

英 文 講 義

第 一 回

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英文講義 第一回



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第一講 名詞

❖ 命題重點 ❖

一、of所有格

(一) 生物名詞在後面加 's 以構成所有格 (如: **Mary's leg**) , 但非生物名詞 (in-animate noun) (包括礦物及植物) 則通常用「所有物 + **of** + 所有者」以表示所有格 (如: **the legs of the table**) 。這種所有格稱為 **of 所有格 (of-possessive)** 。

1. { X: You must do it quickly. 你必須趕快做。
 Y: (1) Where can I put the tables **of the hall**? (正)
 (2) Where can I put the **hall's** tables? (誤)
 (3) Where can I put the **hall** tables? (正)

2. { X: Who are they?
 Y: Don't you know all of them are **language** teachers?
 (language teachers = the teachers **of language** 語言學老師)

(二) 表示天體, 地理區域 (包括河川, 國家, 都市), 機關團體, 交通工具等的非生物名詞可加 's 以構成所有格。

1. the **earth's** surface (地球表面)。
2. **Taipei's** traffic problems (臺北的交通問題)。
3. the **hospital's** medical staff (醫院醫務人員)。
4. the **ship's** crew (船員)。

(三) 表示擬人化事物與表示時間, 距離, 價值或重量的非生物名詞可加 's 以構成所有格。

1. At a food stand I bought some twenty **dollars' worth of** candy.
 在食品攤位我買了一些值二十元的糖菓。
2. The other day I bought five **pounds' weight of** pork marked CAS.
 日前我買了五磅有 CAS 標誌的豬肉。
3. To his joy, he escaped death by a **hair's breadth** (= **by / within a hair-breadth** 差一點~; 間不容髮的).
 令他興奮他死裡逃生。
4. The lake is within a **stone's throw** of this hotel.
 (**within a stone's throw** 投石可及的距離)

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湖與這家飯店近在咫尺。

5. We have made the plan to go mountaineering during **three days' / three day / three days of** spring vacation.

我們已計畫三天的春假去爬山。

(四) 由 **sake, end** 構成的慣用語，係將此二字之前的名詞用如生物的所有格。而 sake 之前的名詞，若字尾讀 [s] 音，則僅加 ' 形成所有格。

1. I was **at my wit's end** to find the way.

我黔驢技窮找不出方法。

(at my wit's end = at my wits' end = at the end of my wit / wits 智窮技竭；不知所措)

2. I cannot accept ill-gotten money **for conscience' sake**.

為良心之故我不能接受不義之財。

3. **For old sake's sake**, he'll see her through the difficulty. (= **For old acquaintance' sake**)

看從前交情的份上，他會幫她度過困難。

4. **For God's sake** you should not fall into the bad habit of abusing amphetamine. 你千萬不應該養成吸食安非他命的惡習。

(for God's sake = for heaven's sake = for mercy's sake 看上帝面上；千萬；務祈)

二、生物所有格's

(一) 生物名詞 (animate noun) 指人或動物的名詞，依下列方法變成所有格：單數名詞後面加's (包括字尾為s或讀[s]音)，如：a **person's** walkman (一個人的隨身聽)，the **boss's** wife, the **prince's** [ˈprɪnsɪz] car (王子的車)；字尾為s的複數名詞僅加'，如：**persons'** walkman；字尾為s的單數專有名詞，如尾音s發音為[s]，則加's，如：**Thomas's** [ˈtəməsɪz] (Confucius和Jesus僅加')；如尾音s發音為[z]則加'而s可有可無，如：**Jones'** [dʒɒnz] 或 **Jones's** [ˈdʒɒnzɪz] (Socrates和Moses僅加')。

1. By **Moses'** law one isn't allowed to kill himself.

摩西的法律規定人不可自殺。

2. St. **James's** Palace is a wonderful building.

聖雅各宮是豪華建築物。

3. Your book is newer than my **boss's**. 你的書比我的老闆的新。

4. They sell **ladies'** shoes. 他們出售女士鞋。

(二) 複合字無論純複合字 (如：**sportsman** 運動員)、間隔複合字 (如：**editor**

in chief 主編)，連字號連接複合字（如：**baby-sitter** 保姆），或同位語（如：**his brother George** 他的兄弟喬治）變成所有格時，在最後一個要素的後面加上's。

1. **Teen-agers'** near-sightedness is usually caused by overusing the eyes.
青少年的近視通常由於過度使用眼睛所造成。
2. In the **editor in chief's** opinion good newspapers are the mouthpieces of the nation and the unseen teachers of the common people.
主編認為好的報紙是國家的代言人，也是一般民眾的隱形老師。
3. The hospitality and the nice dinner I enjoyed at **my friend Jack's** house last week are really unforgettable.
上週在我朋友傑克家所受到的款待和享用的晚餐真使我難忘。

（三）表示個別所有（**separate possession**）時，各擁有者名字之後都要加's；而表示共同所有（**common possession**）時，只在最後一個人名的後面加's。

1. Tom and **John's** car is outside. 湯姆與約翰共有的車子在外面。
2. The **tailor's** and the **baker's** houses were destroyed by fire last night.
裁縫師的房子與麵包師的房子昨晚都被火燒掉。

三、獨立所有格（Absolute Possessive）

（一）所有格's之後的名詞省略，所有格單獨使用時，稱為獨立所有格（**absolute possessive**）。獨立所有格用以避免名詞的重覆或省略表示場所或建築物的名詞。

（二）名詞加's而形成的所有格之後所跟的名詞，如果是 **house, home, shop, store**（店），**office, hospital**（醫院），**college, cathedral**（大教堂），**church, palace**（宮），**theater**（戲院），**restaurant**（餐廳），**hotel**（飯店）等，因為是一般人所熟知，通常可以省略。這些省略的字通常是地名。

1. **John's** (family) is a well-to-do family.
約翰的家是小康的。
2. My **sister's** (disposition) is a timid and gentle disposition.
我姊姊的性情膽怯而溫和。
3. I had my hair cut at a **barber's** (shop).
我理髮店理了髮。
4. The **doctor's** (office) is just two blocks away.
醫生的診所只要過二條街。
5. The wedding ceremony will be held at St. **Peter's** (Cathedral).
婚禮將在聖彼得大教堂舉行。

✦ 精選試題 ✦

一、文意測驗

- (B) 1. X : Who are they ?
Y : Don't you know all of them are efficient _____ ?
(A) language teacher (B) language teachers
(C) languages teacher (D) languages teachers
- (B) 2. This is a watch of Swiss _____.
(A) made (B) make (C) making (D) product
- (C) 3. _____ is usually very active, while a boy of that age is usually very passive.
(A) This boy of age (B) This age of a boy
(C) This age boy (D) This age of boy
- (C) 4. I still miss a lovely friend of your _____.
(A) daughter (B) daughters (C) daughter's (D) the daughter
- (B) 5. My mothen often drops her _____.
(A) h (B) h's (C) hs (D) H
- (D) 6. The _____ is trying to exhort the villagers to live better lives.
(A) police (B) clergy (C) policemen (D) clergyman
- (A) 7. Mankind _____ much more civilized than before.
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
- (C) 8. _____ houses were destroyed by fire last night.
(A) The tailor and the baker's (B) The tailor and baker's
(C) The tailor's and the baker's (D) The tailor's and the baker
- (A) 9. Their house has many rooms, but _____ furniture.
(A) little (B) few (C) small (D) scarce
- (D) 10. Since entering high school, I have been _____ with her.
(A) friend (B) a friend (C) the friend (D) friends
- (B) 11. It is stupid of you to look down upon those _____.
(A) man-servants (B) men-servants
(C) men-servant (D) man-servant
- (B) 12. There are many _____ over there.
(A) looker-on (B) lookers-on (C) looker-ons (D) lookers-ons
- (B) 13. Would you tell me the number of _____ over there ?
(A) passer-by (B) passers-by (C) passer-bys (D) passers-bys

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- (B) 14. Mr. Smith has two _____.
(A) son-in-laws (B) sons-in-law (C) son-in-law (D) sons-in-laws
- (C) 15. They have a large staff of _____.
(A) woman-servants (B) women-servant
(C) women-servants (D) woman-servant
- (B) 16. I met some friends of my _____.
(A) brother (B) brother's (C) brothers (D) brothers's
- (C) 17. This is no fault of the _____.
(A) teacher (B) teachers (C) teacher's (D) teachers's
- (A) 18. She is a friend of my _____.
(A) brother's (B) brothers (C) brother (D) brothers's
- (C) 19. My _____ is a timid and gentle disposition.
(A) sister (B) sisters (C) sister's (D) sisters's
- (A) 20. The car is my _____.
(A) uncle's (B) uncle (C) uncles (D) uncles's
- (C) 21. I cannot accept such ill-gotten money _____.
(A) for the sake of consciences (B) for the sake of the conscience
(C) for conscience' sake (D) for conscience's sake
- (B) 22. For _____ he gives her ten thousand dollars.
(A) the sake of the mercy (B) mercy's sake
(C) the mercy's sake (D) sake of mercy
- (C) 23. The interest on national loan bonds is paid at the third class post office for _____.
(A) convenience's sake (B) sake of convenience
(C) convenience' sake (D) the sake of the convenience
- (C) 24. For _____ I shall move to a smaller house next month.
(A) economical sake (B) sake of economy
(C) economy's sake (D) the sake of the economy
- (D) 25. In spite of the foot-and-mouth disease infections I bought _____ marked CAS.
(A) ten pound's weight of pork (B) ten pounds of pork
(C) ten pound's pork (D) ten pounds' weight of pork
- (A) 26. I have no money for payment now. Will you allow me _____ ?
(A) a few days' delay (B) a delay for a few days
(C) a delay of a few days (D) the delay for a few days
- (A) 27. After _____ we at last came to our journey's end.
(A) five days' walk (B) walk of five days