

Unit 12: 副詞子句 / 形容詞子句簡化為片語

簡化副詞子句成為修飾性副詞片語

(a) 副詞子句	_____ , I ran into an old friend.
(b) 修飾性片語	_____ , I ran into an old friend.
(c) 副詞子句	_____ , I ate breakfast.
(d) 修飾性片語	_____ , I ate breakfast.

時間子句改為修飾性副詞片語

(a) 子句	_____ , she has made many friends.	以 after, before, while 及 since 做開頭的副詞子句可改為修飾性副詞片語。
(b) 片語	_____ , Linda has made many friends.	
(c) 子句	_____ , Peter went to bed.	在 (c) 句中：after he finished 及 after he had finished 之間的含意沒有差別。
(d) 片語	_____ , Peter went to bed.	
(e) 片語	_____ , Peter went to bed.	
(f) 片語	Peter went to bed _____ .	修飾性副詞片語可接在主要子句之後。

Exercise 1—時間子句改為修飾性副詞片語。

指示:在副詞子句及主要子句的主詞下面劃線。若可行,將副詞子句改為修飾性副詞片語。

1. While Joe was driving to school yesterday, he had an accident.

→ *While driving to school yesterday, Joe had an accident.*

2. While Joe was watching TV last night, the telephone rang.
3. Before I came to class, I had a cup of coffee.
4. Before the student came to class, the teacher had already given a quiz.
5. Since I came here, I have learned a lot of English.
6. Since Bob opened his new business, he has been working 16 hours a day.
7. After Alice (had) finished breakfast, he left the house and went to his office.
8. Alex hurt his back while he was chopping (劈) wood.
9. You should always read a contract (合約) before you sign your name.
10. Before the waiter came to our table, I had already made up my mind to order shrimp.
11. Before you asked the librarian (圖書館員) for help, you should make every effort to find the materials yourself.
12. While Jack was trying to sleep last night, a mosquito kept buzzing in his ear.
13. While Susan was climbing the mountain, she lost her footing (立腳點) and fell onto a ledge several feet below.
14. The Wilsons have experienced many changes in their lifestyle since they adopted (領養) twins (雙胞胎).
15. After I heard Mary describe how cold it gets in Minnesota in the winter, I decided not to go there for my vacation in January.

修飾性副詞片語表示「在同一個時間裡」的概念

(a) _____, I ran into an old friend.	有時雖省略 while，但句首的 -ing 片語卻表達出同樣意義 (即「在同一時間裡」。)
(b) _____, I ran into an old friend.	

(a) (b) (c) 三句同義。

(c) _____, I ran into an old friend.
(d) _____ through the woods yesterday, we saw a bear.
(e) _____ to the sentence on the board, the teacher explained the meaning of modifying phrases.

修飾性副詞片語表示因果關係

(f) _____ some money to buy a book, Linda cashed a check.	句首的 -ing 片語通常表示「因為」(because)的含義。(f) 及 (g) 同義。
(g) _____ some money to buy a book, Linda cashed a check.	
(h) _____ the necessary qualifications, he was not considered for the job.	Because 不包括在修飾性片語中，它被省略，但修飾性片語卻表示了因果關係，如 (g) 及 (i)。
(i) _____ the necessary qualifications, he was not considered for the job.	

(j) _____ that movie before, I don't want to go again.	Having + 過去分詞不僅表示「因為」(because)而且也有「在~之前」(before)的含義。
(k) _____ that movie before, I didn't want to go again.	
(l) _____ to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.	副詞子句中的 be 形式可改為 being。用 being 使因果關係更清楚。(l) (m) (n) 同義。
(m) _____ to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.	
(n) _____ to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.	

Exercise 2 — 修飾性副詞片語。

指示:將副詞子句改為修飾性副詞片語。

1. Because Sam didn't want to hurt her feelings, he didn't tell her the bad news.
→ *Not wanting to hurt her feelings, Sam didn't tell her the bad news.*
2. Because the little boy believed that no one loved him, he ran away from home.
3. Because she was not paying attention where she was going, Rosa stepped into a hole and sprained (扭) her ankle (腳踝).
4. Because I had forgotten to bring a pencil to the examination, I had to borrow one.
5. Because Chelsea is a vegetarian (素食者), she does not eat meat.
6. Because he has already flunked out (退學) of school once, Mike is determined to succeed this time.

Exercise 3 — 修飾性副詞片語。

指示:將兩句合併，若可能，將第一句改為修飾性副詞片語。

1. The children had nothing to do. They were bored.
→ *Having nothing to do, the children were bored.*
2. I heard that Linda was in the hospital. I called her family to find out what was wrong.
3. We slowly approached (接近) that door to the hospital. The nurse stepped out to greet us.
4. I lived a long distance from my work. I have to commute (通勤) daily by train.
5. Heidi lives a long distance from her work. She has to commute daily by train.
6. Tom lives a long distance from his work. His car is essential (不可缺的).
7. I did not want to inconvenience my friend by asking her to drive me to the airport. I decided to take a taxi.
8. I was sitting on a large rock at the edge (邊緣) of a mountain stream (溪流). I felt at peace with the world.
9. I am a married man. I have many responsibilities.

10. The little boy was trying his best not to cry. He swallowed (抑制) hard and began to speak.

11. Anna kept one hand on the steering wheel (方向盤). She opened a can of a soda pop with her free hand.

12. Anna kept one hand on the steering wheel (方向盤). Bob handed her a can of pop to hold in the other hand.

13. I recognized his face, but I had forgotten his name. I just smiled and said, "Hi."

14. Martha was picking strawberries in the garden. A bumblebee (大黃蜂) stung (螫) her.

15. Ann was convinced (確信的) that she could never learn to play the piano. She stopped taking lessons.

形容詞子句簡化為形容詞片語– 概述

子句：子句是包含主詞和動詞的一組相關字。

片語：片語是不含主詞和動詞的一組相關字。

<p>(a) 形容詞子句 The girl who is sitting next to me is Linda.</p> <p>(b) 形容詞片語 The girl sitting next to me is Linda.</p>	<p>形容詞片語是由形容詞子句簡化而來，用來修飾名詞，並不含主詞及動詞。</p>
<p>(c) 子句：The boy who is playing the piano is Ben.</p> <p>(d) 片語：The boy playing the piano is Ben.</p> <p>(e) 子句：The boy (whom) I saw was Tom.</p> <p>(f) 片語 (無)</p>	<p>只有含主格代名詞 – who, which, that – 才可簡化成修飾性的形容詞片語。</p> <p>(e) 中的形容詞子句不可簡化成形容詞片語。</p>

形容詞子句改為形容詞片語

將形容詞子句簡化為形容詞片語有二種方法：

1. 若形容詞子句中含有 **be** 動詞，則將代名詞及 **be** 動詞省略。

(a) 子句：The man who is talking to John is from Korea.

片語：The man ϕ ϕ talking to John is from Korea.

(b) 子句：The ideas which are presented in that book are good.

片語：The ideas ϕ ϕ presented in that book are good.

(c) 子句：Ann is the woman who is responsible for the error.

片語：Ann is the woman ϕ ϕ responsible for the error.

(d) 子句：The books that are on that shelf are mine.

片語：The books ϕ ϕ on that shelf are mine.

2. 若形容詞子句中不含有 **be** 動詞，也可省略主格代名詞，把動詞改為 **-ing** 形式。

(e) 子句：English has an alphabet that consists of 26 letters.

片語：English has an alphabet ϕ consisting of 26 letters.

(f) 子句：Anyone who wants to come with us is welcome.

片語：Anyone ϕ wanting to come with us is welcome.

若形容詞子句需用逗號，形容詞片語也需用逗號。

(g) George Washington, who was the first president of the United States, was a wealthy colonist and a general in the army.

(h) George Washington, the first president of the United States, was a wealthy colonist and a general in the army

名詞與名詞相接的形容詞片語，稱為同位語。

(i) Paris, the capital of France, is an exciting city.

(j) I read a book by Mark Twain, a famous American author.

Exercise 4: 形容詞片語

說明：將形容詞子句改為形容詞片語

1. Do you know the woman who is coming toward us?
→Do you know the woman coming toward us?
2. The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
3. I come from a city that is located in the southern part of the country.
4. The children who attend that school receive a good education.
5. The scientists who are researching the cause of cancer are making progress.
6. The fence which surrounds our house is made of wood.
7. They live in a house that was built in 1890.
8. We have an apartment which overlooks the park.