

Regular Course Volume 2

Grammar -

Relative clauses

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基礎訓練



奪星訓練

A. 甚麼是 Relative Clause?

- Relative Clause 作用：1) 讓別人更清楚你在指甚麼
2) 作文: 把兩句短句合二為一

例子

The students will receive a gift.	The students <u>who scored over 90 marks</u> will receive a gift.
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句子不夠清晰：哪些學生？所有學生都有禮物嗎？

有了 Relative Clause, 我們可以清楚表達“九十分以上的學生”，不用分開兩句句子。

- Relative Clause 的中英文比較：

中文	英文
在考試作弊 <u>的</u> 學生	
我們以前參觀過 <u>的</u> 博物館	
老師推薦 <u>的</u> 那本書	

中文：
重點名詞放 _____

英文：
重點名詞放 _____

- Relative Clause 的基本結構：

例句：I lodged a complaint against the salesman who used foul languages at work.

_____：
e.g. who, whom, which, that...

B. Relative Clause 寫法: 4 Steps

Step 1 - 找出重複的人 / 物

Step 2 - 找出“重點句”和“額外句”

Step 3 - “重點句”照抄

Step 4 - “額外句”變 **relative clause**,
並把重複的人 / 物變為 **relative pronoun**

Step 1 I lodged a complaint against the salesman. The salesman used foul languages at work.

Step 2

重點句 / 額外句

重點句 / 額外句

Step 3 - 4 I lodged a complaint against the salesman [_____ used foul languages at work].

另一寫法

The salesman [whom I lodged a complaint against] used foul languages at work.

Step 1 I accidentally broke the figurine. My friend gave me the figurine on my birthday.

Step 2

重點句 / 額外句

重點句 / 額外句

Step 3 - 4 I accidentally broke the figurine [_____ my friend gave me on my birthday].

錯誤示範

My friend gave me the figurine [which I accidentally broke on my birthday].

C. 初階：基本 Relative Clause

- 形容人: **who / that** => 用於 RC 的 Subject (主角)

例子 1

原句：The couple have divorced. They always quarrel with each other.

改寫：_____

- 形容人: **whom / that** => 用於 RC 的 Object (配角)

1.
2.
3.

例子 2

原句：I met an American. He is my brother's colleague.

改寫：_____

原句：I appreciate that athlete a lot. He will retire next month.

改寫：_____

- 形容人: **whose** => (possessive) 用來表示一個人擁有某些東西

例子 3

原句：I have a friend. His father is an astronaut.

改寫：_____

原句：The man's company had gone bankrupt. He committed suicide.

改寫：_____

- 形容物件: **which / that** => 用於句子的 Subject (主角)

例子 4

原句 : Could you translate the essay? The essay is about poetry writing.

改寫 : _____

- 形容物件: **which / that** => 用於句子的 Object (配角)

例子 5

原句 : I borrowed a book from the library. I didn't finish it.

改寫 : _____

- 其他: **when** 和 **where**

例子 6

原句 : Do you remember that day? We first met on that day.

改寫 : _____

例子 7

原句 : We stayed at that hotel. It was close to the airport.

改寫 : _____

D. 初階：which 可以指句子

- 比較以下兩句句子，當中的“which”分別是指甚麼？

The dog broke the child’s toy, **which** was given by his grandma.

which 指 _____

The dog broke the child’s toy, **which** made him cry.

which 指 “the dog broke the child’s toy” 這 _____

留意這種句子一定要加 _____

例子 8

原句：Jenny has failed all her five tests. This surprises us all.

改寫：_____

原句：Many restaurants are found to have dangerous toxins in food. This raises public concern.

改寫：_____

小總結：精通 **Relative clause** 的好處

- 1) 更容易理解 **Reading** 卷 “refer to” 題型
- 2) **Writing** 句子結構更豐富, **language** 加分
- 3) **Writing** 不用經常重複某些相同字眼

E. 進階：preposition + which

- 看看這兩句怎樣用 relative clause 改寫：

The event will be held next week. I am preparing for the event.

- 有的同學這樣改寫：

The event which I am preparing will be held next week.

- 正確寫法: (1) formal written English

The event _____ will be held next week.

(2) informal spoken English

The event _____ will be held next week.

例子 9

The house ____ which I have lived for years is now being demolished.

(a) at (b) in (c) of (d) 不用加

原句：_____

例子 10

The poor condition ____ which the child labour work is intolerable.

(a) for (b) of (c) under (d) 不用加

原句：_____

- 如果 relative clause 形容的是人物，我們會用 **preposition + whom**：

例子 11

原句：I apologized to the man. He is my customer.

改寫：_____

of which 的其他用法：

- Part C 我們提及過，如果是人的 **possession** 就會用 **whose**

例句：I met a new friend **whose name** sounded strange.

- 它有第二種寫法，就是 **___ of whom**

例句：I met a new friend, **the name of whom** sounded strange.

- 如果是死物，則用 **___ of which**

例句：I bought a new book, **the name of which** sounded strange.

結構：

1. **Possession** + of which / whom
2. **Numbers** + of which / whom
3. **Quantifiers** + of which / whom

例子 12: Possession

The man's company had gone bankrupt. He committed suicide.

寫法一：_____

寫法二：_____

The toast has been there for two months. Its smell is awful.

寫法一：_____

寫法二：_____

例子 13: Numbers

In Class 6B there are 40 students. 16 of the students wear glasses.

答案： _____

例子 14: Quantifiers

In Class 6B there are 40 students. One third of them wear glasses.

答案： _____

These buildings are being renovated. Many of them were built in the 1970s.

答案： _____

Quantifiers: 與數量有關

e.g. all / most / many / some / few / none / half / one third...

F. 進階：Defining & Non-defining Clauses

比較

	Defining Clause	Non-defining Clause
例子	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My friend who works in a bank is hard-working. 2. I fed my two cats which are yellow. 3. We visited a waterfall that was magnificent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My father, who works in a bank, is hard-working. 2. I fed my two cats, which are yellow. 3. We visited Niagara Falls, which was magnificent.
特點	指明你在提及哪一個人/物	形容的人/物是獨一無二的，大家都很清楚你指的是甚麼，純粹想提供額外資料
逗號		

例子 15

原句：Mona Lisa is displayed in a museum. It is worth over \$600 million!

改寫：_____

G. Exercise 1 (初階)

Complete the paragraphs with “who / whom / whose / which / where”.

Last summer my best friend, (1) _____ name is Annie, invited me to stay with her during the holiday. Annie lives in Nancy, (2) _____ is a town in the eastern part of France. She has an apartment (3) _____ overlooks the sea. The school (4) _____ she works is very close to her apartment.

Annie has studied French for years, (5) _____ is the reason why she decided to live in France. The students (6) _____ she teaches are hoping to study in England and America. I also met her boss, (7) _____ struck me as being a friendly man. He offered me a job in a school (8) _____ he studied in the past, (9) _____ surprised me a lot. I decided to accept his offer.

Combine each pair of sentences using relative clauses.

1. She works for Mr Green’s company. She is the secretary.

2. Harry planned to visit a town. He was born in that town.

3. The letter came this morning. I am looking for it.

4. The child’s eyes were hurt. He was sent to hospital at once.

5. The inspector couldn’t find the painting. The thieves stole it yesterday.

6. The adventurer went to an island. A treasure was hidden on the island.

7. My favourite football team has lost all the matches. This is disappointing.

8. I graduated from university that day. I will never forget that day.

9. The girl’s handwriting was neat and legible. Miss Nancy complimented her.

H. Exercise 2 (進階)

Combine each pair of sentences using relative clauses.

1. Mr and Mrs Weasley seemed to dislike the food. We had dinner with them at a local restaurant last night.

2. The girl's story had impressed the judges. The award was given to her.

3. My sister is visiting a friend in Australia. I am looking after her dog.

4. This reality show is becoming popular. Its ratings have risen steadily.

5. We used to go to Central Park at weekends. It has been closed down.

6. I usually see that doctor. He doesn't work there anymore.

7. The celebrity has kept them waiting for two hours. This annoys them considerably.

8. I have many nice neighbours. I like all of them very much.

9. The lift plunged five floors to the ground. There were eight people in the lift.

10. We have stayed at the hostel several times. It is simple but clean.

11. The passengers received a refund. Their flights were canceled.

12. He stared helplessly at his laptop. Its screen was cracked.

I. Exercise 3 – Part of Speech Transformation (A-C)

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given. Pay attention to the plural “s”, verb tenses, etc.

**這次的字全部都是 A / B / C 開頭的字

e.g. 開始	In the <u>beginning</u> , the policy seemed well-thought-out. However, after a year of implementation, the problems <u>began</u> to surface.
1. 接受	The manager’s financial proposal met with little _____ at the meeting. It is barely _____ to spend such a large amount of funds on greening the company.
2. 行爲	It’s said that animals _____ differently before a natural disaster. There are actually many researches that involve the study of animals’ instinctive _____.
3. 困惑 / 混淆	To avoid _____, the twin sisters never wear the same clothes. However, it is still _____ when I have to tell which one is Katie.
4. 污染	Much of the coast has been _____. Nevertheless, the cause of the _____ is never discovered.
5. 成就 / 達成	She has _____ her objective of being a part of the US Olympic team, which is her greatest _____ so far. A year ago she wouldn’t even consider it _____.
6. 競爭	Higher education plays a significant role in enhancing the _____ of a city. That’s why resources have been allocated to train our talents to be _____ in a globalized world.
7. 背叛	The moment she exposed my secret to everyone, she had _____ my trust. Never would I forgive her for her _____.
8. 澄清	The teacher asked her to _____ her first few points, but we all got even more puzzled after her _____.

9. 缺席	The monitor of our class has been _____ from school for over three days now. Everyone, including the teacher, is worried about her _____.
10. 買得起 / 負擔得起	Educational fees like tutorials classes and textbooks are barely _____. Impoverished families would not be able to _____ them without any financial assistance.
11. 盲 / 失明	She became _____ in an accident at an early age, but her _____ didn't shatter her dream of being a writer.
12. 明亮 / 照亮	Her eyes _____ as she entered a room full of lights decoration. She was so touched that her eyes were _____ with tears.

J. Exercise 4 – DSP Common Mistakes

Put a tick if the sentence is correct. If there is a mistake, circle and correct it. Otherwise, delete the unnecessary word.

- In my opinions, Keung To is a most handsome man in the world.
- My cousin was married with a Japanese man early this year.
- Mr. Law, who always provides many advice for his students, has received an award.
- Due to restructure, Cathay Pacific further laid off 8,500 staffs.
- More than one-third of adults in United States are overweighted.
- Visitors are able to take a close look of some of the most popular painting there.
- Remember to eat the medicine after having your meal.
- It is of utmost important to respect elderly.
- * Although he is senior form student, he behaves as a 5-year-old boy.
- * Mary LV handbag was stolen, so she was in a bad mood in a whole day.

G. Exercise 1 (初階) Answer:

Complete the paragraphs with “who / whom / whose / which / where”.

Last summer my best friend, (1) whose name is Annie, invited me to stay with her during the holiday. Annie lives in Nancy, (2) which is a town in the eastern part of France. She has an apartment (3) which overlooks the sea. The school (4) where she works is very close to her apartment.

Annie has studied French for years, (5) which is the reason why she decided to live in France. The students (6) whom / who she teaches are hoping to study in England and America. I also met her boss, (7) who struck me as being a friendly man. He offered me a job in a school (8) where he studied in the past, (9) which surprised me a lot. I decided to accept his offer.

Combine each pair of sentences using relative clauses.

1. She is the secretary **who** works for Mr Green’s company.

2. Harry planned to visit a town **where** he was born.

3. I am looking for the letter **which/that** came this morning. /

The letter **which/that** I am looking for came this morning. /

4. The child **whose** eyes were hurt was sent to hospital at once.

5. The inspector couldn’t find the painting **which/that** the thieves stole yesterday.

6. The adventurer went to an island **where** a treasure was hidden.

7. My favourite football team has lost all the matches, **which** is disappointing.

8. I will never forget the day **when** I graduated from university.

9. Miss Nancy complimented the girl **whose** handwriting was neat and legible.

H. Exercise 2 (進階) Answer:

Combine each pair of sentences using relative clauses.

1. Mr and Mrs Weasley, **whom/who** we had dinner with at a local restaurant last night, seemed to dislike the food.
/ ..., **with whom** we had dinner at a local restaurant last night, ...
2. The award was given to the girl **whose** story had impressed the judges.
/ ...the girl **the story of whom** had impressed the judges.
3. My sister, **whose** dog I am looking after, is visiting a friend in Australia.
4. This reality show, **the ratings of which** have risen steadily, is becoming popular. / ..., **whose** ratings have...
5. Central Park, **to which** we used to go at weekends, has been closed down.
/ ..., **where** we used to go at weekends, ...
6. The doctor **whom/who** I usually see doesn't work there anymore.
7. The celebrity has kept them waiting for two hours, **which** annoys them considerably.
8. I have many nice neighbours, **all of whom** I like very much.
9. The lift, **in which** there were eight people, plunged five floors to the ground.
/ There were eight people in the lift **which/that** plunged five floors to the ground.
10. The hostel **where/at which** we have stayed several times is simple but clean.
11. The passengers **whose** flights were canceled received a refund.
12. He stared helplessly at his laptop, **the screen of which** was cracked.
/ ... **whose** screen was cracked.

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11. 盲 / 失明	She became <u>blind</u> in an accident at an early age, but her <u>blindness</u> didn't shatter her dream of being a writer.
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- * Mary's LV handbag was stolen, so she was in a bad mood **the** whole day.