

# 文法篇 主題 5 介係詞

## 觀念 1 介係詞 like 的用法

### 1. like 的用法

- (1) like vt. 喜歡 ↔ dislike vt. 不喜歡  
 (2) like adj./prep. 像 ↔ unlike adj./prep. 不像

▶ He is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a lot} \\ \text{very much} \\ \text{much} \end{array} \right\}$  like his father. (他非常像他爸爸。)

▶ He, (who is) like his father, likes jogging. (他跟他父親一樣，喜歡慢跑。)  
 = Like his father, he likes jogging.

▶ He  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{talks} \\ \text{looks} \\ \text{sounds} \end{array} \right\}$  like his father. (他說話起來／看起來／聽起來就像他父親。)

▶ I am not like you. I don't like to study all the time.  
 (我不像你。我不喜歡整天讀書。)

▶ It is a mammal as you are. = Like you, it is a mammal.  
 (正如你一樣，牠也是哺乳類動物。)



#### 重要觀念

★as (像是) 當連接詞時，後接子句；當介係詞時，後接名詞。

### 2. alike 的用法

- (1) alike adj. 相像的；同樣的  
 (2) 不置於名詞前，通常置於句尾。  
 (3) 不用 very 修飾，用 much 或 very much 修飾。

▶ He and his father talk/look/sound  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a lot} \\ \text{very much} \\ \text{much} \end{array} \right\}$  alike.

(他和他父親說話起來／看起來／聽起來非常相像。)

▶ Great minds think alike. (英雄所見略同。)

▶ The two melodies sound very much alike.

(這兩首旋律聽起來很像。)

▶ He is just like his father. (他跟他父親很像。)

▶ Like father, like son. (有其父必有其子。)



#### 補充資料

##### ★比較

like prep. 像 → beV + like + N/Ving

vt. 喜歡 → like +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N} \\ \text{Ving} \\ \text{to + Vr} \end{array} \right.$

★likely adj./adv. 很可能

- ▶ Can you describe what he looks like? (你可以形容一下他的樣子嗎?)
- ▶ We are likely to be late. (我們可能會遲到。)

### 3. unlike 的用法

介係詞 like 和 unlike 引導的片語，常常置於句首。

- ▶ Unlike Jennifer, I come from Tainan. (和珍妮佛不同的是，我是從臺南來的。)
- ▶ Unlike my father, I like reading a lot. (和我爸爸不同的是，我很喜歡閱讀。)

### 4. what ~ like 的用法

what ~ look like = how ~ look 像~樣子

- ▶ What does he look like? (他長相如何?)  
= How does he look?
- ▶ What does he feel like? (他感覺如何?)  
= How does he feel?
- ▶ Tell me  $\begin{cases} \text{what he looks like.} \\ \text{how he looks.} \end{cases}$  (告訴我他的長相如何。)
- ▶ No one really knows what a dragon looks like. (沒有人知道龍長什麼樣子。)  
= No one really knows how a dragon looks.



#### 重要觀念

★介係詞 like 須以名詞或名詞子句為受詞，所以用疑問名詞的 what 開頭。



### 觀念2 句尾不可省略的介係詞

當句尾是動詞，而其受詞在句中或句首時，需判斷動詞與其受詞之間是否該有介係詞，若是該有介係詞，就應保留。

- ▶ I have no chair to sit on. (我沒有椅子可以坐。)
- ▶ I have no friend to talk to. (我沒有朋友可以跟我聊天。)
- ▶ I have nothing to complain about. (我沒有事情可抱怨。)
- ▶ I have no paper to write on. (我沒有紙可以寫。)
- ▶ I have no house to live in. (我沒有房子可以住。)
- ▶ There is nothing to be afraid of. (沒什麼好害怕的。)
- ▶ There is nothing to be worried about. (沒什麼好擔心的。)
- ▶ The house is too small to live in. (這房子太小以致於不能居住。)  
= The house is so small that we can't live in it.  
(這房子是如此小以致於我們住不進去。)

▶ The coffee is too hot to drink. (咖啡太燙了不能喝。)



### 觀念3

### 介係詞特殊比較

- ▶ There is a 7-11 **on** the corner. → 表示在街角。  
(在街角有家便利商店。)
- ▶ I'll meet you **at** the corner. → 表示在街角的端點。  
(我跟你約在街角碰面。)
- ▶ There is a chair **in** the corner. → 表示在室內角落。  
(在角落有張椅子。)
- ▶ The Starbucks is just **around** the corner. → 就在街的轉角一帶。  
(星巴克就在轉角一帶。)
- ▶ The final is around the corner. → 引伸為即將到來。  
= The final is coming soon. (期末考即將到來。)