

I. 完成式、被動語態、及關係子句句型練習

II. 從戀戀左營講義中挑出完成式、被動語態、及關係子句句型各五句，並在目標句型下劃線。

完成式：

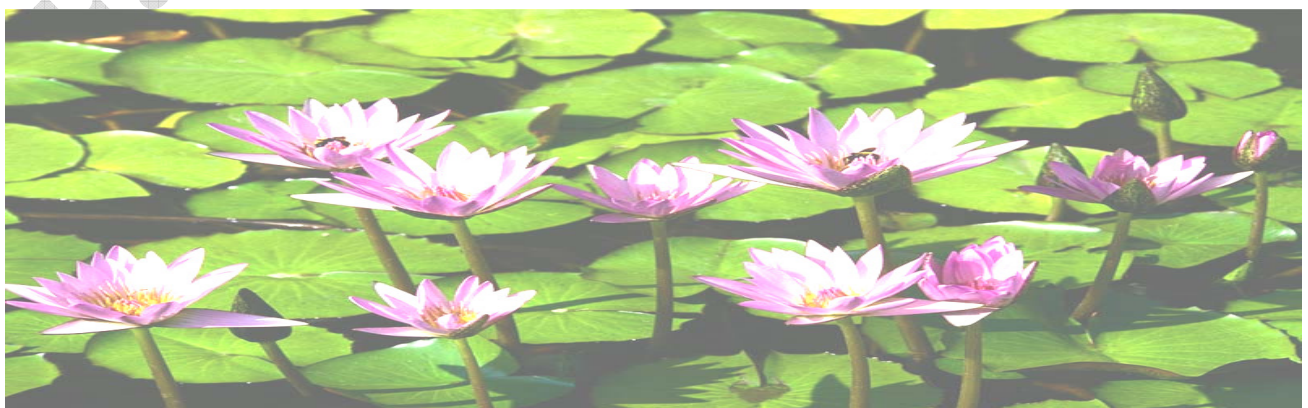
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

被動語態：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

關係子句：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



形容詞子句（關係子句）

※ 甚麼叫子句？含有主詞及動詞的一組

獨立子句（主要子句）：是一個**完整**的句子，它含句子的主要主詞及動詞。

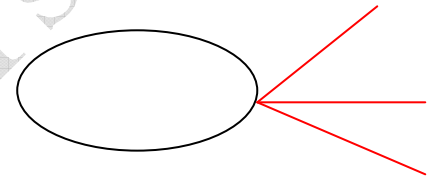
附屬子句：是一個**不完整**的句子，須與獨立子句相連接。分為三種：

- A. **副詞子句**：具有「副詞」性質的子句。由「副詞連接詞」when, before, after, if, because, so ...等引導，
- B. **名詞子句**：具有「名詞」的性質，可當句子的「主詞」、動詞或介系詞的「受詞」以及「主詞補語」的句子。
- C. **形容詞子句**：具有「形容詞」性質的子句。切記，要緊跟在要修飾的名詞(先行詞)之後。由關係代名詞 who, which 和 that 所引導。

一、**作主詞用的代名詞**：WHO、WHICH、THAT

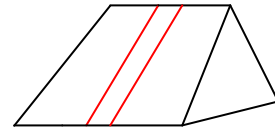
- 例1： I thanked the girl. She helped me.
 = I thanked the girl who helped me.
 = I thanked the girl that helped me.

（先行詞）（形容詞子句加在句尾，像彗星似拖著尾巴）



- 例2： The books are mine. They are on the table.
 = The books which are on the table are mine.
 = The books that are on the table are mine.

（先行詞）（形容詞子句夾在句子中間，像三明治中間的夾心）



※ 「形容詞子句」中的「動詞」須和「先行詞」一致。

二、**作受詞用的代名詞**：WHO (M)、WHICH、THAT

A. 代名詞做「動詞」的受詞：

- 例1： The man was Mr. Jones. I saw him.
 = The man I saw was Mr. Jones.
 = The man that I saw was Mr. Jones.
 = The man who(m) I saw was Mr. Jones.

- 例2： The books were expensive. We bought them last night.
 = The books we bought last night were expensive.
 = The books that we bought last night were expensive.
 = The books which we bought last night were expensive.

※ 作為「受詞」的關係代名詞，在形容詞子句中常常被省略。（作「主詞」的代名詞，則不能被省略。）

B. 代名詞做「介系詞」的受詞：

例1： She is the woman. I told you about her.
 = She is the woman I told you about..
 = She is the woman that I told you about..
 = She is the woman who(m) I told you about..
 = She is the woman about whom I told you..

例2： The music was good. We listened to it last night.
 = The music we listened to last night was good.
 = The music that we listened to last night was good.
 = The music which we listened to last night was good.
 = The music to which we listened last night was good.

※ 介系詞若置於形容詞子句之首，則只用whom、which。絕不可跟that、who。

※ 當「受詞」用的關係代名詞可以省略，但前面有介系詞時，則不可。

三. 關係代名詞的“that”使用：

A. 使用時機：

1. 先行詞同時有「人和物」時。

例：There are a man and his dog that are running over there.

2. 先行詞之前有「最高級形容詞」時。

例：Mary is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.

3. 先行詞之前有「序數：the first, the second, ...the last」時。

例：This is the first book that interests me.

4. 先行詞之前有 the only, the same, the very, all, any, no, ...時。
 （唯一的）（同一）（正是）

例：1. Paula was the only one that I knew at the party.

2. This is the same watch that I lost yesterday.

3. This is the very restaurant that I first met my wife in.

4. All that we do every day is sit inside and study.

5. Any newspaper that you read gave the same story.

6. **No man that** has common sense can believe it.

5. 主要子句是「**疑問詞**」開頭的疑問句，為避免如 who...who ~ 或 which...which~ 等重複現象時，關係代名詞常用 that。

例：1. **Who** was the teacher **that** came here yesterday?

2. **Which** is the story book **that** your sister likes best?

B. 不可使用 that 情況：

1. 前面有介系詞時。

2. 補述用法中。

3. 先行詞是 people, those, 形成 people who..., those who (凡是...的人...) 時。

例：People **who** use their free time well are usually healthy.

四. 關係副詞 (where) 用法：先行詞表「場所」時，用「關係副詞」where 來引導形容詞子句，修飾先行詞。

例：The building is very old. He lives there. (in the building)

= The building **which** he lives **in** is very old.

= The building **that** he lives **in** is very old.

= The building he lives **in** is very old.

= The building **in which** he lives is very old

= The building **where** he lives is very old.

五. 形容詞子句減化為形容詞片語：

A. 省略主詞的代名詞及 be 動詞：

1. The man (who is) sitting on the bench is from England.

2. The house (that was) built in 1890 is under reconstruction. (built 為pp, 被動語態)

3. The books (that are) on the floor are mine.

B. 形容詞子句中若不含 be 動詞，有時可省略作主詞的代名詞並把動詞改成它的 -ing 形式。

例：Anyone **who wants** to come with us is welcome.

= Anyone **wanting** to come with us is welcome.

Exercise A. Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.

主詞位置	受詞位置
1. I went to the movie. The movie was about 911. → _____	1. I went the movie. Teacher Carrie talked about the movie. → _____
2. We ate the apples. They were on the table. → _____	2. We ate the apples. Linda bought the apples. → _____
3. This is the homework. It is from Lesson 5. → _____	3. This is the homework. We did it yesterday. → _____
4. Mr. Smith is the man. The man spoke to John. → _____	4. Mr. Smith is the man. Mary spoke to the man. → _____
5. The watch is expensive. Jessen designs the watch. → _____	5. The watch is expensive. Mom bought it in Sogo.. → _____
6. That radio works well. It is on the girl's desk. → _____	6. That radio works well. Dad fixed it yesterday. → _____
7. The student is from England. He speaks good English. → _____ _____	7. The student is from England. I met him at the party last night. → _____ _____
8. The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the hospital. → _____ _____	8. The taxi driver was friendly. I was telling you about him. → _____ _____

Adjective Clause – Worksheet II Class _____ Name _____ Nu. _____

Exercise B. 合併改寫

Example: { Dad owns a factory.
 { The factory makes shoes.
 → Dad owns a factory which/that makes shoes.

1. { Students like to play on-line games.
 { On-line games are difficult but exciting.

→ _____

2. { The i-pod is very interesting.
 { The i-pod cost me a lot of money.

→ _____

3. { I helped the man and his dog .
 { The man and his dog got hurt yesterday.

→ _____

4. { The dress looks really nice.
 { The dress cost Mom a lot of money.

→ _____

5. { Harry likes the CD .
 { His mother bought him the CD.

→ _____

6. { The businessman makes a lot of money.
 { The businessman makes use of the Internet.

→ _____

7. { Do you know the book?
 { I am reading the book.

→ _____

8. { Did you visit the town ?
 { The town is known for fruits.

→ _____

Adjective Clause – Worksheet III Class _____ Name _____ Nu. _____

Exercise C. 關係副詞

Example: I like the house.
We live in the house. → I like the house where we live.

1 I can't forget the house.
I was born in that house. →

2 This is the police station.
Mr. Wu works in that police station. →

3 The Love River flows by our school.
We have sailing classes on the river. →

4 Ilan is a nice place.
We can enjoy fresh air there. →

5 Mrs. Li likes to go to the night market.
She can buy a lot of cheap things there. →

6 This is the park.
Ted met Linda there twenty years ago. →

7 My dog is lying on the sofa.
I bought the sofa at a low price. →

8 George and Mary got married on the date. →
I can't remember the date.

9 George and I said goodbye in that year. →
I left Taiwan in 1998.

Adjective Clause – Worksheet IV Class _____ Name _____ Nu. _____

形容詞子句句型翻譯

A. 作主詞的關係代名詞

I. 彗星式：	II. 三明治式：
1. 我喜歡那位 <u>正在彈鋼琴的</u> 女孩。	1. <u>正在彈鋼琴的</u> 那女孩是我的妹妹。
2. Mary 喜歡 <u>有短髮的</u> 那個男孩。	2. <u>有短髮的</u> 那個男孩是 Mary 的同班同學。
3. John 喜歡 <u>會看門的</u> 那隻狗。	3. <u>會看門的</u> 那隻狗是 John 的。
4. 我喜歡那些 <u>A-mei 唱的</u> 歌曲。	4. <u>A-mei 唱的</u> 歌曲受很多人喜歡。
5. 我看見一位 <u>打籃球比 Michael Jordan 棒的</u> 男孩。	5. 那位 <u>打籃球比 Michael Jordan 棒的</u> 男孩是我的朋友。

形容詞子句句型翻譯

B. 作受詞的關係代名詞

I. 彗星式：	II. 三明治式：
1. 那位就是 <u>我喜歡的</u> 女孩。	1. <u>我喜歡的</u> 女孩不喜歡我。
2. 那隻就是 <u>Jolin 喜歡的</u> 狗。	2. <u>Jolin 喜歡的</u> 狗會看門。
3. 我喜歡 <u>A-mei 唱的</u> 那些歌曲。	3. <u>A-mei 唱的</u> 那些歌曲很受歡迎。
4. Helen 正穿著 <u>她媽媽昨天買的</u> 毛衣。	4. <u>她媽媽昨天買的</u> 毛衣很昂貴。
5. 我知道 <u>Lucy 正在聽的</u> 音樂。	6. <u>Lucy 正在聽的</u> 音樂很棒。