試題解析

句子改寫　句子合併　重　組

初級寫作第一大題「單句寫作」的題型有三種，
請點選上面的題目類型查看解析。

試題解析

句子改寫　　**句子合併**　　**重　組**

1　Mary went to the market.
　When _____?

2　Where is the nearest post office?
　Tell me _____.

3　Ben: Did you mail the letter?
　Sandy: Oh, I forgot.
　Sandy forgot _____.

4　To play the piano well is not easy.
　　It's _____ the piano.

5　My umbrella is not the same as yours.
　My umbrella _____ from yours.

查看解答

試題解析

句子改寫　**句子合併**　**重　組**

1　**Mary went to the market.**
When did Mary go to the market?

句型：When + did + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?
說明：這一題應將過去式直述句改為 wh-問句，加上助動詞 "did"，助動詞後的動詞應該是原形，因此 "went" 要改成原形 "go"。

2　**Where is the nearest post office?**
Tell me where the nearest post office is.

句型：Tell me + where + 主詞 + 動詞
說明：在 wh-問句前加 "Tell me" 變成間接問句，必須把 be 動詞 "is" 移到最後面，並把問號改為句點。

3　**Ben: Did you mail the letter?**
Sandy: Oh, I forgot.
Sandy forgot to mail the letter.

句型：主詞 + forget to do something
說明：忘記做某件事通常用 "forget to do something" 來表達，此題須在 "forgot"（forget 的過去式）後面接不定詞 "to"，再接原形動詞。

4　**To play the piano well is not easy.**
It's not easy to play the piano well.

句型：It is (It's) + 形容詞 + to + 原形動詞....
說明：在英文裡常見用 "it" 做主詞的分身放在句首，而主詞的本尊則在句尾。這一句裡 "to play the piano well" 才是真正的主詞，"it" 只是個虛主詞。

5　**My umbrella is not the same as yours.**
My umbrella is different from yours.

句型：主詞 + be 動詞 + different from + 所有格代名詞
說明：以 "different from" 取代 "not the same as"

試題解析

1　Tom asked Grace something.
Jane went home early.
Tom asked Grace why _____ home early.

2　My mother cleaned the house.
I helped my mother.
I helped my mother _____ the house.

3　Kate is very young.
Kate cannot go to school.
Kate is too _____ to school.

4　Terry can't see anything.
She has to wear glasses.
Terry can't see anything _____ glasses.

5　I have a brother.
My brother is studying Chinese in college.
I have a brother _____ in college.

查看解答

試題解析

句子改寫　句子合併　重　組

1 **Tom asked Grace something.**
Jane went home early.
Tom asked Grace why Jane went home early.

句型： A asked B + why 主詞 + 過去式動詞...
說明： 根據語意，句首應為 "Tom asked Grace"，因此題目的第二句
必須改為名詞子句，作為 "Tom asked Grace" 的受詞。將疑問
詞 why 放在前面，不需助動詞，就可把 wh-問句改為名詞子
句，形成如下的結構："A asked B + why + 主詞 + 過去式動
詞..."。

2 **My mother cleaned the house.**
I helped my mother.
I helped my mother (to) clean the house.

句型： help + 某人 + (to) 原形動詞 + 受詞
說明： 這題的意思是「我幫媽媽打掃屋子」，要用 "help someone (to)
do something" 來連接兩句，這裡的 "to" 可以省略，後面接
原形動詞。

3 **Kate is very young.**

Kate cannot go to school.
Kate is too young to go to school.

句型： 主詞 + be 動詞 + too + 形容詞 + to + 原形動詞...
說明： 這一題的意思是說「Kate 年紀太小，還不能上學」，合併兩句
時須使用 "too...to"，意思是「太...而不能...」。

4 **Terry can't see anything.**
She has to wear glasses.
Terry can't see anything without (wearing) glasses.

句型： 主詞 + 動詞 +（受詞）+ without +（動）名詞
說明： 這題的意思是「Terry 沒戴眼鏡就看不到東西」，用 "without"
來合併時，後面必須接名詞或動名詞，所以可以用 "...without
glasses" 或 "...without wearing glasses"。

5 **I have a brother.**
My brother is studying Chinese in college.
I have a brother who is studying Chinese in college.

句型： I have a brother + who + 動詞（現在進行式）
說明： 這題是說我有個哥哥在大學裡念中文，在合併時，用 "who"
代表 "my brother" 引出的子句，這裡的整體結構如下："I have
a brother + who + 動詞（現在進行式）"，後面子句仍須保留
原來時態。

試題解析

句子改寫　句子合併　重　組

1　Jimmy _____.
Martha / a book / her birthday / sent / for

2　Neither_____.
can swim / I / brother / my / nor

3　Kevin _____.
sick / for / a / been / week / has

4　Jenny asked Jack _____.
at the airport / he / pick her up / could / if

5　Mark _____.
couldn't eat / that / nervous / he / so / was

查看解答

試題解析

句子改寫　句子合併　重組

1 Jimmy ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
Martha / a book / her birthday / sent / for
Jimmy sent Martha a book for her birthday.

重點結構："send someone something" 的用法
句型：send + 間接受詞（人）+ 直接受詞（物）
說明：「寄某樣東西給某人」有兩種寫法："send someone something" 或 send something to someone"，由於所列出來的單字不見 "to"，這題重組只能用第一個寫法，"send" 後面先接人（Martha）再接物（a book），最後用 "for" 表示「為了」什麼原因寄書。

2 Neither＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
can swim / I / brother / my / nor
Neither I nor my brother can swim.

重點結構："neither... nor" 的用法
句型：Neither A nor B + can swim
說明：這題用 "neither...nor" 連接的是兩個平行的主詞 "I" 和 "my brother"，形成如下的結構："Neither A nor B + can swim"。

3 Kevin ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
sick / for / a / been / week / has
Kevin has been sick for a week.

重點結構：現在完成式字序
句型：主詞 + have/has + been + 形容詞 + for + 一段時間
說明：一般現在完成式的結構是 "主詞 + have/has + 過去分詞"。這題如以現在簡單式的 "Kevin is sick." 來分析，這裡的形容詞 "sick" 是主詞補語，以 be 動詞 "is" 來和主詞連接，而 be 動詞的過去分詞是 "been"，故寫成現在完成式時，結構如下："Kevin + has + been（be 動詞的過去分詞）+ sick（形容詞）"。

4 Jenny asked Jack ＿＿＿＿＿＿.
at the airport / he / pick her up / could / if
Jenny asked Jack if he could pick her up at the airport.

重點結構：由連接詞 "if" 引出的子句
句型：主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞 + if + 主詞 + could + 動詞 + 地方副詞
說明：這題的 "if" 是「是否」的意思，而非「如果」，整句是說「Jenny 問 Jack 能不能到機場接她」。"Jenny asked Jack" 是主要子句，由連接詞 "if" 引出名詞子句，也就是要問的內容，子句中字詞的排列一樣是先有主詞，再有動詞，詞組中有一個助動詞，助動詞一定是放在動詞前面。

5 Mark ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
couldn't eat / that / nervous / he / so / was
Mark was so nervous that he couldn't eat.

重點結構："so...that" 的用法
句型：主詞 + be 動詞 + so + 形容詞 + that + 子句
說明：這題的意思是說「Mark 緊張得吃不下」，"so...that" 是表示「如此...以致於...」。