**B1U2 Patterns in Use** By Yenpo

**1 S1 + V1 …, V2-ing …**

此句型為**分詞構句**的一種，原本是用連接詞and連接的兩個對等子句。這兩個句子中，動作或狀態幾乎同時發生，第二個子句也常用以表示附帶的狀況。在前後兩句主詞都一樣的情形下，為使句子**精簡不累贅**，可省略第二個子句的主詞，再將其動詞改為現在分詞，形成**分詞構句**。

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| 🟊知識萬花筒 為講究詞句優美或用字精簡，副詞子句與對等子句可以改寫為分詞構句。 補充：由副詞子句改寫而成的分詞構句，分詞可作現在分詞與過去分詞，此類分詞構句  依用法可以分成以下四類：   1. 表示時間先後：引導的連接詞有when, while, before, after, as, as soon as…等，在不 影響句意的情況下可予以省略(有意義的連接詞可以留下)，例： ◊ As soon as Ken returned home, he collapsed on the sofa.  → **(As soon as) Returning** home, Ken collapsed on the sofa. 2. 表示原因：引導的連接詞有since, as, because…等，改寫後，連接詞需省略，例： ◊ Since Anna caught a cold, she had to wear a mask.  → **Catching** a cold, Anna had to wear a mask. 3. 表示條件：引導的連接詞有if, unless…等，例： ◊ Shelly will never forgive her brother unless he apologizes.  → Shelly will never forgive her brother **unless receiving** an apology from him. 4. 表示讓步：引導的連接詞有though, although...等，例： ◊ Although Tina was confronted with problems, she didn’t give in.  → **(Although) Confronted** with problems, Tina didn’t give in. |

I. *Rewrite the following sentences by using the above pattern.*

1. I called Vickie. I said I was sorry.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Someone broke into the museum and took the painting away.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tom finished painting the fence and felt proud of himself.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Linda walked down the street and went to a department store.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Hawk arrived at the airport and bought an air ticket to America.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

II. *Error-picking*

1. At the party, a strange man ➀came to me, ➁smiled from ear to ear.
2. Julia ➀said, “Nice to ➁meet you,” ➂and holding out her hands.
3. ➀To be polite, I ➁shook the man’s hand, ➂said “Hey, what’s up, pal?”
4. Mia ➀realized that she ➁had mistaken me for another person, so

she ➂said “Sorry,” ➃to take off quickly.

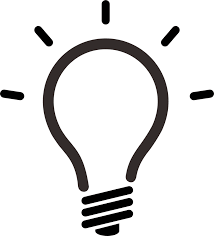
III.  *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English by using the above pattern.*

1. Ricky在房間裡走來走去，試圖找出一些線索。  
   → Ricky walked around in the room, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find some clues.
2. Bonnie看著她空空如也的錢包，不知道該如何是好。  
   → Bonnie looked at her empty wallet, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what to do.
3. Jason跑越馬路，追逐小偷。  
   → Jason ran across the road, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the thief.
4. 那位秘書進入會議室，交給經理一份文件。  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Nikita熱情地和客人們打招呼，溫柔地笑著。  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2 S + linking verb (taste/smell/feel/look/sound) + adj./ liken …**此句型介紹連綴動詞，表示「感官知覺」的用法，屬於「**不完全不及物**」動詞的一種，需要  
補語才能完整表達句意。連綴動詞後面可以直接使用「形容詞」作為主詞補語，或加上介係  
詞like，再接名詞，表示「像…」，例：  
◊ The cake **tastes** delicious.  
 The cake **tastes like** bread.  
◊ The soap **smells** sweet.  
 The soap **smells like** roses.  
◊ The cloth **feels** smooth.  
 The cloth **feels like** silk.  
◊ Matt **looks** tired after a busy day.  
 Matt **looks like** an old man.  
◊ The voice **sounded** terrible.  
 The voice **sounded like** a song.

**文法加油站**  
 連綴動詞是用來連接「主詞」與「主詞補語」的關係。後接「形容詞」作為「主詞補語」，  
 用來描述主詞的「狀態」(補充說明或修飾主詞)。其它的連綴動詞還包括：

1. be動詞  
   ◊ Irene is **beautiful**.
2. seem/ appear   
   ◊ The man lying on the ground seemed **drunk**.
3. become  
   ◊ The band became **popular** after they released their second album.
4. get  
   ◊ Mom got **angry** when I told her about my poor grades.
5. turn  
   ◊ The woman’s face turned **red** when people talked about her fiancé.
6. grow  
   ◊ Everyone grows **old**. It inevitable.
7. keep  
   ◊ The teacher asked us to keep **quiet** in the museum.
8. remain/ stay  
   ◊ A firefighter must remain **calm** in any situation.
9. go  
   ◊ Don’t drink the milk. It has already gone **bad**.
10. fall  
    ◊ Some students fell **asleep** during the class.
11. come  
    ◊ My dream finally come **true**. I am an English teacher now.

知識萬花筒  
 feel like除了可以表示「感覺像...」，亦可以表示「想要...」，但因like是介係詞，後面必  
 須加上動名詞，相似詞有：feel like + V-ing = want to + RV = would like to + RV，例：  
 ◊ I feel like sleeping. = I want to sleep. = I would like to sleep

I. *Answer the following questions by using the given words and the above pattern.*

1. How about going shopping after school? (sound/great)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How does the sandwich taste? (good)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What does the toy look like? (an airplane)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you OK? You don’t look very well. (feel/sick)  
   I think I’ve got a cold. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What’s that smell? (fish)  
   I don’t know, but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

II.  *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English by using the above pattern.*

1. John和Winnie的戀情聽起來就像童話故事一樣。  
   → John’s romance with Winnie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fairy tale.
2. 我不知道你的寵物過世了，我真替你感到難過。  
   → I didn’t know that your pet had died, I really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you.
3. 你相信嗎？這個糖果吃起來像土一樣。  
   → Can you believe it? The candy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil.
4. Martin不喜歡臭豆腐。他認為那聞起來很噁心。  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. 當Bill穿裙子的時候，它看起來就像個年輕女孩。  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_