

# LESSON 2 WORKSHEET    Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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 <b>bored</b> me. → 當情緒動詞 The book is <b>boring</b> to me. → 當現在分詞 I am <b>bored</b> with the book. → 當過去分詞
interest	interesting	be interested in	The movie <b>interested</b> Al. → 當情緒動詞 The movie was <b>interesting</b> to Al. → 當現在分詞 Al was <b>interested</b> in the movie. → 當過去分詞 Al has an <b>interest</b> 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