

## 關係代名詞

## 01 功能與用法

## 1. 具有代名詞與連接詞的功能

- 用來代替先前出現的先行詞（名詞、代名詞或名詞片語）
- 用來引導關係子句，修飾所替代的先行詞，形成複句。
- 關係代名詞必須和先行詞的種類一致，但和先行詞的單複數無關。

例 I know the man who is standing there.  
我認識站在那裡的男人。

例 The salesperson persuaded Mom to buy a new pot which she didn't need.  
那名銷售人員說服媽媽買下了她並不需要的鍋子。

## 2. 常見的關係代名詞

先行詞	主格	所有格	受格
人	who / that	whose	whom / that
人以外的動物、事、物	which / that	whose	which / that
人 + 動物或事物	that	×	that
無	what	×	what

### 3. who, whose, whom 的用法

(1) who, whom 只用於人；whose 則可用於人和非人。

(2) 用來引導子句中的插入語。

例 The boy who is playing basketball is my younger brother.  
那個正在打籃球的男孩是我弟弟。

例 Stella is a singer whose performance is impressive.  
史黛拉是一位表演令人印象深刻的歌手。

(3) 非限定用法（補述用法）：關代的前面加上「逗號」時，表示沒有特別指定哪個人或物，只用來補充說明。

例 We had a good time in Seoul, which is a must-go in Korea.  
我們在首爾玩得很開心，首爾是韓國必去的地方。

(4) 限定用法：用形容詞子句把其先行詞限定於某一個特殊型態

例 The man who was hit by a truck is now in critical condition.  
被卡車撞到的那個人現在情況很危急。

### 4. which, whose 的用法

(1) 用於除了人以外的動物或無生物，即「非人」。

例 It's a movie which teenagers love.  
這是一部青少年很愛的電影。

例 The book whose cover is colorful attract many young people.  
那本封面色彩豐富的書吸引了許多年輕人。

(2) 可使用於限定、非限定（補述用法）用法：

例 The decision was postponed, which was exactly what he wanted.  
該決定遭到拖延，正是他想要的。

(3) which 前面如果有「逗號」，主詞一律不能省略。

例 The girl loves the story, which her grandma told her.  
那個女孩很喜歡那個故事，故事是她奶奶告訴她的。

## 5. that 的用法

(1) 只適用於「限定用法」，可代替「人」和「非人」。

例 The boy that / who is playing the piano is my brother.  
正在彈鋼琴的那個男孩是我哥哥。

(2) that 前面不可有介系詞。

例 You are the very boy that I have been looking for. (○)  
You are the very boy for that I have been looking. (×)  
你就是我一直在找的那個男孩。

(3) 先行詞有「序數」或「最高級」形容詞時應使用 that。

例 William was one of the greatest men that ever lived.  
威廉是有史以來最棒的男人之一。

## 6. 省略關係代名詞

● 當句子結構是「關係代名詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing / p.p」時，可以省略關係代名詞，且必須連同後面的 be 動詞一同捨去。

例 The man who is sitting over there is my boyfriend.  
= The man sitting over there is my boyfriend.  
坐在那裡的男子是我男朋友。

例 The novels that were written by Mr. Kim are popular among teenagers.  
= The novels written by Mr. Kim are popular among teenagers.  
撰寫那幾本小說的金先生在青少年之間很受歡迎。

## 02 複合關係代名詞

### 1. 使用複合關係代名詞的時機：

- 缺乏「先行詞」時
- 其後所引導的子句為「名詞子句」時

**例** My teacher made me what I am now.  
我的老師使我成為我現在的樣子。

**例** I don't understand what you mean.  
我不了解你是什麼意思。

### 2. 常見的複合關係代名詞：

複合關係代名詞	可代換成	意思
what	=the thing(s) that	特定的人、事、物
whatever	=anything that	任何事物（主 / 受詞）
whoever	=anyone who	任何人（主詞）
whomever	=anyone whom / that	任何人（受詞）
whichever	=any one of them that	任何一個

## 03 關係副詞

### 1. 關係副詞 = 介系詞 + 關係代名詞 which

- 依照先行詞的種類，關係副詞分為下列幾種：

先行詞	介系詞 + which	關係副詞
表地方 place	in / on / at ... + which	= where
表時間 time	in / on / at ... + which	= when
表理由 reason	for which	= why
表方法 way	for which	= how

### 2. 兼具連接詞與副詞的功用，引導形容詞子句，修飾先行詞

- 可用來描述「時間」、「地方」或「原因」的關係。

**例** This is the store at which I bought my brother's shoes.  
 = This is the store where I bought my brother's shoes.  
 這家就是我為我的兄弟買鞋子的商店。

**例** Sunday is the day on which we usually go shopping in a mall.  
 = Sunday is the day when we usually go shopping in a mall..  
 星期天通常是我們去購物中心採購的日子。

## 04 複合關係副詞

### 1. 功能

- 在關係副詞的後面加上 **ever**，即變成複合關係副詞，具有從屬連接詞的作用。

### 2. 常見的複合關係副詞

關係副詞	複合關係副詞	可代換成	意思
where	wherever	no matter where = at any place where	無論哪裡
when	whenever	no matter when = at any time when	無論何時
how	however	no matter how = by whatever means	無論如何

**例** Jim will follow Mia wherever she goes.  
=Jim will follow Mia no matter where she goes.  
無論米亞去那裡，吉姆都追隨她。

**例** Leo will pick you up whenever you come.  
=Leo will pick you up no matter when you come.  
無論何時你過來，里歐都會去接你。



# 小試身手

題號

題目

1. Anyone \_\_\_\_\_ is interested in applying for the position is supposed to send a resume and two reference letters to the company.  
(A) where (B) that  
(C) which (D) what
2. A: Are you familiar with the places \_\_\_\_\_ in the TV show?  
B: No, I don't know any of them.  
(A) mentioning (B) to mention  
(C) mentioned (D) mention
3. When students read texts, they must be able to recognize logical connectors and the situations \_\_\_\_\_ they appear.  
(A) by which (B) in which  
(C) so that (D) thus
4. People who try to be successful in their careers often sacrifice their time with their loved ones, and this can lead to many problems \_\_\_\_\_ there are no easy solutions.  
(A) that (B) in that  
(C) which (D) to which
5. I advise you to visit the Modern Art Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ there are always great exhibitions and events going on.  
(A) which (B) where  
(C) that (D) in
6. The restaurant in Taipei \_\_\_\_\_ I had my first Taiwanese meal was a small and cozy place with great service.  
(A) where (B) which  
(C) when (D) what

題號

題目

7. Because marriage is often postponed to accommodate careers, Americans are creating a new kind of family \_\_\_\_\_ parents are old enough to be their children's grandparents.  
 (A) at which (B) from which  
 (C) which (D) in which
8. The woman is new in our neighborhood. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) where does she live  
 (B) where she lives  
 (C) where has she lived  
 (D) where she'll have lived
9. Did Penelope tell you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) which bus did she take  
 (B) when was she going to leave  
 (C) what had caused the problem  
 (D) who had she invited to the party
10. Leo decided to get divorced, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) that was unavoidable  
 (B) which upset his parents deeply  
 (C) its impact on his children was huge  
 (D) what would change his life completely



## 答案 & 解析

題號	答案	解析內容
1.	B	本題空格前先行詞為表「人」的代名詞 <b>anyone</b> （任何人），得知空格應置關係代名詞 <b>who</b> 或 <b>that</b> ，因此應選 <b>that</b> 。
2.	C	本句原應為 <b>Are you familiar with the places which are mentioned in the TV show?</b> ，為簡化句子可省略關係代名詞 <b>which</b> 及 <b>be</b> 動詞 <b>are</b> ，因此應選 <b>mentioned</b> 。
3.	B	空格前先行詞為表地方的名詞 <b>situations</b> （情境），得知空格應置關係副詞 <b>where</b> 或同義的 <b>in which</b> ，因此本題應選 <b>in which</b> 。
4.	D	本句原應為 <b>People who try to be successful..., and this can lead to many problems which there are no easy solutions to.</b> ，句尾的介系詞 <b>to</b> 可移至關係代名詞 <b>which</b> 前方即成本句，因此應選 <b>to which</b> 。
5.	B	空格前先行詞為表地方的名詞 <b>Modern Art Museum</b> （現代藝術博物館），且空格後為一完整子句，得知應選關係副詞 <b>where</b> 。 【補充】此處 <b>where</b> 亦可用 <b>in which</b> 代替。
6.	A	空格前的先行詞 <b>The restaurant in Taipei</b> （那家位於台北的餐廳）為一表地方的名詞，因此空格應置關係副詞 <b>where</b> 。 【補充】本題關係副詞 <b>where</b> 也可用 <b>in which</b> 代替。
7.	D	空格前先行詞為表「地方」的名詞 <b>family</b> （家庭），得知空格應置表地方的關係副詞 <b>where</b> 或是同義的 <b>in which</b> ，因此本題應選 <b>in which</b> 。
8.	B	本題考間接問句的用法，得知空格應採「疑問詞＋主詞＋動詞」的順序，且句子時態為現在簡單式，因此應選 <b>where she lives</b> 。
9.	C	本題考間接問句的用法，得知空格內句子應採「疑問詞＋主詞＋動詞」的順序，因此應選 <b>what had caused the problem</b> 。 【補充】 <b>what had caused the problem</b> 中， <b>what</b> 同時具有疑問詞及主詞的功能，合於上述用法，故為正選。
10.	B	根據語意，讓父母非常生氣的是「里歐決定離婚」這件事，也就是空格前的整個句子，得知空格應置關係代名詞 <b>which</b> 代替前方句子，並作為關係子句的主詞，因此本題應選 <b>which upset his parents deeply</b> 。