



第一節 特殊動詞



重點整理

2.1.1 使役動詞 make, have, get

這類動詞稱為「使役動詞」，是因為「使...勞役」的意思，此時受詞的意願並不考慮在內，通常受詞沒得選擇、非做不可；所以在翻譯的時候，常可以譯成「叫...去做某事」、或「逼...去做某事」。公式見簡表：

叫受詞去...	make/have	O	V
	get		to V
讓受詞被...	make/have/get	O	p.p.

詳細解說如下：

2.1.1.1 make/have + O + V

使役動詞 make 與 have 後面接的受詞所做之動作若是主動的，意為「叫受詞去…」，則用原形動詞。例如：

- My mother makes me memorize 5 new words every day.
- The owner had his daughter show me around.

2.1.1.2 get + O + to V

使役動詞 get 後面接的受詞所做之動作若是主動的，意為「叫受詞去…」，則用不定詞。例如：

- We need to get him to sign the contract.
- Get Jimmy to fix the machine.

2.1.1.3 make/have/get + O + p.p.

使役動詞 make、have、get 所接受詞後面的動作，若是意為「讓受詞被…」，則需用過去分詞。例如：

- I'll have your luggage sent to your room.
- Johnson got the tire changed.



試試看

- () 1. After the discussion, the teacher made her students _____ a summary of the story. (A) write (B) to write (C) writing (D) wrote
- () 2. I went to the bank to have a check _____. (A) cash (B) cashed (C) cashing (D) to cash
- () 3. Joy, you must get this letter _____ right away. (A) mailing (B) mails (C) to mail (D) mailed



試題解析

1. make 使役動詞用法，後面接的受詞所做之動作若是主動的，則用原形動詞。
2. have 使役動詞用法，受詞 a check 因是「被兌現」，故而選過去分詞。
3. get 使役動詞用法，受詞 this letter 因是「被寄」，故而選過去分詞。

2.1.2 感官動詞 hear/see/feel/etc.

顧名思義，此類動詞為牽涉到感官的動詞，例如：「看到...」、「聽到...」、「感覺到...」、「聞到...」等。公式見簡表：

聽/看/感到受詞去...	hear/see/feel/etc.	O	v/v-ing
聽/看/感到受詞被...	hear/see/feel/etc.	O	p.p.

詳細解說如下：

2.1.2.1 感官動詞 hear/see/feel/etc. + O + V/V-ing

感官動詞之受詞主動做的動作用原形動詞或現在分詞表示均可；但原形動詞強調動作已結束，現在分詞強調動作仍持續進行中。例如：

- I felt the car move. (我感覺車子剛剛動了一下)
- I felt the car moving. (我感覺車子正在移動)

2.1.2.2 感官動詞 hear/see/feel/etc. + O + p.p.

與使役動詞同，所接受詞後面的動作，若是意為「被...」，則需用過去分詞。例如：

- He saw the man beaten to death.

- They heard the word repeated many times.

2.1.2.3 感官動詞之被動式 S be seen/heard/felt/etc. + V-ing (動作的過程) 或 to V (整個動作已結束) 或 p.p. (被...)

- Someone saw him dancing. → He was seen dancing.
- Someone saw him leave. → He was seen to leave. (注意：在主動式使用的是原形動詞的時候，改為被動式時要用不定詞)
- Someone saw him killed. → He was seen killed.



試試看

- () 1. None of us has ever heard him _____ ill of his colleagues. (A) to speak (B) speaking (C) spoken (D) speak
- () 2. The burglar was seen _____ the office building at eleven last night. (A) enter (B) entering (C) entered (D) to enter



試題解析

1. 感官動詞 hear/see/feel/etc. + O + V/V-ing。從公式可看出受詞主動做的動作用原形或動名詞均可；但原形強調動作已結束，動名詞強調動作仍持續進行中。本題強調的是「說過別人的壞話」而非「正在說別人的壞話」，故而選原形動詞。
2. 感官動詞之被動式：S be seen/heard/felt/etc. + V-ing (動作的過程) 或 to V (整個動作已結束)。本題中因為「進入」的動作必須是整個結束才合理，因此答案是 to enter。

2.1.3 意志動詞 suggest/order/etc. + (that) + S + (should) + V

意義為「建議、命令、要求...」之類的動詞 suggest/propose/demand/order/request/require...以及它們的名詞，後面接 that 子句時，that 子句中需用助動詞 should，而 should 又可省去，只留下原形動詞。例如：

- He demanded that we give him an explanation.
- The general ordered that the prisoners be executed.
- The dying woman made a request that her grave overlook the sea.



試試看

- () 1. Mary Johnson put forward the proposal that the program _____ until Mr. Reynolds came back from abroad. (B)
(A) postponed (B) be postponed (C) would be postponed (D) had been postponed
- () 2. Hank suggested _____ a driving lesson. (A) I take (B) I took (C) me take (D) me took



試題解析

1. 原句為 Mary Johnson put forward the proposal that the program (should) be postponed until Mr. Reynolds came back from abroad.
2. 原句為 Hank suggested (that) I (should) take a driving lesson.

