**TOEIC 常考文法**

* **look 用法**

1. He looks happy in the crowd. 他在人群中看起來很快樂

look(連綴動詞) + 形容詞

1. He looks happily at the crowd. 他快樂地看著人群

look(一般動詞) + 副詞

1. 搭配 look 使用的動詞片語

* look at (專注地看著) > Look at me.
* look for (尋找) > I’m looking for my phone.
* look down (鄙視) > I look down his behavior.
* look up to (尊敬) > I really look up to my father.
* look forward to + N/Ving (期待) > They are looking forward to her visit.
* **感官連綴動詞**

1. 有五種 : look(看起來)、taste(嘗起來)、smell(聞起來)、feel(感覺/摸起來)、sound(聽起來)
2. 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

* Your idea sounds good. 你的點子聽起來不錯
* I feel cold. 我覺得冷

1. 連綴動詞 + like + 名詞

* He looks like SpongeBob. 他看起來像海綿寶寶
* This place smells like shit. 這地方聞起來像大便
* **The + 形容詞**

1. 泛指一類人 + 複數動詞 (最常用)

* The poor are often jealous of the rich. 窮人常常忌妒富人

1. 表示單個人 + 單數動詞 (只用特定地方能用)

* The accused was released on bail. 被告人已獲得保釋

1. 表示抽象概念或事物 + 單數動詞

* She’s interested in the supernatural. 她對超自然現象感興趣
* The beautiful touches people’s heart. 美的事物觸動了人們的內心

1. 表一國的全體國民 + 複數動詞 (The + 國家的形容詞)

* The Taiwanese are really friendly. 台灣人很友善
* **A, An, The, Zero Article 的常見陷阱**

1. Do you know \_\_\_ Taylors? They live near the new school.
2. a
3. an
4. the
5. zero article

[SOL] the + surname + s (如果姓氏的最後一個字是 s 就不用再加 s)

1. This is \_\_\_ unique opportunity for you to take.
2. a
3. an
4. the
5. zero article

[SOL] 雖然是母音 u，但是其讀音為子音 “y”，所以是 a unique

1. He can’t go to school today, he has \_\_\_ sore throat.
2. a
3. an
4. the
5. zero article

[SOL] 例外很多，只能死背

* Have a cold, headache, sore throat. (一定要加 a)
* Have (a) backache, stomach-ache, toothache, earache. (可加可不加)
* Have blood pressure, measles, mumps, flu, hepatitis. (疾病為複數或不可數時不要加)

1. How about going to \_\_\_ theatre?
2. a
3. an
4. the
5. zero article

[SOL] 以下的單字為例外：the cinema, the theatre, the bank, in the garden, in the country, in the mountain, etc. (就算我們不是指特定某處也要用 the)

* **常見的量詞陷阱**

1. I’ve been very busy recently. I don’t have \_\_\_ free time.
2. many
3. much
4. few
5. little

[SOL] 不可數名詞前面要用 much

1. Tom has got \_\_\_ ideas on how to get the young involved in after-school activities.
2. much
3. lots
4. lots of
5. a lot

[SOL] lots of (=a lot of) 可同時用於可數與不可數名詞前面

1. I’m sorry but I cannot visit you today. I have \_\_\_ to do.
2. plenty of
3. a lot
4. a lot of
5. lots of

[SOL] 只有 a lot (=lots) 後面不能接名詞

e.g. There was a lot (lots) to eat at the reception.

1. There are \_\_\_ chairs for everyone to sit.
2. plenty
3. few
4. much
5. plenty of

[SOL] plenty of + 可數或不可數名詞，與 a lot of 意義相同

1. You should spend \_\_\_ time playing computer games and \_\_\_ time learning your school subjects.
2. more / less
3. less / more
4. fewer / more
5. less / fewer

[SOL] less + 不可數名詞 / more + 可數或不可數名詞

1. I have \_\_\_ money. I won’t lend you any.
2. many
3. few
4. little
5. a few

[SOL] little + 不可數名詞 (表示不足夠)

1. Can you please give me \_\_\_ water?
2. few
3. a few
4. fewer
5. a little

[SOL] a little + 不可數名詞 (表示一些)

1. She started her hair company only two years ago and she has already made \_\_\_ money.
2. a great many
3. a good many
4. a great deal of
5. a few

[SOL] a great deal of (a good deal of) + 不可數名詞，也可以用 a lot of 替代，表示很大量

* **名詞子句**

已知一個句子的結構為：「主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞」，而名詞子句可以安插在句子的主詞處或受詞處

根據子句的性質不同，名詞子句的開頭有這些可能：疑問詞(why / where / who / how)、是否(whether / if)、除了上述兩種以外(that)

1. 名詞子句放受格

* 我不知道他昨天去哪裡了

→ I don’t know where he went yesterday.

* 我可以了解他昨天為何沒生氣

→ I can understand why he didn’t get angry yesterday.

* 我不是很在乎今晚她到底要不要來

→ I don’t really care if she is coming or not tonight.

1. 名詞子句放主格

* 你做的是真的很荒謬

→ What you did is very ridiculous.

* 我們不能在這間公寓養狗真的很不公平

→ That we cannot keep a dog in this apartment is really unfair.

* 他怎麼解決這個問題的方法還是個謎

→ How he solved this problem remains mysterious.