

Lesson 2

Are You Interested in Trying Food Delivery Apps?

文法要點

一、情緒動詞的用法

1. 定義：引起人的感受、情緒等心理反應的動詞，稱為「情緒動詞」。情緒動詞字尾加 -ing 或 -ed 後，便形成了「形容詞」。

- 例 (1) This lesson **didn't bore** us. Instead, we loved it.
(這一課沒有使我們厭煩。反而，我們很喜愛這課。)
→ bore (使厭煩) 是情緒動詞
- (2) I'm **bored** with the lesson. (我對這一課感到厭煩。)
→ bored (感到厭煩的) 是形容詞
- (3) This lesson is **boring**. (這一課很無聊。)
→ boring (無聊的；無趣的) 是形容詞

2. 用法：情緒動詞沒有「進行式」，通常以「人或動物」為受詞。

句型：「事物 + 情緒動詞 + 人 / 動物.」，以下是常見的情緒動詞：

bore (使厭煩)	excite (使興奮)	interest (使感興趣)
scare (使害怕)	surprise (使驚訝)	tire (使疲倦)
touch (使感動)	worry (使擔憂)	

- 例 (1) Watching the car race **excited** us. (看賽車使我們興奮。)
(2) The news **didn't surprise** us. (那消息並不使我們感到驚訝。)

補充 interest、surprise 及 worry 還有名詞的用法。

- 例 To my **surprise**, my friends held a birthday party for me.
(我很驚訝我的朋友們為我辦了一場生日派對。)

3. 情緒動詞字尾加 -ing 或 -ed 後，便形成了「形容詞」，其中加 -ing 的稱為「現在分詞」；加 -ed 的稱為「過去分詞」。

- (1) 情緒動詞的現在分詞主要用來修飾「事物」，但也可用來修飾「人」。

句型：「事物 / 人 + be 動詞 + 現在分詞 + (to + 人).」，以下是常見的現在分詞：

boring (令人感到無聊的)	exciting (令人興奮的)	interesting (令人感興趣的)
surprising (令人驚訝的)	tiring (令人疲倦的)	touching (令人感動的)
worrying (令人擔憂的)		

注意 scary 表「令人害怕的」。

- 例 ① Watching the car race is **exciting** to us. (看賽車對我們來說很令人興奮。)
② The news isn't **surprising** to us. (那消息對我們來說並不令人驚訝。)

小試身手

依提示填入現在分詞或情緒動詞

1. It's an _____ (interest) question, and I don't know the answer.
2. What a _____ (tire) day! I need to take a rest.
3. The job is really _____ (bore). I can't stand it anymore.
4. When we heard the _____ (surprise) news, we couldn't say a word.
5. Studying in America is _____ (excite) to me. I can't wait!
6. The loud noises _____ (scare) the little boy, and he began to cry.

(2) 情緒動詞的過去分詞主要用來修飾「人」，須搭配固定介系詞。

句型：「人 + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + 過去分詞 + 介系詞 + 事物。」，以下是常見的過去分詞：

be bored **with** (感到厭煩) be excited **about** (感到興奮) be interested **in** (感到有興趣)
be scared **of** (感到害怕) be surprised **at** (感到驚訝) be tired **of** (感到厭倦)
be touched **by** (感到感動) be worried **about** (感到擔憂)

例 ① We felt **excited about** the car race. (我們對那賽車感到興奮。)

② We aren't **surprised at** the news. (我們對那消息不感到驚訝。)

注意 1. 現在分詞和過去分詞常混淆。但只要搞清楚修飾的對象，便可決定要用現在分詞或是過去分詞。現在分詞可用來修飾「人事物」；過去分詞修飾「人的感受」。

例 (1) He told us a **surprising story**. (他告訴了我們一個令人驚訝的故事。)

→ 修飾事物 story

(2) He was / felt **surprised** at the story. (他對那故事感到驚訝。)

→ 修飾人的感受

(3) Simon is an **interesting teacher**. (Simon 是位有趣的老師。)

(4) Mike is a **boring person**. (Mike 是個無聊的人。)

2. 句首為 V-ing 時，不一定是動名詞，也有可能是現在分詞（形容詞）用來修飾名詞，故須判斷此 V-ing 後面接的名詞是否為 V-ing 的受詞，若不是，其後動詞的單複數須由名詞決定。

例 (1) Driving fast sports cars **is** dangerous. (開快速的跑車很危險。)

(2) Driving lessons in Taiwan **are** expensive. (臺灣的駕駛班課程很昂貴。)

(3) Eating a lot of fruit **is** good for you. (吃大量的水果對你有益。)

(4) Eating habits **are** not easy to change. (飲食習慣不容易改變。)

小試身手

填入正確的介系詞

1. The little boy is scared _____ dogs.
2. Alisa is bored _____ this movie because she has watched it three times.
3. Mary and her family are excited _____ taking a trip to the USA.
4. Jay has been interested _____ music since he was a kid.
5. Sandy was surprised _____ the test result.
6. My children are tired _____ listening to me talking about the good old days.

(3) 整理：情緒動詞、現在分詞與過去分詞常可替換

情緒動詞	現在分詞	過去分詞	例句
bore	boring	be bored with	The book bored me. → 當情緒動詞 The book is boring to me. → 當現在分詞 I am bored with the book. → 當過去分詞
interest	interesting	be interested in	The movie interested Al. → 當情緒動詞 The movie was interesting to Al. → 當現在分詞 Al was interested in the movie. → 當過去分詞 Al has an interest in the movie. → 當名詞

小試身手

一、依提示填入現在分詞或過去分詞

1. The players were so _____ (excite) when they won the game.
2. Sean is an _____ (interest) man. We like to talk with him.
3. Jenny feels _____ (bore) because she has nothing to do at home.
4. Chris didn't do well on the math test. We all felt _____ (surprise) at that.
5. Cleaning the house is _____ (tire). I need your help.

二、依提示作答

1. Watching baseball games is exciting to the students. (用 The students... 改寫句子)

2. Working all day tires me. (用 tired 改寫句子)

進階題

- () 1. John feels tired _____ doing the same things every day. He's thinking about quitting (辭去) his job.
(A) in (B) about (C) of (D) at
- () 2. Don't _____. Everything will be fine.
(A) worry (B) worried (C) worries (D) worrying
- () 3. No _____. Everything will be fine.
(A) worry (B) worried (C) worries (D) worrying
- () 4. Matt was _____ when he learned the good news.
(A) excited (B) exciting (C) excites (D) excitingly
- () 5. Swimming lessons _____ to Lily, so she will take more lessons this summer.
(A) are interested (B) interested (C) are interesting (D) interests
- () 6. Swimming lessons _____ Lily a lot, so she took more lessons this summer.
(A) were interested (B) interested (C) were interesting (D) interests

會考題

- () 1. Jill is _____ that the city park is closed for the music festival because now she can't jog there.
(A) excited (B) proud (C) scared (D) unhappy 【110-3】
- () 2. Although the rich woman has everything, she still feels _____ with her life and wants to try something new. 【100-1-5】
(A) bored (B) easy (C) lazy (D) strong
- () 3. The students got _____ when they saw their favorite movie star eating at the next table.
(A) excited (B) excitedly (C) exciting (D) excitingly 【94-2-10】
- () 4. There are five stories in this book. The one about a shy (害羞的) police officer is the most _____ to me.
(A) interest (B) interested (C) interesting (D) interestingly 【94-1-11】
- () 5. Simon is an interesting person. He gets excited _____. 【93-2-9】
(A) easy (B) easier (C) easily (D) easiest

二、that 引導的名詞子句

1. 定義：在一個英文句子裡，可利用 **that** 當連接詞引導一個完整的句子，讓句意完整。而 **that** 引導的完整句子當「名詞」用，是「名詞子句」的一種。

【例】It is true. Helen passed the test. (這是真的。Helen 通過考試了。)

→ That Helen passed the test is true. (Helen 通過考試是真的。)

2. that 引導的名詞子句的位置

- (1) **that** 引導的名詞子句當句子的主詞時視為單數，且 **that** 不可省略。此外，**that** 子句當主詞時，可和虛主詞 **it** 的句型替換。

- (2) **that** 引導的名詞子句當動詞的受詞時，**that** 可以省略。

功能	句型變化及例句
當主詞用	<p><u>That</u> + 子句 + 動詞... = It + 動詞 + <u>that</u> + 子句.</p> <p>① <u>That the Earth is round</u> is true. (地球是圓的是真的。)</p> <p>= It is true <u>that the Earth is round</u>.</p> <p>② <u>That Ann is a talented singer</u> is well-known.</p> <p>(Ann 是有天賦的歌手是眾所皆知的。)</p> <p>= It is well-known <u>that Ann is a talented singer</u>.</p>
當受詞用	<p>主詞 + 動詞 (think 、 believe 、 guess 、 agree...) + <u>(that) + 子句</u>.</p> <p>① We believe <u>(that) John will succeed one day</u>.</p> <p>(我們相信 John 有天會成功。)</p> <p>② We agree <u>(that) all the students have to wear uniforms to school</u>.</p> <p>(我們同意全部的學生都必須穿制服上學。)</p>
當補語用	<p>主詞 + be 動詞 + <u>that + 子句</u>.</p> <p>① The truth is <u>that he failed</u>. (真相就是他失敗了。)</p> <p>→ 名詞子句當主詞補語</p> <p>② I'm glad <u>that nobody got hurt</u>. (我很高興沒有人受傷。)</p> <p>→ 名詞子句當形容詞補語</p>

注意 1. 句中有名詞子句時，句尾的標點符號以「主要子句」為主。

【例】(1) I think (that) he was lying. (我認為他在說謊。)

→ 主要子句是直述句，用句點

(2) Do you think (that) he was lying? (你認為他在說謊嗎？)

→ 主要子句是疑問句，用問號

2. 當受詞用的名詞子句若是否定句時，必須將 **not** 移至主要子句中。

【例】(1) I don't believe (that) he told me the truth. (我不相信他對我說了實話。)

(2) I don't think (that) he will come tomorrow. (我不認為他明天會來。)

小試身手

依提示作答

1. Sally loves Eddie very much. (加入 I believe 改寫)

2. Eric won't come to the party. (加入 I think 改寫)

3. Santa Claus gave Amy a gift.

It is not true. (以前句當主詞合併句子)

3. 引述別人說話時可分為直接引述句及間接引述句

(1) 直接引述句：直接引述中，引號中的子句必須和原來說的話一樣。

例 ① Gina looked at her dad and told him, "I love Jay."

(Gina 看著她爸爸並告訴他：「我愛 Jay。」)

② Gina's dad felt worried when Gina said, "I will go out with Jay."

(Gina 的爸爸感到擔憂，當 Gina 說：「我將和 Jay 出去。」)

(2) 間接引述句：間接引述要留意 that 子句中主詞所指的對象與動詞的時態變化。

例 ① Gina looked at her dad and told him (that) she loved Jay.

(Gina 看著她爸爸並告訴他，她愛 Jay。)

② Gina's dad felt worried when Gina said (that) she would go out with Jay.

(Gina 的爸爸感到擔憂，當 Gina 對他說她將和 Jay 出去。)

小試身手

依提示作答

1. Kenny said, "I'm angry with Joan." (用 that 子句改寫句子)

2. Doris said, "The baseball game is exciting." (用 that 子句改寫句子)

進階題

- () 1. Amy: I haven't heard from Dan for months. How is he doing?
Rita: Don't you know _____ he has moved to Japan with his family?
(A) that (B) to (C) is (D) how
- () 2. That Jenny already got married (已婚的) _____ not true.
(A) are (B) is (C) be (D) were
- () 3. _____ possible that Dad will let us go to the party.
(A) There is (B) He is (C) It is (D) It does
- () 4. Abby believes _____ everything is possible if she never gives up.
(A) which (B) that (C) how (D) whether
- () 5. I'm sure _____ Tom has fallen for you. Didn't you notice the way he looked at you?
(A) how (B) that (C) whose (D) what

會考題

- () 1. I was surprised to know from the newspaper yesterday _____ flowers do not always smell sweet; some can smell like dead fish. 【102-12】
(A) that (B) when (C) where (D) which
- () 2. My father told me last night _____ we're going to the Food Festival this weekend. My brother and I felt very excited. 【99-2-9】
(A) whether (B) where (C) what (D) that
- () 3. Alice learned from the TV news _____ Nora Jones was coming to Taiwan the next day. 【97-1-12】
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) whether
- () 4. Willy found _____ the novel (小說) he bought last week was under his bed. 【93-1-12】
(A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) which

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

- () 1. Lisa thinks that being a teacher is _____, but she will never get _____ of it.
(A) tiring; tiring (B) tires; tired (C) tired; tiring (D) tiring; tired
- () 2. Working with the famous singer is the most _____ thing to me.
(A) interesting (B) interested (C) interest (D) interests
- () 3. Jim: Do you think _____ Mom will let you watch TV after you finish your homework?
Ted: Of course.
(A) after (B) because (C) when (D) ×

- () 4. All the students are _____ about the coming Easter.
 (A) excite (B) excited (C) excitingly (D) exciting
- () 5. I'm tired _____ my job as a taxi driver, so I am looking for a new one.
 (A) at (B) of (C) in (D) for
- () 6. Everyone was surprised _____ Steve Jobs died (死亡) at such a young age.
 (A) at (B) before (C) that (D) about
- () 7. Each of my friends thinks _____ the dishes in the new restaurant are great.
 (A) when (B) so (C) that (D) for
- () 8. Aren't you _____ with watching the same TV shows every day?
 (A) bore (B) boring (C) bored (D) be bored
- () 9. It's surprising _____ Jenny didn't pass the driving test.
 (A) why (B) so (C) for (D) ×
- () 10. Among all the haunted (鬧鬼的) houses, this one is the most _____.
 (A) scary (B) scare (C) scared (D) scares

二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分，共 25 分)

1. Tony is angry with his brother. (加入 Do you know... 改寫句子)

2. Mrs. Wu said, "I will never get tired of being with my kids." (用 that 子句改寫句子)

3. The new app is interesting to those teenagers. (用 Those teenagers 為主詞改寫)

4. Doing housework every day bores me. (用 bored 改寫句子)

5. { Peter can't make it to the meeting.
 { Irene thinks so. (用 that 子句合併句子)

三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. Ian 確信你會對這道料理感到驚訝。

2. Sam 的爸爸知道 Sam 對成為外送司機感興趣嗎？

3. 我得到 10% 的折扣很驚喜。 (...surprising ...)

4. 我的同班同學之中有幾個告訴我，他們不想穿制服上學。

5. 那個女人因為我的好服務給了我小費。

四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

Pearl milk tea and other tea-based drinks have been popular in Taiwan for several years. You can see drink stands everywhere. The drinks taste yummy, and many people enjoy drinking one cup a day.

___1___ healthy, most people ask for half-sugar when they order these sweet drinks. However, they don't know that they ___2___ fat by drinking those drinks.

A foundation found the ___3___ truth. They found ___4___ more than half of the drink stands did not really reduce sugar by half. "We suggest ___5___ parents take children's health seriously. If children drink too many sweet drinks, they will become fat. If they really want to have some cold drinks, they can have fresh juice instead," the spokesman of the foundation said.

📖 pearl milk tea 珍珠奶茶 base 主要成分 stand 攤位 foundation 基金會
truth 真相 reduce 減少 suggest 建議 spokesman 發言人

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| () | 1. (A) Stay | (B) Staying | (C) To stay | (D) Stayed |
| () | 2. (A) becomes | (B) become | (C) has become | (D) becoming |
| () | 3. (A) tiring | (B) surprising | (C) exciting | (D) boring |
| () | 4. (A) after | (B) where | (C) when | (D) that |
| () | 5. (A) when | (B) because | (C) after | (D) × |