

Unit 1 基本文法 (Fundamentals of English Grammar)

從學生的英文作文中常發現，大多數的學生對於英文句子結構以及三大從屬子句缺乏一套完整的架構觀念，以致於寫出來的文章支離破碎、不合語法，淪為我筆寫我口的情形。為了避免前述問題一再發生，熟悉第一單元中的四種英文基本句構，以及三大從屬子句，可以幫助我們邁向正確英文的第一步，寫出合乎文法的英文句子。

1-1 句構 (Sentence Structure)

1-1-1 簡單句 (Simple Sentence)

由一個（或一組）主詞及一個（或一組）動詞所形成，不包含三大從屬子句（名詞、形容詞、副詞子句）。

① 一主詞 + 一動詞

◎ She laughed.

S V

她笑了。

◎ He is innocent.

S V

他是無辜的。

◎ Paper catches fire easily.

S V

紙容易著火。

② 一主詞 + 兩動詞

◎ People just come and go all the time.

S V1 V2

人們總是來來去去。

③ 兩主詞 + 一動詞

◎ Jim and Jill are baking a cake in the kitchen.

S1 S2 V

吉姆和吉兒正在廚房烤蛋糕。

④ 兩主詞 + 兩動詞

◎ Fame and fortune are important and can mean a lot to us.

S1 S1 V1 V2

名聲和財富很重要，對我們意義重大。

1-1-2 合句(Compound Sentence)

有兩種方式形成合句：

① 利用對等連接詞 (and, or, but, so, for, yet, nor, while 等) 結合兩個簡單句

- ◎ I love her so much, but she doesn't love me at all!
我這麼愛她，但是她卻一點也不愛我。
- ◎ Do I make myself understood, or should I repeat it one more time?
你懂我的意思嗎，還是我應該要重述一次嗎？
- ◎ The rich get richer, while the poor get poorer.
富者愈富，貧者愈貧。

② 利用分號 “;”

- ◎ The rain keeps falling; my shoes are soaking wet.
雨一直下；我的鞋子都浸濕了。
- ◎ He was unable to sleep; he turned on the light and listened to some music.
他睡不著；打開燈聽音樂。

※ 利用分號 “;” 再加上轉折語可以讓語氣更清楚完整 (更詳盡的承轉字詞，請見 Unit 2)

- ◎ I didn't feel well this morning; therefore, I skipped school.
我今天早上不舒服；所以翹課。
- ◎ It wasn't a good thing; on the contrary, it was a disaster.
這不是一件好事；相反的，它是一場災難。

1-1-3 複雜句 (Complex Sentence)

任一簡單句加上名詞、形容詞或副詞子句，即成為複雜句。

① 主要子句 + 名詞子句

- ◎ I really don't know what I should do.
名詞子句

我真的不知道該怎麼做。

② 主要子句 + 形容詞子句

- ◎ I simply met a girl in school who might be my true love.
形容詞子句

我在學校遇到了一個可能是我真愛的女孩。

③ 主要子句+副詞子句

- ◎ I'll never be with her because she is my buddy's girlfriend.
副詞子句

我不會和她在一起，因為她是我好兄弟的女朋友。

1-1-4 複合句 (Complex and Compound Sentence)

任一複雜句在利用對等連接詞或分號後，加上另一個簡單句或是複雜句，即成為複合句。

①. 複雜句 + 簡單句

- ◎ I really don't know what I should do, **and** I feel uneasy right now.
我真的不知道該怎麼辦，我現在真的覺得很不安。

②. 複雜句 + 複雜句

- ◎ I simply met a girl in school who might be my true love; later I found that she was dating someone.

我在學校遇到了一個可能是我真愛的女孩；之後我發現她和別人在約會。

- ◎ I'll never be with her because she is my buddy's girlfriend; **thus**, I must stop thinking of her immediately since I don't want to betray my best friend's trust.

我不會和她在一起，因為她是我好兄弟的女朋友。因此，我必須立刻停止想她，因為我不想背叛我最好朋友的信任。

※ 我們讀到這裡應該可以明瞭如何寫出比較長的句子，同時也能看出如果把 1-1-4 的三個例句合併的話，這已經是一篇小作文的雛形了。

練習 1. 請判斷下列句子為何種句構？句中如果有三大從屬子句的話，也請一併以括弧括出。

1. Would you please switch off your cell phone first and then take out your book? (_____)
2. I failed my math test; my parents were really mad at me. (_____)
3. She didn't know what went wrong, but she promised that she would fix the problem somehow. (_____)
4. The man was unhappy at all though he won the lottery. (_____)
5. If you try a little bit harder next time, you will pass the test, and your father will buy you a motorbike. (_____)

1-2 三大從屬子句 (Subordinate Clauses)

從屬子句有三種：分別是名詞子句、形容詞子句、副詞子句。從屬子句顧名思義就是這樣的子句需要跟從或屬於另一個主要子句。換個方式講，從屬子句就像孕婦腹中的胎兒，必須依附著媽媽（主要子句）存在。媽媽（主要子句）有頭有心臟（主詞與動詞），嬰兒（從屬子句）也一樣（也要有主詞、動詞）。

1-2-1 名詞子句 (Noun Clause)

名詞子句與名詞有同樣的功能，可用來當句子的**主詞**、**受詞**（**動詞及介系詞的受詞**）、**補語**及**同位語**。名詞子句中的字詞順序，如果有疑問詞的話，請依照以下順序：**疑問詞 + 主詞 + 動詞**

① 名詞子句的功用

(1) 當主詞

- ◎ When we will have a class reunion is undecided yet.
我們同學會的時間還沒有決定。
- ◎ It is obvious (that) they do not enjoy each other's company. (it 是虛主詞)
很明顯他們相處並不愉快。

(2) 當動詞的受詞

- ◎ He asked if/whethre he might pay her a visit some time in the near future.
他問是否可以近期內改日來訪。
- ◎ The student claimed (that) he had handed in his paper.
該生宣稱已經交了報告。

(3) 當介系詞的受詞

- ◎ Your success or failure will depend on how hard you try.
成功或失敗將取決於你有多努力。
- ◎ They are arguing about which road they should take.
他們在爭論該走哪條路。

(4) 當補語

- ◎ You are what you eat. (當主詞 you 的補語)
你的健康由你攝取的食物決定。
- ◎ The truth is that he can never live without her. (當主詞 the truth 的補語)
事實是他的生命裡無法沒有她。
- ◎ Your genes make you what you are. (當受詞 you 的補語)
你的基因，造就現在的妳。

(5) 當同位語

- ◎ The news that we won't have a quiz tomorrow is not true.
這個消息--我們明天沒有小考--是不正確的。
- ◎ The question whether we need his help has not yet been considered.
這個問題—是否需要他的幫忙—還沒有列入考慮。

名詞子句當同位語長的跟形容詞子句很像，辨別方式在於從屬連接詞(像 that) 的功用。如果該連接詞亦擔任子句中的主詞或受詞時，則該子句為形容詞子句，反之則為名詞子句。這樣講還是有點抽象，請看下面的例句：

The news that was announced by our class leader yesterday is very important.
班長昨天宣佈的消息非常重要。

(that 在子句中當主詞，所以是形容詞子句)

The news that we won't have a quiz tomorrow is not true.
這個消息--我們明天沒有小考--是不正確的。

(子句中已有主詞 we 與受詞 a quiz，that 只是從屬連接詞，故為名詞子句。)

練習 3. 請以括弧標示下列句中名詞子句的位置，並判斷其功用為何。

1. That she is a natural politician is so true. (當_____)
2. People say that she may be the next president. (當_____)
3. The question is whether she can gain enough support. (當_____)
4. The rumor that she is about to divorce her husband might finish her political career. (當_____)
5. Her political future would depend largely on how she handles this crisis. (當_____)

練習 4. 請依照提示，將原句改寫為名詞子句。請注意子句中的主詞、動詞順序及時態。

1. Where is my book?
Do you know _____?
2. What did you do last night?
Please tell me _____.
3. Does she have another brother?
I wonder if _____.
4. Who took my umbrella?
Did you see _____?
5. Whose pens are they?
I have no idea _____.

1-2-2 形容詞子句 (Adjective Clause)

①一般關係代名詞

形容詞子句當作形容詞使用，用於修飾名詞。不過與一般形容詞略有不同的是，它必須放在欲修飾名詞（先行詞）的後方，例如：She is that kind of girl who can turn your world upside down.（她是那種可以讓你神魂顛倒的女孩。）關係代名詞請參見下表：

位格	先行詞（人）	先行詞（物）
主格	who / that	which / that
所有格	whose	whose
受格	whom / who / that / ×	which / that / ×

附註：/ 表示相等，×表示可省略

- ◎ The girl who serves in the teahouse is my student.
在茶館服務的女孩是我的學生。
- ◎ Carol is the secretary (whom) the general manager himself chose.
卡羅是總經理親自挑選的祕書。
- ◎ The cat which had been lost for three weeks was found.
已經走丟三個禮拜的貓已經找到了。
- ◎ The bike (which) my aunt bought me was a birthday present.
我阿姨買給我的腳踏車是生日禮物。
- ◎ This is the lake (which) I used to swim in.
= This is the lake in which I used to swim.
(此種寫法中的 which 不可省略，亦不可用 that 代替 which)

= This is the lake where I used to swim.
(可用關係副詞 where 取代 in which)
這是我以前常在裡頭游泳的湖。

② 特殊的關係代名詞： that, as, but, than

(1) that 的用法：指事物的先行詞，如果前面的修飾語帶有最高級、the only、the very、the same、「the + 序數」、all、no、every、each 時，關係代名詞使用 that；若是先行詞為人，除了 that 外，亦可使用 who 與 whom。

- ◎ Confucius is the greatest teacher (that/who/whom) China has ever had.
孔夫子是中國史上最偉大的老師。
- ◎ She is the only one that/who really cares about me.
她是唯一真正關心我的人。
- ◎ He is the very man (that/whom) I'd like to marry.
他就是我想嫁的人。
- ◎ The first thing (that) I need to do is to take off my shoes.
我需要做的第一件事情就是脫掉我的鞋子。
- ◎ No one that/who knows him will consider him an indecent man.
認識他的人沒有人會認為他是個下流的人。
- ◎ I have said all the things (that) I must say.
我已經說了我全部必須說的事情。

(2) as 的用法

- ◎ He was not such a man as would tell a lie. (as 兼作子句中主詞)
他不是那種會說謊的人。
- ◎ I have never heard such stories as he tells. (as 兼作子句中受詞)
我從來沒有聽過像他說的那樣的故事。
- ◎ I will buy the same dictionary as you have. (as 兼作子句中受詞)
我會買跟你一樣的字典。

(3) but 的用法

- ◎ There is scarcely a mother but loves her child. (but 兼作子句中主詞)
= There is scarcely a mother who does not love her child.
很少有不愛自己小孩的母親。
- ◎ None came to him but were treated well. (but 兼作子句中主詞)
沒有人到了他那兒不被好好招待的。

(4) than 的用法

- ◎ Children shouldn't have more money than is needed. (than 兼作子句中主詞)
小孩不應該擁有超過所需的錢。
- ◎ The house cost more money than I could afford. (than 兼作子句中受詞)
這個房子超過我所能負擔的價錢。

③ 一字三用的複合關係代名詞 (可同時當關代、先行詞、主詞或受詞用)

- ◎ What I ask for is your advice.
= The thing (which) I ask for is your advice. (what = the thing which)
我要的就是你的建議。
- ◎ I have found what he lost the other day.

- = I have found the things **(which) he lost** the other day. (what = the things which)
我已經找到他那天遺失的東西。
- ◎ I shall be thankful for **(whatever) you can do for me**.
= I shall be thankful for anything **(that) you can do for me**.
我會感激你能為我做的任何事情。
- ◎ **Whoever says so** is a liar.
= Anyone **who says so** is a liar. (whoever = anyone who)
說這種話的是個謊徒。
- ◎ She can marry **whomever she loves**.
= She can marry anyone **(whom) she loves**.
她可以嫁給他愛的人。
- ◎ You can choose **whichever you like**.
= You can choose the thing **(which) you like**. (whichever = the thing which)
你可以選擇哪一個你喜歡的。

④ 關係形容詞（形容主詞或受詞）

- ◎ The students **whose desks are untidy** must remain after school.
桌子不整潔的學生放學後必須留下來。
- ◎ That is the new machine **whose parts are too small to be seen**.
那台就是零件小到看不到的新機器。

⑤ 關係副詞（時間 / when、地方 / where、原因 / why）

- ◎ I remember **the day when/on which she first wore that pink dress**.
我記得她第一次穿那件粉紅色洋裝的那天。
- ◎ This is **the place where/in which we are going to stop for the night**.
這個就是我們要停留過夜的地方。
- ◎ Tell me **the reason (why/that/X) you didn't come**.
= That's why you didn't come.
告訴我你為什麼沒來的理由。
- ◎ This is **the way (that/X) he did it**.
= That's **how he did it**.
這就是他做該事情的方式。

⑥ 非限定形容詞子句

帶有逗點的形容詞子句叫做「非限定形容詞子句」（口訣：逗非=豆花（台語發音）），作補述說明先行詞使用，常用於**獨一無二**或**專有名詞**上面，翻譯的時候請照順序翻譯。

- ◎ The Thames, **which flows through London**, is a beautiful river.
泰晤士河流經倫敦，是條美麗的河流。
- ◎ There was a difficulty, **which I had not foreseen**.
有個困難，是我先前沒料到的。
- ◎ He has a brother, **who is a dentist**.
他有個兄弟，是個牙醫。（說這句話的人只有一個兄弟。）
- ◎ He has a brother **who is a dentist**.
他有個當牙醫的兄弟。（說話者不只一個兄弟，只是其中一人的職業是牙醫）

⑦ 非限定形容詞子句（代替前面的整個句子意思時，用 which）

- ◎ He refused to come, **which I had expected**.
他拒絕前來，這事我早料到了。

- ◎ He said that he had no time, which is not true.

他說他沒有時間，這才不是真的。

⑧. 形容詞子句可簡化成分詞片語

(1) 形容詞子句中關係代名詞後如果有 be 動詞，可將關代與 be 動詞一併省略，形成分詞片語。

- ◎ There were quite a few people who were killed in the September Eleventh attacks in America.

可簡化成 There were quite a few people killed in the September Eleventh attacks in America.

不少人在美國九一一攻擊事件中身亡。

- ◎ The man who is in the black suit over there is my professor.

可簡化成 The man in the black suit over there is my professor.

在那裡穿著黑色西裝的人是我的教授。

(2) 表示靜態、慾望、習慣的動詞，關代後面沒有 be 動詞，而只有一般動詞時，還是可刪去關代，但必須將其後的動詞改為現在分詞。

- ◎ Those people who long to travel may pack their things now.

可簡化成 Those people longing to travel may pack their things now.

渴望旅行的那些人，可以收拾東西了。

練習 5. 請在下列空格中填入正確的從屬連接詞。

1. It is a film about a schoolgirl and a puppy _____ become best friends.
2. The novel _____ title is *Da Vinci Code* is written by Dan Brown.
3. Gee, he is the strongest man _____ I have ever met before.
4. This is _____ I bought last year.
5. Taipei 101, _____ is no more the tallest building in the world, is still a landmark in Taiwan.
6. She seems optimistic all the time, _____ cheers those people around her.
7. In 1985, we moved to Tamsui, _____ my aunt lived.
8. I see no reason _____ this Romeo and his Juliet can't be lovers.
9. The car _____ was stolen yesterday has been found by the police.
10. The river _____ runs to the sea is beautiful.

1-2-3 副詞子句 (Adverbial Clause)

時間副詞可表示時間、地點、原因、目的、結果、條件、比較、讓步、狀況。

① 表示時間

- ◎ She learned some Korean before she left for South Korea.

她在到南韓之前學了些韓文。

- ◎ I arrived at the terminal in Taipei after my plane had departed.

飛機離開之後，我才抵達台北航站。

- ◎ I have not seen him since that accident happened. (注意主要子句時態：從過去到現在) 自從意外發生後，我就沒看過他。

- ◎ She had been in Hong Kong since she was five years old. (注意主要子句時態：從過去到過去) 她從五歲開始就在香港。

- ◎ We shall wait till he arrives.

我們要等到他來。

- ◎ He didn't come until the show began.

他表演開始後才到。

- ◎ **When she entered the room**, her sister was listening to the radio.
當她進入房間時，她的姊姊正在聽收音機。
- ◎ The dog bit the boy **while his mother was talking over the phone**.
男孩在他媽媽講電話的時候被狗咬了。
- ◎ They ran away **as/when we approached**.
我們接近時，他們跑掉了。
- ◎ The thief was arrested **as/while he was walking out of the door**.
小偷步出門外時，就遭逮捕了。
- ◎ I set off **as soon as/the moment/the instant/the minute/the second I got your message**.
我一收到你的訊息，就動身了。
- ◎ She had **no sooner** got into bed **than her phone rang**.
她一上床，電話鈴就響。
- ◎ **Every time I go to Dr. Lin's class**, I panic.
每次我上林博士的課，就驚慌。
- ◎ He stammered **each time she spoke to him**.
每當她跟他說話時，他都會結巴。
- ◎ **Next time I fall in love**, I won't break my lover's heart again.
下次再墜入情網時，我不會再傷情人的心。

②. 表示地點

- ◎ She said that she was happy **where she was**.
她說她滿足於所處的地方。
- ◎ Please stay **where you are**.
請留在原地。
- ◎ **Wherever I looked**, I found people.
放眼所及，只看見人。
- ◎ **Everywhere I went**, people were nice and friendly.
我去的每個地方，人們都親切友善。
- ◎ **Anywhere you go**, I'll follow you down.
妳去任何地方，我都會追隨著妳。

③. 表示原因

- ◎ We didn't stay outside long **because the weather was bad**
因為天氣太糟，我們沒有待在外面很久。
- ◎ **As/Since/Because he was tired**, he took a short break.
因為他累了，所以休息一下。
- ◎ **Now that/Seeing that it is raining**, you had better stay indoors.
既然下雨了，你最好留在室內。
- ◎ He likes her; it is **because/that she treats him right**.
他喜歡她；因為她對他好。
- ◎ It is **not because/that** I love you less **but because/that** I love her more.
不是因為我比較不愛你，而是因為我更愛她。

④. 表示目的（通常從屬子句中會放助動詞）

- ◎ I will repeat what I said in order that (爲了) all of you may/can remember it.
爲了讓妳們能記住，我將重複我剛說過的。
- ◎ I will send him our proposals so that he may/can/will have time to consider them before our meeting.
我會寄給他我們的計畫，好讓他有時間在會議前考慮。
- ◎ He does not dare to leave the house lest/for fear that (唯恐) he should be recognized.
他怕被人認出來，所以不敢離開屋子。
- ◎ She closed the window lest/for fear that her daughter should catch a cold.
=She closed the window in order that/so that her daughter should not catch a cold.
她唯恐女兒染上感冒，所以關上窗戶。

⑤. 表示結果

- ◎ The hotel was so noisy (that) I could not sleep. (noisy 是形容詞)
飯店這樣吵，以至於我不能睡覺。
- ◎ It snowed so heavily (that) our car was covered up in a few minutes.
(heavily 是副詞)
雪下得這樣大，以至於我們的車子幾分鐘後就被埋在雪裡了。
- ◎ I gave him such a shock (that) he looked pale instantly.
我嚇了他一大跳，以至於他的臉色立刻慘白。
- ◎ They had such a fierce dog (that) no one dared to go near their house.
=They had so fierce a dog (that) no one dared to go near their house.
他們養了條惡犬，所以沒人敢靠近他們的房子。
- ◎ It so happened (that) I couldn't attend the meeting.
事情就這樣發生了，以至於我無法參加會議。
- ◎ I have just received my salary, so that I can now pay off my debt.
我剛領到薪水，所以現在可以清償我的債務。
- ◎ He worried about his test result all day so that he couldn't sleep all night.
他整天擔心考試的結果，所以整晚睡不著覺。

⑥. 表示條件

(1) 與現在事實相反的假設

If + S + were/過去式..., S + would/could/should/might + 原形 V....

- ◎ If I had her mobile phone number, I would give her a call at once.
如果我有她的手機號碼，就會立刻打電話給她。
- ◎ He would tell you the truth if he were here.
如果他在這裡，會立刻告訴你事實。

(2) 與過去事實相反的假設

If + S + had p.p. (過去分詞) ..., S + would/could/should/might + have p.p.....

- ◎ If/Provided (that) you had bought the tickets yesterday, we would have been able to see the movie.
如果你昨天已經買票了，我們應該已經可以看電影了。
- ◎ We might have had some soup for lunch if I had not spoiled it.
如果沒有煮壞的話，我們的午餐就可以喝湯了。

(3) 與未來事實相反的假設

If + S + were to + 原形 V..., S would/could/should/might + 原形 V....

- ◎ If the sun were to rise in the west, I would marry my daughter to you.
如果太陽打西邊出來，我就把女兒嫁給你。

(4) 表萬一的可能 (副詞子句內一律用 should)

If + S + should + 原形 V..., 祈使句./
S + will/can/shall/may + 原形 V....
S + would/could/should/might + 原形 V....

- ◎ If you should have any questions, feel free to give us a call.
萬一你有任何問題的話，請不要猶豫打電話給我們。
- ◎ If she should be at home tomorrow night, I shall/should seize the opportunity of calling on her.
萬一她明晚在家，我會抓住機會拜訪她。

(5) 過去事情影響到現在

If + S + had p.p. (過去分詞) ..., S would/could/should/might + 原形 V....

- ◎ If I had studied hard last year, I would be a college student now.
如果我去年有念書，我現在就是大學生了。
- ◎ If he had followed my advice then, he might succeed in business today.
如果他當時採納我的建議，他今天可能會在商場上成功。

(6) 省略法 (if 去掉，將助動詞或 be 動詞提至句首)

- ◎ Had I sent (If I had sent) the letter on Friday, he would have got it on Saturday.
如果我星期五已經有寄信，他就會在星期六收到了。
- ◎ Should it be (If it should be) necessary, I could go right away.
萬一真的有需要，我可以立刻去。
- ◎ Were I you (If I were you), I would keep my mouth shut.

如果我是你，我會閉嘴。

※假設語態時態的七言絕句口訣

現在相反用過去

過去相反用過完

未來相反用 were to

萬一可能用 should

條件子句也可用以表示事實，需使用直說語態，請見以下(7)(8)(9)三小節

(7) 表現在的可能（主要子句與副詞子句均用現在式）

- ◎ If you are right, I am wrong.
如果你對，我就錯了。
- ◎ If/Suppose (that) three balls are missed, the player is out.
如果打擊者三球揮棒落空，就要出局。
- ◎ Write them down in case (that) you forget.
把他們寫下來，以免你忘記。
- ◎ You can come home late as/so long as you tell me in advance.
只要你事先告訴我，就可以晚回家。
- ◎ If you have finished your work, you can go out and play.
如果你已完成你的工作，就可以出去玩耍。
- ◎ Only if (只有) the president presses the button, can the nuclear missiles be fired. (only if 若在句首，主要子句須倒裝)
只有總統按這個按鈕，核子彈才能發射。
- ◎ I can lend you my car if only (只要) you keep it in good condition.
只要你好好愛惜，我可以借你我的車。

(8) 表過去的可能（副詞子句用過去式，主要子句用任何時態皆可）

- ◎ If I said that, I apologize.
如果我說過那句話，我現在道歉。
- ◎ If he arrived only yesterday, he is unlikely to leave today.
如果他昨天才到，他今天就不可能離開。
- ◎ On condition (that) they went away quietly, the teacher promised to dismiss the class early.
如果他們安靜地離開，老師就答應讓他們早點下課。
- ◎ If she made that promise, she will certainly keep it.
如果她做了那個承諾，就一定會遵守。
- ◎ If I made a mistake, I will try to remedy it.
如果我犯了錯，就會設法補救。

(9) 表未來的可能（副詞子句用現在式，主要子句用未來式）

- ◎ If you annoy the cat, it will scratch you.
如果你惹惱那隻貓，牠就會抓你。

- ◎ **Supposing (that) it rains, shall we go?**
如果下雨，我們還去嗎？
- ◎ **I will go if/providing (that) you don't push me.**
如果你不逼我，我就會去。
- ◎ **Unless we have rain soon, there **will be** a famine.**
除非立刻下雨，否則會有飢荒。
- ◎ **Once I get him a job, he **will be** fine.**
一旦我幫他找到工作，他會沒事的。

⑦表示比較

- ◎ This box is **as big as** that one (is).
這個盒子和那個盒子一樣大。
- ◎ He is **not so/as tall as** his father (is).
他不像他爸爸那樣高。
- ◎ She works **as hard as** her mother (does).
她跟她媽媽一樣努力工作。
- ◎ This package is twice **as** large **as** that one (is).
這個包裝是那個的兩倍大。
- ◎ This luggage is five times **as** heavy **as** that one (is).
這行李是那個的五倍重。
- ◎ John ran farther **than** Cruise (did).
約翰跑得比克魯斯遠。
- ◎ She is **less** clever **than** her twin brother (is).
她沒有她的雙胞胎弟弟聰明。
- ◎ I like her **better than** he (does).
我喜歡她勝過他喜歡她。
- ◎ I like her **better than** (I like) him.
我喜歡她勝過於他。
- ◎ **The longer** you work, **the more** money you earn.
= If you work longer, you'll earn more money.
你工作愈長，賺得錢愈多。
- ◎ **The less** you say about it, **the better** it will be.
- ◎ **The more, the better.** (主要與從屬子句中的主動詞意義明確時可省略)
愈多愈好。
- ◎ **The sooner, the better.** (主要與從屬子句中的主動詞意義明確時可省略)
愈快愈好。

※英國牛津大學學生間流行的一首打油詩：

Why Study?

The more I study, the more I know;
The more I know, the more I forget;
The more I forget, the less I know.
So, why study?

⑧ 表示讓步

- ◎ **Although it was windy**, still we played the match.
雖然風大，我們還是比賽。
- ◎ He listened to me patiently **though he was furious**.
他雖然生氣，還是耐心地聽我說話。
- ◎ **While/Although there was no solid evidence**, most people would believe that he murdered his wife.
雖然沒有確切證據，大部分的人相信他殺了他老婆。
- ◎ **Even if it takes me my whole life**, I am determined to finish the job.
雖然這工作要花我一輩子的時間，我還是決心要完成。
- ◎ **Even though he said so**, you need not believe him.
雖然他這樣說，你不需要相信他。
- ◎ **Whether it is/may be true or not**, it is not my concern.
它是真是假，不是我所關心的。
- ◎ The race is about to begin **whether you are ready or not**.
不管你是否準備好，比賽就要開始。
- ◎ Do it **whatever/no matter what happens**. (whatever=no matter what)
不管發生什麼事情，都去做。
- ◎ **Wherever/No matter where she goes**, she always brings her dog with her.
(wherever=no matter where)
不管她去哪裡，永遠都帶著狗。
- ◎ **However/No matter how badly/well they think of me**, I am what I am.
(however=no matter how)
不管他把我想的如何壞／好，我都還是我自己。
- ◎ **Whoever/No matter who does it**, it will be done badly. (whoever=no matter who)
不管誰來做，都做不好。
- ◎ It makes no difference **whichever/no matter which day you come**.
(which = no matter which)
你哪天來都一樣。
- ◎ Go **whenever/no matter when you want to**. (when=no matter when)
不管你何時想去，就去。
- ◎ **Patient as/though he was**, he had no intention of waiting all day. (強調用法，如果主詞補語是名詞，將該名詞移到句首並省略冠詞。)
雖然他有耐心，卻不打算等一整天。
- ◎ **Foolish as/though he looks**, he always seems to come up with some brilliant ideas. (強調用法)
他雖然看起來很傻，但他似乎總能想出一些很棒的點子。
- ◎ **Much as I admire her as a writer**, I don't like her as a woman. (強調用

法)

她身為一名作家，我非常欣賞，但是作為一位女性，我就不喜歡她了。

- ◎ **Try as I may**, I can never do the work satisfactorily. (強調用法)
我盡可能嘗試，卻從來沒有滿意完成工作。

㉑ 表示狀況

- ◎ Water is essential to plants **as food is to man**.
水對植物的重要性就跟食物對人類一樣。
- ◎ Use the tool **as I showed you yesterday**.
就照我昨天示範給你看到的那樣來使用這個工具。
- ◎ She has no boyfriends **as/so far as I know**.
據我所知她沒有男朋友。
- ◎ Mr. Smith acted **as if he (彷彿) were sitting on a pin**. (假設語態)
史密斯好像如坐針氈一樣。
- ◎ He smiled **as though (彷彿) he was enjoying a private joke**.
他笑的一副好像正在享受一個私密笑話似的。

進階功法—分詞構句

明瞭九種副詞子句的基本步驟後，我們現在來練習進階功法。

(1) 部分表示**時間、原因、條件、讓步**的副詞子句，可以簡化成分詞構句，這也是寫作中比較難的部分。形成方式如下：先將副詞子句中的從屬連接詞與主詞（必須與主要子句中的主詞相同）去掉，再將剩下的動詞改成分詞，請見以下範例：

- ◎ **After she heard the news**, she burst out crying.
= Hearing the news, she burst out crying.
她聽到消息後，放聲大哭。
- ◎ **As she is shocked**, she cannot utter a word.
= (Being) shocked, she cannot utter a word.
(分詞是 being 或 having been 時可省略)
她受到驚嚇，說不出半句話。
- ◎ **If we are united**, we stand; **if we are divided**, we fall.
= United, we stand; divided, we fall. (林肯總統的名言)
團結則立，分裂則垮。
- ◎ **Although I have lain down on my bed for a while**, I'm still wide awake.
= Having lain down on my bed for a while, I'm still wide awake.
雖然我躺在床上一陣子，還是很清醒。

(2) 除了上述分詞構句外，還有一種叫做**獨立分詞構句**。兩者主要差異在於獨立分詞構句中的主詞與主要子句中的**主詞並不一樣**，所以簡化時必須保留該不一樣的主詞。這樣講太抽象，看例句就清楚了：

- ◎ **As Mother is ill in bed**, I can't go to school.
= **Mother being ill in bed**, I can't go to school.

(獨立分詞構句，副詞子句中的主詞 Mother 與主要子句中的主詞 I 不同，所以簡化時須保留。)

因為媽媽生病，所以我不能上學。

與分詞構句比較

◎ **As I am ill in bed, I can't go to school.**

= Being ill in bed, I can't go to school.

(分詞構句，省略的主詞 I 與主要子句中的主詞一致)

我因為生病，所以無法上學。

(3) 由**對等連接詞**簡化的分詞構句：

◎ She stood there and thought of her child.

= She stood there, thinking of her child.

文法必背精簡版

1. 句構

* 簡單句

* 合句：**分號**；或**對等連接詞** (and, or, but, so, for, yet, nor, while 等)

* 複雜句：「主要子句 + 名詞子句」、「主要子句+形容詞子句」、
「主要子句+副詞子句」

* 複合句：「單句+複句」、「複句+複句」

2. 名詞子句：作**主詞**、**動詞的受詞**、**介系詞的受詞**、**補語**、**同位語**用

3. 形容詞子句：**關係代名詞表格**、**特殊的關係代名詞**(that, as, but, than)、**一字三用的複合關係代名詞**、**關係形容詞**(whose)、**關係副詞**(when, where, why)，帶有**逗點的非限定形容詞子句**，形容詞子句可簡化成分詞片語

4. 副詞子句：

種類	常見的從屬連接詞
時間	◎ before (之前) ◎ after (之後) ◎ since (自從) ◎ till, until (一直到) ◎ when, while, as (當...) ◎ as soon as, no sooner than (一...就...), ◎ the moment, the instant, the minute, the second (一...就...) ◎ every time, each time, (the) next time (每一次，下一次)

地點	<input type="radio"/> where (在...處) <input type="radio"/> wherever (無論何處) <input type="radio"/> everywhere (每到之處) <input type="radio"/> anywhere (任何地方)
原因	<input type="radio"/> because, as, since (因為) <input type="radio"/> now that, seeing that (既然) <input type="radio"/> it is because/that (是因為...) <input type="radio"/> it is not because/that...but because/that (不是因為...而是因為...)
目的	<input type="radio"/> so that, in order that (為了...) <input type="radio"/> lest, for fear that (唯恐，怕的是...)
結果	<input type="radio"/> so...that, such...that, so that/, so that (如此...以至於)
條件	<input type="radio"/> if, suppose that, supposing that, provided that, providing that (假如) <input type="radio"/> in case that (假使) <input type="radio"/> on condition that (只要，以...為條件) <input type="radio"/> as/so long as (只要) <input type="radio"/> once (一旦) <input type="radio"/> unless (除非) <input type="radio"/> only if (只有) <input type="radio"/> if only (只要)
比較	<input type="radio"/> than (比...) <input type="radio"/> as...as (和...一樣) <input type="radio"/> not so/as...as (不像...一樣) <input type="radio"/> the 比較級, the 比較級 (愈..., 愈...)
讓步	<input type="radio"/> though, although, while (雖然) <input type="radio"/> even if, even though (即使) <input type="radio"/> whether...or not (無論是否...) <input type="radio"/> no matter + 疑問詞 / 疑問詞 + ever (無論...)
狀況	<input type="radio"/> as (像...一樣) <input type="radio"/> as if, as though (彷彿)

練習 6. 請訂正下列句子。每句各有一個錯誤，錯誤的部分已用粗黑體標示。

1. She is not **quiet as she looks**; she is, actually, very talkative.

_____.

2. He loves cooking **very much that** he decides to be a chef someday.

_____.

3. The training **was too hard for them that** they could hardly bear it.

_____.

4. He is **so a friendly guy that** everyone likes to chat with him.

5. The moment I saw the dormitory, **that I was extremely disappointed.**

6. **Everytime I feel sad,** he always tries to cheer me up.

7. **Even though my room is small;** it is warm and cozy.

8. **If I didn't apply to this school,** I should have gone to another one.

9. **No matter they are great or common people,** they can be our heroes.

10. **When seven years old,** my parents bought me a bike.
