GRAMMAR AND WRITING

Guidelines

(1)基本詞類/Parts of Speech

- noun (n.) 名詞：具體的形象，如人、事、物或抽象的概念如感覺、情緒等，通常做主詞或受詞。
- verb (v.)動詞：表現行為動作。
- adjective (a.) 形容詞：用來形容名詞。
- adverb (adv.) 副詞：用來修飾動詞和形容詞，描述時間、地點、方式、程度等。
- preposition (prep.)介系詞：其後常接名詞或代名詞，形成介系詞片語，可用來表達地點、方位、時間、方式等。
- ＊ 一字多重詞性

Noun(名詞)

- 背名詞單字
- 較差的方式:
- 書book→ b-o-o-k
- 較佳的方法:同時學習單複數及冠詞等相關用法
- book可數名詞→ a book 或books
- the book 或 this/that book
- (x)book 缺冠詞或單複數變化的單獨出現

冠詞(article)

- 不定冠詞
- a+子音開頭單數可數名詞
- an+母音開頭單數可數名詞
- 定冠詞
- the+一般名詞

名詞的基本分類: 1.可數名詞

- 單數
  - 搭配不定冠詞a、an
  - a book, an egg
  - 搭配定冠詞the
  - the book, the egg
- 複數
  - 不使用不定冠詞，字尾直接加s
  - book, eggs
  - 搭配定冠詞the
  - the books, the eggs

複數變化：

規則	字尾+s	多數的單數名詞 字尾母音+o	chairs, tapes, pens, lines, radios, videos, zoos
		字尾為母音+y (-ay/-ey/-oy/-uy)	days, keys, boys, guys
	字尾+es	字尾為ch, sh, s, x 字尾為子音+o	lunches, dishes, buses, boxes, tomatoes, heroes
	字尾去y+ies	字尾為子音+y	babies, cities, ladies
	字尾去 f/fe+ves	字尾為f, fe	lives, leaves, thieves, wives
不規則	單複數同形	aircraft, deer, fish, sheep, species	
	單複數不同形	child→ children, foot→ feet, mouse→ mice, woman→ women, datum→ data, die→ dice, man→ men, tooth→ teeth	

名詞的基本分類:2.不可數名詞

- 不需搭配不定冠詞，字尾不加-s
- advice, beauty, courage, death, fashion, health, homework, information, knowledge, news…
- 有些可以是可數或不可數，視意義而定
- Example 1.
- We need two glasses of water.→ 杯
- Be careful! Don't cut yourself on the broken glass.→ 玻璃
- Example 2.
- Do you care for beef or chicken for dinner?→ 雞肉
- Mom baked a chicken for the Christmas dinner. → 一隻雞
- Example 3. I like fruit, especially juicy fruits.
- → fruit指一般水果的總稱,不可數
- → juicy fruits 指水果的種類,多汁的水果,可數

名詞的基本分類: 3.集合名詞

- 可搭配單數或複數動詞
- 1. audience, group, family, fruit, enemy, public, staff
  - My family is/are going to move into a new house.
  - 美式用單數動詞，將家庭視為一個整體。美式英語認為用複數動詞是錯誤的，而英式英文用兩者都可以。因此，在這種情況下，建議最好用單數動詞。
  - My **family members** include my parents, three brothers, two sisters, and me.
  - family members指家庭中的各個成員
- 2. police為集合名詞，一定要接複數動詞
  - The police have gathered in front of the train station to prevent any possible conflict.

數量限定詞

□ 名詞搭配多或少等與數量有關的表達時，也有其相對應的數量限定詞，其作用類似形容詞，置於名詞前用來修飾名詞。

數量限定詞	後接名詞	examples
■ **some** ■ **a lot of** ■ **lots of**	複數可數/ 不可數名詞	1. There is some food left in the refrigerator. 2. There are a lot of foods left in the refrigerator.
■ **any**	可數/不可 數名詞	1. Is there any food left in the kitchen? 2. There isn't any food left.
■ **many** ■ **a few=some** ■ **few=not many**	複數可數名 詞	1. There are many people waiting to get on the bus. 2. I like to have a few eggs for breakfast. 3. There are very few people in the theater.
■ **much** ■ **a little =some** ■ **little =not much**	不可數名詞	1. There isn't much coffee left. 2. We need a little bread for the party tomorrow. 3. We have very little butter left.

verb動詞

- 動名詞: a gerund; a verbal noun
- 不定詞: an infinitive
- 動詞片語: a verb phrase
- 情態動詞: a modal (verb)

動名詞與不定詞:變化後的動詞形式,可以作主詞、受詞、或補語。

- 動名詞:原型動詞+ing
- 不定詞:to+原型動詞

功用	不定詞(to+v)	動名詞(v+ing)
主詞	To cook well is not easy.	Cooking is very difficult.
主詞補語	Mom's job is to cook for us.	Mom's job is cooking for us.
動詞/受詞	Mom likes to cook for us. Grandma used to teach me how to cook.	Rosa enjoys cooking for her family.
形容詞	My brother usually doesn't have time to cook for us. (修飾名詞time)	--
形容詞補語	Mom is glad to cook for us. (補充說明形容詞glad)	--

功用	不定詞(to+v)	動名詞(v+ing)
副詞（表目的）	1. I will come home early to help Mom. →修飾動詞come 2. I am taking classes (in order) to learn to cook.	--
介系詞/受詞	--	Ellen is tired of cooking every day.
否定用法	One important thing is not to overcook the meat.	Some people complain about not getting the food they like.
同位語	--	Mom's hobby, cooking, benefits all of us.
It為首的句型	It is difficult to learn to cook well.	--

在上述表格中,應可注意到動名詞與不定詞在擔任動詞受詞時各有其搭配的動詞或動詞片語,這屬於有關動詞的固定使用形式。可略分為四類:

- 1. 其後接動名詞的動詞及片語
  - Being a teacher involves learning and encouraging students to read for fun.
  - Many teachers look forward to exchanging opinions with other teachers through the Internet.
- 2. 其後接不定詞的動詞
  - agree, fail, hope, offer, plan, pretend, wait…
- 3. 可搭配「受詞」及「不定詞」
  - Technological improvements have motivated some teachers to learn more.
- 4. 其後可接「動名詞」與「不定詞」的動詞

4. 其後可接「動名詞」與「不定詞」的動詞 (1)

意義不變	begin, can't stand, continue, hate, like. Love, prefer, start
意義改變	＊ stop/quit其後所接的to是表目的不定詞(in order) to,因此有意義有所有不同。 He stopped (at the store) to have a cup of coffee. 他停下來(為了)喝了咖啡 He stopped drinking coffee.他戒喝咖啡 He quite smoking.他戒煙 He quit smoking (in order) to become healthy.他(為了)要變得健康而戒煙 ＊ remember/forget+不定詞：強調remember/forget這個動作先發生，不定詞所接的動作後發生。 Please remember to pick up the kids after school./Don't forget to pick up the kids after school. → 小孩還沒接到

4. 其後可接「動名詞」與「不定詞」的動詞(2)

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2">意
義
改
變</td>
<td>＊ remember/forget+動名詞：強調動名詞的動作先發生，remember/forget這個動作後發生。

Julia remembered asking Todd to the pick up the kids after school.
→ask發生在remember之前＜茱莉亞記得告訴過陶德，小孩放學後要去接他們。＞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＊比較：
Todd forgot to tell Julia that he had already picked up the kids.
譯：陶德忘記告訴茱莉亞他已經接到小孩→ 陶德尚未告訴茱莉亞他已經接到小孩
Todd forgot telling Julia that he had already picked up the kids.
譯：陶德忘記告訴過茱莉亞他已經接到小孩的這件事→陶德之前告訴過茱莉亞，只是陶德後來忘記這件事</td>
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動詞片語:

- 有時,只有動詞單字無法表達一些概念,因此有動詞片語協助表達更多的意義。
- Some examples:
- 1. the president appealed to the public to unite together.
- 2. The sales woman attached the price tags to each product.
- 3. The newly elected lawmaker concentrated on her new task.
- 4. Everyone is entitled to express his or her opinions that may differ from others.
- 5. Mr. Lee gets angry easily when others disagree with him.
- 6. All of our managers have to participate in the annual board meeting tomorrow.
- 7. Many people disapprove of domestic violence.

情態動詞:協助表達不同語氣及意義(1)

助動詞	意義	例句
1. would 2. could 3. can 4. will 5. may	1.提及要求(would/could雖為過去式,但是沒有過去式的意義,表示更客氣地請求) 2. 請求允許	1. Would you help me? 2. Could you fill out the form? 3. Can I borrow your car? 4. Will you lend me your book? 5. May I sit here?
6. can 7. could(過去式) 8. be able to	表示能力	1. Can he speak English? 2. Last year I couldn't speak English. 3. He was not able to find a job.
9. ought to 10. should	1.表示期望 2. 提供建議	1. You ought to attend the class regularly. 2. You should not be absent.
11. must 12. have	表示義務或必要	1. You much study hard. 2. You have to take the test.

情態動詞:協助表達不同語氣及意義(2)

助動詞	意義	例句
13. may **14. might** **15. could**	1.表達可能性 2. might/could不代表過去式,而表示可能性較小	1. He may not arrive on time. 2. She might have to borrow money. 3. It could rain tomorrow.
16. dare **17. need**	1.敢 2. 需要→做情態動詞時通常用於否定句和疑問句中。也可兼做一般動詞	1. I dare not go out alone at night.→ modal 2. She doesn't dare to climb Jade Mountain.→ general 3. She needn't prove her courage.→ modal 4. She doesn't need to approve anything. → general

Adjective形容詞

- 位置：
- 1.通常置於名詞前，用來修飾名詞，以提供更多有關名詞的訊息。
  - Linda has a very beautiful smile.
- 2.接在連綴動詞之後，作為主詞補語。
  - Linda's smile is very beautiful.
- 一般來說，形容詞屬於英文文法中的重要詞類，分類既多又廣，建議從閱讀中來不斷累積。以下是基本的概括性介紹。

一般形容詞

- 用來描述人或物的特性
  - athletic, attractive, bald, charming, chilly, elegant
- 顏色
  - colored著色的, white, purple
- 方位
  - east, west
- 強調
  - complete徹底的, absolute絕對的, total完全的

分詞形容詞

- 有些形容詞借用了動詞變化中的現在分詞（v+ing）及過去分詞（v+ed）來作為形容詞。因此這類形容詞在意見上就帶有主動(ing)與被動(ed)意味。例句:
- 1.
  - The teacher is boring.
  - 那個老師令人覺得無聊
  - The teacher is bored.
  - 那個老師感到無聊
- 2.
  - Traveling is very tiring but exciting.
  - 旅遊令人很疲累，但也很刺激
  - People usually become very tired after an exciting trip.
  - 人們在刺激的旅行後，通常非常累

複合形容詞

□ 表示兩個以上的形容詞用連字號(hyphen: -)連接或不同連字號連接，當作一個形容詞。常用組合：

名詞＋ 現在分詞 過去分詞 形容詞	■ attention-getting 引人注意的 ■ heartbreaking 令人心碎的	■left-handed 左撇子的 ■ home-made (homemade) 自製的
形容詞＋　名詞-**ed** 　名詞 　現在分詞 　過去分詞	■ baby-faced 娃娃臉的 ■ part-time 兼職的 ■ easygoing 脾氣隨和的 ■ good-looking 長得好看的	■open-minded 心胸寬廣的 ■ short-sighted 近視的 ■ short-tempered 脾氣壞的
副詞＋現在分詞 　　過去分詞	■ hardworking 努力工作的 ■ never-ending 永不結束的	■ above-mentioned 上述的 ■ well-dressed 穿得體面的
數字＋　過去分詞	■ one-sided 偏於一方的	■two-faced 兩面的
三個字的複合形容詞	■ five-year-old 五歲的 ■ around-the-clock 日夜不斷的	■ around-the-world 環球的

註: -way: comb.form(構成形容詞或副詞)
1. 表示"沿...方向(的)"(如:sideway) 2. 表示"...向(的)"(如:a two-way radio雙向無線電)

補語形容詞

- 這類形容詞只能用來作為補語，必須接在連綴動詞之後，不可以置於名詞前。
- alike 相像的
- alive 活躍的
- alone 孤獨的
- afraid 害怕的
- apart 分開的
- asleep 睡著的
- aware 知道的
- unable 不能的
- 例：
- That little girl is afraid of being home alone.
- (x) the afraid girl
- The frightened girl doesn't want to be at home alone.

含有比較意味的形容詞片語(1)

- 注意：在英文中，有比較意味的表達皆有固定的片語來搭配，屬於制式片語，所以句子結構要依照規定的文法結構。
- 1. 比較級
  - Jake is taller than I (am). → 正確用法
  - Jake is taller than me. → 口語用法
  - Susan is a better teacher than Sam.
  - We feel more comfortable in an RV than in a hotel.
  - The red coat is less expensive than the green one.
  - This customer wants to try on a bigger dress (than this one).
- 2. 最高級
  - Bob is the tallest student in the class.
  - Sally is the most intelligent of all the girls at the party.
  - This vacuum cleaner is the least expensive one in the store.
  - I need to find the cheapest machine in the market.

含有比較意味的形容詞片語(2)

- 3. The+比較級+對等結構, the +比較級+對等結構
- The harder you work, the more you earn.
- 4. too…to… 【太…以至於不… 】
- There were too few guests to start the ceremony.
- 5. (not) enough…to… 【 (不)夠…,所以… 】
- There were not enough guests to start the ceremony.
- 6. …as…as… 【和…一樣… 】
- Kevin is as handsome as his father.
- His father is not as ambitious as Kevin.
- =His father is less ambitious than Kevin.
- 7. … the same as… 【和…一樣… 】
- These apartments look the same as the ones in downtown.

(2)英文句子中的基本要素:

- 主詞（s）：說明句子的主體，多為名詞或代名詞(也可以代換成不定詞、動名詞、名詞子句)。
- 動詞（v.）：表現有關主詞的一切。
- 受詞（o）
- 補語（c）
- 例句：
  - Jack loves his daughter.
  - Jack bought her a dog.
  - Jack wants her to be happy.

動詞（v.）

- 及物動詞：一定要接受詞
  - Mary loves her mother.
- 不及物動詞：不需要接受詞
  - Jack works very hard.
- (有許多動詞同時兼具及物與不及物的特性)
  - David eats fast.
  - David eats his meal fast.
- 連綴動詞：連接主詞與主詞補語，如be動詞、appear、become、seem等。
  - Tom seems very jumpy today.
  - 湯姆今天似乎很緊張不安。

連綴動詞(linking verb)[1]

- 什麼是連綴動詞？
  - 1.連綴動詞是用來連接、點綴『主詞』與『主詞補語』的關係。
  - 2.連綴動詞屬不及物動詞，需要「主詞補語」而不需要受詞。
  - 3.連綴動詞後接【形容詞】，當作「主詞補語」，用來描述主詞的「狀態」（補充說明或修飾主詞）；不可接副詞來修飾連綴動詞的「動作」。
- 連綴動詞常用之句型為：S＋V（連綴動詞）＋形容詞
- 連綴動詞使用時的特別注意事項：連綴動詞**只有**下列情形可使用**進行式**
  - 1.feel 可以使用於進行式，意思為現在的感覺。
    - ex: I'm feeling good now.（我現在覺得比較好了。）
  - 2.get；become；grow 可以使用於進行式，但其意義為「越來越…；漸漸」
    - ex: I'm getting hungry now.（我現在越來越餓了。）

常見連綴動詞(linking verb)[2]

- be 動詞
  - 1. She is beautiful.
    2. She is a student.
    3. The pencil is on the desk.
- 五類感官動詞
  - look, smell, sound, feel, taste
  - 1. He feels happy.
    2. He is feeling better now. [O]
    3. It looks like a small cat.
    4. She looks beautiful.
    5. She looks happy. [O]
    6. She looks happily. [X]
    7. She looks happily at me. [O]
    8. She looks happy at me. [X]
- 其他
  - Appear, become, come fall, get, go, grow, keep, make, prove, remain, seem, stay, turn…
  - 狀態動詞：become; get; grow
  - 1. She becomes a scientist.
    2. She becomes weak.

受詞（O）

- 直接受詞：受到動詞動作影響的人、事、物，搭配及物動詞。
  - Jack bought a house.
- 間接受詞：通常指人，為間接受到動詞動作影響的人，可直接放在動詞或介系詞之後，需搭配及物動詞。
  - Jack bought his wife a car.
  - = Jack bought a car for his wife.

動詞的受詞

- 動詞的受詞除了名詞外，包括不定詞、動名詞、子句等，也都可以當受詞。
  - George and Mary intend to marry.
  - 喬治和瑪麗打算要結婚了。
  - Shirley should avoid having an argument with her boss.
  - 雪莉應該避免和她的老闆爭辯。
  - My father hopes that James will take over the business.
  - 我爸爸希望讓詹姆士接管生意。

補語（complement）

- 受詞補語：補充說明有關受詞的一切，可以是名詞、形容詞、不定詞等。
  - David wants his son to be happy.

- 主詞補語：用在連綴動詞之後，補充說明有關主詞的一切。(可以是名詞、形容詞、副詞、不定詞、或動名詞等)
  - Jack's goal is to buy a house.

(3)六大基本句型

六大句型	一	主詞＋動詞（不及物）
	二	主詞＋（及物）動詞＋受詞
	三	主詞＋動詞＋間接受詞＋直接受詞
	四	主詞＋連綴動詞＋主詞補語
	五	主詞＋動詞＋直接受詞＋受詞補語
	六	以there或it為首

（句型一）主詞＋動詞(不及物)

- 這是英文句型中最基本的句型。因為動詞為不及物，所以不需接受詞，即可表達完整概念。
- 本句型常用副詞來修飾動詞。例：
- 他跑得快
- He runs fast.
- 搶劫犯逃跑了。
- The robber ran away.

（句型二）主詞＋(及物)動詞＋受詞

- 句子中的動詞或動詞片語為及物，所以一定要接受詞。
- 例：
- 我找到了這本書。
- I found the book.
- 瑪麗愛她的父母。
- Mary loves her parents.
- 傑克用完了錢
- Jack has run out of money.

（句型三） 主詞＋動詞＋間接受詞＋直接受詞

- 間接動詞通常指人，直接受詞通常指物。有時也可以在間接受詞前加介系詞（for），置於直接受詞之後。例：
- 數學老師每天分配作業給我們。
- Our math teacher gives us assignments every day.
- 湯姆買禮物給他女朋友。
- Tom bought her girlfriend a present.
- →Tom bought a present for her girlfriend.

（句型四）主詞＋連綴動詞＋主詞補語

- 主詞補語是補充說明有關主詞的一切，可以是名詞、形容詞、副詞、不定詞、或動名詞等。
- 運用在本句型的連綴動詞可分為：
  - be 動詞
  - 五類感官動詞：look, smell, sound, feel, taste
  - 其他：appear, become, come fall, get, go, grow, keep, make, prove, remain, seem, stay, turn…
- 例：
- 桌子在庭院裡
- The table is in the garden.
- 你看起來很累
- You look tired.
- 這類句型的主詞也可以代換成不定詞、動名詞、名詞子句等。
  - 你做什麼都不關我的事。
  - What you do is none of my business.

（句型五）主詞＋動詞＋直接受詞＋受詞補語

- 受詞補語是補充說明有關受詞的一切，可以是名詞、形容詞、不定詞等，此類句型中的動詞通常包括call, elect, make, name, paint, find, declare等。
- 例：
- 他說他要在８０天之內環遊世界。
- He declared his intention to travel around the world within 80 days.
  - 不定詞片語（to travel around the world within 80 days）可有兩種文法解釋：
    - 1. 受詞補語，修飾直接受詞his intention
    - 2. 形容詞，修飾名詞his intention

（句型六）以there或it為首

- 此句型很好用，與前五類句型搭配使用，可增加文章的變化。

- There + be動詞

- 以there為首的句型，後接be動詞，真正的主詞是接在be動詞後的名詞詞組，因此be動詞的單複數變化必須配合接在動詞之後的主詞。

- It + 動詞

- 以it為首的句型一定接單數動詞，此句型帶有強調的語氣。

句型套句型

- 六大句型可以彼此套用在同一個句子中，形成複雜的句型。

英文句的連接

□ 瞭解<u>常用句型</u>後，接下來就是學習如何將兩句英文結合成一句英文句。連接後可以達到的效果包括：
  □ 不會重複某些字，較精簡
  □ 可以表達兩句之間的關係，如時間先後、語氣轉折、因果關係等，因此可以傳遞較為複雜的思考邏輯
  □ 不同的連接方式可以增加句型變化，讓文章不單調
□ 而連接句子的方式可分為兩部份：對等連接與附屬連接。

對等連接

- 對等連接詞
- and, but, for, so, or, nor
- 關聯連詞／成對連詞
  - both…and
  - not only…but also
  - either…or
  - neither…nor
- and 與 both…and的比較：
  - and 用於連接「兩組以上」的句子或詞組
  - both…and片語則用在連接「兩組」詞組, 甚少用於連接句子,若需連接句子使用連接詞and即可

對等連接詞

- Susan is my best friend, and she is my classmate, too.
- Susan lives in the dormitory, but she wants to move out.
- Susan has to stay there, for she doesn't have enough money.
- Susan wants to save money, so she has a part-time job at the school cafeteria.
- Susan can stay in the dormitory, or she can share an apartment with other friends.
- Susan is not rich, nor is she making much money.

關聯連詞／成對連詞

- Both Susan and I major in history.
- Not only does Susan have a part-time job, but I also have a part-time job.
- After work, either I go to the school cafeteria to meet Susan, or I meet her in the bookstore.
- Neither has Susan arrived at work, nor has she called any of her coworkers.
- =Susan has neither arrived at work nor called any of her coworkers.

對等連接

- 上述的對等連接詞以及成對連接詞可用於連接句子，也可用於連接詞組，詞組包括名詞、形容詞、動詞、副詞等。
- 所謂「對等」或「成對」表示前後要對等或要平衡，子句對子句、名詞對名詞、片語對片語等。
- Examples:
  - Not only Susan but also I am living in the dormitory.
  - Both Susan and I are poor but happy.
  - We will either have dinner together or talk over the phone.
  - I will can either Susan or her boyfriend.
  - I will meet Susan either at work or in class.
  - I will let Susan know where I am and what I'm doing.

附屬連接

- 副詞子句
- 形容詞子句
- 名詞子句

1：副詞子句

- 作用：
  - 與副詞類似，用來修飾動詞。
  - I will meet you at 6 p.m.
  - I will meet you after I get off from work.
- 位置：
  - 句首：
    - When Mom goes to work, Mrs. Wang will baby-sit the children.
  - 句尾：
    - Tommy had been a professor before he was elected to be a lawmaker.
  - 句中：
    - Sarah has an appointment with the eye doctor after she gets off from work.

副詞子句連接詞

- 根據意義可以分為七種：
- 時間子句
- 地方子句
- 原因子句
- 讓步／對比子句
- 目的／結果子句
- 條件／假設子句
- 方式子句

時間子句

- **when**: Her father died when she was young.
- **whenever**: Rose would drink chicken soup whenever she had a cold.
- **as**: The concert started as I got there.
- **while**: I look after the children while my sister is at work.
- **before**: the director wants to see you before you leave.
- **after**: After I return home, I will relax for a while.
- Since: I haven't seen him since he arrived.
- **until**: I stayed there talking to them until I saw the teacher coming.
- **as soon as**: As soon as I finished talking with the principal, I was sent back to the classroom.

地方子句

- where: I like to live where the transportation is convenient.
- wherever: Wherever I travel, I need to eat Chinese food.

原因子句

- because: I like this restaurant very much, because they use only organic ingredients.
- since: I didn't know that she had been married, since she seldom talked about herself.

讓步／對比子句

- although: I have a dream to travel around the world, although I know that I can't afford it.
- thought: Though the weather is hot and humid, he still wears a long-sleeved shirt.
- even though: I love to listen to native speakers talking in English, even though I can understand only about half of what they say.
- while: While I studied hard, I still didn't pass the exam.

目的／結果子句

- **in order that**: Dan is learning English in order that he can study.
- **so that**: We had better hurry so that we can get to the airport on time.
- **so…that**: Dan was so surprised that he dropped the glass.
- **such…that**: This accident was such a shock that she burst into tears.

條件／假設子句

- if: If you come before 10a.m., I will be at the library.
- unless (=if…not): She won't marry him, unless he gives her a diamond ring.
- as long as: As long as you make a clear and rational explanation, Mom will forgive you.
- ◆條件／假設子句的表達方式要配合動詞時態變化➔ (1)與事實相反的假設,(2)可能出現的情況,搭配陳述語氣

方式子句

- 1. 方式子句說明某人的行為態度或做事方式,或某事真的有可能發生,子句的時態需搭配句子的意義及主句的時態變化
- 2.若描述非事實,子句需搭配假設語氣的動詞變化,使用be動詞時,were最代was
- as: I carefully answered all the questions as the instructor had taught me.
- as if: The examiner looked at me as if I were trying to cheat on the exam.
- as though: I felt as though I had been wronged.

形容詞子句

- 作用:與形容詞一樣，用來修詞名詞，又稱關係子句
- 寫出形容詞子句的五步驟：

1	找出兩個完整句子中重複的名詞，這就是兩句之間的關係	My uncle works in a computer company. He is an engineer. → my uncle 及he指的是同一人
2	選出一句變化為形容詞子句	決定將第二句He is an engineer.變為子句
3	確定形容詞子句中重複名詞的文法詞性	He is an engineer. → He在此句為主詞
4	再決定所應使用的關係代名詞	使用who取代he → who is an engineer
5	將兩句合為一句時，需將形容詞子句直接接在所修飾的名詞之後	My uncle who is an engineer works in a computer company.

關係代名詞 (examples)

主詞 關代	who=人	which= 物/事/想法	that= who/which
受詞 關代	who(m) 現代英文口語常 以who取代whom	which	that
所有格 關代	whose後須接名 詞,才形成完整的 主詞或受詞	whose+n. 做主詞(可指 人/事/物)	whose+n. 做受詞

時間、地點、原因等連接詞也可以帶出形容詞子句

□ 1. This is the time of year. There are good sales now.

   ■ → This is the time of year when there are good sales.

□ 2. This is the restaurant. My friend works there.

   ■ → This is the restaurant where my friend works.

□ 3. My friend didn't tell me the reason. He quit his job.

   ■ → My friend didn't tell me the reason why he quit his job.

限定及未限定形容詞子句與標點符號(1)

- 限定及未限定形容詞子句的區分影響了兩條文法規則：
  - 1. that 只能在限定子句中取代主詞及受詞 who/whom/which
  - 2. 受詞關代whom/which的省略,只能在限定子句中進行

限定及未限定形容詞子句與標點符號(2)

- *限定子句*不加逗號
- All students <u>who (=that) do not study</u> will fail this course.
  - <u>沒有唸書的學生</u>這門課會被當掉
- → 劃線的子句限定了所有學生中沒有唸書的那一群,屬於必要子句,故不可省略。若省略,整句意義變為All students will fail this course.
- *未限定子句*需加逗號
- Joanna's sister, <u>who lives in Taipei</u>, works in a hi-tech company.
- →Joanna has only one sister.
- John's sister who lives in Taipei works in a hi-tech company.
- → John probably has several sisters.
- Note: 一般情況下,有關專有名詞(人名、地名、建築物等)的形容詞子句可視為未限定子句,前後需加逗號。

名詞子句

- 只用一個名詞難以表達一種概念或說清楚某事時，就需要用到名詞子句來說明。名詞子句的用法與名詞相同，可做主詞、受詞及補語等。
- 以下是名詞子句常見的連接詞：

what/whatever when/whenever where/wherever who/whoever	whom/whomever which/whose why that	how/however how much/many how long/often/soon… if/whether (or not)

名詞子句例句:

- 1.作為主詞
  - Why she was late was unacceptable.
- 2. 作為動詞的受詞
  - I don't know him.
  - → I don't know who he is.
- 3. 作為介系詞受詞
  - The teacher was looking at my report.
    - The teacher was looking at what I had written.
- 4. 作為形容詞補語(that是最常用的連接詞)
  - Bob will succeed. I am sure.
  - → I'm sure (that) Bob will succeed.

that名詞子句的注意事項

- 1. that名詞子句做受詞或形容詞補語，that可省略
  - I could not believe (that) Mark had lied to us.
  - I hope (that) Mark will tell the truth soon.
  - Do you imagine (that) Mark knows our feelings?
- 2. that名詞子句做主詞，that不可省略
  - That he had lied to us was unbelievable.
  - That we accepted his apology made him feel better.
  - That little boys sometimes lie should not surprise anyone.
- 3. that名詞子句可與it為首句型替換，增加文章變化，屬於美式英語中自然且常見的表達
  - That the world is facing a food shortage is a fact.
  - = It is a fact that the world is facing a food shortage.