

### 三種附屬子句

一、 名詞子句：wh-關係詞 (who, what, which, when, where, how, why) 所形成的子句

句當作名詞用，中規中矩、很少變化。可放句中 3 種位置：

- (1) 主詞：What she said was interesting.
- (2) 動詞的受詞：I heard what you said.
- (3) 介詞的受詞：I am interested in what she told you.

二、 形容詞子句：wh-關係詞 (who, what, which, when, where, how, why) 所形成的

子句當作形容詞用，活活潑潑、變來變去。可放句中 1 種位置：所修飾名詞的後面。

The movie	<b>which</b>	we saw last night	wasn't very good.
The movie	<b>that</b>	we saw last night	wasn't very good.
The movie	<b>x</b>	we saw last night	wasn't very good.

The man	<b>whom</b>	I saw	was	Mr. Brown.
The man	<b>who</b>	I saw	was	Mr. Brown.
The man	<b>that</b>	I saw	was	Mr. Brown.
The man	<b>x</b>	I saw	was	Mr. Brown.

The building	<b>where</b>	he lives	is very old.
The building	<b>in which</b>	he lives	is very old.
The building	<b>which</b>	he lives in	is very old.
The building	<b>that</b>	he lives in	is very old.
The building	<b>x</b>	he lives in	is very old.

三、 副詞子句：由副詞子句連接詞(when, if, as, since, before, after, because, although,

as soon as, while, …)所形成之子句。可放句中 2 種位置：

- (1) 主要子句後：I was studying in my bed room when he called.
- (2) 主要子句前：When he called, I was studying in my bed room.

副詞子句放在主要子句前，要以”**逗號**” 隔開。

## 主詞的結構

主詞有 5 種結構：

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Ving (動名詞)的片語           | <u>Getting up early</u> is a good habit.         |
| (2) To V (不定詞)的片語           | <u>To study hard</u> is important for a student. |
| (3) 名詞子句(wh-關係詞所帶)          | <u>What I should do next</u> is not yet decided. |
| (4) 名詞子句所變之片語<br>(wh- to V) | <u>What to do next</u> is not yet decided.       |

**\*1~ 4 種結構永遠單數。**

- (5) 限詞+單字形容詞+核心名詞+形容詞子句(wh-關係詞所帶)/Ving 或 pp 之片語(由 wh-形容詞子句變來的)/介詞片語

【限詞有 4 種： 1. 冠詞(a, an, the) 2. 指示形容詞(this, that, these, those)  
3. 所有格(my, your, their, Peter's, Helen's....) 4. 數量詞(可數： one, two, three, both, a number of, many...;不可數： much, little, an amount of...);可數不可數皆可 a lot of, plenty of, some, any, no...】

**\*第 5 種結構以核心名詞決定單複數。**

A student who studies hard is more likely to be admitted to a good university.

That beautiful tall woman standing over there is a movie star.

Those who believe in virtues are better people.

1. Making pies and cakes (is, are) Mr. Brown's specialty.
2. The subjects you will be studying in this course (is, are) listed here.
3. The professor and the student (agree, agrees) on that point.
4. That book on political parties (is, are) interesting.
5. Every man, woman, and child (needs, need) love.
6. Growing flowers (is, are) his hobby.
7. The ideas in that book (is, are) interesting.
8. The number of students in the class right now (is, are) twenty.
9. A number of students in the class (speaks, speak) English very well.
10. The news (is, are) interesting.
11. The United States (is, are) big.
12. Mathematics (is, are) easy for her.
13. The police (has, have) been called.
14. The English (drinks, drink) tea.
15. Eight hours of sleep (is, are) enough for him.
16. The poor (needs, need) our help.

## 句子的結構

一、4種句子：簡單句、複雜句、複合句、複合複雜句

(1) 簡單句之5種類型

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. S + V           | He smiles.          |
| 2. S + V + SC      | You are lovely.     |
| 3. S + V + O       | I like English.     |
| 4. S + V + O + OC  | You make me happy.  |
| 5. S + V + IO + DO | She gave me a book. |

【S: subject 主詞 / V: verb 動詞 / C: complement 補語 / O: object 受詞 / I: indirect 間接 / D: direct 直接】

(2) 複雜句(句中有句)：句中有名詞子句、形容詞子句、或副詞子句。

What you said is not true.

The girl who is standing there is my sister.

Call me when you arrive.

(3) 複合句：由對等連接詞(and, but, or, so, for)所連兩個或兩個以上互不相屬的獨立子句組成。

I am tall, but my sister is short.

(4) 複合句 + 複雜句 What you said is not true, but I still believe you.

I don't know who that person is, but the way he looks at me reminds me of my ex-boyfriend.

1. The man whom I saw was Mr. Jones.
2. Tell the taxi driver where we want to go.
3. Mary can go to school only if she gets a scholarship.
4. Bob didn't come to the meeting.
5. I am hard-working, but my sister is lazy.
6. Study hard, or I'll flunk you.
7. I was sick yesterday, so I left earlier.
8. Right now a student trip to the Yangming Mountain is being organized by Mr. Wu, and you can sign up for it at her office.
9. I was supposed to take a test yesterday, but I was not admitted into the testing room because the examination had already begun.
10. According to a recent survey, out of every dollar an American spends on food, thirty-six cents are spent at restaurants.

## 動詞時態之必背公式

	簡單	進行	完成	完成進行
主動	V	be + Ving	have + pp	have been + Ving
被動	be + pp	be being + pp	have been + pp	無
	*真理 *事實 *習慣	*正在進行 *即將到之未來 *暫時狀態	*已做 *重複做 *延續	*主觀認為已延 續很久

除了簡單之主動式之外，其餘現在、過去、未來只要變化第一個字即可，第一個字不是“be”就是“have”。

請認出下列句子之時態：

1. She is writing an English letter to her American boyfriend right now.
2. My parents had already eaten by the time I got home.
3. Alex has been talking on the phone for over a half an hour.
4. I bought that book a week ago.
5. I am taking seven courses this semester.
6. Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
7. That picture was drawn by her daughter.
8. The door was being opened by Helen.
9. The door will have been opened by Helen.
10. The door was opened by Helen.