

段考錦囊

 名師學院™
年級：高中二年級

範圍：上學期第一次段考

科目：英文

重點整理

名師學院™

LEARNING SMART

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一、一分鐘準備段考

- 利用字卡、書寫、發音等方式幫助單字記憶
- 多讀幾遍課文，讓句型與用語在腦海留下深刻印象
- 忌諱一知半解，要將錯過的題目搞懂
- 利用名師學院系列產品，反覆觀看、補強弱點

二、重點回顧

- 不定詞的用法

To + V, S + V

to + Vr 或 Ving 都可以當主詞，但表示「目標，計畫，未發生的事」用 to + Vr，表示過去經驗時用 Ving。

例句：To attend NTU is most high school students' goal.
 (上臺大是大部分高中生的目標。)

例句：Studying abroad is a wonderful experience to me.
 (出國留學對我而言是個美好的經驗。)

It + is/was + adj. + (not) to V

例句：It is useless to cry over spilt milk. (覆水難收。)

例句：It's impossible to live in LA without a car. (住在洛杉磯不能沒有車。)

- 關係代名詞的用法

關係代名詞當主格，須與先行詞（為名詞）一致，且關係代名詞之前，一定會有先行詞。

先行詞	主格
人	who
動物、事物	which
人、動物、事物	that

S + V + N + that/who/which + V

例句：I'm looking for a boy who wears a hat.
 (我在找一個戴帽子的男孩。)

S + that/who/which + V ~+V ~

例句：The house which is located there is mine.
 (座落在那的房子是我的。)

S + V + that-clause

that 當關代時的一般用法：可代替人、動物、事物，當主格、受格，當直接受格時可省略。

例句：There was a car accident that caused a traffic jam yesterday.

(昨天有個車禍造成堵車。)

S + V ~ who/which/that + V + ~

例句：That is the teacher that taught me English. (那位就是教我英文的老師。)

S + V ~, who/which + V + ~

當關係代名詞 who/which 沒有緊鄰其所代表的先行詞時，關係代名詞前需要逗號，且不可用 that 代替。

例句：There is a man in that room, who can help you.

(那個房間裡有個人可以幫你。)

例句：I like the MRT in Taipei, which is so convenient.

(我喜歡臺北的捷運，它是如此便利。)

→ 此句中的 which 指的是 MRT，不是 Taipei。

關係代名詞 which 可用來代表前面整句話或整件事情，此時 which 前需要逗號，which 不可用 that 代替。

例句：She lied to me, which hurt me. (她對我說謊，這事傷害了我。)

= She lied to me, and that hurt me.

➤ 分詞構句**Adv. clause, S + V**

1. 副詞子句的主詞和主要子句的主詞相同

conj. + S1 + V, S1 + V = (conj.) + Ving/p.p., S1 + V

例句：When he drove home, he saw a frightening accident.

= When driving home, he saw a frightening accident.

(當他開車回家時，他看到一起可怕的意外。)

例句：As he didn't know what to do, the boy burst out crying.

= Not knowing what to do, the boy burst out crying.

(因為不知道該怎麼辦，於是那個男孩放聲大哭。)

2. 副詞子句的主詞和主要子句的主詞不同

conj. + S1 + V1, S2 + V2

→ (conj.) + S1 + (not) + Ving/p.p., S2 + V2 → 兩邊的子句都要保留主詞

例句：If the weather permits, we'll go picnicking.

= The weather permitting, we'll go picnicking.

(如果天氣允許，我們將去野餐。)

例句：The room cleaned by us, Mom was very pleased with it.

(房間被我們打掃乾淨了，所以媽媽感到很高興。)

S + V1 ~, V2-ing ~

平行動作轉分詞構句

1. 兩個動作先後做或同時做

S + V1, and V2 = S + V1, Ving/p.p.

例句：She sat there, not saying anything.

(她坐在那裡，不說一句話。)

例句：I lay on my bed, reading a novel.

(我躺在我的床上看小說。)

2. 前後句子的主詞不同

S1 + V1 and S2 + V2 = S1 + V1, S2 + (not) + Ving/p.p.

例句：The old man sat there, his eyes closed.

(那個老人坐在那裡，眼睛閉著。)

例句：Tina rode a bike happily, her hair blowing in the air.

(蒂娜快樂地騎著腳踏車，她的頭髮在空中飛揚。)

➤ 假設語氣

LEARNING

as if 的重要用法

S1 + V + as if + S2 + Ved/were → 與現在事實相反

例句：The boy talks as if he were an adult.

(這個男孩講話像個大人似的。)

S1 + Ved + as if + S2 + had + p.p. → 與過去事實相反

例句：She looked at me as if she had seen a ghost.

(她看著我像看到鬼似的。)

例句：He looked as if he hadn't slept at all.

(他看起來好像完全沒睡一樣。)

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考試日期僅供參考

段考錦囊-英文高二

範圍：

考試日期： 2014/09/10

適用年級： 高中二年級

適用科目： 英文

題型： 單選題：8題

一、單選題

1.()

_____ to master a foreign language.

- (A) Mary is difficult (B) It is not difficult for Tom
(C) Judy is easy (D) Dick is impossible

2.()

Tim was laid off last week, so he _____ look for another job.

- (A) could not choose but to (B) couldn't help
(C) had no choice but to (D) could not choose

3.()

Her report _____, she went to the movies with her colleagues.

- (A) having finished (B) finished (C) to have finished (D) to have been finished

4.()

_____ in sports, Tom was determined to join the basketball team.

- (A) Interesting (B) Interested (C) Fascinated (D) Fascinating

5.()

An old lady _____ by a speeding car was sent to the hospital without delay.

- (A) who had been hit (B) who was hit (C) hitted (D) who was hitting

6.()

The suspect _____ kept under investigation refused to tell the truth in court.

- (A) being (B) has (C) was (D) who

7.()

Even if he _____ there, he would have done the same thing.

- (A) has been (B) had been (C) was (D) were

8.()

I really don't think you _____ me even if I told you the truth.

(A) will believe (B) would have believed

(C) would believe (D) believed

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一、單選題

1. (B)

_____ to master a foreign language.

(A) Mary is difficult (B) It is not difficult for Tom

(C) Judy is easy (D) Dick is impossible

解析

對湯姆來說，精通一種外國語言並不困難。

不定詞當主詞時，可用虛主詞 It 代替 to Vr 當虛主格改寫。又因 difficult、easy 和 impossible 均不可形容「人」而應該形容「事」，所以選項(A)、(C)、(D)三種寫法均需以 It 虛主詞開頭即為正確寫法，故選(B)。

2. (C)

Tim was laid off last week, so he _____ look for another job.

(A) could not choose but to (B) couldn't help

(C) had no choice but to (D) could not choose

解析

提姆上禮拜被解雇了，所以他只好找另一份工作。

根據題意，空格處應填入表示「不得不」的片語 have no choice but to Vr，故選(C)。

3. (B)

Her report _____, she went to the movies with her colleagues.

(A) having finished (B) finished (C) to have finished (D) to have been finished

解析

報告完成後，她和同事一起去看電影。

原句為 After her report had been finished,...，由於前 (her homework) 後 (she) 主詞不同，所以採用獨立分詞構句，保留兩主詞省略連接詞 After，並將 had been finished 改成被動分詞寫法 finished，亦可寫成完成被動式分詞寫法 having been finished，故選(B)。

4. (B)

_____ in sports, Tom was determined to join the basketball team.

(A) Interesting (B) Interested (C) Fascinated (D) Fascinating

解析

由於對運動很有興趣，湯姆下定決心要加入籃球隊。

原句為 Because Tom was interested in sports,~, 本題主詞是「人」，所以省略連接詞再省略主詞後，改成主動分詞的 be 動詞也可一併省，也就是(Being) Interested in。此外，介系詞也要留意，「sb. + beV interested in」、「sb. + beV fascinated with」，故選(B)。

5. (A)

An old lady _____ by a speeding car was sent to the hospital without delay.

(A) who had been hit (B) who was hit (C) hitted (D) who was hitting

解析

那位被超速的車撞到的老婦人立刻被送到了醫院。

本題除了注意分詞外還要注意時態。先行詞為老婦人，且空格後有 by，故可判斷老婦人是被撞，因此該形容詞子句與修飾的名詞是被動關係，所以進分詞時採用 p.p. 型式。此外，兩個動作同時發生在過去，所以應該使用過去完成式來表現時間差，較早發生的動作用過去完成式，較晚發生的動作用過去式。故選(A)。

6. (A)

The suspect _____ kept under investigation refused to tell the truth in court.

(A) being (B) has (C) was (D) who

解析

那位接受調查的嫌犯拒絕在法庭上說實話。

本句原句為 The suspect who is kept under investigation refused to~。主要動詞為 refused，前半句為分詞構成的形容詞子句，同學要注意的是，前半句為被動語態(被置於觀察下)，故省略關代後 beV 不跟著一併省略以確保句意清楚，所以要將 BeV 進分詞改成 being，故選(A)。

7. (B)

Even if he _____ there, he would have done the same thing.

(A) has been (B) had been (C) was (D) were

解析

如果他在那裡，他也會做同樣的事。

本題由後面句可判斷本句是對過去的假設，所以前面應使用「If + S + had + p.p.」，故選(B)。

8. (C)

I really don't think you _____ me even if I told you the truth.

(A) will believe (B) would have believed

(C) would believe (D) believed

解析

即便我告訴你事實，我還是不認為你會相信我。

對現在的假設句型：If + S + were / Ved~, S + would + Vr.

本句由後面的 if I told you 為過去簡單式可判斷是對現在的假設，even 為加強語氣用法，所以前半句用助動詞 would + Vr，故選(C)。