**B1U3 Patterns in Use** By Yenpo

**1 S + be/V + adverbial phrase …  
 → Adverbial phrase + be/V + S …**

為了加強語氣或更接近被修飾的主詞，與地方相關的副詞片語(如far、above、here、there等)位置可以挪往句首，此句子中的主詞與動詞位置需互換。此句型尤其常用於文學類作品。  
地方複詞片語的倒裝句常常與be動詞、stand、lie、sit、go、come、fly等表示「存在」  
、「位於」、「移動」的動詞搭配，例：  
◊ A poor dog lay in front of the door. → In front of the door **lay** a poor dog.

◊ The bird is in the cage. → In the cage **is** a bird.

◊ A hard-working student sat at the desk. → At the desk **sat** a hard-working student.

副詞片語置於句首時，如果主詞為代名詞，則主詞不需與動詞倒裝，例：  
◊ She stood by the wall. → By the wall **she** stood.

◊ They ran along the street. → Along the street **they** ran.

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英文的倒裝句可分為兩種類型：「全部倒裝」與「部分倒裝」。全部倒裝是指將動詞至於主詞之前；部分倒裝則是指將助動詞或情態動詞至於主詞之前，詞序與疑問句大致相同。此句型屬於全部倒裝，故動詞必須置於主詞之前。其他類似的用法還有將介副詞(如up、away、out等)至於句首，例：  
◊ The rain came down. → Down came the rain.

◊ The bird flew away. → Away flew the bird.  
此外，常見的副詞倒裝句還有以下幾種，皆為部分倒裝：  
**1 Only + adverbial phrase/clause + aux. + S + V …**◊ I didn’t know how difficult teaching was only when I became a teacher.  
 → Only when I became a teacher **did** I know how difficult teaching was.

◊ The celebrity can feel relaxed only at home.  
 → Only at home **can** the celebrity feel relaxed.

**2 Negative adverb + aux./be + S + V …**

◊ Janice hardly remembered what she said last night.  
 → Hardly **did** Janice remember what she said last night.

◊ I have never seen such a beautiful rainbow.  
 → Never **have** I seen such a beautiful rainbow.

**3 … ,and + so + aux./be + S.  
 … ,and + nor/neither + aux./be + S**◊ Tommy’s father is a firefighter, and Jimmy’s is, too.  
 →Tommy’s father is a firefighter, and so **is** Jimmy’s.

◊ Bob can’t fix the computer, and Zack can’t either.  
 **→** Bob can’t fix the computer, and neither **can** Zack.

1. *Rewrite the following sentences by using the above pattern.*
2. He came through the fog.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The speaker was among the guests.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Two movie tickets were in the envelopes.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A beggar lay on the corner of the street.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A house stood on the top of the hill.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English by using the above pattern.*
8. 有一位婦人坐在餐桌後面。  
   Behind the table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. 有兩名警察沿著河跑過來。  
   Along the river \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. 她靠著這面牆。  
    Against the wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. 地面上擱著一台腳踏車。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. 我書桌下有三顆球。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2 S + sense verb (feel/see/hear/watch) + O +V/Ving …**

此句型為「感官動詞(sense verb) + 受詞 + 受詞補語」。常見的感官動詞包括看(see、watch、look at)、聽(hear、listen to)、察覺(feel、notice)等；而受詞補語可以是原形動詞、現在分詞與過去分詞，各自使用於不同的情形之中。  
**1 原形動詞：**表示主動的動作，強調整個活動或整個事件從頭到尾的過程 ，例：  
◊ The mother was proud to see her son **win** first prize in the game.  
◊ The teacher listened to the students **sing**.

**2 現在分詞：**表示主動的動作，意指正在進行的活動或反覆性的動作，例：  
◊ I can hear the birds **singing** when I have breakfast every morning.  
◊ The boy felt his mother’s hands **moving** on his face.  
**3 過去分詞：**表示被動語態，例：  
◊ The storekeeper saw the toy **stolen** by a young boy.  
◊ Dave noticed his water **drunk** by someone else.

**文法加油站** 感官動詞的前方若有情態助動詞can或could時，後方的受詞補語只能是現在分詞，不可使用原形動詞，例：  
◊ If you pay a visit to the park in the morning, you can see many people **exercising**.

另外，感官動詞改寫成被動語態時，受詞補語可做不定詞與現在分詞，例：  
◊ The storekeeper saw the toy stolen by a young boy.  
 → The young boy **was seen to steal** the toy by the storekeeper.  
◊ The boy felt his mother’s hands moving on his face.  
 → The hands of the boy’s mother **were felt moving** on his face.

1. *Combine each of the following pairs of sentences.*
2. I saw a mouse in the morning.  
   It crossed the street.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The children heard a plane.  
   It was flying over the roof.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I saw a thief.  
   The thief was taken away by the police.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Someone might hear us.  
   We were talking.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.*
7. 當卡車經過時，我們感受到天橋在搖動。  
   When the truck passed, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the overpass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. 我沒有聽過這個歌曲的原唱人表演。  
   I’ve never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the original singer.
9. Barbara和Alisha被聽到在教室內吵架。  
   Barbara and Alisha were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a fight in the classroom.
10. 我從來沒聽過Wesley在別人面前講過英文。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Ken看著那小孩哭，卻什麼也沒做。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_