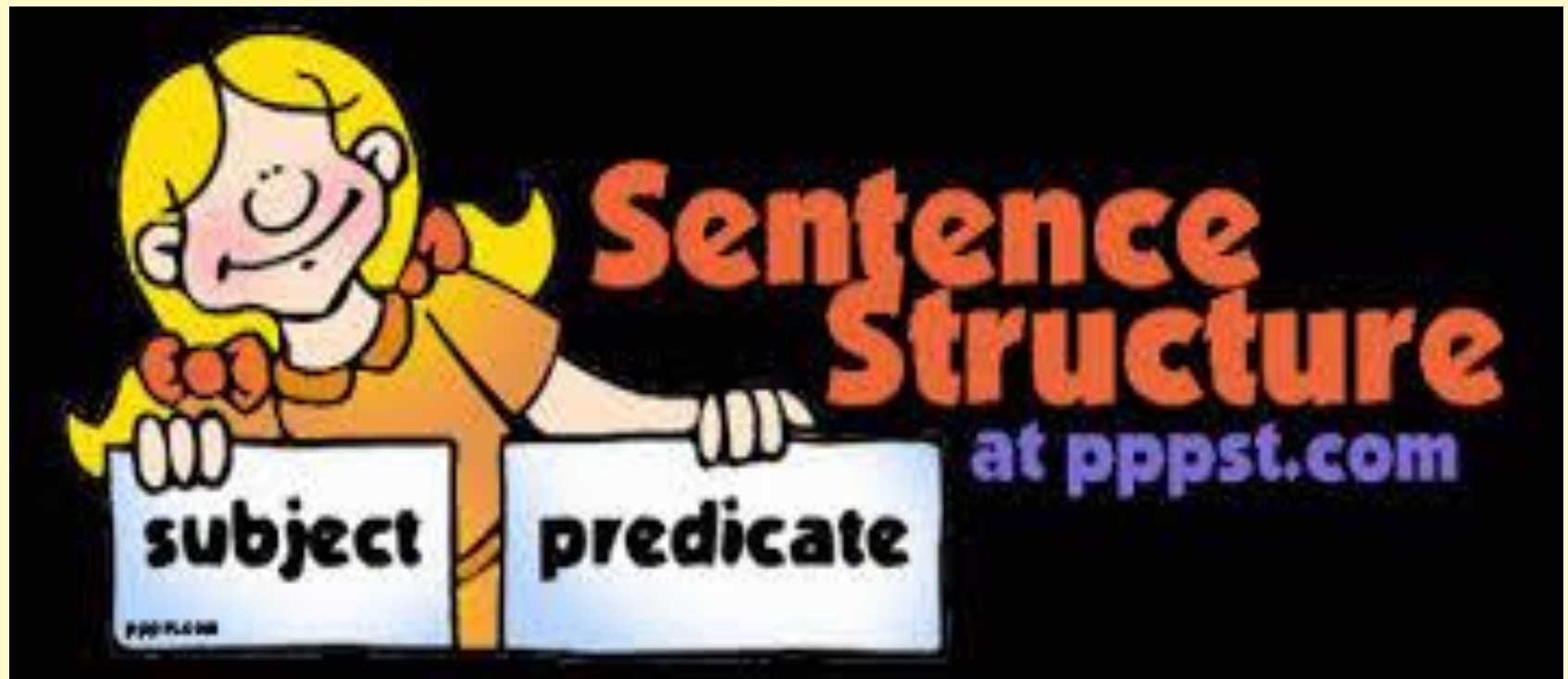


英文五大句型



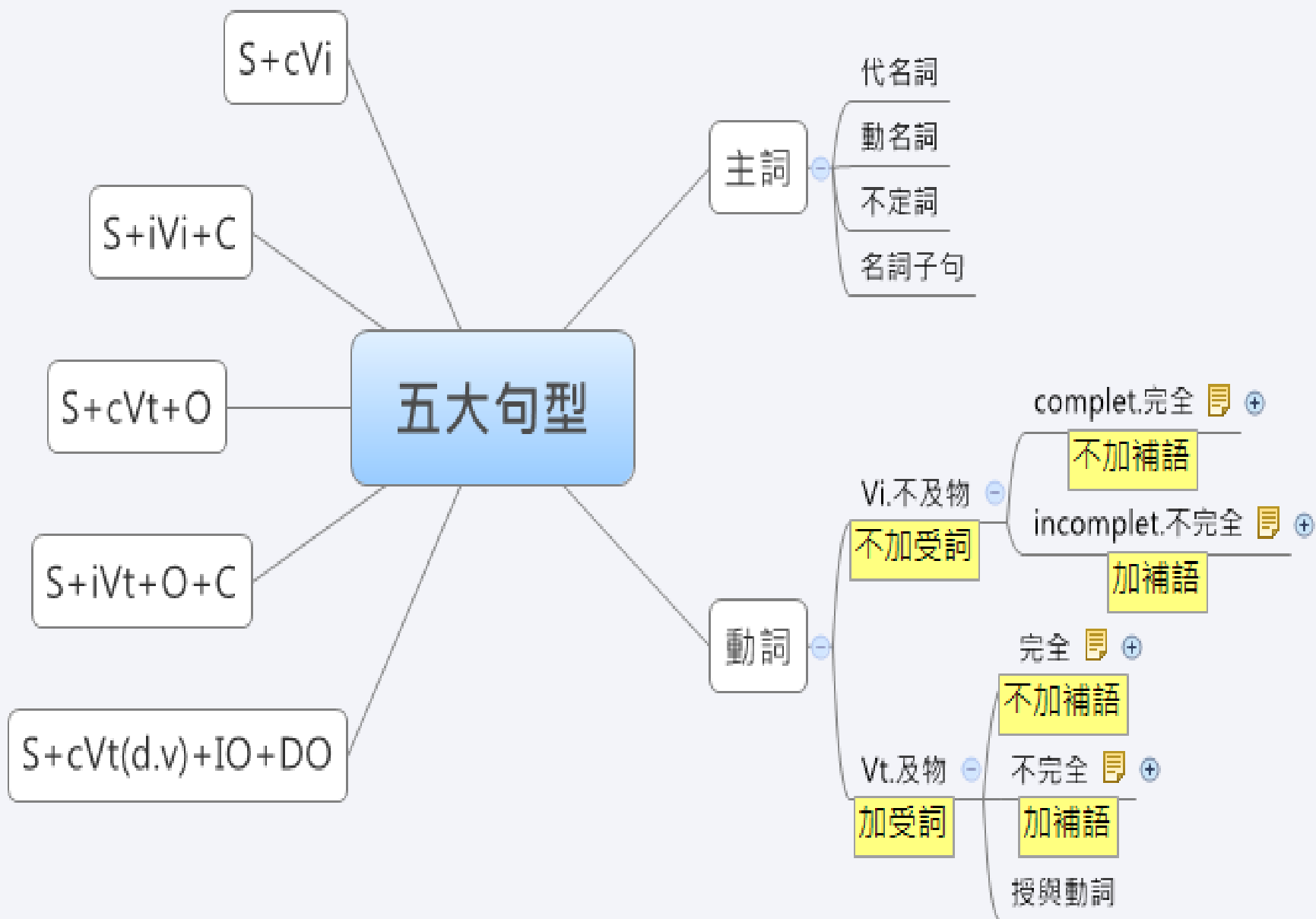
英文五大句型

- ▶ 1. S + Vi
- ▶ 2. S + Vi + SC
- ▶ 3. S + Vt + O
- ▶ 4. S + Vt + IO + DO
= S + Vt + DO + 介系詞 + IO
- ▶ 5. S + Vt + O + OC



五大英文基本句型●

- S. + Vi
- S. + Vi + **S.C.**
(主詞補語)
- S. + Vt + **O.** (受詞)
- S. + Vt + **I.O.** + **D.O.**
(間接受詞 + 直接受詞)
- S. + Vt + O. + **O.C.**
(受詞補語)
- My heart sank.
- My pet dog looked uneasy.
- A vet checked it.
- He prescribed my dog some medicine.
- I found my dog losing strength.



Grammar 1



(一)完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi (+ Prep + O)

此為五大基本句型之一，主詞後接動詞，即可表達完整的意思，這樣的動詞稱為「完全不及物動詞」。不及物動詞要接受詞時，必須先加上適當的**介系詞**。此外，也可加上**副詞或其他修飾語**。

(一)完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi (+ Prep + O)

- **Examples:**

- 1. The baby cried.

- S Vi

- 2. My heart beat fast.

- S Vi

- 3. Josh is singing happily.

- S Vi Adv

- 4. I talked about my family.

- S Vi Prep O

- 5. Frank often smiles at Stacy.

- S Vi Prep O

(一)完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi (+ Prep + O)

- **Let's Try!**
- A. 根據句型將以下各題的字詞重組。注意動詞變化。
- 1. exercise/I/every morning
- 2. often/Ruby/cry
- 3. well/Meg/dance/can
- 4. talk/Kevin/seldom/in class
- 5. into/the classroom/The students/two minutes ago/run

(一)完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi (+ Prep + O)

- [Ans.]
- 1. I exercise every morning.
- 2. Ruby often cries.
- 3. Meg can dance well.
- 4. Kevin seldom talks in class.
- 5. The students ran into the classroom two minutes ago.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES



Grammar 2



(二)不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC

- 此為五大基本句型之一，其中的動詞為「不完全不及物動詞」，又稱為「**連綴動詞**」，常見的有**be**動詞、**感官動詞**和其他動詞如**become**、**get**等。動詞之後須接主詞補語 (SC) 以說明主詞的性質或狀態。主詞補語的種類很多，以名詞和形容詞最為常見，此外還有介系詞片語等。

不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC

- S + Vi (不完全不及物動詞) + SC (名詞.形容詞.介片)
- (連綴動詞)
- (1) **be動詞**: is, am , are
- (2) **感官動詞**: look, taste, sound, smell, feel
- (3) **變成**: become, come, go, get, turn,
- (4) **保持**: keep, remain, stay
- (5) **似乎**: seem, appear
- ※ **不完全**: 是指有提到一些主詞的事，即動詞之後須接主詞補語 (SC) 以說明主詞的性質或狀態
- ※ **不及物**: 不提及他物，即不接受詞

不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC

- 1. Night markets are common in Taiwan.

- S Vi SC (形容詞)

- 2. The area became Shilin Night Market.

- S Vi SC (名詞)

- 3. Sam is in his room.

- S Vi SC (介系詞片語)

- 4. Kathy looks pretty in that dress.

- S Vi SC (形容詞)

- 5. The test appeared difficult.

- S Vi SC (形容詞)

不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC

- A. 圈選出正確的主詞補語以完成下列句子。
- 1. Mary looks (sad, sadly).
- 2. Mr. Johnson is (the library, in the library).
- 3. The coffee tasted (good, well).
- 4. It will get (cold, coldness) next week.
- 5. Please be (quiet, quietly).

不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC

- [Ans.]
- 1. Mary looks sad.
- 2. Mr. Johnson is in the library.
- 3. The coffee tasted good.
- 4. It will get cold next week.
- 5. Please be quiet.

不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC

- B. 根據句型和提示字回答下列問題。
- 1. A: What does Jim's father do? (**doctor**)
- B:
- 2. A: How do you feel now? (**great**)
- B:
- 3. A: How do the roses smell? (**sweet**)
- B:
- 4. A: How do I look in this hat? (**handsome**)
- B:
- 5. A: What day is it today? (**Monday**)
- B:

不完全不及物動詞用法：S + Vi + SC



- [Ans.]
- 1. He is a doctor.
- 2. I feel great now.
- 3. They smell sweet.
- 4. You look handsome in this hat.
- 5. It is Monday today.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES



Grammar 3



(三)完全及物動詞用法：S + Vt + O



- 此為五大基本句型之一，主詞加上動詞，本身句意並不完整，因此要再加上受詞，即接受動作的對象，才能成為句意完整的句子。這類動詞稱為「完全及物動詞」。

(三)完全及物動詞用法：S + Vt + O



- **Examples:**

- 1. I can do this.

- S Vt O

- 2. I accepted his invitation.

- S Vt O

- 3. My sister loves dogs.

- S Vt O

- 4. Doris took a lot of pictures yesterday.

- S Vt O

完全及物動詞用法：S + Vt + O



- **Let's Try!**
- A. 根據句型及中文填入最適當的字詞以完成下列英文句子。每格限填一字。
- 1. Harry昨天買了一本書。
- Harry _____ yesterday.
- 2. Joy找不到她的手錶。
- Joy can't _____.

完全及物動詞用法：S + Vt + O



- 3. 我需要你的幫助。
- I _____.
- 4. 你可以關上那扇窗嗎？
- Could you _____
_____?
- 5. Tony常常玩電腦遊戲。
- Tony often _____
_____.

完全及物動詞用法：S + Vt + O



- [Ans.]
- 1. Harry bought a book.
- 2. Joy can't find her watch.
- 3. I need your help.
- 4. Could you close the window?
- 5. Tony often plays computer games.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES



Grammar 4



(四)授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →

S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- 1. 此句型中的動詞稱為**授與動詞**，為及物動詞 (Vt) 的一種，其後須接**兩個受詞**。
間接受詞 (indirect object，縮寫為**IO**) 指授與的對象 (通常是**人**)，而**直接受詞** (direct object，縮寫為**DO**) 則為授與的**事物**。
- 2. 授與動詞之後若先接直接受詞，則直接受詞與間接受詞之間須加上適當的**介系詞** (Prep)。

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →

S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- **S + Vt + IO + DO**
- **S + Vt + DO + to/for IO**
- 有些動詞常接兩個受詞，句意才完整，這類動詞稱為「**授與動詞**」。其中一個受詞為「接受的對象」，稱為**間接受詞(IO)**；另一個受詞是「給予的事物」，稱為**直接受詞(DO)**。

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →

S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- 授與動詞之後若先接對象IO，再接事物DO，兩個受詞之間不需要介系詞。
- My teacher gave Sarah a dictionary.
- 對象IO 事物DO
- Every morning, a nurse would
- bring them breakfast.

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →

S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- 授與動詞之後若先接事物，再接對象，兩個受詞之間必須有介系詞，常用的介系詞為to或for。
- (1) 常用to的動詞：give、lend、send、write、sell、bring、show、teach、offer
- (2) 常用for的動詞：buy、make、get、bring、leave、choose、find
- Kyle wrote Harvey an e-mail.
- 對象IO 事物DO
- = Kyle wrote an e-mail to Harvey.
- 事物DO 對象IO

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO → S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- **Examples:**

- 1. Tim's teacher lent him several novels.
- → Tim's teacher lent several novels **to** him.
- 2. My father bought a bicycle me a bicycle .
- → My father bought a bicycle **for** me.

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →
S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO



- **Examples:**

- 3. Sandy gave Jacky all of her love.

- Vt IO DO

- → Sandy gave all of her love to Jacky.

- Vt DO Prep IO

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →
S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO



- 4. Jacky's company brought Sandy joy.
- Vt IO DO
- → Jacky's company brought joy to Sandy.
- Vt DO Prep IO

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →
S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO



- 5. Richard bought his son a pet dog.
- Vt IO DO
- → Richard bought a pet dog for his son.
- Vt DO Prep IO

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO → S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- A. 根據句型將以下各題的字詞重組。
- 1. me/Susan/made/a dress
-
- 2. showed/The police officer/the way/us
-
- 3. a postcard/me/Hank/sent/to
-
- 4. gave/a cup of tea/Tina/her guest
-
- 5. for/cooked/Mrs. Yang/her family/a delicious meal
-

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →
S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO



- Ans:
- 1. Susan made me a dress.
- 2. The police officer showed us the way.
- 3. Hank sent a postcard to me.
- 4. Tina gave her guest a cup of tea.
- 5. Mrs. Yang cooked a delicious meal for her family.

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO → S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- B. 根據句型改寫畫線部分。
- 6. Eddie told the good news to us.
● → Eddie .
- 7. Rachel lent Lucy her bicycle.
● → Rachel .
- 8. Peter gave a love letter to Tina.
● → Peter .
- 9. My brother left me a note this morning.
● → My brother .
- 10. Annie buys her daughter a Christmas gift every year.
● → Annie .

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →
S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO



- [Ans.]
- 6. Eddie told us the good news.
- 7. Rachel lent her bicycle **to** Lucy.
- 8. Peter gave Tina a love letter.
- 9. My brother left a note **for** me this morning.
- 10. Annie buys a Christmas gift **for** her daughter every year.

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →

S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO



- C. Rewrite each sentence
- 11. Tim's teacher lent him several novels.
- → Tim's teacher lent several novels to him.
- 12. Rose sent Jack a lovely card.
- →
- 13. My father bought a bicycle for me.
- →
- 14. Ted brought his daughter a coat when he picked her up at school.
- →
- 15. Could you make a sandwich for me?
- →

授與動詞：S + Vt + IO + DO →
S + Vt + DO + Prep + IO

- ANS:
- **11. Tim's teacher lent several novels to him.**
- **12. Rose sent a lovely card to Jack.**
- **13. *My father bought me a bicycle.***
- **14. Ted brought a coat for his daughter when he picked her up at school.**
- **15. *Could you make me a sandwich?***

IDIOMS AND PHRASES



Grammar 5



(五) S+Vt+O+OC

◎ make + O + OC (Adj/N)

make為不完全及物動詞，表示「使.....變得.....，使.....成為.....」的意思。make後面除了接受詞外，還須再接受詞補語 (OC) 來補充說明受詞的狀態或性質，語意才會完整，受詞補語可為形容詞或名詞等。

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

◎ make + O + OC (Adj/N)

● Examples:

- 1. The teacher poured enough sand into the jar to make it full.

Adj

- 2. The car accident made our trip a bad experience.

- N

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

◎ make + O + OC (Adj/N)

3. The news made him happy.

Adj

4. The sun keeps us warm.

Adj

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- ◎Let's Try!
- A. 圈選出適當的受詞補語以完成下列句子。
- 1. Bad news always makes Joyce (sad, sadly).
- 2. Stephen's magic show made the party (interestingly, an interesting one).

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- 3. Those roses make the living room more (beautiful, beautifully).
- 4. Henry's jokes made me (happily, happier).
- 5. Kenting National Park makes Kenting (a nice place, nicely) to visit.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

◎ Ans:

- 1. Bad news always makes Joyce **sad**.
- 2. Stephen's magic show made the party **an interesting one**.
- 3. Those roses make the living room more **beautiful**.
- 4. Henry's jokes made me **happier**.
- 5. Kenting National Park makes Kenting **a nice place** to visit.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- ◎ B. 根據句型將以下各題的字詞重組。
注意大小寫變化。
- 6. made/hungry/me/the fresh smell of
the bread
- 7. his dish/Oliver/make/is trying
to/more delicious
- 8. great basketball
skills/made/Daniel's/him/the team's
best player

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- ◎S+make + O + OC (Adj/N)
- 9. very nervous/makes/the coming of the final exam/Susan
-
- 10. Rita/every day/exercising/makes/a healthy woman

(五) S+Vt+O+OC



◎ANS:

- 6. The fresh smell of the bread made me hungry.
- 7. Oliver is trying to make his dish more delicious.
- 8. Daniel's great basketball skills made him the team's best player.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

◎ S+make + O + OC (Adj/N)

9. The coming of the final exam makes Susan very nervous.

10. Exercising every day makes Rita a healthy woman.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- 以下補充其他常見有類似用法的不完全及物動詞：
- (1) 表示「認為」的動詞，如think, believe, consider等。
- 例：
 - Larry **thought** Kelly very **charming**.
 - The man **believes** himself **a genius**.
 - Mandy **considered** herself **lucky**.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- (2) 表示「把.....叫作.....，稱.....為.....」的動詞，如call, name等。
- 例：
 - Vera **called** the kitten **Snowball**.
 - Mr. and Mrs. Carter **named** their baby **Molly**.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- (3) 表示「使.....，讓.....」或是「發現.....處於.....狀態」的動詞，如leave, keep, have和find等。
- 例：
 - Don't **leave** the dog **in the house**.
 - Annie always **keeps** her room **clean**.
 - Please **have** everything **ready** by tomorrow.
 - The students **found** the English test **difficult**.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- (4) 感官動詞如watch, see, look, smell, feel, sound等，也是屬於此類用法。
- 例：
The bus driver **saw** a dog **cross/crossing**
the road.
- We heard a bird sing/singing in the tree.

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

- ◎根據句型及提示字改寫下列句子。
- 11. Amy was angry. (*Paul's rude words*)
- 12. Edward is a successful businessman. (*his hard work*)
- 13. The toys were dirty. (*the kids*)
- 14. The host is a famous person. (*the popular talk show*)
- 15. Patrick is healthy. (*swimming regularly and eating right food*)

(五) S+Vt+O+OC

◎ **Ans:**

- 11. Paul's rude words made Amy angry.
- 12. Edward's hard work makes him a successful businessman.
- 13. The kids made the toys dirty.
- 14. The popular talk show makes the host a famous person.
- 15. Swimming regularly and eating right food make Patrick healthy.

加油 GO! GO! GO!

單字小考





Reading The End

