**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，此外還可以當成主詞補語或同位語

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) [名詞子句當同位語時只能用 that 開頭]

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.

1. 名詞子句當主詞補語

* 唯一的問題是我不知道現在該做甚麼

→ The only problem is that I don’t know what I should now.

* 他的藉口是他今天早上不舒服

→ His excuse was that he felt sick this morning.

1. 名詞子句當同位語

* 台灣已經合法化同性婚姻的消息被封鎖了

→ The news that Taiwan has legalized the same-sex marriage is blocked.

* 我猜測這只是個開端的臆測已經被證實了

→ My assumption that this is only the beginning has been proved.

* **名詞子句 (進階)**

下面介紹幾個使用名詞子句時該注意的事

1. 當名詞子句當主格，且開頭連接詞為 that 時

* 你昨天沒來真的讓我很失望

→ That you didn’t come yesterday really made me disappointed.

→ It really made me disappointed that you didn’t come yesterday.

[此時可用虛主詞 it 取代又臭又長的主詞，並拉到句子後面]

1. 當名詞子句當受格，且開頭連接詞為 that 時

* 他說他昨天沒有去

→ He said that he didn’t go yesterday.

→ He said he didn’t go yesterday.

[此時 that 可以直接省略]

1. 當名詞子句當主格，且有「是否」的意思時

* 你不管明天來不來都不關我的事

→ Whether you will come tomorrow is none of my business.

× If you will come tomorrow is none of my business. (錯誤)

[此時 Whether 不可以換成 if]

1. 當名詞子句中有「是否」意思時，可套用以下規則

* 我並不知道他明天要不要來

→ I don’t know whether he will come tomorrow.

→ I don’t know whether he will come tomorrow or not.

→ I don’t know whether or not he will come tomorrow.

→ I don’t know if he will come tomorrow.

→ I don’t know if he will come tomorrow or not.

× I don’t know if or not he will come tomorrow. (錯誤)

* **使役動詞**

常見的使役動詞有：make, have, get, let, help

使役動詞 + O + V (此時的 V 有可能主動也可能被動，要看整句句意)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **(使役動詞)** | **(當主動)** | **(當被動)** |
| make | + RV | + p.p |
| have | + RV | + p.p |
| get | + to RV | + p.p |
| let | + RV | + be p.p |
| help | + (to) RV |  |

EX：I received a text message from Takeshi yesterday, and it mentioned that they had the equipment \_\_\_ yesterday.

* 1. shipped
  2. ship
  3. was shipped
  4. was being shipped
* **want 用法**

文法為 want + to RV (主動) / p.p (被動)

EX：The firm wants its product \_\_\_ safely and in a timely manner; otherwise it will seek an alternative shipper.

1. package
2. be packaged
3. packaged
4. to package

* **感官動詞**

常見的感官動詞有：see, watch, witness, hear, observe, notice 等

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **(感官動詞)** | **(當主動)** | **(當被動)** |
| see | + RV (表完整過程)  + V-ing (表當下動作) | + p.p |
| watch |
| hear |
| feel |
| observe |
| notice |

EX

：當我打開門的時候，我聽到有人走下樓來

→ When I unlocked the door, I heard someone walking downstairs.

EX：我看到這位老太太被狗攻擊

→ I saw the old lady attacked by a dog.

* **情緒動詞**

常見的情緒動詞：interest, excite, bore and so on

1. 情緒動詞-ing：外在散發的感覺 (令人覺得…)

* The movie is interesting. 這部電影令人覺得有趣
* The actor is boring. 這位演員令人覺得無聊

1. 情緒動詞-ed：被受到影響 (內心感受到…)

* I’m interested in the movie. 我對這部電影感興趣
* **suggest 用法**

1. suggest + \_\_\_ + RV (主動)

* The doctor suggests that we steam veges.

1. suggest + V-ing (主動)

* The doctor suggests steaming veges.

1. suggest + \_\_\_ + be p.p (被動)

* The doctor suggests that veges be steamed.
* **keep 用法**

1. keep + V-ing (主動)

* 要讓你的公司順暢地經營下去有幾個小撇步

→ There are few tips to keep your company running smoothly.

1. keep + p.p (被動)

* 當陽光很強時，請記得把百葉窗關起來

→ Keep the blinds closed when the sun shining.

* **need 用法**

1. need + to RV (主動)

* 我需要去洗車

→ I need to wash the car

1. need + V-ing (被動)

* 這台車需要被洗了

→ The car needs washing.

* **第四句型：S + V + O + OC(受詞補語)**

哪一類動詞出現時，會有受詞補語產生？

1. 使役動詞 (參考第5頁)

* 老師要克里斯寫作業

→ The teacher made Chris do the homework.

* 媽媽要這間房間被打掃

→ My mom gets this room cleaned.

1. 感官動詞 (參考第6頁)

* 我聽到瑪莉在唱歌

→ I heard Mary sing/singing.

* 我看到這個老太太被車撞

→ I saw the old lady hit by the car.

* **第五句型：S + V + IO(間接受詞) + DO(直接受詞)**

哪一類動詞出現時，會有此種句型產生？

1. 授予動詞

* 克里斯給我錢

→ Chris gave me money.

→ Chris gave money to me.