

▣當「動詞」遇見「動詞」—該用「不定詞(to V.)」？  
或是「動名詞(Ving)」？

範題 1

The new retirement policy would cause the company \_\_\_\_\_ the support of the employees who benefit from the current system.  
(A)to lose (B)be lost (C)for losing (D)the loss (95警特)

Ans : (A)

- ▣ cause ..... to V. : “cause” (導致；引起) 一字後面需接不定詞(to V.)。  
〔例〕 David’s inefficiency at work caused his boss to fire him.  
(大衛工作時很沒效率，導致他老闆炒他魷魚。)

範題 2

Mrs. Smith does not allow \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)anyone smoking in her drawing room  
(B)anyone to smoke in her drawing room  
(C)smoking to anyone in her drawing room  
(D)to smoke by anyone in her drawing room (91高檢)

Ans : (B)

- ▣ allow 「允許、准許」一字的用法是“allow Sb. to V.”  
故本題答案為(B)。  
“drawing room”為「會客室、客廳」之意。

範題 3

Mary wasn’t allowed \_\_\_\_\_ alone because she was too young to do that.  
(A)travel (B)traveling (C)to travel (D)to be traveling (93基警)

Ans : (C)

- ▣ allow (允許、准許) + to V.

〔例〕媽媽允許我們今晚看電影。(→主動時)

Mother allowed us to watch the movie tonight.

在這間餐廳，顧客不被允許抽煙。(→被動時)

Customers are not allowed to smoke in this restaurant.

【補充】too ~ to ..... 太~以致於不能……

〔例〕他現在太虛弱了，以致於沒辦法說話。

He is too weak to talk now.

#### 範題 4

The whole process can be like the steps taken to \_\_\_\_\_ a complicated dinner.

(A)preparing (B)preparing for (C)prepare of (D)prepare (92高考)

Ans : (D)

►► take the steps to V. 採取步驟去做……

本句乃使用被動語氣，原本應是“take the steps to prepare a dinner”。改成被動(be + p.p.)後變為：“the steps were taken to prepare a dinner”。與前面的句子“the whole process can be like the steps”合併後成為：

The whole process can be like the steps (which were) taken to prepare a dinner。

另外，“prepare”一字做「準備飯菜」解釋時，後面不加介系詞。

#### 範題 5

My father taught \_\_\_\_\_ skeptical of claims made by advertisers.

(A)to be (B)me to be (C)my being (D)for me to be (92地方特考)

Ans : (B)

►► be skeptical of/about 懷疑的、多疑的

teach O. (受詞) to V. 教……做……

## 範題 6

Please tell her \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

(A)don't worry (B)don't be worrying (C)not to worry (D)not worrying

(92高檢)

Ans : (C)

► tell O. (受詞) to V.

如果是「告訴她要擔心」，英文是：tell her to worry .....

若要變成「不要擔心」，則在「擔心」的前面加上“not”，於是變成“not to worry .....” ，答案為(C)。

## 範題 7

All you have to do today is \_\_\_\_\_ at home doing exercises.

(A)stay (B)staying (C)stayed (D)have stayed

(92台電)

Ans : (A)

► 原本兩動詞間應該有個“to”，以形成不定詞：V. to V.，故本題原本該寫“..... is to stay at home .....”但本題重點在於前面“All you have to do is .....”的句型，在本句型之後的動詞習慣用原型動詞，即“All you have to do is V.”，故答案為(A)。

## 範題 8

Did you have your assistant \_\_\_\_\_ this report before sending it out?

(A)edit (B)editing (C)to edit (D)an addition

(92地方特考)

Ans : (A)

► 本題關鍵在“have”一字！“have”於此處作「使役動詞」用，類似“make”，後接原型動詞，故答案選(A)。

## 範題 9

Sue: What did you do in the winter vacation?

Sam: I spent my winter vacation \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

(A)to travel (B)traveling (C)traveled (D)travel

(94基警)

*Ans* : (B)

► 雖然這一題用對話的形式出現，但其實在考文法，只要有看到山姆回答當中的“spent”一字，便可知答案選(B)，因為“spend”後面的動詞需要用Ving。

“spend”的過去式及過去分詞皆為“spent”，意思為「花費（金錢、時間）」

spend + 時間、金錢 + on N.

spend + 時間、金錢 + Ving

### 範題(10)

My father enjoys not only reading poems but also \_\_\_\_\_.

(A)novels (B)novels too (C)reading novels (D)reads novels (92高考)

*Ans* : (C)

► enjoy (享受、喜愛) + Ving

本題也可從並排句型來看：

“not only A but also B”一句型的意思是「不只有A也有B」。A與B通常是相同的對應，例如名詞對名詞、動詞對動詞、動名詞片語(Ving)則對動名詞片語，以本句為例：My father enjoys not only reading poems but also \_\_\_\_\_. 在“not only”後面的是“reading poems”，為動名詞片語，故可推知“but also”的後面應該也是動名詞片語，故選(C)。

### 範題(11)

Health officials in New Zealand’s largest city Auckland suggest \_\_\_\_\_ parking near schools to make overweight kids walk more as a way to fight childhood obesity.

(A)ban (B)bans (C)banned (D)banning

(95法務部)

Ans : (D)

► 本題關鍵在於“suggest”一字

suggest (v.) 建議、提議

其用法為：suggest + Ving (本題即此用法)

suggest + that S. (should) V.

需注意此用法“that”所接子句的動詞用原型動詞，因省略should之故，

如：The doctor suggested that my father quit smoking.

(醫生建議我爸戒煙。)

### 範題(12)

The doctor recommended that she \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine.

(A)ate (B)took (C)to take (D)take

(92台電)

Ans : (D)

► 本題重點在“recommend”一字。

recommend (v.) 建議、勸告

該字用法為：

(1)recommend + Ving

〔例〕He recommends wearing a helmet. (他建議戴安全帽。)

(2)recommend that S. (should) V. (此即本題用法)

此用法中“that”所接子句的動詞需使用原型動詞，乃因省略should之故。

〔例〕Our teacher recommended Tom spend more time on math.

(我們老師勸湯姆多花點時間在數學上。)

### 範題(13)

The first time John \_\_\_\_\_, he did not dare to go down the hill.

(A)went skinning (B)went skiing (C)went to ski (D)went and skied (93高考)

Ans : (B)

► go Ving 去做～