

Chapter 1

沒有好句子，
就沒有好作文。

什麼是關係子句？

關係子句就是一個句子，它是一個「長的形容詞」，可用來修飾「人」或「東西」，使整個句子變得更精緻。試比較下面句子在加上關係子句之前與之後的差別。

沒有關係子句：

Mr. Brown is talking to Avery's mom.
布朗先生正在跟 Avery 的媽媽說話。

有關係子句：

Mr. Brown, ^{修飾} who is our English teacher, is talking to Avery's mom.
布朗先生是我們的英文老師，他正在跟 Avery 的媽媽說話。

結論：

有關係子句的那個句子，把布朗先生描述地更清楚了：原來他是我們的英文老師。

一起來創造關係子句

在開始講解關係子句的用法之前，請先試著完成 Exercise 4-1 的練習，你將更清楚什麼是關係子句。

📄 兩個囉嗦的簡單句，因關係子句而有新面貌

許多人在寫作時習慣用「簡單句」堆積成一篇文章，這樣的句子既冗長又無趣，而且無法清楚地表現前後兩個句子的關係，因而使句子與句子之間不順暢。我們先看較冗長的例句：

The man is my father. He is sitting in the sofa.

這個男人是我的爸爸。他坐在沙發上。

關係代名詞這時就可以派上用場了。其實這兩個句子，只要透過關係代名詞 "who" 便可以把兩個句子結合，清楚顯示句子的重點：

關係代名詞
↓
The man **who is sitting in the sofa** is my father.
↑
關係子句，修飾主詞 "man"

坐在沙發上的男人是我的爸爸。（「男人是我的爸爸」為主要子句）

我們在寫作文時，要把令人困惑無聊的兩個簡單句改寫成關係子句其實不難，只要幾個步驟，很快就可以活用關係子句。

第一步 找出在兩個簡單句中「相同」的人或物，這就是可以簡化之處。

第二步 判斷我們要修飾的是「人」還是「物」，並學會分辨主格、所有格、受格。

★ 修飾「人」或「東西」所需要配合的關係代名詞不一樣。我們前面已經練習過「主格」（「人」用 who、「物」用 which）、「所有格」（都用 whose）的句型，但是實際上還有「受格」的用法。先參考下面的表格：

	主格	所有格	受格
人	who	whose	whom
物	which	whose	which

第三步 把整個關係子句，緊連著第一句要修飾的對象（人或物）。



EXERCISE 4-3

【一】請用關係子句完成下列句子。

- ① I'll always remember the person _____.
- ② Ask Amy. She is the one _____.
- ③ I put the books _____ on the table.
- ④ I like flowers _____.
- ⑤ I'll never forget the day _____.
- ⑥ Winter is the time of the year _____.
- ⑦ I know a man _____.
- ⑧ The car _____ is very expensive.
- ⑨ In our country, there are many people _____.
- ⑩ Dr. Kuo is the professor _____.

【二】請運用關係子句合併改寫，簡化以下的句子。

- ① The jacket is new. He is wearing it.

- ② The woman called the police for help. Her child was missing.

- ③ The city is crowded. I grew up in the city.

- ④ I saw the man. He stole Jane's bike.

- ⑤ The man was friendly. Tom chatted with him yesterday.

Chapter 2

寫出好文章

創造文章的 「整體性」和「連貫性」

我們從前個單元了解到，一個篇章或段落的成敗，往往取決於是否有一個精彩的主題句，以及支持句是否能夠呼應主題句。不過一個篇章中的句子，除了要能夠呼應和強化中心主旨外，句與句之間的連貫性也非常重要。如果句子彼此連接不當，文意就不會順暢，讀者也會讀得不痛快。因此，這一課我們得學習，如何讓一個段落和整篇文章除了具有凝聚力外，文句也得以流暢，創造文章的整體性和連貫性。接下來將從以下兩個要點詳細說明：（一）重複「主題句」和前一局的「關鍵字」。（二）「轉折語」使文意圓順地轉彎。

重複「主題句」和前一局的「關鍵字」

其實，不論是整篇文章，或是一個段落，只要一個簡單的方法，就可以加強它們的整體性和連貫性，那就是：「重複關鍵字」。也就是說，如果要強化前後句的連貫性，只要重複前一句子中的關鍵字。當然，如果這些第二次出現的關鍵字也可以同時呼應主題句中的關鍵字，就更好了。現在我們看下面例子。

（★ 支持句中與主題句關鍵字重複之處分別以套色、陰影、加框等相同的標示來表示。）

主題句：Many believe that most **online games** are too **violent** and worry about their **bad influence** upon the **young players**.

支持句：In fact, most of **these games** advertize that they provide a space to do what people are not allowed to do in real life, e.g. **killing and fighting**, to attract **young players**.

事實上，重複的關鍵字，未必要用一模一樣的文字，同義字或涵義相近的詞彙有更好的效果。像前面的例子中“killing and fighting”就具有 violent 的意涵。現在我們再繼續看下面的兩個例子，練習如何用相似的文字重複關鍵字：

練習一

主題句：Cycling seems to have become the number one outdoor activity for Taiwanese people wanting to exercise and relax.

支持句 ①：On holidays and weekends, you can always see there are groups of people enjoying a pleasant ride along the riverside.

支持句 ②：Why is cycling becoming a favorite of local people? It's because there are few better ways to workout and have fun at the same time.

練習二

主題句：People all over the world have their own special ways to cure illness.

支持句 ①：They all believe when the correct foods are eaten together, they can help you get rid of common ailments, such as stomachaches, sore throats and coughs.

支持句 ②：In America, some believe when you have stomach pain, you should have some cola and crackers together.

支持句 ③：In England, they might mix some butter and sugar and let kids lick it from a spoon if they have a sore throat.

支持句 ④：In Taiwan, some people believe if you keep coughing all the time, you should put salt into some soda and drink it.

結論句：No one knows whether these foods really have magic powers, but one thing is for sure. If you believe it, it works!

由以上範例我們可以清楚地看見關鍵字如何被重提，雖然意思相同，詞彙卻不同。透過重複這些意思相近的詞彙，前後文的意義就立刻連結起來，並建立起段落的邏輯性。



EXERCISE 7-1

請閱讀下面的段落。

1. 找出主題句，並參考先前的範例將句中的關鍵字分別做不同標示。
2. 在支持句裡找出和主題句的關鍵字意義相似或重複之處並做相同的標示。
3. 找出結論句。

Makeup is a woman's best friend because it not only helps hide any flaws, but also makes them look even prettier. Every woman knows exactly what she needs when she wakes up and finds that she has dark circles around her eyes and looks pale. These problems can easily be solved by just putting on a little foundation and lipstick. But that's not all a woman does before she is ready to go out. If she wants to look really special, some more work needs to be done. Eye shadow can highlight the beauty of her eyes, and some blush can make her look lively. If merely putting on some makeup can change a "Jane Doe" into a beauty, I think every woman will agree that no matter how long it takes to put on the makeup before going out, it's worthwhile.



EXERCISE 7-1 參考答案

主 題 句 : Makeup is a woman's best friend because it not only helps hide any flaws, but also makes them look even prettier.

支持句 ① : Every woman knows exactly what she needs when she wakes up and finds that she has dark circles around her eyes and looks pale.

支持句 ② : These problems can easily be solved by just putting on a little foundation and lipstick.

支持句 ③ : But that's not all a woman does before she is ready to go out. If she wants to look really special, some more work needs to be done.

支持句 ④ : Eye shadow can highlight the beauty of her eyes, and some blush can make her look lively.

結 論 句 : If merely putting on some makeup can change a "Jane Doe" into a beauty, I think every woman will agree that no matter how long it takes to put on the makeup before going out, it's worthwhile.

Chapter 3

讓文章活起來

「比較」是一個可以廣泛運用到各式文章的技巧。意即用不同的角度或層次來比較兩件事情的異同，讓讀者認知我們的看法，並進一步認同我們的觀點。「比較」可用兩種方式進行，一種是「點的比較法」，另一種則是「面的比較法」。「點的比較法」是一點一點的進行，然後比較兩者同一個點上的差異；而「面的比較法」則是先全面性的分析一個事件的各個點，然後再進行到另一個事件上的各個點，我們看以下例子：

主題：A 書與 B 書的比較

□ 點的比較法

一、先就「劇情」做比較

- A 書的劇情
- B 書的劇情

二、再做「角色」的比較

- A 書的角色分析
- B 書的角色分析

□ 面的比較法

一、先一口氣討論 A 書的劇情和角色

二、再討論 B 書的劇情和角色

如果我們用「面的比較法」，因為範圍較大，所以不要忘記在分析第二個事件的各點時，仍然要稍微為讀者複習前面所言。另外，這技巧容易犯的錯誤就是，很多人只是單純的比較兩個事情的差異，卻沒有結論，讓人讀完之後不禁納悶：「那又怎樣？」。別忘了，用「比較法」寫作時，差異如果只是 "what"，作文尚未完成，另外還要有 "why"（為什麼要比較？），才有邏輯。文章是思考的產物，沒有邏輯，就兵敗如山倒！

Shopping at Stores vs. Shopping Online

(引言 ▶) Due to^① its convenience¹, shopping online has become a fad². With a single click, an order is done, and your products will be in your hand in just one or two days. However, quite a few^② people still insist on^③ shopping on foot, walking in and out of one store after another and carrying³ bags and bags of products they have bought. It seems that the convenience of online shopping does not dispel⁴ the doubts⁵ of some traditional⁶ consumers⁷. (主題句 ▶) The efficiency of online shopping appears quite satisfying, but the potential risks of buying unsuitable things and revealing⁸ personal information send many skeptical⁹ shoppers into real stores. (點一：網路購物的優點；逛街購物的缺點 ▶) On the one hand, shopping online helps eliminate the effort of traveling to stores. In addition, without physical shop fronts, online stores can offer lower prices than real stores because of savings in rent. (點二：實體店面購物的優點；網路購物的缺點 ▶) On the other hand, you lose the ability to try out the things you buy. For instance, the size and color of the shirts you receive by mail may not live up to your expectations¹⁰, but this doesn't happen when you shop at a real store. Moreover, in a real store, your payment can be made by cash, debit card, or check¹¹. Unfortunately, credit cards are usually the only option¹² when you shop online. As a result, your credit card number and personal information may be at the risk^④ of being stolen by hackers¹³ during the transaction. (結論：提供解決兩者缺點的建議 ▶) If you are worried about anything like this happening to you, choose an online store with a good reputation¹⁴ and make sure it has a good return policy¹⁵ and protects your privacy.¹⁶ Otherwise, get yourself up and shop on foot. Besides, doing so is also good exercise.

支持句

範文翻譯

店裡購物 vs. 網路購物

網路的便利性使上網購物變成了一股風潮。只要滑鼠輕輕一點，一筆交易就完成，而且只要一到兩天的時間，商品就會送到你的手上。然而，不少的民衆仍然堅持逛街購物，穿梭在一間一間的店面，提著大包小包買來的東西。這樣看起來，網路購物的便利性，似乎並沒有消弭一些傳統消

費者的疑慮。網路的便利性固然令人滿意，但是買到不適用的東西抑或是洩漏個人資料的危機，仍然讓一些有疑慮的消費者寧可在實體店面消費。一方面，網路確實可以省下買東西的舟車勞頓。而因為沒有實體店面所省下的租金，也讓網路業者可以提供比起在實體店面更低廉的價格。但另一方面，你卻喪失了直接試用商品的機會。舉例來說，你收到的郵寄襯衫，顏色或是尺寸可能跟你預期的有落差。這種情況就不會發生在實體店面。此外，在實體店面，你可以選擇以現金、金融信用卡或是支票付帳，但網路購物，信用卡通常是唯一選擇，因此在網路交易過程中，你的信用卡卡號和你個人資料就有可能被駭客盜取。如果你擔心類似的事情發生在你身上，最好選擇一個具有良好商譽的網路賣家，並確定他們會提供比較好的退貨機制和個人隱私的保護。否則，就快快起身，走路逛街去。此外，逛街購物也是一項不錯的運動。

重點字詞

1. **convenience** (*n.*) 便利 **convenient** (*adj.*) 方便的
7-Eleven is a well-known convenience stores in Taiwan.
7-Eleven 是台灣著名的便利商店之一。
Discussing homework with friends on LINE is very convenient.
透過 LINE 跟朋友討論功課很方便。
2. **fad** (*n.*) 一時的流行
Wearing big fancy hats was once quite a fad.
在過去，頂著華麗的大帽子一度蔚為時尚。
3. **carry** (*v.*) 攜帶；提
I have a habit of carrying a small bag with me wherever I go.
不論我到哪裡，我都習慣提個小包包。
4. **dispel** (*v.*) 驅散；消除
His explanation dispelled everyone's doubts.
他的解釋消除了大家的疑慮。
5. **doubt** (*n.*) 疑惑
There is no doubt about my faith in God.
我對上帝的信仰是無庸置疑的。
6. **traditional** (*adj.*) 傳統的
The older generation still has rather traditional views about sex.
老一輩的人們仍然對性持有相當傳統的觀念。

16. **privacy** (n.) 隱私

Everyone has to learn to respect others' privacy.

每一個人都必須學會尊重他人的隱私。

英檢、指考常考句型與改寫

① **due to** 由於

His absence $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was due to} \\ \text{resulted from} \\ \text{was because of} \end{array} \right\}$ illness.

他會缺席是因為他生病了。

★ due to 的 to 為介系詞，所以後面不可以接動詞或是句子，只能接名詞。

② **quite a few** 不少的

The club has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quite a few} \\ \text{a lot of} \\ \text{plenty of} \end{array} \right\}$ members.

這個社團有很多的成員。

★ 許多人常常分不清楚 quite a few、a few、few 三者的分別：few 是用來指「很少、幾乎沒有」；a few 則是指「有一些」；quite a few 卻是指「數量蠻多」的意思。我們看下面的比較：

- Jason has **a few** friends. 傑森**有一些**朋友。
- Jason has **few** friends. 傑森**沒什麼**朋友。
- I have **quite a few** ideas. 我有**不少**主意。

③ **insist on** (v.) 堅持

★ insist 後面也可以加上 "that" 來銜接一個「子句」。

The defendant kept $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{insisting on his innocence (受詞).} \\ \text{insisting that he was innocent (子句).} \end{array} \right\}$

被告一再堅稱他是無辜的。

④ **risk** (v.) 冒著風險

★ risk 可以當作「名詞」，也可以當作「動詞」用。當動詞時，其後要接 V-ing，我們看下面的用法。

The brave firefighter $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{risked **losing** his life to save the child} \\ \text{saved the child at the risk of losing his life} \end{array} \right\}$

in the burning house.

這勇敢的消防員在火場中冒著自己的生命危險救出了小孩。