

1-2 全方位插大英文

使用時機	注意（配合）事項
表示不變的事實／真理	不受句中其他時式的影響
例行的事物／習慣	表習慣／例行的副詞／副詞片語
表條件／時間的狀況	條件／時間子句
表「未來事情」，取代未來式	來去／活動類動詞

• 範例 •

Professor Smith said that Halley's Comet, a large bright comet with a tail millions of kilometers long, _____ every seventy-six years.

(A)appear (B)appears (C)appeared (D)has appeared

Ans : (B)

【題譯】史密斯教授說哈雷彗星，一顆拖著數百萬公里長尾巴的碩大明亮彗星，每隔七十六年會出現一次。

►句中的主要動詞雖是過去式，但是因著that子句中所陳述的是不變的事實，所以仍要用現在簡單式來表達，不受主要動詞的影響。表示不變真理的動詞也是如此：The great philosopher said that beauty is only skindeep（那偉大的哲學家說美麗只是表相）。

• 範例 •

My family never enjoy watching TV, but we watch the prime time soap opera _____.

(A)once upon a time (B)once
(C)once at a time (D)once in a while (91中原)

Ans : (D)

【題譯】我的家人一向不喜歡看電視，但是我們偶爾會看主要時段的連續劇。

組別	原形	過去式	過去分詞	現在分詞	字 意	例 句	
6	fall	fell	fallen	falling	落下、跌下	The rocks fell from the mountain.	
	fell	felled	felled	felling	伐木	The woodcutter fell the trees.	
	feel	felt	felt	feeling	感覺	She feels sad.	
7	fail	failed	failed	failing	失敗	He failed to pass the test.	
	fill	filled	filled	filling	充滿	The house is filled with gas.	
8	find	found	found	finding	找尋、發現	They found the missing taxi.	
	found	founded	founded	founding	建立、創設	The school was founded in 1990.	
9	hang	hung	hung	hanging	懸掛	He hung the drawing on the wall.	
	hang	hanged	hanged	hanging	絞死	The murderer was hanged.	
10	lie	lay	lain	lying	躺，位於	The patient lies in bed.	
	lay	laid	laid	laying	放置，產卵	The hen lays eggs.	
	lie	lied	lied	lying	說謊	The dishonest boy lied to his teacher.	
11	rise	rose	risen	rising	升起	The sun rises in the east.	
	raise	raised	raised	raising	栽培，舉起	They raised their hands.	
	arise	arouse	arisen	arising	發生	A quarrel may arise.	
	arouse	aroused	aroused	arousing	引起	He aroused anger in me.	
12	shine	shone	shone	shining	照耀	The moon shone on the water.	
	shine	shined	shined	shining	擦亮	The boy shined my shoes.	
13	sit	sat	sat	sitting	坐	They sat on the chair.	
	seat	seated	seated	seating	就坐	Please, be seated.	
	set	set	set	setting	放置，降下	The sun sets in the west.	
14	wind	vi	wound	wound	winding	蜿蜒	The road winds among the hill.
		vt	wound	wound	winding	捲，繞	He winds a clock.
	wound	wounded	wounded	wounding	傷害	He was wounded in the leg.	

• 範例 •

Ancient Egypt was a great civilization that _____ more than 5,000 years ago.

(A)rise (B)arise (C)arose (D)raise

(90輔大)

Ans : (C)

【題譯】古埃及是一個在五千年以前興起的偉大文明國家。

►arise (發生) 為不及物動詞作「興起」解釋，沒有受詞。因為是表示過

去的時間狀況，所以用其過去式arose，rise與raise則涵義不對。

•範例•

How long has the letter been _____ there on the desk?

(A)lied (B)laid (C)lain (D)lying

Ans : (B)

【題譯】這封信放在那兒多久了？

►lie（躺）為不及物動詞，常與in或on連用，再接受詞，而lay（放置）則是及物動詞，可直接接受詞。

•範例•

The audience was sure that the bank robber would be _____ as soon as the marshal caught him.

(A)hung (B)hanged (C)hanging (D)hunged

(98台大)

Ans : (B)

【題譯】當警長一抓到那個銀行搶匪時，觀眾就確定他會被絞死。

►本題是測驗hung的兩種用法與涵義，因為此處是表示被絞死之意，所以要用hanged。可以參考左列的圖示中之說明。

•範例•

Millions more will _____ victim to cancer, or strokes, or terrorists, or bolts of lightning.

(A)fell (B)fill (C)feel (D)fall

Ans : (D)

【題譯】數以百萬多的人將會死於癌症、中風、恐怖份子或者是雷電。

►fall to（死於…）是動詞片語。不過從字意上來判斷fill（充滿），feel（感覺）都與上下文格格不入，所以答案可推測為fall。