◆ 句子結構的介紹

英文句子的結構基本上包含**單句**、**合句**、**複句**，**複合句**四種。熟悉這四種句構的來龍去脈，可以幫助我們徹底理解文章，以及寫出清晰正確的句子。以下簡介這四種句構：

➤ 單句：由一個（或一組）主詞及一個（或一組）動詞所組成，其中**不含三大從屬子句**

1. He was Albert Schweitzer. （一主詞 ＋ 一動詞）
2. He had a talent for music and could have practiced as a doctor in Germany. （一主詞 ＋ 兩動詞）
3. For most people money and fame mean everything. （兩主詞 ＋ 一動詞）
4. **Money** and fame are important and mean a lot to us. （兩主詞 ＋ 兩動詞）

➤ 合句：**1.**以**對等連接詞**(and, or, but, so, for, yet, nor, while)結合兩個單句

1. Pride is one of the reasons and money could be another.
2. Money and fame don't mean everything but people are still willing to die for them.

2. 以**分號 ；**（相當於對等連接詞 and, or, but, so 等）結合兩個單句

He had said "no" to both of them**;** he became a missionary.
= He had said "no" to both of them but he became a missionary.

➤ 複句：**1.** 主要子句 ＋ 名詞子句

1. Don't ever forget **that** money talks.
2. He was simply doing **what** he believed in.

2. 主要子句 ＋ 形容詞子句

1. He became a *missionary*, **whose** job is to spread God's words.
2. He set up a hospital **where** he took care of the sick people.

3. 主要子句 ＋ 副詞子句

1. One stands high on the social ladder **if** one is a doctor.
2. **While** he lived in the world, he was quite happy.

➤ 複合句：

1. 複句 ＋ 單句

He had said "no" to both of them. （單句）

He became a missionary, **whose** job is to spread God's words.（複句）

（單句）＋（複句）＝（複合句）

He had said "no" to both of them but he became a missionary, **whose** job is to spread God's words.

2. 複句 ＋ 複句

He found out **where** he was most needed.（複句）

There he set up a hospital **where** he took care of the sick people.（複句）

（複句）＋（複句）＝（複合句）

He found out **where** he was most needed; there he set up a hospital **where** he took care of the sick people.

練習：請判斷下列句子為**單句**、**合句**、**複句**、還是**複合句**，如果有**從屬子句**的話，也請一併圈出。

1. George and Mary are baking a cake.（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
2. Do you understand my question or should I repeat it again for you?（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
3. It is very clear that she loves her baby.（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
4. The rain kept falling so the river got higher and higher.（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
5. The bicycle that my parents bought me was a birthday present.（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
1. If you study hard, you will pass the test and your father will be very proud of you.（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
2. I don't know how I should tell her; this idea that we can get married under water is too crazy.
3. Could you close the door first and then turn on the light, please?（＿＿＿＿＿＿）
4. He is not happy though he is a rich man.
5. All day long I can hear people talk out loud.（＿＿＿＿＿＿）

Ans.:

1. George and Mary are baking a cake.（＿單句＿）
2. Do you understand my question or should I repeat it again for you?（＿合句＿）
3. It is very clear that she loves her baby.（＿複句＿）
4. The rain kept falling so the river got higher and higher.（＿合句＿）
5. The bicycle that my parents bought me was a birthday present.（＿複句＿）
6. If you study hard, you will pass the test and your father will be very proud of you.（＿複合句＿）
7. I don't know how I should tell her; this idea that we can get married under water is too crazy.（＿複合句＿）

8.Could you close the door first and then turn on the light, please?　（__單句__）

9.He is not happy though he is a rich man.　（__複句__）

10.All day long I can hear people talk out loud.　（__單句__）

◆　從屬子句觀念的介紹

➢　**從屬子句**有三種：分別是**名詞子句、形容詞子句、副詞子句**。從屬子句從字面上望去就是說這樣的句子必須跟從或屬於另一個主要子句，換句話說它無法單獨存在。就好比胎兒必須依賴母親提供養分才能存活一樣。所以請記住這個比喻，**從屬子句就是胎兒，主要子句就是媽媽。胎兒有頭有心臟（有主詞及動詞），媽媽也一樣（也有主詞與動詞）**。不得已的時候，胎兒可以不要，但媽媽卻是一定要的。請看以下範例：

I don't care what people say.

　　　　　　　　從屬子句（名詞子句）作 care 的受詞

I need someone who I can talk to.

　　　　　　　　　從屬子句（形容詞子句）修飾先行詞 someone

When I was young, I made stupid mistakes.

　　　　從屬子句（副詞子句）

我們把從屬子句拿掉之後，剩下的主要子句依然句意完整。

1. I don't care. (○)
2. I need someone. (○)
3. I made stupid mistakes. (○)

相反地如果拿掉的是主要子句，其餘的部份只剩片段，句意也變得不完整了。

1. What people say. (X)
2. Who I can talk to. (X)
3. When I was young. (X)

現在學會如何分辨從屬子句了嗎？

練習一：請圈出下列句子中的從屬子句。

Mr. Chang, who has been blind for many years, made it.

While he was running, Taipei Mayor Ma joined him.

Although she was in bad shape, she still liked to cheer people up.

He said that Ms. Liu lit up his life.

Before he met Ms. Liu, he had been feeling so down.

He lost his eyesight when he was 27.

Ans.:
1. Mr. Chang, who has been blind for many years, made it.
2. While he was running, Taipei Mayor Ma joined him.
3. Although she was in bad shape, she still liked to cheer people up.
4. He said that Ms. Liu lit up his life.
5. Before he met Ms. Liu, he had been feeling so down.
6. He lost his eyesight when he was 27.

名詞子句的用法

➤ 名詞子句和名詞一樣，可以用來當作句子的主詞、受詞、補語等

That eating tomatoes can keep people healthy is known to everybody.（當主詞）

Some people say that the tomato is a fruit. （當受詞）

One possible story is that everything began in 1945.（當主詞補語）

練習一：請將下列句中的名詞子句圈出，並判斷該名詞子句為主詞、受詞、或補語用。
1. I don't care if we win or lose. （當_____）
2. What happened last night is between you and me. （當_____）
3. I hope that someday I can be like you. （當_____）
4. Whether the news is true or not won't make a difference. （當_____）
5. The problem is that we need someone to do it. （當_____）

Ans:
1.I don't care if we win or lose. （當受詞）
2.What happened last night is between you and me. （當主詞）
3.I hope that someday I can be like you. （當受詞）
4.Whether the news is true or not won't make a difference. （當主詞）
5.The problem is that we need someone to do it. （當補語）

練習二：句子改寫：請依提示將原句改寫成名詞子句
1. Where did you go last night?
    Tell me where _____.
2. Who is she waiting for?
    I don't know who _____.
3. Who took my coat?
    Did you see _____?

4. He won the tennis game.

_____ surprised all of us.

5. What should I do now?

_____ is tell the truth.

Ans:

1. Where did you go last night?
    Tell me where you went last night.
2. Who is she waiting for?
    I don't know who she is waiting for.
3. Who took my coat?
    Did you see who took my coat?
4. He won the tennis game.
    That he won the tennis game surprised all of us.
5. What should I do now?
    What I should do now is tell the truth.

形容詞子句的用法

➢ 形容詞子句屬於三大從屬子句之一，做形容詞使用。一般的**形容詞**位置放在欲修飾名詞的**前面**，例如：Mary is a pretty girl.形容詞 pretty 放在名詞 girl 的前面。而**形容詞子句**則是放在欲修飾名詞（先行詞）的**後面**，例如：Mary married a man **who is very good-looking**.其中的 who is very good-looking 就是形容詞子句用來形容先行詞 man。形容詞子句中的 who 則是關係代名詞，它讓主要子句（媽媽）Mary married a man 和從屬子句（嬰兒）who is very good-looking 兩者產生連結關係，說明瑪麗嫁給了一個長得很好看的男子。關係代名詞請見下表：

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/×

/ 表示相等　　× 表示可省略

This is an *answer* **(which)** you might hear from someone.

You might hear this from *someone* **who** didn't die in a volcanic eruption.

The *villagers* **that** lived near the volcano would do anything to please the giant.

The most famous volcano eruption is the *one* **that** happened in Pompeii.

Mary married a good-looking *man*, **whose** name is George.

➢ 請記住以下的比喻：關係代名詞作形容詞子句（嬰兒）中的主詞（嬰兒的頭）時不可省略。但作受詞（嬰兒的盲腸）時則可省略。畢竟割盲腸不會死人，頭割掉可是會沒命的啊！

形容詞子句關係副詞(where, when, why, how)
是兼具連接詞性質的副詞，位置通常放在表示**地方**、**時間**、**原因**、**方法**等名詞後，它也可以引導形容詞子句。

➢ 表示**地方**
1. Have you ever been to *a gallery*, **where** one can see lots of pictures and works of art?
2. This is *the house* **where** I live.
   = This is *the house* **(which)** I live **in**.（可改成使用關係代名詞 which）
   = This is the house **in which** I live.　　（注意介系詞 in 的位置，此時 which 不可省略）

➢ 表示**時間**
1. I always remember *the day* **when** I first saw her.

➢ 表示**原因**
1. Tell me *the reason* **why** you didn't come yesterday.

➢ 表示**方法**
1. That's *the way* **how** we did it.

練習一：請選出正確的關係副詞。
1. This is the place _____ my family used to live.
(A) where　　(B) when　　(C) why　　(D) how
2. Do you know the reason _____ she did that?
(A) where　　(B) when　　(C) why　　(D) how
3. That's the way _____ things happened.
(A) where　　(B) when　　(C) why　　(D) how

4.   We didn't know the time _____ the music died.
(A) where   (B) when   (C) why   (D) how

5. She went back to Kaohsiung, _____ she was born.
(A) where   (B) when   (C) why   (D) how

Ans.: 1.A   2.C   3.D   4.B   5.A

非限定形容詞子句

為什麼有的形容詞子句前面有逗點，有的又沒有逗點，到底這兩者有沒有差異啊？

➢   文法書上把**沒有逗點**的形容詞子句稱作**限定用法**，中文翻譯的時候請先翻譯後面的形容詞子句，再翻譯該子句前面的名詞。例如：
     I have a brother who is a lawyer.（我有一個當律師的哥哥。）
     （這句話顯示說話者不只一個哥哥，也許還有從事其他職業的哥哥。）

➢   而**有逗點**的叫做**非限定用法（記憶口訣：逗非 ＝ 豆花（台語發音））**，主要是對先行詞做補充說明用。翻譯的時候請依照順序翻譯即可。
     I have a brother, who is a lawyer.（我有一個哥哥，他在當律師。）
     （這句話顯示說話者只有一個哥哥，而他哥哥的職業是律師。）

➢   **使用時機**：非限定形容詞子句常使用於**獨一無二**或**專有名詞**上例如：
     1.   My father, who has been a policeman for 40 years, is still working.
          （我父親當警察四十年了仍在工作。）
     2.   Taipei 101, which is the tallest building in the world, is a new landmark in
          Taipei.（台北 101 大樓是世界最高建築，是台北的新地標）

記憶口訣：萬一還是分不清限定或非限定形容詞子句的話，請牢記：

無逗點，翻譯由後往前翻（限定用法）
有逗點，翻譯請依順序翻（非限定或補述用法）

練習：請判斷下列句子中的形容詞子句是限定還是非限定用法，然後再把該句子翻譯成中文
1.   Tiger Woods, who is very young, is a famous golf player.（為____用法）
2.   Taiwan is still on the warning list, which means tourists are advised not to come
     here. （為____用法）
3.   Are they to blame for the pain which we are having? （為____用法）

4. The first Bird Flu case came from Hong Kong, where the chicken butcher shops were not really clean. （為＿＿＿用法）

5. She has a sister who works as a nurse in the hospital. （為＿＿＿用法）

Ans.:1.非 2. 非 3. 限 4. 非 5. 限

1. 老虎伍茲非常年輕，是個有名的高爾夫選手。
2. 台灣仍在警示名單上，這表示旅客們被規勸不要到此地。
3. 他們該為我們正遭受到的痛苦受責難嗎？
4. 第一宗禽流感來自於香港，那裡的雞肉攤不是很乾淨。
5. 她有一個在醫院當護士的妹妹。

形容詞子句可減化成分詞片語

◆ 形容詞子句中的關係代名詞之後如有 be 動詞，則可將**關係代名詞與 be 動詞**一併省略成分詞片語：

How could anyone forget, with more than two thousand people's lives **which were** taken away? （形容詞子句）

How could anyone forget, with more than two thousand people's lives taken away?（分詞片語）

There were several earthquakes **which were** striking the island. （形容詞子句）

There were several earthquakes striking the island. （分詞片語）

Watch the girl **who is** walking toward us. （形容詞子句）
Watch the girl walking toward us. （分詞片語）

◆ 關係代名詞後如果沒有 be 動詞，只有一般動詞時，還是可以**刪去關係代名詞**，但必須將其後的**動詞改為現在分詞**：

Anyone **who** wishes to go home earlier may leave now.（形容詞子句）
Anyone wishing to go home earlier may leave now. （分詞片語）

The shop **which** belongs to my aunt is on Park Street. （形容詞子句）
The shop belonging to my aunt is on Park Street. （分詞片語）

練習：請將下列句子中的形容詞子句減化成分詞片語，或將分詞片語還原成形容詞子句。

1. The girl who is standing over there is my classmate, Jenny.

   ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

2. This is the car stolen last week.

    _____.

3. The river running to the sea is beautiful.

    _____.

4. The one who won the biggest prize is a child.

    _____.

5. The house built long time ago is going to be torn down tomorrow.

    _____.

Ans.:

1. The girl standing over there is my classmate, Jenny.
2. This is the car which/that was stolen last week.
3. The river which/that runs to the sea is beautiful.
4. The one winning the biggest prize is a child.
5. The house which/that was built long time ago is going to be torn down tomorrow.

副詞子句的用法

➢   副詞子句是從屬子句的一種，它是由從屬連接詞所引導，**位置**放在主要子句的**前面**或**後面**。副詞子句總共有九種，可用以表示**時間、地點、原因、結果、目的、條件、比較、讓步、狀況**。常見用來引導副詞子句的從屬連接詞如下：

時間	when, while, till / until（直到）, since＊（自從）, after, before,
地點	where
原因	because, since＊（既然）
結果	so… that, such… that（如此…以致於）
目的	so that / in order that
條件	if, unless（除非）, as long as / so long as（只要）
比較	than, as… as
讓步	though / although, whether… or（無論）
狀況	as, as if / as though （彷彿）

＊ 表示同一個字但可引導不同種類的副詞子句
/   表示前後兩個從屬連接詞相等

練習二：請參見上表圈出下列句子中的從屬連接詞及副詞子句。

1. Whether Juliet likes it or not, she has to marry Paris.
2. John talks as if he has got a cold.
3. As long as you study hard, you will pass the exam.
4. Tom exercises a lot in order that he may have a strong body.
5. Since you are not fish, how do you know their happiness?

6. We danced until the music died.
7. I won't let you go unless you tell me the truth.
8. George hasn't seen Mary since they broke up.
9. Whether there is smoke, there is fire.

Ans.:
1. **Whether** Juliet likes it or not, she has to marry Paris.
2. John talks **as if** he has got a cold.
3. **As long as** you study hard, you will pass the exam.
4. Tom exercises a lot **in order that** he may have a strong body.
5. **Since** you are not fish, how do you know their happiness?
6. We danced **until** the music died.
7. I won't let you go **unless** you tell me the truth.
8. George hasn't seen Mary **since** they broke up.
9. **Whether** there is smoke, there is fire.

練習：請選出正確的關係代名詞並判斷作何用。（主格、所有格、受格）
___ 1. This is the dictionary _____ I bought yesterday. （當_____用）
　　(A) who　　(B) whose　　(C) whom　　(D) which
___ 2. The girl _____ I want to marry must have a kind heart. （當_____用）
　　(A) which　　(B) whom　　(C) whose　　(D) of which
___ 3. The book _____ cover is red belongs to my brother. （當_____用）
　　(A) which　　(B) whose　　(C) that　　(D) which
___ 4. I need a friend _____ I can share everything with. （當_____用）
　　(A) ×　　　(B) which　　(C) of which　　(D) whose
___ 5. The man and his dog _____ were lost last year came back home. （當_____
　　用）
　　(A) who　　(B) which　　(C) that　　(D) ×

Ans.:
1. D（作 bought 的受格用） 2. B （作 marry 的受格用） 3. B（作所有格用）
　4. A（作受格，可省略）5. C（作主格用，如果先行詞有人也有物的時候只能
　用 that）

If 的常見用法
先前的單元中已經說過 if 是用來表示條件的副詞子句，常見的用法有以下數種：
➢ **if 假設法：**
　1.與**現在事實**相反的假設

公式：

If + S + were/一般動詞過去式…, S + would/could/should/might + V….

例句：

　　1. If I **knew** her address, I **could** write to her.

　　（事實：I <u>don't</u> know her address, so I can't write to her.）

　　2. If I **were** a bird, I **could** fly high.

　　（事實：I <u>am</u> not a bird, so I can't fly high.）

2.與**過去事實**相反的假設

公式：

If + S + **had p.p** +…, S + would/could/should/might + **have p.p** ….

例句：

　　1. If I **had studied** hard then, I **should** have passed that exam.

　　（事實：I <u>didn't</u> study hard then.）

　　2. If I had had money at that time, I **would** have bought her a ring.

　　（事實：I <u>didn't</u> have money at that time.）

記憶口訣：現在相反用**過去**，**過去**相反用**過完**。

練習一：請根據前後文並利用括號內的動詞完成句子，並判斷該句是與現在事實相反或是與過去事實相反的假設語態。

5. It's too bad John isn't here. If he (be) _____ here, he (know) _____ the answer to the question. （與_____事實相反的假設）

6. I don't have her cell phone number with me. If I (have) _____ it with me, I (give) _____ it to you right now. （與_____事實相反的假設）

7. She was so tired yesterday. If she (be / not) _____ so tired yesterday, she (help) _____ you do the homework.

8. He didn't take that train. If he (take) _____ that train, he (not / be) _____ late for work yesterday. （與_____事實相反的假設）

9. I don't speak any Japanese. If I (speak) _____ some Japanese, I (understand) _____ what she is talking about. （與_____事實相反的假設）

Ans.:

1.It's too bad John isn't here. If he <u>were</u> here, he <u>would know</u> the answer to the question. （與__現在__事實相反的假設）

2.I don't have her cell phone number with me. If I <u>had</u> it with me, I <u>would/could give</u>

it to you right now. （與__現在__事實相反的假設）

3.She was so tired yesterday. If she <u>had not been</u> so tired yesterday, she <u>would have</u> <u>helped</u> you do the homework. （與__過去__事實相反的假設）

4.He didn't take that train. If he <u>had taken</u> that train, he <u>would not have been</u> late for work yesterday. （與__過去__事實相反的假設）

5.I don't speak any Japanese. If I <u>spoke</u> some Japanese, I <u>would/could understand</u> what she is talking about. （與__現在__事實相反的假設）

➢ **if 直說法**：If 條件式副詞子句除了可以表示**假設語態**，也可以用來**陳述事實**，
例如：

1. 表示**現在**的可能：if 子句與主要子句皆用**現在式**
   If your are right, I am wrong.（如果你是對的話，那我就錯了）
       現在式   現在式

2. 表示**過去**的可能：if 子句用**過去式**，主要子句可用**任何時態**
   If I said that, I apologize.（如果我說過那個話，我現在道歉）
       過去式   現在式

   If I did that, I was mistaken.（如果我做過那件事，我就錯了）
      過去式   過去式

   If I made a mistake, I will fix it.（如果我犯了個錯誤，我將會糾正它）
      過去式   未來式

3. 表示未來的可能：if 子句用**現在式**，主要子句用**未來式**
   If it rains tomorrow, we will not go camping.（若明天下雨，我們不露營）
      現在式   未來式

練習二：請判斷下列句子何者為**假設法**或**直說法**。

1. If I have time, I will go to your birthday party.（為_____法）
2. If I had time, I would do it right now. （為_____法）
3. If he doesn't have to work, he will take her to the zoo. （為_____法）
4. If she promised to be here, surely she will come. （為_____法）
5. If you were busy, I could come back here later. （為_____法）
6. If our summer vacation had ended a few days later, we could have had time to visit Japan. （為_____法）
7. If she took the midnight train, she will be here at eleven o'clock. （為_____法）
8. If I had known it earlier, I wouldn't have waited so long. （為_____法）

Ans.:
1.If I have time, I will go to your birthday party.（為直說法）

2. If I had time, I would do it right now. （為假設法）

3. If he doesn't have to work, he will take her to the zoo. （為直說法）

4. If she promised to be here, surely she will come. （為直說法）

5. If you were busy, I could come back here later. （為假設法）

6. If our summer vacation had ended a few days later, we could have had time to visit Japan. （為假設法）

7. If she took the midnight train, she will be here at eleven o'clock. （為直說法）

8. If I had known it earlier, I wouldn't have waited so long. （為假設法）

◆ 文法總複習

我們已經學過三大從屬子句名詞子句、形容詞子句、副詞子句、還有句構這些重要的文法，請試試看以下這些練習題目，看看是否還有什麼不清楚的地方，如果忘記的話，請參考前面單元中的文法加油站。

練習一：請圈出下列句子中的子句，並判別該子句為名詞子句、形容詞子句或是副詞子句。

1. If you are a teenager now, did you ever think about a soldier's life?（＿＿＿＿）

2. You might want to know how meaningful someone's life in the army can be.（＿＿＿＿）

3. As he was a doctor, he knew dirty water was the cause of most diseases. （＿＿＿＿）

4. What is your picture of two years that are spent on military service? （＿＿＿＿）

5. What he has done is just the beginning. （＿＿＿＿）

Ans.（讀者只要能圈出並答出該子句為何種子句即可）

1. **If** you are a teenager now, did you ever think about a soldier's life?（**副詞子句**表示條件）

2. You might want to know **how** meaningful someone's life in the army can be. （**名詞子句**當 know 的受詞）

3. **As** he was a doctor, he knew dirty water was the cause of most diseases. （**副詞子句**表示原因）

4. What is your picture of two years **that** are spent on military service?（形容詞子句修飾 years）

5. **What** he has done is just the beginning. （名詞子句當主詞）

練習二：請判斷以下句子為何種句構（單句、合句、複句、複合句）。

1. Is it going to be exciting, full of fun and sunbathing? （＿＿＿＿）

2. Lien was a soldier and he was going to serve his country for two years. （＿＿＿＿）

3.If the above is your idea of life in the army, then you might want to know how different and meaningful someone's life in the army can be. （　　　）

4.They made some change to their surroundings and tried to have clear and clean water to drink from. （　　　）

5.What he has done is just the beginning and what he has started needs to be continued. （　　　）

Ans.: （讀者只要能答出該句**句構**為何即可）

1.Is it going to be exciting, full of fun and sunbathing? （**單句**，一主詞一動詞）

2.Lien was a soldier and he was going to serve his country for two years.（**合句**，and 連接兩個單句）

3.If the above is your idea of life in the army, then you might want to know how different and meaningful someone's life in the army can be. （**複句**，句中帶有一 if 副詞子句，以及一 how 名詞子句）

4.They made some change to their surroundings and tried to have clear and clean water to drink from. （**單句**，一主詞兩動詞）

5.What he has done is just the beginning and what he has started needs to be continued. （**複合句**，and 連接兩個複句）

◆ 主動語態與被動語態：

我們翻閱任何一篇英文文章或聽一段英文對話會發現大多數時候都是用主動語態，主要原因是主動語態可以讓整句話聽起來清晰有力。請比較下列兩個句子：

1. Jack the Ripper killed those poor women.
   （開膛手傑克殺了那些可憐的女人）
2. Those poor women were killed by Jack the Ripper.
   （那些可憐的女人為開膛手傑克所殺）

兩個句子當中是不是第一個句子聽起來更讓人覺得直接有力，充滿了殺氣！

但在某些時候，被動語態仍有使用的必要，例如：

➢ 被動語態適用時機：

1. 強調接受者時：**She** was bit by a snake.
2. 動作者不清楚或不重要時：My car was stolen (**by someone**) yesterday.
3. 客觀說明時：**It** is said（據說）that Jackie is married and has 5 children.

➢ 被動語態使用公式：**Be + pp**（Be 動詞+過去分詞）

時態	主動語態	被動語態
現在式	He kisses her.	She is kissed by him.
過去式	He kissed her before.	She was kissed by him before.
未來式	He will kiss her forever.	She will be kissed by him forever.
現在完成式	He has kissed her many times.	She has been kissed by him many times.
過去完成式	He had kissed her so much.	She had been kissed by him so much.
未來完成式	In 10 minutes, he will have kissed her for 5 hours.	In 10 minutes, she will have been kissed by him for 5 hours.
現在進行式	He is kissing her.	She is being kissed by him
過去進行式	He was kissing her.	She was being kissed by him.

＊ 主被動互換口訣：**頭尾**（主受詞）**對調**，留意心臟（動詞變化）

➢ 注意：只有**及物動詞**才可以有被動語態，例如：
1. They slept like a baby.（○）（他們像嬰兒般的熟睡）
   They were slept like a baby.（X）（他們被睡得像嬰兒一般？沒人看得懂意思吧！）

練習：請先辨別下列句子為主動語態或被動語態，再將句中的主被動語態互換：

1.The cows are eating the grass.（為_____語態）

_____

2.The cows are being killed by the farm owner. （為_____語態）

_____

3.The thing always bothers him. （為_____語態）

_____

4.He told the truth. （為_____語態）

_____

5.People would not buy the cows. （為_____語態）

_____

6.The cows have spread the disease. （為_____語態）

_____

7.The foods were made by the cook. （為_____語態）

_____

8.We will take the bitter pill. （為_____語態）

_____

9.He had stopped these terrible things. （為_____語態）

_____

10. He will have bought some cows within two years. （為_____語態）

_____

Ans.:除 2.7.為被動語態外，其餘皆為主動語態

1.The grass is being eaten by the cows.

2.The farm owner is killing the cows.

3.He is always bothered by the thing.

4.The truth was told by him.

5.The cows would not be bought by people.

6.The disease has been spread by the cows.

7.The cook made the foods.

8.The bitter pill will be taken by us.

9.These terrible things had been stopped by him.

10. Some cows will have been bought by him within two years.

◆ **動名詞(Ving)的用法**

➢ 動名詞可以做**名詞**使用，可當句子中的**主詞、受詞或補語**：
   Running across Canada seemed impossible for Terry.（當句子的主詞）
   Terry was very active in playing sports. （當介系詞的受詞）
   He didn't finish running.（當動詞的受詞）
   Teaching is learning. （當主詞補語）

➢ 動名詞可也以做**形容詞**使用修飾名詞，以表示該名詞的功用：
   This is a smoking room.（這是吸菸室）
   The old man needs a walking stick.（這位老先生需要拐杖）
   Mom bought a new writing desk for me.（媽媽買了張新寫字台給我）

➢ 動名詞與現在分詞都是(Ving)的形態，那麼該如何區分呢？簡單說就是**動名詞**當**名詞**使用，而**現在分詞**則是可以當**形容詞**使用。舉例來說，a sleeping bag 我們可以把它想成是 a bag for sleeping（這裡的 sleeping 作名詞使用，意即這個袋子是用來睡覺用的），而 a sleeping baby 則可以想成是 a baby who is sleeping（這裡的 sleeping 作形容詞使用，中文意思是說一個正在睡覺的嬰兒）。如果這兩者顛倒，a sleeping bag = a bag which is sleeping，中文就成了「一個正在睡覺的袋子」，或是 a sleeping baby = a baby for sleeping，一個用來睡覺的嬰兒，這樣就太可怕了。

練習一：請圈出下列句子中的動名詞，並判斷該動名詞為作主詞、受詞、補語還是當形容詞使用。

Parking in front of a bus stop is not allowed here. （當_____）

Mary enjoyed riding a bike yesterday. （當_____）

My hobby is singing. （當_____）

These are dancing shoes. （當_____）

I am tired of learning French. （當_____）

Ans.:

1. Parking in front of a bus stop is not allowed here. （當主詞）

2. Mary enjoyed riding a bike yesterday. （當受詞）

3. My hobby is singing. （當補語）

4. These are dancing shoes. （當形容詞）

5. I am tired of learning French. （當受詞）

練習二：請判斷下列何者敘述為正確，並在後面的空格中對的打○，錯的打x。

1. drinking water = (a) water for drinking (b) water which is drinking
   drinking 是 (a) 動名詞 (b) 形容詞

2. a drinking horse = (a) a horse for drinking (b) a horse which is drinking
   drinking 是 (a) 動名詞 (b) 形容詞

3. a spelling lesson = (a) a lesson for spelling (b) a lesson which is spelling
   spelling 是(a) 動名詞 (b) 形容詞

4. running water = (a) water for running (b) water which is running
   running 是(a) 動名詞 (b) 形容詞

5. a sleeping car = (a) a car for sleeping (b) a car which is slepping
   sleeping 是(a) 動名詞 (b) 形容詞

Ans.:

1. a ,. a   2. b, b 3. a,a 4. b,b 5. a, a

◆ **不定詞(to + V)的用法**
  ➤ 不定詞可以做**名詞**使用，可當句中的**主詞**、**受詞**、或**補語**
    Kwangong （關公） told these people to set off firecrackers to make the
      deadly disease go away. （當 told 的直接受詞）
    It's so easy to get hurt if you are there and don't have enough protection.
      （當主詞，it 是虛主詞）
    To see is to believe. （第一個不定詞當主詞，第二個則當主詞補語）
    He forgot to mail the letter. （當 forgot 的受詞）

  ➤ 不定詞也可作**形容詞**用，其位置在所**修飾名詞的後面**
    I have so many things to tell you.

➢ 不定詞還可以做**副詞**使用，表示**目的**(in order to)
　　The villagers could only pray to the god to save them .

練習：圈出下列句中的不定詞，並判斷該不定詞為名詞、形容詞、還是副詞。
1. Father decided to give up smoking. （當_____）
2. We go to school to study. （當_____）
3. She is not a girl to tell a lie. （當_____）
4. To buy fakes is illegal. （當_____）
5. To pass the test, he practices a lot. （當_____）

Ans:
1.Father decided to give up smoking . （當名詞）
2.We go to school to study . （當副詞）
3.She is not a girl to tell a lie . （當形容詞）
4. To buy fakes is illegal. （當名詞）
5. To pass the test , he practices a lot. （當副詞）

◆ **形容詞與副詞**
➢ 形容詞的功用可用來形容**名詞**或**代名詞**
　　He is a quick runner. （形容詞 quick 修飾名詞 runner）
　　He is happy . （形容詞 happy 修飾代名詞 he）

➢ 副詞的功用可用來修飾**動詞、形容詞、副詞**
　　He runs quickly . （副詞 quickly 修飾動詞 runs）
　　He runs very quickly. （副詞 very 修飾副詞 quickly）
　　He is a very quick runner. （副詞 very 修飾形容詞 quick）

瞭解形容詞與副詞的功用後，我們也可以透過中文翻譯的方式幫助判斷什麼時候該用形容詞或是副詞。
The young mother looked happy. (○)
（這位年輕的母親看來快樂，happy 修飾 mother）
The young mother looked happily. (x)
（這位年輕的母親快樂地看著。句意不完整。）
The young mother looked happily at her baby. (○)
（這位年輕的母親快樂地看著她的寶貝。句意完整且 happily 修飾 looked。）
The young mother looked happy at her baby. (x)
（這位年輕的母親看來快樂她的寶貝。這是什麼中文啊？）

練習：請選出正確答案並圈出該答案所修飾的字詞。

1. I feel _____ today. (A) sad   (B) sadly
2. The competition is so _____. (A) fierce   (B) fiercely
3. Something is _____ wrong with this computer. (A) terrible   (B) terribly
4. Our teacher looked _____ at us. (A) angry   (B) angrily
5. Be quiet, everyone! Our teacher looks _____ today. (A) angry   (B) angrily

Ans:

1. I feel __A___ today. (A) sad   (B) sadly
2. The competition is so __A__. (A) fierce   (B) fiercely
3. Something is __B__ wrong with this computer. (A) terrible   (B) terribly
4. Our teacher looked __B__ at us. (A) angry   (B) angrily
5. Be quiet, everyone! Our teacher looks __A__ today. (A) angry   (B) angrily

◆ 反身代名詞的用法

➢ 主詞或受詞指同樣的人或物時
   Your friends don't take good care of themselves.
   She killed herself.

➢ 可強調主詞或受詞
   I myself want to see the manager. （強調主詞）
   I want to see *the manager* myself.（強調受詞）

主格、所有格、受格、所有格代名詞，反身代名詞一覽表

主格	所有格	受格	所有格代名詞	反身代名詞
I	my	me	mine	myself
you	your	you	yours	yourself
he	his	him	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	its	it	its	itself
we	our	us	ours	ourselves
you	your	you	yours	yourselves
they	their	them	theirs	themselves
David	David's	David	David's	himself

練習：請選出正確的反身代名詞

1. God help those who help _____. (A) himself (B) herself (C) themselves

2. DIY means "Do it _____." (A) yourself (B) yourselves (C) you
3. It is said that history repeats _____. (A) himself (B) itself (C) themselves
4. All of you should take good care of _____. (A) yourself (B) themselves (c) yourselves.
5. My sister hurt _____ last night. (A) myself (B) herself (C) themselves

Ans:
1. C   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. B