龍騰2015 *Book4L6 Handout 6***文法句型(二)**(請於上課前完成90%，每題目只有1-2分鐘，為小組討論與練習念的時間，其他為全班開放式討論、各組互評或蝸牛區搶答時間)。最後3分鐘為教師歸納統整時間。

*總得分*

**正確率**分數: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**蝸牛搶分區**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**實際花費分鐘數**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_min.

自己的名字: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 組別(1~12)是 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(自己統計) (老師統計)

**自學**分數: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **實際花費分鐘數**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_min.

***自學、共學區(根據課本與提供的資料，思考出最合理的答案~)***

\*\*\* (待會兒報告互評時間)被抽到報告的組別，只要成功上台報告，直接拿10分到30分，老師追問的問題，若是其他組可以補答，在蝸牛區每次得5分。**互評 1**

|  |
| --- |
| **Focal Point 2** 副詞子句→分詞構句 連接詞 + S + Be + P.P...., S + V... →（連接詞）P.P...., S + V... |
| 當副詞子句與主要子句的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_相同時，副詞子句可以簡化成分詞構句：V-ing / P.P...., S + V...；此「分詞構句」可用來表「時間」、「原因」、「條件」、「讓步」、「附帶狀況」等意思。副詞子句改為分詞構句之步驟如下：  (1) 省略\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2) 省略主詞 (3) 被動→being 或 having been 可省略，留下過去分詞。 |

**(1) 課文句型：副詞子句簡化**

連接詞 + S + Be + P.P...., S + V... →（連接詞）P.P...., S + V...

說明：表示被動時，連接詞if/when/once/unless常會 □省略? 還是 □保留?

• If Jenny was invited to the wedding, she will feel proud and eager to attend.

= If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ed to the wedding, Jenny will feel proud and eager to attend.

• When i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ed that he didn’t pass the exam, Ken burst out crying.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Inf\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ed by his father, Johnson made up his mind to become a doctor.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Kn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n as the “Kingdom of Fruit,” Taiwan produces various kinds of fruits.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(2) 課文相關句型：副詞子句簡化互評 2**

S + V... 連接詞 + S + Be + P.P.... → S + V... 連接詞 + P.P....

說明：分詞結構置於主要子句之後時，連接詞務必保留，否則會與\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_簡化之分詞結構混淆。

• A patient can’t stop a treatment unless advised by his or her doctor.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• You can’t take more sleeping pills unless directed by your doctor.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Karen began to concentrate on her study after being encouraged by her mom.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Many animals can help humans work if well trained.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(3) 補充句型：and子句簡化互評 3**

S + V..., and + S + Be + P.P.... → S + V..., P.P....

注意：前後子句的主詞務必相同。

• The teacher sat on a chair, and she was surrounded by her pupils.

= The teacher sat on a chair, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by her pupils.

• Many children go to school, accompanied by their dads or moms.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(4) 補充句型：關係子句簡化成分詞片語互評 4**

... 名詞 + who / which + Be + P.P.... → ... 名詞 + P.P....

說明：關係子句who/which + Be + P.P.用以修飾前面的名詞，將“who/which + Be”省略，留下過去分詞“P.P.”修飾前面的名詞。

• Have you seen the key ~~which was~~ left by your mother?

= Have you seen the key left by your mother?

• People invited to the potluck must bring a dish.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• The dog used to help a blind person must be well trained.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Many people really enjoy the stories written by J.K. Rowling.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• The rich man lives in a castle guarded by a lot of watchdogs.

上句原句為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**補充練習互評 5**

A. 將下列各句劃底線部份簡化成分詞結構

1. As Ryan was deserted by his family members, he became homeless.

→ ,

Ryan became homeless.

2. As Kent didn’t know how to deal with the problem, he turned to his friends.

→ ,

Kent turned to his friends.

3. While I was shopping at a market, I saw a building burning.

→ ,

I saw a building burning.

4. If it is seen from the mountain, Taipei looks beautiful at night.

→ ,

Taipei looks beautiful at night.

5. Bad habits, like smoking and drinking, are hard to quit once they are formed.

→ Bad habits, like smoking and drinking, are hard to quit   
 .

B. 引導式翻譯**互評 6**

1. 由於年輕愚笨，Delan錯過許多成功的機會。

,

Delan has missed many chances for success.

2. 因為發高燒，Judy沒有上學。

,

Judy didn’t go to school.

3. 李太太出門，留下兒子單獨在家。

Mrs. Lee went out, .

4. 如果遭到颱風嚴重損壞，機場就會關閉幾天。(damage, seriously)

,

the airport will be shut down for a few days.

參考答案：

A.

1. Deserted by his family members

2. Not knowing how to deal with the problem

3. While shopping/Shopping at a market

4. IF Seen from the mountain

5. once formed

B.

1. Being young and foolish

2. Having a high fever

3. leaving her son at home alone

4. If damaged seriously by the typhoon