## 全民英檢秘笈

瀛苑副刊

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- 一、 題目 (綜合重點文法之練習,請使用正確文法)
  - 1. 有沒有人知道我的眼鏡在哪兒?

Do anyone know where is my glasses?

2. 我昨天看到一匹馬跑地像風一樣快。

Yesterday I see a horse ran as fast as wind.

3. 我以前或許看過他。

I might see him before.

4. 你昨天就該把功課做完了!

You should finish your homework yesterday.

5. 他總是知道你在何處。

He always know where are you.

 $6. \quad 3+3=6$ 

3 plus 3 equal 6.

7. 他很快就趕過來,看起來很緊張。

He rush here, look very nervous.

8. 她哭個不停,求警察放過她。

She cry, beg the policeman to let her go.

- 9. 在20世紀之前,有許多重大的事件發生。
- (1) There were many big incidents take places before the 20th century.
  - (2) Many big incidents took place before the 20th century.
  - 10. (1) 我多麼希望你能來〈實情:尚不知你是否會來〉

How I wish you come.

(2) 我多麼希望你能來〈實情:已知你不能來〉

How I wish you come.

(3) 我多麼希望你昨天來了 〈實情:沒來〉

How I wish you came yesterday.

## 二、 答案

1. Does;

where glasses are ((1) 眼鏡、鞋、褲、手套都是一雙,用複數動詞 (2) 這不是真正問句,真正的問句是Does anyone know,所以是間接問句,主詞和動詞要採肯定句順序)

2. saw;

## run或running (因為在感官動詞之後的助詞必須用原式或現在分詞)

- 3. have seen (這一句的意義是過去式,但是在助動詞後面,也就是can、will、might、should、must…之後必須用現在式,因此只好借用現在完成式have+p.p. 來表達過去的意義)
  - 4. have finished (文法同上一題)
  - 5. knows; where you are (間接問句,主詞和動詞採肯定句順序)
  - 6. equals (因為equal在這裡是動詞)
- 7. rushed; looking (前面如果已說完一句話,後面又用動詞開頭來修飾前一句話的狀況,一律用ing)
- 8. has been crying(從過去到現在,用現在完成式,但若同時強調一直做某件事,則用現在完成進行式have been + ing ) begging [文法同第7題]
- 9. (1) had been (從過去到20世紀,是從過去到過去,屬過去完成式; taking place (1.同一句之中,前面已有動詞,之後的動詞必須改成ing,才不會相撞. 2. take place表示發生,再多的事情發生也不能用place "s")
  - (2) had taken place (從過去到過去,是過去完成式)
- 10. (1) can come (這一句雖然用了wish,但並非希望一件不可能之事,所以不是假設語態,動詞不用往過去退一步)
- (2) could come (因為在說一個不可能的願望,是假設語氣,動詞或助動詞需往過去退一步; can改成 could)
- (3) had come (和過去相反的事情,是過去假設,所以把過去式往過去再退一步,變成過去完成式)

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