

## A 1-18

### 1. 和

【解析】*hàn* 連接兩個具有相同詞性的詞語或片語的連接詞。語意為「和；與；及；同；又；並；且；兼」

【Explanation】*和 hàn* is a conjunction used to connect phrases or words of the same part of speech.

Ex: 我和朋友今晚要去台北看電影。

Ex: 林小姐有漂亮的臉蛋和迷人的身材，追求的人多的不得了。

### 2. 會

【解析】能願動詞「會、想、能、可以、應該」等常常放在動詞前，表示能力、可能或意願。能願動詞通常只能用“不”來否定，正反疑問句時，通常能願動詞的肯定與否定連用。

【Explanation】Modal verb such as *huì*會，*xiǎng*想，*néng*能，*kěyǐ*可以 and *yīnggāi*應該 are put before a verb to express ability, possibility or will. 不 is usually used to form its negation. Alternative questions are formed by placing the affirmative and negative forms of the verbs side by side.

Ex: 我不會游泳。

Ex: 他不會用毛筆寫字。

### 3. 只好

【解析】基於一些理由，事情無法如期完成而得出合乎邏輯的結論。

【Explanation】*Zhǐhǎo*只好 is used to introduce the resulting action when, for some reason, things can not go ahead as planned.

Ex: 下雨了，賞櫻之旅只好延期。

Ex: 錯過這班公車，只好搭捷運。

### 4. 要

【解析】「要」做能願動詞時，有時是 want 的意思。「想」也是 want 的意思。兩者的差別在於，「要」表示做事的意志，通常是已經決定了的，它的意思比「想」強。

【Explanation】*Yào*要 is a modal verb. It sometimes means “want”, which is the same meaning as *xiǎng*想. The difference between them is that 要, rather than merely expressing a desire, expresses one’s firm intention to do something. It normally suggests that the decision to do something has already been made.

Ex: 你要不要喝紅茶?

Ex: 你畢業後要出國留學嗎?