

## V<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>



Class: \_\_\_\_\_ No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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- 英語的動詞除了「時態」複雜，還有因為不同的動詞 (V<sub>1</sub>)，造成後續的動詞 (V<sub>2</sub>) 的狀態也不同。
- 大部分的動詞 (V<sub>1</sub>) 後面接第二個動詞 (V<sub>2</sub>) 時，用不定詞 to 連接。即：V<sub>1</sub> + to V<sub>2</sub>R
- 只有少部分特殊的動詞不是 V<sub>1</sub> + to V<sub>2</sub>R 的形式。我們只要記住這些特殊的動詞即可。

### 基本型： V<sub>1</sub> + to + V<sub>2</sub>R

1

V<sub>1</sub> + to + V<sub>2</sub>R

1. I **want to visit** him later.
2. His dream **is to travel** around the world.
3. (1) We **need** some books **to read**.  
(2) They don't **have** any house **to live in**.
4. (1) She **has** no one **to ask**.  
(2) She **has** no one **to help her**.

cf: 1. I did **not** tell her to wash the dishes. 我沒叫她去洗碗。  
2. I told her **not** to wash the dishes. 我叫她別洗碗。

2

S + be + adj + to V<sub>2</sub>R

態度、情感 adj: afraid, amazed, careful, disappointed, excited, free, glad, happy, likely, lucky, pleased, proud, ready, sad, sorry, surprised, upset, willing

1. I'm very **glad to see** you.
2. We **were so surprised to hear** the good news.

### Exercise

1. 我很難過要告訴你實情。

---

2. 他確定會來。

---

3

(1) It be adj + for 人 / 物 + to V<sub>2</sub>R

(2) It be adj + of 人 / 物 + to V<sub>2</sub>R

➡ 人 / 物 be adj + to V<sub>2</sub>R

(1)、(2) It 虛主詞 = to V<sub>2</sub>R

(1) 修飾事件 adj : good, easy, difficult, hard, different, convenient, important  
possible, impossible

(2) 修飾人 adj : good, bad, nice, kind, polite, impolite, right, wrong, stupid

cf: 1. **for** : 表 to V<sub>2</sub>R 有 adj 的特性。 It is **easy for** you to make a tea.  
或 to V<sub>2</sub>R 對人 / 物的影響。 It is **nice for** you to do exercise regularly.  
2. **of** : 表人 / 物 有 adj 的特性。 It is **nice of** you to fix houses for the poor.  
➡ You are nice to fix houses for the poor.

### Exercise

3. 你很容易可以在路邊攤買到這本書。

---

4. (A) 吃了這藥對你有好處。(good)

---

(B) 你人真好，會幫長者提重物。(good)

---

# 4

(1) too...to~ 太.....而不能~

S + V<sub>1</sub> too adj / adv (for N) to V<sub>2</sub>R

(2) ...enough to~ 能夠.....而能~

S + V<sub>1</sub> enough adj / adv (for N) to V<sub>2</sub>R

(3) (1) · (2) ➡ so...that 子句

## Exercise

(A) too...to~ 或 ...enough to~ (B) 改成 so...that

例 1. 他年紀太小，不能上學。

(A) He is too young to go to school.

(B) He is so young that he can't go to school.

例 2. 他夠高，可以伸手碰到天花板。

(A) He is tall enough to reach the ceiling.

(B) He is so tall that he can reach the ceiling.

例 3. 水太燙，小孩無法喝。

(A) The water is too hot for the child to drink.

(B) The water is so hot that the child cannot drink it.

5. 這雙鞋太小，我不能穿。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

6. 你夠高得可以打籃球。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

7. 他跑得太快，警察追不上。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

5

一事當主詞：(1) ( Ving..... ) + V...  
s

(2) ( To VR..... ) + V...  
s

(1), (2) ➡ It + V... + to VR.....  
真正的 s

1. **To speak good English** is not easy.
2. **Speaking good English** is not easy.
3. **It** is not easy **to speak good English**. ( It 代替真正的主詞 to speak good English )

### Exercise

(A) Ving / To VR 當主詞 (B) 改成 It 虛主詞 (假主詞) 在前

例：修理那部車要花上一整天的時間。

(A) Fixing the bike will take a whole day.

(B) It will take a whole day to fix the bike.

8. 休息對你而言很重要。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

9. 修理那部車花了他大筆錢。 (cost)

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

❖ 不是所有的動名詞或不定詞當主詞都可以改成虛主詞 It 當主詞。

例：熬夜造成傑克在校上課打瞌睡。 (cause)

Staying up late causes Jack to nod off in school. (○)

It causes Jack to nod off in school to stay up late. (× · It 代替誰?)

It causes Jack to stay up late to nod off in school. (× · It 代替誰?)

## 6

名詞片語：疑問詞 wh- + to VR

S + V<sub>1</sub> + wh- + to V<sub>2</sub>R

**wh-:** who, what, when, where, how, whether (\*沒有 why)

由 wh- 疑問詞引導的名詞子句形成間接問句，主詞和主子句的相同，或不影響語意下，

➡ 名詞子句可改成名詞片語 wh- to VR。

例：I haven't decided what I can eat. (主詞都是 I) ➡ I haven't decided what to eat.

### ◆ Exercise

10. 你知道要見誰嗎？

(A) 名詞子句 \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 名詞片語 \_\_\_\_\_

11. Ted 在猶豫要不要去。(be wondering)

(A) 名詞子句 \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 名詞片語 \_\_\_\_\_

12. 他不知道該怎麼辦。

(A) 名詞子句(what) \_\_\_\_\_

(how) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 名詞片語(what) \_\_\_\_\_

(how) \_\_\_\_\_

13. 他不告訴我何時見她。(to)

\_\_\_\_\_

## V<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>ing

7

(1) V<sub>1</sub> + ( 所有格 / the ) + V<sub>2</sub>ing

(2) do the Ving 做～

go ( N 單 ) Ving 從事戶外活動

**V1:** admit, advise, avoid, celebrate, deny, discuss, dislike, enjoy, excuse, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, mention, mind, miss, practice, prevent, quit, resist, report, spend, suggest, understand, waste.

**V<sub>1</sub>ph:** according to, be busy (in), be like / just like (像), be/get used to (習慣), be worth, burst out, can't stand, can't help, care for, carry on, feel like, give up, keep on, leave off, look forward to, of one's own, pay attention to, put off, take turns, have a good/bad/hard time, have a time, have fun (in), have difficulty (in), have trouble (in), It's no use (沒有用), There is no (無法、不能), thanks to,

例外 : make up one's mind to VR, be of no use to VR, need + Ving (需要被...)

1. We **enjoy going swimming** at the beach in summer.
2. Father has **finished doing the dishes**.
3. My hobby is **collecting stamps**. ( 我的嗜好是集郵。collecting stamps 是一件事情。  
My hobby → collecting stamps。本句和進行式 be + Ving 無關 )

### ◆ Exercise

14. 你介意開窗戶嗎？

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15. 你介意我開窗戶嗎？

---

16. 我當時正在教室練習彈鋼琴。

---

8

$V_1 + \begin{cases} \text{to } V_2R \\ V_2ing \end{cases}$       意思一樣或差異不大

**V1:** like, love, hate, start, begin, continue, cease, prefer

1. We **started to go.** / We **started going.**

**cf:** We love swimming, but we don't want to swim in such a dirty pool.

### ◆ Exercise

17. 小孩都愛吃甜點。

18. 我們已經開始打掃房子了。

9

$V_1 + \text{to } V_2R \neq V_1 + V_2ing$

■ **V1:** remember, forget, stop, regret

❖ **to V<sub>2</sub>R** 表示「要去做 V<sub>2</sub>」( V<sub>2</sub> 動作未做 ); **V<sub>2</sub>ing** 表示 V<sub>2</sub> 動作做過了

I	remember	to mail the letter.	要去寄信 (信還沒寄出)。
		mailing the letter.	信已寄了。

■ **V1:** try

I	tried	to speak English better.	設法把英語講好，盡力而為
		taking some medicine.	生病時服藥試試看能否痊癒

\*\* **to** 有「打算」、「意圖」之意。

try to 表示「目的要達到；試圖」； try V<sub>ing</sub> 表示「試試看」。

■ **V1: need**

S **need** + **to V<sub>2</sub>R**

S **need** + **V<sub>2</sub>ing** = S **need to be V<sub>2</sub>pp** 需要被 ~

I	need	to wash the cars.	我要洗車。
The cars		washing.	車子要「被洗」 = The cars <b>need to be washed</b> .

◆ **Exercise**

19.我忘了要關瓦斯。

---

20.(A) 不要說話！ ➡ 他們不看花了。

---

➡ \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 他們停下來看看花。

---

21.(A) 試試看用這把鑰匙開門。

---

(B) 試著用這些學習技巧來背更多的單字。

---

22.(A) 我需要用筆寫字。

---

(B) 腳踏車該修一修了。

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## 特殊動詞

10

花費：cost, spend, take, pay, buy

(1) 物 cost + (人) + 錢 + to V<sub>2</sub>R

人 spend + 時 / 錢 + V<sub>2</sub>ing

事 take + (人) + 時

→ It takes + (人) + 時 + to V<sub>2</sub>R  
真正的 s

(2) 人 spend 錢 (in) V<sub>2</sub>ing / on 物

人 pay 錢 to V<sub>2</sub>R / for 物

人<sub>1</sub> pay 錢 (to 人<sub>2</sub>) to V<sub>2</sub>R / for 物

人 buy 物 (for 錢 / 人) to V<sub>2</sub>R

### Exercise

23. 我花二十元修理這部車。

---

24. 我花二十分鐘修理這部車。

---

25. 我花二十元買這張票。

---

26. 我付二十元給彼得打這封信。

---

27. 我花二十元買這些花來裝飾客廳。

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感官動詞  $V_1$  + O +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{主動} \left[ \begin{array}{l} V_2R \\ V_2ing \end{array} \right. \\ \text{被動} - V_2pp \end{array} \right.$

- **V1:** notice, see, watch, look at, hear, listen to, feel, find,  
(注意，三看兩聽一感覺一發現)

He	saw	the dog	catch the ball.	表示事實
			barking at the thief.	強調動作進行、持續、正在發生
			hit by a motorcycle.	O (the dog) 被...。

- 感官動詞被動：  
主動，以 A 為主，B, C 都是受詞

A	感官動詞 $V_1$	B	主動 $V_2$	C
I	saw	John	kiss	Mary.
			kissing	

➡ B 被動

B	Be + 感官動詞 $V_1pp$	主動 $V_2$	C
John	was seen	to kiss	Mary.
		kissing	

\* 感官動詞被動態後面的  $V_2$  主動時，漸漸傾向用  $V_2ing$ ，而不用  $to V_2R$

➡ C 被動

C	Be + 感官動詞 $V_1pp$	to be $V_2pp$	(by B)
Mary	was seen	to be kissed	(by John).

◆ Exercise

28. 我們當時在傾聽 Susan 彈琴。

29. 有人看到他進入那家餐廳。( 他被看到進入那家餐廳。 )

12

使役動詞 V<sub>1</sub> + O + 主動 V<sub>2</sub>R  
被動 V<sub>2</sub>pp

■ **V1:** have, let, make, \*\*get, \*\*help (ask, tell 不是使役動詞)

1. Peter **had** Linda **study** in her own room.
2. Peter **had** his car **fixed** this morning.

● **make** + O + V<sub>2</sub>R / V<sub>2</sub>pp / adj / N

He **made** me **pick up** the ball.

He **made** his car **washed**.

He **made** me **crazy**.

He **made** her a super star.

● **get** + O + to V<sub>2</sub>R / V<sub>2</sub>pp / adj

He **got** me **to pick up** the ball.

He **got** me his car **washed**.

He **got** me **crazy**.

● **help** + O + (to) V<sub>2</sub>R / with N

He **helped** me **do** my homework.

He **helped** me **with** my homework.

- 使役動詞被動： A 使役 V B 主動 V<sub>2</sub>R / 被動 V<sub>2</sub>pp
- ➡ B + **be** V<sub>1</sub>pp + **to** V<sub>2</sub>R (B 有主動能力做 V<sub>2</sub>)
- ➡ B + **be** V<sub>1</sub>pp + **to be** V<sub>2</sub>pp (B 被叫去 V<sub>2</sub>)

I	<b>was made</b>	<b>to fix</b> the car.	我被叫去修車。
The car		<b>to be fixed</b> .	車子 (已叫人去) 修理了。

### Exercise

30. 你把電腦拿去修了嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

31. 我讓 Jack 拖地。

\_\_\_\_\_

32. Jack 被叫去拖地。

\_\_\_\_\_

33. 讓門開著吧。

\_\_\_\_\_

# 13

## 連綴動詞 V<sub>1</sub> + adj

- 一般連綴動詞不可用進行式，只有下列連綴動詞可用：

**feel** ( 覺得，強調目前的感覺 )， **keep**， **get**， **become**， **grow**， **turn**.

### 13-1 「... 起來」，不可用進行式

連綴動詞 V<sub>1</sub> +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adj} \\ \text{like N} \end{array} \right. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V}_2\text{ing} \quad (\text{N 主動}) \\ \text{V}_2\text{pp} \quad (\text{N 被動}) \end{array} \right.$

- **V1: look, sound, smell, taste, \*feel**

(眼耳鼻口舌身意：眼 look, 耳 sound, 鼻 smell, 口舌 taste, 身意 feel )

1. The cat looks cute.
2. The cat looks like a lion.
3. The cat sounds like a lion **roaring** with anger.
4. The cat sounds like a lion **caught** into the cage.

- 造問句

1. The cat looks cute. ➡ **How** does the cat look?
2. The cat looks like a lion. ➡ **What** does the cat look **like**?

### 13-2 「似乎、顯現」 + (to be) adj , 不可用進行式

「保持」 + adj , 不可用進行式

- **V1: 似乎：seem, appear;**

顯現：appear, prove

保持：stay; \*keep, remain, lie

1. **seem, appear + (to be) adj / to be N**

She **seems / appears** unhappy.

She **seems / appears** (to be) unhappy.

She **seems / appears** (to be) a well-educated princess.

## 2. **prove** + (to be) **adj**

The theory proved impractical. 那理論顯示 / 證實並不實用。

Some of their words may **prove to be** true. 他們說的話有些可能是真的。

## 3. **keep** + **adj**

**keep** + **N** + **adj** / 主動 **V<sub>2</sub>ing** / 被動 **V<sub>2</sub>pp**

Please keep quiet.

She kept the child quiet.

Keep the door closed / shut. (closed / shut 在此都是 Vpp)

### 13-3 「轉變」 + **adj**

**V** + **adj** 比較級 / 比較級 **and** 比較級 越來越...

#### ■ **V1:** become, go, come, turn, grow, get, fall

1. Leaves turn red in fall.

2. It got cold / colder / colder and colder.

3. It was getting cold / colder / colder and colder.

#### ● **become** + **adj** / **N**

He finally became rich. He finally became a president.

#### ◆ **Exercise**

34. Sam 的頭髮在他年輕時就變灰白了。

---

35. 一直到傍晚，天空一直維持著多雲。

---

36. 那聽起來像是小孩哭著求救的聲音。

---

37. 每件事都不對勁，我今天真不幸！

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❖ 《授與動詞 **Dative verbs**》也是特殊動詞，但無關 **V<sub>2</sub>** 的變化，另有講義專門探討。

## V<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>2</sub> -- Answers

1. 我很難過要告訴你實情。  
I am sad / sorry to tell you the truth.
2. 他確定會來。  
He is sure to come.
3. 你很容易可以在路邊攤買到這本書。  
It is easy for you to buy the book at a street stall.
4. (A) 吃了這藥對你有好處。(good)  
It is good for you to take the medicine.  
(B) 你人真好，會幫長者提重物。(good)  
It is good of you to carry heavy things for the aged / the old.  
= You are so nice to carry...
5. 這雙鞋太小，我不能穿。  
(A) The shoes are too small for me to wear in.  
(B) The shoes are so small that I can't wear in them.
6. 你夠高得可以打籃球。  
(A) You are tall enough to play basketball.  
(B) You are so tall that you can play basketball.
7. 他跑得太快，警察追不上。  
(A) He ran too fast for the police to catch up with.  
(B) He ran so fast that the police could not catch up with him.
8. 休息對你而言很重要。  
(A) Taking a rest is very important to / for you.  
(B) It is very important to/for you to take a rest.
9. 修理那部車花了他大筆錢。(cost)  
(A) Fixing the car cost him a lot of money.  
(B) It cost him a lot of money to fix the car.
10. 你知道要見誰嗎？  
(A) Do you know who you will/can see/meet?  
(B) Do you know who to see/meet?
11. Ted 在猶豫要不要去。(be wondering)  
(A) Ted is wondering whether/if he has to go (or not).  
(B) Ted is wondering whether to go (or not). (if 不能改成名詞片語)
12. 他不知道該怎麼辦。  
(A) He didn't know what he could do. / He didn't know how he could do it.  
(B) He didn't know what to do. / He didn't know how to do it.
13. 他不告訴我何時見她。(to)  
He wouldn't (like to) tell me when to see her.

14. 你介意開窗戶嗎？  
Do you mind opening the window?
15. 你介意我開窗戶嗎？  
Do you mind **my** opening the window?
16. 我當時正在教室練習彈鋼琴。  
I was practicing playing the piano in the classroom then.
17. 小孩都愛吃甜點。  
All children love to eat / eating dessert.
18. 我們已經開始打掃房子了。  
We have started to clean / cleaning the house.
19. 我忘了要關瓦斯。  
I forgot to turn off the gas.
20. (A) 不要說話！ ➡ 他們不看花了。  
Stop talking! ➡ They stopped looking at the flowers.  
(B) 他們停下來看看花。  
They stopped to look at the flowers.
21. (A) 試試看用這把鑰匙開門。  
Try opening the door with the key.  
Try using the key to open the door.  
(B) 試著用這些學習技巧來背更多的單字。  
Try to memorize more words/vocabulary by the learning tips.  
Try to use the learning tips to memorize more words/vocabulary.
22. (A) 我需要用筆寫字。  
I need a pen to write with.  
(B) 腳踏車該修一修了。  
The bicycle needs fixing.  
The bicycle needs to be fixed.
23. 我花二十元修理這部車。  
I spent 20 dollars fixing the car.  
I paid 20 dollars to fix the car.  
Fixing the car cost me 20 dollars.  
To fix the car cost me 20 dollars.  
It cost me 20 dollars to fix the car.
24. 我花二十分鐘修理這部車。  
I spent 20 minutes fixing the car.  
Fixing the car took me 20 minutes.  
To fix the car took me 20 minutes.  
It took me 20 minutes to fix the car.
25. 我花二十元買這張票。  
The ticket cost me 20 dollars.  
I spent 20 dollars on the ticket.  
I paid 20 dollars for the ticket.

x I spent 20 dollars buying the ticket. (這句很差，spend 也有「買」的含意，和 buy 重複)

x I paid 20 dollars to buy the ticket. (這句很差，pay 也有「買」的含意，和 buy 重複)

26. 我付二十元給彼得打這封信。

I paid Peter 20 dollars to type the letter.

I paid 20 dollars to Peter to type the letter.

27. 我花二十元買這些花來裝飾客廳。

I bought the flowers for 20 dollars to decorate the living room.

I spent 20 dollars on the flowers to decorate the living room.

x I spent 20 dollars buying the flowers to decorate the living room. (這句很差，spend 也有「買」的含意，和 buy 重複)

28. 我們當時在傾聽 Susan 彈琴。

We were listening to Susan playing the piano then.

29. 有人看到他進入那家餐廳。(他被看到進入那家餐廳。)

He was seen to enter the restaurant. / He was seen to get into the restaurant.

30. 你把電腦拿去修了嗎？

Did you have the computer fixed?

Have you had the computer fixed?

31. 我讓 Jack 拖地。

I let Jack mop the floor.

32. Jack 被叫去拖地。

Jack was made to mop the floor.

33. 讓門開著吧。

Let the door open. (open vi. 開著)

Let the door be opened. (特殊情境用，例如國王、皇后叫人開門，「來人哪，把門打開！」，誰開門不重要，重要的是「門要被打開」)

34. Sam 的頭髮在他年輕時就變灰白了。

Sam's hair turned gray at an early age.

35. 一直到傍晚，天空一直維持著多雲。

The sky remained cloudy until late afternoon.

36. 那聽起來像是小孩哭著求救的聲音。

It sounds like a child crying for help.

37. 每件事都不對勁，我今天真不幸！

Everything goes wrong. It's not my day today!