

The News Is Interesting, But Is It True?

一、情緒動詞

(一)定義:情緒動詞是情緒形容詞(-ing/-ed)的字根,通常會以「事物」當主詞。但若句意需要,亦可以「人」當主詞,但需要搭配上下文才能知道要表達的意義。因此,在情緒動詞的句子中,通常還是以「事物」為主詞。

主詞	現在式/過去式	
	bores / bored (使······厭煩)	
	interest s / interest ed (使······興趣)	
	excites / excite d (使······興奮)	
	surprise s / surprise d (使······驚奇)	
It	tires / tire d (使······疲勞)	
	satisf ies / satisf ied (使滿意)	
	confuse s / confuse d (使······困惑)	
	embarrass es / embarrass ed (使······尷尬)	
	frightens / frightened (使害怕)	

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▲ 填空
1. 昨晚的那部電影使我們覺得無聊。 The last night
2. 殭屍路跑會使所有的跑者感到刺激。
The Zombie Run all the
3. 在一天內完成數學作業使我疲憊。我花了四小時才寫完。
the math homework in one day me. I spent four hours finishing it.
4. 這派對使林太太驚喜。她很開心。
This Mrs. Lin. She was so happy.

二、情緒形容詞

每一個情緒動詞都能延伸出兩個情緒形容詞。情緒形容詞,可分為現在分詞(V-ing)和過去分詞(V-ed)。現在分詞(V-ing)表「**某事物令人感到……的**」,有「主動」的意味;而過去分詞(V-ed)表「**某人感到……的」**,有「被動」的意味。

bore	boring	令人感到無聊的	
bore	bored	感覺無聊的	
intorest	interesting	令人感興趣的	
interest	interested	感覺有趣的	
avaita	exciting	令人感到興奮的	
excite	excited	感到興奮的	

confuse	confusing	令人感到困惑的	
Colliuse	confused	感到困惑的	
embarrass	embarrassing	令人感到尷尬的	
embarrass	embarrassed	感到尷尬的	
fui alakan	frightening	令人感到害怕的	
frighten	frightened	感到害怕的	

au <i>moria</i> a	surprising 令人驚喜的	
surprise	surprised	感到驚喜的
tire	tiring	令人感到疲憊的
tire	tired	感到疲憊的

coticfy	satisfying	令人滿意的
satisfy	satisfied	感到滿意的

三、情緒形容詞-現在分詞(搭配課本 p. 53)

主詞	be 動詞	現在分詞	介系詞	人名/受詞.
The work		boring		
The book		interesting		
The movie		exciting		
The news		surpris ing		
The trip	is	tir ing	to	us.
The meal		satisfying		
The answer		confusing		
The moment		embarrassing		
The noise		frighten ing		

- 1. V-ing 結尾的情緒形容詞,須用「事物」當主詞。後面的介系詞固定用 to。
 - **囫**: Going on safari is exciting to me. (去觀察野生動物很令我興奮。)
- 2. 基本上 V-ing 結尾的情緒形容詞都是用來修飾事物,但是 boring/interesting 可以用來修飾人。
 - Mr. Chen is an interesting person. He is always telling something interesting to make people around him happy.

(陳先生是位令人感到有趣的人。他總是說一些有趣的事讓他周圍的人快樂。)

(John 是位令人感到無聊的人,所以他朋友很少。)

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_	第 1-2 題為圈選出正確的答案、第 3-7 題為中翻英			
1.	This story is really interesting (in / to) Michael.			
2.	The history teacher is a (bored / boring) man. Some students even fall asleep in his class.			
3.	玩雲霄飛車對我們而言很刺激。			
4.	打掃房子會令人感到疲憊。			
5.	對他而言,打籃球比玩躲避球還要有趣。			
6.	這場電影結局並沒有令她驚喜嗎?			
7.	你可以在這間餐廳吃到令你滿意的一餐。			

四、情緒形容詞一過去分詞(搭配課本 p. 54)

主詞	be 動詞	過去分詞+介系詞 名詞/動詞 in		
		bored with	doing the same work.	
		interested in	the book.	
		excited about	this movie.	
		surprised at	the news.	
We	are	tired of	taking the trip.	
		satisfied with	this price.	
		confused about	this question.	
		embarrassed about	shouting in front of her.	
		frightened of	snakes.	

- 1. 每個 V-ed 結尾的情緒形容詞,均搭配不同的介系詞。
- 2. V-ed 情緒形容詞,只能用來修飾「人」。
- 3. 介系詞後,可接名詞(例如:事物)或動名詞(例如:動詞+ing)。

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\blacktriangle	第 1-6	題為選出正確的介系詞、	、第 7-10	題為依提示作答

- 1. We were so surprised (in / at / of / about) Tanya's dress today. She never wore a dress before.
- 2. I am so excited (in / at / with / about) going to the concert. I just can't wait!
- 3. Mary is (surprised / surprising) to see the man walking to her.
- 4. The students felt (boring / bored) during the history class.
- 5. The boys were tired (in / at / of / with) eating fast food every meal, although they liked it at

	first.
6.	The music class is boring (of / to / in / at) me. I am not interested (of / to / in / at) it at all.
7.	The PE class interests Class 101. (1) 改為現在分詞:
	(2) 改為過去分詞:
8.	Taking the working holiday excites Rebecca. (1) 改為現在分詞: (2) 改為過去分詞:
9.	Ryan was bored with going mountain climbing. (用現在分詞改寫)
10.	Stella is surprised at getting a gift from the teacher. (用情緒動詞改寫)

五、名詞子句

- (一)定義:名詞子句為一個從屬子句,包含主詞及動詞。可補充說明主要子句(獨立子句)的名詞功能。
- (二)如何引導名詞子句:
 - 1. 由「連接詞」引導:如 that、if(是否)、whether(是否)等。
 - 2. 由「疑問詞」引導:如 who、what、where、when、why、how 等。

備註:本課先從「連接詞 that」所引導的名詞子句學習,其餘會在第4課完整呈現。

- (三)位置:可當作「主詞」、「受詞」、或「補語」等。
 - 1. 當作「主詞」→在「句首」。
 - 例: What he did is unbelievable.

(他所做的事真是令人難以相信。)

- 2. 當作「受詞」→在「動詞」或「形容詞」後面。
 - She believes that everything will get better.

(她相信所有事情會好轉。)

囫: I am happy that you could come.

(我很高興你能來。)

- 3. 當作「補語」→在「be 動詞」後面。
 - 1 The problem is how to reduce the traffic congestion in this city.

(問題是如何減少這城市的交通壅塞。)

六、由 that 所引導的名詞子句(搭配課本 p. 55)

分為兩類:「可」省略與「不可」省略。

- (一) that 可省略(搭配課本 p. 55)
 - 1. 句型一: 主詞+動詞+(that)+子句.
 - **19** We think (that) you have lived in Taiwan for many years.

(我們認為你已經在臺灣居住多年了。)

→常用來搭配 that 引導子句的動詞:

agree (同意)	explain (解釋)	hope (希望)	show (顯示)
believe (相信)	find (發現)	know (知道)	suppose (猜想)
complain (抱怨)	feel (感覺)	remember (記得)	suggest (建議)
decide(決定)	guess (猜)	say (說)	think (認為)
expect (期待)	hear (聽到)	see (看)	understand (了解)

1 The study showed (that) smokers could get higher risk of stroke than non-smokers.

(研究顯示,抽菸者比不抽菸者有更高的中風風險。)

2. 句型二:主詞+be 動詞+形容詞+(that)+子句.

Mom was angry (that) I forgot to do the dishes.

(媽媽氣我忘了去洗碗。)

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-פית	
A	中翻英
1.	我相信你會說實話。
	I you can tell the truth.
2.	我們都很驚訝昨天晚上開始下雪。
	We very it to snow last night.
3.	媽媽跟我們說我們應該去看那部電影,因為它真是太刺激了。
	Mom told us we see the movie because it was
4.	· 我們希望明年可以去日本旅遊。
5.	Ian 的父母認為 Ian 的哥哥今天將會早點回家。
<i>(</i> —)that 不可省略
(—	
	=句型(b): \mathbf{It} + <mark>單數 be 動詞+補語</mark> + \mathbf{that} + <u>\mathbf{rhat}</u> + <u></u>
	例: That Peter held a party for me was a surprise.
	=It was a surprise that Peter held a party for me. (Peter 為我辦派對真令人驚訝。)
	例: That the earth goes around the sun is true.
	=It is true that the earth goes around the sun. (地球繞著太陽是真的。)
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•	名詞子句中的 that 可省略的請打〇,不可省略請打×
() 1. Mom agrees that we can use the cellphone after we finish the homework.
() 2. That Jim cheated on the test was a terrible mistake.
() 3. The teacher was happy that we did well on this test.
() 4. The truth is that Jim keeps studying hard these days.
() 5. I am afraid that Mr. Thompson is not here.