

康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L3

- ① 一、連綴動詞的用法
- ② 二、使役動詞的用法



一、連綴動詞的用法

1. 定義：連綴動詞是用來連接主詞和主詞補語的動詞。此類動詞會接形容詞或名詞當作主詞補語，用來補充說明主詞的狀態。





一、連綴動詞的用法

2. 常見的連綴動詞：

知覺	feel (感覺起來) look (看起來) smell (聞起來)	sound (聽起來) taste (嘗起來)
狀態	be 動詞 (是) seem (似乎)	keep (保持) stay (保持)
轉變	become / get / grow / turn / go (變成)	





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

- 1) Nobody is home. I **feel** lonely and **scared**.
(沒人在家。我感到既孤單又害怕。)
- 2) What's wrong with you? You **look unhappy**.
(你看起來不開心。)
- 3) Durians **smell bad** for most of people.
(對大多數人而言，榴槤聞起來很臭。)
- 4) Being a pro gamer **sounds cool**.
(當一名專業玩家聽起來很酷。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

5) The medicine **tastes bitter**.

(這藥嚐起來很苦。)

6) The baby is sleeping. Please **keep quiet**.

(小baby正在睡覺。請保持安靜。)

7) Mr. Tsai **became fat** after the vacation.

(在假期後，蔡先生變胖了。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

8) Many artists **became famous** after they died.

(很多藝術家在死後變有名。)

9) Maple leaves **turn yellow** in fall.

(楓葉在秋天變黃了。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

連綴動詞 + like + 名詞

My towel **smells like an old sock**. I need to wash it now. (我的毛巾聞起來像是一只舊襪子。我要立刻清洗。)

Look at that building! It **looks like a ship**.
(看那棟建築物！它看起來像艘船。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

be 動詞 / become + 名詞

Mike studied very hard. Finally, he **became** a doctor.

(Mike 很認真讀書。最後，他成為醫生。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

4. 疑問句：

(1) 問句：**How** + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 連綴動詞？
(.....如何？)

答句：主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞。

例 Ann: How does the coffee **taste**?
(咖啡嚐起來如何呢？)

Ben: It **tastes** good.
(它嚐起來不錯。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

(2) 問句：**What** + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + **like**? (.....像什麼?)

答句：主詞 + 連綴動詞 + **like** + 名詞.

例 Cathy: What does your new school **look like**? (你的新學校看起來像什麼?)

Mason: It looks like a big playground. (它看起來像是一座大遊樂場。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

1. 連綴動詞的作用是用來連接**主詞**和**主詞補語**（**形容詞 / 名詞**），用主詞補語來**修飾主詞**，表達**主詞的狀態**。故連綴動詞不可單獨存在，也不可接副詞，因為**副詞**不能用來修飾主詞，而是用來修飾動詞。





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

例 (1) Jason spent too much time playing games on the i-pad. His dad **looked angry**. (他的爸爸看起來很生氣。)

→ 形容詞 **angry** 用來修飾
主詞 his dad





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

例 (2) Jason's mom **looked at him angrily**, too.

(Jason's mom 也很生氣
地看著他。)

→ 副詞 angrily 用來修飾片語動詞 looks at

(U3 先帶入副詞觀念，在 U4 會細講文法)





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

例 (3) Because of that, Jason **looked upset at the party**.

(由於爸媽生氣，Jason 在派對看起來很沮喪。)

→ look 是連綴動詞，at 是 地方介系詞



一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

2. 基本上，連綴動詞沒有進行式，但部分表「轉變」的連綴動詞，可用進行式表「越來越」。
.....」

- 例** (1) The weather **is getting** hot. (天氣越來越熱了)
- (2) The soup **is getting** cold. (湯越來越冷了。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

觀念釐清

連綴動詞和**感官動詞(U5)**的用法要分辨清楚，因為有些連綴動詞**同時也是感官動詞**，例如 **feel**。但其用法不同。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、連綴動詞的用法

觀念釐清

例 (1) He **felt angry** and shouted at us.

(他感到生氣並對我們大吼。)

→ 形容詞 **angry** 修飾主詞 **He**

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

(他感覺到房子在震動。)

→ 現在分詞 **shaking** 修飾受詞
the house





一、填充式翻譯

1. 那位作家在他死後成名。

The writer became famous
after he died.

2. 這麵聞起來很美味。你想要一些嗎？

The noodles smell delicious.
Do you want some?

3. 這飲料看起來像是葡萄汁。

The drink looks like
grape juice.





二、圈選出正確的答案

1. A: (How / What) does your new classmate look?

B: He looks tall, and he has big eyes.

2. A: (How / What) does the candy (糖果) smell like?

B: It smells like fruit.





進階題

- (**B**) 1. The weather is getting _____.
Put on your jacket before you
go out.
- (A) coldly
 - (B) cold
 - (C) like coldly
 - (D) like cold





進階題

- (**C**) 2. Your mother _____ so young.
She doesn't _____ a
forty-year-old woman.
- (A) looks; look
 - (B) looks like; look
 - (C) looks; look like
 - (D) looks like; look like





進階題

(**B**) 3. A: _____ does the little girl look like?

B: Her mother, of course.

- (A) What (B) Who
(C) Which (D) How

(**A**) 4. A: How do you like my new bike?
B: I don't like its color. It _____ old.

- (A) looks (B) looked
(C) looks like (D) is looking



進階題

(**C**) 5. A: How do you like my new bike?

B: I don't like its color. It _____ an old one.

(A) looks

(B) looked

(C) looks like

(D) is looking

(**B**) 6. What's that smell? It smells like _____.

(A) bad

(B) bad eggs

(C) terrible

(D) terribly





進階題

(**A**) 7. To stay _____, Kelly exercises every day.

(A) healthy

(B) health

(C) beautifully

(D) be beautiful





會考題

【100-北-11】

- (D) 1. The pie at your party _____
good. Where did you buy it?
(A) ate
(B) bit
(C) made
(D) tasted





會考題

【93-2-17】

(A) 2. Mrs. Li: I think you should take a jacket with you, A-fang.
It will get _____ this afternoon.

A-fang: OK, Mom, but where's my jacket?

(A) cold

(B) dark

(C) dry

(D) fine





會考題

【90-1】

- (**D**) 3. The town looks very _____
now. It has changed a lot.
- (A) serious
 - (B) worried
 - (C) favorite
 - (D) different





二、使役動詞的用法

1. 使役動詞使用的情境：用來表達「強迫、要求或允許」某人做某事，其後一定要先接受詞，再加原形動詞當受詞補語。常見的使役動詞有 **make**、**have** 與 **let**。





二、使役動詞的用法

2. 句型：主詞+使役動詞+受詞+原形動詞...

例 (1) My father **made** me stop playing computer games.

(我爸爸要我停止玩電腦遊戲。)

(2) He **had** me put on my coat first. (他要我先穿上我的大衣。)

(3) Our math teacher **let** us use the i-pads to google.

(我們數學老師讓我們使用i-pad google資料。)





二、使役動詞的用法

3. 使役動詞語氣的強弱

使役動詞	語氣	例句
make	語氣 <u>最強烈</u> ，有 <u>強制性</u> ，有 <u>強迫某人做某事</u> 的意思。	My mom made me <u>take</u> the medicine. (我媽媽要我 <u>吃</u> 藥。)





二、使役動詞的用法

3. 使役動詞語氣的強弱

使役動詞	語氣	例句
have	語氣 <u>稍強</u> ，有強制性，有要求某人做某事的意思，也可指花錢請人做某事。	I'll have Cindy <u>show</u> you the room. (我會要 Cindy <u>帶</u> 你 <u>參觀</u> 房間。)



二、使役動詞的用法

3. 使役動詞語氣的強弱

使役動詞	語氣	例句
let	語氣 <u>較弱</u> ，沒有 <u>強制性</u> ，有 <u>同意</u> 及 <u>允許</u> 某人做某事的意思。	Taylor let me <u>hold</u> her hand. (Taylor 讓我 <u>握</u> <u>住</u> 她的手。)



二、使役動詞的用法

注意

使役動詞中只有 make 可在受詞後加形容詞及名詞。

例 My neighbors are always noisy. They made me **crazy**.
(我的鄰居總是很吵鬧。他們讓我抓狂。)





二、使役動詞的用法

注意

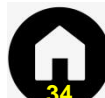
使役動詞中只有 make 可在受詞後加形容詞及名詞。

例

Having you as my friend

makes me **a better person**.

So lucky to be with you. (有你
作為我的朋友使我是一位更好
的人。)





二、使役動詞的用法

比較

1. **ask** (要求) 、 **tell** (叫 ; 指示) 、
want (想要) 、 **need** (需要)

雖然語意也是「要……做某事」，
但不歸類在使役動詞，其受詞之後
須用不定詞 **to V** 。





二、使役動詞的用法

比較

例

- (1) She **asked** me to call her tonight. (她要求我今晚打電話給她。)
- (2) My dad **told** me to take out the trash today. (我爸爸叫我今天去丟垃圾。)
- (3) He **wanted** me to take a rest. (他要我去休息。)





二、使役動詞的用法

比較 2. **help** 常和使役動詞一起歸類，help 後面接不定詞 to V，但 to 可省略。

例 Dad usually **helps** Mom (to)
cook dinner.
(爸爸通常會幫媽媽煮晚餐。)





填充題（依提示作動詞變化）

1. The Korean dramas (韓劇) made many people cry (cry).
2. The father had his son answer (answer) the question.
3. The coach (教練) asked the players to stop (stop) fighting.





填充題 (依提示作動詞變化)

4. Mr. Green told his son not to talk (not / talk) in class.

5. A terrible typhoon (颱風) is coming.
Don't let kids go (go) out tonight.





進階題

- (**A**) 1. My mom made my sister
_____ the guitar every day.
- (A) practice
 - (B) practiced
 - (C) practicing
 - (D) to practice



進階題

(**D**) 2. My mom asked my sister
_____ a song in public.

(A) sing

(B) sang

(C) singing

(D) to sing

(**C**) 3. My mom _____ me play
computer games after I did the
dishes.

(A) wanted

(B) told

(C) let

(D) needed





會考題

【98-1-10】

- (D) 1. Dad always tells me not _____
only for tests. If (如果) that's
all I'm doing, he says, I will
soon (很快地) lose interest
(興趣) in learning.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) study | (B) studying |
| (C) studied | (D) to study |





會考題

【94-2-9】

(A) 2. If (如果) I finish my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me _____ TV for one hour.

(A) watch

(B) watching

(C) to watch

(D) have watched





會考題

【93-1-13】

- (**B**) 3. My mother _____ me send a letter yesterday.
- (A) asked
 - (B) had
 - (C) told
 - (D) wanted





會考題

【92-1-10】

(A) 4. Mother makes me _____ my homework every day before I can play video games.

- (A) finish
- (B) finished
- (C) finishing
- (D) to finish





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 1. This place _____ very different now. Nothing is the same as before.

(A) looks

(B) sees

(C) reads

(D) watches





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 2. My mom didn't let me _____ my room before I finished my homework.

(A) leaves

(B) leave

(C) left

(D) leaving





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 3. Waiter: Anything to go with your steak? Our French fries taste _____ delicious.

Joyce: That sounds great.
Please also give me
a cup of black tea.
Thanks.

(A) to

(B) for

(C) like

(D) ×





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**C**) 4. Ann: What is on the radio?

Benny: It _____ hip-hop music
(嘻哈樂) .

- (A) looks (B) looks like
(C) sounds like (D) sounds

(**A**) 5. Paul doesn't like Chinese
medicine because it _____ bad.

- (A) tastes (B) sees
(C) sounds (D) feels





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**B**) 6. Mr. Martin was a great tennis player twenty years ago. But now he becomes _____ and can't play it anymore.
- (A) young
 - (B) old
 - (C) cold
 - (D) expensive





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 7. Julie _____ hungry when she saw all the delicious food on the table.

(A) got

(B) smelt

(C) tasted

(D) stayed

(**B**) 8. Mr. Wilson made his secretary _____ the map.

(A) studying

(B) study

(C) studies

(D) studied





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 9. Leo: _____ does the fruit look
in this fruit stand (攤位) ?

Joe: It looks fresh.

(A) What's

(B) When

(C) What

(D) How





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**C**) 10. Emma: _____ does the toast
smell like?

Peggy: It smells like fruit.

(A) What's

(B) How

(C) What

(D) When





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Amy and her friends went to a nice restaurant tonight. 1. they walked into the restaurant, a man caught Amy's eye. He 2. very handsome. Amy fell in love with him right away. After the waiter led Amy and her friends to their table, the man came over and said that he was the owner of the restaurant.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Amy told the man, "This is my first time eating here. Your cakes look 3.." Then Amy's friends said jokingly, "Yes, we want everything on the 4.." In the end, Amy's friends and she 5. a lot of food, and they had a wonderful time there.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)



handsome 英俊的

fall in love 墜入情網 lead 帶領

owner 擁有者 jokingly 開玩笑地

in the end 最後





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

- (**A**) 1. (A) When (B) Because
(C) But (D) So
- (**D**) 2. (A) sounded (B) became
(C) saw (D) was
- (**B**) 3. (A) deliciously
(B) delicious
(C) like deliciously
(D) like delicious





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

- (**A**) 4. (A) menu (B) sugar
(C) oil (D) bite
- (**C**) 5. (A) noticed (B) mattered
(C) ordered (D) invited





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Lucy : Look! Mom left us a note. She
will be home late tonight, __6__.

Simon : Does that mean we can have
anything we want in the house?

Lucy : She didn't say that we couldn't,
so I guess we can.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Simon : Yeah! I'm going to have my favorite cereal. Its little pieces ___7___ stars. I really love the shape. The cereal also tastes so good that I can eat it every day.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Lucy : I think I will make my self a ham and cheese sandwich. I'm also going to make a big bag of popcorn with lots of butter. I haven't had that in ages because Mom always ___8___ healthy meals.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Simon : Hey! This is not the cereal I usually have. Mom switched my favorite for another.

Lucy : You're right. It looks different. The little pieces look like doughnuts instead of stars.

Simon : And it ___9___ different, too. Mine smells like candy, but this one smells like blue cheese.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Lucy : Eww! I can't stand blue cheese.
So, are you going to try it?

Simon : I have no choice because I
already opened the bag.

Lucy : __10__.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Simon : I tastes strange, but in a good way because it's a little sweet and a little sour at the same time. I'm surprised. In fact, the more I eat it, the more I like it.





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)



cereal 玉米片 popcorn 爆米花

ages 很長時間 switch 突然改變

doughnut 甜甜圈 instead of 而非

stand 忍受 sour 酸的





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

- (**C**) 6. (A) because she has to buy dinner for us
(B) and she will get up very early tomorrow
(C) so she wants us to prepare our own dinner
(D) but she didn't have time to eat anything

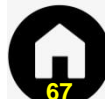




二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

(**D**) 7. (A) look (B) will look
(C) is looking (D) look like

(**B**) 8. (A) makes us for
(B) makes us
(C) make to us
(D) for us made





二、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

- (**C**) 9. (A) smell like (B) is smelling
(C) smells (D) likes the smell
- (**A**) 10. (A) Well, how does it taste?
(B) Wait! Don't touch it.
(C) Oh, what does it feel like?
(D) You really should taste first.

