

英文講義

第一回

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英文講義第一回 目錄

第一講 名詞.....	1
⊕精選試題⊕.....	21
第二講 引介字There和It.....	28
⊕精選試題⊕.....	35
第三講 主詞與動詞的一致.....	38
⊕精選試題⊕.....	49

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 (inanimate 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果。
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)

10541B-1

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** [ˈtɒməsɪz] (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).
我在一家理髮店理了髮。
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。

四、雙重所有格 (Double Possessive)

(一) 在 **a, another, this, these, that, those, some, any, no, which, what** 等字與生物的所有格名詞共同修飾一名詞時,須用雙重所有格。

1. This is **no** fault of the **teacher's**.
這並不是老師的過錯。
2. **This** dog **of Mr. Smith's** kept barking all night.
史密斯先生的這隻狗整夜地吠個不停。
3. **Which** novel **of Dickens's** do you like best?
你最喜歡狄更斯哪一本小說?

(二) 下列的「**of + 受格**」與「**of + 所有格**」的用法與含意不同：

1. *a* portrait of the **king** (= likeness)
國王的畫像 (畫中人就是國王)
2. *a* portrait of the **king's** (= belonging to king)
國王藏畫之一

五、敘述受格 (Objective of Description)

(一) 受格名詞亦可作形容詞用,此類名詞大多表示年齡、大小、形狀、顏色、價格、職業等。「**of + 名詞**」作形容詞用時,前置詞 **of** 在此場合通常省略,而餘留作受格的名詞,稱為「敘述的受格」(Objective of Description)。

(二) 「敘述的受格」(Objective of Description)的用法：

1. 作主詞補語：

- (1) The two boys are (*of*) **the same age**.
這二個男孩同年紀。
- (2) The chimneys are (*of*) **the same height**.
這些煙囪一樣高。
- (3) **What size** is your hat? 你的帽子多大?
- (4) **What price** is this article? 這件東西值多少錢?

2. 作受詞補語：

- (1) (*Of*) **what color** shall I paint the door?
我要把門塗上什麼顏色?
- (2) He made the two planks (*of*) **the same width**.
他做了二塊同寬度的木板。
- (3) You don't see many fish **that size** about here.
在這裡附近你無法看到許多那種大小的魚。

3. 放在名詞或代名詞之後，作修飾字用：

(1) When I was a boy (*who was of*) **your age**, I was much taller.

當我還是你這年紀的男孩時，我更高些。

(2) They'll have Italian wines at a hotel **this size**.

在這樣大小的旅館內他們將可喝到義大利酒。

六、單位名詞 (Classifiers)

(一) 「of + 名詞」的結構在解釋時作形容詞解，如 a man **of wisdom** = a **wise man** (智者)；而為了表示確切的數量，「單位名詞 + of」作形容詞用，修飾後面的名詞，如 a **piece of** furniture (一件傢俱)，many **pieces of** furniture (很多件傢俱)。

1. an **article of** furniture, clothing (一件傢俱，衣服)
2. a **swarm of** bees, ants, beggars, flies, mice, mosquitoes, people
(一群蜂，蟻，乞丐，蠅，鼠，蚊，人)
3. a **herd of** cattle, cows, buffaloes, pigs (一群牛羊，母牛，水牛，豬)
4. a **pack of** cards, cigarettes (一副紙牌，一包香煙)
5. a **team of** donkeys, horses, mules (一群驢，馬，騾)
6. a **bit of** paper, news (information), fun, wit, patience
(一小塊紙，一件消息，些許的歡樂，智慧，忍耐)
7. a **sheet of** note-paper, glass (一張信紙，玻璃)
8. a **cake of** soap, ice (一塊肥皂，冰)
9. a **block of** wood, ice (一塊木頭、冰)
10. many **lumps of** sugar, clay (很多塊糖，土)

(二) 「the (this, that, what, any, some, no, one's) + **age** (size, shape, type, style, use, color, make, flavor)」可以放在名詞前面，用以修飾名詞，如：**that make** car (那一型的車子)，**any style** dress (任何型式的衣服)；放在名詞後面，用以修飾名詞，如：the furniture (**of**) **this type** (這一型的傢俱)，the shoes (**of**) **that size** (那種尺寸的鞋子)；放在不完全不及物動詞，如 be, look, feel, appear 等之後作主詞補語。

1. I don't like **any style** dress in the store.

我不喜歡店裡任何型式的衣服。

2. I am disgusted at **that flavor** ice-cream.

我厭惡那一種口味的冰淇淋。

3. I don't like **this kind / sort of** boy.

我不喜歡這一種男孩。

(此句型因為 **kind of** 修飾單數名詞 **boy**，當然單數名詞 **boy** 之前不可以加冠詞)

✦ 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 mother 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

10541B-1

- (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