Book 5 Unit7 形容詞子句及關係代名詞介紹

Part A.關係代名詞及關係子句之介紹

_	`	關係	子句	意義
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關係了可思報· 1.亦可稱為_____,具由形容詞的性質,可用於修飾句中的**名詞**, 此名詞可能為句中的主詞或受詞或補語。

2.關係子句_____單獨存在,需有另一個主要子句。

3.關係子句必須緊接著所修飾的先行詞。

二、先行詞的意義:

- 2.先行詞決定所使用的關係代名詞:關係代名詞如下表

先行詞	主詞	受格	所有格
人	who/that	whom/who/that	whose
(動)物	which/that	which/that	whose/of which
人+(動)物	that	that	whose

※不可使用 that 當關代:

三、關係子句的句型及用法:

※關係代名詞當主詞使用

例題: Ben has the dog. The dog likes to play toys.

合併:Ben has the dog_____likes to play toys.(列出所有可能)中文意思:

- 1. Ben talked to the man. The man can speak ten languages.
- 2. Do you like the new neighbor? The new neighbor can play the piano.
- 3. The cat is Mimi. The cat is sleeping on the car.
- 4. The house is for sale. The house is perfect for our family.
- 5. The man likes to help people. The man is a police officer.

四、關係子句 vs 形容詞(介係詞)片語	
1.I know the girl. The girl is wearing a pink skirt.	
	關代)
	形片)
2. The house has four bedrooms. The house is expensive.	
	關代)
•	形片)
Part B. Part B. Vocabulary task: Please write dov	<u>wn</u>
the phrase and the Chinese meaning	
1. Thobby	
(phrase)	
(Chinese)_	
2. badminton	
(phrase)	
(Chinese)	
3. stmp	
(phrase)	
(Chinese)_	
4. above	
(phrase)	
(Chinese)	
5. take up	
(phrase)	
(Chinese)_	
6. as	
(phrase)	
(Chinese)_	
7. keep from	
(phrase)_	

Name

Class

Number

(Chinese)			
8. lead to			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
_ Class	Number	Name_	
9. successful			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
10.interest			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
11.dig			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
12.foreign			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
13.prize			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
14.come true			
(phrase)			
(Chinese)			
15.rock			
(phrase)			
16.frv			

(phrase)		
(Chinese)		
17.bakery		
(phrase)		_
(Chinese)		