



\_\_\_\_\_ 中心

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

### 1060421 高級短文翻譯解答 The young girl's dog

It was late. I was ①too hungry to sleep, so I ②1. my jacket and went downstairs to a coffee shop to get some food. A cute little dog was standing at the door. It ③looked friendly. I ④stopped to play with it and I thought it liked me. “Does it have a home?” I wondered. So I decided to ask the clerk ⑤whose dog it was. I thought if the dog didn't have an owner(主人), I might take it home and take care of it. “It's my dog,” said the young girl. “She's waiting for me to finish my work. She 2. and barks a lot if she doesn't see me at night, so I ⑥let her stay here with me.”

#### I 克漏字

- C 1. (A) tried on                      (B) got on                      (C) put on                      (D) depended on
- A 2. (A) worries                      (B) worried                      (C) is worrying                      (D) has worried

#### II 英翻中

##### 年輕女孩的狗

已經很晚了。但是我肚子餓到睡不著，所以我穿上外套，下樓去咖啡店買些食物來吃。有一隻狗站在門邊，牠看起來很友善。我停下來和牠玩，感覺牠喜歡我。「牠有家嗎？」我納悶著。所以我決定去問店員牠是誰的狗。我想如果這隻狗沒有主人，我可能會帶牠回家，並照顧牠。「牠是我的狗。」一位年輕女孩說，「牠在等我下班。如果牠在晚上看不到我的話，牠會擔心然後一直叫，所以我就讓牠跟我待在這裡。」

#### III 閱讀測驗

1. Which is true about the cute little dog? (A)
- (A) It liked to be with its owner.  
(B) It would go home with the writer.  
(C) It felt cold and hungry.  
(D) It needed a quiet place to sleep.

2. What was the young girl doing in the coffee shop? **(D)**

- (A) She was waiting for friends.
- (B) She was looking for her dog.
- (C) She was buying food.
- (D) She was working.

### 句型解說

① **too...to...**：太...以致於不能夠...。用法為：

◎ **主詞 + be 動詞 + 形容詞 + to + 原形動詞**

ex: The weather is too hot to work. 天氣太熱了，以致於無法工作。

② **put on**：穿上、戴上

③ **連綴動詞 look**：連綴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: She looks beautiful. 她看起來很漂亮。

④ **stop**：停止。此動詞可接不定詞和動名詞，但是意思不相同，除了 stop，還有 remember(記得)和 forget(忘記)，用法如下：

<b>forget</b>	+ to(不定詞)	<b>忘記做某事(事情還沒做)</b> ex: I forgot to buy milk. 我忘記買牛奶。 →指牛奶還沒有買，但忘記買。
	+ V-ing(動名詞)	<b>忘記做過某事(事情已經做過了)</b> ex: I forgot buying milk. 我忘記我有買牛奶了。 →指牛奶已經買了，只是忘記有買。
<b>remember</b>	+ to(不定詞)	<b>記得去做某事(事情還沒做)</b> ex: I remember to buy milk. 我記得要買牛奶。 →指牛奶還沒有買，但有記得要買。
	+ V-ing(動名詞)	<b>記得已做過了(事情已經做過了)</b> ex: I remember buying milk. 我記得我有買牛奶了。 →指牛奶已經買了，而且有記得。
<b>stop</b>	+ to(不定詞)	<b>停下來去做某事(停止正在做的事，去做另一件事)</b> ex: I stop to drink coffee. 我停下來喝咖啡。 →停下正在做的事，去做喝咖啡的動作。
	+ V-ing(動名詞)	<b>停止了做某事(不繼續做)</b> ex: I stop drinking coffee. 我停止喝咖啡。

		→停止喝咖啡的動作。
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- ⑤ **間接問句**：一個問句(附屬子句)併入另一個句子中者，稱為間接問句。附屬子句是「名詞子句」性質，當作其前面動詞或介詞的受詞。注意由直接問句轉變為間接問句時，主詞與動詞的位置變化。

例：直接問句：Whose dog was it?

→ 間接問句：I decided to ask the clerk **whose dog it was**.

- ⑥ **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。用法如下：

**let + 人/物 + 原形動詞 (允許某人做某事、給指示或命令)**

ex： She would not let the child do it . 她不會讓孩子做這事的。