【九、形容詞子句】

顧名思義，是一個子句，當形容詞用。

✎ 關係代名詞在形容詞子句中，擔任「主格」、「受格」、「所有格」時的長相：

	主格	受格	所有格
先行詞是「人」	who / that	who<u>m</u> / that	whose
先行詞是「事物」	which / that	which / that	whose
先行詞是「有人又有物」	that	that	whose

📖 練習：關係代名詞當形容詞子句的「主格」

1. The man _____ wears a pair of sunglasses looks cool.

　　　　　　　　　　s.　　　　　　　**v.**

2. The house _____ stands on the hill belongs to Mr. Wilson.

　　　　　　　　　　s.　　　　**v.**

3. The girl and the dog _____ are playing happily with each other make me

　　　　　　　　　　　　s.　　　　**v.**

   think of my childhood days.

📖 練習：關係代名詞當形容詞子句的「受格」

4. The man _____ my sister loves is very rich.

　　　　　　　　　o.　　　　　**s.**　　**v.**

5. The house _____ we bought three years ago still looks new.

　　　　　　　　　o.　　　　**s**　**v.**

6. The girl and the dog _____ I saw yesterday turned out to be my

　　　　　　　　　　　o.　　　　　**s.**　**v.**

   neighbors!

   ✪ 關係代名詞當形容詞子句的「受格」時，**可省略不寫**。

📖 練習：關係代名詞當所有格

7. The man _____ car had been stolen was sad and angry.

8. The house _____ roof is red is large and beautiful.

✏️ **關代絕對不可以用 that 的情況：**

1. 逗號後面(非限定用法)	My brother, who lives in London, got married last year.
2. 介系詞後面	The man to whom you talked yesterday called this morning.

📖 The man to whom you talked yesterday called this morning.

= The man whom you talked to yesterday called this morning.

= The man that you talked to yesterday called this morning.

= The man you talked to yesterday called this morning. [✪ 關代當受格時，可省略不寫]

📖 The supermarket in which we often shop caught fire yesterday.

= The supermarket which we often shop in caught fire yesterday.

= The supermarket that we often shop in caught fire yesterday.

= The supermarket we often shop in caught fire yesterday. [✪ 關代當受格時，可省略不寫]

練習題：

(　　)1. There are many fast-food stores in Taipei, _____ is a big city in Taiwan.

　　　　(A) that　　　　(B) it　　　　(C) which　　　　(D) this

(　　)2. Monica: The man _____ you talked was my teacher in kindergarten.

　　　　Louis: Oops! I thought he was your brother.

　　　　(A) to whom　　　(B) with that　　　(C) about what　　　(D) whom

(　　)3. Joseph, _____ I work with, is a very smart man.

　　　　(A) that　　　　(B) whom　　　　(C) which　　　　(D) whose

(　　)4. The doll with _____ they are playing is from their aunt.

　　　　(A) that　　　　(B) which　　　　(C) whom　　　　(D) X

(　　)5. Did you meet the girl to _____ you sent an e-mail?

　　　　(A) that　　　　(B) who　　　　(C) whom　　　　(D)which

✏️ **關代一定要用 that 的情況：**

1. 先行詞前面有以下字出現時： all/ no/ every/ any/ the only/ the same/序數/ 最高級形容詞	Neil Armstrong is <u>the first man</u> that visited the moon. No one that went to that war came back safely. Linda believes that <u>the most important thing</u> that she should do is use her time wisely.
2. 先行詞有人又有物時	<u>The girl and the dog</u> that are playing happily with each other make me think of my childhood days.
3. Who/ Which 開頭的句子	<u>Who is the woman</u> that went out with you last night?

練習題：

(　　)1. This is the worst movie _____ I have ever seen.
　　　(A) who　　(B) which　　　(C) that　　　　(D) what

(　　)2. I'm sorry. This is the only thing _____ I can give you.
　　　(A) what　　(B) whom　　　(C) which　　　(D) that

(　　)3. Anyone _____ buys this car must be crazy. It's five million dollars!
　　　(A) that　　(B) whom　　　(C) which　　　(D) what

(　　)4. This is all _____ the teacher said in class today.
　　　(A) who　　(B) which　　　(C) what　　　(D) that

(　　)5. He was the first man _____ used paper to build a house.
　　　(A) whose　　(B) who　　　(C) whom　　　(D) that

✏️ 關係「副詞」: where, when, why, how

📖 where = 介系詞+關代，中文意思是「在那地方」

I miss the park in which I used to play.
= I miss the park _____ I used to play.

The beach on which there are many seashells is beautiful.
= The beach _____ there are many seashells is beautiful.

📖 when = 介系詞+關代，中文意思是「在那時」

Do you know the date on which Mozart was born?
= Do you know the date _____ Mozart was born?

The year 1895, in which a great war broke out, is hard to forget for Chinese people.
= The year 1895, _____ a great war broke out, is hard to forget for Chinese people.

📖 why = 介系詞+關代，中文意思是「為何」

I still don't know the reason for which he left us.
= I still don't know the reason why he left us.
= I still don't know the reason (that) he left us.
= I still don't know why he left us.

📖 how = 介系詞+關代，中文意思是「如何」

People were impressed with the way in which he faced his difficulty.
= People were impressed with the way that he faced his difficulty.
= People were impressed with the way he faced his difficulty.
= People were impressed with how he faced his difficulty.

✏ 關代當形容詞子句的主詞時，可以進行「**刪去關代，動詞改成 Ving**」的簡化動作。

分詞構句的一種

The girl who wears a red hat is my sister.
= The girl _____ a red hat is my sister.

I don't know the boy who stands over there.
= I don't know the boy _____ over there.

Who is the woman that is crying over there?
= Who is the woman _____ crying over there?
= Who is the woman crying over there?　【✪ being 可以自動省去】

The apple which was eaten by Snow White was poisonous.
= The apple _____ eaten by Snow White was poisonous.
= The apple eaten by Snow White was poisonous.　【✪ being 可以自動省去】

形容詞子句練習題：

(   )1. Do you know the woman _____ Lisa is talking?
      (A) to whom   (B) who   (C) to that   (D) whom

(   )2. My brother ran the 100 meters in 9.79 seconds and broke the world record, _____ made us extremely happy.
      (A) that   (B) and   (C) which   (D) who

(   )3. Our professor asked us to read the first three chapters of this book, _____ are about the Renaissance.
      (A) two of them   (B) and two of which   (C) two of which   (D) two

(   )4. _____ she has done is right.
      (A) What   (B) What that   (C) Which   (D) That

(   )5. Julia, _____ into a family of musicians, is considered to be a promising young pianist.
      (A) was born   (B) who born   (C) born   (D) that born

(   )6. A: Do you want to buy the novel _____ cover is pink?
      B: No, I prefer the one _____ has a yellow cover.
      (A) that; whose   (B) whose; whose   (C) whose; that   (D) which; which

(   )7. The man _____ stands beside you is our teacher's husband.
      (A) X   (B) whom   (C) which   (D) who

(   )8. The author is reading a poem _____ by himself.
      (A) which written   (B) be written   (C) written   (D) to be written

(   )9. Less than 3% of the world's water is fresh, and most of _____ is trapped in polar ice or buried underground in springs too deep to reach.
      (A) which   (B) it   (C) them   (D) what

(   )10. Are you sure the man _____ a blue tie and a black shirt is our new coach?
      (A) who wearing   (B) wearing   (C) wore   (D) wears

(   )11. There were times _____ they wanted to give up, but they didn't. They kept trying and in the end they achieved their goal.
      (A) when   (B) which   (C) during   (D) on that

(   )12. My best friend, Hana, is a person _____ I can share my secrets.
      (A) to whom   (B) with whom   (C) whom   (D) with that

(   )13. The president is talking to the people _____ houses were destroyed in the typhoon.
      (A) who's   (B) who   (C) whose   (D) that

(   )14. Rome is an Italian city _____ you can see the remnants of the great Roman Empire and a number of fountains made by renowned sculptors like Bernini.
      (A) which   (B) where   (C) that   (D) in that

(   )15. I don't know _____ my sister is scared of.
      (A) which   (B) how   (C) what   (D) that

【十、連接詞、副詞子句】

分為兩種──對等連接詞和從屬連接詞。

✎ **對等連接詞用來連接兩個或兩個以上詞性相同的字、詞、片語、子句。**

📖 以 and 為例：

1. My teacher Erin is thin and beautiful. → 連接兩個＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

2. Allen is singing and dancing. → 連接兩個＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

3. Jolie and her husband like to help people. → 連接兩個＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

4. Mr. Lin read a bedtime story to his daughter, and his daughter fell asleep.

   → 連接兩個＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

✎ **常用的對等連接詞：**

1.	①並且、然後 ②那麼		Tracy took a trip to Paris and visited many places. Don't give up, and you will succeed someday.
2.	①但是 ②而是		Debby is pretty but stupid. Dad didn't buy me a doll but he bought me Lego.
3.	①或者 ②否則		Which do you like, rice or noodles? Get up early, or you will miss the train.
4.	不只...而且...		I study not only for my parents but also for myself.
5.	不是...就是...		Either you or Allen has to take out the garbage.
6.	既非...也非...		Neither you nor Allen has to take out the garbage.

📖 Not only Ⓐ but also Ⓑ

Either Ⓐ or Ⓑ

Neither Ⓐ nor Ⓑ

$+ V$ Ⓑ (由 B 來決定動詞的單複數)

Not Ⓐ but Ⓑ

練習：蘇黎世和日內瓦皆不是瑞士的首都。(Neither... nor...)

_____

✏️ 從屬連接詞用來引導表示「時間」、「原因」、「條件」、「讓步」等意思的 <u>副詞子句</u>。

✏️ 常用的從屬連接詞：

1. 引導出 時間子句	when/ while/ as	When Ellie is not happy, she listens to music.
	before	Before you go to bed, brush your teeth.
	after	After Mom did the dishes, she watched TV.
2. 引導出 原因子句	because/ as/ since/ so	Because/ As/ Since it is hot, I want to eat ice cream.
3. 引導出 條件子句	if	If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.
	unless	Unless it rains tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.
4. 引導出 讓步子句	although/ though	Although my room is small, I love it very much.
5. 引導出 「不管、 不論」	whether... or not	Whether his advice works or not, I will give it a try.

※ 更多從屬連接詞請見本章附錄

📖 副詞子句和主要子句可以對調位置，意思不變。

Before you go to bed, brush your teeth.

= Brush your teeth before you go to bed.

📖 if/ unless/ when 等所引導的副詞子句，動詞必須以「現在式代替未來式」(傳說中的

「以現代未」)

If you _____ Jack tomorrow, you will know why I hate him so much.

📖 when/ before/ after 所引導的副詞子句，主詞如果跟主要子句一樣，可以

「刪去主詞，動詞改為 Ving」

After Amy bought the bike, she rode it to school every day.

= After _____ the bike, Amy rode it to school every day.

Ted went to the supermarket before he went home.

= Ted went to the supermarket before _____ home.

The plant grew well after it was given some fertilizer(肥料).

= The plant grew well after _____ given some fertilizer.

連接詞、副詞子句練習題：

(　　)1. Please give me a call _____ you arrive in Seattle.
　　　(A) as far as　　　(B) now that　　　(C) so that　　　(D) as soon as

(　　)2. The salad is not as delicious as I thought, and _____ is the steak.
　　　(A) so　　　(B) such　　　(C) either　　　(D) neither

(　　)3. Give me your money, _____ I'll kill you.
　　　(A) and　　　(B) so　　　(C) or　　　(D) nor

(　　)4. Sabrina makes _____ little money _____ she can hardly make both ends meet.
　　　(A) so; that　　　(B) such; that　　　(C) not; but　　　(D) both; and

(　　)5. They look _____ they have known each other for a long time.
　　　(A) even though　　(B) as though　　(C) even if　　　(D) such as

(　　)6. Ricky didn't leave the school _____ he had finished scoring the students' papers.
　　　(A) nor　　　(B) since　　　(C) until　　　(D) by the time

(　　)7. What should I say _____ Dad and Mom ask me where you are?
　　　(A) as if　　　(B) even if　　　(C) if　　　(D) unless

(　　)8. _____ Jay graduated ten years ago, he has not seen his classmates at all.
　　　(A) When　　　(B) While　　　(C) Before　　　(D) Since

(　　)9. _____ Linda is the only person who knows the way out, we have to stay close to her.
　　　(A) For　　　(B) Since　　　(C) While　　　(D) Though

(　　)10. _____ the weather, we still enjoyed the hiking.
　　　(A) Despite　　　(B) Although　　　(C) In case of　　　(D) In the event of

(　　)11. _____ he was born with some birth defects, he worked hard and eventually
　　　became a successful entrepreneur.
　　　(A) While　　　(B) When　　　(C) In spite of　　　(D) Because

(　　)12. The movie was _____ that the audience could not help but scream.
　　　(A) such excited　　(B) such exciting　　(C) so excited　　(D) so exciting

(　　)13. The clerk remained silent _____ the robber would kill her.
　　　(A) so that　　　(B) for fear that　　(C) so long as　　(D) suppose that

(　　)14. They are _____ kind people that I enjoy working with them.
　　　(A) so　　　(B) too　　　(C) such　　　(D) how

(　　)15. Justin had no sooner seen his parents _____ he burst out crying.
　　　(A) when　　　(B) that　　　(C) until　　　(D) than