

L 6 The Students Here Are Different from the Ones I Know in the US

Class: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____

一、關係子句（二）：關係子句（受格關代）在句尾（搭配課本 p.117）

{ I don't know the girl.
The police are asking the girl questions.

↓
who/that

→ who/that the police are asking questions (關係子句)

⇒ I don't know the girl (who/that) the police are asking questions.

{ Have you been to the department store?
Your mother works at the department store.

↓
which/that

→ which/that your mother works at (關係子句)

⇒ Have you been to the department store (which/that) your mother works at?

說明：

1. 將重複出現的名詞找出，並將第二句中重複出現的名詞改為關係代名詞並移至句首引導關係子句（如重複出現的名詞為人，用 **who/that** 代替；如重複出現的名詞為事物，則用 **which/that** 代替）。
2. 將轉換好的關係子句放在先行詞（剛剛所找出的重複名詞）之後，此時，關係子句的作用仍舊是後位修飾，先行詞就是關係子句所要修飾的名詞。

二、關係子句（受格關代）置於句中（搭配課本 p.118）

{ The girl is my classmate.
The police are asking the girl questions.

↓
who/that

→ who/that the police are asking questions (關係子句)

⇒ The girl who/that the police are asking questions is my classmate.

{ The cheese market is in the Netherlands.
We visited the cheese market.

↓
which/that

→ which/that we visited (關係子句)

⇒ The cheese market which/that we visited is in the Netherlands.

說明：關係子句本身就是一種後位修飾，因此必須緊跟在所要修飾的名詞（先行詞）之後，只要掌握這一個重點，關係子句放在句首或句中都是可行的。

三、主格關代 VS 受格關代

比較：

- { The man who/that gave all his clothes away is kind.
主格關代（關係代名詞 **who/that** 在關係子句中當主詞）
I don't know the girl who/that the police are asking questions.
受格關代（關係代名詞 **who/that** 在關係子句中當受詞）

說明：

1. 關係代名詞根據先行詞的屬性（人或事物），配合關係代名詞在句中的作用，可分為以下不同的情況。

關係代名詞	主格	受格	所有格
先行詞為人	who/that	who/whom/that	whose
先行詞為事物	which/that	which/that	whose

2. 受格關代跟主格關代最大的不同點在於受格關代可以無條件省略，但主格關代不行。
3. 當先行詞是人時，受格關代可用 **whom** 來替換。
4. 如何快速區分主格關代跟受格關代呢？在上述第一個關係子句中：

who/that gave all his clothes away 在該關係子句的動詞 **gives** 之前並沒有人名、人稱代名詞或動作者，此時關係代名詞則為主格關代，不可隨意省略。

而在上述第二個關係子句中：

who/that the police are asking questions 在動詞之前有一個很明確的動作者 **the police**，因此，此句的關係代名詞必為受格關代。此時，受格關代可以用 **whom** 代換或直接省略。

Exploring the Different Food Cultures

The world is rich with diverse food cultures, each offering a unique glimpse into its people's traditions and way of life. Let's take a look at the food cultures of six different countries.

1. _____: A Kingdom of Diverse Flavors

China is known for its wide variety of dishes and distinctive flavors. Different regions have unique cooking styles, such as Sichuan's spiciness, Guangdong's lightness, Shandong's boldness, and Jiangsu's sweetness. These regional cuisines make China a true food paradise.

2. _____: The Art of Washoku

Japanese food culture values fresh, seasonal ingredients and artistic presentation. Signature dishes include sushi, tempura, and ramen. When dining, Japanese people use chopsticks and follow specific table manners, such as avoiding sticking chopsticks upright into rice, as it symbolizes bad luck.

3. _____: The Elegance of Fine Dining

France is famous for its exquisite culinary techniques and rich food traditions. French dining emphasizes ceremony and social interaction. Dining etiquette, such as using the correct order of cutlery, proper posture, and using napkins, is an essential part of the experience.

4. _____: A Taste of Warm Tradition

Mexican cuisine centers on ingredients like corn, beans, and chili peppers. Popular dishes such as tortillas, tacos, and salsa reflect the warmth and vibrant culture of the Mexican people.

5. _____: A Fusion of Culinary Heritage

Turkish cuisine combines influences from the Middle East, Mediterranean, and Central Asia. Dishes like kebabs and bulgur are iconic. Sharing meals with family and friends is a cherished tradition in Turkish dining culture.

6. _____: Unique Dining Habits

Korean food culture is known for its variety of side dishes and fermented foods, with kimchi being a staple. Koreans use metal chopsticks and spoons and follow respectful dining etiquette, such as allowing elders to eat first before others start their meals.

1. Which country's food culture emphasizes the use of fresh and seasonal ingredients?

- a) China
 - b) Japan
 - c) Mexico
 - d) Turkey
2. In which country do people typically use metal chopsticks and spoons during meals?
- a) Korea
 - b) Japan
 - c) China
 - d) France
3. Which of the following is a traditional Mexican dish?
- a) Sushi
 - b) Tortilla
 - c) Tempura
 - d) Kebab
4. What behavior is considered impolite when dining in Japan?
- a) Using chopsticks to pick up food
 - b) Sticking chopsticks upright in rice
 - c) Eating sushi with hands
 - d) Bowing before meals