

# 康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L5

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



## 一、感官動詞的用法

1. 定義：「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。此類動詞國中階段常見的有「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

<b>look at</b> ( 注視 )	Please <b>look at</b> page 5. ( 請看第五頁。 ) → 刻意地看
<b>see</b> ( 看 )	I can't <b>see</b> you. ( 我看不到你。 ) → 視覺、無意間看到
<b>watch</b> ( 觀看 )	Ted likes to <b>watch</b> 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

<b>listen to</b> ( 傾聽 )	Let's <b>listen to</b> the song together. ( 我們一起聽歌吧。 ) → 刻意地聽
<b>hear</b> ( 聽到 )	Could you speak more loudly? I can't <b>hear</b> 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

連綴動詞和感官動詞時常混淆，因為有些連綴動詞也是感官動詞，如 **feel**。但兩者有很大的差異，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 <b>feel</b> <u>happy</u> .
+ like + N	This gift <b>feels like</b> <u>a book</u> .

連綴動詞：look

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





## 一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：smell

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

連綴動詞：sound

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





## 一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：taste

+ adj.	The drink <b>tastes</b> <u>sweet</u> .
+ like + N	The drink <b>tastes</b> 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 <b>felt</b> <u>the ground</u> <b>shake</b> / <b>shaking</b> .

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 ( V-ing )
see	Sandy <b>saw</b> <u>a boy</u> <b>pick up</b> / <b>picking up</b> ( 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 <b>watched</b> <u>two children</u> <b>dance</b> / <b>dancing</b> in the park.

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 ( V-ing )
listen to	Ben <b>listened to</b> <u>the singer</u> <b>sing</b> / <b>singing</b> 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 <b>heard</b> <u>a baby</u> <b>cry</b> / <b>crying</b> 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?

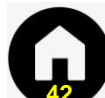
Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're  
not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask your  
son.

(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





### 三、**not only... but also...** 的用法

1. 定義：**not only... but also...** 為對等連接詞，表「不僅……而且……」。
2. 用法：後面須連接相同詞性的字、詞、片語和句子，**also** 可省略不加。連接兩個主詞時，動詞必須根據 **but (also)** 後面的主詞做變化，因為就句意而言，這個名詞是較被強調的一個。





### 三、not only... but also... 的用法

#### (1) 連接兩個主詞

**例** Not only I but (also) Ken is a student.

( 不只我，還有 Ken 是學生。 )

→ 連接兩個主詞時，其後的動詞單複數依第二個主詞的單複數來判斷





### 三、**not only... but also...** 的用法

#### (2) 連接兩個動詞

**例** My mom not only went shopping but (also) had lunch with her friend today.

( 我媽媽今天不僅去購物，還和她朋友共進午餐。 )

→ 連接動詞時，時態須一致







### 三、**not only... but also...** 的用法

#### (3) 連接兩個受詞

**例** Amy enjoyed not only the meal but (also) the talk with her family.  
( Amy 不但很享受那頓餐點，還很享受跟她家人聊天。 )

→ not only 以及 but (also) 後接的  
同為名詞





## 用 **not only... but also...** 合併句子

1. Jay Chou can sing. Jay Chou can write songs, too.

Jay Chou can not only sing but also write songs.

2. You look beautiful. Your sister looks beautiful, too.

Not only you but also your sister looks beautiful.





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

( A ) 1. Janice: Did you hear Roman \_\_\_\_\_ loudly last night?

Annie: Yes. He got a gift from his parents. He was very happy.

- (A) sing
- (B) to sing
- (C) sang
- (D) sings





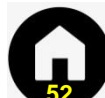
## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

( **D** ) 2. Gary is listening to his English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a story about Thanksgiving Day.

- (A) to tell            (B) to telling  
(C) told            (D) telling

( **B** ) 3. Bella heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ her name and turned around.

- (A) is calling    (B) call  
(C) calls            (D) to call





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

- ( **A** ) 4. John's parents won't be home for a week. He has to take care of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) himself
  - (B) herself
  - (C) themselves
  - (D) ourselves





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

( C ) 5. Gibson: I saw Nelson \_\_\_\_\_  
last night. How strange!  
Lynn: Maybe he just needs to  
take a rest. He works  
too hard every day.

- (A) talking to herself
- (B) talked to herself
- (C) talking to himself
- (D) talks to himself





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分 , 共 30 分 )

- ( **B** ) 6. Teresa prepared for the party well. We all enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.
- (A) myself
  - (B) ourselves
  - (C) mine
  - (D) ours





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

- ( **B** ) 7. The princess ( 公主 ) saw a frog  
( 青蛙 ) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the pond  
when she was in the park.
- (A) is jumping
  - (B) jump
  - (C) to jump
  - (D) to jumping







## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 30 分 )

( **A** ) 8. Frank's wife died ( 死亡 ) many years ago. He has to take care of his children by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) himself
- (B) herself
- (C) yourself
- (D) themselves





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 30 分 )

( **D** ) 9. Welcome to my house, George and Mary. Please make \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

(A) myself

(B) yourself

(C) themselves

(D) yourselves





## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

( C ) 10. Not only you but also John  
\_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

(A) am

(B) are

(C) is

(D) were





## 二、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 , 共 25 分 )

1. Robert listened to his favorite singer on the radio. ( 加入 sing 並改寫句子 )

Robert listened to his favorite singer  
sing / singing on the radio.

2. { Greg felt it.  
The window was shaking. ( 合併句子 )

Greg felt the window shake / shaking.





## 二、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 , 共 25 分 )

3. talked / Justin / himself / night. / to /  
last ( 句子重組 )

Justin talked to himself last night.

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4. Julia and Beth / make / the card / by /  
they / yesterday ( 完成句子 )

Julia and Beth made the card by  
themselves yesterday.

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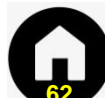




## 二、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 , 共 25 分 )

5. { Tim likes the tennis player.  
Ellen likes the tennis player, too.  
( 用 not only... but also... 合併句子 )

Not only Tim but also Ellen likes the  
tennis player.





### 三、整句式翻譯 ( 每題 6 分 , 共 30 分 )

1. 在所有燈光熄滅之後 , 我們聽到某人在外面喊叫。

After all the lights went out, we heard  
someone shout / shouting outside.

2. 當 Daisy 的爸媽在國外時 , 她必須照顧她自己。

When Daisy's parents are abroad,  
she has to take care of herself.





### 三、整句式翻譯 ( 每題 6 分，共 30 分 )

3. 那個時刻，地板不只前後搖晃，而且還上下搖晃。( not only... but also... )

The floor was shaking not only back and forth but also up and down at that moment.

4. Nick 傷了他的雙腿，所以他無法自行走路。

Nick hurt his legs, so he couldn't walk (by) himself.







### 三、整句式翻譯 ( 每題 6 分 , 共 30 分 )

5. 學生們正在聽他們的老師說一個有關  
一起地震的故事。

The students are listening to their  
teacher tell / telling a story about an  
earthquake.





## 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Joe DiMaggio was one of the most famous baseball players in American baseball history. He began his baseball career on the San Francisco Seals. However, he hurt 1. seriously when he was stepping out of a bus one day. Then the San Francisco Seals decided to trade him to the New York Yankees.





## 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

When Joe DiMaggio joined the New York Yankees, he already got back on his feet, and his fans were able to watch him 2. baseball in the games. During his years on the New York Yankees, Joe DiMaggio helped the team win nine championships.

In fact, Joe DiMaggio was not only a famous player 3. a star.





## 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

When he married Marilyn Monroe, one of the most famous actresses of all time, in 1954, he made 4. the most famous baseball player in the world. Almost everyone around the world knew him. It wasn't strange to see Joe DiMaggio 5. with Marilyn Monroe in the newspaper every day at that time.





## 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Though Joe DiMaggio is dead, his story is surely one of the most famous in baseball history.

\* American 美國的

San Francisco Seals 舊金山海豹隊

New York Yankees 紐約洋基隊





## 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )



career 職業生涯      trade 交易

championship 冠軍

marry 和……結婚      though 雖然

( **B** ) 1. (A) itself  
(C) it

(B) himself  
(D) him

( **A** ) 2. (A) play  
(C) played

(B) to play  
(D) to playing





## 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分，共 15 分 )

( A ) 3. (A) but (B) and  
(C) or (D) also

( C ) 4. (A) themselves  
(B) herself  
(C) himself  
(D) yourselves

( D ) 5. (A) to be (B) is  
(C) been (D) be

