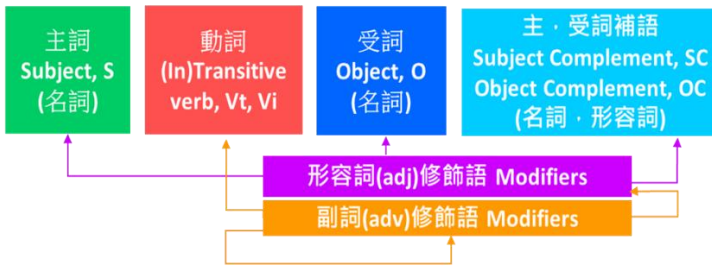




句子組成 – Parts of Sentences

S-1	S	Vi	Birds fly. The sun rises.		
S-2	S	Vi	SC	She is a teacher. She is beautiful.	
S1	S	Vt	O	The cat chased the mouse.	
S2	S	Vt	O	OC	They elected him president. The movie made her happy.
S3	S	Vt	IO	DO	He gave her a gift.



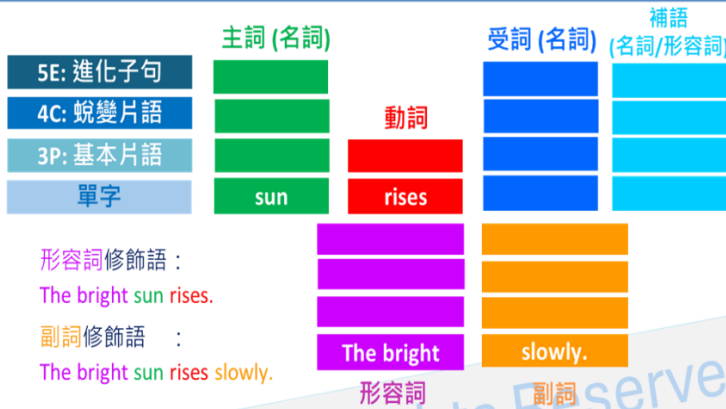
形容詞修飾語：The bright sun rises.
副詞修飾語：The bright sun rises slowly.

- 若將一個句子視為一個人，其主詞、動詞、受詞、補語、修飾語猶如人之頭、胸、腹、手、足。
- 恰含五個方塊，其中第五個方塊為修飾語，包括形容詞和副詞，每個詞類分別給予一個顏色，共有六個顏色。因此，英文句子結構組成以成語「五顏六色」稱之。

主詞：綠色
動詞：紅色
受詞：藍色
補語：淡藍色

直接受詞：藍色
間接受詞：淡藍色
形容詞修飾語：紫色
副詞修飾語：橙色

- S-1含完全不及物動詞 (Vi: Intransitive Verb)。
- S-2含主詞補語，為不完全不及物動詞。
- S1含完全及物動詞 (Vt: Transitive Verb)。
- S2含受詞補語，為不完全及物動詞。
- S3之及物動詞有兩個受詞，稱為與格動詞 (Dative Verb)。指物的受詞稱為直接受詞。
- (DO: Direct Object)·指人的受詞稱為間接受詞 (IO: Indirect Object)。
- 為便於記憶，淡藍色及短劃(S-1, S-2)表示含不及物動詞的句子。1表完全，2表不完全。
- S1和S2則分別對應於S-1, S-2·表示含及物動詞的句子。同上，1表完全，2表不完全。
- S3, 3表示與格動詞。



- 英文句子結構主要在處理主動詞(紅色方塊)之外的第二動詞 (Secondary Verbs)。處理的方法有二：蛻變(Change)及進化(Evolution)。
- 蛻變為由主動詞變為動狀詞(Verbal)片語，變了詞性、顏色、形態。
- 進化為由主動詞角色變為在由關係詞(Relatives)、連結詞(Connectors /Cohesive Devices)所引導或連接的子句中扮演次動詞的角色，雖然維持原來主動詞的形態，但變了詞性、顏色。
- 除了主動詞(紅色)僅含有單字及片語兩種組成以外，其他方塊皆可含單字、3P、4C、5E四種組成。
- 如圖，英文句子結構可解析為 4x5+2=22種組成要素。此為英文句子結構遊戲化 (Gamification) - 「變色龍英語積木拼圖」之基礎。

動詞片語/片語動詞 - (1)12種動詞時態(2)被動語態(3)助動詞(4) 語氣

單字 - (1)Have動詞(2)Be動詞(3)狀態動詞 - Stative Verb (4)動作動詞 - Action Verb

3P: 基本片語- Basic Phrases

P1: 成語 (Idioms)及不含介詞、動詞之片語

P2: 介系詞片語及片語介詞 (Phrasal Preposition)

P3: 動詞片語及片語動詞 (Phrasal Verb)

4C: 蛻變片語- Change into Phrases

C1: 蛻變1- to-V (不定詞)

C2: 蛻變2- (to)V (省略to之不定詞)

C3: 蛻變3- V-ing (現在分詞，動名詞)

C4: 蛻變4- V-ed (過去分詞，形容詞)

5E: 進化子句 - Evolution into Clauses

E1: 進化1- 由關係詞(Relatives)引導出名詞、形容詞子句

E2: 進化2- 關係詞當主詞，含省略關係詞子句(Reduced Relative Clauses)

E3: 進化3- 關係詞當動詞的受詞或主詞補語

E4: 進化4- 關係詞當介系詞的受詞

E5: 進化5- 連結詞(Connectors/Cohesive Devices)和標點(Punctuation)



C1: 蛻變1：to-V

- He likes **to play** basketball.
- **To see** is **to believe**.
- Chameleons have **an ability** to **change color**.
- He **posted** a notice **to announce** the opening.
- Some animals **change** their color **to camouflage** themselves.
- She teaches **him** to **play piano**. (IO+DO)
- I don't know **what** to **do**.
- I don't know **how** to **do it**.
- I don't know **where** to **go**.

C2: 蛻變2：(to)-V

- He **made** her **cry**.
- I **saw** the thief **run away**.
- He **helped** **move** the table.
- The skin care **helps** to **counteract** the problems of oily skin.
- All I have to do **is dream**.

C3: 蛻變3：V-ing

- I **like** **swimming**.
- **Seeing** **is** **believing**.
- He **saw** a notice **announcing** the opening.
- He **arrived** early **hoping** to be close to the entrance.
- We **grow** diamond **using** cutting-edge technology.
- Chameleons **change** color **by** adjusting a layer of special cells.

C4: 蛻變4：V-ed

- If you want something **done** well, do it yourself.
- This is a story **(which is)** **rarely told**.
- A diamond **(which is)** **grown in a lab** is called future diamond.
- **The proposed** program is viable.
- It made her **devastated**.

基本片語 – 3P Basic Phrases

P1: 成語 (Idioms)及敘述片語(Descriptive Phrases: 不含介詞、動詞之片語)

- It rains **cats and dogs**. (idioms)
- When it comes to making a thing by myself, I am **all thumbs**. (idioms)
- The math test was **a piece of cake** for her. (idioms)
- He worked **all day long** to meet the project deadline.

P2: 介系詞片語及片語介詞

- The book **on the table** belongs to me.
- What is essential is invisible **to the eyes**.
- She stood **in front of** the mirror.
- I am **in favor of** the higher taxes on cigarettes.

P3: 動詞片語及片語動詞：包含紅色方塊中及蛻變與進化後之動詞片語、片語動詞

- They **have been waiting** for the bus. (動詞片語)
- He **cried over** the spilt milk. (片語動詞)
- Please **stay clear of** the closing door. (片語動詞)
- It is no use **crying over the spilt milk**. (如C3: 蛻變3- V-ing)



E1: 進化1 – 由關係詞(Relatives)引導出名詞、形容詞子句

1. 名詞子句

- **That the earth is round** is true.
- The results show **that the simulation is effective**.
- I don't know **when he will arrive**.
- I don't know **which way we should go**.
- They have provided good ideas **about how we innovate and grow**.
- The point is **that he needs help**.
- **What surprises me** is her beauty.

2. 形容詞子句

- I remember the day **when I first met her**.
- Eventually, I reached a stage **where I began to enjoy my work**.
- That is the reason **why I left my job**.

E2: 進化2 – 關係詞當主詞、含省略關係詞子句(Reduced relative clauses)

- Chameleons are animals **that change color**.
- The book **whose cover is blue**.
- Don't give him more money **than (is) needed**.
- This is a parameter (that is) **critical to engine design**.
- Don't be anything (that is) **less than everything you can be**.

E3: 進化3 – 關係詞當動詞的受詞或主詞補語

- There are two processes **that labs use** to grow diamonds.
- I lost my watch **that my father bought** for me.
- He isn't **the same as he used to be**. (as 當主詞he之補語)
- My father made me **what I am today**. (what 當主詞I之補語)

E4: 進化4 – 關係詞當介系詞的受詞

Dr. Jay created the computer age **in which we live today**.

E5: 進化5 – 連結詞(Connectors/Cohesive Devices)和標點(Punctuation)

1. 同位語 – Appositives

- Loneliness is a **feeling that no one truly cares about you**.
- **The problem that the economics is getting worse** is serious.

2. 對等連接詞 – Coordinating conjunctions:

對等連接詞：for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so: FANBOYS (迷男孩)

- She is pretty, **and** I love her.
- It was late, **so** they decided to leave.

3. 倒裝句 – Inverse

- **Not** everyone **has** opportunity to teach, **nor is** everyone good at teaching.

4. 成對連接詞 – Correlative Conjunctions

- **Not only** you **but (also)** he is wrong.
- **Either** we go to the beach **or** we stay home.

5. 附屬連接詞 – Subordinating Conjunctions

- **When** asked a question, you should compose your thoughts.
- I would only eat it **when** fresh.
- He made the remarks **while** discussing innovation.

6. 連接副詞 – Conjunction Adverbs

- She had very little time to prepare; **however**, her presentation was remarkably effective.

7. 虛主詞(Dummy Subjects) · 亦稱倒裝(Extraposition)

- It is true **that** the earth is round.
- It is a long way **to** the nearest station.

虛主詞(Dummy Subjects)

- **There** are many reasons to celebrate.

8. 另類倒裝(Extraposition)：虛受詞

- The chair make **it** clear **that** the meeting is to solve problems.

9. 標點用法 – Punctuation (逗號, 冒號: 分號; 破折號 – , ...)

連續獨立形容詞：

- I enjoy **the warm, humid** climate in Taiwan.
- The **cold, windy** weather made it difficult to walk.

連續非獨立形容詞(Cumulative Adjectives)：

- He drives a **small electric** car.

同位語(Appositives)：

- My friend Lisa, **an accomplished musician**, will perform tonight.