**B1U6 Patterns in Use** By Yenpo

**1 It + is + said/believed/reported + (that) S + be/V/V-ed. . .  
 → S + is/are + said/believed/reported + to be/V/have V-en. . .**

本句型是用來轉述眾人的說法或想法，常見於報章雜誌。句中的it為虛主詞，that所引導的子句才是句中真正的主詞。除了使用虛主詞外，也可以將that子句改寫成不定詞的結構，例：

◊ People say that Mr. Smith has 12 daughters.  
 → **It is said that** Mr. Smith has 12 daughters.  
 → Mr. Smith **is said to** have 12 daughters.

◊ People believe that Paris is a beautiful city.  
 → **It is believed that** Paris is a beautiful city.  
 → Paris **is believed to** be a beautiful city.

如果是針對過去的事，則不定詞to + V要改為to + have + V-en。

◊ People say that the old lady was wealthy before.  
 → **It is said that** the old lady was wealthy before.  
 → The old lady **is said to have** been wealthy before.

此類句型中，動詞除了可以使用本課所提及的say、report、believe外，還可以使用state、know、suppose、suggest、consider、prove、expect、admit、think、understand、find、rumor等，例：  
◊ Dogs **are thought to** be man’s best friend.  
◊ The old man **is considered to** be as poor as a church mouse.

◊ 2,000 people **were found to** have died in the earthquake.

◊ National Taiwan University **is known to** be a top university.

1. *Rewrite the following sentences by using the above pattern.*
2. People say that this team won the championship.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. People believed that breaking mirrors brings bad luck.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. People know that knowledge is power.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. People think that there exist no signs of life on the island.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Someone reports that the rain poured in that area last night.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English by using the above pattern.*
8. 據報導，Hudson女士被提名為總統。  
   Ms. Hudson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nominated for the president.
9. 根據預期，這個暑假的犯罪率會上升。  
   The crime rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rise this summer vacation.
10. 2012年謠傳是世界末日。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the year 2012 is the end of the world.
11. 那場演唱會被承認徹底失敗。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. 據述，停電持續兩個小時。  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2 S + must/can’t/cannot/may/can/might/could + be/V. . .**

情態助動詞(modal auxiliary)和一般助動詞(auxiliary)的最大的不同點在於情態助動詞與動詞連用時可以增加各種含義。情態助動詞可依意思分為兩類：一類指稱有把握的程度，另一類則表示必須或允許做某事。本課介紹的句型屬於第一類推測或有把握的程度。在這些助動詞中，must的語意最為強烈，表示極為肯定；can、may次之，表示很有可能；might、could的語氣較為婉轉，確定性較低。雖然could、might有時可作為can、may的過去時態，但在此用法中並沒有時態的區別，只是單純「可能性」程度不同。以下分別說明個助動詞的用法：  
**1 must**：表示說話者認為某事「必定」是正確的，例：  
◊ The diamond **must** be real. (這顆鑽石一定是真的。)

**2 can、may**：確定程度略低於must，例：  
◊ The diamond **may** be real. (這顆鑽石可能是真的。)

**3 could、might**：確定程度最低，例：  
◊ The man’s death **could** be an accident. (那個男人的死或許是個意外。)  
另外，may不可使用於疑問句的推測，應使用can或could，例：  
◊ **Can** it be Oscar that gives you these beautiful flowers?

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1. 能力(ability)：can、could
2. 意願(willingness)：will、would
3. 義務(obligation)：must、should、ought to
4. 請願(request)：can、could、might、will、would
5. 祈願(wish)：may

**文法加油站**

**對過去事實的推測語氣**

情態助動詞表示對「過去」事實猜測的用法：  
**S + must/can’t/cannot/may/can + have V-en ...**，例：

◊ Joseph’s wallet **must have been** stolen.

◊ Fiona **cannot have gone** on a picnic with you yesterday.

◊ It **may have rained** heavily this morning.  
須注意的是此句型和「與過去事實相反的加設語氣」  
(If + S + had + V-en. . ., S + would/should/could/might + have + V-en. . .)不同，要特別注意。

1. *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English by using the given word.*
2. Kelly明天很有可能無法參加派對。 (*cannot*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Anson可能會通過考試。 (*could*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tanya也許忘記飛機何時起飛。 (*might*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Brain可能是個有錢的商人。 (*may*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. 百貨公司裡一定有很多人。 (*must*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. 那件漂亮的晚禮服可能要花你半週的薪資。 (*could*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. 那本書不可能是設計給12歲以下的孩童的。 (*can’t*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. 這道美味的菜餚一定是由一位技術熟練的主廚烹調的。 (*must*)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_