



基礎文法

Unit 12:

簡化副詞子句成為修飾性副詞片語

形容詞子句簡化為形容詞片語

- _____ ten years ago, John is still the best worker in this company.
- A. Hire
- B. Hiring
- C. Hired
- D. Been hired

While John was hired ten years ago, he is still.....

- _____ for the company for ten years, John is still the best worker in this company.
- A. Have worked
- B. Worked
- C. Having worked
- D. Being worked

簡化副詞子句成為修飾性副詞片語



(a) 副詞子句	<u>While I was walking to class</u> , I ran into an old friend.
(b) 修飾性片語	<u>While walking to class</u> , I ran into an old friend.
(c) 副詞子句	<u>Before I left for work</u> , I ate breakfast.
(d) 修飾性片語	<u>Before leaving for work</u> , I ate breakfast.

時間子句改為修飾性副詞片語



(a) 子句

Since Linda came to this country, she has made many friends.

(b) 片語

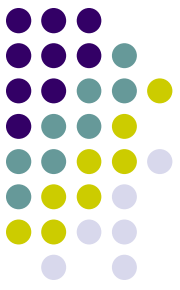
Since coming to this country,
Linda has made many friends.

以 after, before, while 及 since 做開頭的副詞子句可改為修飾性副詞片語。

時間子句改為修飾性副詞片語



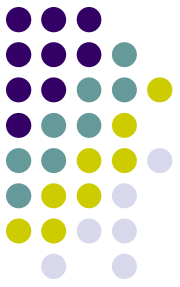
(c) 子句	<p><u>After he (had) finished this homework</u>, Peter went to bed.</p>	在 (c) 句中：after he finished 及 after he had finished 之間的含意沒有差別。
(d) 片語	<p><u>After finishing his homework</u>, Peter went to bed.</p>	在 (d) 及 (e) 中：after finishing 及 after having finished 之間的含義沒有差別。
(e) 片語	<p><u>After having finished his homework</u>, Peter went to bed.</p>	修飾性副詞片語可接在主要子句之後。
(f) 片語	<p>Peter went to bed <u>after finishing his homework</u>.</p>	



- While the building was built in 1999, it was the tallest in town.
- While built in 1999, it was
- While people are employed by that company, they get very good salary.
- While employed by that company, they get very good salary.

Exercise 1

- 時間子句改為修飾性副詞片語



修飾性副詞片語表示

「在同一個時間裡」的概念



(a) While I was walking down the street,
I ran into an old friend.

(b) While walking down the street, I ran
into an old friend.

(c) Walking down the street, I ran into
an old friend.

(d) Hiking through the woods yesterday,
we saw a bear.

(e) Pointing to the sentence on the
board, the teacher explained the
meaning of modifying phrases.

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」。）

(a) (b) (c) 三句同義。

修飾性副詞片語表示因果關係



<p>(f) <u>Because</u> she needed some money to buy a book, Linda cashed a check.</p>	<p>句首的 -ing 片語通常表示「因為」(because)的含義。(f) 及 (g) 同義。</p>
<p>(g) <u>Needing</u> some money to buy a book, Linda cashed a check.</p>	
<p>(h) <u>Because</u> he lacked the necessary qualifications, he was not considered for the job.</p>	<p>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)。</p>
<p>(i) <u>Lacking</u> the necessary qualifications, he was not considered for the job.</p>	

修飾性副詞片語表示因果關係



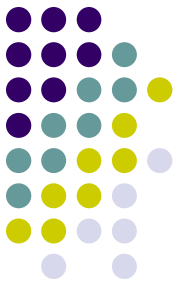
<p>(j) <u>Having seen</u> that movie before, I don't want to go again.</p>	<p>Having + 過去分詞不僅表示「因為」(because)而且也有「在~之前」(before)的含義。</p>
<p>(k) <u>Having seen</u> that movie before, I didn't want to go again.</p>	
<p>(l) <u>Because she was unable</u> to afford a car, she bought a bicycle.</p>	<p>副詞子句中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

Exercise

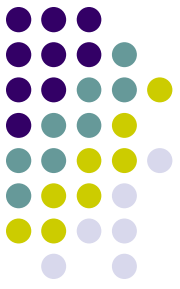


- **Exercise 2 — 修飾性副詞片語。**
 - 指示:將副詞子句改為修飾性副詞片語。

- **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。



- _____ around the same time as Rachel Burns, Greg hasn't lived up to his potential.
- (A) Hiring
- (B) Hired (While Greg was hired around....)
- (C) Having been hired
- (D) Having hired



- 形容詞子句簡化為形容詞片語

形容詞子句簡化為形容詞片語- 概述



(c) 子句：The boy who is playing the piano is Ben.

(d) 片語：The boy playing the piano is Ben.

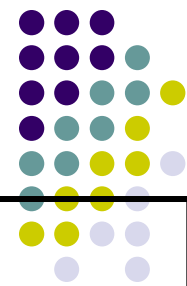
(e) 子句：The boy (whom) I saw was Tom.

(f) 片語（無）

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。

(e) 中的形容詞子句不可簡化成形容詞片語。

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 ψ ψ talking to John is from Korea.

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

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

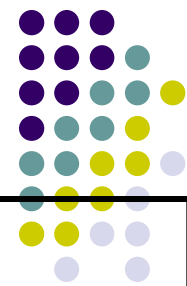
(c) 子句：Ann is the woman who is responsible for the error.

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

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

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

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：

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 ψ consisting of 26 letters.

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

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

形容詞子句改為形容詞片語

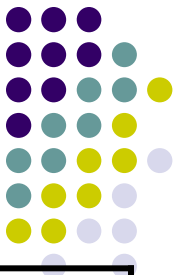


若形容詞子句需用逗號，形容詞片語也需用逗號。

(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

形容詞子句改為形容詞片語



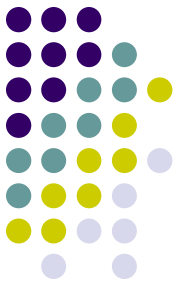
名詞與名詞相接的形容詞片語，稱為同位語。

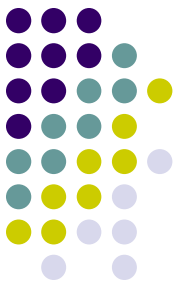
(i) Paris, the capital of France, is an exciting city.

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

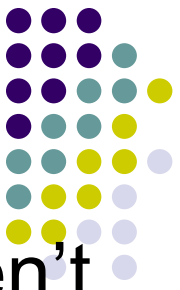
Exercise

- **Exercise 4:**
- 形容詞片語
- 說明：將形容詞子句改為形容詞片語

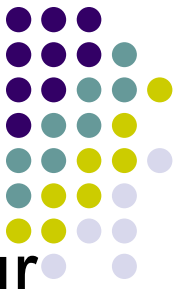




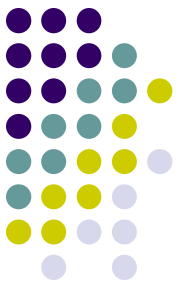
- The answers (in advance of the meeting) made the difference in persuading the board members.
- (A) prepare
- (B) preparation
- (C) preparing
- (D) prepared (which were prepared)



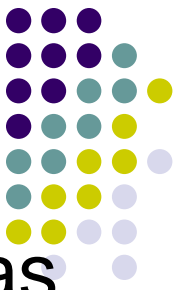
- The measures _____ over the past year haven't been fully realized on our balance sheet yet.
- (A) that have been implemented
- (B) implementing
- (C) were implemented (which have been implemented)
- (D) implementation



- Our profits have increased as a result of our newest acquisition much faster than we had ____ dreamed.
- (A) original
- (B) origin
- (C) originally
- (D) origination



- She is beautiful.
- She is a _____ girl.
- She is an interesting/interested girl.
- She is the girl who needs money to buy books.
- She is the girl needing money to buy books.
- Since she was hired by this company, she has made a lot of money.
- Since hired by this company, she



- While she worked for this company, she was the best worker.
- Working for this company, she was
- When she arrived the office, she had already had breakfast.