中心	姓名:	

1060224高級短文翻譯解答 Jimmy's diary

Today our father took us to the Mr. Lin's farm. When we got there, we \$\Pi\$saw goats \$__1\$. around and eating the grass. Mr. Lin \$\Pi\$let his goats walk freely outside. He even touched their faces and talked to them \$\Pi\$like a father. Also, Mr. Lin only fed his goats with fresh grass and spring water from nature. He \$\Pi\$took good care of his goats so he could \$\Pi\$sell people the best goat milk. When he milked the goats, he even \$\Pi\$let us \$_2\$. It was really exciting to get fresh goat milk from the goats by myself! When we \$\Pi\$were going to leave, Mr. Lin \$\Pi\$gave \$\Pi\$each of us \$\Pi\$a bag of cheese. \$\Pi\$It tasted wonderful!

I 克漏字

- **D** 1. (A) walk (B) walked (C) has walked (D) walking
- **B** 2. (A) tried (B) try (C) trying (D) to try

II 英翻中

吉米的日記

今天我們爸爸帶我們去林先生的農場。我們到那裡的時候,我們看到乳羊四處走動和吃草。林先生讓他的乳羊在外面自在地走動。他甚至摸摸牠們的臉和說說話,就像爸爸一樣。還有,林先生只餵乳羊新鮮的草和天然泉水。他把乳羊照顧的很好,所以他才可以賣給大家最好的羊奶。當他在擠奶的時候,他甚至讓我們試試看。能自己一個人擠羊奶是很興奮的。當我們要準備離開的時候,林先生給我們每一個人一袋起司。吃起來相當美味!

III 閱讀測驗

- 1. What did Jimmy do on the farm? (A)
- (A) He helped to milk the goats.
- (B) He sold goat milk for Mr. Lin.
- (C) He learned how to make cheese.

- (D) He collected fresh grass for Mr. Lin.
- 2. What did Mr. Lin NOT do for his goats? (C)
- (A) He fed them with spring water.
- (B) He touched and talked to them.
- (C) He played music when they ate.
- (D) He let them walk freely on the farm.

句型解說

- ① see 是感官動詞:「**感官動詞**」是指使用我們感覺器官的動詞,例如 see(看見)、watch(觀賞)、hear(聽)、listen to (傾聽)、look at(看)、notice(注意到)。用法如下:
 - ◎ 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞 (強調事實或結果)
 - ex: I saw a man in a black shirt take Tom's book away.

 → 因看到穿黑色襯衫的男人拿走 Tom 的書,表示事實,故 take 使用原形動詞。
 - ◎ 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 動名詞 V-ing (強調主動、進行)
 - ex: When we got there, we saw goats walking around and eating the grass.
 - → 因 Jimmy 到農場的時候,看到乳羊正在走動和吃草,故 walk 和 eat 使用現在分詞。
- ② 使役動詞 let:使、讓的意思。使役動詞是強調或命令另一個動作的發生。
 - ◎ let + 人/物 + 原形動詞 (允許某人做某事、給指示或命令)
 - ex: Mr. Lin let his goats walk freely outside. 林先生讓他的乳羊在外面自在地走動。
- ③ like:像、如
- ④ take care of + 人/物:照顧、留意
- ⑤ **授與動詞:授與動詞**之後接兩個受詞,直接受詞(物)和間接受詞(人)。直接受詞和間接受詞 會隨著擺放位置不同,而跟著搭配不同的介系詞:

接 **to**: give(給)、send(寄)、lend(借出)、take(帶)、show(展示)、tell(告訴)、sell(賣)等動詞接 **for**: buy(買)、find(找到)、make(製作)、sing(唱歌)等動詞

- ◎ 主詞 + 授與動詞 + 人 + 物
- ex:I gave her a book. 我給她一本書。
 I bought her a book. 我買給她一本書。
- ◎ 主詞 + 授與動詞 + 物 + 介系詞 + 人
- ex: I gave a book to her. 我給她一本書。
 - →介系詞 to 表示「動作的方向」,即把某物從一方拿給或傳給另一方。

I bought a book for her. 我買給她一本書。(買書是為了她而做)

- →介係詞 for 表示目的、原因,有「為了」的意思。
- ⑥ by oneself:獨自一人
- ⑦ be going to:打算、計畫;即將、將要。用於未來式,與 will 用法相同,也可互換。
 - ex: I will do my homework tonight.

I'm going to do my homework tonight.

8 each:每個;每。其用法如下:

each of + 複數名詞 / 代名詞 + 單數動詞

ex: Each of the boys has a book. 這群男孩每個人都有一本書。
Each of us has a book. 我們每一個人都有一本書。

- ⑨ a bag of:一袋
- ⑩ 連級動詞 taste:連級動詞是指有些動詞用來描述或確認主詞的狀態,例如:be(是)、become(變成)、get(變成)、feel(感覺起來)、look(看起來)、taste(嚐起來)、smell(聞起來)、sound(聽起來)等常見的動詞。其用法如下:
 - ◎ 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 主詞補語(形容詞)

ex: It tasted delicious. 這個很美味。