

現在完成式

壹、現在完成式的基本概念

- 一、動詞三態：指的是「原形動詞、過去式、過去分詞」
- 二、基本句型：have / has + p.p. (過去分詞)
- 三、have/has 為助動詞
- 四、否定縮寫：have not = haven't · has not = hasn't
- 五、主詞縮寫：

I have = I've	you have = you've	he has = he's
she has = she's	it has = it's	we have = we've
they have = they've		

貳、現在完成式的基本句型

句 型	例 句
肯定句：主詞 + have / has + p.p....	Mandy has done her homework.
否定句：主詞 + have / has + not + p.p....	Mandy has not done her homework.
疑問句：Have / Has + 主詞 + p.p....?	Has Mandy done her homework?
肯 簡答：Yes, 主詞 + have / has.	Yes, she has.
定 詳答：Yes, 主詞 + have / has...	Yes, she has done her homework.
否 簡答：No, 主詞 + haven't / hasn't.	No, she hasn't.
定 詳答：No, 主詞 + have / has + not...	No, she hasn't done her homework.

練習

1. How long _____ they known each other?
2. I _____ seen this movie several times. It's really a must-see.
3. I _____ seen you for such a long time. How _____ you been?
4. Pam: _____ Grandpa taken his medicine today? Lily: No, he _____.
5. The husband _____ seen his wife for months. He misses her very much.
6. The kid from the children's home _____ never been to a zoo. He looks excited.

參、現在完成式的使用時機 (從過去到現在)

已經完成或未完成的動作	Jason has done the dishes.
持續的動作或狀態	Jason has been sick for two weeks.
已有或不曾有的經驗	Jason has never seen this movie before.

一、表示從過去到現在已經完成、剛剛完成、或尚未完成的動作

例：My sons have swept the floor. (我的兒子們已經掃完地。)

Vivian has just finished three sandwiches. (Vivian 剛吃完三個三明治。)

We haven't made a plan for the next summer vacation.

(我們還沒擬訂明年暑假的計畫。)

★ 此用法常與以下三個字連用：already (已經) 強調「動作已經完成」，just (剛剛) 強調「動作剛剛完成」，yet 強調「動作尚未完成」

用法	位置	例句
already (已經)	放在 p.p.前或句尾	My cousin has <u>already</u> fed our cat.
	肯定句	My cousin has fed our cat <u>already</u> .
just (剛剛)	放在 p.p.前	We have <u>just</u> met Zoe at the door.
yet (已經 ; 尚未)	常放在句尾	We haven't watched the movie <u>yet</u> .
	否定句 疑問句，可省略	Have they decided on the gift (<u>yet</u>)?

例：A: Has the kid brushed her teeth yet? (這孩子刷牙了嗎?)

B: Yes, she has already brushed her teeth. (有的，她已經刷好牙了。)

B: Yes, she has just brushed her teeth. (有的，她剛剛刷好牙了。)

B: No, she has not brushed her teeth yet. (沒有，她還沒刷牙。)

練習 填入 already / just / yet

1. She has _____ mailed her package in the post office.
2. I sent Jimmy an e-mail the other day, but he hasn't answered me _____.
3. Have your daughters bought some dresses for the party tonight _____?
4. 她表姊看這些漫畫書了嗎? _____

二、表過去到現在，已有或未曾有的經驗

例：The students have visited the church twice. (這些學生去參觀過教堂兩次。)

I have never written letters in English. (我從未寫過英文信。)

用法	位置	例句
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ever 用於疑問句，表「曾經」	p.p.前	Have you ever ridden on an elephant?
never 用於否定句，表「從未」	p.p.前	The poor boy has never eaten steak.
次數：once, twice, three times..., so far (到目前為止)	句尾	He has made the same mistake several times.
How many times...?詢問「多少次」例：How many times has he been to Japan so far?		

練習

1. Has your brother ever fed goats before? (用 never 先簡答再詳答)

2. Yes, we have read some books by Roald Dahl. (造原問句)

3. David has taken the plane three times. (造原問句)

4. 你有跟這位記者說過話嗎?

三、從過去到現在，動作或狀態的持續

例：Mr. and Mrs. Lin have been married for nine years. (林氏夫妻結婚九年。)

Nick has worked here since last winter. (Nick 從去年冬天時就在這裡工作。)

用法	例句
for + 一段時間	He has been a firefighter for 15 years.
since 過去的時間點 過去式子句	例 1：He has been a firefighter since 2000. 例 2：He has been a firefighter since he was twenty-five.
How long...?詢問「多久」 例：How long has her cousin played volleyball?	

練習 1~5 填入 for / since ; 6~7 依提示作答

1. Carol hasn't eaten meat _____ ages.

2. They have been friends _____ a long time.

3. It has been raining _____ more than four days.

4. The teachers have been busy _____ morning.

5. The old lady had lived in Paris _____ January.

6. Andrew started to learn English when he was five.

He is now fifteen, and he still learns it. (用 since 合併)

7. A：她們在辦公室待多久了？ B：她們在那裡待兩個小時。

肆、延伸補充

一、have been to/have gone to/have been in 的區別：

用法	意義	例句
have been to	曾經去過某地	London is Karen's favorite city. She has been there three times.
have gone to	已經去了某地或在前往某地的途中	Kate isn't in Taiwan. She has gone to New Zealand.
have been in	一直待在某地	Tom came here five years ago. He has been here for five years.

★home/here/there 前不須加介係詞

練習 填入 been to / gone to / been in

1. I have never _____ Kaohsiung.
2. Zack has _____ Taiwan since New Year's Day.
3. Don't wait for him. He has _____ another country.
4. Cindy told us that she has _____ Italy, but we don't believe her.
5. It really makes me angry that he's _____ the party without telling me.

二、常用說法：以 It 為主詞與 since 連用，表示某事「持續的時間」已經多久了

句型	It + has been + 一段時間 + since + 過去式子句
例句	It <u>has been</u> more than 20 years <u>since</u> they moved to the country.

練習

1. 那個嬰兒睡在沙發上已經有兩個小時了。(fall asleep)

2. Alex 當作家大約已有好幾年的時間了。(It...)

三、瞬間動作(如 marry, die, leave, start 等)不適用於持續的用法中，如「for + 一段時間」

例：(○) That poor woman has died.

(×) That poor woman has died for five years.

(○) That poor woman has been dead for five years.

練習 正確的句子填入(○)，錯誤的句子填入(×)

- () 1. How long have you had this car?
- () 2. It has started to rain for ten minutes.
- () 3. Jasmine has been busy since last month.
- () 4. The famous singer has come here for a week.
- () 5. Mr. and Mrs. Huang have married for more than twenty years.

四、現在完成進行式 have/has been V-ing：強調某行為從過去到現在一直持續著

例：Ken has been reading for two hours. (Ken 已經看書兩個小時了。)

→表示 Ken 從兩個小時前就一直在閱讀，直到說話的當下仍在閱讀。

五、should have + p.p.：過去應該做，但未做

例：You should have done your homework, but you didn't.

(你應該要寫完作業的，但你沒有。)

六、must have + p.p.：表示「對過去的推測」

例：It must have rained last night because the streets are all wet.

(昨天晚上一定是下雨了，因為街道全是濕的。)

七、附加問句的動詞

直述句的動詞	附加問句的動詞	例 句
be 動詞 (am, are, is, was, were)	be 動詞	例 1 : The jacket isn't cheap, is it? 例 2 : It was windy yesterday, wasn't it?
一般動詞	do does did	例 1 : Sam always takes a bus to school, doesn't he? 例 2 : Ted woke up late this morning, didn't he?
情態助動詞 (can, may, will, should...)	情態助動詞	There shouldn't be a hole in the middle of the road, should there?
現在完成式 have has + p.p.	have has	That student hasn't finished his homework yet, has he?
have has + to had	do does did	You have to help the poor man, don't you?

練習 填入適當的附加問句動詞

- Most of the students were late today because of the heavy rain, _____ they?
- David wants to be an engineer in the future, _____ he?
- You won't be there, _____ you?
- Mrs. Huang asked us to be honest all the time, _____ she?
- Sally can help you clean your room, _____ she?
- He's learned a lot from the experience, _____ he?
- Robert and his family will move to Kaohsiung next week, _____ they?
- Monkeys like to eat bananas, _____ they?
- I have to go home before ten o'clock, _____ I?
- Ben hasn't fixed the car yet, _____ he?
- Betty would like to have her birthday party in the park, _____ she?
- We should pick up Andy at the airport at six p.m., _____ we?
- You didn't forget your date with Mary, _____ you?
- I am right, _____ I?



綜合演練

- () 1. We haven't heard from Anita _____ 2018. She is studying in England now.
(A) for (B) in (C) on (D) since
- () 2. The train _____ five minutes ago, so we'll have to take the next one.
(A) has left (B) would leave (C) left (D) is going to leave
- () 3. Uncle Sam _____ sick for months. We all hope he'll get well soon.
(A) was (B) is (C) would be (D) has been
- () 4. Mr. Evans _____ with us for years, but he's going back to the USA next month.
(A) will live (B) lived (C) lives (D) has been living
- () 5. I _____ to the movies these days. Are there any good ones this week?
【101.基測】
(A) haven't been (B) haven't gone (C) wouldn't go (D) am not going
- () 6. Tom _____ ten pounds over the past two months. He looks much thinner now.
(A) loses (B) has lost (C) will lose (D) was losing
- () 7. Robert and Paul have known each other since they _____ in junior high school.
(A) have studied (B) studied (C) study (D) will study
- () 8. I _____ Paris once. I hope that I can visit it again someday.
(A) have been in (B) have gone to
(C) have been to (D) go to
- () 9. It _____ two years since I last visited the art museum.
(A) has been (B) was (C) will be (D) has had
- () 10. Hank, my love for you _____. You'll find your true love soon.
(A) would die (B) has died (C) was dead (D) have been dead
- () 11. Dad looks very tired after work today. He must _____ very busy in the office.
(A) have been (B) be (C) has been (D) to be
- () 12. You should _____ Mom everything about it last night.
(A) tell (B) have told (C) be telling (D) told
- () 13. Jane: _____ have Mr. and Mrs. Chang been married?
Ken: They have been married for twenty years.
(A) How soon (B) How long (C) How often (D) How old
- () 14. Ann: _____ Grandma _____ the medicine yet?
Ken: Yes, she took it five minutes ago.
(A) Will ; take (B) Has ; taken (C) Is ; taking (D) Does ; take

- () 15. Max: Have you ever taken a taxi to school?
Tina: _____.
(A) No, I never do.
(B) No, I've never taken a taxi to school before.
(C) Yes, I've taken the MRT to school once.
(D) Yes, I took a taxi to school last Wednesday.
- () 16. Ryan: Would you like to play tennis with me? 【94.基測】
Dara: I'd love to, but _____ it for three hours already. I'm so tired now.
(A) I play (B) I'm playing (C) I've played (D) I'll play
- () 17. Alice: Have you ever been to a baseball game? 【95.基測】
Jamie: No, never. _____
(A) Do you? (B) Have you? (C) Don't you? (D) Haven't you?
- () 18. Mr. Yang has worked in this factory _____ 1968. 【95.基測 2】
(A) before (B) for (C) in (D) since
- () 19. Many of my classmates have had the experience of taking an airplane,
but I _____. 【96.基測 1】
(A) don't (B) wasn't (C) won't (D) haven't
- () 20. Alex: Why are you still here? It's already eight o'clock. 【99.基測 1】
Tom: Because I _____ my work. Don't worry. It's almost done.
(A) wasn't finishing (B) wouldn't finish
(C) haven't finished (D) won't finish
- () 21. Have you got anything for Joe _____? He'd be happy to get your gift
on his birthday. 【105.會考】
(A) almost (B) either (C) soon (D) yet
- () 22. The weather _____ rainy and cloudy in the last few days. I hope the sun will
come out soon. 【106.會考】
(A) has been (B) had been (C) will be (D) would be
- () 23. Dad: Have you brushed your teeth yet? Ann: No, but I _____ before I go to
bed. 【107.會考】
(A) haven't (B) have (C) won't (D) will
- () 24. For the past twenty years, my father _____ in a school library. But he'll leave the
job next month. 【109.會考】
(A) worked (B) has worked (C) is working (D) works
- () 25. Mozart _____ his first music when he was only six years old. 【109.會考】
(A) is writing (B) has written (C) will write (D) wrote
- () 26. We were so sure that Jerry _____ well on the difficult job. His past experience in
other work showed he was the right guy for it. So when he failed, no one believed
it. 【109.會考】
(A) had done (B) did (C) has done (D) would do

情緒動詞

壹、情緒動詞

一、認識情緒動詞

基本定義：人因為其他人事物的刺激，所產生的情緒反應。

常用動詞：

情緒動詞	中文意思	情緒動詞	中文意思
interest	使...感到有趣	scare	使...感到害怕
excite	使...感到興奮	worry	使...感到擔憂
bore	使...感到無聊	tire	使...感到疲倦
surprise	使...感到驚訝	touch	使...感到感動

基本句型：A 情緒動詞 B. (A 讓 B 感到...)

例：Everything in my life excites me.

(我生活中所有的一切都讓我覺得很興奮。)

The report touches millions of people.

(這篇報導感動了上百萬的人。)

The accident worried everyone in this family.

(這場意外讓這一家子感到很擔憂。)

The company tries hard to interest its buyers in a different way.

(這家公司努力嘗試用不同的方式來讓他的買者感到有興趣。)

二、現在分詞當形容詞用

形容詞	中文意思	形容詞	中文意思
interesting	有趣的	scary	可怕的
exciting	刺激的	worrying	令人擔憂的
boring	無聊的	tiring	累人的
surprising	令人驚訝的	touching	感人的

基本句型：A + be/get 形容詞 (現在分詞) to B. (B 對 A 來說是...的)

例：Looking after five kids alone is really tiring to anyone.

(對任何人來說，單獨一個人照顧五個小孩都是很累人的。)

This job is so boring to you. Do something more creative.

(這差事對你來說好無聊。做點更有創意的事吧。)

The second half of the books is much more exciting to us.

(對我們而言，這本書的後半部刺激的多。)

三、過去分詞當形容詞用

形容詞	中文意思	形容詞	中文意思
be interested in	感到有趣的	be scared of	感到害怕的
be excited about	感到興奮的	be worried about	感到擔憂的
be bored with	感到無聊的	be tired of	感到疲倦的
be surprised at	感到驚訝的	be touched by	感到感動的

基本句型：A + be/get 形容詞 (過去分詞) + 介係詞 B. (A 對 B 感到...)

例：I was very surprised at his math score.

(我對於他的數學成績感到很驚訝。)

The movie is too long, and I'm getting tired of watching it.

(這部電影太冗長，我看到有點厭煩了。)

There's nothing to be scared of. You have a very good and friendly coach.

(沒有什麼好怕的，你有一個很好又友善的教練。)

練習 將括弧裡的字做適當變化後填入空格中

- This is a _____ story. (touch)
- This is a _____ problem. (worry) Old people _____ easily.
(tire)
- The speaker was _____ to everyone. (bore)
- It might _____ you to learn that I've changed my mind. (interest)
- Those picture books about insects are all _____ to the kid. (interest)
- Try not to _____ your baby too much before bedtime. (excite)
- He looks _____, but in fact he's really a friendly giant. (scare)
- It _____ everyone that he got such a good grade in science this time. (surprise)

貳、於 **so...that... / such...that... / enough to... / too...to...**

一、so...that... (如此...以至於能...)

基本句型：S V so 形容詞/副詞 that 子句.

My parents were so busy last night that they have no time for dinner.

(我父母昨晚太忙了，沒時間吃晚餐。)

Helen ran so fast that her cousin couldn't catch up with her.

(Helen 跑很快，以至於她表姊追不上她。)

二、such...that... (如此...以至於能...)

基本句型：S V such 名詞 that 子句.

It is such sweet juice that children enjoy it very much.

(這果汁如此地甜，以至於孩子們都很喜歡喝。)

Grace is such a good teacher that all her students like her very much.

(Grace 是個如此好的老師，她的學生都很喜歡她。)

The rich man owns such a big car that it's hard for him to park it.

(這位有錢人有一輛如此大的車，以至於很難找到停車的地方。)

三、enough to... (夠...以至於能...)

基本句型：S V 形容詞/副詞 enough (for 人) to V.

Our son is old enough to make his own decision.

(我們兒子已經夠大，可以做出自己的決定。)

The water in the bottles is clean enough for the kids to drink.

(這些瓶子裡的水夠乾淨，可以給孩子們喝。)

The students didn't do well enough to pass the test.

(學生們表現得不夠好，無法通過考試。)

四、too...to... (太...以至於無法...)

基本句型：S V too 形容詞/副詞 (for 人) to V.

The player is too nervous to say a word. (這演員緊張到說不出話來。)

The words in the newspaper are too small for me to read.

(報紙裡的字對我來說太小，無法閱讀。)

Perry got up too late to go to the party on time.

(Perry 太晚起床，無法準時出席派對。)

五、so...that... / such...that... / enough to... / too...to... 的互換

這襯衫對這女孩而言太小了。

The shirt is too small for the girl to wear.

The shirt isn't big enough for the girl to wear.

The shirt is so small that she can't wear it.

★ that 後須接一完整子句，故需寫出 it。

練習 1~6 題為填空題，7~8 題依提示作答

1. The story is _____ touching _____ everyone cries.
2. The questions are all _____ hard for us _____ answer.
3. Tina worked _____ hard _____ she won the first prize.
4. I know her well _____ tell you everything about her.
5. You made _____ a big trouble _____ nobody wants to help you.
6. The old lady is _____ weak _____ she can't stand up and walk by herself.
7. Their daughter is too young to go to school. (用 so...that...改寫)

-
8. Mr. Wilson is so tall that he can reach for the book on the top shelf.
(用 enough to...改寫)
-



綜合演練

- () 1. Tim is _____ of singing the same song in every music class on Mondays.
(A) tired (B) excited (C) interested (D) bored
- () 2. We are going to have a Halloween party next week. I am so _____ about it.
(A) excited (B) interested (C) surprised (D) scared
- () 3. Sammy is bored _____ dressing up as a bat at the party.
(A) at (B) of (C) with (D) about
- () 4. I am so touched _____ know such a lovely story from you.
(A) by (B) at (C) to (D) that
- () 5. I was surprised _____ nobody came to the party last night.
(A) where (B) that (C) when (D) at
- () 6. Stop _____ about me, Mom. I'll take good care of myself.
(A) worry (B) to worry (C) worried (D) being worried
- () 7. The movie was _____ funny _____ all of us couldn't stop laughing.
(A) too ; to (B) so ; that (C) not ; so (D) pretty ; that
- () 8. Alisha is _____ a girl that I can't get along with.
(A) enough (B) too (C) so (D) such
- () 9. The park is not safe enough for our students _____.
(A) to play (B) to play in (C) playing (D) playing in
- () 10. All of my classmates did _____ on the test that I am the only one to pass it.
(A) so well (B) such well (C) so poorly (D) such poorly
- () 11. The pizza in your store smells so great _____ have a bite.
(A) to wait to (B) not to wait to
(C) that I can wait to (D) that I can't wait to
- () 12. Ben used his pocket knife not _____ in the art class. He hurt himself.
(A) enough careful (B) careful enough
(C) enough carefully (D) carefully enough
- () 13. Tom can speak several languages. He is interested _____ learning foreign languages.
(A) with (B) in (C) at (D) about
- () 14. Ms. Lu is a(n) _____ teacher; many students of hers don't like her way of teaching.
(A) interesting (B) interested (C) boring (D) bored
- () 15. Don't get _____ of the _____ snake on the ground. I'll do something to scare it away.
(A) scared ; scary (B) scary ; scared
(C) scared ; scared (D) scary ; scary
- () 16. My son has grown heavier and become _____ big for me _____ carry on my back.
(A) too ; to (B) enough ; to (C) so ; that (D) quite ; that

- () 17. I'm sorry, but I don't have _____ to drive you to the station. I have an important meeting two minutes later.
(A) enough time (B) time enough (C) enough money (D) money enough
- () 18. Abigail is _____ sweet that everyone around her wants to make friends with her.
(A) enough (B) too (C) so (D) such
- () 19. The students got _____ when they saw their favorite movie star eating at the next table. 【94.基測】
(A) excited (B) excitedly (C) exciting (D) excitingly
- () 20. Although the rich woman has everything, she still feels _____ with her life and wants to try something new. 【100.基測 1】
(A) bored (B) easy (C) lazy (D) strong
- () 21. Little Jenny was not sure if the strange old man was still following her, but she was just _____. 【102.基測】
(A) too angry to talk (B) too difficult to be with
(C) too tired to follow (D) too scared to look back

被動語態

壹、認識被動語態

使用時機：特別強調受詞或刻意忽略主詞時。

基本句型：【主動語態】→ 主詞 V 受詞。

【被動語態】→ 被強調的受詞 be p.p. (by 原本的主詞)。

★被動語態中的時態由 **be** 動詞做變化，過去分詞 p.p. 不因時態而有所變化。

★若敘述者認為原本的主詞所有人、不重要、不明確或刻意想忽略時，則可省略。

例：I write this book. → This book is written by me. (這本書是我寫的。)

He opened the window. → The window was opened by him. (這窗戶是他開的。)

貳、被動語態的句型

一、現在簡單式

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + V (-s) (-es) + B.	B + am are + p.p. + by A. is
例句	She feeds the cat every day.	肯定句：The cat <u>is fed</u> by her every day. 否定句：The cat <u>isn't fed</u> by her every day. 疑問句：Is the cat <u>fed</u> by her every day?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. People around the world speak English.

2. Jamie doesn't make these combs.

3. Do many Americans celebrate Halloween?

二、過去簡單式

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + V-ed + B.	B + was were + p.p. + by A.
例句	He drew a circle on the wall.	肯定句：A circle <u>was drawn</u> on the wall by him. 否定句：A circle <u>wasn't drawn</u> on the wall by him. 疑問句：Was a circle <u>drawn</u> on the wall by him?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. Gina took the medicine three times a day.

2. The police didn't catch the thief last night.

3. Did the spider bite the little boy?

三、情態助動詞 (can, may, will, should, must...)

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + 情態助動詞 + 原形動詞 + B.	B + 情態助動詞 + be p.p. + by A.
例句	The little boy can spell the word.	肯定句： The word <u>can be spelled</u> by the little boy. 否定句： The word <u>can't be spelled</u> by the little boy. 疑問句： <u>Can</u> the word <u>be spelled</u> by the little boy?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. People must carry the box carefully.

2. Ron shouldn't leave the garbage on the table.

3. Will the company build an apartment in this area?

四、未來式 (be going to 原形動詞)

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + am are going to 原形動詞 + B. is	B + am are going to be p.p. + by A. is
例句	Adam is going to buy a notebook.	肯定句：A notebook <u>is going to be bought</u> by Adam. 否定句：A notebook <u>isn't going to be bought</u> by Adam. 疑問句： <u>Is</u> a notebook <u>going to be bought</u> by Adam?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. Stan is going to write a new novel.

2. Nathan and Neil are not going to read the magazine.

3. Ms. Wright is going to visit her cousins in London next month.

五、現在完成式

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + have/has p.p. + B.	B + have/has + been p.p. + by A.
例句	He has watched this movie.	肯定句：This movie <u>has been watched</u> by him. 否定句：This movie <u>hasn't been watched</u> by him 疑問句： <u>Has</u> this movie <u>been watched</u> by him?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. The engineer has tested the program.

2. Most of our students haven't finished the reports yet.

3. Has Gertie eaten the three oranges on the table?

六、現在進行式

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + am/are/is + V-ing + B.	B + am/are/is + being p.p. + by A.
例句	Those students are taking a test.	肯定句：A test <u>is being taken</u> by those students. 否定句：A test <u>isn't being taken</u> by those students. 疑問句： <u>Is</u> a test <u>being taken</u> by those students?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. My sister is making a big pie in the kitchen.

2. The singer isn't singing our songs.

3. Are your sisters hanging the clothes on the balcony?

七、過去進行式

	主動語態	被動語態
句型	A + was/were + V-ing + B.	B + was/were + being p.p. + by A.
例句	Jack was flying a kite.	肯定句：A kite <u>was being flown</u> by Jack. 否定句：A kite <u>was being flown</u> by Jack. 疑問句： <u>Was a test being taken</u> by those students?

練習 將下列主動語態的句子改為被動語態

1. Victor was watching a video in the living room.

2. Irene wasn't mopping the floor at nine last night.

3. Were your friends making the cookies at their place?

參、延伸補充

一、特殊動詞的被動語態

	主動語態	被動語態
感官動詞	A + 感官動詞 + B + 原形動詞. V-ing.	B + be 動詞 + p.p.(感官動詞) + to V V-ing + by A.
	例 1 : He saw the police <u>stop</u> the car over there. (主動) The police were seen <u>to stop</u> the car over there by him. (被動)	
	例 2 : I saw him <u>hiking</u> in the mountains. (主動) He was seen <u>hiking</u> in the mountains by me. (被動)	
使役動詞	主動語態	被動語態
	A + 使役動詞 + B + 原形動詞.	B + be 動詞 + p.p.(使役動詞) + to V + by A.
	例 : Jane made that worker <u>paint</u> the wall yellow. (主動) That worker was made <u>to paint</u> the wall yellow by Jane. (被動)	
授與動詞	主動語態	被動語態
	A + 授與動詞 + B + 物.	B + be 動詞 + p.p.(授與動詞) + 物 + by A. 物 + be 動詞 + p.p.(授與動詞) + 介系詞 + B + by A.
	例 : Maggie gave <u>me a postcard</u> . (主動) = <u>I</u> was given a postcard by Maggie. (被動) = <u>A postcard</u> was given to me by Maggie. (被動)	

練習 填空：主動語態改為被動語態

1. I heard Amanda talk on the phone.

→ Amanda _____ on the phone by me.

2. Ann noticed her husband putting something in his pocket.

→ Ann's husband _____ something in his pocket by her.

3. Russell had his sons cut their hair.

→ Russell's sons _____ their hair.

4. Grandma bought him an iPad as his birthday gift.

→ He _____ an iPad by Grandma as his birthday gift.

→ An iPad _____ him by Grandma as his birthday gift.

5. Sean handed me two tickets to the concert.

→ I _____ two tickets to the concert by Sean.

→ Two tickets to the concert _____ to me by Sean.

二、含有介係詞的被動語態

★被動語態的句子中，需保留主動語態中的介係詞。

例：Margaret's classmates always laughed at her in her early teens.

→ Margaret was always laughed at by her classmates in her early teens.

Mrs. Bell listens to the radio when driving to work.

→ The radio is listened to by Mrs. Bell when she drives to work.

A neighbor takes care of our dog when we go on a vacation.

→ Our dog is taken care of by a neighbor when we go on a vacation.

練習

1. Andrew wakes up his twin brothers every morning. (改為被動語態)

2. Wayne tried on three pants in the men's department. (改為被動語態)

三、By whom...? (...被誰...?)

★by 為介係詞，後須接受格 whom，表「被誰」。

例：Who broke the vase? → By whom was the vase broken? (花瓶是誰打破的?)

Who asks you to do the dishes?

→ By whom were you asked to do the dishes? (妳都是被誰要求去倒垃圾的?)



綜合演練

- () 1. The old song _____ by Meg every day. I can't stand it anymore.
(A) is singing (B) was sung
(C) is sung (D) can sing
- () 2. The medicine should _____ three times a day.
(A) taken (B) took
(C) take (D) be taken
- () 3. The train was full of people, so my voice _____ clearly.
(A) can't hear (B) can't be heard
(C) couldn't hear (D) couldn't be heard
- () 4. The famous singer _____ to the concert the day before yesterday.
(A) invited (B) was invited
(C) has been invited (D) is inviting
- () 5. The garbage _____ away because it smells bad.
(A) has to be thrown (B) must throw
(C) needs to throw (D) has thrown
- () 6. Last night I had a bad dream. In my dream, I _____ to a room by three strange people.
(A) am taken (B) was taken
(C) have taken (D) have been taken
- () 7. The house with many doors _____ yellow next Saturday.
(A) is painting (B) are going to be painted
(C) will be painted (D) has been painted
- () 8. If you run a red light, you _____ a ticket.
(A) gave (B) are given
(C) will give (D) will be given
- () 9. Several e-mails _____ to you since he studied in the UK last year.
(A) have been written (B) were written
(C) will be written (D) are written
- () 10. How many languages _____ in Taiwan now?
(A) will be spoken (B) are spoken
(C) were spoken (D) have been spoken
- () 11. Gina: What's wrong with your knees?
Brad: My knees hurt very much because I _____ by a taxi before I came here.
(A) hit (B) was hitting
(C) has been hit (D) was hit
- () 12. The waiters and waitresses at this restaurant _____ to be polite; they should always smile and remember to say "Welcome" and "Please."
(A) have asked (B) have been asking
(C) are asked (D) ask everyone

- () 13. He hates _____ a bookworm.
 (A) to be called (B) being calling
 (C) be called (D) calling
- () 14. The bad guy is afraid of _____ by the police.
 (A) catching (B) to catch
 (C) being caught (D) to be catching
- () 15. Walter is _____ by a policewoman now. Did he do something wrong?
 (A) running (B) running after
 (C) being run (D) being run after
- () 16. Sammy doesn't look happy. What _____ to her?
 (A) happening (B) is happened
 (C) happened (D) was happened
- () 17. It _____ that staying up late often is bad for our health.
 (A) believes (B) believed
 (C) has believed (D) is believed
- () 18. Do you speak English? Could you make yourself _____ in English?
 (A) understand (B) understood
 (C) understanding (D) have understood
- () 19. _____ was first prize won?
 (A) Who (B) Whom
 (C) Which student (D) By which student
- () 20. Most of Jeff's best books _____ when he was sick and poor. 【95.基測 2】
 (A) have written (B) were written
 (C) would write (D) wrote
- () 21. A new road is going to _____ in town because traffic is getting busier and busier. 【96.基測 1】
 (A) build (B) building
 (C) be built (D) have built
- () 22. "Are you dating anyone special now?" is a question that popular movie stars _____ in an interview. 【102.基測】
 (A) to be often asked (B) are often asked
 (C) being often asked (D) who are often asked
- () 23. My dog Jimmy loves _____ with a comb. Every time I comb his hair, he will close his eyes and fall asleep. 【105.會考】
 (A) to brush (B) brushing
 (C) to be brushing (D) being brushed
- () 24. Many famous people visit this restaurant. Popular singers like A-mei and Jay Chou _____ here with their friends. 【107.會考】
 (A) to be often seen (B) often seen
 (C) are often seen (D) and are often seen

名詞子句(間接問句)

壹、基本認識

基本定義：一個完整句子中包含的問句，常為了要簡化數個句子或修飾語氣。

基本句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + 主詞 + 動詞...

★最後的標點符號以主要子句為主

例：We are not sure about that. How can they work out the problem?

→ We are not sure how they can work out the problem.

(合併簡化兩個句子，用句號)

Would it be possible for you to tell me about that? Where does he live?

→ Would it be possible for you to tell me where he lives? (修飾語氣，用問號)

貳、間接問句的句型

一、動詞為 be 動詞

句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + 主詞 + be 動詞

例：Please tell me what her name is. (請告訴我她的名字是什麼。)

Can you tell me where the restroom is? (你可以告訴我廁所在哪裡嗎?)

練習

1. How old is Mrs. Collins?

→ Tell me _____

2. Why are they not happy on weekends?

→ Do you know _____

3. What was my sister doing in the kitchen at that time?

→ Grandpa asked me _____

4. 你知道現在幾點嗎?

5. Ronald 不確定他的錢包是在哪裡被偷的?

二、動詞為一般動詞 (do/does/did)

句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + 主詞 + 動詞 (依時態變化)

例：Let me know what you don't sell in this store. (讓我知道店裡你不賣什麼。)

She never knows how long it takes her son to go home by bike.

(她從來不知道她兒子騎腳踏車回家需要多久時間。)

They still didn't know what time Carl woke up this morning.

(他們還是不知道 Carl 今天早上幾點醒來。)

練習

1. What did they talk about to each other?

→ I couldn't hear _____

2. How long does he have to stay?

→ Do you have any idea _____

3. Who do you not invite?

→ Is there any chance that you could tell me _____

4. 我想知道你以前在哪所高中上學。(I'd...)

5. 我需要知道她為什麼常常晚回家。

三、動詞為情態助動詞 (can/could/may/might/will/would/should/must)

句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + 主詞 + 情態助動詞 + 原形動詞

例：The teacher taught those kids what they mustn't do.

(這位老師教那群小孩他們不准做什麼。)

Please let me know where my shoes can be placed.

(請讓我知道鞋子可以放在哪裡。)

練習

1. Whose towel can this be?

→ No one tells me _____

2. Who would you borrow the money from?

→ I've already told him _____

3. Where may Justin be today?

→ They don't remember _____

4. 有人知道我們接下來該怎麼做嗎？

5. 我不知道今晚的派對我必須幾點到。(...idea...)

四、時態為現在完成式

句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + 主詞 + have/has p.p.

例：I don't really understand why Rebecca has always loved shopping.

(我真的不瞭解為什麼 Rebecca 一直以來都很喜歡逛街購物。)

Mr. Cooper can't remember how long he has known his wife.

(Cooper 先生記不得跟他老婆認識多久了。)

練習

1. When have the police caught the bad guy?

→ Everyone here has been told _____

2. Which country has your aunt gone to?

→ Make sure _____

3. Since when have you been sick?

→ Does your husband know _____

4. 猜猜看我在這邊多久了。

5. 有人知道為什麼 Jennifer 還沒寫完功課嗎？

五、疑問詞為主詞

句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + 動詞

例：Guess what is on her mind. (猜猜看她在想什麼。)

Does Linda know who left me the note? (Linda 知道誰留紙條給我的嗎？)

練習

1. Who started the fight?

→ Be honest and tell me _____

2. Who turned up the radio and made such loud noises?

→ Be sure to ask Gloria _____

3. What was covered by the book on the top shelf?

→ Judith didn't tell us _____

4. Ralph 有告訴你箱子裡是什麼嗎？

5. 讓我知道誰對我最新的書有興趣。

六、名詞片語

句型：主要子句 + 疑問詞 + to + 原形動詞

例：The students are thinking about how to make a kite.

(學生們正在思考要怎麼做風箏。)

Mrs. Moore isn't sure when to take the medicine.

(Moore 太太不確定什麼時候要吃藥。)

★ 間接問句的主詞需與主要子句的主詞或受詞一致時，才能省略後形成片語

★ 疑問詞 why 不適用於此用法

練習 用名詞片語合併

1. He wants to know that. Which book should he take?

→ _____

2. Jeff couldn't remember that. Who could he ask for help?

→ _____

3. Can you tell me about that? When can I leave?

→ _____

4. 他知道該去何處嗎？

5. Brian 的媽媽不曉得如何跟你道歉。

七、whether/if (是否) 所引導的間接問句

句型：主要子句 + whether/if + 主詞 + 動詞... (or not) .

例：She forgot whether/if she fed the cat (or not). (她忘了是否有餵過貓。)

The fisherman wants to know whether/if the wind is blowing from the east (or not).

(這位漁夫想知道風是否從東邊吹過來。)

★ 有名詞片語 whether to... 的用法，但不適用於 if to...

練習

1. Has the postman been here?

→ Ask him _____

2. Do they have to go up the stairs?

→ Does Carol have any idea _____

3. Would you like my gift?

→ I wasn't sure _____

4. 我不在乎是否會下雨。

5. Margaret 問她男朋友是否計畫要去游泳。

參、 延伸補充

一、when 不同用法的比較

當疑問詞，表「何時」： 句中是表示「未來」的時間，時態是「未來式」	例 1：Tell me when he <u>will call</u> you. 例 2：Do you know when he <u>will come</u> to the office?
當連接詞，表「當...的時候」： 句中是表示「未來」的時間，時態要寫成「現在式」	例 1：Talk to him when he <u>calls</u> you tonight. 例 2：Will you be happy when he <u>comes</u> to the office?

二、if 不同用法的比較

表「是否」： 句中是表示「未來」的時間，時態是「未來式」	例 1：Tell me if he <u>will come</u> tomorrow. 例 2：They are not sure if the weather <u>will be</u> nice this Tuesday.
表「如果」： 句中是表示「未來」的時間，時態要寫成「現在式」	例 1：Tell him the truth if he <u>comes</u> tomorrow. 例 2：Go for a picnic if the weather <u>is</u> nice this Tuesday.

練習

1. I'm not quite sure if you _____ yes. (say)
2. Will you leave me alone if I _____ yes? (say)
3. Guess when your dad _____ a dog house. (build)
4. Nothing will wake my dad up when he _____.(sleep)

肆、 名詞子句三種形式:



綜合演練

- () 1. Shelly dropped me a note to ask _____ to buy for her mom.
(A) what (B) where (C) who (D) that
- () 2. A: Does Alex know _____ to play the guitar?
B: Yes, of course. He plays the best in the class.
(A) where (B) when (C) how (D) what
- () 3. Allen: Excuse me. Could you tell me _____ Anny lives with?
Betty: Yes, she lives with Anna, her best friend.
(A) that (B) what (C) where (D) who
- () 4. I really have no idea _____ to do.
(A) what (B) how (C) when (D) where
- () 5. Do you have any idea if the weather _____ fine tomorrow?
(A) is (B) will be (C) was (D) has been
- () 6. Can you go picnicking with me if the weather _____ fine tomorrow?
(A) is (B) will be (C) was (D) has been
- () 7. Ben: Jack, let's go fishing this weekend.
Jack: I'd like to, but I am not sure _____ I can finish my homework.
(A) where (B) who (C) what (D) whether
- () 8. Jack: Sue hasn't come to the party. I'm not sure _____ she is sick or not.
Peter: Let's call her now.
(A) if (B) so (C) why (D) but
- () 9. Tell me _____.
(A) when he comes next time (B) what is on your mind
(C) how long have you been married (D) where's Taipei 101
- () 10. I'm getting lost. Would you please tell me _____ to the train station?
(A) where to get (B) how to get
(C) where I should get (D) how can I get
- () 11. I don't know when John _____, but when he _____, you'll be the first one to know about it.
(A) comes ; does (B) will come ; does
(C) will come ; will (D) comes ; will
- () 12. Please let me know _____.
(A) whose ring is this (B) which dress you like most
(C) where does she live (D) who do you live with
- () 13. I'm not sure when _____.
(A) is the teacher coming (B) did the teacher come
(C) does the teacher come (D) the teacher will come
- () 14. Nobody really knows _____.
(A) what's going on (B) how could this happen
(C) how far is the park from here (D) who will Sam call

- () 15. I want to know _____.
- (A) what will she say next
 - (B) how to talk nicely
 - (C) where did you lose your key
 - (D) how long is the train
- () 16. I'd like to know _____.
- (A) where does Jane come from
 - (B) how the weather will be tomorrow
 - (C) who are you going jogging with
 - (D) which country will your parents visit this summer
- () 17. Nobody knows _____.
- (A) how old is that lady
 - (B) how long is the bridge
 - (C) how much did the watch cost Ben
 - (D) how often the man goes to the supermarket
- () 18. Tell me _____.
- (A) who will be with you
 - (B) what is he going to do
 - (C) why did he cry so sadly yesterday
 - (D) how long has your sister been a teacher
- () 19. Jack wants to know _____.
- (A) how to make
 - (B) where can he find a gas station
 - (C) what should he do
 - (D) who to play with
- () 20. She isn't sure _____.
- (A) does Andrew like drawing
 - (B) if the fish were caught by the young man
 - (C) whether will you go to the bookstore or not
 - (D) has Albert been to London
- () 21. I need to know _____.
- (A) if she is able to swim
 - (B) what is she interested in
 - (C) whether you stay here next week
 - (D) does the student know the answer
- () 22. Can you tell me _____?
- (A) will you have free time this weekend
 - (B) whether I should stay here or leave now
 - (C) has she left the house
 - (D) if he watches the movie with you tomorrow

- () 23. Mr. Brown always tells us _____.
 (A) how did he become rich
 (B) how important it is to be honest
 (C) how often is the book fair held
 (D) how much money does he have
- () 24. Jacky would like to bring that poor dog back home, but he isn't sure _____ his mother likes dogs. 【95.基測 1】
 (A) how (B) what (C) whether (D) which
- () 25. I want to go camping in the mountains this afternoon, but a typhoon is coming. I'm not sure _____ the road to the mountains will be closed. 【95.基測 1】
 (A) how (B) what (C) whether (D) why
- () 26. Lisa is new here, so she doesn't know _____ the restroom is. 【97.基測 2】
 (A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) which
- () 27. Teacher: Does anyone know _____ the famous writer was born?
 Mei-ling: I know! In Taitung, right? 【99.基測 1】
 Teacher: You got it!
 (A) how (B) when (C) where (D) whether
- () 28. Anita: I saw Nora in the teacher's office this morning. Do you know _____ she was there? 【99.基測 2】
 Brian: She cheated on tests.
 (A) how (B) if (C) when (D) why
- () 29. Nancy: Did the teacher tell us _____ to get to the station? 【100.基測 2】
 Susan: Yes. She said we should meet there at ten.
 (A) how (B) what (C) when (D) where
- () 30. Jane is going fishing tomorrow. She wants to know _____ the weather will be fine. 【102.試辦會考】
 (A) how (B) what (C) whether (D) why
- () 31. I'm not sure if Kevin _____ this morning, but if he does, I'll tell him that you called. 【103.會考】
 (A) will come in (B) comes in (C) has come in (D) came in

介系詞片語

壹、介系詞片語當「形容詞」的用法

一、認識介係詞片語

基本定義：介系詞 + 名詞

例：at home、in spring、by the pond、after dinner、during the day、at work、with a big door、about the weather in Taiwan、on the Internet、in a hurry

二、介係詞片語當形容詞用

★ 介係詞片語當「後位修飾」，置於要修飾的名詞之後

in + 顏色 / 服飾/ 「穿戴著...」	<u>the girl in the pink T-shirt</u> → 穿著粉紅色 T 恤的女孩 <u>the girl in gray</u> → 穿著灰色的女孩 <u>the girl in a blue cap</u> → 戴著藍色帽子的女孩
with + 配件 with + 五官/身體特徵 「戴著、攜帶、有」	<u>the boy with glasses</u> → 戴眼睛的男孩 <u>the boy with a small mouth</u> → 有小嘴巴的男孩 <u>the boy with long hair</u> → 留長頭髮的男孩
地 點	<u>the woman at the door</u> → 在門口的女人 <u>the woman from Japan</u> → 來自於日本的女人 <u>the woman between you</u> → 你們之間的女人
時 間	<u>the party at midnight</u> → 在午夜的派對 <u>the party in five days</u> → 五天後的派對 <u>the party from seven to ten o'clock</u> → 從七點到十點的派對
其 他	<u>life without you</u> → 沒有你的生活 <u>a letter in English</u> → 用英文寫的信 <u>the house for sale</u> → 待售的房子 <u>a book about insects</u> → 關於昆蟲的書 <u>people under eighteen</u> → 十八歲以下的人 <u>a concert at lunchtime</u> → 在午餐時的音樂會 <u>a call during the meeting</u> → 在開會時的電話

三、介係詞片語修飾名詞的位置

1. 當主詞

例：The women in dresses are my aunts. (穿洋裝的那些女人是我姑姑。)

The plane with 400 people is about to take off. (載有四百人的飛機即將起飛。)

A trip by bus all day long makes people tired. (一整天的公車之旅令人疲累。)

The cars in the parking lot belong to our cousin. (在停車場的車子屬於我們的表弟。)

2. 當受詞

例：This is a mother **with five children**. (這位是五個孩子的媽媽。)

My teachers are the men **over there**. (我的老師們就是那邊的男人。)

She likes the chairs **with tall legs**. (她喜歡高高的椅子。)

They gave the uniform to the student **in the school**. (她們把制服給那學校的學生。)

練習 依提示字填入適當的動詞

1. The old man in a black jacket _____ from New York. (come)
2. _____ the boy with long arms going to move to Taipei? (be)
3. The bread with butter and cheese always _____ delicious. (taste)
4. The comic book on the bed _____ bought by Bob yesterday. (be)
5. The students across from the street _____ late for school again yesterday.
(be)

練習

1. 我以前見過穿紅色襯衫的那位女士。

I met the woman _____ a red shirt before.

2. 門口那隻狗看起來很可愛。

The dog _____ looks very cute.

3. 汽車裡的男孩受傷很嚴重。

_____ was badly hurt.

4. 床上的錢是誰的？

Whose is _____ ?

5. 有大眼睛的那個女孩喜歡從事園藝。

-
6. 餐桌上的牛奶是爸爸昨天買的嗎？
-

關係代名詞

關係代名詞的用法:

(一) 「關係代名詞」有_____與_____的功能：代替「主要子句」中的_____ (重複提到的相同名詞)，並連接「主要子句」。

(二) 關係代名詞格位依據先行詞在_____的位置決定

先行詞	主格	所有格	受格
人			
物 / 動物			
人 + 物 / 動物		X	X

關係子句

關係代名詞所引導的子句叫做_____。關係子句有形容詞的性質，又_____，用來修飾先行詞。關係子句的位置通常在句子的中間或句尾。

例 1：The book is thick.

The book is on the table.

→ The book which / that is on the table is thick.

例 2：The boy won first place in the contest.

The boy is talking to my sister.

→ The boy who / that is talking to my sister won first place in the contest.

注意 1: 句意解讀

注意 2: 主要子句與形容詞子句時態差異

A. 關係代名詞當主格用(關代_____省略)

1. Jack likes the girl. She has a sweet voice.

2. David bought a new car. It could save a lot of oil.

3. The girl is sweet and popular. She sits next to me.

4. The store is near our school. It sells a lot of drinks.

注意 1: 關係子句缺乏主詞，且關係代名詞後接動詞，動詞的單複數須與先行詞一致。

This is the man who _____(send) me flowers every day.

I am one of the students who _____(like) our English teacher.

注意 2: 形容詞子句必須緊跟在先行詞後方，否則語意混淆。

The store is near our school which sells a lot of drinks. (X)

注意 3: 常使用關係代名詞 **that** 的狀況有：

1.	先行詞是 人 + 物 時	Look at the man and his dog that are playing there.
2.	先行詞有 最高級 時	Hank is the tallest boy that studies in this school.
3.	先行詞有 序數 時	She is the first woman that won the game.
4.	先行詞有 the only 時：	Allen is the only one that can speak both English and French in this class.
	先行詞為 all 時：	All that I can do now is stand and watch.
5.	先行詞為 something 、 everything 、 anything 時	I used to tell him everything that happened to me .
6.	who 、 which 為首的疑問句	Who is the man that is feeding the fish?

B. 關係代名詞當所有格用(關代_____省略)

1. Jack likes the girl. Her brother has big eyes.

2. We like the English teacher in our school. Her voice is just like an angel singing.

C. 關係代名詞當受格用(關代_____省略)

關係子句中已有主詞和動詞，缺關係子句中及物動詞或不及物動詞後介系詞的受詞，故關係代名詞為受格。

例：That is the dog. We found the dog yesterday.

That is the **dog** **which / that/ X** we found yesterday.

例：The woman is my aunt. My mother is talking with her.

The woman whom/ who/ that/ X my mother is talking with is my aunt.

注意 1. **whom** 為 **who** 的受格用法，一般出現在較正式的文章中。

2. 一般關係代名詞受格可以省略，快速判斷方式。

3. 但若關係代名詞前有介系詞或逗號時，則不可省略，也不可以 **that** 或 **whom** 替換。

4. 關係代名詞當受格的特殊句型：

例 1：I know the pretty teacher in our school. You talked about her last night.

(whom) _____

(who) _____

(that) _____

(x) _____

(介 whom) _____

例 2：It is the science class. We have worked on the report for the science class for 2 days.

(whom) _____

(who) _____

(that) _____

(x) _____

(介 which) _____

填入適當的關係代名詞受格，可省略者請加括號

1. The girl _____ Jack is talking to is interested in sports.
2. The letter _____ we were talking about wore jeans.
4. The movie _____ my brother has seen several times is about animals.
5. The hotel _____ we stayed in last night is great.

D. 不可使用關係代名詞 **that** 的狀況有：

1.	關係代名詞 前有 <u>介系詞</u> 時	Here is the house which I live in . = Here is the house that I live in . → that 可代替 which = Here is the house in which I live. → in 可放關係代名詞 which 前面 Here is the house in that I live. (X) → in 在關係代名詞前，關係代名詞不用 that
2.	關係代名詞	I know the man who / that came here yesterday. (O)

前有 逗號 時	I know John that came here yesterday. (X)
----------------	--

E、限定用法與非限定用法：

限 定 用 法	
1. 表關係子句有限定及修飾先行詞的作用 2. 關係子句前後不加「，」 3. 可用 that 代替 who / whom / which 4. 受格關代可省略 5. 因為限定，故指條件相同的不只一位	I need a man who can speak English. (我需要一位會說英語的人。) 說明：擁有 會說英語 條件的人不只一位
非 限 定 用 法	
1. 表關係子句僅作補述之用，不用來限定或修飾先行詞 2. 關係子句前後需加「，」 3. 不可用關代 that 4. 受格關代不可省略 5. 因為補述，故僅指一個對象	Tony's sister, who lives in Tainan, is coming back. (Tony 的姊姊要回來了，她目前住在台南。) 說明：Tony 的姊姊 只有一位 ， 她住在台南 僅作補述之用

F. 關係子句與介系詞片語、分詞片語替換

例：1. 那位站在門口的女孩是我妹妹。

The girl **who is standing at the door** is my sister. (關係子句寫法)

The girl **at the door** is my sister. (介系詞片語寫法)

The girl **standing at the door** is my sister. (分詞片語寫法)

→ 因為「站立」這個動作對先行詞「女孩」來說是主動且正在進行，故可省略關係代名詞及 **be** 動詞，僅保留現在分詞，關係子句轉換為「分詞片語」。

例：2. 媽媽昨天做的蛋糕很好吃。

The cake **which was made by Mom** is yummy. (關係子句寫法)

The cake **made by Mom** is yummy. (分詞片語寫法)

→ 因為「製作」這個動作對先行詞「蛋糕」來說是被動，故可省略關係代名詞及 **be** 動詞，僅保留過去分詞，關係子句轉換為「分詞片語」。

1. The man is my brother.

He drives the car.

形容詞子句_____

分詞片語構句_____

介係詞片語_____

2. The man didn't notice the accident.

The man was reading a letter.

形容詞子句_____

分詞片語構句_____

3. Joseph was born in a village.

The village is called Lukang.

形容詞子句_____

分詞片語構句_____

4. Who is the woman?

The woman lies on the grass.

形容詞子句_____

分詞片語構句_____

介係詞片語_____

G. 複合關係代名詞 what 之用法：

(1) 當先行詞不明確時，可和關係代名詞 which / that 合併為複合關係代名詞 what。

(2) 句型：

all that / anything that / the thing(s) which	主詞 + 動詞...
what	

例：Choose what you want for dinner.

* 複合關係代名詞 what 引導關係子句當主詞，視為單數。

例：What I have is yours.

H. 關係副詞 where 之用法：

地點	地方介系詞 + which	主詞 + 動詞...
	where	

例：That's the apartment which my teacher lives in.

= That's the apartment in which my teacher lives.

= That's the apartment where my teacher lives.

練習

1. That's the chair _____ Grandpa likes to sit _____.

= That's the chair _____ Grandpa likes to sit.

= That's the chair _____ Grandpa likes to sit.

2. I know the country _____ our teacher lived _____ last year.

= I know the country _____ our teacher lived last year.

= I know the country _____ our teacher lived last year.

圈選出正確的選項

1. Do you know the girl (who sits / she sits) next to Allen?
2. This love song (that wrote / which was written) by Marie is very famous.
3. The car (which is parked / it is parked) in front of my house is Tom's.
4. The restaurant (it is around the corner / that is around the corner) is always full of customers (顧客).
5. The person (which just called me / who just called me) is my high school teacher.
6. We stayed at a hotel (who had / which had) a beautiful swimming pool.
7. The guests (who came / which came) to the party stayed very late.
8. The computer game (that / what) I bought is very interesting.
9. Kelly likes the movie (who / which) she saw yesterday.
10. The woman (who / which) just walked in is my music teacher.

填入所有可能的關係代名詞受格，省略可用 X 表示

1. This is the house _____ / _____ / _____ my uncle sold.
2. _____ he said is not true at all.
3. Do you know the girl _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ I called last night?
4. Tom is the first man _____ came to school this morning.
5. The house _____ / _____ / _____ I live in is great.
= The house in _____ I live is great.
6. Do you like the girl _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ I talked to?
= Do you like the girl to _____ I talked?



- () 1. Sara: Who is the man _____ long hair?
Tom: I have no idea. I never saw him before.
(A) in (B) with (C) has (D) wears
- () 2. The woman _____ the desk is Jane's mother.
(A) besides (B) next (C) between (D) at
- () 3. Have you read the book _____ a lot of pictures?
(A) on (B) in (C) with (D) has
- () 4. I'd like to buy the television _____ costs less money.
(A) who (B) which (C) whose (D) he
- () 5. Do you see the mask _____ was on the table?
(A) it (B) whose (C) who (D) that
- () 6. The students who _____ reading in the library like playing soccer.
(A) is (B) X (C) are (D) was
- () 7. The teacher told us a true story _____ happened in the town in 1940.
(A) it (B) that (C) what (D) when
- () 8. The boy _____ blue studies very hard; he wants to be a doctor in the future.
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with
- () 9. _____ looks yummy. May I have some?
(A) The strawberries on the cake (B) The spiders over there
(C) The puppy on TV (D) The cake for Dad and Mom
- () 10. _____ the cheese and the guavas in the refrigerator bought by Mom yesterday?
(A) Were (B) Did
(C) Was (D) Had
- () 11. The farmer _____ son works in the Labor Department has grown rice here for over 20 years.
(A) who (B) which (C) whose (D) that
- () 12. Do you work with the woman _____ a strange costume in the department store yesterday?
(A) which was worn (B) wore
(C) that wear (D) who wore
- () 13. The handsome man _____ is a doctor from England.
(A) who have short hair (B) wears a red cap
(C) that in the museum (D) who likes drinking coffee
- () 14. Look! There is a brown cat which _____ at the school gate.
(A) lie (B) is lying (C) are lying (D) to lie
- () 15. A: Do you know the girl _____ the office just now?
B: Yes, she is my cousin.
(A) leaves (B) who leave (C) that left (D) is leaving

- () 16. The old man _____ by a taxi yesterday used to jog in the park.
 (A) who was hit (B) who hit (C) was hitting (D) which was hit
- () 17. The roses _____ on the table will be given to Cindy as a birthday gift.
 (A) that is (B) who are (C) X (D) which is
- () 18. Frank is a businessman; he owns a big house _____ a beautiful garden.
 (A) who has (B) that is having (C) which have (D) with
- () 19. Is the dog _____ people yours? You should keep it home.
 (A) which bites (B) who is biting
 (C) that is bitten by (D) it likes to bite
- () 20. In this five-person game, the one _____ the most hidden balls will win the last free ticket for the movie *A Born Player*.
 (A) which finds (B) they've found
 (C) that have found (D) who finds
- () 21. Somewhere along the road, there is a shop _____ things from Japan and Korea.
 (A) which sell (B) is selling (C) sells (D) that sells
- () 22. The women _____ beautifully on the stage will visit our school next Monday.
 (A) who has danced (B) that are dancing
 (C) have danced (D) is dancing
- () 23. Do you remember the girl _____ looked worried at the train station yesterday?
 【90.基測 1】
 (A) who (B) where (C) which (D) what
- () 24. James: Do you see the street vendor over there? 【91.基測 2】
 Philip: Which one?
 James: The one _____ is wearing a hat.
 (A) it (B) he (C) who (D) which
- () 25. The movie is about a true story _____ happened in Korea in 1945.
 【94.基測 1】
 (A) it (B) that (C) what (D) when
- () 26. I like to read comic books _____ me laugh. 【95.基測 2】
 (A) made (B) to have made (C) that make (D) which makes
- () 27. In my family, my sister is the only person who _____ chocolate. 【96.基測 1】
 (A) love (B) loves (C) loved (D) loving
- () 28. At dinner time, I often enjoy telling Mom everything _____ at school.
 (A) happened (B) was happening 【98.基測 1】
 (C) that happened (D) which happening



- () 1. Julia is the prettiest girl _____ we have ever seen.
(A) whom (B) which (C) that (D) who
- () 2. Is this the dictionary in _____ you look new words up?
(A) that (B) whom (C) which (D) X
- () 3. It is not wise that you always give your son _____ he wants.
(A) that (B) which (C) what (D) X
- () 4. I know the man and the dog _____ are standing at the bus stop.
(A) who (B) that (C) which (D) X
- () 5. Who is the stranger _____ you shared your photos with on the Net?
(A) that (B) when (C) which (D) where
- () 6. Does your brother like to chat with someone _____ he met on the Net?
(A) whose (B) that (C) which (D) what
- () 7. The woman about _____ Mr. Su really cares is looking at the picture on the wall.
(A) whose (B) whom (C) which (D) that
- () 8. The museum _____ Mark and Elisa met for the first time is on the corner of Apple Road and Second Street.
(A) X (B) that (C) which (D) where
- () 9. Mrs. Wu is worried about the girl _____.
(A) with whom you worked last year (B) always comes to school late
(C) you talked yesterday evening (D) you invited her to the party
- () 10. Cindy wants to buy the apartment _____.
(A) which have two bedrooms (B) is next to the MRT station
(C) Jane lives by herself (D) which is on the fifth floor
- () 11. The kids enjoy reading the storybooks _____.
(A) Mr. Lin borrowed from the library (B) which has colorful pictures
(C) that writer is American (D) are written in easy English
- () 12. Here are the books _____.
(A) are interesting to you (B) which you have interest in
(C) that is interesting to students (D) you are interested in them
- () 13. The oranges _____ are safe to eat.
(A) Frank gave me this morning (B) which is in the box
(C) that is grown by Bill (D) she is selling them
- () 14. The medicine _____ this morning should be taken three times a day.
(A) I gave it to you (B) was given to you
(C) which were given to you (D) I gave you
- () 15. See? The strange man _____ just now is walking around our house again.
Dad, should I call the police?
(A) I saw him (B) I saw

- (C) which was seen by me (D) with whom I'm talking
- () 16. Liz: I've had too many cookies. My throat is so dry.
 Emi: What would you like to drink then?
 Liz: Anything _____. Just get it now!
 (A) you can get it (B) that are in the refrigerator
 (C) that can be gotten (D) where you can get
- () 17. All _____ is cash.
 (A) what we need (B) that needs us
 (C) which is needed by us (D) we are short of
- () 18. Tommy is looking for the watch his uncle _____ him on his birthday.
 【97.基測 1】
 (A) gives (B) gave (C) to give (D) has given
- () 19. The tall man _____ at the bookstore is my high school teacher.
 (A) you saw (B) who saw 【102.試辦會考】
 (C) you saw him (D) that you saw him
- () 20. Actor David Piper became tired of talking about the movie _____ after he
 was interviewed about it many times. 【104.會考】
 (A) he is famous (B) that he is famous
 (C) that is famous for (D) he is famous for