

附和句

英語中「也」的說法

位 置 \ 句 型	肯定句	否定句
句尾 (前要_____)		
句首 (後要_____)		

例1: He is a student. _____ I.

例2: He is a student, _____ I _____, _____.

例3: Jean can't speak any Chinese. _____ Jack.

例4: Jean can't speak any Chinese, _____ Jack _____, _____.

例5: John doesn't study English on Sunday, _____ Tom.

例6: John doesn't study English on Sunday, _____ Tom _____, _____.

例7: Susan collected stamps, _____ her sister.

例8: Susan collected stamps, _____ her sister _____, _____.

例9: John doesn't have class today. _____ does Peter.

例10: Bill has gone to Taipei. So _____ Kevin.

例11: Tina has to stay at home. So _____ you.

例12: He will never go there. _____ will we.

例13: We shouldn't play on the road. _____ you.

★ 若有需要用「**連接詞**」時，一定是用_____ (∵前後兩個子句的意思是_____的)。

★ **so/neither** 後面的字詞，須視其前句中的_____或_____來決定。

★ 用 **neither** 時，就不能有_____ (∵**neither** 本身即含有_____的意思)。

一、 請依上、下文意，選出最適當的答案。

() 1. His father is a police officer, _____ so is her father.
 (A) or (B) if (C) but (D) and

() 2. Kevin read that novel yesterday, and my brother _____, too.
 (A) did (B) does (C) can (D) could

() 3. My mother _____ a bad cold, and my sisters have, too.
 (A) catches (B) caught
 (C) will catch (D) has caught

- () 4. Mr. White doesn't drive to school every day, and _____ does Ms. Speakers.
 (A) so (B) neither (C) too (D) either
- () 5. The boy students can leave school before 4 : 30 p.m., and so _____ the girl students.
 (A) will (B) may (C) can (D) must
- () 6. The strawberries will be sold to Kaohsiung, and the tomatoes _____, too.
 (A) will (B) be (C) did (D) are
- () 7. The French fries aren't all eaten up, and the hamburgers _____, either.
 (A) haven't (B) aren't (C) don't (D) won't
- () 8. It's going to rain. You have to take an umbrella with you, Peter, and so _____ your friend.
 (A) are (B) does (C) will (D) has
- () 9. I haven't finished my homework yet, and neither _____ Carol.
 (A) does (B) doesn't (C) has (D) hasn't
- () 10. Both of you have to finish your homework, and so _____ Carol.
 (A) does (B) doesn't (C) has (D) hasn't

【11~14】

(At the dinner time)

Fred : Dad, can I stay home and don't go to the math cram school (補習班) tonight? I don't like math, especially (尤其是) the math teacher.

Dad : __11.__ did I when I was a junior high school student. However, I can't do something well because of my poor math. Try your best. Let me take you there. Eat faster. We don't have much time. Johnny, you have to eat faster, __12.__. You've to study for tomorrow's test.

Fred : I __13.__ have a test tomorrow. If I go to the cram school, I won't have enough time to prepare for it.

Mom : Don't be worried. Mr. Peterson just told me on the phone the math class is cancelled (取消) tonight because he gets sick. Besides, I'll stay home to help you.

Dad : I __14.__, too. If you have any questions about history, ask me. I'm sure I can give you satisfying answers.

- () 11. (A) Either (B) Too (C) Neither (D) So
- () 12. (A) also (B) so (C) too (D) either
- () 13. (A) also (B) so (C) too (D) either
- () 14. (A) do (B) am (C) have (D) will

對等連接詞片語

not only...but also... / either...or... / neither...nor...

not only A but also B

1. *not only A but also B* 意為：_____ A _____ B。
2. A 與 B 必須是詞性相同的字詞或文法結構相等的片語或句子。
3. 在 *not only A but also B* 的句型中，_____ 是強調的重點。
4. 在 *not only A but also B* 的句型中，_____ 可省略。
5. 動詞變化採用_____ 原則。⇒ 由最靠近動詞的主詞來決定。
6. *not only...but also...* 和 *both...and...* 兩句型可以互換，但注意 *both...and...* 連接兩個主詞時，動詞必須用_____。

either A or B

1. *either A or B* 意為：_____ A _____ B。
2. A 與 B 必須是詞性相同的字詞或文法結構相等的片語或句子。
3. 動詞變化採用_____ 原則。⇒ 由最靠近動詞的主詞來決定。

neither A nor B

1. *neither A nor B* 意為：_____ A _____ B。
2. A 與 B 必須是詞性相同的字詞或文法結構相等的片語或句子。
3. 動詞變化採用_____ 原則。⇒ 由最靠近動詞的主詞來決定。
4. 在 *neither A nor B* 的句型中，*neither* 和 *nor* 本身已有_____ 的意思，所以動詞必須用肯定。

例1：Not only you but also Alan _____ (love) movies.

例2：Both you and Alan _____ (love) movies.

例3：我不會打籃球，也不會打棒球。

I _____ play _____ basketball _____ baseball.

例4：這個工具，既不便宜，也不實用。

This tool _____ cheap _____ useful.

例5：他可以開車，或是搭捷運。

He _____ drive the car _____ take the MRT.

- () 1. Not only her parents but also her sister _____ known all the facts.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- () 2. The grapes were _____ sweet _____ both my children ate them up.
(A) not only / but also (B) either / or
(C) too / to (D) so / that

- () 3. Mom : We don't have much time, my dear daughter. You can _____ stay home _____ go out with us. Make your decision, please.
Daughter : I'll stay home to prepare for the test tomorrow.
(A) not only / but also (B) either / or
(C) neither / nor (D) so / that
- () 4. Amanda: Why didn't you buy that apartment?
Nickie: There are five people in my family. That apartment is _____ small for us _____ live in.
(A) too / to (B) so / that
(C) either / or (D) not only / but also
- () 5. We still don't know who took the DVD player away. _____ Mr. Pan _____ Mr. Hsu recognized (承認) he did.
(A) either / or (B) neither / nor (C) so / that (D) too / to
- () 6. I'm sure _____ young people like the color of the car _____ old people will think the color will be suitable (合適的) for them. This color is very, very popular.
(A) so / that (B) neither / nor
(C) either / or (D) not only / but also
- () 7. Please remember to give it to Dr. Chang yourself. It's _____ important _____ it can't be lost.
(A) too / to (B) not only / but also
(C) so / that (D) neither / nor
- () 8. After being told the bad news about her husband, the woman was _____ sad _____ say anything.
(A) either / or (B) too / to
(C) neither / nor (D) not only / but also
- () 9. Will we visit _____ Sun Moon Lake _____ Jiji Train Station? We don't have much time. We can visit only one place.
(A) either / or (B) too / to
(C) neither / nor (D) not only / but also
- () 10. _____ summer _____ winter is my favorite season. One is too hot, and the other is too cold. I like spring and fall.
(A) Either / or (B) Too / to
(C) Neither / nor (D) Not only / but also