

(2)名詞要先出現，後面重複的名詞才能用代名詞代替。

例：Although **Helen** fell down, **she** still won the race.

= **Helen** still won the race although **she** fell down.

(3)★although 和 but 不可以同時出現在同一個句子。although 接條件子句，but 接表結果的主要子句。

e.g. 1. Although he is poor, he is happy. <用 but 改寫句子>

2. The sandwich smells good, but it doesn't taste delicious.

<用 although 改寫句子>

3. The boy is short. <用 although 合併句子>

The boy plays basketball well.

實力挑戰

- () 1. Mike is a stingy man _____ he has a lot of money.
(A) though (B) if (C) but (D) because
- () 2. It will rain a lot this weekend, and we may not be able _____ mountain climbing.
(A) go (B) going (C) to go (D) went
- () 3. The students are playing by the river and dropping stones _____ the water.
(A) in (B) to (C) into (D) with
- () 4. Life's _____ difficult for us. The winter is long, and the food is not enough.
(A) looking (B) sounding (C) going (D) getting
- () 5. _____ Gina is good enough in her studies, she still keeps studying hard.
(A) If (B) Although (C) Even (D) Because
- () 6. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we will go mountain climbing (爬山).
(A) be (B) was (C) is (D) will be
- () 7. You will be a great basketball player if you _____ every day.
(A) practice (B) practicing (C) practiced (D) will practice
- () 8. Lucy _____ thirsty if she _____ enough water.
(A) get; won't drink (B) will get; won't drink
(C) feels; doesn't drink (D) will feel; doesn't drink
- () 9. I'm not sure if Kevin _____ this morning, but if he does, I'll tell him that you called.
(A) will come in (B) comes in (C) has come in (D) came in 【103】
- () 10. _____ Annie knows fast food is not good for her health, she still eats it. 【102】
(A) Although (B) Because (C) If (D) When

Grammar C

1. 感官動詞分為三類：

- ① 視覺：see、watch、look at
- ② 聽覺：hear、listen to
- ③ 知覺：feel (感覺到)、notice (注意到)、smell (聞到)

2. 感官動詞的用法

感官動詞加受詞之後，受詞後面可接**原 V 或 V-ing**。

- (1) 強調「動作從開始到結束的過程」：接受詞後，再接**原形動詞**。
- (2) 強調「動作正在進行」：接受詞後，再接**現在分詞**。

主詞	感官動詞(過去式)	受詞(O)	原 V/ V-ing
I	(看到)	Alan(him)	dance/dancing
	(看著)	Wei-Yin Chen	
	(聽到)	a baby	
	(聽著)	JJ Lin	
	(感覺到)	the ground	
	(注意到)	a stranger	
	(聞到)	something	

cf.

英文	意思	例句
see/saw	自然而然看到	You can see 7-11 after turning right.
look at	專注地看著(較靜態畫面)	Look at the teacher and listen to him.
watch	專注地欣賞、看著(較動態畫面)，比如看電視、比賽	Ted usually watches a soccer game on Sunday night.

cf.

hear/heard	自然而然聽到;無意間聽到	I heard someone talking next door.
listen to	專注地聽著	Listen to me, class!

《補充》

find/catch + 受詞 + 現在分詞:表「發現/抓到...正在...」。

例：She ___/___ her classmate _____. (她發現/抓到她的同學在作弊。)

Exercise

一、填空

1. 你感覺到房子正在搖晃嗎？

Are you _____ the house _____?

2. 他注意到一個女孩正在和她的狗狗衝浪。

He _____ a girl _____ with her dog.

3. 她看著我為生日派對做準備。

She _____ me _____ for the birthday party.

4. Danny 坐在樹下傾聽鳥兒唱歌。

Danny sat under the tree and _____ the birds _____.

5. Emma 聽見有人正在花園裡唱歌。

Emma _____ someone _____ in the garden.

二、選擇

() 1. David looked out of the balcony window and saw a woman get in his car _____ away. (111 國中會考)

(A)drive (B)drove (C)and drive (D)and drove

() 2. My cat got excited when it saw the boy _____ the birds. (105 會考)

(A)catches (B)catching (C)to catch (D)caught

() 3. I _____ Nancy talking about her crazy trip to Canada.

(A)sounded (B)listened (C)looked (D)heard

() 4. I enjoyed listening to Dad _____ about his love story with Mom.

(A)talk (B)talked (C)talks (D)was talking

() 5. Don't you feel _____ when you feel the cool wind _____ on your face?

(A)terribly; blow (B)good; to blow (C)nice; blows (D)wonderful; blowing