2. That is Joe's father, who used to serve in the army for 30 years.

那是 Joe 的父親，他曾在軍中服役三十年。

➤ 關係代名詞的省略：受格 whom / which / that 可省略，但關係代名詞受格之前有介係詞或逗點（補述用法）時，則不可省略。

例：1. Do you know the man (whom) Woody argued with yesterday?

（whom 可省）

2. Do you know the man with whom Woody argued yesterday?

（whom 不可省）

3. Here comes my father, whom you met at the conference yesterday.

（whom 不可省）

## 重

## 點練習

( ) 1. This is a book \_\_\_\_\_ everyone is talking.

(A) with which (B) which (C) about which (D) that 【94. 關四】

- ( ) 2. 選出正確的句子：
- (A) You should talk to Professor Brown who will be your new advisor.  
 (B) You should talk to Professor Brown will be your new advisor.  
 (C) You should talk to Professor Brown, who will be your new advisor.  
 (D) You should talk to Professor Brown, that will be your new advisor.
- ( ) 3. Scott is the most industrious student \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) I have never seen                      (B) I have ever seen  
 (C) I ever seen                               (D) I had seen                      **【95.基警】**

## Point

## 6

## 複合關係代名詞

➤ 複合關係代名詞 = 先行詞 + 簡單關係代名詞

主格	whoever = anyone who	任何人……
受格	whomever = anyone whom	任何被……的人
所有格	whosever = anyone whose	任何人的……
主/受格	whatever = anything that	任何事物
主/受格	what = the thing that	……的事物

**注意**▶ 1. whatever 和 what 字義相近，均可作主格或受格，但 whatever 語氣較強。

2. 以上這些複合關係代名詞之前，都不需要先行詞。

- 例**：1. Whoever (= Anyone who) wants this pen may keep it.  
 任何人喜歡這枝鋼筆都可以留為己有。
2. You may invite whomever (= anyone whom) you like.  
 你可以邀請任何你喜歡的人。
3. Whosever (= Anyone whose) score is below 60 will be punished.  
 任何人的分數低於六十分，都會受到處罰。
4. You may take whatever (= anything that) you like.  
 你可取走任何你喜歡的東西。