

英文翻譯與寫作①－補充教材

Chapter 1 1 句子的形成 Formation of Sentences

講義①~④ P1-P62解答

《簡介》英文句子的形成，其公式是 **S+V**, 即（主動詞化）

(一) 選定主詞：（這是造句成功的第一步）

a. 名詞：（含專有名詞，如人名、地名）

1. 黃金很值錢。

_____ is of much value. (Gold)

2. 許諾就是欠債。

_____ is debt. (Promise)

3. 傑森受到教訓了。

_____ has learned a lesson. (Jason)

b. 代名詞：

1. 活到老，學到老。

_____ is never too old to learn. (One)

2. 他總是信守承諾。

_____ always keeps his promise. (He)

c. 動名詞 / 不定詞：

1. 看到他就令我生氣。

_____ him makes me angry. (Seeing)

2. 為了看他是我來此之目的。

_____ him is my purpose of coming here. (To see)

3. 聽音樂使我快樂。

_____ to music makes me happy. (Listening)

4. 到歐洲玩是我明年的計劃。

_____ to Europe for a visit is my plan for next year. (To go)

註 通常動名詞指已知的事實或曾經做過的經驗；不定詞則表示一種意願、目的或未完成之事。

5. 眼見為實。(看了就信 / 需看到才會信)

_____ is believing. (Seeing) / _____ is to believe. (To see)

6. 犯錯乃人之常情，能原諒別人方能超凡入聖。

_____ is human; _____ is divine. (To err; to forgive)

d. 虛主詞 it : (此 it 並無意義，不能譯為“它”)

1. 爬山滿好玩的。

_____ is a lot of fun to climb mountains. (It)

2. 覆水難收。

_____ is no use crying over the spilt milk. (It)

e. 名詞子句：

1. 他不聽話令我生氣。

_____ he is not obedient makes me angry. (That)

2. 他能否勝任仍有待觀察。

_____ he can do it remains to be seen. (Whether)

3. 他住哪仍未確定。

_____ he lives is still in doubt. (Where)

4. 「誠實至上」是一句我們應時刻牢記在心的箴言。

_____ is a proverb we should always bear in mind that honesty is the best policy. (It)

註 名詞子句當受詞：

(1) 當及物動詞之受詞：

1. 我知道他最近即將出國。

I know _____ he will go abroad in the near future. (that)

2. 我不知道他是否已經完成這工作。

I wonder _____ he has finished the work. (whether)

3. 我不知道他會如何處理此事。

I didn't know _____ he will handle it. (how)

(2) 當介系詞之受詞：

1. 我很擔心他能否做這件事。

I am worried about _____ he can do it. (whether)

2. 我很好奇他會如何應付這問題。

I am curious about _____ he will cope with the problem. (how)

3. 我很震驚你竟然跟父母頂嘴。

I was shocked _____ you should have talked back to your parents.
(that)

4. 我很擔心他不唸書。

I am worried about _____ that he doesn't study. (the fact)

5. 我擔心他整天遊手好閒。

I am worried about _____ around all day. (his playing)

6. 我很高興他可能會來。

I am happy about _____ likely to come. (his being)

7. 我擔心他整天玩樂。

I am worried _____ he plays around all day. (that)

註 1. in that =because 2. except that 3. notwithstanding that

1. 他很有天份，因為他能說多種語言。

He is talented _____ he can speak many different languages. (in that)

2. 他人很好，只可惜有時會說謊。

He is very nice _____ sometimes he lies. (except that)

3. 儘管他人好，但我卻不喜歡他。

_____ he is nice, I don't like him. (Notwithstanding that/Despite the fact that/In spite of the fact that)

f. 名詞片語：(疑問詞 + 不定詞片語)

1. 什麼時候跟他談，一切由你決定。

_____ to talk to him is all up to you. (When)

2. 跟誰談得由我決定。

_____ to talk to must be decided by me. (Whom)

3. 我們如何處理此事端視我們能募集多少錢而定。

_____ to handle it depends on how much money we can collect. (How)

g. 表(時間、距離、重量、價值、天氣)

1. 從台北到台中大約 160 公里。

_____ is about 160 kilometers from Taipei to Taichung. (It)

2. 不雨則已，一雨傾盆。

_____ never rains but it pours. (It)

3. 萬一台北下雪，會如何呢？

What if _____ should snow in Taipei? (it)

(二) 選定動詞：(需搭配句型，此乃造句成功與否的關鍵)

a. 第一句型：S+Vt+O

1. 無人能同時侍奉二主。

No one can _____ two masters at a time. (serve)

2. 旁觀者清。

The on-looker _____ most of the game. (sees)

3. 看到那個人踢我的狗使我生氣。

It _____ me to see that man kicked my dog. (angered)

4. 智者想他要說的話，蠢蛋說他想要說的話。

A wise man _____ all that he says; a fool _____ all that he thinks.

(thinks;says)

5. 老狗學不會新把戲。

An old dog will _____ no new tricks. (learn)

6. 老鼠會吃人不願吃的東西。

A mouse will _____ things that people won't eat. (eat)

7. 他否認考試作弊。(注意受詞為動名詞)

He _____ cheating on the test. (denied)

8. 我保證盡力而為。(注意受詞為不定詞)

I _____ to do my best. (promise)

9. 人知道他在哪出生，但不知道他會死於何處。

Men _____ where they were born, but not where they shall die. (know)

10. 老牛從不承認自己曾經是笨小牛。

The old cow will never _____ that she was once a silly calf. (admit)

11. 醫生認為大部分的吸毒者 HIV 呈陽性反應。

Doctors _____ that most drug addicts are HIV-positive. (think)

12. 我堅持那凶手該殺。

I _____ that the murder (should) be killed. (insisted)

13. 我還沒決定去哪。

I haven't _____ where to go. (decided)

14. 別把信擺爐子上。

Don't _____ the letter on the stove. (put)

15. 他同事當他是笨蛋。

His colleagues _____ him as a fool. (regard)

16. 運動能預防我們得心臟病。

Exercise can _____ us against heart disease. (protect)

17. 九點以後打電話給我。

_____ me up after nine o'clock. (Call)

18. 貝蒂穿上大衣。

Betty _____ her coat on. (put)

19. 在字典裏查一查這個生字。

_____ the word up in your dictionary. (Look)

20. 我不明白你說的話。

I can't _____ out what you are trying to say. (make)

b. 第二句型：S+Vt+O+O.C.

1. 珍把頭髮染成紅色。

Jane _____ her hair red. (dyed)

2. 這新聞令我說不出話來。

The news _____ me dumb. (struck)

3. 學生吼到聲音沙啞。

The students _____ themselves hoarse. (shouted)

4. 媽媽把我的頭髮剪短。

My mom _____ my hair short. (cut)

5. 男人留長頭髮很平常。

To _____ their hair long is common for men. (wear)

6. 他清楚表明不再競選連任。

He _____ it clear that he would not seek re-election. (made)

7. 我認為他不可能再回來工作。

I _____ it unlikely that she would return to the job. (think)

8. 裁判宣布傑克是勝利者。

The judge _____ Jack the winner. (declared)

9. 我使他相信我是清白的。

I _____ him that I was innocent. (convinced)

10. 我肩膀上的陽光總是令我快樂。

Sunshine on my shoulders always _____ me happy. (makes)

11. 他被選為財政委員會主席。

He was _____ chairman of the finance committee. (elected)

12. 不要勸人走向絞首架，也不要勸人走向神壇。

Never _____ a man to go to the halter or to the altar. (advise)

13. 你能成為我們的社團成員我們應該會很開心。

We should be delighted to _____ you become a member of the club.
(have)

14. 上天能使所有好事一起發生。

God can _____ all good things go together. (make)

15. 我看著水果吊在樹上。

I _____ at the fruit hanging from the trees. (looked)

16. 我意外發現她在她房間坐著睡著了。

I _____ her sitting in her room asleep. (found)

17. 我發現她迷人而友善。

I _____ her (to be) charming and friendly. (found)

18. 那女人任憑孩子在那裡哭。(任由維持其狀態，非使役)

The woman _____ her child crying over there. (left)

19. 大衛讓他太太獨自照顧小孩。(叫人做某事，使役)

David _____ his wife to take care of their children alone. (left)

20. 他在打架時鼻子斷了。

He _____ his nose broken in a fight. (had)

21. 抱歉讓你久等了。

I am sorry to have _____ you waiting so long. (kept)

22. 我發覺使人了解很難。

I _____ it difficult to _____ myself understood. (find; make)

23. 我鼓勵她申請台大入學。

I _____ her to apply for admission to NTU. (encouraged)

24. 有錢能使鬼推磨。

Money can _____ the devil push the millstone. (make)

25. 他被看到偷走那老太太的錢。

He was _____ to steal money from the old woman. (seen)

c. 第三句型：S+Vt+O1+O2)

1. 我唸故事給小朋友聽。

I _____ the kids this story. (read)

2. 我祝他們好運。

I _____ them good luck. (wished)

3. 她向我飛吻。

She _____ me a kiss. (flew)

4. 我給自己點購了火腿三明治。

I _____ myself a ham sandwich. (ordered)

5. 你可以給我幾分鐘嗎？

Can you _____ me a few minutes? (spare)

6. 我替我老公選了一件襯衫。

I _____ my husband a shirt. (chose)

7. 我把約翰狠狠揍了一頓。

I _____ John a good beating. (gave)

8. 我重重踢了一下門。

I _____ the door a good kick. (gave)

9. 我可以請你幫個忙嗎？

May I _____ you a favor? (ask)

10. 那次表演替他贏得奧斯卡最佳演員獎。

That performance _____ him an Oscar as Best Actor. (earned)

11. 他的固執會讓他丟掉工作。

His stubbornness will _____ him his job. (cost)

12. 搭計程車可以省掉你找停車位的麻煩。

To get a taxi can _____ you a lot of trouble of looking for a parking space. (save)

13. 你無法教老狗新把戲。

You can't _____ an old dog new tricks. (teach)

14. 你該把鞋子好好擦一下。

You should _____ your shoes a good shine. (give)

d. 第四句型：S+Vi+Adv. (副詞非必要)

1. 物極必反。

Extremes _____. (meet)

2. 有錢是大爺。

Money _____. (talks)

3. 會叫的狗不咬人。

A barking dog never _____. (bites)

4. 這箱子重三公斤，長寬各四十和三十公分。

The box _____ 3 kilograms and _____ 40 cm X 30cm. (weights ; measures)

5. 這台電腦值二萬元。

The computer _____ 20 thousand dollars. (costs)

6. 這座塔高 30 公尺。

The tower _____ 30 meters. (stands)

7. 責任伴隨著權利而來。(強調)

With power _____ responsibly. (comes) = Responsibility comes with power.

8. 附近山上有一棟別墅。(強調)

Atop a nearby hill _____ a villa. (sits)

9. 他上樓。(強調)

Upstairs he _____. (went)

10. 一段長旱接踵而至。
There _____ a long period of drought. (followed)
11. 手機需求很暢旺。
There _____ a brisk demand for mobile phones. (developed)
12. 仍有許多歧見待化解。
There _____ a lot of differences still to be ironed out. (remain)
13. 我看仙蒂好像戀愛了。
It _____ (to me) that Cindy has fallen in love. (seems)
14. 你來訪時我碰巧出去度假。
It _____ that I was away on holiday when you visited me. (happened/
chanced)
15. 你穿什麼沒有關係。
It doesn't _____ what you wear. (matter)
16. 這個軟體好像有瑕疵。
There _____ to be a flaw in the software. (appears)
17. 危機中有轉機。
In a crisis _____ an opportunity. (lies)
18. 他的滿意度下滑。
Down _____ his approval ratings. (fell)
19. 人不能單靠麵包而活。
Man can't _____ on bread alone. (live)
20. 警方要求釋放人質。
The police _____ for the release of the hostage. (called)
21. 瑪利上周感冒了。
Mary _____ down with a cold last week. (came)
22. 我們將維護我們的權利。
We will _____ up for our rights. (stand)

23. 我們總是回想起往日甜蜜的時光。

We tend to _____ back on the old days with fondness. (look)

24. 她的熱情彌補了經驗上的不足。

Her enthusiasm _____ up for her inexperience. (makes)

25. 上學途中，我停下來去買一本書。

On my way to school, I _____ to buy a book. (paused)

26. 我渴望再見到你。

I _____ to see you again. (long)

27. 昨天我碰巧在城裏。

I _____ to be in town yesterday. (happened)

28. 我未克參加你的婚禮。

I _____ to attend your wedding. (failed)

e. 第五句型：S+Vi+S.C. (此句型之 Vi 與第四句型不同；它是以 be-V 為代表之連綴動詞)

1. 壞人總是裝好人。

The devil _____ God's ape. (is)

2. 三思而後行。

Second thoughts _____ best. (are)

3. 美麗在臉上，而美德卻遍及全身。

Beauty _____ in the face; grace all over. (is)

4. 美的東西是永恆的喜悅。

A thing of beauty _____ a joy forever. (is)

5. 最高的樹枝並非最安全的棲所。

The highest branch _____ not the safest roost. (is)

6. 做事沒智慧就是危險。

What is no wisdom _____ danger. (is)

7. 富蘭克林發現閃電就是電，令人感到驚訝！

The discovery by Franklin that lightning is electricity _____ amazing. (is)

8. 欠債之人總是錯。

He who owes _____ in all the wrong. (is)

9. 惡法是所有暴政中最壞的一種。

Bad laws _____ the worst sort of tyranny. (are)

10. 小心謹慎為要。

It _____ best to be on the safe side. (is)

11. 朋友當了官就等於失去了一個朋友。

A friend in power _____ a friend lost. (is)

12. 天下無新奇之事物。

There _____ nothing new under the sun. (is)

13. 談戀愛又能有智慧是不可能的。

It _____ impossible to be in love and wise. (is)

14. 麥克對小孩很有耐心。

Mike _____ patient with children. (is)

15. 我很驚訝她看起來這麼年輕。

I _____ surprised at how much younger she looked. (am)

16. 我害羞不敢跟老外說話。

I _____ shy to talk to foreigners. (am)

17. 我很高興你能幫我。

I _____ delighted that you are willing to help me. (am)

18. 懷特先生對女兒的魯莽感覺羞恥。

Mr. White _____ shamed of her daughter's rudeness. (was)

19. 很多動物可能已經絕種了。

Many animals might have _____ extinct. (become)

20. 他名震全國。

With his fame _____ the country. (rang)

21. 楓葉漸漸變紅了。

The maple leaves are _____ red. (turning)

22. 布朗先生已經破產了。

Mr. Brown has _____ bankrupt. (gone)

23. 這口井已經全乾涸了。

The well has _____ dry. (run)

24. 這結果不符我期望。

The result _____ short of my expectations. (fell)

25. 我的耐心漸漸消失了。

My patience is _____ thin. (wearing)

26. 他的故事聽起來很有趣。

His story _____ like fun. (sounds)

27. 那似乎是個好主意。

It _____ like a good idea. (seems)

28. 感覺好像要下雨了。

It _____ like rain. (feels)

註 1. 第五句型之動詞，又稱「連綴動詞」

2. 此句型中之動詞 **look, taste, smell, sound, feel, seem** 等，如欲接名詞當補語，則必須先接一介系詞 **like**

29. 那人坐著一動也不動。

That man _____ still. (sat)

30. 懷特死時貧困。

Mr. White _____ poor. (died)

31. 其中一個犯人脫逃了。

One of the criminals has _____ loose. (broken)

32. 門被風吹開了。

The door _____ open. (blew)

33. 他空著手回來。

He _____ empty-handed. (returned)

34. 有幾個人被活埋。

Several people were _____ alive. (buried)

35. 史密斯太太年紀輕輕就結婚了。

Mrs. Smith _____ young. (married)

36. 他的理論依然是對的。

His theory still _____ true. (holds)

37. 我們的產品證明獲利很好。

Our products are _____ highly profitable. (proving)

38. 抽煙使我看起來是個真男人。

Smoking makes me look _____ a true man. (like)



句子的伸展

Expansion of Sentences

《簡介》句子的伸展必須靠連接詞（conjunction）或是副詞連接語（connectors）方能完成，詳述如下：

A. 對等（Co-ordinate）連接詞：

(一) 累積（Cumulative）

Conj. (連接詞)	Adv. (副詞)
1.and	1.besides
2.both alike at once equally	2.moreover
3. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{only} \\ \text{not} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{merely} \\ \text{alone} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \dots \text{and} \dots$	3.furthermore
	4.further
	5.in addition
	6.also
	7.likewise
	8.similarly
	9.indeed
	10.again
4.as well as	
5.no less than	
6.neither nor	
7.nor (+ 倒裝)	
8.What $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \dots \\ \text{by} \end{array} \right\}$ and What $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \dots \\ \text{by} \end{array} \right\}$	
9.(and) what is more...	

Conj. (連接詞)	Adv. (副詞)
10. never ... but ...	
※可連接兩個句子、名詞、形容詞... ※句型 S1+ V1 ; adv. , S2 + V2	※只能連接兩個句子 ※句型 S1 + V1 + (,) + Conj. + S2 + V2

1. 我們現在去或是等你父親來時才去？

Shall we go now _____ when your father comes? (or)

2. 他是誰，為何和她結婚，他們的難題是些什麼，以及如何有圓滿結局？都被一個有技巧的說故事者講述出來。

Who he was, why he married her, what their problems were, _____ how it all ended happily, are told with all the skill of a good storyteller. (and)

3. You can go to Hualien by bus, _____ by boat, _____ by airplane ; _____ I think it is more interesting to go by bus. (or; or; but)

4. 假如你一直走，你就會看到那圖書館。

Go straight on, _____ you will see the library. (and) = If you go straight on, you will see the library.

5. 他不僅可靠且值得信賴。

Not only is he dependable, _____ he is also trustworthy. (but)

6. 這豈止困難，簡直是辦不到。

_____ is it difficult, it is impracticable also. (Not only) (此句 but 省略)

7. 他打籃球、足球和棒球。

He plays basketball _____ football as well as baseball. (and)

8. 他有學問，同時也有經驗。

He has experience _____ scholarship. (as well as) = He has scholarship _____ experience _____. (and; as well)

9. 他不做那件事，也不試著去。

He doesn't do it, _____ does he try to. (nor)

10. 一方面因為工作過度，一方面因營養不良，他病倒了。

_____ overwork _____ what with undernourishment, he fell sick.

(What with;and)

11. 他的方案是個好方案，且它或許還能幫助許多人。

His project is an excellent one; _____, it is likely to help a great many people. (besides)

12. 那座山既險峻又崎嶇，而且山麓還蓋滿了冰。

The mountain was steep and rugged; _____, its sides were coated with ice. (moreover)

13. 他廣受喜愛，且又絕對可靠，最重要的是沒人能取代他的地位。

He is well-liked ; _____, he is absolutely dependable; _____, there is no one who can take his place. (moreover; furthermore)

14. 我不認為那人適合做園丁：他懶惰、愚蠢、不可靠；更甚者，他對園藝一竅不通。

I don't think the man is suitable for a gardener; he is lazy, stupid and unreliable, _____, he knows nothing about gardening. (and what is more)

16. 半罵半哄，我總算讓那小孩不哭了。

_____ scolding and _____ coaxing, I hardly managed to stop the child's crying. (What with/by; what with/by)

(二) 反義 (Adversative)

Conj. (連接詞)	Adv. (副詞)
1. but	1.; still, / ; only,
2. indeed... It's true... ..., to be sure, } but...	2.; however,
	3.; nevertheless
3. Whereas	4. yet / and yet / but yet
4. While	5. on the contrary / on the other hand

1. 幸運之神常來敲門，但傻子不請祂進來。

Fortune often knocks at the door, _____ the fool doesn't invite her in. (but)

2. 死亡不論在何時都很恐怖，但絕沒有比在海上死更可怕。

Death is in all times terrible, _____ never so much as at sea. (but)

3. 他的病的確好了，但他卻沒有以前那麼健康了。

He has recovered _____, _____ he is not as healthy as before.
(indeed;but)

4. 他老是老了，不過依舊還很強壯。

_____ he is old, _____ he is still strong. (It is true;but)

5. 你要去哪裡就去哪裡，只是不要待在這裏。

Go wherever you like; _____ do not stay here. (only)

6. 天氣很熱，但還不會令人難受。

The weather is very hot; _____ it is not unbearable. (still)

7. 今生今世裡，我們不可能全是幸福的，但有可能全是不幸的。

In this life, we cannot be entirely blessed, _____ we may be completely miserable. (and yet/yet)

8. 他大概考不取，但我很願意讓他試一試。

He will probably fail in the exam. _____, I am quite willing to let him try it. (However)

9. 的確，冬天已經過去了，可是天氣卻十分地寒冷。

To be sure, it is no longer winter; _____, it is quite cold. (nevertheless)

10. 父母親要開車去兜風；但另一方面，孩子要待在家裡和朋友玩。

Father and mother wanted to go for a ride; the children, _____, wanted to stay home and play with their friends. (on the other hand)

11. 有些人好吃肥肉，可是也有人不喜歡。

Some people like fat meat, _____ others hate it. (whereas/while)

註 1. but 無強調之意 2. still, yet (強) > nevertheless > however (弱)

(三) 選擇 (Alternative)

Conj. (連接詞)	Adv. (副詞)
1.or 2.not...but... 3.either...or...	1. { ; else, ,or(else) } 2. ; otherwise, } (否則)

1. 你是要去舞會，或是留在家裡？

Are you going to the party, or will you stay home?

2. 快一點，否則你上學要遲到了。

Hurry up, or you will be late for school. (條件)

= If you do not hurry up, you will be late for school.

3. 不論有錢沒錢，他下定決心要實現他的計劃。

Money or no money, he made up his mind to carry out his plan. (讓步)

註 Rain or shine, I will go. (無論晴雨 / 無論如何，我走定了。)

4. 很多人說話並不因為有話要說，而只是因為愛說話而已。

Many people talk, not because they have anything to say, but for the mere love of talking.

5. 在人生之中，人不可能靜止不動，不進步就是落伍。

There's no standing still in his life; one must either advance or fall behind.

6. 他一定真有傷心事，不然他不會哭得這厲害。

He has some real sorrow, (or) else he would not sweep so much.

7. 領袖們解決了爭論，不然會有戰爭。

The leaders settled the argument; otherwise, there would have been war.

(四) 推理 (Illative)

Conj. (連接詞)	Adv. (副詞)
(and) so	1.(and) therefore 2.; thus, 3.(and) consequently / accordingly 4.(and) then 5.; hence,

1. 他走路走得很疲倦，所以坐下來休息一會兒。

He was very tired from walking, so he sat down to take a little rest.

2. 他為社會做了許多好事，所以應該受到讚揚。

He has done very good work for the society; therefore, he deserves great praise.

3. 產煤豐富的地方工業都很發達，所以你會看到煤礦和許多工廠並立。

Industries thrive where coal abounds; thus you will find coal mines and many factories side by side.

4. 新加坡位於赤道附近，所以天氣一整年都很熱。

Singapore lies very close to the equator; consequently, the weather is very hot all the year round. (consequently 表必然的結果)

5. 你得趕上期限，所以現在就要下決定。

You must meet the deadline; hence, a decision is needed now. (hence 較 therefore 更強調前述之前提)

6. 你沒有吃東西，因此一定是餓了。

You have eaten nothing, (and) then you must be hungry.

註 If you have eaten nothing, then you must be hungry. (強調敘述之邏輯順序)

7. 他說他餓了，所以他分食他們不足的午餐。

He said he was hungry; accordingly, they shared their meager lunch with him. (表自然結果)

(五) 解釋 (Explanatory)

Conj. (連接詞)	Adv. (副詞)
1. for	1.; namely, / (viz)
2. such as	2. that is (to say) / (i.e.)
3. (,) or	3. { for example = for instance } / (e.g.)
	4., say, (= let us say)

1. 我從來不想給人勸告，因為我知道沒有什麼事比勸人更不受歡迎的了。

I never try to give anybody advice, for I know nothing is more unwelcome than advice.

2. 快下雨了，因為氣壓表下降了。（推測）

It will rain, for the barometer is falling.

= The barometer is falling because it is going to rain.（非推測）

3. 因為他病了，所以不能來。

It was because he was ill that he couldn't come.

4. 她失去了職位，因為她拒絕說謊。

She lost her position simply because she refused to tell a lie.

註 for 當連接詞用時需注意：1. 不可置於全句句首 2. 置於第二句之句首，且前面需加逗號 3. 不可回答題問 4. 表推測的原因，真正的原因通常用 because

5. 我需要一些參考書，像是一本字典，一本地名辭典等等。

I require some books of reference, such as a dictionary, a gazetteer, etc.

6. 有一些工作比開大卡車還危險，例如訓練獅子。

There are jobs more dangerous than truck driving; for instance, training lions.

7. 瑪利是位好學生，那就是她在學校考高分。

Mary is a good student; that is (to say), she gets good grades in school.

8. 剩餘的數目不大，姑且說有五個吧。

The number left behind is not great, (let us) say, only five.

9. 三個男孩缺席，他們是 Tom, Derek 和 Jason.

Three boys were absent; namely, Tom, Derek, and Jason.

B. 從屬（Subordinate）連接詞：

(一) 名詞子句：

(1) that

1. 他愛她是確切的。

That he loved her was certain. (that 不可省略) = It was certain that

he loved her.

2. 我希望我們之間不再有誤會存在。

I wish (that) there would be no more misunderstanding between us.

3. 我認為他一定會成功。

I think it certain that he will succeed. (that 子句是真受詞)

4. 問題在我們沒有多少錢。

The question is that we have not much money. (that 子句當主詞補語)

5. 他會幫我的這個想法，給了我勇氣。

The thought that he will help me gives me courage. (that 子句當前面名詞的同位語)

6. 我建議他去拔牙。

I suggested that he (should) have his tooth pulled out.

7. 他說他沒吃東西但不餓。

He said (that) he had eaten nothing but that he was not hungry. (此 that 不可省略) (即當受詞之 that 第一個可省略，但第二個不可)

8. 我們很高興生意興隆。

We were delighted (that) business was on the upgrade.

9. 若非他當時沒錢，他會幫助我們的。

He would have helped us but that he was short of money at that time.

10. 除了我們沒有任何娛樂節目外，一切都還好。

This is all right except that we don't have any entertainment.

11. 所得稅加高是有害的，因為它可能使人不願多賺錢。

The higher income tax is harmful in that it may discourage people from trying to earn more.

12. 雖然被命令不准去，但他還是去了。

He went notwithstanding that he was ordered not to.

註 that 子句不可當下列動詞之受詞：allow, refuse, like, love, hate, want, see, hear, admire, celebrate, take (認為)

13. 我看見他離開房間。

I saw that he left the room. (X)

I saw him leave the room. (O)

14. 我聽到有人在笑。

I heard that someone was laughing. (X)

I heard somebody laughing. (O)

15. 我發現房間裏沒有人。(特例)

I saw (=found) that nobody was in the room.

16. 你聽說史密斯病了嗎?(特例)

Have you heard that Smith is sick?

(2) whether

1. 他是否會來還不知道。

Whether he will come is doubtful.

(= It is doubtful whether he will come.)

2. 我問他是否想出去。

I asked him whether he would go out (or not) .

3. 一切都要看我們有沒有足夠的錢。

Everything depends on whether we have enough money.

4. 問題在他該不該馬上走。

The question is whether he should go at once. (whether 子句當主詞補語)

5. 我們該不該請個專科醫生，這個問題將由家庭醫師來決定。

The question whether we ought to call in a specialist will be answered by the family doctor. (whether 子句當前面名詞 the question 的同位語，以說明其內容)

6. 不管他年輕或年老，我都不在乎。(特例)

Whether he is young or old, I don't care at all. (表讓步之副詞子句，此 or 不可省略)

7. I doubt (=don't think) that he is guilty. (我不信他有罪) / I doubt (=wonder) whether (=if) he is guilty. (我不知道他有沒有罪)

(3) if (是否)

1. If we need it is a different matter. (改錯)
2. It doesn't matter if she will come or not. (改錯)
3. He was worried about if he passed the French exam. (改錯)
4. The problem is if we need it. (改錯)
5. I don't know if to go or not. (改錯)

Ans 1. If 改成 **Whether** 2. if 改成 **whether** 3. if 改成 **whether** 4. if 改成 **whether** (當補語用, 不可用 if) 5. if 改成 **whether** (**whether to +V**) 6. (比較) **Let me know whether you are coming.** (是否, 名詞子句: 此 **whether =if**) **Let me know if you are coming.** (假如, 副詞子句, 此 **whether** 不可用 **if** 取代)

(4) lest ~ (should) :

1. 我們害怕他會殺了她。
We fear lest he (should) take her life.
2. 我們恐怕他到達時會太遲了。
We are afraid lest he (should) get here too late.
3. 恐怕這計劃有洩露的危險。
There was danger lest the plan (should) be known.
4. 他逃跑了, 唯恐被發現。(特例)(表「否定目的」之副詞子句)
He ran away lest he (should) be seen.

註 表(恐懼、危險)之字詞, 如 **fear, terror, be afraid, tremble, danger** 等 + **lest** + 子句 = 名詞子句, 其後的 **should** 常省略。

(5) (wh-) 疑問詞:

1. 我不知道她是誰。
I don't know who she is.
2. 我們不知道這車子是誰的。
We are wondering to whom this car belongs.

3. 告訴我這是誰的。

Tell me whose it was.

4. 我問她有什麼不舒服。

I asked her what was the matter with her.

5. 她問我最喜歡什麼。

She asked me which I like best.

6. 告訴我哪些是你要的。

Tell me which ones you want.

7. 告訴我你最近讀過什麼書。

Tell me what books you have read recently.

8. 你知道她何時、在哪裡出生的嗎？

Do you know when and where she was born?

9. 那就是你錯誤之處。（主詞補語）

That's where you are mistaken.

10. 他沒有回答我問的郵局在哪裡這個問題就走了。（同位語）

He went away without answering my question where the post office was.

11. 我完全不知道那是如何做到的。

I have no idea as to how it has been done.

12. 這個國家需要的是偉大的領袖。

What this country needs is great leaders.

13. 誰逃跑誰就是膽小鬼。

Whoever runs away is a coward.

14. 你們誰先進來誰就得獎。

Whichever of you comes in first will receive a prize.

15. 你可以把它送給任何對你好的人。

Give it to whoever is gentle to you.

16. 把這本筆記還給名字寫在上面的人。

Return the notebook to whosever name is on it.

17. 不管誰反對，我總要贊成。（表讓步的副詞子句）

Whoever else may object,I shall approve.

(二) 形容詞子句：

(1) 關係代名詞：

1. 記者是從事蒐集與呈現新聞的作家。

Journalists are writers who / that are engaged in gathering and presenting news.

2. 你昨天處罰的那個小女孩今天的行為表現很好。

The little girl (whom / that) you punish yesterday has behaved herself well today. (whom / that 可以省略)

3. 眼鏡蛇是一種毒蛇，被它咬傷證實對人類是致命的。

The cobra is a poisonous snake whose bite is proven fatal to humans.

4. 最好的鄉村音樂是那些表達有可能使觀眾哭泣情感的曲子。

The best country music songs are those which express an emotion that is likely to make listeners weep.

5. 老師分配他們一份報告，其目的是要他們熟悉閱讀方法。

The teacher assigned them a paper,the purpose of which was to acquaint them with reading methods.

6. 許多維他命並沒有製造商宣傳的效果。

Many kinds of vitamins don't have the effect which / that their manufacturers claim.

7. 森林是脆弱的系統，假如被擾亂，就可能永遠被破壞了。

Forests are delicate systems, if disturbed, that can be permanently damaged.

註 加強語氣只能用 that，即 (It is ~ that)

8. 那是人與人之間互動，而非發生在他們生活中的事件，是社會心理學的主要焦點。

It's the interaction between people,rather than the events that occur in

their lives, that is the main focus of social psychology.

9. 他熱愛他的國家，而那意味著他是愛國之人。

He loves his country, which means he is a patriot.

註 上句關代 which 其先行詞是前面的一整句，此時，其前必須加逗號。

(2) 準關係代名詞：

1. 這本書和我昨天遺失的書一樣。

This is the same book as I lost yesterday. (如果是同一本，則需改用一般關代 that)

2. 沒有人不敬重他的。

There's no one but respects him.

3. 他得到比他所要的更多的錢。

He got more money than he asked for.

(3) 關係副詞：

1. 水壩可能對它們興建的地區非常有好處的。

Dams can be very beneficial to the areas where / in which they are built.

2. 那就是約翰為什麼會辭職的原因。

That is the reason why / for which John resigned.

3. 我不知道舞會何時會舉辦。

I don't know the time when / at which the party will be held.

4. 我十分好奇，你如何能說服你頑固的父親同意你的婚事。

I wonder about the way how / in which you can persuade your stubborn father to consent to your marriage.

5. 對每位象棋比賽的選手而言，其目的就是要使其他選手的國王陷入一個無法脫逃的境地。

The object of each player in the game of chess is to trap the other's king into a position from which escape is impossible.

(三) 副詞子句：（副詞子句是相當於副詞功能的從屬子句。其功能可以修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞或全句。

子句的種類	常見的副詞子句之連接詞
1. 時間	when/ as (當), whenever (每當), every / each time (每次), while (正當), before (在...之前), after (在...之後), since (自從), till / until (直到), not...until (直到...才), long after (不久之後), hardly / scarcely / barely ... when/before = no sooner ... than (一...就...), as soon as = the moment = the minute = the instant (一...就...)
2. 條件	unless (除非), once (一旦), as long as (只要), if - suppose (that) - supposing (that) - provided (that) - providing (that) = on condition (that) = only if (假如), in case (以防萬一), in the event that (如果), whether...or not (是否), but that / only that (若非)
3. 原因	because / as / since (因為), in that (因為), on the grounds that (根據), Why
4. 讓步	though / although (雖然), even if / even though (即使), while/whereas (然而), although (雖然), as (雖然), no matter how + adj./no matter wh~ (無論如何/什麼)
5. 目的	so...that (如此...以致於), so that (以便於), in order that (為了) <肯定> lest ... should = for fear that ... should = in case that ...should (唯恐) <否定>
6. 結果	so ~ that (如此...以致於), so that (以致於), such ~ that (如此...以致於) in such a way that (以致於)
7. 比較	as ... as (與...一樣), 形容詞比較級 ...than (比), not so much ... as (與其說是...還不如說是)
8. 狀態	as (如同), as if / as though (仿佛) / just as (誠如)
9. 地方	where, wherever (無論哪裡)
10. 比例 (程度)	the + 形容詞比較級 + S+V, the + 形容詞比較級 + S+ V (愈...愈)
11. 比喻	A is to B what C is to D
12. 方式	how (ever)

→ 表「時間」的連接詞：

(1) when (= at / during the time that)

1. 鐘響十二點之時，所有的燈都熄滅了。

When the clock struck twelve, all the lights went out.

2. 當他母親聽見兒子脫離了許多危險，一定很欣慰。

His mom will be much consoled, when she hears that her son has escaped from so many dangers.

(2) while (= during the time that)

1. 只要宇宙存在，人性將永遠如此。

While the world lasts, human nature will remain what it is.

2. 當我吃午餐時，我要好好考慮一下。

I will think it over while I am having my lunch.

(3) as / just as

1. 他一邊工作，一邊唱歌。

He sang as (=when) he worked.

2. 當我跟你們說話時，請肅靜。

Please be quite as (=when =while) I am talking to you.

3. 當我們隨著年紀增長，經驗也增加。

We advance in experience as we advance in years.

註 1. as 表長時間 (= while) ; 表短時間 (= when)

2. 表逐漸演變需用 as , 不可用 when, while

(4) till / until

1. 你可以留在這裏直到雨停為止。

You may stay here till / until the rain stops.

2. 我恐怕無法在他來之前完成工作。

I am afraid I can't finish the work till / until (=before) he arrives .

3. 未接獲命令前，他不肯離開工作崗位。

He refused to leave the post until ordered to do so.

4. 直到他回來，我才知道那件事。

I didn't know it until (=before) he came back.

= It was not until he came back that I knew it.

= Not until he came back did I know it.

= Only when he came back did I know it.

(5) whenever (口語中可用 every time)

1. 每當珍想到一個小說概念，她就摘錄在筆記上。

Whenever Jane gets an idea for a novel, she jots it down in her notebook.

2. 每當我問你問題時，你好像都有現成的答案。

You seem to have a ready-made answer, whenever I ask you a question.

(6) since (自從) / 從那時起 = since then)

1. 自從彼得從巴黎回來我還沒有見過他。

I haven't seen Peter since he returned from Paris.

2. 他上週六著了涼，從那時起他就躺在床上。

He caught cold last Saturday and has been in bed ever since.

(7) after / before

不要打如意算盤。

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

(8) as (so) long as (在 ~ 時候 =while) / (只要 = on condition that)

1. 我還住在這裏的時候，你都不能進入這屋子。(表時間)

You shall never enter the house as long as (=while) I live in it.

2. 你可隨意去哪，只要能在天黑前回返。(表條件)

You can go where you like as long as (=on condition that) you get back before dark.

(9) once (當 ~ 時候 =as soon as) / (一旦 = if, in case)

當(一旦)猛獸舔了血時，就永遠食髓知味了。

Once a beast of prey has licked blood, it longs for it forever.

(10) **by the time (when)** / 在 ~ 之前

在你回來之前，我將早已經離開這裡了。

I will have left here by the time you come back.

(11) **not ~ long before ~** (~ 不久，就 ~)

1. 不久我就看到我的錯誤了。

It was not long before I saw my mistake.

2. 我在那鎮上住了不久黃熱病就發生了，死亡好幾百人。

I had not been long in that town before /when the yellow fever broke out and killed the people by the hundreds.

3. 春天不久就會到來。

It will not be long before spring comes.

(12) { hardly/scarcely/rarely } ~ { when/before }

= no sooner ~ than

一有重要人物漫步來到機場時，就會有一架相應的飛機隆隆地滑行過來。

No sooner had any important character walked on to an airfield than a suitable airplane came roaring up.

(13) { as soon as/the moment/the minute/the instant/instantly/directly/immediately }

+S+V~, S+V~ (一 ~ 就 ~)

1. 一按鈕，地雷就引爆了。

Immediately the button was pressed, the mine exploded.

2. 她一聽到那消息，就大哭了起來。

She wept aloud as soon as she heard the news.

(14) { any time/every time/each time/next time/last time/the day }

1. 每逢他失敗時，他就下決心更努力再試試。

Each time he failed, he made up his mind to try harder again.

2. 當她先生死的那天，她生下一個兒子。

The day her husband died, she gave a birth to a son.

➡表「地方」的连接詞：

(1) where

1. 冬天很冷的地方杏樹不能生長。

Apricots can't grow where the winters are cold.

2. 沒有雨水的地方耕作很困難，或者根本是不可能的。

Where there is no rain, farming is difficult or impossible.

(2) wherever

1. 委員會決定在什麼地方開會，我們就在那裡開會。

We will meet wherever the committee decide.

2. 無論你到何處，不忍耐是不能成功的。（特例，表”讓步”）

Wherever you may go, you can't succeed without perseverance. (=No matter where you may go / Go wherever you may ,you can't succeed without perseverance.)

(3) whence (= to the place from which 到 ~ 地方)

- 要我爬回我原來出發的地方是不可能的。

To climb back whence I came was impossible.

(4) everywhere/ anywhere (=wherever)

- 你喜歡去哪裡就去那裡。

You may go anywhere (=wherever) you like.

➡表「狀態」的连接詞：

(1) as (像、依照)

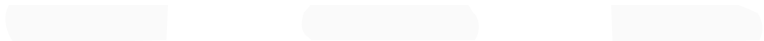
1. 入境隨俗。

Do in Rome as the Romans do.

2. 己之所欲，施之於人。

Do to others as you would have others do to you.

3. 他上課又遲到了，他經常如此。



He was late for school again, as (= which) was usual with him. = As was usual with him, he was late for school again.

(2) (just) as ~, so ~ (猶 ~ 如 ~)

1. 種瓜得瓜，種豆得豆。

As you sow, so shall you reap.

2. 我不願做主人，猶如我不願做奴僕一樣。

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master.

3. 自做自受。

As you brew, so you drink.

= As you make your bed, so must you lie on it.

4. 有生就有死。

As men live, so they die.

5. 水之於魚，猶空氣之於人。

Water is to fish as/what air is to man.

= As air is to man, so water is to fish.

(3) as if /as though (似乎；好像)

那孩子行為舉止，宛如一個大人似的。

The child behaves as if he were a man.

► 表「比較」的連接詞：

(1) than

1. 他對待我與其說是像朋友，不如說是像陌生人。

He treated me more like a stranger than like a friend.

2. 他母親與其說是聰明，不如說是善良。

His mother is more kind than smart.

(2) how (=in the manner that =as)

1. 你該以你父親的行為做榜樣。

You should behave how your father does.

2. 我有權照我的意思花錢。

I have a right to spend my money how (=as) I please.

(3) according as

隨你的喜好，你可以參加口試或筆試。

You may take an oral or written test according as you prefer.

註 according as + 子句 = according to + 名詞

(4) as ~ as ~ (前一個 as 是副詞；第二個 as 是連接詞)

1. 這個有那個的二倍半重。

This is two and a half times as heavy as that.

2. 我們的腿能走多遠就走多遠。

We walked as far as our leg can carry us.

(5) not so/as ~ as ~ (不像 ~ 那樣 ~)

1. 這工作並不是你想像的那麼簡單。

The work is not so/as easy as you think.

2. 沒有東西比健康更可貴。

Nothing is so precious as health.

3. 他不像喜歡遊戲那樣地喜歡工作。

He is not so fond of work as of play.

4. 他即使不比他哥哥高，也和他一樣高。

He is fully as tall (as) if not taller than his older brother.

► 表「原因」的連接詞：

(1) as (因為)

1. 因為我很忙，所以不能陪你去。

As I am busy, I can't go with you. (原因對方未知)

2. 你不必陪我去，因為你很忙。

You need not go with me, as you are busy.

(2) because

1. 農作欠收了，因為雨水過多。

The crops failed, because there was too much rain.

2. 他因為生病，不能來上課。

He cannot go to school because he is sick.

3. 他並非因為要見我而來的。

He did not come because he wanted to see me.

4. I didn't go because I was afraid. (有二義：1.我不因怕而不去；2.我不去，因我害怕。)

I didn't go, because I was afraid. (只有一義：我不去，因我害怕。)

5. 我愛他是因為他有完美的人格。

The reason (why) I love him is that he has a perfect character. (本句不可用 because)

(3) inasmuch/ in as much as (=since 因為)

因債務人無財產，我只好放棄債權。

In as much as the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim.

(4) now that (= since 因為；既然)

我們既然走了這麼遠，還可以再走遠一點。

Now (that) we have gone so far, we might go a little farther.

(5) seeing (that) /considering (that) = since (因為；鑒於)

鑒於他只是個孩子，我原諒他的無禮。

Considering (that) he is a mere child, I forgive his bad manners.

(6) in that (= because)

人與野獸之間的區別，在於人能思考和言語。

Men differ from beasts in that they can think and speak.

(7) since (因為；既然)

1. 因為你這麼說，我才相信那是真的。

Since you said so, I believe it to be true.

2. "Why is gold so valuable?"

"_____ gold is very scarce."

(A) Because (B) For (C) Since (D) As **Ans.** (A)

註 1. because 強 > since > as 弱 2. 原因很明顯或對方已知時，多用 as, since 3. because 在口語中太強，較不客氣；而 as 較溫和有禮。
如 As you request it, I will come.

(9) it is that (=because) 那是因為 ~

如果我指責你的缺點，那是因為我要你做得更好。

If I find fault with you, it is that I want you to do better.

(10) not because ~ but because ~ / not that ~ but that ~ (非因~而因~)

1. 我吃蔬菜，不是因為喜歡蔬菜，而是因為它有益健康。

I eat vegetables not because I like them but because they are good for the health.

2. 並非我對凱薩的愛降低，而是因為我更愛羅馬。

Not that I love Caesar less, but that I love Rome more.

(11) for the reason that/by reason that/on the ground that (因為)

我不喜歡她，因為她是個懶惰的女孩。

I don't like her for the reason that she is a lazy girl.

➔ 表「目的」的連接詞：

(1) {that/so that/in order that} ~ may/might (為了~；以便~)

1. 他們是為了我們的生存而犧牲的。

They died that we might live.

2. 我要將它貼在牆上，以便人人都能看到它。

I will put it on the wall so that everyone can see it.

3. 為了不讓人進來，僕人把門鎖上。

In other that no man might enter, the servant locked the door.

(2) lest/for fear (that) /in case (that) ~ (should) +V

(唯恐；以免)

1. 他把錢鎖好，以免被偷。

He locked up his money lest it should be stolen.

2. 最好把狗用鍊子鎖住，以免牠咬人。

Better chain up the dog in case (that) he bites.

3. 我起床很早，唯恐趕不上早班火車。

I got up very early lest/for fear that I should miss the early train.

= I got up very early that/so that I might not miss the early train.

= I got up very early so as not to/in order not to miss the early train.

= I got up very early for fear of missing the early train.

► 表「結果」的連接詞：

(1) so ~ that (如此~以至於~)

1. 公車如此擁擠，我幾乎不能翻身。

The bus was so full that I could hardly turn around.

2. 他是老實人，不會收賄賂的。

He is so honest a man that he will not accept a bribe.

(2) such ~ that (如此~以至於~)

1. 她口才很好，以至於觀眾感動落淚。

She spoke with such eloquence that she moved the audience to tears.

2. 爆炸威力這麼大，以至於所有窗戶都震壞了。

The force of the explosion was such that all the windows were broken.

= Such was the force of the explosion that all the windows were broken.

3. 男人是創造來和女人共同生活的。

Man is so created that he lives with woman.

4. 天氣這麼好，我不想待在家。

It is such nice weather that I don't like to stay home.

5. 他們是那麼好的學生，以至於所有老師都喜歡他們。

They are such good students that all teachers like them.

(3) so (that) 所以～

下大雨了，所以我不必煩心去澆草地了。

It rain hard so (that) I didn't bother to water the lawn.

(4) not/never ~ but/but that ~ (沒有～不～)

1. 不雨則已，一雨傾盆。

It never rains but it pours.

= It never rains unless it pours.

2. 他並非老到不能走路。

He is not so old but he can walk.

= He is not so old that he can't walk.

= He is not too old to walk.

► 表「條件」或「假設」的連接詞：

(1) if (假如)

1. 假如下周日好天氣，我們將舉行宴會。(條件)

If it is fine next Sunday, we shall have a party.

2. 假如合約令人滿意的話，他早就簽約了。(假設)

He would have signed the contract if it had been satisfactory.

3. 當她需要僕人時，就會按鈴。(特例)

If (=Whenever) she wants servant, she rings the bell.

(2) unless (除非)

除非惡劣的天氣迫使我待在家，我每天都要出去散步。

Unless compelled to stay in by bad weather, I go for a walk every day.

(3) as/so long as (=if only) 只要～

只要你付錢，就可以把它拿回家去。

You may take it home as long as you pay for it.

(4) **in case** (=if) 如果

1. 假如我忘了，請你提醒我做過的承諾。

In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.

2. Better chain up the dog in case he bites. (特例)

(5) **if only** (只要)

1. 只要你把單車保養好，我就讓你使用它。

I will let you use the bicycle if only you keep it in good condition.

2. 他若能及時到達就好了。

If only he arrives in time!

3. 但願錢長在樹上。(假設)

If only money grew on the tree.

(6) **only if** (只有)

1. 我告訴他只有努力才能成功。

I told him he could succeed if only he tried hard.

2. 只有天氣好轉，運動會才能舉行。(注意倒裝)

Only if it is nice out can the athletic meeting be held.

(7) **on condition (that)** 只要；假如

只要你不離開河岸太遠，你就可以去游泳。

You can go swimming on condition you don't go too far from the bank.

(8) {**suppose (that) / supposing (that) / provided (that) / providing (that)**} (=if) 假如～

1. 如果我的花費有人付，我就去。

I will go providing my expenses paid.

2. 如果我是小鳥，我會飛到你身邊。

Suppose I were a bird, I would fly to you.

3. 假如你站在他的立場，你願意做嗎？

Suppose (=If) you were in his place, would you do it?

(9) but that /only that (若非)

若非天氣那麼壞，我早已出發了。

I should have started but that the weather was so bad.

(10) so that (=so long as) 只要

只要能趕上火車，你要待多久就多久。

You can stay as long as you like so that you can catch the train.

(11) once (一旦)

一旦那幅畫被看到，就永遠無法被忘懷。

Once (it is) seen, the picture can never be forgotten.

(12) where ~ , there ~ (若~, 則~)

1. 無雨之地，即無農事。

Where is no rain, there is no farming.

2. 你的財富在哪裡，你的心也會在那裡。

Where your treasure is, there will your heart also be.

(13) in the event that (= in case; if) 一旦；萬一

萬一你又失敗了，你怎麼辦？

What if you do in the event that you fail again?

(14) only that (= were it not that) 只是~；若非~

1. 他是個好學生，只是有一點懶。

He is a good student, only that (= except that) he is a little lazy. (主要子句為直說法)

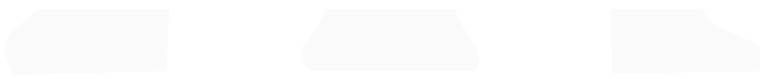
2. 若非有些緊張，他可能考得很好。

He would probably do well in the exam, only that (= but that) he gets rather nervous. (主要子句為假設法)

➔ 表「讓步」的連接詞：

(1) if (雖然；即使)：語氣沒有 even if/even

though 強



即使我嘗試做會喪命，但我仍然要做。

I will do it if I die in the attempt!

(2) whether ~ or ~ (無論~)

不論是醒著還是睡著，他呼吸總是作聲。

Whether waking or sleeping, he breathes
noisily.

(3) notwithstanding (that) =though/ although (雖然)

雖然有加速的必要，但他仍然要拖延。

Notwithstanding there was needed for haste,
he still delayed.

(4) (al) though 雖然

1. 雖然他已經否認，但是沒有人會相信。

Though he has denied the deed, no one will believe him.

2. 他雖然博學，但不驕傲。

Though he is learned, nevertheless/yet/still he is not proud.

(5) even if/even though (即使；雖然)

1. 雖然她丈夫等著她吃晚飯，她還是不肯離開電視。

She won't leave the television set, even though her husband is waiting for
his supper.

2. 即使我能得到一百萬，我也不做這事。

I would not do such a thing, even though I were to get a million dollars.

(6) { (wh-) ever/ on matter (wh-) } ~ may ~ (無論)

1. 無論你懷疑誰，絕對不能懷疑自己。

No matter whom/ whomever you may doubt, never doubt yourself.

2. 無論你選哪一個，你都會滿意的。

No matter which/ whichever you may choose, you will be satisfied.

3. 無論你住哪裡，沒有朋友不會快樂。

Wherever you may live, you can't be happy without friends.

(7) while/ whereas (雖然；即使)

1. 雖然我相信他是誠實的，但我們懷疑他的記性。

While I believe he is honest, I suspect his memory.

2. 金子雖然是獲得幸福的方式，守財奴卻誤認金子就是幸福。

Miners mistake gold for good, whereas it is only a means of obtaining it.

3. 有些女孩喜歡所謂的迷你裙，而另一些則不喜歡。(特例)

Some girls like the so-called miniskirt, whereas others dislike it.

(8) as (= though/ although) 雖然

1. 他雖只是個小孩，卻能回答這個問題。

Child as he is, he can answer the question.

2. 雖被敵人包圍，他卻不害怕。

Surrounded as he was by the enemy, he was not afraid.

3. 無論我怎麼試，它就是打不開。

Try as I would, I couldn't open it.

4. 雖說是英雄，聽到這消息還是哭了。

Hero as he was, he cried at the news.

5. 因為這所學校位於山頂上，可以俯瞰一片美景。(特例)

Standing, as it does on the top of a hill, the school commands a good view.

6. 人無論多麼富有，都不該懶惰。

Be a man ever so rich, he ought not to be idle.

= Let a man be as rich as he will, he ought not to be idle.

= However/No matter how rich a man may be, he ought not to be idle.

(9) for all (that) 雖然；儘管如此～

他雖富有，但仍不滿足。

For all (that) he is wealthy, he is not content.

= With all/For all/In spite of/Despite his wealth, he is not content.

(10) { granting (that) / granted (that) / grant (that) / admitting (that) } (即使)

即使它是真的，也與我無關。

Granting/grant/granted it is true, it doesn't concern me.

→ 表「比例 / 程度」：

(1) the + 比較級 + S+V ~ , the + 比較級 + S+V ~ (愈~, 愈~)

註 本句型中之 the 皆非一般之冠詞：第一個 the 是具有連接詞功能的關係副詞，第二個 the 則是指示副詞。

1. 人愈快樂，就活得愈久。

The happier a man is, the longer he lives.

2. 小人自大。

The smaller the mind (is) , the greater the conceit (is) .

3. 欲速則不達。

The more haste, the less speed .

4. 愈靠近骨頭的肉，味道愈美好。

The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat.

5. 爬得愈高，天氣變得愈冷。

The higher you climb, the colder the weather becomes.

(2) in proportion as (按~比例；愈~愈~)

國愈富則愈厭惡戰爭。

In proportion as a country grows in wealth, it will cease to delight in war.



Chapter 3 句子的簡化 Simplification of Sentences

(一)單句的形成：主動詞化

1. 防止水污染應列為當務之急的工作。

_____ should be listed as an urgentest task. (The prevention of water pollution)

2. 我們日益增加的環境污染，已造成數百種野生動植物被滅絕。

_____ has caused _____

(Increasing pollution of our environment;the extinction of hundreds of species of wildlife)

3. 我們保存稀有植物正像保護稀有動物一樣，是一件緊要的工作。

_____ , like _____ ,is an urgent task. (Our preservation of rare plants;the protection of rare animals)

4. 唯有嚴格執行這些法律，我們才能阻止環境的惡化。

_____ ,can we stop _____

(Only by strict enforcement of these laws; the deterioration/worsening of our environment)

5. 簽署海峽兩岸直航協定將使得海峽兩岸民眾一日共同生活圈的夢想得以實現。

_____ will make _____ come true. (The signature of the direct-link agreement of cross-strait ; the people's dream of one-day-life common

circle between two sides)

6. 拿破崙快速崛起震驚了全歐洲。

_____ shocked the whole Europe.

(Napoleon's rapid rising/The rapid rising of Napoleon)

7. 威靈頓公爵擊敗拿破崙於滑鐵盧的歷史事件結束了這英雄的傳奇人生。

_____ ended the hero's legendary life.

(The historical event of Napoleon's defeat by Duke Wellington in Waterloo)

8. 處決犯人會遭致大眾反對。

_____ will cause much public disapproval.

(The execution of the prisoners/ The prisoners' execution)

9. 各國運動員都參加了，使得這些運動項目更有看頭。

_____ makes these sports events more interesting.

(All athletes' participation from many countries)

10. 訓練醫療人員及擴充醫療設備端賴有一項具體計劃的存在。

_____ and _____ depend on _____.

(The training of medical personnel; the expansion of medical equipment; the existence of a concrete plan)

(二) 合句 (兩對等子句) 的簡化：

1. 現代風車的主要功能就是發電，因此為傳統的發電廠保存燃料。

The chief function of modern windmills is to generate electricity, and thereby conserves fuel for conventional power plants.

= The chief function of modern windmills is to generate electricity, thereby conserving fuel for conventional power plants.

2. 作夢是一種清楚而必要的睡眠部分，而其特徵是快速眼部運動的發生。

Dream is a distinct and necessary part of sleeping, and it is usually characterized by the occurrence of rapid eye movement.

= Dream is a distinct and necessary part of sleeping. usually characterized

by the occurrence of rapid eye movement.

3. 人體是由一個複雜的細胞網所構成，而每一個細胞都有明確的功能。

The human body is composed of a complex network of cells, and each has a specific function.

= The human body is composed of a complex network of cells, each having a specific function.

(三) 複句的簡化：

A. 名詞子句

1. 我很報歉，必須拒絕你的邀請。

I was very sorry that I had to turn down your invitation.

= I was very sorry to turn down your invitation.

2. 那農夫吹噓自己擁有千畝良田。

The farmer boasts that he owns a thousand acres of good land.

= The farmer boasts of owning a thousand acres of good land.

3. 我會告訴她如何操作洗衣機。

I will show her how she should operate the washing machine.

= I will show her how to operate the washing machine.

B. 形容詞子句

1. 在湖邊釣魚的人必須安靜等待，以便不會嚇跑魚兒。

People who fish on a lake must wait calmly so as not to scare the fish away.

= People fishing on a lake must wait calmly so as not to scare the fish away.

2. 所有生物都有某種從上一代傳到下一代的特質。

All living things have certain attributes that are passed on from one generation to the next.

= All living things have certain attributes passed on from one generation to the next.

3. 段落是由關於相同想法之一或多個句子所構成本文的一部份。

A paragraph is a portion of a text that consists of one or more sentences that are related to the same idea .

= A paragraph is a portion of a text consisting of one or more sentences related to the same idea.

4. 透過顯微鏡，人們可以看見肉眼看不見的物體。

Through microscopes people can see objects that are invisible to the naked eye.

= Through microscopes people can see objects invisible to the naked eye.

5. 沙漠，幾乎沒有植物的不毛之地，覆蓋超過地表土地的三分之一。

Deserts, which are arid with virtually no vegetation, cover more than one-third of the Earth's land surface.

= Deserts, arid areas with virtually no vegetation, cover more than one-third of the Earth's land surface.

C. 副詞子句：

1. 因為被此判決惹怒，這律師匆匆離開法院。

Because the lawyer was angered by the judgement, he left the courtroom quickly.

= Angered by the judgement, the lawyer left the courtroom quickly.

2. 當你服用藥物時，小心遵守瓶上的說明。

When you take drugs, follow the directions on the bottle carefully.

= When taking drugs, follow the directions on the bottle carefully.

3. 在中國，針灸是用來當麻醉劑使用，並允許病人在完全清醒的狀態中進行重大的外科手術。

In China, acupuncture is used as an anesthesia, permitting patients to have major surgery while they are fully conscious.

= In China, acupuncture is used as an anesthesia, permitting patients to have major surgery while fully conscious.

4. 因為今天的污染指數極高，所以人們不得不吸入汽車廢氣。

Because the pollution level is high today, people can't help breathing in car exhaust.

= The pollution level being high today, people can't help breathing in car exhaust.

5. 因為景氣低迷，所以電信公司在智慧手機上提供優惠的折扣。

Because business had been slow, the communication companies offered generous discount on smartphones.

= Business having been slow, the communication companies offered generous discount on smartphones.

6. 因為我們窮，所以他看不起我們。

He looks down on us for the reason that we are poor.

= He looks down on us by reason of our being poor.

7. 他說得很慢，好讓我們了解他所說的話。

He spoke very slowly so that we might understand him.

= He spoke very slowly for us to understand him.

8. 貝蒂起得很早，惟恐趕不上早班火車。

Betty got up early lest (=for fear that) she should miss the early train.

= Betty got up early so as not to/ in order not to miss the early train.

= Betty got up early for fear of missing the early train.

9. 他那麼地誠實，不致於收賄。

He is so honest that he will not accept a bribe.

= He is too honest to accept a bribe.

10. 昨晚冷得幾乎使人無法忍受。

It was so cold last night that one could hardly bear it.

= It was so cold last night as to be hardly bearable.

11. 他是這般的無禮，竟致於不服從他的主人。

He was so insolent that he disobeyed his master.

= He was insolent enough to disobey his master.

12. 萬一下雨了，就不必等我。

In case it rains, don't wait for me.

= In case of rain, don't wait for me.

13. 他雖富有，但並不滿足。

Wealthy as he is, he is not content.

= For all/With all/In spite of/Despite his wealth, he is not content.

