

## 3

## 句型解析



## S Sentence Structure V SC

1 { What  
All (that)  
The only thing (that) } + S (+ aux./V<sub>1</sub> + to) + do + { is  
was } + (to) V<sub>2</sub>

## 句型說明

- ① 此句型表達「想要/需要/必須/能夠/應該做的事是...」。
- ② what、all (that)、the only thing (that) 所引導的「名詞子句」作為主要子句的「主詞」時，須使用「單數 be 動詞」(is/was)。後面補語為「不定詞」(to V) 形式，to 通常被省略。
- ③ what、all (that)、the only thing (that) 所引導的「名詞子句」中的「動詞」除了 do 外，也可使用其他動詞來表示想要、需要達成的目標。例如：need/want/wish to V 等。
- ④ 此句型是透過語序改變，將重點資訊放在句尾，以達到強調效果。
- ⑤ 這個句型適用在傳達明確指示或建議時使用。將重點資訊放在最後，可以加強語氣、突顯要旨、提高說服力。

## 課本例句解析

- ① What she did was (to) give voice to issues that were ignored in society.

她所做的一切都是為了讓社會中被忽視的問題得到關注。

- ① 整句的主詞是 (what she did)，表「Hanna 想做的事是…」，「名詞子句」放句首視為單數，主要動詞是 was。
- ② 「不定詞」(to V) 為被強調的動作，to 可省略。

## 牛刀小試

- (A) 1. What these naughty children need to do is (to) VR silent.  
(A) keep (B) kept (C) keeping (D) to have kept

2. 學生現在唯一需要做的就是準備期末考試。

The only thing that students need to do now is (to) prepare for their finals.

## 2, 同位語,

The scientist ~~who~~ devoted himself to studying the mysterious material announced that he made a significant breakthrough.

## 句型說明

= The scientist, devoting himself to studying the mysterious material, announced that he made a significant breakthrough.

- ① 同位語的功能為「補充說明」前面的先行詞，放置的位置是「緊接在先行詞之後」。
- ② 同位語可以是名詞、名詞片語或名詞子句。(A) V<sub>ing</sub> (B) V<sub>pp</sub>, V<sub>ed</sub> (C) to V (D) V<sub>s</sub>
- ③ 同位語可分成「非限定性同位語」與「限定性同位語」。其中，「非限定性同位語」提供額外  
① Tom, an ordinary student, had a jaw-dropping adventure. (N)  
② The truth that we didn't win the game disappointed us a lot. (N clause)

資訊，而額外資訊則是對傳遞資訊有所幫助、但並非必要的。也就是說，即使把「非限定性同位語」移除，句子的基本意思也不會受影響或改變。(句子結構也是)。

- ④「非限定性同位語」須以逗號將它與先行詞隔開。

### 課本例句解析

- ① <sup>S</sup> **Hanna Sahlfeld-Singer**, a religious activist and former parliament member from **Switzerland**, <sup>V.</sup> **has devoted** her life to helping women and other ignored members of society.

Hanna Sahlfeld-Singer 是一位來自瑞士的宗教激進分子和前議員，她一生致力於幫助女性和其他被忽視的社會成員。

- ① 同位語子句補充說明 Hanna Sahlfeld-Singer 額外資訊，先行詞很清楚，如果去掉同位語，主句基本意思還是完整的。
- ② ignored members of society 被社會忽略/遺忘的人

### 牛刀小試

- (A) 1. <sup>S</sup> **Venice**, <sup>which is a romantic... canals, attracts...</sup> a romantic Italian city known for canals, <sup>V</sup> **attracts** millions of tourists annually with its unique charm.
- (A), (B), which is (C), where (D) that + V.
2. **碧昂絲**, <sup>S</sup> <sup>who is a famous singer and dancer, attracts...</sup> 著名的歌手和舞者，以她渾厚有力的嗓音和充滿魅力的現場演出，<sup>V</sup> **深深吸引** 著全球觀眾。
- <sup>S</sup> **Beyoncé**, <sup>a famous singer and dancer,</sup> <sup>V</sup> **attracts** audiences worldwide with her powerful vocals and electrifying performances.

3 { **this** } is why + S + V  
{ **that** }

### 句型說明

- ① 此句型表達「這是(為什麼)……的原因，因此」，用來表示前文所述的結果。
- ② 此句型亦可寫為 **this/that is (the reason) why + S + V**，關係副詞 **why** 引導的關係子句，修飾常可省略的先行詞 **the reason**，**why** 子句裡的主詞及動詞不須倒裝。

### 課本例句解析

- ① **This is why** Hanna was often criticized for her speeches advocating for the value of minority opinions rather than simply praising Switzerland.

這就是為什麼 Hanna 經常因為她提倡少數意見的價值，而不是單純地讚美瑞士的演講而受到批評。

- ① that is why 前句說明因為當時瑞士社會並不允許女性擁有權力。
- ② that is why Hanna was often criticized 表「這是為什麼 Hanna 演講常會被批評的原因」，that is why 後面接的是前文所述的結果。