

Lesson 4

I Want to Be a YouTuber

文法要點

一、不定詞當受詞的用法

1. 使用時機：一個英文句子中只能有一個動詞，故動詞後面若接另一個動詞當受詞時，第二個動詞必須以不定詞 (to + V) 或動名詞 (V-ing) 的形式出現。
2. 只能接不定詞為受詞的動詞 (片語)：

已教過的單字	ask、learn、need、plan、want、teach、tell
尚未教過的單字	decide (L5)、fail、hope、wish、invite、agree、make up one's mind...

3. 直述句句型：

(1) 主詞 + 動詞 + 不定詞 (to + V) ... → 常表達說話當下還沒發生的事

例 ① I **want to buy** a new camera. (我想要買一臺新的相機。)

② Jenny **plans to upload** those funny videos. (Jenny 計畫上傳那些好笑的影片。)

(2) 主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞 + 不定詞 (to + V) ... → 常用在表示「希望某人……」、「要某人……」

例 ① My mom **asked me to clean** my room. (我媽媽要我打掃房間。)

② Our teacher **told us to take out** the trash. (我們老師叫我們把垃圾拿出去丟。)

注意 不定詞當受詞時，第二個動詞常含有「未完成」或「未來」的意思。

例 (1) I **plan to visit** my grandparents this weekend. (我計畫這週末拜訪祖父母。)

(2) I **want to be** a doctor in the future. (我未來想當醫生。)

小試身手

依提示完成句子

1. We plan _____ (stay up) preparing for the test tonight.
2. She wants _____ (team up) with Mr. Black next Sunday.
3. Taylor asked _____ (I) _____ (go) to the beach with her.
4. Sean taught _____ (they) _____ (play) the guitar.

4. 否定句句型：

(1) 在第一個動詞前面加否定助動詞，如 don't、doesn't 或 didn't。

例 ① I **don't want to play** soccer with John. (我不想跟 John 一起踢足球。)

② I **didn't ask** you **to help** me. (我沒有要求你幫助我。)

(2) 在不定詞前加 not，即「not + to + V」。

例 ① Lily **plans not to go** to Japan this year. (Lily 計畫今年不去日本。)

② Alyssa **asked me not to stay up** too often. (Alyssa 要我不要太常熬夜。)

注意 兩種雖皆為不定詞當受詞的否定句型，但是表達的意思不同。

小試身手

整句式翻譯

1. Lori 沒有計畫這週末跟她的朋友們去音樂節。

2. Naomi 叫我晚上不要去那座公園慢跑。(told)

補充 1. 不定詞也可表達「目的」，為 in order to 的省略，表「為了……」之意。

例 James gets up early **to get to school on time**. (James 為了準時到校而早起。)

2. 用 and 或 or 連接兩個不定詞時，後面的不定詞可省略 to，直接用原形動詞表達。

例 (1) I want **to be** like her **and help** people. (我想要像她一樣幫助他人。)

(2) Mom never asked me **to do** the dishes **or mop** the floor.

(媽媽從未要求我洗碗盤或拖地。)

3. 不定詞可放在形容詞之後，例如：「be afraid / happy / sad / sorry + to + 原形動詞...」，用來表達主詞的狀況。

例 I'm **happy to see** you here. (我很高興在這裡看到你。)

4. 不定詞可以修飾緊接在前的名詞。

例 I have a lot of **work to do**. (我有一堆要做的工作。)

5. 動詞 help 後若接另一動詞時，後面的動詞須用不定詞的形式，但 to 可省略；若後接名詞時，須搭配介系詞 with。

例 They **helped** the kids **(to) do** their homework. (他們協助這些小孩寫作業。)

→ They **helped** the kids **with** their homework.

進階題

- () 1. Mom told me _____ to bed after twelve. "It's bad for your health," she said.
(A) not to go (B) don't go (C) didn't go (D) not go
- () 2. I asked Greg _____ me with the housework, so he helped me _____ the floor.
(A) to help; mopping (B) help; mopping
(C) help; mop (D) to help; mop
- () 3. Dan needs _____ the work today, so he can't go to the movies with me.
(A) to finish (B) finish (C) finishing (D) finished
- () 4. The watch is too expensive (昂貴的) . I don't have enough money _____.
(A) buying (B) buying it (C) to buy (D) to buy it

會考題

- () 1. Josh has planned to make a trip to New York and _____ some of his friends there. 【109-12】
(A) visit (B) visits (C) visiting (D) visited

- () 2. The most convenient (最方便的) way to get around this small town is _____ a bike
(腳踏車). 【100-北-10】
- (A) to ride (B) to have ridden (C) rides (D) rode

二、動名詞當受詞的用法

1. 使用時機：有些特定的動詞後面如果接第二個動詞，必須將第二個動詞改成動名詞 (V-ing) 的形式。
2. 只能接「動名詞」為受詞的動詞 (片語)：

已教過的單字	enjoy、finish、keep、miss、practice、be busy、can't help
尚未教過的單字	spend (L5)、mind (B5)、quit...

3. 句型 1：主詞 + 動詞 + 動名詞 (V-ing) ...

例 We **enjoy** playing video games day and night. (我們享受一天到晚玩電玩遊戲。)

句型 2：介系詞後的動詞須以動名詞 (V-ing) 的形式呈現。

例 (1) Ted went out **without** telling his parents. (Ted 沒有告訴父母就出門了。)

(2) Stacy is good **at** making funny videos. (Stacy 擅長製作好笑的影片。)

(3) I'm sorry **for** breaking your computer. (我很抱歉弄壞你的電腦。)

補充 1. 在警告標示上用「No + V-ing」表「請勿……；禁止……」。

NO CAMPING	NO DRINKING	NO SWIMMING	NO FISHING
NO TALKING	NO RUNNING	NO PARKING	NO EATING

2. 很多運動或戶外休閒活動以「go + 動名詞」表示，如：go swimming、go jogging。

例 My friends and I went swimming at the beach last weekend.

(我跟朋友們上週末去海邊游泳。)

小試身手

依提示填入正確的動詞形式

1. The kids kept _____ (sing) the same song for hours.
2. Adam plans _____ (watch) the movie again.
3. Linda gave up without _____ (give) it a try.

三、接不定詞或動名詞皆可的動詞

1. 字義不變

動詞	字義	例句
like	喜歡	Janice likes <u>to go</u> camping. (Janice 喜歡去露營。) = Janice likes <u>going</u> camping.
love	喜愛	My brother loves <u>to tell</u> stories. (我哥哥喜愛講故事。) = My brother loves <u>telling</u> stories.

begin (常用過去式)	開始	Adele began <u>to act</u> in films in 1992. (Adele 於 1992 年開始拍電影。) = Adele began <u>acting</u> in films in 1992.
start (常用過去式)	開始	Cindy started <u>to plan</u> for her future. (Cindy 開始計畫未來。) = Cindy started <u>planning</u> for her future.
hate (B5)	討厭	I hate <u>to speak</u> in front of a lot of people. (我討厭在很多人面前講話。) = I hate <u>speaking</u> in front of a lot of people.

2. 字義改變

動詞	用法	字義	例句
try	+ 不定詞	試著做……， 結果未知	They tried <u>to start</u> the car. (他們試著發動那部車。)
	+ 動名詞	試著用某種方法 達成目的	They tried <u>pushing</u> from the back of the car. (他們試著從後面推那部車。)
stop	+ 不定詞	停下來去做某事	Grace stopped <u>to play</u> the computer game. (Grace 停下來去玩那個電腦遊戲。)
	+ 動名詞	停下正在做的事	Grace stopped <u>playing</u> the computer game. (Grace 停止玩那個電腦遊戲。)
remember (L5)	+ 不定詞	記得要做某事	Peggy remembered <u>to take</u> the medicine. (Peggy 記得要吃藥。)
	+ 動名詞	記得做過某事	Peggy remembered <u>taking</u> the medicine. (Peggy 記得有吃藥。)
forget (L6)	+ 不定詞	忘記要做某事	I forgot <u>to feed</u> my dog. (我忘了要餵狗。)
	+ 動名詞	忘記做過某事	I forgot <u>feeding</u> my dog. (我忘了有餵狗。)

小試身手

依提示填入正確的動詞形式

- Kate tried _____ (not cry) when she met her ex (前男友) , but she failed (失敗) .
- Stop _____ (act) like a kid. You have to face the problem.
- The driver (司機) stopped _____ (get) a cup of tea.

進階題

- () 1. Fred _____ having some ice cream after dinner.
(A) enjoys (B) needs (C) plans (D) wants
- () 2. Polly was late again. She kept me _____ in the station for an hour.
(A) wait (B) waited (C) to wait (D) waiting

- () 3. Tina forgot (忘記) _____ the book to school, so she went back home to get it.
(A) bring (B) to bring (C) brought (D) bringing
- () 4. Thomas forgot (忘記) _____ the movie before, so he watched it again on TV.
(A) see (B) to see (C) saw (D) seeing
- () 5. Ella is afraid of _____ in the ocean (海洋).
(A) swims (B) to swim (C) swam (D) swimming

四、動名詞當主詞的用法

1. 動名詞 (V-ing) 當主詞時，視為第三人稱單數，後接第三人稱單數動詞；有兩個以上動名詞當主詞時，後接動詞要用複數形。

例 (1) Being a singer is Hebe's dream. (成為歌手是 Hebe 的夢想。)

→主詞為 being a singer 這件事

(2) Doing the dishes and cleaning the tables are the waiter's job.

(洗碗盤和清理桌面是那個服務生的工作。)

→主詞為 doing the dishes 和 cleaning the tables 這兩件事

2. 以動名詞當主詞時，可視情況加上「for + 人」來表「對……而言」。

例 Speaking English is difficult for Nancy. (說英文對 Nancy 來說很困難。)

3. 易混淆句型整理：

- (1) 句首出現 V-ing 時，不一定是動名詞，故須判斷此 V-ing 後面的名詞是否為 V-ing 的受詞，若不是，其後動詞的單複數須由名詞決定。

例 ① Eating too much fast food is not good for you. (吃太多速食對你身體不好。)

② Eating habits are not easy to change. (飲食習慣不容易改變。)

- (2) 祈使句省略主詞 you，用原形動詞開頭。

例 ① Answer the phone. (接電話。) →本句是祈使句，省略主詞 you

② Answering the phone is the secretary's job. (接聽電話是那個祕書的工作。)

→主詞是動名詞

小試身手

依提示填入正確的動詞形式

- _____ (help) those poor kids is a kind act.
- Staying up and eating a lot of junk food (垃圾食物) _____ (be) bad for your health.
- _____ (visit) the toy museum is fun for children.

進階題

- () 1. _____ the medicine twice a day, and you will (將會) feel better (較好的) .
(A) To take (B) Taking (C) Take (D) Took
- () 2. _____ medicine on time is important.
(A) To taking (B) Taking (C) Take (D) Took
- () 3. _____ now, or you will (將會) miss the school bus.
(A) Get up (B) To get up (C) Got up (D) Getting up
- () 4. _____ early is a good habit.
(A) Get up (B) To getting up (C) Got up (D) Getting up
- () 5. Good eating habits _____ important, for example, eating slowly (緩慢地) .
(A) are (B) is (C) be (D) being
- () 6. Eating healthy food and doing exercise three times a week _____ me healthy.
(A) keeping (B) keeps (C) keep (D) to keep
- () 7. Training plans _____ important for pro gamers.
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) being

會考題

- () 1. Writing stories _____ what my father liked to do best (最) in his younger (較年輕的) days.
(A) were (B) was (C) have been (D) has been 【109-補-13】
- () 2. Playing games on the cellphone _____ popular with high school students. 【108-3】
(A) is (B) are (C) being (D) to be
- () 3. _____ a map with you when you go to a place for the first time. 【106-11】
(A) Have taken (B) Take (C) Taking (D) To take
- () 4. _____ in the daytime is not good for you. You may not sleep well (好地) at night and feel tired (疲累的) the next day. 【101-4】
(A) Slept (B) Sleeps (C) Have slept (D) Sleeping
- () 5. I usually carry (攜帶) a camera on my trips; taking pictures _____ a good way for me to remember (記得) the experience. 【100-1-9】
(A) to be (B) is (C) being (D) are
- () 6. Playing in the water _____ lots of fun on a hot summer day. 【98-1-9】
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- () 7. Asking questions _____ Henna learn more and better (較好的) . 【94-2-11】
(A) help (B) helps (C) helping (D) to help
- () 8. A-ming: Dad, can I go dancing tomorrow (明天) ?
Mr. Wu: _____ your homework and we'll (將會) talk about it. 【93-2-20】
(A) Finishes (B) Finishing (C) To finish (D) Finish

() 9. _____ carefully (謹慎地) before you buy a new house.

【92-1-11】

- (A) Thinking (B) To think (C) Thinks (D) Think

五、虛主詞 it 的用法

1. 使用時機：主詞為動名詞 (V-ing) 的句型可和虛主詞 it 的句型替換。

2. 句型：It is + 形容詞 (+ for / of + 人) + to V...

例 (1) Watching car races is exciting. (觀賞賽車很刺激。) = It is exciting to watch car races.

(2) Finishing all the housework is not easy for Judy. (做完所有家事對 Judy 來說不簡單。)
= It's not easy for Judy to finish all the housework.

3. 在虛主詞 it 的句型中，若形容詞是用來形容事物，表達「對某人而言」，用「for + 某人」表示；但若形容詞是用來形容人格特質 (nice、kind、sweet、bad...)，表達「某人的性格特質」，用「of + 某人」表示。

例 (1) It's important **for** Ruby to play in the movie.

(可以在這部電影裡演出對 Ruby 來說很重要。)

→ important 是形容 to play in the movie 這件事

(2) It's nice **of** Ruby to help others. (Ruby 幫助他人，人真好。)

→ nice 是形容 Ruby 的人格特質

小試身手

以虛主詞 it 改寫句子

1. Finishing the work on time is difficult for Margaret.

2. Drinking enough water every day is important for us.

進階題

() 1. It's useful (有用的) _____ Jane to learn English with a dictionary (字典).

- (A) of (B) for (C) with (D) from

() 2. It's kind _____ Elizabeth to help her classmates with their English homework.

- (A) of (B) for (C) with (D) from

會考題

() 1. It was important for Kevin _____ his homework quickly (快地) because he had to help his parents sell (賣) fruit in the night market. 【96-2-13】

- (A) finish (B) to finish (C) finishes (D) finished

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- () 1. Eating less (較少的) meat (肉) _____ one of the ways to help the environment (環境) .
(A) are (B) is (C) be (D) being
- () 2. _____ not difficult _____ John to get good grades on the tests.
(A) It's; of (B) It's; for (C) That's; of (D) That's; for
- () 3. We plan _____ a video for Karen as her birthday gift.
(A) make (B) made (C) making (D) to make
- () 4. Mom asked my brother and me _____ with one another.
(A) not fighting (B) not fight (C) don't fight (D) not to fight
- () 5. The boy _____ using chopsticks (筷子) . It was not easy _____ him.
(A) practiced; for (B) practiced; of (C) needed; for (D) needed; of
- () 6. Thank you for _____ me like family. It's so kind _____ you.
(A) treat; for (B) treating; for (C) treat; of (D) treating; of
- () 7. Can you help me _____ this science question? It's very difficult.
(A) to doing (B) with (C) doing (D) did
- () 8. Amanda _____ her mother bake (烤) apple pies this afternoon.
(A) wanted (B) asked (C) helped (D) planned
- () 9. _____ to make plans for your future before it's too late.
(A) Starting (B) Start (C) To start (D) Started
- () 10. _____ my own (自己的) room is important to me.
(A) Have (B) Having (C) Has (D) Had

二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. It is Sally's dreams to be a famous writer and buy a big house for her family.

(以動名詞當主詞改寫句子)

2. My mom likes to read me a bedtime story before I go to bed.

(將畫線部分改為 enjoy , 並做適當變化)

3. Working with the team was a wonderful experience for Bella. (以虛主詞 it 改寫句子)

4. It is easy for Adele to play the song on guitar. (以動名詞當主詞改寫句子)

5. Ella helped her mother last weekend. / Ella took care of her sister last weekend. (合併句子)

三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. Dan 的爸爸要求他每天早上練習踢足球兩個小時。(ask)

2. 與那位有名的女演員一起演戲對我而言很令人興奮。(虛主詞 it)

3. 聽音樂跟看電影很有趣。(動名詞)


4. 熬夜可能會導致嚴重的健康問題。

5. Jason 停止哭泣，沒有說任何話就走開了。

四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

Some students in Taiwan don't have enough sleep. They love 1. computer games, surf the Internet, or read comic books day and night. They go to bed late and have to get up at about six o'clock on weekdays. This leads to the fact that they can't do well on their studies the next day, and they even doze off in class. In fact, it is important 2. us to get enough sleep. People need 3. at least eight hours a day. Getting enough sleep helps you 4. healthy and 4. everything energetically.

Do you still stay up late? 5. it and 5. enough sleep.

 well 好地 doze off 打瞌睡 at least 至少 energetically 精力充沛地

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| () | 1. (A) play | (B) to play | (C) playing | (D) played |
| () | 2. (A) of | (B) to | (C) for | (D) with |
| () | 3. (A) to sleep | (B) sleeping | (C) sleep | (D) sleeps |
| () | 4. (A) staying; to do | (B) to stay; doing | (C) stay; do | (D) staying; doing |
| () | 5. (A) To stop; to get | (B) Stopping; get | (C) Stop; get | (D) Stopping; getting |