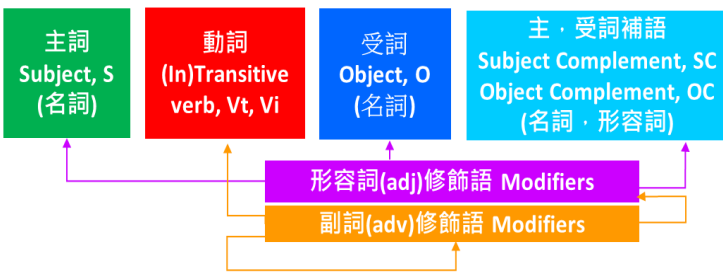




句子組成 – Parts of Sentences

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 Mindy likes badminton.
S2	S	Vt	O OC That made him a great man. The movie made her happy.
S3	S	Vt	IO DO He gave her a gift.



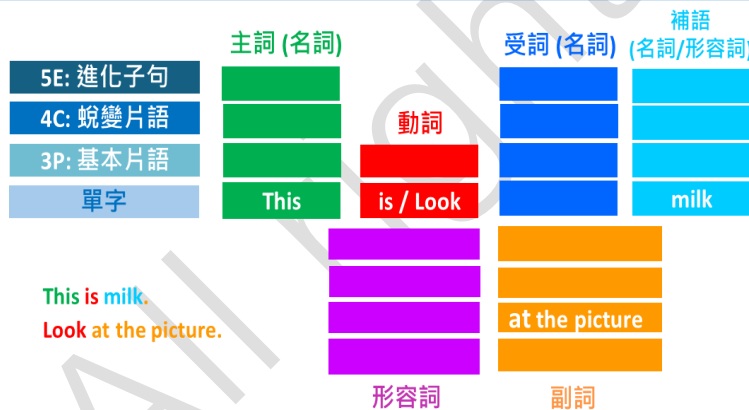
形容詞 (quiet) 修飾語: He is a quiet person. (a quiet person)
副詞 (very) 修飾語: I am very shy. (very shy)

- 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。由組成可看出，句子四大功能為名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞。
- 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 - 「生成式變色龍英語積木拼圖」之基礎。

動詞 (Red Block): 動詞片語 / 片語動詞 -
(1) 12種動詞時態 (2) 8種被動語態 (3) 助動詞 (4) 四種語氣

單字: (1) Have 動詞 (2) Be 動詞 (3) 狀態動詞 - Stative Verbs
(4) 動作動詞 - Active Verbs

3P: 基礎片語- Base Phrases
P1: 敘述片語 (Descriptive Phrases) 及成語 (Idioms)
P2: 介系詞片語 (Prepositional Phrases) 及片語介詞 (Phrasal Preposition)
P3: 動詞片語 (Verb Phrases) 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- Bare V (原形動詞，不加 to 的不定詞)
C3: 蛻變3- V-ing (現在分詞 / 動名詞)
C4: 蛻變4- V-ed (過去分詞；第二動詞蛻變為片語或子句中)

5E: 進化子句 - Evolution into Clauses
E1: 進化1- 由關係詞 (Relative Words) 引導子句(名詞子句與形容詞子句)
E2: 進化2- 關係詞當主詞 (Relative Word as Subject)
E3: 進化3- 關係詞當受詞或補語 (Relative Words as Object / Complement)
E4: 進化4- 關係詞當介系詞的受詞
E5: 進化5-子句連接 (Clause Connection)與語篇結構，含連接詞、標點

**P1: 敘述片語及成語****P1-1: 敘述片語(Descriptive Phrases) : 不含介詞、動詞**

- I can listen to their songs **again and again**. (康軒113上P55)
- You've **been playing** computer games **all evening**. (113會考21)

P1-2: 成語 (Idioms)

- He always **steals others' thunder** while chatting. (114會考23)
- Hearing that **made his heart sing**. (114會考42)

P2: 介系詞片語及片語介系詞**P2-1 : 介系詞片語 (Prepositional Phrases)**

- A plane is flying **over the houses**. (114會考1)
- Dinner will be ready **in ten minutes**. (114會考5)

P2-2 : 片語介系詞 (Phrasal Preposition)

- I gave it up **because of** heavy schoolwork. (112會考20)

P3 : 動詞片語與片語動詞**P3-1 : 動詞片語 (Verb Phrases / Chunks)**

- Bob was very quiet at the meeting. He didn't **say a word**. (114模1-7)

P3-2 : 片語動詞 (Phrasal Verbs)

- He **was kicked off** the soccer team. (112會考10)
- She **turned out** to be the dancing queen at the party last night. (115模4-13)

C1: to + V

- He likes **to play basketball**.
- I saw her **play badminton**.
- Chameleons have an ability **to change color**.
- That is a hard choice **to make**. (111會考6)
- Build is going to build a new website **to sell guavas**. (115模4-29)
- Alison doesn't like **to be told what to do**. (109會考11)

C2 : Bare V (原形動詞 · 不加 to)

- Cindy enjoys listening to her dad **read stories to her**. (114會考4)
- He made her **cry**.
- I saw her **play badminton**.

C3: V-ing

- **Hearing that** made his heart sing. (114會考42)
- Susan likes **collecting stamps**. (115模4-3)
- Fred practices **speaking English** with a foreigner. (115模4-12)
- He likes **playing basketball**.
- I saw her **playing badminton**.

C4: V-ed

- The book **written by the teacher** is very popular.
- The boy **hurt in the accident** is my classmates.
- He slept with the lights **turned on**.
- I had my hair **cut** yesterday.
- I saw the old trees **blown down** by the wind.

5E : 進化子句 (Change into Clauses)

**E1 : 關係詞 (Relative Words) 引導名詞子句 / 形容詞子句
名詞子句**

- Nobody knows **why he decided to leave**. (113會考4)
- Jill is unhappy **that the park is closed for the parade**. (that子句為 unhappy 的語意補語/110會考3)
- Have you decided **how you will celebrate your 30th birthday**? (109會考10)

形容詞子句

- I remember the day **when I first met her**.
- That is the reason **why I left my job**.

E2 : 關係詞當主詞 (Relative as Subject)

- Students **who want to go on the school trip** should ask their parents first. (113會考12)
- The police haven't found the little girl **who was taken away at a supermarket**. (111會考17)
- Chameleons are animals **that change color**.

E3 : 關係詞當受詞或補語 (Object / Complement)

- Duncan spent all his money trying to save the bookstore **(that) his mom left him**. (110會考12)
- Fiona loves listening to her children sing songs **(that) they learned** at school. (110會考11)

E4 : 介系詞關係 (Prepositional Relation)

- This is the house **in which I live**.
- The person **to whom she spoke** is my teacher.

E5 : 子句連接 (Clause Connection) 與語篇結構 · 包含連接詞、標點**E5-1 同位 (Apposition)**

- The fact **that he is honest is important**.

E5-2 對等連接 (Coordination) : FANBOYS

- David **looked** out of the balcony window **and saw** a woman **get** in his car **and drive** away. (111會考16)
- Mr. Smith wanted a pet, **so** he went to a pet shop. (114模2-39)

E5-3 倒裝 (Inversion)

- John doesn't know the answer, and **neither does** Joe. (翰林九-114下L2)

E5-4 成對連接 (Correlative Conjunctions)

- I can focus **neither** in the morning, **nor** at night. (翰林九-114下L2)

E5-5 附屬 (Subordination)

- Mozart **wrote** his first music **when he was** only six years old. (109會考9)

E5-6 連接副詞 (Conjunctive Adverbs)

- **Finally**, the spirit becomes a child. (115模3-42)

E5-7 虛主詞 (Dummy Subject / Extraposition)

- **It** is hard for trees **to grow** along this beach. (114會考9)
- **It's** great **that** we can buy train tickets over the phone. (109會考8)

E5-8 虛受詞 (Dummy Object)

- I find it hard **to study English**.

E5-9 標點 (6. 補充說明)

- Even a small act, **like saying something nice**, can make their day. (114模2-13)