

康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L5

- ▶ 一、感官動詞的用法
- ▶ 二、反身代名詞的用法
- ▶ 三、**not only... but also...** 的用法



一、感官動詞的用法

1. 「感官動詞」是用來表達透過身體五官感覺到某人事物的動作的動詞。有「三看（look at / see / watch）」、「兩聽（listen to / hear）」、「一感覺（feel）」等等。





一、感官動詞的用法 辨別字

look at (注視)	Please look at page 5. (請看第五頁。) → 刻意地看
see (看)	I can't see you. (我看不到你。) → 視覺、無意間看到
watch (觀看)	Ted likes to watch baseball games. (Ted 喜歡看棒球比賽。) → 長時間觀看



一、感官動詞的用法 辨別字

listen to (傾聽)	Let's listen to the song together. (我們一起聽歌吧。) → 刻意地聽
hear (聽到)	Could you speak more loudly? I can't hear you. (你可以說大聲一點嗎？我聽不到你。) → 聽覺、無意間聽到



一、感官動詞的用法

2. 句型：主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing) .

使用
時機

「**原形動詞**」用來強調「**事實**」，表達完整的動作和事件的過程

句型變化及例句

主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞.

例 (1) We **saw** the police officers **leave**.

(我們看見警察們離開。)

(2) Al **watched** the kid **play** soccer.

(Al 看著那小孩踢足球。)





一、感官動詞的用法

使用時機

「**現在分詞**」用來強調「**動作進行**」，表達該動作正在進行，並可能已經發生一段時間

句型變化及例句

主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 現在分詞 (V-ing)

例 (1) Sandy **heard** her baby **crying**.

(Sandy 聽見她的寶寶在哭。)

(2) Leo **felt** the house **shaking**.

(Leo 感覺到房子在搖晃。)





一、感官動詞的用法

3. 其他常見的感官動詞：**notice**（注意到）

例 Gary **noticed** his dad **falling** asleep in the chair. (Gary 注意到他爸爸在椅子上睡著了。)





一、感官動詞的用法

觀念釐清

feel 是連綴動詞也是感官動詞。連綴動詞用來說明「主詞」的狀態；感官動詞用來說明「**受詞**」的狀態。





一、感官動詞的用法

觀念釐清

例 (1) He **felt sad** and started to cry.

(他感到難過並開始哭泣。)

→ 形容詞 **sad** 修飾主詞 **He**，此句 **felt** 為連綴動詞

(2) He **felt** his heart **beating** fast.

(他感覺到他的心跳很快。)

→ 現在分詞 **beating** 修飾受詞 **his heart**，此句 **felt** 為感官動詞



一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：feel

+ adj.	I feel <u>happy</u> .
+ like + N	This gift feels like <u>a book</u> .

連綴動詞：look

+ adj.	John looks <u>sad</u> .
+ like + N	John looks like <u>his dad</u> .





一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：smell

+ adj.	The bread smells <u>good</u> .
+ like + N	The bread smells like <u>an apple</u> .

連綴動詞：sound

+ adj.	The news sounds <u>scary</u> .
+ like + N	It sounds like <u>a sad story</u> .





一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：taste

+ adj.	The drink tastes <u>sweet</u> .
+ like + N	The drink tastes like <u>orange juice</u> .





一、感官動詞的用法

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
feel	We all felt <u>the ground</u> shake / shaking .

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
see	Sandy saw <u>a boy</u> pick up / picking up (撿起) the trash from the floor.





一、感官動詞的用法

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
watch	Kenny watched <u>two children</u> dance / dancing in the park.

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
listen to	Ben listened to <u>the singer</u> sing / singing on the street.



一、感官動詞的用法

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
hear	Mia heard <u>a baby</u> cry / crying loudly in the library.

注意 smell 也可當感官動詞，但受詞後不能接原形動詞，只能接現在分詞 (V-ing)。

例 He **smelled** something **burning**.
 (他聞到某個東西燒焦了。)



圈選出適當的答案

1. They watched Jeremy Lin (played
/ to play / play) basketball in
the gym yesterday.

2. I heard a woman (cries / crying
/ to cry) outside my house
yesterday.





圈選出適當的答案

3. Mr. Wang saw his son (fly / to fly / flew) a kite (風箏) in the park.

4. The students listened to the band (樂團) (played / to play / play) beautiful songs at the show.





圈選出適當的答案

5. Before the earthquake hit, we saw
some chickens (resting / to rest
/ rested) in the trees.



進階題

(**A**) 1. I saw John _____ after the school bus this morning.

- (A) running (B) to run
(C) ran (D) to running

(**C**) 2. We listened to Mrs. Watson _____ us the story. She sounded _____.

- (A) told; happy (B) told; happily
(C) tell; happy (D) tell; happily





進階題

(**A**) 3. When did you come home?
I didn't hear you _____ the door.

- (A) open (B) opened
(C) to open (D) opens

(**C**) 4. When Tom got home, he
smelled something _____ in the kitchen.

- (A) cook (B) to cook
(C) cooking (D) to cooking



進階題

- (**B**) 5. Paula felt scared (害怕的) .
She heard someone
_____ her name in the dark.
(A) shouted (B) shout
(C) shouts (D) to shout
- (**C**) 6. Did you hear Ivy _____ in the
room? She sounded _____.
(A) cry; sadly (B) to cry; sadly
(C) cry; sad (D) to cry; sad





進階題

(**B**) 7. I saw Jane _____ Benson and
kiss (親吻) him.

(A) dating

(B) date

(C) to date

(D) dated





會考題

【112-4】

- (**B**) 1. People got very excited when they watched Ms. Smith _____ at the party.
- (A) danced
 - (B) dancing
 - (C) has danced
 - (D) to dance





會考題

【111-16】

- (C) 2. David looked out of the balcony window and saw a woman get in his car _____ away.
- (A) drive
 - (B) drove
 - (C) and drive
 - (D) and drove





會考題

【105-3】

(**B**) 3. My cat got excited (興奮的)
when it saw the boy _____ the
birds.

- (A) catches
- (B) catching
- (C) to catch
- (D) caught





會考題

【99-2-7】

(C) 4. The little boy jumped up and down happily when he saw a bee (蜜蜂) _____ into the house.

(A) flown

(B) to fly

(C) flying

(D) has flown





會考題

【96-2-14】

- (C) 5. When I was walking along the river, I saw some fish _____ out of the water.
- (A) jumped
 - (B) to jump
 - (C) jumping
 - (D) are jumping



會考題

【93-2-16】

(A) 6. Cindy cried out when she saw a motorcycle _____ into her cat.



bump into 撞上

- (A) bump
- (B) bumped
- (C) to bump
- (D) has bumped





二、反身代名詞的用法

1. 定義：當主詞與受詞是同一人時，使用反身代名詞表示「行為的對象是本身」。

【第一人稱】

單數	I	myself (我自己)
複數	we	ourselves (我們自己)



二、反身代名詞的用法

【第二人稱】

單數	you	yourself (你自己)
複數	you	yourselves (你們自己)



二、反身代名詞的用法

【第三人稱】

單數	he	himself (他自己)
	she	herself (她自己)
	it	itself (牠、它自己)
複數	they	themselves (他們自己)





二、反身代名詞的用法

2. 用法：

(1) 主詞和受詞的對象一致時，反身代名詞可當句中動詞或介系詞的受詞。

例 ① Gina talked to herself in the room. (Gina 在房間自言自語。)

② Ken looked at himself in the mirror. (Ken 看著鏡中的自己。)





二、反身代名詞的用法

- ③ Don't just think about yourself / yourselves. (不要只想到你 (們) 自己。)

→ 祈使句省略主詞 you，故用反身代名詞 yourself / yourselves





二、反身代名詞的用法

(2) 用「(by +) 反身代名詞」置於句尾，強調「獨自」，也可替換成「on one's own」。

例 Ed did it (by) himself.

(Ed 獨自完成它。)

= Ed did it on his own.





依文意填入適當的反身代名詞

1. Don't just think about yourself,
Bob.

2. Helen: Did you have fun at the party
last night?

Blair: Yes, I enjoyed myself very
much.





依文意填入適當的反身代名詞

3. Boys, help yourselves to the green salad. It tastes good.
4. Owen hurt himself in a baseball game last year.
5. When a typhoon (颱風) comes, we should stay home to keep ourselves safe.





依文意填入適當的反身代名詞

6. The writer often talks to herself when she thinks of good ideas for her stories.
7. The two players fell over and hurt themselves in the game.
8. The dog is looking at itself in the water.





進階題

(**B**) 1. John, please make _____ at home and enjoy the party.

(A) you

(B) yourself

(C) yourselves

(D) yours



進階題

(**D**) 2. A: Where did you buy the card?
B: I didn't buy it. I made it

_____.

(A) my	(B) me
(C) mine	(D) myself

(**A**) 3. A: Where did you buy the card?
B: I didn't buy it. I made it for

_____.

(A) you	(B) your
(C) yours	(D) yourself



會考題**【109-6】**

(C) 1. My wife enjoys going to the movies with her friends, but I like to watch TV at home by

_____.

(A) I

(B) me

(C) myself

(D) mine





會考題

【105-11】

(B) 2. My mom told me to take care of _____ in England. She worried that I couldn't eat or sleep well there.

- (A) me
- (B) myself
- (C) her
- (D) herself



會考題

【100-2-18】

(B) 3. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks
in the refrigerator?

Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're
not _____. Ask your
son.

(A) me

(B) mine

(C) my

(D) myself



會考題

【98-1-17】

(D) 4. Sue: Your hat looks so comfortable!

Ann: It's more than comfortable.
If (如果) you wear a hat like _____, you won't feel cold on a windy day.

(A) I

(B) myself

(C) one

(D) this



會考題

【95-2-18】

- (D) 5. Ann: This cake is so delicious!
Where did you buy it?
Oscar: I didn't buy it. I made it
_____!
- (A) for me (B) to me
(C) mine (D) myself





會考題

【91-2-1】

- (**B**) 6. John and Susan gave _____ a nice jacket as a Christmas gift.
- (A) I
 - (B) me
 - (C) mine
 - (D) myself

