

Regular Course Volume 2

Writing Part B

連接詞：Cause and Result 原因及結果
萬能句子結構：Nominalization 名詞化

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基礎訓練



奪星訓練

A. 表達原因：連接詞

☺ Q: 甚麼時候需要表達原因？

🗣️ A: 所有文體都有機會用到！

例：2019 Q5 – Do you prefer traditional print media or social media?

=> _____ 報紙只有文字和圖片, 所以較難傳達信息。

=> 我選擇社交媒體 _____ 它們能夠隨時隨地更新資訊。

除了 “because” 還有其他的寫法~

1. because / as

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Because there was no evidence, the case was dismissed. Some youngsters smoke as they need to relieve their stress.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中) 中文的 “因為...所以...” 要出現在同一句句子, 但英文的 “because” 和 “so” 只能二選一, 有 because 就沒有 so

2. since / seeing that

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Since the next train comes an hour later, we may have a quick lunch. The medical staff decided to perform an operation seeing that the child was in danger.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 除了 “因為”, 還有 _____ 的意思 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中)

3. because of / in view of / owing to / on account of / in (the) light of

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Because of the coronavirus outbreak, unemployment rate has climbed to its highest level. The president declined to deliver the speech himself on account of a sore throat.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中) 除了 because of, 其餘不適用於 _____ writing

4. as a result of / as a consequence of

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the scandal, her reputation was damaged. Many seabirds died as a consequence of the oil spill.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 通常用於表達 _____ 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中)

5. thanks to

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thanks to international aid, the town had been supplied with food for several months. The baby is awake thanks to your loud shouting.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 可表達 _____, 也可以表示 _____ 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中)

6. out of

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of anger, I tore the document into pieces and threw it into the litter bin. 2. I gave the beggar a few coins out of pity.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 意思：_____，後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) • 可以放 (句頭 / 句中) • 有特定用法, 通常後面跟感受, 例如 _____

7. due to

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The serious accident was due to his careless driving. 2. The financial crisis was due to the spread of the disease.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 注意：due 是形容詞, 跟 because of 的用法不同！ e.g. The meeting was canceled due to the storm. e.g. The cancellation of the meeting was due to the storm.

8. on (the) grounds of

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employees should never be discriminated on grounds of age and sex.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 意思：_____ • 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子), 通常放 (句頭 / 句中)

9. on the grounds that

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He declined the invitation on the grounds that he hadn't finished his work.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 意思：_____ • 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子), 通常放 (句頭 / 句中)



小總結：

陳述原因的寫法

放句頭/句中	■ because	■ as	■ since 既然
	■ seeing that 既然	■ because of	■ in view of
	■ owing to	■ on account of	■ in (the) light of
	■ as a result of (負面)	■ as a consequence of (負面)	■ thanks to (感激/諷刺)
	■ out of 出於		
只放句中	■ due to	■ on (the) grounds of 以...為理由	■ on (the) grounds that 以...為理由

■ 跟 noun / noun phrase

■ 跟完整句子

B. 表達結果：連接詞

：當你不願瘋狂用“因為”，可以把句子換成“所以”

⇒ _____ newspapers contain words only, it is more difficult to convey information.

⇒ Newspapers contain words only. _____, it is more difficult to convey information.

同樣意思的句子有兩種連接詞可以用

1. so

例句：	1. I have never been to Spain, so I know very little about it.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中)

2. Therefore, / As a result, / Accordingly, / Consequently

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Native and non-native speakers have different needs. Therefore, schools offer different classes for them. He was exhausted after a day of work. Accordingly, he headed home at once.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中) Therefore 和 As a result 還可以這樣用： 原句 => It was scorching hot today. We stayed at home all day. 改法 1 => It was scorching hot today. Therefore, we stayed at home all day. 改法 2 => It was scorching hot today _____ we stayed at home all day.

3. As a consequence

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He took too many loans. As a consequence, he went bankrupt.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 意思：_____ 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中)

4. That's (the reason) why

例句：	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He is always ill-tempered. That's why he can never get along with others.
用法：	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 後面跟 (名詞 / 完整句子) 可以放 (句頭 / 句中) 比較 informal

5. thus

<p>例句：</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>用法 1：句子開頭 (跟 Therefore, 用法一樣)</u> It is a waste of time waiting in line for tickets. _____ I choose to book online. ■ <u>用法 2：, thus (後面跟 Verb-ing)</u> The colleges have expanded _____ more students the chance of higher education. ■ <u>用法 3：and thus (後面通常跟句子或動詞)</u> He sold his farm _____ he had enough money. He sold his farm _____ had enough money.
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6. hence

<p>例句：</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>用法 1：句子開頭 (跟 Therefore, 用法一樣)</u> The music was too loud. _____ I couldn't hear what she was saying. ■ <u>用法 2：, hence (跟 , so 用法一樣)</u> The music was too loud _____ I couldn't hear what she was saying. ■ <u>用法 3：and hence (平行句式)</u> The necklace is _____ and hence _____. They _____ the café and hence _____ more customers. The necklace is handmade and hence it is expensive. ■ <u>用法 4：, hence (直接跟名詞, 意思指“所以就有”)</u> Hong Kong is famous for its night view, hence the name “Pearl of the Orient”. They grew up in Japan, hence _____. She successfully got the job, hence _____.
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小總結：

■ 跟句子

■ 特別用法

陳述結果的寫法

只放句頭	■ Therefore,	■ As a result,	■ Accordingly,
	■ Consequently,	■ As a consequence,	■ That is (the reason) why 這就是為甚麼
只放句中	■ so		
放句頭/句中	■ thus	■ hence	

C. Exercise 1: Sentence Rewriting

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in the bracket.



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- The trip was cancelled. There was a torrential rain. (on account of)
_____.
- There was poor sanitation in the village. Many people got infected. (therefore)
_____.
- His condition was stable, so he was discharged from the hospital. (because of)
_____.
- Regular exercise strengthens the heart. It reduces the risk of heart attack. (, thus)
_____.
- I fell off my bike several times. I had got these bruises. (, hence)
_____.
- Because of his tight schedule, he was unlikely to come. (seeing that)
_____.
- The poor man applied for the subsidy and so he could afford the rent. (that's why)
_____.
- The water quality is deteriorating, and the lives of sea animals are threatened. (as a result of)
_____.

D. Exercise 2: Sentence Rewriting



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Rewrite the following sentences using the words in the bracket.

1. In order to know about why he decided to do that, she asked him. (out of)

改寫: _____.

名詞化: _____.

2. Their performance wasn't smooth. They lacked preparation time. (as a result)

改寫: _____.

_____.

用 as a result of 改寫: _____.

_____.

3. Having health issues, she resigned from her post. (on the grounds of)

改寫: _____.

用 on the grounds that 改寫: _____.

_____.

4. I was unable to sleep. The noise upstairs was too loud. (thanks to)

改寫: _____.

用 due to 改寫: _____.

5. The law was abolished as it was outdated. (and hence)

改寫: _____.

名詞化: _____.

6. He was kept under surveillance. He might be associated with drug dealers. (on account of)

改寫: _____.

_____.

E. 萬能句子結構：Nominalization 名詞化

- 比較左右兩欄的例句, 它們哪一句寫得更好?

例子 1	She failed, which made her parents disappointed.	▶	Her failure caused her parents' disappointment.
例子 2	They are unable to address the poverty problem, which makes the public angry.	▶	Their inability to address the poverty problem has provoked huge public anger.

- 這種把字詞換成名詞的手法就叫 Nominalization (名詞化)
- 用名詞的好處: (1) 更 formal & professional
(2) 是運用其他句子結構的踏腳石

noun (名詞)

- house
- qualification



noun phrase (名詞組合)


- a wooden **house** painted in red
- The basic **qualifications** listed on the website



head noun (中心名詞)



F. 如何寫出更豐富的 Noun Phrases

Determiners:	前綴:	Head Noun	後綴:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a / an / the • this / that • her / Jane's • six / few / many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives • Noun • Verb (ed) • Verb (ing) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preposition • Relative clause • Verb (ed) • Verb (ing)
the	primary	cause	of teen smoking
most	primary school	teachers	who oppose changing the system
a	healthier	lifestyle	that includes regular exercise
his	deteriorating mental	health	caused by online abuse
that	well-trained	bird	standing on his shoulder

例子 1

情景: YouTube 影片能讓讀者更了解產品

These demonstrations are essential for a better understanding of products.

(名詞化)

例子 2

情景: 建議政府應努力解決貧窮問題

The government should provide assistance to help the poor.

(名詞化)

例子 3 – 2016 Sample Level 3

³⁰ be brave to face anything, ~~you~~ then you will near from success. Thank you.

(名詞化)

例子 4 – 2015 Sample Level 3

knowledge.

In conclusion, ^{students} ~~study~~ feel tired just because ~~they~~ their sleep time not enough and if 9:00 am start to the school day will ~~sto~~ solve the problem effective. At last,

(名詞化)

G. Exercise 3: Noun Phrase Sentence Rewriting

Rewrite the following sentences with noun phrases.

很悶的句子結構:

- They should do...
- They will do...
- ...because they are

1. Mum encouraged me and I felt more confident.

2. Asian singers are becoming more and more popular.

3. If you eat unhealthy food and do not exercise, you will suffer from a lot of illnesses.

4. We were grateful to the local people because they are generous and hospitable.

5. People feel discontented about the policy. It has just been implemented.

6. Many employees resign because they have to work long hours in the company.

7. The government and parents must work together to make education better.

8. The government should completely ban smoking.

9. These are why I believe we should increase the number of P.E. lessons.

10. They block off air flow and affect air ventilation. These cause the “wall effect”.

H. DSP Sentence Structure



奪星訓練

1. A big magnet for (n.) 吸引

例句: Blogging is **a big magnet for** people from all walks of life.

另外寫法: *magnetic to / attractive to / seductive to*

- **Example 1:**
Advertising campaigns make alcohol **magnetic to** young people.
- **Example 2:**
Bright colours are attractive to children.
- **Example 3:**
Brazil has also been _____ for American industrial investment.

2. Monotonous (adj.) 單調乏味的 / 毫無變化的

例句: The content of most blogs nowadays concerns **monotonous** stuff.

另外寫法: *tedious / dreary / boring*

- **Example 1:**
It's **monotonous** work, like most factory jobs.
- **Example 2:**
The job is **tedious**, but the pay is good.
- **Example 3:**
The music became _____ after a while.

3. Obsession with (n.) 困擾 / 無法擺脫的念頭

例句: Once you get hooked on blogging, you won't be able to overcome your **obsession with** it.

另外寫法: *infatuation with / preoccupation with / addiction to*

■ **Example 1:**

Fitness has become an **obsession with** him.

■ **Example 2:**

The management's **preoccupation with** costs and profits resulted in a drop in quality and customer service.

■ **Example 3:**

He has never conquered his _____ smoking.

4. Extricate from (v.) 擺脫 / 脫離 / 解救

例句: Obsession bloggers find it hard to **extricate** themselves **from** the habit.

另外寫法: *disentangle from / get away from*

■ **Example 1:**

It took hours to **extricate** the car **from** the sand.

■ **Example 2:**

He had managed to **extricate** himself **from** most of his official duties.

■ **Example 3:**

In the public sector, resource management considerations are usually much more difficult to _____ policy.

5. Entangled (v.) 捲入 / 纏住

例句: The country is **entangled** in an economic crisis.

另外寫法 : *embroiled / involved*

■ **Example 1:**

The bird **entangled** itself in the net.

■ **Example 2:**

Sara had got **entangled** with some political group.

■ **Example 3:**

He became _____ in a dispute with his neighbours.

6. Perennial (adj.) 長期存在的

例句: I was irritated by his **perennial** complaints.

另外寫法 : *perpetual / everlasting / constant / repeated*

■ **Example 1:**

Lack of resources has been a **perennial** problem since the beginning.

■ **Example 2:**

Colonialism in different forms is a **perennial** theme of history.

■ **Example 3:**

He is on a _____ search for truth.

7. Mirrors (v.) 反映

例句: His behaviour **mirrors** his attitude to work/

另外寫法 : *reflects*

■ **Example 1:**

Our newspaper aims to **mirror** the opinions of ordinary people.

■ **Example 2:**

Her on-screen romances seem to **mirror** her experiences in her private life.

■ **Example 3:**

Does this letter _____ how you really think?

8. Reflect (v.) 考慮 / 認真思考

例句: They should **reflect** on the needs of the people.

另外寫法 : *ponder / meditate / think about / consider*

■ **Example 1:**

We intend to **ponder** all the alternatives before acting.

■ **Example 2:**

Scientists still **ponder** over the origin of man.

■ **Example 3:**

The manager demanded time to _____ on what to do.

9. All things considered 總括而言

例句：I think the party was great, **all things considered** - I mean we didn't have much time to get ready, but it still went well.

另外寫法：*All things said and done*

■ Example 1:

All things considered, this is a most exciting life and one which very few people would trade to go back to their former routine.

■ Example 2:

All things considered, it looks like LG's new advertising campaign should successfully build their brand.

■ Example 3:

_____, I decided to major in business administration.

10. On the one hand...on the other hand

一方面...在另一方面

例句：**On the one hand**, it brings us much convenience; **on the other hand**, it causes many problems.

■ Example 1:

On the one hand, they'd love to have kids, but **on the other hand**, they don't want to give up their freedom.

■ Example 2:

On the one hand I'd like a job which pays more, but **on the other hand**, I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

■ Example 3:

_____, if the body doesn't have enough cholesterol, we would not be able to survive. _____, if the body has too much cholesterol, the excess begins to line the arteries.