

進階講義

# 英文文法

## 分詞構句

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# 分詞構句

有時說話或寫作時常常會想要簡潔些，這時有很多方法，省略相同的主詞就是個最簡單的作法，分詞構句就是這樣產生的，往下看下去吧！只要看完下面的解釋你就會融會貫通喔！看不懂「分詞構句」有關係嗎？如果往來的客戶是美商或是正式文件、報紙跟文章書寫，還有一些美國政府的宣導標語都會大量用分詞構句去書寫。所以，看懂「分詞構句」還是挺重要的！



## I. 副詞子句及對等子句改為分詞構句的方法

### 1. 副詞子句改為分詞構句

- (1) 先將**從屬連接詞**去掉，副詞子句的**主詞**若與主要子句的主詞**相同**就去掉，不同則是進行獨立分詞構句。
- (2) 將所有動詞都改為**現在分詞**（過去分詞要保留）；有助動詞 do, does, did 就刪去，有助動詞 has, have, had 都改為**現在分詞** having。
- (3) 若分詞為 being 或 having been 時**可以省略**。
- (4) **否定詞**放在分詞**前面**。
- (5) 其餘保留。

**口訣：**省略相同主詞（連接詞可省也可不省），動詞變分詞--主動 → ing、被動→ p.p.！（主詞相同者）

所以句子常是 **V-ing/V-p.p..., S + V...**（以分詞開始的片語...，主要子句）  
（或前後互換 **S + V..., V-ing/V-p.p...**）

例如：When Sue saw me, she burst into tears.

(When) Seeing me, Sue burst into tears.

步驟解析：

1. 省略主詞：若  $S_1 = S_2$  → 省略附屬子句主詞  $S_1$ （主要子句以明確的 Sue 當主詞）。
2. 動詞變分詞：主動用 V-ing：saw 為主動用法 → 變為現在分詞 seeing。
3. 附屬連接詞 when 亦可省略。

➤ Because I didn't know what to do, I turned to him for help.

Not knowing what to do, I turned to him for help.

步驟解析：

1. **省略主詞**：若  $S_1 = S_2$  → **省略**附屬子句**主詞 S1**（主要子句以明確的 I 當主詞）。
2. **動詞變分詞**：主動用 V-ing：didn't know 為主動用法 → 變為**現在分詞** knowing 但



要注意還有否定詞 not 放前面。

3. 附屬連接詞 Because 亦可省略。

## 2. 對等子句改為分詞構句

兩對等子句的主詞相同時，保留一主詞即可。

➤ She said goodbye and walked out of the room.

= She said goodbye, walking out of the room.

（她說聲再見並走出房間。）

也可以改前面喔！例如：

➤ I looked up and I saw the skyscraper.

= Looking up, I saw the skyscraper.

副詞子句改為分詞構句時，若要表明副詞子句的動作比主要子句的動作早發生，則用**完成式**來表達。

➤ Having finished my homework, I watched the cartoon.

表示 After I had finished my homework, I watched the cartoon.

所以有先後的感覺。

## II. 分詞片語

**分無片語**：有限定作用，放在其所修飾的名詞**之後**以修飾該名詞，不能使用逗點分開，意義上和限定用法的形容詞子句一樣。

➤ The boy (who was) playing the violin made fun of me.

正在拉小提琴的男孩取笑我。

## III. 消失的連接詞

分詞構句中消失的連接詞要從前後文句意中具找出線索，通常都先猜猜看是否為下面五類。

1. 表時間：when, while, after, as soon as...
2. 表原因：because, since, as, for...
3. 表條件：if
4. 表讓步：Although, though, even though, even if, if, in case...
5. 表附帶狀況：and

## 總結

分詞構句是由『副詞子句』簡化而來的。

步驟：

1. 先去掉連接詞。
2. 再去掉子句的主詞（前後句的主詞要『相同』，若不相同則為獨立分構，前後子

句的主詞都要保留)。

3. 再把動詞改為分詞(若動詞是主動,動詞變現在分詞;被動,動詞變過去分詞)。  
所以會有下列的句型:

連接詞 + S + V... , S + V...

→ Ving (主動), S + V...

→ P.P (被動), S + V...

## Exercise

- Our math teacher walked into the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) loudly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) embarrassed, Sue left the party earlier.
- I call Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ (thank) her for her assistance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the bad news, everyone burst into tears.
- \_\_\_\_\_ by the passersby, the thief ran toward the shopping mall and disappeared.  
(A) Seeing (B) Seen (C) To see (D) See
- Jane once dreamed of being alone in the forest, \_\_\_\_\_ a black bear.  
(A) face (B) faced (C) facing (D) to face
- After a spa treatment at Happy Puppy, dogs come home \_\_\_\_\_ pampered and relaxed. 【學測】  
(A) will feel (B) to feel (C) have felt (D) feeling
- We supply everything, \_\_\_\_\_ waist-high tubs, shampoo, and towels. 【學測】  
(A) concerning (B) showing (C) including (D) relating
- I know how valuable this stone is, but I'm giving it back to you, \_\_\_\_\_ that you can give me something even more precious. 【學測】  
(A) hope (B) hoping (C) hoped (D) to hope
- After the big flood, the area was mostly deserted, with only one or two homes still \_\_\_\_\_ to their last relics. 【指考】  
(A) clinging (B) cling (C) clung (D) clings
- \_\_\_\_\_ with this new situation, people have to find out how to deal with it. 【學測】  
(A) Facing (B) Having faced (C) Faced (D) To be faced
- \_\_\_\_\_ Westerners, the Japanese are more connected with packaging as a symbol of appreciation, love and care. 【指考】  
(A) Comparing with (B) Compared with (C) Compare with (D) To compare with

## Answer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
laughing	Feeling	thanking	Hearing	(B)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(B)	(A)	(C)	(B)