

## 第五篇 動詞 (Verb)

### 第一章 令人困擾的動詞 (Troublesome Verbs)

#### 一、awake、awaken、wake、waken

##### 1. 四個動詞的變化：

現在式	過去式	過去分詞	現在式	過去式	過去分詞
awake	awoke	awoke / awaked	awaken	awakened	awakened
wake	woke / waked	woken / waked	waken	wakened	wakened

(提示) wake 之後可以加上 up。

##### 2. 四者都可作“醒來”講，無受詞；wake 和 waken 還可作“使……醒來”講，有受詞也有被動語態。如：

(1) It is hard for John to **awake** (or **awaken, wake, waken**) in the morning.

(約翰早晨很難醒來。)

四者之中以 wake (up) 用得最多。

(2) Baby went to sleep but soon **woke (up)**. (寶貝睡著了但很快就醒了。)

(3) My wife often **wakens** ( or **wakes** ) me with a kiss on the forehead.

(我太太時常以吻我的額頭來叫醒我。)

這一句裡有受詞 (me)，下一句則是被動語態。

(4) We **were woken** (or **wakened**) in the early hours of the morning by the shouting of the mob.

(凌晨我們被那些鬧事的群眾的叫喊聲吵醒了。)

(5) **Waking** or sleeping, I think of you. (無論是醒著還是睡著，我都在想你。)

##### 3. 現代語裡，awake 和 awaken 很少作“醒來”講，通常是用於譬喻的場合，前者作不及物動詞，意思是“興起、領悟”，後者為及物動詞，意思是“引起”。如：

(1) At the beginning I paid little attention, but slowly my interest **awoke**.

(起初我不怎麼注意，可是慢慢地有了興趣。)

(2) You must **awake to** the fact that failure will mean disgrace.

(你必須明白失敗即恥辱這一事實。)

awake to 作“明白、覺察、領悟”講，後接受詞。

(3) It is easy for an excellent teacher **to awaken** the interest of the boys.

(一個傑出的老師容易引起孩子們的興趣。)

(註) awake 還可作形容詞用，其含義是“醒著的”，和 asleep (睡著的) 相反。——不可用 very 修飾 awake，通常都用 wide；也不可用 very 修飾 asleep，通常都用 fast 或 sound。

① A: Is the baby **awake** yet? (小孩是不是還醒著?)

B: He's **wide awake**. (他完全醒著。)

② I lay **awake** all night. (我整夜沒有睡著。)

③ You were **fast asleep** at six o'clock. (六點鐘的時候你是在熟睡著。)

## 二、lie、lay

1. lie 作“說謊”講時是規則的不及物動詞，過去式與過去分詞都是 lied，現在分詞或動名詞是 lying，接受詞時要先接 to。如：

(1) Don't **lie to me**. I saw it with my own eyes.

(不要向我撒謊，我親眼看見的。)

(2) You **lied to me** when you said you loved me yesterday. You are **lying** now.

You **have lied to** me several times.

(你昨天說你愛我的時候你是向我撒謊，現在你又在撒謊，你已經向我說過好幾次謊話了。)

2. lie 還可作“躺、位於”講，是不規則的不及物動詞，過去式是 lay，過去分詞是 lain。如：

(1) Don't **lie** in bed all day. Get up and do some work.

(不要整天躺在床上，起來做點工作。)

(2) Taichung **lies** to the south of Taipei. (台中位於台北之南。)

(3) He **lay** all night on his sleepless pillow. (他整夜躺在床上沒睡著。)

(4) There was a drunken man **lying** on the road as I passed.

(我經過的時候有個喝醉酒的人躺在路上。)

(5) This letter has **lain** unanswered for a month.

(這封信放著有一個月沒回了。)

3. lay 作“放置、鋪設”等多種含義講，還可作“(鳥、雞等) 產(卵)”講。是不規則及物動詞，過去式與過去分詞都是 laid (也可用作不及物動詞，作“產卵”講，無受詞)。如：

(提示) “躺”的過去式和“放置、產(卵)”的現在式和原形的字形一樣，都是 lay。

- (1) **Lay** the table, please. (請把餐具擺好準備吃飯。)
- (2) The carpenter will come **to lay** the floor tomorrow. (木匠明天要來鋪地板。)
- (3) He **laid** his hand on my shoulder. (他把手放在我的肩上。)
- (4) He is **laying by** (or **aside**) money for his old age. (他在積蓄金錢以防晚年。)
- (5) He has **laid** the foundation of his future success.  
(他已為他未來的成功奠定了基礎。)
- (6) These hens **lay** (eggs) every day. (這些雞每天生蛋。)
- (7) My sister has been **laid up** for several weeks as a result of a car accident.  
(我姐姐由於一起車禍已經臥床幾星期了。)
- (8) The thief crept up behind the old man and **laid** him out with a single blow on the head.  
(那小偷躡手躡腳地跟在那位老人後面，並且在他頭部打了一拳將他擊昏過去。)
- (9) He is always **laying** the blame on his assistants.  
(他總是把錯誤歸咎於他的助手。)

### 三、rise、arise、raise

1. rise 作“上升”講，是不規則不及物動詞，過去式是 rose，過去分詞是 risen。如：
  - (1) A balloon **rises** because it is lighter than air. (氣球上升是因為比空氣輕。)
  - (2) The temperature sometimes **rises** during the daytime. The air grows warmer.  
(白天溫度有時候會上升，空氣變得更溫暖。)
  - (3) Prices keep **rising**. (物價繼續上漲。)
2. arise 作“產生、起因於”講，是不規則不及物動詞，過去式是 arose，過去分詞是 arisen。rise 也有此種含義。如：
  - (1) Mischievous often **arises** (or **rises**) from idleness.  
(惡作劇時常由於無所事事而起。)
  - (2) The quarrel **arose** (or **rose**) from a mere trifle.  
(這次爭吵只因一點點小事而起。)
3. arise 和 rise 也可作“起立”講；也可作“起床”講，但現代語裡，通常被 get up 所代替。如：
  - (1) He **arose** ( or **rose** ) from his chair to welcome us.  
(他自椅子站起來歡迎我們。)
  - (2) Mother **rises** ( or **arises**, or **gets up** ) at 6 o'clock every morning.