LT B2 文法重點

1. with 的用法：①使用…②有了…③和…一起④隨著…

- **With** constant practice and sufficient preparation, students will do well in their exams.

  有了經常的練習與充分的準備，學生們考試會考得很好。

- You can see the meteor clearly **with** a telescope.

  使用望遠鏡就可以清楚地看到流星。

- A cake is a tempting dessert **with** carbs and fat.

  蛋糕是個**有**碳水化合物與脂肪的誘人甜點。

- **With** the development of teaching materials and personnel, H.E.I. has transformed from a small team into a large corporation.

  隨著講義與人事的發展，翰陞英文家教中心已經由一個小小的團隊轉型成一間大公司。

2. 感官動詞(see/hear…+O.+OC)

see/ watch/look at		VR / Ving
hear/listen to	+ O. + O.C.	
feel/notice/witness/observe		Vpp

- I saw Hanson **sneak(ing)** into the Longman Society.

  我看到翰陞溜進「長人社團」。

- Several seconds later, I heard him **wail(ing)**.

  幾秒鐘過後，我聽到他在嚎哭。

- The next moment, I witnessed him **kicked** out from the society.

  接著，我目擊了他被踢出社團的畫面。

- 📁 **被動**的時候要改成：**人 + be heard/seen + to VR/Ving**

- David was seen to eat/eating 10 pieces of cake within 30 minutes.

  David 被看見在半小時內吃下十塊蛋糕。

3. that 名詞子句

① 可當句中的**主格/受格/補語/同位語**。　　　② that 通常可省略

③ 當作為**主格**時，或對等連接詞所連接出的**第二個 *that* 子句**時，that 絕**不可省略**。

ⓐ **That** the earth revolves around the sun is a truth.

　地球繞太陽公轉是個事實。　➡that 子句當主詞

ⓑ The mystery **that** many planes and ships disappeared in Bermuda Triangle is still unsolved.

　許多飛機與船隻在百慕達三角洲失蹤這個謎團仍未解開。　➡that 子句當同位語

ⓒ The real reason why he could not attend your wedding is **that** he still has feeling for you. 他無法來參加你婚禮的真正原因是因為他還愛著你。　➡that 子句當補語

ⓓ Julia finished the whole chocolate cake by herself, although she knew **that** it contained high calories.

　雖然 Julia 知道巧克力蛋糕熱量很高，但她還是自己吃掉一整個。➡that 子句當受詞

ⓔ His attitude has showed **that** he is unfaithful and **that** he doesn't want a relationship.

　他的態度已經顯示出他不忠，以及他不想要談感情。

4. 複合形容詞

大考常考的**複合形容詞**可分為以下幾種：

(A) Adv.-Ving	(B) Adv.-Vpp
(C) N.-Ving	(D) N.-Vpp
(E) Adj.-Ving	(F) Adj.-Ned
(G) 數字-N.	

ⓐ Chi-Lin dumped Hanson, so Chi-Lin is **heart-breaking**.

　志林甩了翰陞，她真是令人心碎。

ⓑ Chi-Lin dumped Hanson, so Hanson is **heart-broken**. 志林甩了翰陞，翰陞心碎了。

ⓒ All **hard-working** employees will be promoted.

　所有努力工作的員工都會獲得升遷。

ⓓ The **well-designed** department store provides a female-friendly shopping space.

　這家設計良好的百貨公司提供適合女性的消費空間。

ⓔ David is a **strong-willed** man. As long as he makes up his mind, he will stick to it to the end.　David 是個意志堅強的男人。只要他下定決心，就一定堅持到底。

5. **wh 疑問詞間接問句**

① 間接問句➔ Wh- + S. + V./beV

② 間接問句為**名詞**子句，可作為**主詞 S.**、**受詞 O.**、**補語 C.** 使用。

　🕐 My question is **what he tried to express**.

　　我的問題是他想表達啥。　➔間接問句作補語

　🕑 Please explain to the public **why you broke up with Hanson**.

　　請向大眾解釋為何你要跟翰陞分手。　➔間接問句作受詞

　🕒 Could you tell me **who you are laughing at**?

　　你可以告訴我你在嘲笑誰嗎？　➔間接問句作受詞

　🕓 **Why he uploaded so many selfies** is unknown.

　　沒人知道他為何上傳那麼多自拍照。　➔間接問句作主詞

　🕔 Hanson is wondering **how Akira wins Chi-ling's heart**.

　　翰陞正在想 Akira 是如何贏得志玲芳心的。➔間接問句作受詞

6. **五官連綴動詞 feel/look/smell/taste/sound + adj./like + N.**

五官動詞：

看	look			
聽	sound	+	Adj.	～起來…
聞	smell			
嚐	taste	+	**like** N.	～起來像…
感覺；摸	feel			

　🕐 I started to feel stupid.　　　　我開始感到愚蠢。

　🕑 I started to feel like an idiot.　　我開始覺得自己像傻子。

　🕒 Jelly beans tasted great.　　　　雷根糖嚐起來很棒。

　🕓 Jelly beans tasted like earwax.　雷根糖嚐起來像耳屎。

7. **in spite of/despite** 的用法

　　despite = **in spite of**　(prep.) + N./Ving　儘管、雖然、不管…

　　比較

　　although/though　　(conj.) + S.+V.

　🕐 **Despite** my closing the window, I still felt cold.

　⇨ **Although** I closed the window, I still felt cold. 儘管我關了窗，還是感覺到冷。

⏰ **Despite/In spite of** having a small chance of winning, Hanson still went to participate in the high jump competition.

⇨ **Despite/In spite of** the fact **that** Hanson had a small chance of winning, he still went to participate in the high jump competition.

⇨ Hanson still went to participate in the high jump competition, though he had a small chance of winning, 儘管獲勝的機會很小，翰陞仍然參加了跳高比賽。

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8. **all 等限定意義強烈的代名詞作為先行詞時，關代習慣用 that。**

① 常見限定意義強烈的代名詞有：all / few / little / many / much / none / the only + N. / the very + N. 或 some/ any/ every / no 的複合字。

⏰ That old, broken toy is **all** (that) little Jimmy has.

Jimmy 僅有的只有那個又老又破的玩具。

⏰ "I will never go back to that place again!" is **all** (that) Paul uttered after he stepped out of the haunted house.

「我再也不會回到那個地方！」是 Paul 踏出那間鬼屋後唯一說的一句話。

🗁 關代受詞在限定情況下（前方無逗號時）可省略。

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9. **現在完成式 S. + have/has + Vpp**
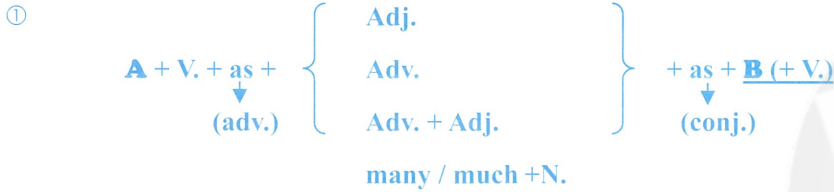
① 表動作從過去時間點持續到現在。

② **現在完成式** 固定搭配的時間副詞

since + { 過去式句子 / 過去時間點 }	表自從
for + 過去一段時間	表持續
in / during / over } + **the past** / **last** + 數字 + 時間 N. 表在過去一段期間	

⏰ It was the warmest December since records began. 這是有史以來最溫暖的 12 月。

⏰ We have been friends since 1999. 我們自 1999 年就認識了，

⏰ During the last two decades, the birth rate in Taiwan has dropped by 20%.

過去二十年來，台灣的生育率已將下降 20%。

⏰ If you haven't seen your boyfriend for 3 days, that means he is not that into you.

如果你已經三天沒見到妳男友，那意味著他沒那麼喜歡你。

10.　as...as...　像…一樣…

①

$$A + V. + as + \begin{cases} \text{Adj.} \\ \text{Adv.} \\ \text{Adv. + Adj.} \end{cases} + as + \underline{B}\ (+ V.)$$

(adv.)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(conj.)

many / much + N.

📁　否定時用 not <u>as/so</u> … as

🕐　The singer's eyes are *as* small *as* those of ants (are).

那位歌手的眼睛跟螞蟻的眼睛一樣小。

🕐　Kevin runs *as* slowly *as* a turtle (does).　　Kevin 跑得跟烏龜一樣慢。

🕐　Albert's voice earns *as* much praise *as* Hanson does.

Albert 的聲音贏得的讚美跟翰陞一樣多。

②　**as...as <u>one can/ possible</u>** 盡可能…　📁　此時兩個 as 之間不可再放 possible。

🕐　Please reply as soon as possible.　請盡快回覆。

🕐　The foster family decided to take in as many stray dogs as <u>they could/possible</u>.

那戶寄養家庭決定要盡可能多收容流浪狗。

11.　because VS. because of

①　because 為**連接詞**，前後連接兩個完整子句。

②　because **of** 為**介係詞片語**，前為完整子句，後接 N.。

🕐　I didn't give up **because** I wanted to learn to be independent through a part-time job.

我沒有放棄，因為我想要透過打工來學著獨立。

🕐　For the sake of children's self-esteem, parents had better not punish them in public

because of their bad behavior.

為了孩子們的自尊心，父母最好不要在公開場合處罰他們的不良行為。

12.　未來進行式：S. + will be + Ving 將正在…

🕐　Hanson will be giving a lecture when you arrive. 你到達時，翰陞將正在授課。

🕐　We will be discussing some environmental issues at 7 tomorrow morning.

明早七點時我們將正在討論一些環境議題。

13. 虛主格用法

① 當以 it 作為虛主格時，可以 **to VR** 或 **that 子句**帶出真主格。

② It's (not) + Adj. (+ for Sb.) + to VR/that 子句

= (For Sb.,) it's (not) + Adj. + to VR/that 子句

- 🕐 It is not convenient for people wearing tooth braces **to eat something hard**.

- = For people wearing tooth braces, it is not convenient **to eat something hard**.

  對帶牙套的人而言，吃硬的東西是不方便的。

- 🕑 It is essential **that mothers shouldn't be too domineering** if they want children to listen to them carefully. 如果想要孩子專心聽話，媽媽們不要太強勢是必要的。

14. 關係代名詞之非限定用法

① 使用關係代名詞的**非限定**用法時，關代前**有**逗點，僅僅作補充說明，**先行通常為常唯一或彼此已知的對象**。

- 🕐 David received a card**, which** says, "You are a good man," last night.

  David 昨晚收到一張卡片，上面寫著「你是個好人。」

- 🗂 僅收到一張卡片，上面寫著「你是個好人」。

- **vs.** David received a card **which** says, "You are a good man," last night.

  David 昨晚收到了一張寫著「你是個好人」的卡片。

- 🗂 可能不只收到一張卡片，想要強調是寫著「你是個好人」的那張。)

- 🕑 Hanson English**, which** is composed of a dozen of full-time lecturers and editors, is one of the most prominent team in the English education of Taiwan. 翰陞英文，由十幾位講師以及全職編輯組成，是台灣英語教育界最具盛名的團隊之一。

- 🕒 Unlike us**, who** think those insects are gross, the local people think they are tasty.

  不像我們，覺得這些昆蟲很噁心，當地人認為牠們很美味。

15. what 複合關係代名詞 = 先行詞＋關代

① **what = the thing(s) + which/that**

② what 引導的名詞子句，可作為主詞 S.、受詞 O.、補語 C.使用。

- 🕐 [**What** we saw on the air crash breaking news] was shocking.

  = The thing **which/that**　⇨作 S.用

  關於空難最新消息，我們所見所聞是令人震驚的。