

[1] 2 個動詞的解決方法 (4)

- 📖 在之前課堂裡，經常強調當有 2 個動詞放在一起時，我們要用適當的解決方法。
- 📖 解決方法有很多種，除以“to”和“ing”最常用外，亦有其他特定的方法。
- 📖 今次教的是動詞由於是不及物動詞，所以要加一個介詞後，才可加名詞。

object (to)	depend (on)	succeed (in)	dream (of)	look forward (to)
talk (about)	apologize (for)	insist (on)	think (of)	*feel (like)

(1) He **succeeded in catching** the last train.

[由於“succeed”是不及物動詞，所以要加一個特定的介詞(in)後，才可加名詞]

He succeeded to catch the last train.

He succeeded catching the last train.

(2) She **objects to smoking**.

[由於“object”是不及物動詞，所以要加一個特定的介詞(to)後，才可加名詞]

She objects to smoke.

She objects smoking.

(3) I **look forward to hearing from** you soon.

[由於“look (vi) + forward (adv)”仍是不及物動詞，所以要加一個特定的介詞(to)後，才可加名詞]

I look forward to hear from you soon.

I look forward hearing from you soon.

動詞+介詞	VS	動詞片語
<p>動詞+介詞: 因動詞為不及物動詞，本身可完結句子。但如要接名詞，才先要加一個特定的介詞。 例如: succeed (in), depend (on), talk (about)...</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> He is dreaming.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> He is dreaming of becoming a firefighter.</p>		
<p>動詞片語 (Phrasal verb): 一個動詞後加不同介詞，會產生不同意思，並且不能直接翻譯。 例如: give up, give in look at, look for, look into, look out, look after...</p>		