

# 教材架構與特色

## 01 學習目標

列出每個單元的文法重點，幫助學生掌握該單元的學習內容。

### 學習目標

- 1 學會名詞、不定冠詞 (a 及 an) 與定冠詞 (the) 的用法
- 2 學會人稱代名詞與所有格的用法
- 3 能運用 Be 動詞現在式描述現在的狀態或提出疑問
- 4 了解指示詞 (this、that、these、those) 的用法

### 閱讀特快車 She is My Mother

Lisa and Wendy are good friends in class. Lisa is at Wendy's home.

Lisa: Hi, Wendy.

Wendy: Hi, Lisa. Come in.

Lisa: Thank you. Your house is so big.

Wow! It is full of pictures.

Are they your family in the pictures?

Wendy: Yes, they are. This is my favorite picture.



## 02 閱讀特快車

將單元中學習到的文法句型融入閱讀文章中，讓學生初步了解文法句型的應用，同時透過閱讀練習增強英文語感。

## 03 文法報報

此部分將逐一說明單元的文法重點，並運用例句幫助學生歸納和理解相關概念。同時，提供隨堂練習，讓學生檢視自己對各個文法概念的理解程度。

### 文法報報

#### Topic 1 名詞與冠詞

人、事、物的名稱就是「名詞」，名詞又分為可數名詞和不可數名詞。有時候會搭配冠詞 a、an 或 the 使用。以下我們來看看名詞和冠詞的用法。

#### 一、名詞

名詞可分為可數名詞和不可數名詞，以下分別來介紹他們的用法。

#### 1. 可數名詞

(1) 可數名詞是可以數算的名詞，既然可以數算，所以又可以分單數和

### 綜合練習 第一回

#### 一、單選題

1. Tom and Tina \_\_\_\_\_ good kids.  
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) ×
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) waters (B) wateres (C) water (D) a
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ she a happy child? B: Yes, she is.  
(A) Am (B) Is (C) Are (D) is
4. \_\_\_\_\_ their daughter a singer?

## 04 綜合練習

針對單元的文法重點設計四個練習回合，題型多元且難度由淺入深。第一回合為基礎題型，第二、三、四回提供中翻英和英翻中練習，同時根據會考趨勢增加閱讀測驗的篇數，難度逐步提升。透過這四個回合的練習題，期望學生能夠學會單元的文法重點。

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# I-O

## 學習英文文法必讀的基本規則

### 老師小叮嚀

英文最基礎也是最容易出錯的，就是動詞的使用方式，在正式開始學習英文前，必須清楚動詞的基本規則，下面我們整理出幾個英文跟中文不同的重要動詞差異，請大家務必在開始學習英文前，能先讀過它們，並時刻自己提醒自己。

### 一、句子中同時使用多個動詞

1. 如果在同一個句子使用兩個動詞，則第二個動詞前面加 **to** ⇒ **toV** 或動詞字尾加 **ing** ⇒ **V-ing**。

例 1：「我<sup>①</sup>想要<sup>②</sup>喝水。」⇒ I<sup>①</sup>**want**<sup>②</sup>**to drink** water.

（ ②動詞 drink 單字前加上 to 變化成為 “ to drink ” ）

↳ 口訣：在 to 後面的動詞，必須用原形動詞。

例 2：「你<sup>①</sup>喜歡<sup>②</sup>讀書。」⇒ You<sup>①</sup>**like**<sup>②</sup>**reading**.

（ ②動詞 read 字尾加上 ing 變化成為 “ reading ” ）

2. 如果在同一個句子裡還想表達更多的動作都要做出變化。

例 1：「Mary<sup>①</sup>付錢<sup>②</sup>進入這間學校<sup>③</sup>學音樂。」

⇒ Mary<sup>①</sup>**pays**<sup>②</sup>**to enter** this school<sup>③</sup>**to learn** music.

3. 句子裡的 **Be** ( am / are / is / was / were ) 是動詞，句中有其他動詞時第二個起的動詞也必須做出變化。

例 1：I am ~~read~~. ⇒ reading ⇒ Be 動詞後面的動詞加 ing 變化。

例 2：He likes ~~is~~ at home. ⇒ to be ⇒ Be 動詞在 like 後面 be 動詞要變化。

- ❗ 在這裡要特別注意的是有些動詞在意思上不適合 ing 變化，不能和 Be 連用，例如 **love** 愛，由於加上 ing 之後，對外國人來說 love 沒有正在進行的狀況發生，因此 **love** 作為動詞時完全不能出現在 Be 動詞後面。但是若 **love** 當成名詞使用時，這時候就能夠出現在 Be 動詞後面。

例 1：「他愛那個女孩。」⇒ He is loving that girl. ⇒ loves

例 2：「那是愛。」⇒ That is love.

## 二、動詞隨主詞產生變化

### 1. 以 Be 動詞為例

主詞分類	現在式動詞變化	過去式動詞變化
第一人稱單數 I	be ⇒ <b>am</b>	be ⇒ <b>was</b>
第二人稱單數 you	be ⇒ <b>are</b>	be ⇒ <b>were</b>
第三人稱單數 (單數名詞 / 代名詞：如 he, she, it)	be ⇒ <b>is</b>	be ⇒ <b>was</b>
所有複數 (複數名詞 / 代名詞如 we, you, they)	be ⇒ <b>are</b>	be ⇒ <b>were</b>

例 1：I **is** a boy. ⇒ I **am** a boy. ( I 第一人稱單數)

例 2：You **is** a girl. ⇒ You **are** a girl. ( You 第二人稱單數)

例 3：Mary **are** a girl. ⇒ Mary **is** a girl. ( Mary 第三人稱單數)

例 4：Jack and I **am** boys. ⇒ Jack and I **are** boys. ( Jack and I 複數名詞)

## 三、英文「助動詞」使用

1. 在英文句子中有時會使用到助動詞，它們在句子裡沒有發生實際的動作，所以有時在中文裡並不會翻譯出中文意思。
2. 英文中的助動詞隨主詞與時態變化，且助動詞後接的動詞也必須隨之改變，其規則如下：

助動詞的種類	使用規則
一般助動詞 (do, does)	第一、第二人稱 / 所有複數 + do not / did not + 一般動詞原形 第三人稱單數 + does not / did not + 一般動詞原形 (do、does 的過去式為 did)

情狀助動詞 (can, may, must shall, should, will)	主詞 + 情狀助動詞 (not) + 一般動詞 (be 動詞) 原形 (can、may、will 的過去式為 could、might、would)
特殊助動詞 (have, has)	第一、第二人稱 / 所有複數 + have (not) + 過去分詞 第三人稱單數 + has (not) + 過去分詞 (have、has 的過去式為 had)

3. 英文中大多數的「問句」，必須有助動詞搭配組成。

例 1：「他喜歡狗嗎？」⇒ Does he like dogs?

例 2：「你喝茶嗎？」⇒ Do you drink tea?

例 3：「你愛我嗎？」⇒ Do you love me?

4. 英文中大多數的「否定句」，必須有助動詞搭配組成且 **not** 要放在助動詞之後。

例 1：「我不走。」⇒ I not go. ⇒ I do not go.

例 2：「他不吃。」⇒ He not eats. ⇒ He does not eat.

★ 註：do / does 助動詞後接的動詞必須為原形動詞如上例中的 go、eat。

5. 然而英文中一但是 **Be** 動詞的句型無論是疑問句或否定句都不是與助動詞搭配。

例 1：「你是一位老師嗎？」⇒ Are you a teacher?

例 2：「他是一位學生嗎？」⇒ Is he a student?

例 3：「我不是你的父親。」⇒ I am not your father.



# I-1

# Be動詞現在式

## 學習目標

- ① 學會名詞、不定冠詞 (a 及 an) 與定冠詞 (the) 的用法
- ② 學會人稱代名詞與所有格的用法
- ③ 能運用 Be 動詞現在式描述現在的狀態或提出疑問
- ④ 了解指示詞 (this、that、these、those) 的差異與用法



## 閱讀特快車

### She Is My Mother

Lisa and Wendy are good friends in class. Lisa is at Wendy's house now.

Lisa : Hi, Wendy.

Wendy : Hi, Lisa. ① Come in.

Lisa : Thank you. Your house is so big.

Wow! It is **full** of pictures.

Are they your family in the pictures?

Wendy : Yes, they are. This is my favorite picture.

Lisa : The woman is young and tall in this picture. Is she your sister?

Wendy : ② Ha! Ha! She is my mother. She is a teacher at my brother's school.

Lisa : Wow! I am **so** surprised (驚訝) !



- 文章說明
- ① Come in (片語) 進來吧
  - ② Ha! Ha! (表示笑聲的詞)



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 名詞與冠詞

人、事、物的名稱就是「名詞」，名詞又分為可數名詞和不可數名詞，而名詞有時候會搭配冠詞 a、an 或 the 使用。以下我們來看看名詞和冠詞的用法吧。

#### 一、名詞

名詞可分為可數名詞和不可數名詞，以下分別來介紹他們的用法。

##### 1. 可數名詞

(1) 可數名詞是可以數算的名詞，既然可以數算，所以又可以分單數和複數。

例 1：one pen 一隻筆

例 2：two pens 兩隻筆

(2) 單數可數名詞，除了搭配 one 外，還可搭配 a、an、the。

例 1：a chair 一張椅子

例 2：an egg 一顆蛋

例 3：the bus 一輛公車

(3) 名詞的複數需要做變化，最常見的是名詞字尾加上“s”或“es”。

規則	範例
字尾加 s	school ⇒ school <u>s</u> pen ⇒ pen <u>s</u>
s,z,x,ch,sh 結尾時，加 es	bus ⇒ bus <u>es</u> buzz ⇒ buzz <u>es</u> box ⇒ box <u>es</u> watch ⇒ watch <u>es</u> fish ⇒ fish <u>es</u>

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列名詞的複數）

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. table _____ | 2. gift _____  |
| 3. couch _____ | 4. brush _____ |

2. 不可數名詞

(1) 不可數名詞是指不能數算的名詞，以下是常見的三類不可數名詞。

- A. 抽象的：love、anger（生氣）……等。
- B. 細小且多數的：sugar、salt（鹽）……等。
- C. 不是固體形狀的：water、air（空氣）……等。

(2) 不可數名詞前面不加 a、an，後面也不加 s 或 es。

例 1：a water (x)

例 2：waters (x)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列名詞可數或不可數）

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. ruler _____ | 2. water _____   |
| 3. rice _____  | 4. student _____ |



## 二、冠詞

冠詞又分為不定冠詞和定冠詞，以下分別來介紹他們的用法。

### 1. 不定冠詞 a、an

跟「不特定」的可數的單數名詞搭配，例如：a tree、an apple。

(1) 當我們說 a tree 就是單純指任何一棵樹，沒有特定是哪一棵樹。

例 1：It is a tree. (它是一棵樹。)

例 2：This is an umbrella. (這是一把雨傘。)



(2) a、an 放在名詞之前，至於要使用 a 還是 an，以後面單字的第一個發音而定，發母音就是加 an，例如 an actor、an eraser、an umbrella；其餘加 a。

★ 註：母音是 a、e、i、o、u。

### 2. 定冠詞 the

跟「特定」的名詞搭配，例如：the trees、the apple。

(1) the 表示「這、這些、那、那些」，可以加在不可數名詞和可數名詞前。

當我們說 the apple，是指特定的一顆蘋果。

例 1：The apple is green. (這顆蘋果是綠色的。)

例 2：The desks are cheap. (這些桌子是便宜的。)



### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題 (寫出名詞前應為 a 或 an)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ desk

2. \_\_\_\_\_ eye

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ear

4. \_\_\_\_\_ brother

## Topic 2 人稱代名詞

一個句子的呈現，為了避免一直重複之前講過的人名或名詞，我們會使用人稱代名詞來替代。而人稱代名詞有不同的用法及表示方式，以下讓我們來看看它的相關用法。

### 一、人稱代名詞主格

在英文裡，人稱代名詞主格，像是 **you** 你、**I** 我、**they** 他們……等，會當句子的主詞，例如：**You are a student.**「**You**」就是這句子的主詞。人稱代名詞主格包含第一、第二與第三人稱，也有單數跟複數的區分，我們一起看看下表。

	單數人稱代名詞主格	複數人稱代名詞主格
第一人稱	<b>I</b> 我	<b>we</b> 我們
第二人稱	<b>you</b> 你	<b>you</b> 你們
第三人稱	<b>he、she、it</b> 他、她、它	<b>they</b> 他們

### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列人稱代名詞主格的英文）

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 她  | _____ | 2. 妳  | _____ |
| 3. 我  | _____ | 4. 它們 | _____ |
| 5. 你們 | _____ | 6. 我們 | _____ |

## 二、人稱代名詞受格

英文句子裡，接在動詞後面的語詞就是受詞。人稱代名詞的受格可以拿來當作受詞，例如：I like her. 「her」這個人稱代名詞受格接在 like 後面當作受詞。人稱代名詞受格也有第一、第二與第三人稱，以及單數跟複數的區分，我們來看看下表。

	單數人稱代名詞受格	複數人稱代名詞受格
第一人稱	me 我	us 我們
第二人稱	you 你	you 你們
第三人稱	him、her、it 他、她、它	them 他們

### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列人稱代名詞受格的英文）

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 她  | _____ | 2. 你  | _____ |
| 3. 我  | _____ | 4. 他  | _____ |
| 5. 妳們 | _____ | 6. 我們 | _____ |



### 三、人稱代名詞所有格

「你的」、「我的」、「他們的」……等，稱之為人稱代名詞所有格，後面會加上名詞，代表「誰的什麼東西」。人稱代名詞所有格同樣有第一、第二與第三人稱，以及單數跟複數的區分，讓我們來看看以下的表格。

	單數人稱代名詞所有格	複數人稱代名詞所有格
第一人稱	my 我的	our 我們的
第二人稱	your 你的	your 你們的
第三人稱	his、her、its 他的、她的、它的	their 他們的

- 例 1 : my glasses (我的眼鏡)
- 例 2 : his present (他的禮物)
- 例 3 : your toes (你的腳趾頭)
- 例 4 : their violins (他們的小提琴)

#### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題 (寫出下列人稱代名詞所有格的英文)

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 她的 _____  | 2. 你的 _____  |
| 3. 我的 _____  | 4. 他們的 _____ |
| 5. 你們的 _____ | 6. 我們的 _____ |

 文法補充站

## 〈名詞的所有格〉

名詞也可以變身為所有格，只要在單數名詞字尾加上「's」或複數名詞後面加上「'」即可。

	名詞	所有格
單數	名詞 + 「's」	father's Tom's
複數	名詞 s 結尾 + 「'」	students'
	名詞不是 s 結尾，+ 「's」	men's

例 1：father's notebook（爸爸的筆記本）

例 2：Tom's wife（Tom 的太太）

例 3：students' computers（學生們的電腦）

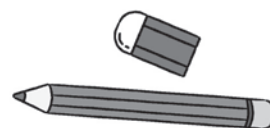
例 4：men's belts（男人們的皮帶）

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列所有格的英文）

1. 男孩的 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 男孩們的 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 老師的 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 老師們的 \_\_\_\_\_



文法得來速

		人稱代名詞主格	人稱代名詞受格	人稱代名詞所有格
第一人稱	單數	I	me	my
	複數	we	us	our
第二人稱	單數	you	you	your
	複數	you	you	your
第三人稱	單數	he、she、it	him、her、it	his、her、its
	複數	they	them	their



### Topic 3 Be 動詞現在式

在英文裡，動詞會分二種，Be 動詞和一般動詞，以下先來介紹 Be 動詞的使用。

#### 一、Be 動詞與主詞的搭配

1. Be 動詞主要有三個 **am**、**is**、**are**，通常被翻譯「是」，它們有各自搭配的主詞，其中主詞可以是人稱代名詞的主格，也可以是名詞。我們來看看它們是怎麼搭配的。

人稱		主詞	+ Be 動詞
單數	第一人稱	I	<b>am</b>
	第三人稱	she、he、it my wife Mr. Wang	<b>is</b>
	第二人稱	you	<b>are</b>
複數	所有人稱	we、you、they Kelly and Kevin	<b>are</b>

#### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出與下列主詞搭配的 Be 動詞）

- |                  |       |        |       |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. you           | _____ | 2. Tom | _____ |
| 3. I             | _____ | 4. she | _____ |
| 5. Tom and Kelly | _____ | 6. it  | _____ |

2. 英文為了書寫更便捷，會有縮寫的狀況，下表為人稱代名詞主格跟 Be 動詞的縮寫介紹。

I am = I'm	He is = He's She is = She's It is = It's	You are = You're We are = We're They are = They're
------------	--	--

例 1 : I'm thirteen years old. (我 13 歲。)

例 2 : She's an actress. (她是一位女演員。)

★ 註：名詞不能跟 Be 動詞縮寫，例如：Tom is 寫成 Tom's 是錯誤的。

### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出與下列主詞跟 Be 動詞的縮寫，若無縮寫請打 ×。）

1. you are \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ken is \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am \_\_\_\_\_

4. she is \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tom and Kelly are \_\_\_\_\_

6. it is \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、Be 動詞的句型

Be 動詞的句型可以分為三種，肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

### 1. 肯定句

當我們要說明一件肯定的事物，就會使用肯定句，中文通常翻譯成「……是……。」

Be 動詞後面可以加名詞，也可以加形容詞。

例 1 : It is a zebra. (牠是斑馬。)

例 2 : They're players. (他們是選手。)

例 3 : Jean and May are women. (Jean 和 May 是女人。)

例 4 : I am young. (我是年輕的。)

例 5 : It is cheap. (它是便宜的。)



## 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ happy.  
 (A) is                      (B) am                      (C) are                      (D) ×
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a dog and a cat.  
 (A) They are                      (B) They is  
 (C) It are                      (D) It is

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. 他是一個老師。

---

2. 她是一個學生。

---

## 2. 否定句

(1) 當我們要說明一件不是肯定的事物，就會使用否定句。在 **Be** 動詞後面加上 **not** 就變成否定句，中文通常翻譯成「……不是……。」，後面一樣可以加名詞或形容詞。

例 1：I **am not** a skate player. (我不是一位溜冰選手。)

例 2：They **are not** players. (他們不是選手。)

例 3：It **is not** cheap. (它不是便宜的。)

(2) 否定句中，**am** 跟 **not** 不可縮寫，但 **are**、**is** 可以跟 **not** 縮寫，  
**are not = aren't**、**is not = isn't**。

例 1：They **are not** skate players. = They **aren't** skate players.

例 2：It **is not** cheap. = It **isn't** cheap.

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ singers.

(A) They are not

(B) They is not

(C) They not

(D) It is not

( ) 2. She \_\_\_\_\_ lucky.

(A) isnot

(B) is not

(C) not

(D) ×

❖ 翻譯題

1. 它不是一隻斑馬。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 他們不是有趣的。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 疑問句及答句

只要將 **Be** 動詞移到句子最前面，句子後面加上問號，就變成疑問句，中文通常表示「……是……嗎？」。答句可分詳答和簡答，且需要用 **yes** 或 **no** 開頭。以下我們來看看疑問句和答句怎麼呈現。

(1) 疑問句及詳答

例 1 : **Is** May a singer? (May 是歌手嗎?)

**Yes**, May is a singer. (是的，她是歌手。)

例 2 : **Are** they sisters? (她們是姐妹嗎?)

**No**, they are **not** sisters. (不是，她們不是姐妹。)

(2) 疑問句及簡答

例 1 : **Is** Jane quiet? (Jane 是安靜的嗎?)

**Yes**, she is. (是的，她是。)

★ 註：肯定簡答時主詞一定要用 **you**, **she...** 等人稱代名詞，而且主詞跟 **Be** 動詞不可縮寫。

例 2 : Is John a reporter? (John 是一位記者嗎?)

No, he is not. (不, 他不是。)

= No, he's not.

= No, he isn't.

例 3 : Are Ken and Tim tennis players? (Ken 和 Tim 是網球選手嗎?)

No, they are not. (不, 他們不是。)

= No, they're not.

= No, they aren't.

★ 註：否定簡答時主詞一定要用 you, she... 等人稱代名詞；主詞跟 Be 動詞可以縮寫、Be 動詞和 not 也可以縮寫，所以否定簡答有三種寫法。

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. Is Alice a nice actress?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) she's

(B) she is

(C) she isn't

(D) Alice is

( ) 2. Are they easy?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) they aren't

(B) they are

(C) they not

(D) they isn't

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 她們是母女嗎?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 不是，她們是同學。

\_\_\_\_\_

 文法補充站

〈 Be 動詞否定疑問句句型及答句 〉

除了肯定句可以改寫成疑問句，否定句也可以改寫成疑問句喔，這樣的句子稱之為否定疑問句，有二種呈現方式。

1. not 放在句子原來的地方，只將 Be 動詞移到最前面。

例 1：Are they not busy? (他們不忙碌嗎?)

(肯定) Yes, they are. (是的，他們是。)

(否定) No, they are not. (不是的，他們不是。)

2. Be 動詞和 not 縮寫，移到句子最前面。

例 1：Isn't John her child? (John 不是她的孩子嗎?)

(肯定) Yes, he is her child. (是的，他是她的孩子。)

(否定) No, he is not her child. (不是，他不是她的孩子。)

★ 註：否定疑問句的回答跟先前介紹的疑問句的回答方式一樣，如果答案是肯定的，就用「Yes」回答，如果答案是否定的，就用「No」回答。



隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A: Isn't it a library? B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ a library.

(A) it (B) it's not (C) it is no (D) ×

( ) 2. A: Aren't those your pretty dresses?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) they're not (B) they are

(C) are they (D) ×

❖ 翻譯題

1. 你不是他的祖父嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 是的，我是他的祖父。

\_\_\_\_\_

## Topic 4 指示詞

中文通常會用「這個」、「那個」、「這些」、「那些」來表示要講的東西，在英文會用「**this**」、「**that**」、「**these**」、「**those**」來表示，而「這個」、「那個」……等我們稱為「指示詞」。

### 一、指示詞的種類與用法

要表達的東西有遠近和多寡之分，所以我們就會使用不同的指示詞。此外，指示詞可以當代名詞用，也可以當形容詞使用，我們來看看以下的介紹。

#### 1. 指示詞的種類

指示詞有遠、近和單數、複數的區分，如下面列表。

	單數	複數
近	this	these
遠	that	those

#### 2. 指示詞當代名詞

指示詞當代名詞使用時，用來代替句中已經講過的名詞，以避免重複。

- 例 1： **This is a gift.** (這是一個禮物。)
- 例 2： **These are not plates.** (這些不是盤子。)
- 例 3： **Is that a koala?** (那是一隻無尾熊嗎?)
- 例 4： **Those are bottles.** (那些是瓶子。)



 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. Are \_\_\_\_\_ his father's and mother's books?  
(A) this (B) that (C) these (D) ×
- ( ) 2. These \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.  
(A) birds (B) is no (C) are not (D) is
- ( ) 3. That \_\_\_\_\_ a cat.  
(A) birds (B) is not (C) are not (D) are

3. 指示詞當形容詞

指示詞除了當代名詞，也可拿來當形容詞，用來形容接在它後面的名詞。

例 1 : **This woman** is pretty. (這個女人是美麗的。)

例 2 : **These things** are not wonderful. (這些事情不是美好的。)

例 3 : Is **that belt** long? (那條皮帶是長的嗎?)

例 4 : **Those players** are quiet. (那些選手是安靜的。)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. Are \_\_\_\_\_ markers black?  
(A) this (B) that (C) these (D) a
- ( ) 2. That \_\_\_\_\_ is not white.  
(A) chairs (B) two chairs (C) chair (D) a chair
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ book is not Amy's book.  
(A) These (B) Is (C) This (D) ×



## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Tom and Tina \_\_\_\_\_ good kids.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) be (D) ×
- ( ) 2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) waters (B) wateres (C) water (D) a water
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ she a happy child? B : Yes, she is.  
 (A) Am (B) Is (C) Are (D) is
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ their daughter a singer?  
 (A) are (B) is (C) Is (D) Are
- ( ) 5. Amy is my daughter. \_\_\_\_\_ is a happy student.  
 (A) They (B) Her (C) She (D) His
- ( ) 6. My brothers and sisters \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) and (D) ×
- ( ) 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a writer.  
 (A) not (B) amn't (C) amnot (D) am not
- ( ) 8. Today is Sunday. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ not at home.  
 (A) are (B) am (C) is (D) isn't
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher happy?  
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Am (D) Be
- ( ) 10. May's age \_\_\_\_\_ fourteen.  
 (A) not (B) isnot (C) is (D) are
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ you healthy?  
 (A) Is (B) Am (C) Are (D) Be
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ he an engineer or a mailman?  
 (A) is (B) Is (C) are (D) Are

- ( ) 13. A : Is \_\_\_\_\_ a singer? B : No, she isn't a singer.  
(A) her friends (B) her mother  
(C) his brother (D) her
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
(A) This is (B) These are  
(C) That are (D) This is a
- ( ) 15. Kathy is \_\_\_\_\_ actress.  
(A) a (B) an (C) good (D) an good
- ( ) 16. We \_\_\_\_\_ her sisters.  
(A) arenot (B) aren'ot (C) aren't (D) not
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ happy doctors?  
(A) Are : sister (B) Is : a sister  
(C) Are : sisters (D) Is : sisters
- ( ) 18. It's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) an bell (B) bells (C) bell (D) a bell
- ( ) 19. Tom's brothers \_\_\_\_\_ popular.  
(A) is (B) not (C) are (D) isn't
- ( ) 20. It's \_\_\_\_\_ small eraser.  
(A) a (B) an (C) my a (D) that an

## 二、句子重組

1. it / Is / a turkey / ?

---

2. John and Ben / Are / teachers / ?

---

3. Her / is not new / book / .

---

4. dining room / Your / is good / .

---

5. are / Their bicycles / old / .

---

### 三、翻譯題

1. We are brothers and sisters.

---

2. Amy's daughter is tall.

---

3. Is that an orange?

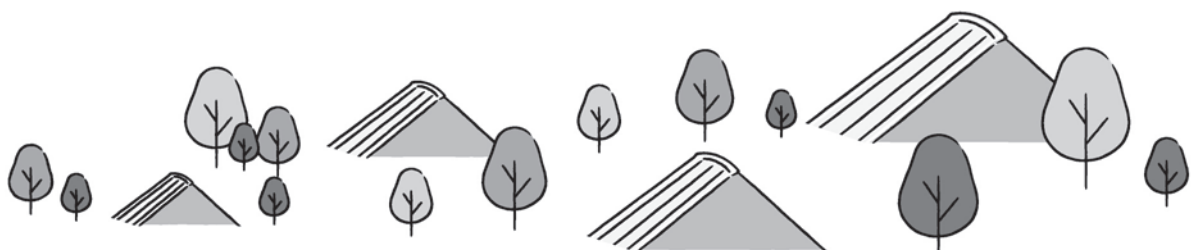
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4. Is it your dog?

---

5. That is a workbook.

---





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ your friend.  
(A) aren't (B) is (C) are (D) not
- ( ) 2. His sons \_\_\_\_\_ farmers.  
(A) is (B) aren't (C) isn't (D) isnot
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ your brother a doctor?  
B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Are : he is (B) Is : he's  
(C) Are : he's (D) Is : he is
- ( ) 4. It's a book. \_\_\_\_\_ book is her book.  
(A) The (B) it (C) An (D) These
- ( ) 5. Our father \_\_\_\_\_ officer.  
(A) am an (B) is an (C) are an (D) are a
- ( ) 6. Those cats \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.  
(A) isn't (B) not (C) is (D) are
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ your brothers doctors?  
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Am (D) Be
- ( ) 8. Ken \_\_\_\_\_ Paul's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) is : fathers (B) is : father  
(C) is : a father (D) are : father
- ( ) 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a student. I am a teacher.  
(A) not (B) amn't (C) am not (D) amnot
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ balcony?  
(A) Is : a (B) Be : a (C) Are : an (D) Is : an
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ Alice's \_\_\_\_\_ an important person?  
(A) Is : mother (B) Are : mother  
(C) Is : this mother (D) Is : mothers

- ( ) 12. May's grandmother and grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ eighty.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) is not (D) aren't
- ( ) 13. A : Is the floor dry? B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) it is (B) it's (C) it not (D) it's not
- ( ) 14. These are eggs. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs aren't special.  
 (A) The (B) They (C) This (D) That
- ( ) 15. A : Are you a cook? B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) we are (B) I am (C) you are (D) I'm
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ Kevin's wife a housewife?  
 (A) Be (B) is (C) Are (D) Is
- ( ) 17. Paul's \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse.  
 (A) mothers are (B) mother is  
 (C) an mother is (D) mother are
- ( ) 18. My keys \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk. (改編自 109 會考)  
 (A) am (B) is (C) are (D) not
- ( ) 19. That classroom \_\_\_\_\_ very clean.  
 (A) isnot (B) is (C) not (D) aren't
- ( ) 20. Joe's \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
 (A) brothers (B) brother is  
 (C) brothers are (D) that brother is

## 二、填空 (請填入適當的 Be 動詞)

- Alice's husband \_\_\_\_\_ an actor.
- Mr. Lin and his son \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she an actress? Yes, she is.
- Andy's daughters \_\_\_\_\_ good students.

6. Your brother \_\_\_\_\_ not a good actor.

7. The roads \_\_\_\_\_ not long.

8. Mark's bikes \_\_\_\_\_ not new.

9. Our son \_\_\_\_\_ not sad.

10. May's dog \_\_\_\_\_ not funny.

### 三、翻譯題

1. Are your brothers lucky?

---

2. That balcony is small.

---

3. Our friends aren't cooks.

---

4. 我們不是 Amy 的朋友。

---

5. 妳的哥哥是個工程師嗎？

---

### 四、閱讀測驗

(In Jenny's room)

Jenny : This is my family picture.

Rose : The man is so handsome.

Jenny : He is my uncle, Mike. He is a doctor.

He is my mother's brother.

Rose : Hey! The boy with (戴……) a hat is cute.

Jenny : He is Jack. He is my cousin. Mike is his father.

Rose : He is handsome, too.

Jenny : Yes. His mother is an American. She is a teacher.  
She is at Jack's school.

- ( ) 1. Is Jack Jenny's cousin?  
(A) Yes, he is. (B) No, he isn't. (C) Yes, she is.
- ( ) 2. Is Mike a nurse?  
(A) No, he isn't. (B) Yes, he is. (C) No, she isn't.
- ( ) 3. Is Jack handsome, too?  
(A) No, she is. (B) Yes, he is. (C) No, he isn't.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. A : Is his mother your teacher?

B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. A : Are you a good singer?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

3. Jenny : Is this your violin?

Keddie : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

4. Alice : \_\_\_\_\_ this story terrible?

John : No, it is not.

5. Iris : \_\_\_\_\_ your father and mother happy?

Niki : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

### 二、翻譯題

1. 妳的姐姐是位好媽媽嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Gina 的貓不是黑色的。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 他們是好父母。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我們是 Candy 的姐妹。

---

5. 這是他哥哥的吉他。

---

6. 你們不是 Jack 的老師嗎？

---

7. May 的哥哥和姐姐是醫生。

---

8. 那個男人是一個演員。

---

9. 這個女生是 Joe 的同學嗎？ 是的，她是。

---

10. Paul 的大衣是藍色的。

---



~背面尚有試題，請翻頁繼續作答~

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Tim's uncle is a singer. His voice (聲音) is great. He is very famous (有名的), and his family are proud of (為……感到驕傲) him.

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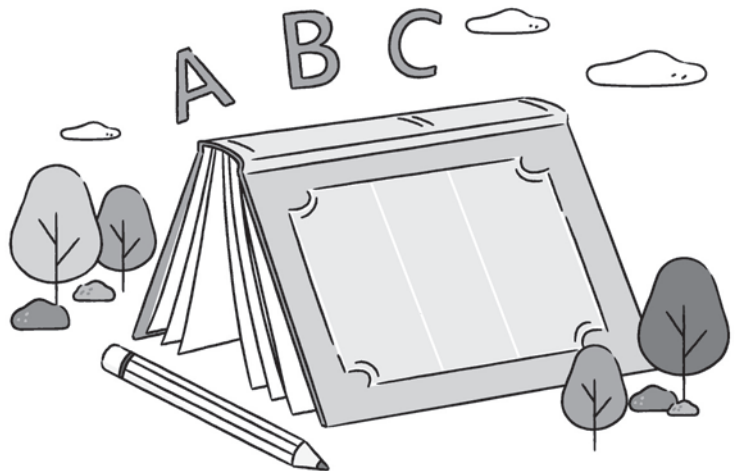
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#### 2. 短文選擇

- (    ) (1) Is Tim's uncle famous?  
(A) Yes.                      (B) No.                      (C) We don't know (不知道) .
- (    ) (2) Is Tim's uncle's voice bad?  
(A) Yes.                      (B) No.                      (C) We don't know.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

Momo 是一隻鳥。牠是白色的。牠的眼睛很大。牠不大隻。牠很可愛。

---



---



---

### 二、克漏字選擇

My cat's name is Mimi. She is a Persian cat (波斯貓) and she 1 white. She is very beautiful. Her eyes 2 special. One is green and one is blue.

Mimi is very friendly (友善的). She 3 the only cat in our home. She is our family.

- (    ) 1. (A) is                      (B) aren't                      (C) are                      (D) not
- (    ) 2. (A) is                      (B) not                      (C) are                      (D) isnot
- (    ) 3. (A) not                      (B) aren't                      (C) are                      (D) is

### 三、閱讀測驗

My name is Peggy. My friend's name is Bella. We are 12, and we are classmates. I am good at (擅長) math, but Bella is not good at math. She is good at English.

I am active (活潑的), but Bella is quiet. Although (雖然) we are different, we are good friends.

- (    ) 1. Is Bella a teacher?  
(A) Yes.                      (B) No.                      (C) We don't know (不知道) .
- (    ) 2. Is Bella active?  
(A) Yes.                      (B) No.                      (C) We don't know.
- (    ) 3. Is Peggy twelve years old (歲)?  
(A) Yes.                      (B) No.                      (C) We don't know.

# I-2

## 一般動詞現在式和Wh問句

### 學習目標

- ① 能運用一般動詞現在式描述現在的狀態或提出疑問
- ② 學會時間和地方介系詞的用法
- ③ 能使用 Wh- 和 how 的問句及其回答



### 閱讀特快車

### At the Zoo

Mike and his classmates are at the zoo now.

Mike : Wow! They are gray (灰色) elephants. I **love** their big ears.

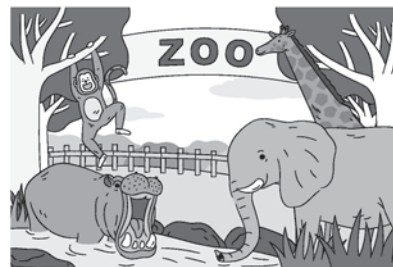
Zoo guide (導覽員) : Right (沒錯) . They **also** have long noses and use them to **get** food and water.

John : **Where** are the **funny monkeys**? I don't see them (它們) .

Zoo guide : Look! They are right <sup>①</sup> over there. They like to **climb** from tree to tree.

Ben : Here is an animal in the water.  
**What** is it?

Zoo guide : That's a **hippo**. **Sometimes**, it **shows** a big open mouth.



文章說明 ① over there 就在那邊 (會話用語)



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 一般動詞現在式

大家在 I-1 學到了 Be 動詞，而 Be 動詞以外的動詞，我們稱之為「一般動詞」，例如：walk、eat、sleep、run...等。此外，我們使用一般動詞的現在式來表示經常發生的事或習慣的動作。

#### 一、一般動詞的三單變化

當句子中的主詞是第一人稱、第二人稱和複數的時候，一般動詞不會有變化；也就是說，它們會搭配動詞的原形，也就是「原形動詞」。但主詞是第三人稱單數時，一般動詞就會有所變化，最常見的變化規則請看下表：

規則	範例
動詞字尾加 s	eat ⇒ eat <u>s</u> take ⇒ tak <u>e</u> s fight ⇒ fight <u>s</u> shout ⇒ shout <u>s</u>
動詞字尾是 o, x, s, sh, ch 時，加 es	go ⇒ go <u>es</u> fix ⇒ fix <u>es</u> kiss ⇒ kiss <u>es</u> brush ⇒ brush <u>es</u> watch ⇒ watch <u>es</u>
動詞字尾是母音字母 + y 時，在動詞後加 s	bu <u>y</u> ⇒ bu <u>y</u> s play ⇒ play <u>s</u> stay ⇒ stay <u>s</u>
動詞字尾是子音字母 + y 時，去 y 加 ies	stud <u>y</u> ⇒ stud <u>ies</u> fl <u>y</u> ⇒ fl <u>ies</u> wor <u>ry</u> ⇒ wor <u>ries</u>

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列動詞的三單變化）

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. break _____ | 2. guess _____ |
| 3. catch _____ | 4. worry _____ |

## 二、一般動詞現在式的句型

一般動詞現在式的句型可以分為三種，肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

### 1. 肯定句

當我們要說明一件肯定的事物時，就會使用肯定句。而且要記得，主詞是第三人稱單數時，動詞要變化。

- 例 1：I take a bath every afternoon.（我每天下午洗澡。）
- 例 2：They brush their teeth every night.（他們每天晚上刷牙。）
- 例 3：He buys chocolate every day.（他每天買巧克力。）
- 例 4：She worries about her kids.（她擔心她的小孩。）

 隨堂小練習

❖ 句子重組（主詞是第三人稱單數時，動詞要做變化）

1. like / music and movies / . / He

\_\_\_\_\_

2. school / Their mother / . / go to

\_\_\_\_\_

3. every day / drink coffee / . / Allen

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 否定句

大家一定還記得，只要在 Be 動詞後面加上 not，就可以變成否定句。但是，一般動詞的否定句就不是如此而已，它還需要 do、does 這二個助動詞來協助。我們一起來看一般動詞的否定句要如何呈現吧。

例 1：I do not take a bath every afternoon. (我沒每天下午洗澡。)

例 2：You do not do homework every day. (你沒每天寫作業。)

例 3：Paul and Ken don't brush their teeth every night.

(Paul 和 Ken 沒每天晚上刷牙。)

例 4：He does not buy chocolate every day. (他沒每天買巧克力。)

例 5：That girl doesn't eat dinner every day. (那個女孩沒每天吃晚餐。)

★ 註：記得第一、第二人稱與所有複數要用 do，第三人稱單數要用 does。

★ 註：do、does 可以跟 not 縮寫，do not = don't；does not = doesn't。

★ 註：助動詞 do 和 does 後面的動詞要用原形。

 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ that sport.

(A) doesn't likes

(B) do not like

(C) don't likes

(D) doesn't like

( ) 2. His mother and father \_\_\_\_\_ tea every day.

(A) don't drink

(B) doesn't drink

(C) doesn't drinks

(D) don't drinks

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. 我們沒每天早上吃早餐。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ken 沒每天晚上讀很多書。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. 疑問句及答句

大家還記得 Be 動詞的疑問句嗎？只要把 Be 動詞移到最前面，就變成疑問句。但是，一般動詞的疑問句則需要 do、does 這二個助動詞來協助。以下我們來看看疑問句和答句怎麼呈現。

#### (1) 疑問句及詳答

例 1：Do you love that baseball team? (你們喜歡那一支棒球隊嗎?)

Yes, we love it. (是的，我們喜歡它。)

例 2：Does Mark's brother play tennis? (Mark 的弟弟打網球嗎?)

No, he does not play tennis. (不，他不打網球。)

#### (2) 疑問句及簡答

例 1：Do Ken and Jim know your store? (Ken 和 Jim 知道你的店嗎?)

Yes, they do. (是的，他們知道。)

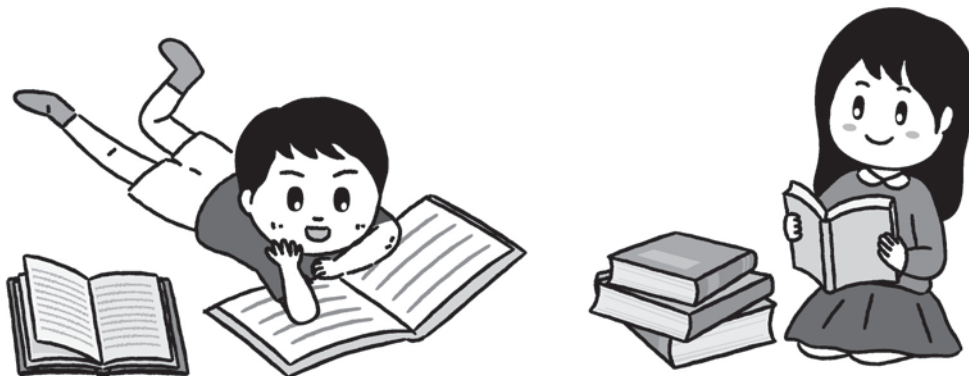
★ 註：肯定簡答時主詞一定要用人稱代名詞。

例 2：Does Mark's brother play the violin? (Mark 的弟弟拉小提琴嗎?)

No, he does not. (不，他不拉小提琴。)

= No, he doesn't.

★ 註：否定簡答時主詞一定要用人稱代名詞；does 和 not 可以縮寫，所以否定簡答有二種寫法。



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- (     ) 1. A : Do you skate every day? B : \_\_\_\_\_ , I don't.  
 (A) Yes            (B) No            (C) Is            (D) Are
- (     ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ his father and mother jog every morning?  
 (A) Does            (B) Is            (C) Are            (D) Do

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. Jack 每天早上拿到一顆蘋果嗎？

---

2. 他們每天吃米飯嗎？

---

 文法補充站

## 〈 句子裡有二個動詞 〉

有些時候，我們說話會有二個動詞同時出現的情形，例如：我喜歡吃漢堡，「喜歡」跟「吃」都是動詞。此時，英文句子中，我們只要在第二個動詞「吃」的前面加上“to”就可以了。此外，記得 to 後面的動詞要用原形動詞。

- 例 1 : I like to eat hamburgers. (我喜歡吃漢堡。)
- 例 2 : He likes to skate. (他喜歡溜冰。)
- 例 3 : May doesn't love to play the guitar. (May 不喜愛彈吉他。)
- 例 4 : Do you love to share your food? (你們喜愛分享你們的食物嗎？)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 翻譯題

1. Ken 喜歡聽音樂。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我們不喜歡刷牙。

\_\_\_\_\_

## Topic 2 介系詞

當我們要用英文來表達某人在某個時間或某個地方做某件事情時，我們就必須用到 **at**、**on**、**in** 等介系詞去帶出時間或地點，下面就讓我們來學學介系詞的用法。

### 一、時間介系詞

**at**、**on**、**in** 跟時間的字詞搭配時，用來表示某一個時間點或是某一段時間。

1. **at**：放在「**比較短或明確時間**」的前面。

例 1：That player practices badminton **at** 8:00 every day.  
(那位選手每天 8:00 練習羽球。)

例 2：We eat lunch **at** noon. (我們在正午吃午餐。)

例 3：They meet **at** lunch time. (他們在午餐時間見面。)

2. **on**：放在「**特定的一天、日期和特殊日子**」的前面。

例 1：We have English class **on** Mondays. (我們每個星期一有英文課。)  
\*on Mondays = every Monday

例 2：We eat a big meal **on** Christmas day. (我們在聖誕節那天吃大餐。)

3. **in**：放在「**長時間、月、季節和年**」的前面。

例 1：He gets up late **in** the morning. (他早上很晚起床。)

例 2：My school starts **in** September. (我的學校 9 月開學。)

例 3：It's cold **in** winter. (冬天天氣寒冷。)

 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. I go home \_\_\_\_\_ 5 P.M. from school.  
 (A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to
- ( ) 2. Christmas is \_\_\_\_\_ December.  
 (A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to
- ( ) 3. Tina has a piano class \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.  
 (A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. Jenny 每天晚上八點寫家庭作業。
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、地方 / 位置介系詞

at、on、in 也會跟地方的字詞做搭配，此外，between 跟 next to 也是常見跟地方做搭配的介系詞。

1. at：放在「明確地點或小地方」的前面。

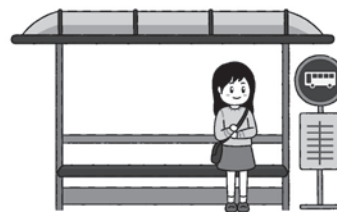
例 1：My mother is **at home** every day. (我的媽媽每天在家裡。)

例 2：May waits for you **at the bus stop** every day.

(May 每天在公車站那兒等你。)

例 3：Ken studies **at a small school**.

(Ken 在一所小學校裡讀書。)



2. on：放在地方或位置字詞的前面，表示這個地方或位置的「平面」上。

例 1：Books are **on the desk**. (書在書桌上。)

例 2：Don't sit **on that chair**. (不要坐在那張椅子上。)

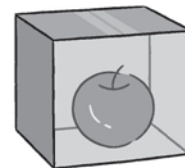


3. **in** : 放在地方或位置字詞的前面，表示這個地方或位置的「空間」裡。

此外，**in** 也與大地方搭配。

例 1 : Pencils are **in** the box. (鉛筆在盒子裡。)

例 2 : Tom lives **in** Taipei. (Tom 住在台北。)



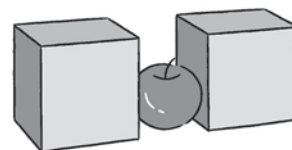
4. **between** : 放在地方或位置字詞的前面，表示「在二個地方之間」。

例 1 : May stands **between** the desk and the chair.

(May 站在書桌與椅子之間。)

例 2 : The school is **between** the park and the museum.

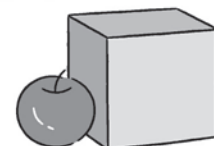
(學校在公園與博物館之間。)



5. **next to** : 放在地方或位置字詞的前面，用來表示「緊靠在……旁邊」。

例 1 : The bank is **next to** the supermarket. (銀行在超市的旁邊。)

例 2 : Amy sits **next to** Ken. (Amy 坐在 Ken 旁邊。)



 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. My school is \_\_\_\_\_ Taipei.  
(A) between (B) on (C) in (D) to
- ( ) 2. Mary sits \_\_\_\_\_ Tina and Sam.  
(A) between (B) next to (C) on (D) in
- ( ) 3. There is a cat \_\_\_\_\_ my bed.  
(A) from (B) on (C) in (D) to
- ( ) 4. Peter's house is \_\_\_\_\_ our school.  
(A) between (B) next to (C) in (D) on

❖ 翻譯題

1. Sam 現在住在美國。

\_\_\_\_\_

### Topic 3 Wh- 和 how 問句( who/what/when/where/which/how)

“How are you?、Who is she?、Where are you?” 這類的句子大概是我們學英文會話時最常用到的問句了，看起來很複雜，但只要搞清楚其中的規則，其實一點也不難喔，接下來讓我們來看看這類句子的說明吧。

#### 一、Wh- 及 how 疑問詞

以下是 Wh- 和 how 疑問詞的中文意思以及想要詢問什麼：

疑問詞	中文意思	詢問的目的
Who	誰	關係、人名 例：Who are they? (她們是誰?) 
What	什麼	何物、何事、某人的職業 例：What do they do? (他們是做什麼的?) 
When	何時	時間、什麼時候 例：When does she go to school every day? (她每天什麼時候上學?) 
Where	在哪裡	地方 例：Where is your dad? (你爸爸在哪裡?) 
Which	哪一個 / 哪一些	何者 例：Which boat is your uncle's boat? (哪一艘船是你叔叔的船?) 
How	如何	用什麼方法、怎麼樣 例：How does Jack catch the ball? (Jack 如何接球?) 

## 二、Wh- 和 how 的句型

知道 Wh- 和 how 疑問詞的中文意思以及詢問什麼之後，接著一起來看看 Wh- 和 how 的疑問句要如何呈現。

### 1. Who：詢問人的姓名或人與人之間的關係。

#### (1) 搭配 Be 動詞的提問

例 1：Who **are** they? (她們是誰?)

They are May and Helen. (她們是 May 和 Helen。)

例 2：Who **is** Tim? (Tim 是誰?)

He is my teacher. (他是我老師。)

★ 註：who 後面接 Be 動詞，之後再接主詞。

#### (2) 搭配一般動詞的提問

例 1：Who **makes** the cake? (誰做了這個蛋糕?)

Ben and Paul make the cake. (Ben 和 Paul 做了這個蛋糕。)

例 2：Who **likes** to drink Coke? (誰喜歡喝可樂?)

Candy likes to drink Coke. (Candy 喜歡喝可樂。)

★ 註 1：這個用法是把 who 當主詞，後面直接加上一般動詞。

★ 註 2：who 當主詞的時候，都視為是「第三人稱單數」，所以後面的動詞要記得加 s 或 es。

#### (3) 搭配助動詞的提問

例 1：Who **do** you like? (你喜歡誰?)

I like Jane. (我喜歡 Jane。)

例 2：Who **does** Sue hate? (Sue 討厭誰?)

She hates Ken. (她討厭 Ken。)

★ 註：例句中有主詞和動詞，主詞分別為 you 和 Sue，需依據主詞人稱來搭配助動詞 do 或 does 來造句。



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is that man? B : He is Ken's grandfather.  
(A) How (B) What (C) Who (D) When
- ( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is that driver? B : He is Paul.  
(A) What (B) Who (C) Which (D) When
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Jane like? B : She likes Ken.  
(A) Who does (B) Who is (C) Who (D) Who do
- ( ) 4. A : Who \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice every day?  
B : Joe and Tom drink apple juice every day.  
(A) do drink (B) drink  
(C) drinks (D) Who does



## ❖ 依提示作答

1. Who is that girl? (請依右邊圖片回答問題)

---

2. We are Jim's parents. (請用 who 開頭寫原問句)

---



2. What : 詢問何物、何事或某人的職業。

(1) 搭配 Be 動詞的提問

例 1 : What **are** those? (那些是什麼?)  
They're drawers. (它們是抽屜。)

例 2 : What **is** this? (這是什麼?)  
It's a ring. (它是戒指。)

(2) 搭配一般動詞的提問

例 1 : What **do** they **do**? (他們是做什麼的?)  
They're reporters. (他們是記者。)

例 2 : What **does** she **sell**? (她賣什麼?)  
She sells noodles. (她賣麵條。)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does your brother do? B : He is a writer.  
(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When
- ( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is it? B : It's a refrigerator.  
(A) Who (B) When (C) Which (D) What
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is on your bed? B : A drum is.  
(A) What (B) Who (C) How (D) When

❖ 依提示作答

1. What are these? (請依右邊圖片回答問題)



\_\_\_\_\_

2. She is a cook. (請用 what 開頭寫原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. When : 詢問某件事情是什麼時候發生，或什麼時候做了這件事。

(1) 搭配 Be 動詞的提問

例 1 : When **is** the movie? (電影是什麼時候?)

It is at 1 p.m. (在下午 1:00。)

例 2 : When **are** your English classes? (你們的英文課是什麼時候?)

They are on Mondays and Thursdays.

(英文課在每個星期一跟星期四。)

(2) 搭配一般動詞的提問

例 1 : When **does** she go to school every day? (她每天什麼時候上學?)

She goes to school at 7 a.m. (她上午 7:00 上學。)

例 2 : When **does** Ben play frisbee every week? (Ben 每週什麼時候玩飛盤?)

He plays frisbee every Sunday. (他每個星期日玩飛盤。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to bed every day?

B : At 10 p.m.

(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When

( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is the party? B : It's at 7 p.m.

(A) When (B) What (C) Which (D) Who

#### ❖ 依提示作答

1. When does Helen eat dinner every evening?

(請依右邊圖片回答問題)



\_\_\_\_\_

2. The English class is at 11 a.m. (請依畫線部分寫原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where : 詢問某人或某物在哪裡。

(1) 搭配 Be 動詞的提問

例 1 : Where **is** your dad? (你爸爸在哪裡?)

He is at the balcony. (他在陽台。)

例 2 : Where **are** your parents? (你的父母在哪裡?)

They're in America. (他們在美國。)

(2) 搭配一般動詞的提問

例 1 : Where **do** you **read** books every day? (你每天在哪裡看書?)

I read books in my room. (我在房間看書。)

例 2 : Where **does** Mark's sister **go** every day?

(Mark 的妹妹每天去哪裡?)

She goes to school every day. (她每天去學校。)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ are Jenny's books? B : They are in the box.

(A) Who (B) What (C) Where (D) When

( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does Tim go every day?

B : He goes to the gym.

(A) Who (B) What (C) When (D) Where

❖ 依提示作答

1. Where is Helen? (請依右邊圖片回答問題)



\_\_\_\_\_

2. We fly the kite in the park every Saturday. (請依畫線部分寫原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which : 詢問哪一個或哪一些，可以用「Which + 名詞」開頭，也可以只用 Which 開頭來提問。

(1) 搭配 Be 動詞的提問

例 1 : Which boat **is** your uncle's boat? (哪一艘船是你叔叔的船?)

The white boat is his boat. (那艘白色的船是他的船。)

例 2 : Which **is** your favorite color, green or red?

(哪一個是你最喜愛的顏色，綠色或紅色?)

Green is my favorite color. (綠色是我最喜愛的顏色。)

(2) 搭配一般動詞的提問

例 1 : Which color **does** he **like**? (他喜歡哪一個顏色?)

He likes red. (他喜歡紅色。)

例 2 : Which **do** they **need**, blue pens or red pens?

(他們需要哪一些，藍筆或紅筆?)

They need blue pens. (他們需要藍筆。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother?

B : That tall boy is my brother.

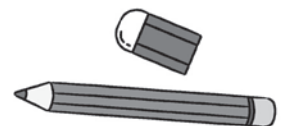
(A) Which (B) What (C) How (D) When

( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ number do you like? B : I like 7.

(A) Who (B) Which (C) How (D) When

( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is Jim's plate? B : The blue plate is.

(A) Who (B) When (C) How (D) Which



6. How : 詢問某人的狀態如何、感受如何，或是用什麼方法去做某件事。

(1) 搭配 Be 動詞的提問

例 1 : How **are** your parents? (你的父母好嗎?)

They are not good recently. (他們最近不是很好。)

例 2 : How **is** that cake? (那個蛋糕如何?)

It is very delicious. (它非常美味。)

(2) 搭配一般動詞的提問

例 1 : How **does** Jack **catch** the ball? (Jack 如何接球?)

Jack uses gloves. (Jack 用手套接球。)

例 2 : How **do** you **like** the movies? (你覺得那些電影如何?)

They are funny. (它們很有趣。)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother? B : He is sick.

(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When

( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school? B : I walk to school.

(A) How (B) What (C) Who (D) When

( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does Andy like that scooter?

B : He doesn't like it.

(A) Which (B) How (C) What (D) When

❖ 依提示作答

1. How is Lulu? (請依右邊圖片回答問題)



\_\_\_\_\_

2. Helen goes to school by bus every day. (請依畫線部分寫原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_



## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the train every day.  
 (A) not catch (B) doesn't catch  
 (C) doesn't catches (D) catch
- ( ) 2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ dishes every day.  
 (A) washs (B) wash (C) washes (D) don't wash
- ( ) 3. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ four English lessons and three math lessons every week.  
 (A) has (B) have (C) is (D) are
- ( ) 4. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a trip in Taiwan every year.  
 (A) be take (B) is take (C) take (D) takes
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any baseball team?  
 (A) Do : likes (B) Do : like  
 (C) Does : like (D) Does : likes
- ( ) 6. He jumps \_\_\_\_\_ Jim and Andy.  
 (A) in (B) at (C) between (D) on
- ( ) 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.  
 (A) likes (B) like (C) have like (D) have likes
- ( ) 8. Your dog plays \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) the house (B) in the house  
 (C) be house (D) be in the house
- ( ) 9. Their son \_\_\_\_\_ buy breakfast every day.  
 (A) do not (B) is not (C) not (D) does not
- ( ) 10. Amy's favorite book is \_\_\_\_\_ the pencil.  
 (A) in (B) next (C) next to (D) nexts to

- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ is cheap, the red hat or the pink hat?  
(A) Which (B) When (C) How (D) Who
- ( ) 12. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does she like? B : She likes Tom.  
(A) How (B) Who (C) What (D) When
- ( ) 13. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister like that gift?  
B : She loves it.  
(A) Where (B) Which (C) What (D) How
- ( ) 14. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother? B : He is in the bathroom.  
(A) How (B) Where (C) What (D) When
- ( ) 15. We make a cake for our mother \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's Day every  
year.  
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) x
- ( ) 16. A : When does May eat lunch?  
B : She eats lunch \_\_\_\_\_ 1 P.M.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) to
- ( ) 17. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?  
B : My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.  
(A) What ; on (B) When ; in  
(C) What ; at (D) When ; on
- ( ) 18. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does Linda live?  
B : She lives in Hualien (花蓮) .  
(A) Which (B) How (C) Where (D) What
- ( ) 19. A : \_\_\_\_\_ bus does Ken take every day?  
B : Number 301.  
(A) Which (B) Where (C) How (D) When
- ( ) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(A) Does ; remember (B) Do ; remember  
(C) Does ; remembers (D) Do ; remembers

## 二、句子重組

1. don't / Their sisters / have bicycles / .

---

2. every day / the flute / play / I / .

---

3. eat fish / your mother / Does / ?

---

4. does / How / Paul / every morning / go to your home / ?

---

5. Their father / every Sunday / at home / is / .

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Does their mother go to that supermarket every day?

---

2. Her umbrella is next to the door.

---

3. His brothers don't play basketball after school (放學後) .

---

4. Who is the girl between Joe and Susan?

---

5. How do you like hippos?

---



## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt.  
(A) likes (B) like (C) are like (D) is likes
- ( ) 2. Sue and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to music every day.  
(A) listens (B) listen (C) has listen (D) are listen
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the windows?  
(A) When break (B) Who break (C) Who breaks (D) How breaks
- ( ) 4. Her friends \_\_\_\_\_ cookies every time .  
(A) doesn't share (B) not share  
(C) don't shares (D) don't share
- ( ) 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ TV every weekend.  
(A) watches (B) watchs (C) watch (D) is watch
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Mark's parents take a nap every afternoon?  
(A) Does (B) Do (C) Are (D) Is
- ( ) 7. Kevin likes delicious (美味的) food, and he \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
(A) cook (B) is cook (C) cooks (D) don't cook
- ( ) 8. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the old lessons every day.  
<改編自基測 90-1>  
(A) review (複習) (B) reviewes  
(C) reviews (D) reviewss
- ( ) 9. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is Tom's violin class? B : It's at 10 A.M.  
(A) When (B) What (C) How (D) Where
- ( ) 10. A : \_\_\_\_\_ do they put their clothes every day?  
B : \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.  
(A) What ; At (B) When ; In  
(C) Where ; On (D) Who ; Next to

- ( ) 11. Our PE class is \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.  
 (A) between (B) at (C) in (D) on
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ people hate winter?  
 (A) Do (B) Does (C) Are (D) Is
- ( ) 13. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is Tom? B : He is my uncle.  
 (A) When (B) Who (C) How (D) Where
- ( ) 14. Jerry and Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ cards every evening.  
 (A) play (B) plays (C) playes (D) are play
- ( ) 15. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ homework every day.  
 (A) do (B) dos (C) does (D) is do
- ( ) 16. A : \_\_\_\_\_ are Tom's sons? B : These kids are his sons.  
 (A) How (B) What (C) When (D) Which
- ( ) 17. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ about his father.  
 (A) worry (B) worries (C) worrys (D) wories
- ( ) 18. The men exercise \_\_\_\_\_ the gym every night.  
 (A) in (B) on (C) between (D) next
- ( ) 19. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is that actress? B : She is nice and pretty.  
 (A) Which (B) How (C) Who (D) What
- ( ) 20. A : Do Ken and Tim know your store? B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) they does (B) Ken and Tim do  
 (C) they do (D) they don't

## 二、填空 (請填入適當的一般動詞或助動詞)

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English every night.
2. Her brothers \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a car.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Andy \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) his teeth every morning?

4. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the flute after school every day.
5. His son and daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (read) comic books every month.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you and Helen have a nice idea?
7. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does Susan go to school?  
B : She \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to school.
8. It is hot \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
9. Our son \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) dinner at 7 p.m. every day.
10. May's cousins \_\_\_\_\_ not have money.

### 三、翻譯題

1. We have a pretty dining room in our house.

---

2. My grandmother doesn't remember you.

---

3. Who hates rats?

---

4. 你有 10 個碗嗎？

---

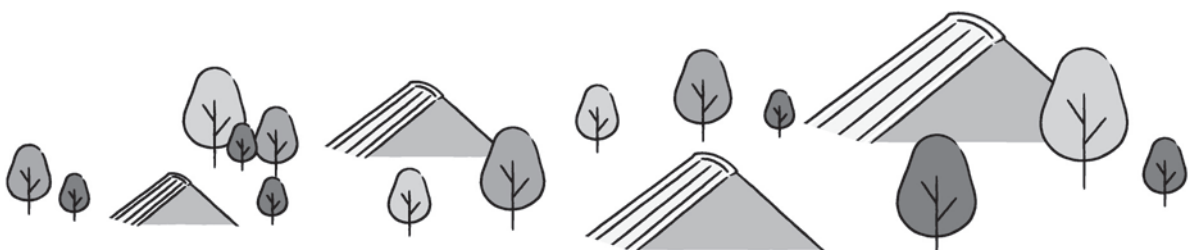
5. 妳的哥哥有很多作業本。

---

## 四、閱讀測驗

Alicia loves (喜愛) her older brother, Gibson, very much . Today is his birthday (生日) . She wants to buy (購買) a gift for **him** . He likes to play basketball in his free (空間的) time, so she decides (決定) to buy him a basketball T-shirt. Her mother says “That's a **great gift!**”

- ( ) 1. What does **him** mean?  
 (A) Gibson.            (B) Alicia.            (C) Alicia and her brother.
- ( ) 2. What does **great gift** mean?  
 (A) His birthday.    (B) Basketball.    (C) Basketball T-shirt.
- ( ) 3. Who buys a basketball T-shirt for Gibson?  
 (A) Gibson.            (B) Alicia.            (C) Alicia and her mother.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. A : Does your sister feed the dog every evening?

B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. A : Do you sell fruits and vegetables in the market?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

3. Jenny : Does your uncle play the violin?

Keddie : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

4. Alice : \_\_\_\_\_ Paul and Tom think this story terrible?

John : No, they don't.

5. Iris : \_\_\_\_\_ your father work every day?

Niki : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

### 二、翻譯題

1. Gina 每個星期二有一堂數學課。

---

2. 我們的兒子們每天吃漢堡。

---

3. 你每天早上 8 點喝咖啡嗎？

---

4. Andy 的妹妹沒每天看漫畫書。

---

5. May 的紅筆在書桌上。

---

6. 哪一個學生是你的女兒？

---

7. 我爸爸的皮帶在你旁邊。

---

8. 他們每天早上什麼時候吃早餐？

---

9. Joe 每天晚上聽音樂。

---

10. Paul 每天下午打網球嗎？

---



~背面尚有試題，請翻頁繼續作答~

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Nick is a college (大學) student. His classes start at nine every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. He gets up (起床) at six in the morning and jogs. Then (然後) he takes a shower, eats breakfast, and goes to school. He doesn't have any classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays ; he stays at home and helps his parents.

---

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#### 2. 短文選擇

- (    ) (1) Does Nick go to school every day?  
(A) Yes, he goes to school on Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
(B) Yes, he does.  
(C) No, he doesn't.
- (    ) (2) Does Nick do exercises?  
(A) Yes, he does.  
(B) No, he doesn't.  
(C) No, he hates exercises.



## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

我妹妹和她朋友喜歡足球和吉他。他們每個星期二下午 5 點練習足球。他們在每個星期六彈吉他和唱歌。他們每個星期二和星期六都很開心。你呢？(And you?) 你喜歡什麼？

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### 二、克漏字選擇

Lynn is my classmate and good friend. We   1   a room, so she   2   my roommate (室友), too. We get up at six and eat breakfast together. Then we go to school.

At night, Lynn   3   me English, and I teach her Chinese. We also watch TV together. We are very happy every day.

- (    ) 1. (A) shares                      (B) share                      (C) sharees                      (D) are share
- (    ) 2. (A) is                                (B) does                      (C) do                              (D) are
- (    ) 3. (A) teacher                      (B) teach                      (C) teaches                      (D) teaches

### 三、閱讀測驗

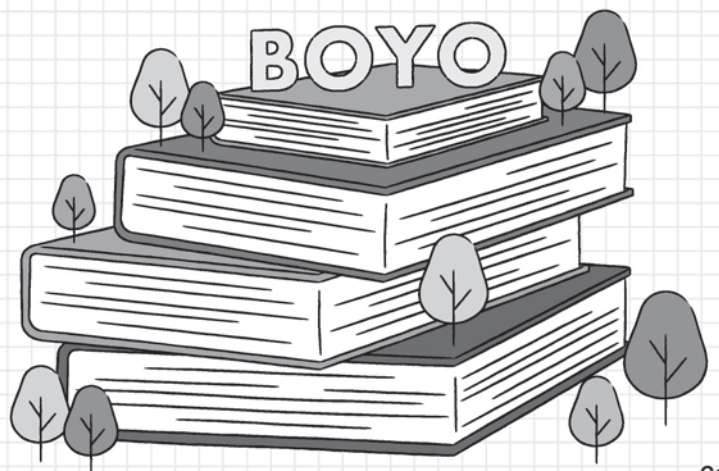
My students like sports. They do all kinds of (所有種類的) exercises in PE classes. They also join school sports teams, and practice after school (放學後) every day.

They have many races. They win some races and lose (輸) some. But they don't give up (放棄) sports. They really love **them**.

- ( ) 1. What may the writer be?  
(A) A teacher.  
(B) A player.  
(C) A housewife.
- ( ) 2. How do the students like the sports?  
(A) They hate sports.  
(B) They really like sports.  
(C) We don't know.
- ( ) 3. What does **them** mean?  
(A) Sports teams.  
(B) Sports.  
(C) Players.



# NOTES



# I-3

## 祈使句與現在進行式

### 學習目標

- ① 能使用一般祈使句對他人提出請求、禁止、邀請或勸告
- ② 能使用 Let's 為首的祈使句對他人提議一起做某事
- ③ 知道 and / but / or / so 的意思並能運用來連接句子
- ④ 學會運用現在進行式來描述正在進行的動作或事件



### 閱讀特快車

### Water Comes From the Rain

Mark and Leon are playing basketball at school. The weather is cloudy and windy.

Leon : Hey! Mark. I hear (聽到) the thunder (打雷聲) . Do you hear that, too?

Mark : Yes, I do. Go back to the classroom right now. It is raining.

Leon : Ok! ① Hurry up!

Leon : (In the classroom) I don't like a rainy day, but water comes from the rain.

Mark : Right. It doesn't rain much (很多) this year, so people don't have enough water.

Leon : We need water to cook, to drink, to clean, and to water (灌溉) flowers.

Mark : So be happy. The rain comes just at the right (正確的) time. Let's save (節省) the water and use it carefully (小心地) .



文章說明 ① hurry up 快一點 (片語)



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 祈使句

日常生活中，我們常會聽到「要做個好孩子。」、「認真讀書。」、「不要說話。」、「我們一起吃飯吧。」……等等勸告、命令、禁止或提議做某件事的話語，這就是所謂的「祈使句」。

#### 一、祈使句的用法

祈使句的肯定是用**原形動詞**開頭，否定則是 **Don't + 原形動詞**。我們用它們來表達「要……」、「不要……」或「做……」、「不要做……」。

##### (一) 運用 Be 動詞的祈使句

##### 1. 肯定句：Be + 名詞 / 形容詞 .

例 1：Be a good kid. (要做個好孩子。)

例 2：Be a nice person. (要做個好人。)

##### 2. 否定句：Don't + be + 名詞 / 形容詞 .

例 1：Don't be a bad person. (不要做壞人。)

例 2：Don't be afraid. (不要害怕。)



隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a bad person.  
(A) Be don't (B) Be not (C) Don't be (D) Not be
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ happy.  
(A) Be (B) Is (C) Are (D) Be not

❖ 翻譯題

1. 安靜。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 做個行為端正的 (well-behaved) 學生。

\_\_\_\_\_

(二) 運用一般動詞的祈使句

1. 肯定句：一般動詞原形 (+ 名詞 / 副詞) .

- 例 1 : Stand up. (站起來。)
- 例 2 : Do the dishes. (洗碗。)
- 例 3 : Walk quickly. (走快一點。)

2. 否定句：Don't + 一般動詞原形 (+ 名詞 / 副詞) .

- 例 1 : Don't shout. (不要喊叫。)
- 例 2 : Don't kick the door. (不要踢門。)
- 例 3 : Don't walk slowly. (不要慢慢走。)



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## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
 (A) Be sit      (B) Sits      (C) Sit      (D) Is
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ your homework.  
 (A) Be      (B) Do      (C) Are      (D) Does
- ( ) 3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
 (A) close      (B) closes      (C) be closes      (D) be close

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. 去上學。

---

2. 不要站起來。

---

## 二、祈使句與人名及 please 的搭配

有時為了讓人知道你是跟哪一個人說話，會在祈使句中加上人名，而為了讓語氣更顯禮貌，也會加上 please。

例 1 : Tom, be a good boy, please.

= Tom, please be a good boy.

= Please be a good boy, Tom. (Tom, 請做一個好男孩。)

例 2 : Tom, don't fight, please.

= Tom, please don't fight.

= Please don't fight, Tom. (Tom, 請不要打架。)

★ 註：同時有人名、祈使句和 please 的時候，會有下列三種呈現方式。

「人名，祈使句， please.」

= 「人名， please + 祈使句 .」

= 「Please + 祈使句，人名 .」

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❖ 依提示作答

1. John, please feed the cat. (請將 please 放到句首, John 放到句尾)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Amy, please be a nice girl. (請將 please 放到句尾)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、以 Let's 為首的祈使句

Let's 是 Let us 的縮寫, 用來「提議一起(不)做……」。

1. 肯定句:

分為 Be 動詞和一般動詞二種用法。

(1) Be 動詞: Let's + be + ...

例 1: Let's be good students. (我們一起做好學生。)

例 2: Let us be strong, Tom. (Tom, 我們一起強壯起來吧。)

(2) 一般動詞: Let's + 一般動詞原形 + ...

例 1: Let us run quickly. (我們跑快一點。)

例 2: Let's walk slowly, Jenny. (Jenny, 我們慢慢走吧。)

2. 否定句:

同樣有 Be 動詞和一般動詞二種用法。

(1) Let's + not + be + ...

例 1: Let's not be bad students. (我們不要當壞學生。)

例 2: Let us not be afraid, Tom. (Tom, 我們不要害怕。)

(2) Let's + not + 一般動詞原形 + ...

例 1: Let us not run quickly. (我們不要跑快。)

例 2: Let's not play computer games, Ken. (Ken, 我們不要玩電腦遊戲。)

★ 註: 否定時, 在 Let's 後面加 not, 再加上原形動詞即可。

 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 依提示作答

1. Do the dishes. (請在句子中加入 Let's)

---

2. Let's run. (請改寫成否定句)

---

3. Let us not be sad. (請改寫成肯定句)

---

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. Paul, 我們走路去學校吧。

---

2. Paul, 我們不要喝咖啡吧。

---

## Topic 2 對等連接詞 and / but / or / so

我們用連接詞連接單字、片語或句子，下面要介紹的 and、but、or、so 是「對等連接詞」，因為它們所連接的單字、片語或句子有相同的文法型態或功用。

### 一、and 的用法及句型

and 用於前後語意相似的狀況，中文意思是「和、且、而」。

1. and 可以連接字詞，包含名詞、動詞、形容詞。

例 1：Koalas and hippos are cute. (無尾熊和河馬都很可愛。)

例 2：My brother sings and dances every day. (我弟弟每天唱歌和跳舞。)

例 3：This dress is beautiful and colorful. (這件洋裝漂亮且色彩繽紛。)

2. **and** 連接單數人稱代名詞時，放置的順序為：**you - he/she/it - I**（口訣：單數 2-3-1），連接複數人稱代名詞時，放置的順序為：**we - you - they**（口訣：複數 1-2-3）。

例 1： He **and** I don't like bats.（他和我不喜歡蝙蝠。）

例 2： We **and** they come from different places.

（我們和他們來自於不同的地方。）

3. **and** 連接三個以上的人（或事、或物）時，要放在**最後一個**的人（或事、或物）之前。

例 1： We, you, **and** they are good friends.（我們、你們和他們是好朋友。）

例 2： Books, pens **and** erasers are on your desk.

（書、筆和橡皮擦在你的書桌上。）

4. **and** 也可連接句子，此時 **and** 前面通常會加上逗點（,），以分隔句子。

例 1： Her mother is a nurse, **and** her father is a doctor.

（她的媽媽是一位護士，而她的爸爸是一位醫生。）

例 2： My favorite animal is koala, **and** his favorite animal is kangaroo.

（我最喜歡的動物是無尾熊，而他最喜歡的動物是袋鼠。）

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ go to school every day.

(A) I and you

(B) You and she and I

(C) You, she and I

(D) You, they and we

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ skate every Friday.

(A) We, you and they

(B) They and we

(C) I and she

(D) You, they and we

❖ 翻譯題

1. Amy 是一個歌星，而且我媽媽每天聽她的歌曲。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 二、but 的用法及句型

but 用於前後語意相反或對比的狀況，中文意思是「但是、然而」。

1. but 可以連接字詞，包含名詞、動詞、形容詞。

例 1：This car is old **but** nice. (這輛車老舊，但狀態是好的。)

例 2：He is poor **but** happy. (他貧窮但快樂。)

2. but 也可連接句子，此時 but 前面通常會加上逗點 (,)，以分隔句子。

例 1：I am short, **but** he is tall. (我是矮的，但他是高的。)

例 2：Helen is forty years old, **but** she looks very young.

(Helen 40 歲了，然而她看起來很年輕。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 他很窮但很快樂。

---

2. 它是一個有趣的故事，然而我不喜歡它。

---

3. 我每天都很開心，但是你每天都難過。

---



### 三、or 的用法及句型

or 用於選擇的情況，中文意思是「或者」。

1. or 可以連接字詞，包含名詞、動詞、形容詞。

例 1：Do you want coffee or water? (你要咖啡或水?)

例 2：Is the floor dry or wet? (地板是乾的或溼的?)

例 3：You or **she** has a book. (你或她有書。)

例 4：You or **I** am correct. (你或我是正確的。)

例 5：**Are you** or I wrong? (你或我是錯誤的嗎?)

★ 註：由例 3 ~ 例 5 可知，or 連接二個主詞時，動詞要隨著最接近的主詞作變化。

2. or 也可連接句子，此時 or 前面通常會加上逗點 ( , ) 來分隔句子。

例 1：We can cook, or we can go to a restaurant.

(我們可以煮飯，或者我們可以去餐廳。)

例 2：We can watch TV, or we can listen to the music.

(我們可以看電視，或者我們可以聽音樂。)



#### 隨堂小練習

##### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. Is this your pen \_\_\_\_\_ his pen?  
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) x

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you or Paul a cook?  
(A) Are (B) Is (C) Do (D) x

##### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 你們或他們是老師?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、so 的用法及句型

so 中文意思是「所以」，用來連接二個有因果關係的句子。so 前面放表示「原因」的句子，後面放表示「結果」的句子。

例 1：It is cold, so I wear a coat. (天氣冷，所以我穿大衣。)

原因

結果

例 2：Jim usually gets up late, so he goes to school late.

(Jim 通常晚起，所以他上學遲到。)

★ 註：so 前面通常會加上逗點 ( , ) 來分隔句子。

#### 隨堂小練習

##### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. Paul never gets up late, \_\_\_\_\_ he always goes to school early.

(A) so

(B) but

(C) or

(D) x

( ) 2. I exercise every day, \_\_\_\_\_ I am seldom sick.

(A) or

(B) but

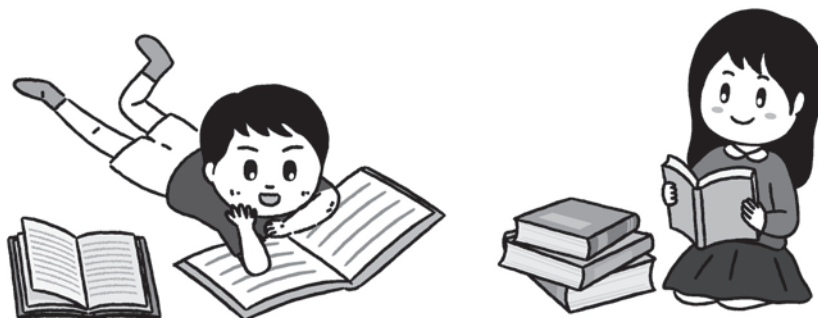
(C) so

(D) x

##### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 我的貓不喜歡牛奶，所以牠不喝牛奶。

\_\_\_\_\_



### Topic 3 現在進行式

在英文中，要表示一個正在進行的動作，例如：我正在讀書，就會使用現在進行式。現在進行式最重要的特徵就是「**Be 動詞 + V-ing**」，V-ing 也稱之現在分詞。接下來，我們來看看現在進行式要如何呈現。

#### 一、V-ing（現在分詞）的形成規則

通常在原形動詞字尾加上 **ing** 就變成現在分詞，此外，還有其他變化規則，請看下表：

規則	範例
動詞字尾加 <b>ing</b>	do ⇒ <u>do</u> ing fight ⇒ <u>fight</u> ing think ⇒ <u>think</u> ing study ⇒ <u>study</u> ing
去掉動詞字尾 <b>e</b> ，再加 <b>ing</b>	skate ⇒ <u>skate</u> ing use ⇒ <u>use</u> ing write ⇒ <u>write</u> ing close ⇒ <u>close</u> ing
去掉動詞字尾 <b>ie</b> ，再加 <b>ying</b>	<u>lie</u> ⇒ <u>lie</u> ing <u>die</u> ⇒ <u>die</u> ing
重複字尾後再加 <b>ing</b> (動詞字尾的三個字母發音是「子音 + 短母音 + 子音」時)	<u>run</u> ⇒ <u>run</u> ing <u>jog</u> ⇒ <u>jog</u> ing <u>get</u> ⇒ <u>get</u> ing <u>plan</u> ⇒ <u>plan</u> ing <u>stop</u> ⇒ <u>stop</u> ing

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列動詞的現在分詞）

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. wait _____ | 2. swim _____  |
| 3. tie _____  | 4. share _____ |

## 二、現在進行式的句型

現在進行式的句型有肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

### 1. 肯定句

例 1：My sisters and I **are fighting**.（我和妹妹正在吵架。）

★ 註：現在進行式的句子裡一定會有 **Be 動詞 + V-ing**。

例 2：Eddie **is thinking** about this math question now.

（Eddie 現在正在想這一題數學問題。）

★ 註：現在進行式句子裡的 **now** 可加也可不加，但加上 **now**，更有強調正在進行的意味。

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ a ball now.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) is kicking | (B) kicking  |
| (C) be kicking | (D) is kicks |

( ) 2. The birds are happy. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the tree now.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) is singing  | (B) singing    |
| (C) are singing | (D) be singing |

## 2. 否定句

例 1 : I **am not** skating now. (我現在沒在溜冰。)

例 2 : He **is not** using your pen. (他沒在使用你的筆。)

例 3 : May **is not** doing homework. (May 沒在寫作業。)

★ 註 1 : 只要在 Be 動詞以及 V-ing 之間加入 not，句子就從肯定句變成否定句。

★ 註 2 : 現在進行式的否定句，照字面可翻譯成「沒有正在做某事」，但為了讓句子更流暢，中文常翻譯成「(現在)沒在做某事」。

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ in the park now.

(A) isn't playing

(B) is playing not

(C) not is playing

(D) not playing

#### ❖ 依提示作答

1. Her mom is shaking the bottle now. (請改寫成否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. 疑問句

疑問句有 Be 動詞開頭及 Wh- 疑問詞開頭二種，我們一起來看看。

(1) 用 Be 動詞開頭

例 1 : **Is** Amy jogging? (Amy 正在慢跑嗎?)

(肯定詳答) Yes, Amy is jogging. (是的，Amy 正在慢跑。)

(肯定簡答) Yes, she is. (是的，她在慢跑。)

例 2 : **Are** Ken and Paul playing tennis? (Ken 和 Paul 正在打網球嗎?)

(否定詳答) No, they are not playing tennis. (不，他們沒在打網球。)

(否定簡答) No, they are not. (不，他們沒在打網球。)

 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the piano in her room?  
 (A) Are ; playing (B) Is ; plays  
 (C) Is ; playing (D) Are ; play
- ( ) 2. A : Is Mark counting the cows now? B : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Yes, Mark is (B) No, Mark is not.  
 (C) No, he is. (D) Yes, he is.

## ❖ 依提示作答

1. Helen is listening to music now. (請改寫成疑問句)
- \_\_\_\_\_

## (2) 用 Wh- 疑問詞開頭

例 1 : A : **Why is** Kenny shouting? (Kenny 為什麼在喊叫?)

B : He is very angry now. (他現在非常生氣。)

 詢問原因


例 2 : A : **What is** Kenny doing now? (Kenny 現在在做什麼?)

B : He is studying Chinese. (他正在讀中文。)

 詢問動作

例 3 : A : **Who is** talking to Kenny? (誰在跟 Kenny 說話?)

B : Mr. Lin is talking to him. (林先生正在跟他說話。)

 詢問人物

例 4 : A : **Where is** Kenny studying now? (Kenny 現在在哪裡讀書?)

B : He is studying in the library. (他正在圖書館讀書。)

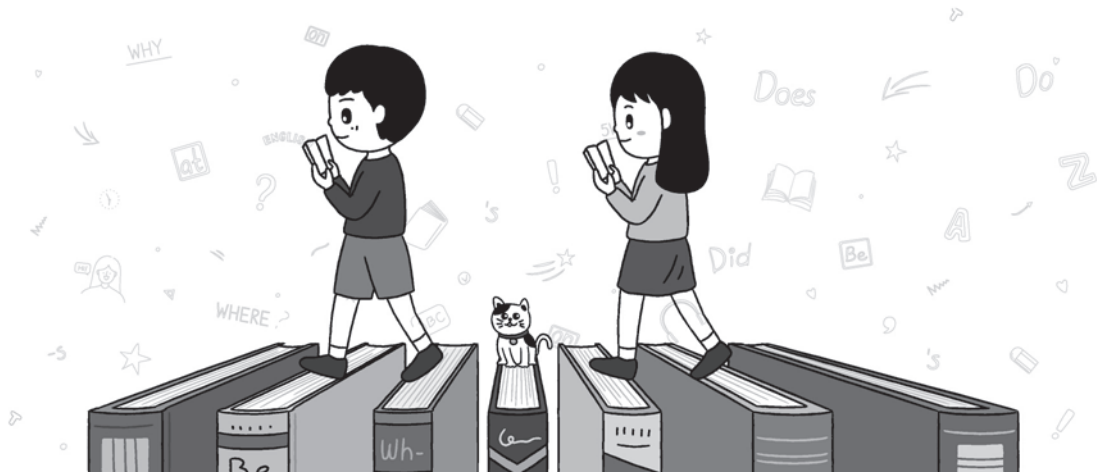
 詢問地點



 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_ English now?  
B : I have a test tomorrow.  
(A) Who ; studying (B) Why ; studing  
(C) What ; studying (D) Why ; studying
- ( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom?  
B : Ken is.  
(A) Who ; drawing (B) What ; drawing  
(C) Who ; drawing (D) Where ; drawing
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ are they \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream?  
B : In the kitchen.  
(A) Where ; eat (B) Why ; eating  
(C) Where ; eating (D) What ; eating
- ( ) 4. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is Paul \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
B : A card.  
(A) What ; write (B) What ; writing  
(C) Who ; writing (D) Why ; writing





## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Please \_\_\_\_\_ to bed now.  
 (A) going (B) goes (C) go (D) gos
- ( ) 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ making a cake in the kitchen.  
 (A) does (B) be (C) do (D) is
- ( ) 3. I win the game, \_\_\_\_\_ Ted doesn't win it.  
 (A) on (B) at (C) or (D) but
- ( ) 4. Her mother \_\_\_\_\_ eating breakfast now.  
 (A) is no (B) be (C) is not (D) be not
- ( ) 5. Ben : \_\_\_\_\_ the door. Paul : OK.  
 (A) Opening (B) Opens  
 (C) Be Open (D) Open
- ( ) 6. Are you happy \_\_\_\_\_ sad?  
 (A) on (B) so (C) or (D) at
- ( ) 7. His sons \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
 (A) are hopping (B) do hopping  
 (C) hopping (D) are hoping
- ( ) 8. Let's not \_\_\_\_\_ in class (在課堂上) .  
 (A) talks (B) talking  
 (C) talk (D) be talk
- ( ) 9. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine.  
 (A) is takeing (B) is taking  
 (C) taking (D) be taking
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ open the door, please.  
 (A) Don't (B) Doesn't (C) Not (D) Be not

- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball well.  
(A) I, you and he (B) You, he and I  
(C) He and you (D) I and he
- ( ) 12. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ the cake with you? B : Julie is.  
(A) Who ; making (B) Who ; makeing  
(C) What ; making (D) Where ; making
- ( ) 13. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ afraid.  
(A) be (B) being (C) be not (D) be being
- ( ) 14. You don't eat healthy food and exercise, \_\_\_\_\_ you get sick easily (容易地) .  
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) so
- ( ) 15. Teacher : John, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) please sit down (B) sit down please  
(C) please, sit down (D) sit, down please
- ( ) 16. A : Let us \_\_\_\_\_ drink Coke. B : Sure!  
(A) being not (B) do not (C) not (D) be not
- ( ) 17. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is Tim \_\_\_\_\_ homework?  
B : In the dining room.  
(A) What ; doing (B) Where ; doesing  
(C) Why ; doing (D) Where ; doing
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ your breakfast.  
(A) Not eating (B) Not eat (C) Eat (D) Eating
- ( ) 19. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ to school early.  
(A) go (B) going (C) goes (D) be go
- ( ) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ a bath, May.  
(A) Going and taking (B) Go and take  
(C) Go and taking (D) Goes and takes

## 二、句子重組

1. now / the piano / She is playing / .

---

2. Are / calling your friends / you / ?

---

3. those pants / Are / long or short / ?

---

4. Please / , / Amy / . / do not talk

---

5. buy / Let's / some juice / .

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Paul's sisters are exercising in the gym.

---

2. She doesn't like that photo, but my mom does.

---

3. Let us go to the USA.

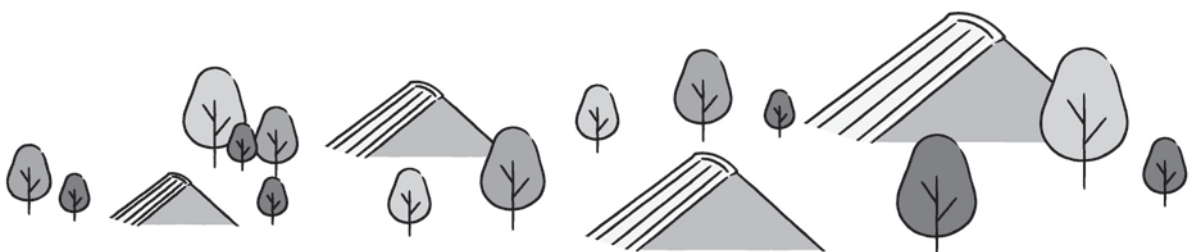
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4. Where are Lily and Jimmy going?

---

5. Don't watch TV every day.

---





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother eating breakfast now?  
 (A) Are (B) Do (C) Is (D) Does
- ( ) 2. We \_\_\_\_\_ for Tom now.  
 (A) are waiting (B) waiting (C) are wait (D) be waiting
- ( ) 3. Julie doesn't have a bike, \_\_\_\_\_ she goes to school by bus.  
 (A) but (B) or (C) in (D) so
- ( ) 4. Is Ken \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
 (A) skate (B) skateing (C) skating (D) skates
- ( ) 5. A : Are their friends kicking the door? B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) he doesn't (B) they aren't  
 (C) he does (D) they does
- ( ) 6. George goes to that coffee shop (商店) every day, \_\_\_\_\_ he drinks coffee in the shop.  
 (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) at
- ( ) 7. Go to the flower store and \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers.  
 (A) buys (B) buying (C) buy (D) be buying
- ( ) 8. A : Hey! \_\_\_\_\_ is that cat doing?  
 B : It \_\_\_\_\_ down the wall. (改編自基測 95-1)  
 (A) What : jump (B) Where : jumping  
 (C) What : is jumping (D) Why : jumps
- ( ) 9. A : Please \_\_\_\_\_ quiet. B : Ok.  
 (A) keeping (B) keeps (C) keep (D) keepes
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ dirty clothes.  
 (A) Doesn't wear (B) Don't wear  
 (C) Be wear (D) Don't wearing

- ( ) 11. Does Helen like rice \_\_\_\_\_ noodles?  
 (A) between (B) at (C) so (D) or
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ a good child, Paul.  
 (A) Be (B) Does be (C) Is being (D) Is
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ you or she an actress?  
 (A) Do (B) Is (C) Are (D) Does
- ( ) 14. Jerry and Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel now.  
 (A) are staying (B) staying  
 (C) are staing (D) be staying
- ( ) 15. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ basketball now?  
 B : He has a game tomorrow.  
 (A) What : playing (B) Who : playing  
 (C) Why : playing (D) Where : playing
- ( ) 16. A : Are Kenny and Paul studying? B : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) No, Kenny and Paul aren't (B) Yes, Kenny and Paul are  
 (C) Yes, they're (D) Yes, they are
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ pick that ball.  
 (A) Doesn't (B) Don't (C) Don't be (D) Doesn't be
- ( ) 18. Let us \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
 (A) exercise (B) exercises  
 (C) exercising (D) exerciseing
- ( ) 19. Tim or I \_\_\_\_\_ a nap every day.  
 (A) takes (B) taking (C) take (D) is taking
- ( ) 20. Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Please come here, Ted (B) Ted, come here please  
 (C) Please, Ted come here (D) Ted please come here

## 二、填空（請填入適當的動詞、V-ing 或連接詞）

1. Kelly isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the flute in the living room.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle and aunt washing their car now?
3. Let us not \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this one and that one.
4. I like cat, \_\_\_\_\_ (and / but / or / so) my mom doesn't like it.
5. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (run) .
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quiet.
7. Is this your pencil \_\_\_\_\_ (but / or / so) her pencil?
8. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) off the TV.
9. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) a baseball in his hands now.
10. Andy is angry, \_\_\_\_\_ (but / or / so) he doesn't want to talk to you.

## 三、翻譯題

1. Are you throwing my pens now?

---

2. Let's camp this week.

---

3. I am not afraid of rats, but I'm afraid of bats.

---

4. 我正在餵你的貓。

---

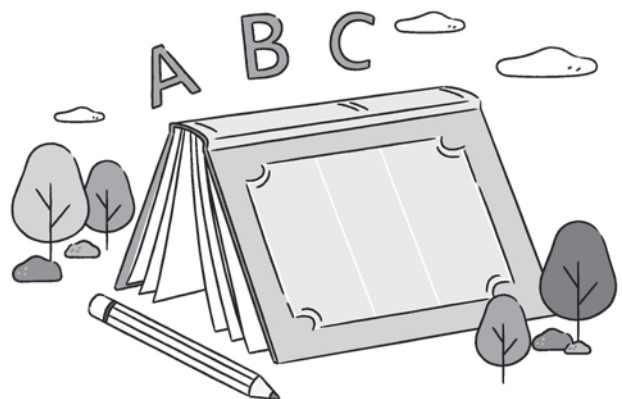
5. Tom 的媽媽現在沒在徒步健行。

---

#### 四、閱讀測驗

Father's Day is an important day to Linda and her family. Today, they are eating lunch at Bobo Restaurant. The food looks very delicious. Linda's brother gives a gift to their father, but Linda doesn't have any gift for him. So, Linda sings a song for their father. They are enjoying (享受) a great time.

- ( ) 1. Why is today important to Linda's family?  
(A) It's Linda's father's birthday.  
(B) It's Father's Day.  
(C) It's Linda's birthday.
- ( ) 2. What aren't Linda's family doing now?  
(A) They are dancing.  
(B) They are eating.  
(C) They are enjoying (享受) happy time.
- ( ) 3. Which is true (正確)?  
(A) Linda's family forget (忘記) Father's Day.  
(B) Linda's brother is singing.  
(C) Linda doesn't have a gift to her father.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. Ben : Are you taking photos now?

Mark : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. John : Are you eating fruits and vegetables now?

Judy : No, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

3. Jenny : \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the violin now?

Keddie : Yes, he is playing it.

4. Alice : Do you like white \_\_\_\_\_ green color?

John : I like green.

5. Iris : The baby \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping. Let's not \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.

Niki : Sure.

### 二、翻譯題

1. 妳妹妹現在在洗澡嗎？

---

2. 我不喜歡喝咖啡和可樂。

---

3. 這些是桃子或梨子？

---

4. 不要穿那件襯衫。

---

5. May 的貓正在沙發上做什麼？

---

6. 我哥哥現在沒在練習棒球。

---

7. 我喜歡蜘蛛，但是 Ann 不喜歡。

---

8. Tim，吃早餐。

---

9. Joe 喜愛音樂，所以他每天晚上聽音樂。

---

10. 當個好爸爸。

---

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Hi, I am Daniel. Today is Sunday, and it's 8:00 now. What are my family doing now? Let's see!

My parents are drinking coffee and reading magazines (雜誌) in the living room. My sister, Jane, is doing homework. My brother, Eric, is sleeping. He had better (最好) get up (起床) now. Because he has a lot of (很多) homework to do, and he has tests tomorrow.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

2. 短文選擇

- (    ) (1) Does Daniel get up now?  
(A) Yes, he does.  
(B) No, he doesn't.  
(C) Yes, he gets up and reads magazines.
- (    ) (2) Who has homework?  
(A) Jane has homework, but Eric doesn't.  
(B) Jane and Eric do.  
(C) Daniel and Jane have homework.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

Iris 和她朋友喜歡吉他，而且他們每個星期六下午 3 點練習吉他。現在是下午 4 點，所以她們正在一起彈吉他。我們一起聽吧！但是，保持安靜！

---

---

---

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---

---

### 二、克漏字選擇

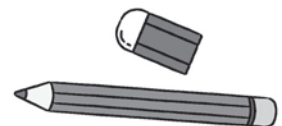
Lynn :   1   are you doing?

Ben : I'm   2   dinner.

Lynn :   3   you preparing (準備) dinner?

Ben : Don't tell (告訴) Mom. Today is her birthday (生日), and I want to give her a surprise (驚喜).

- (    ) 1. (A) Where                    (B) What                    (C) Who                    (D) Why
- (    ) 2. (A) prepare                    (B) prepareing                    (C) preparing                    (D) be preparing
- (    ) 3. (A) Why are                    (B) Why be                    (C) Who are                    (D) What are



## 三、閱讀測驗

It's eleven p.m. now. Melissa's family are sleeping. Melissa is in her room, but she isn't sleeping. She is reading a novel (小說) under her big blanket (毯子) on the bed. Knock (敲打)! Knock! Who is at the window? Melissa is quiet under the blanket. "Is it a bad guy (傢伙)?" She says. That's terrible (可怕的) for her. **It** is walking to her bed and jumping on her! It's Melissa's cat, Milo. Melissa is happy to see her cat in her room but not a bad guy! They sleep together (一起) every day.

- ( ) 1. What are Melissa doing at eleven p.m.?  
 (A) Sleeping.  
 (B) Reading a novel.  
 (C) Jumping on the bed.
- ( ) 2. What does **It** mean ?  
 (A) Milo.  
 (B) Melissa's family.  
 (C) A bad guy.
- ( ) 3. Which is not true (真實的) ?  
 (A) Melissa's cat is Milo.  
 (B) Melissa and her cat sleep together every day.  
 (C) Melissa's family open a window.



# I-4

## 數量詞和存在詞 there be



### 學習目標

- ① 能知道數量詞的種類與功用，也學會使用它們來描述事物的數量
- ② 學會運用存在詞 **there be** 來表達或詢問某地方是否有某事物



### 閱讀特快車

### When You Are Sick

People are **easy** to <sup>①</sup> get a cold during fall and winter. It starts from early September to late March every year. There are many ways (方式) to **know** you have a cold. Probably (可能), you have a cough (咳嗽) and a **sore throat**. **Sometimes** you **get** a runny nose (流鼻水), and you use a lot of toilet (廁所) paper to clean your nose. In this case (情況), please <sup>②</sup> see a doctor and <sup>③</sup> take some medicine. There are also some ideas to help with your cold :



- 文章說明
- ① get a cold 感冒 (片語)，也可以用 have a cold 表示。
  - ② see a doctor 看醫生 (片語)。
  - ③ take...medicine 吃藥 (片語)。



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 數量詞

當我們說「一顆」蘋果、「二個」人或「一些」米、「許多」書時，就是使用「數量詞」來表達蘋果、人、米和書的數量。數量詞包括數詞和不定數量詞，數詞用來數算，沒有明確指出確實數量的時候就會用到不定數量詞。

#### 一、數詞

數詞包含基數和序數，我們來看看它們的說明吧。

##### (一) 基數

數字 1、2、3……等就是基數，我們可以用它來數算人事物的數量。接下來，我們來看看這些數字的英文。

##### 1. 數字的英文

數字	英文說法
1 ~ 10	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten
11 ~ 20	eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty
30, 40, 50, ..., 90	thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety
100, 200, ..., 900	one hundred, two hundred, ..., nine hundred
1000, 2000, ..., 9000	one thousand, two thousand, ..., nine thousand

## 2. 21、34、99……等數字

把數字拆成兩部分，例如：21 是 20 和 1，英文則是 **twenty-one**。

例 1： **twenty-one** minutes (21 分鐘)

例 2： **thirty-four** cows (34 隻乳牛)

例 3： **ninety-nine** stories (99 篇故事)

★ 註：十位數和個位數中間記得加連字號 (-)

### 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題 (寫出下列數字的英文)

1. 28 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 37 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 46 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 51 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 65 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 73 \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. hundred 及 thousand 的用法

前面有數字時，hundred 及 thousand 的字尾不加 s，例如：two hundred、six thousand。如果 hundred 及 thousand 後面有名詞，名詞要用複數，例如：two thousand dollars。

例 1：She has two hundred comic books. (她有 200 本漫畫書。)

例 2：I have three thousand (dollars). (我有 3000 元。)

### 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. They have two \_\_\_\_\_ in the school.

(A) thousand students

(B) thousand student

(C) thousands students

(D) thousands student

❖ 翻譯題

1. Jenny 有 100 本書。

\_\_\_\_\_

## (二) 序數

第一 first、第二 second、第三 third……等就是序數，序數用來表示順序。我們一起來看看序數要怎麼表示，又如何運用。

## 1. 序數的形成方式

序數是由基數變化而來。

## (1) 「第一」到「第十九」

	基數	序數		基數	序數
1	one	<b>first</b>	11	eleven	elevent <u>h</u>
2	two	<b>second</b>	12	twelve	twelf <u>h</u>
3	three	<b>third</b>	13	thirteen	thirte <u>h</u>
4	four	four <u>h</u>	14	fourteen	fourte <u>h</u>
5	five	fif <u>h</u>	15	fifteen	fifte <u>h</u>
6	six	six <u>h</u>	16	sixteen	sixte <u>h</u>
7	seven	sevent <u>h</u>	17	seventeen	sevente <u>h</u>
8	eight	eigh <u>h</u>	18	eighteen	eighte <u>h</u>
9	nine	nin <u>h</u>	19	nineteen	ninete <u>h</u>
10	ten	tent <u>h</u>			

★ 註 1：「第四」到「第十九」的規則：**基數 + th**

★ 註 2：first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth 的拼法較特別，要熟記。

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列序數的英文）

1. 第二 \_\_\_\_\_      2. 第八 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 第五 \_\_\_\_\_      4. 第十二 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 「第二十」、「第三十」……「第九十」

	基數	序數		基數	序數
20	twenty	twentieth	60	sixty	sixtieth
30	thirty	thirtieth	70	seventy	seventieth
40	forty	fortieth	80	eighty	eightieth
50	fifty	fiftieth	90	ninety	ninetieth

★ 註：「第二十」、「第三十」……「第九十」的規則：基數去 y + ieth

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列序數的英文）

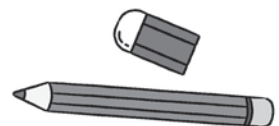
1. 第三十 \_\_\_\_\_      2. 第七十 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 第五十 \_\_\_\_\_      4. 第二十 \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 「第二十以上」、「第三十以上」……「第九十以上」

	基數	序數		基數	序數
21	twenty-one	twenty-first	26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth
22	twenty-two	twenty-second	27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh
23	twenty-three	twenty-third	28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth
24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth	29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth			

★ 註：「第二十以上」、「第三十以上」……「第九十以上」的規則：

個位數用序數



 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列序數的英文）

1. 第三十七 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 第七十九 \_\_\_\_\_  
3. 第五十二 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 第二十五 \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 序數有簡寫型態，其寫法如下：

- Ⓐ first ⇒ 1st、second ⇒ 2nd、third ⇒ 3rd  
Ⓑ 字尾是 th 的序數，只要在數字後加上 th 即可，例如：6th、11th、30th、44th。

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出下列序數的簡寫）

1. 第十二 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 第七十九 \_\_\_\_\_  
3. 第五十三 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 第二十五 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 序數的使用

(1) 序數當形容詞，後面接有名詞的時候，序數前面一定要有 **the** 或所有格。

例 1：Fall is **the third** season of the year.（秋天是一年的第三個季節。）

例 2：Mark is **Ann's fourth** son.（Mark 是 Ann 的第四個兒子。）

(2) 序數的使用時機：

用來表示「日期」、「樓層」、「週年」。

例 1：Christmas is on December twenty-fifth / December 25th.  
（聖誕節在 12 月 25 日。）

例 2：Sue lives on the tenth floor / 10th floor.（Sue 住在 10 樓。）

例 3：Today is my grandmother's ninetieth birthday / 90th birthday.  
（今天是我祖母 90 歲生日。）

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : Which is \_\_\_\_\_ season of the year?

B : Summer is.

(A) the second

(B) the twoth

(C) second

(D) twoth

( ) 2. Paul sits on \_\_\_\_\_ chair.

(A) the nine

(B) the ninth

(C) ninth

(D) the nineth

❖ 翻譯題

1. Ken 是你的第五個兒子嗎 ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. May 住在 11 樓。

\_\_\_\_\_



## 二、不定數量詞

我們常說「一些……」或是「許多……」，「一些」跟「許多」就是不定數量詞，當數量不明確時就會用到它們。

### (一) 常見的不定數量詞

日常生活中常見的不定數量詞如下：

不定數量詞		範例
a little (一些) much (許多)	+ 不可數名詞	a little money much rice
a few (一些) many (許多)	+ 可數名詞	a few ideas many bottles
some (一些) a lot of (許多)	+ 可數或不可數名詞	some water、some plates a lot of fun、a lot of minutes

例 1：My sister eats much rice every day. (我妹妹每天吃很多飯。)

例 2：Sue takes a few photos every day. (Sue 每天拍一些照片。)

例 3：I want some water. (我想要一些水。)

例 4：They need a lot of money. (他們需要許多錢。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. Does he drink \_\_\_\_\_ milk?  
(A) many (B) a few (C) much (D) a
- ( ) 2. She eats \_\_\_\_\_ apples.  
(A) a lot of (B) an (C) much (D) a little
- ( ) 3. They want \_\_\_\_\_ rice.  
(A) many (B) some (C) a few (D) a

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 你們有很多水嗎？
- \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、數量詞當形容詞

數量詞可當形容詞，放在名詞前面以表達名詞的數量。

#### (一) 和可數名詞搭配的數量詞

表達可數名詞的數量，最常用的方式就是在名詞前直接加上數字。

例 1：Tom has three zebras on his farm. (Tom 有三隻斑馬在農場裡。)

例 2：Do you eat five meals every day? (你每天吃五餐嗎?)



#### 隨堂小練習

##### ❖ 翻譯題

1. John 有六輛腳踏車嗎？

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2. 我有十支瓶子。

---

#### (二) 和不可數名詞搭配的數量詞

表達不可數名詞的數量時，只能用「數字 + 單位詞」所組成的數量詞。這類數量詞，常見者如下：

數量詞 (數字 + 單位詞)	範例
數字 + bowl(s) of	a bowl of rice 一碗飯
數字 + bottle(s) of	a bottle of water 一瓶水
數字 + piece(s) of	a piece of paper 一張紙
數字 + bag(s) of	one bag of rice 一袋米
數字 + glass(es) of	two glasses of juice 二杯果汁 (玻璃杯)
數字 + cup(s) of	three cups of coffee 三杯咖啡 (馬克杯)

例 1 : We need six bottles of water. (我們需要六瓶水。)

例 2 : He eats two bowls of rice every day. (他每天吃二碗飯。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. John 每天喝三杯牛奶嗎？

---

2. 我有十張紙。

---

## 四、數量詞當代名詞

數量詞除了當形容詞外，也能當代名詞。

### (一) 代替名詞

數量詞當代名詞時，可用來代替出現過的名詞，避免同一個名詞在句中重複出現。

例 1 : Q : Does he drink much milk? (他喝很多牛奶嗎？)

A : No, he drinks a little (= a little milk). (不，他喝一些。)

例 2 : Q : Do you have a lot of special photos? (你有很多特別的照片嗎？)

A : Yes, I have eight (= eight special photos). (是的，我有八張。)

### (二) 放在句首表示某個或某幾個

日常生活中，也常看到把數字放在句首，用來表示「某個團體 / 群體之中的某個或某幾個」。

例 1 : One of his **teams** is great. (他其中的一個團隊很棒。)

例 2 : Five of these **students** are very busy. (這些學生的其中五個非常忙碌。)

例 3 : Ten of them are tennis players. (他們其中的十個是網球選手。)

★ 註：以數字當代名詞時，會跟句子中的複數名詞或代名詞作搭配。此外，句子裡的動詞要根據數字的單數或複數來決定。

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. A : Do you have bottles? B : Yes, we have \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) much (B) a little  
(C) many (D) one bottles
- ( ) 2. Three of them \_\_\_\_\_ big houses.  
(A) has (B) having (C) is (D) have
- ( ) 3. One of his \_\_\_\_\_ is great.  
(A) students (B) a student  
(C) student (D) an student
- ( ) 4. Six of her stories \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.  
(A) is (B) be (C) being (D) are

❖ 翻譯題

1. 這些房子的其中五棟是便宜的。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 五、both 和 all 的用法

both (二者) 和 all (全部) 可以當代名詞，用來代替句子裡的人或事物，我們往下看它們的用法。

### (一) both 當代名詞

both 用於「二者都是」，它搭配複數的名詞或代名詞。而 both 代表二者，所以句子裡的動詞要用和複數搭配的動詞。

例 1 : Both of her **sisters** wear glasses. (她的二個妹妹都戴眼鏡。)

例 2 : Both of the **students** like to play dodge ball.

(這二個學生都喜歡打躲避球。)

例 3 : Both of **them** are very tall. (他們二個都很高。)

## (二) all 當代名詞

all 用於「全部都是」，它跟複數名詞、代名詞以及不可數名詞作搭配。句子裡的動詞要根據 all 所代替的是複數名詞、代名詞或不可數名詞來決定。

例 1 : All of your **ideas** are very good. (你們的點子全部都非常好。)

例 2 : All of the **money** is your sister's money. (全部的錢都是你姐姐的。)

例 3 : All of **them** are very tall. (他們全部都很高。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. All the milk \_\_\_\_\_ cool.  
 (A) are            (B) is            (C) be            (D) being
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ tall and thin.  
 (A) Both them are            (B) Both of them is  
 (C) Both them is            (D) Both of them are
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ black.  
 (A) Both of the rice are            (B) All of the rice is  
 (C) All of the rice are            (D) Both of the rice is

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 我的二個哥哥每天都買巧克力。
- \_\_\_\_\_



## Topic 2 存在詞 there be

日常生活中，我們有時會提到「某處有……」，例如：書桌上有 3 本書。這種表達「某處有某人、事、物」的語詞，我們稱之為存在詞，英文句型為「**there + be 動詞 + ……**」，中文翻譯為「……有……」。

### 一、存在詞的用法及句型

存在詞的句型可以分為三種，肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

#### 1. 肯定句

例 1 : **There is a rat** on the table. (桌上有一隻老鼠。)

例 2 : **There is a glass of milk** in the kitchen. (廚房裡有一杯牛奶。)

例 3 : **There are three apples** on the table. (桌上有三顆蘋果。)

例 4 : **There are some ideas** in his mind. (他心裡有一些主意。)

★ 註 1 : 我們用存在詞的肯定句來描述某個地方有某人或某事物。

★ 註 2 : Be 動詞用 is 或 are，要看 Be 動詞後面接用的名詞是單數或是複數。

#### 2. 否定句

例 1 : **There is not a rat** on the table. (桌上沒有一隻老鼠。)

例 2 : **There isn't a glass of milk** in the kitchen. (廚房裡沒有一杯牛奶。)

例 3 : **There are not three apples** on the table. (桌上沒有三顆蘋果。)

例 4 : **There aren't some ideas** in his mind. (他心裡沒有一些主意。)

★ 註 1 : 存在詞的否定句描述某個地方沒有某人或某事物。

★ 註 2 : 只要在 Be 動詞後面加 not，句子就從肯定句變成否定句。

#### 3. 疑問句

例 1 : A : **Is there a rat** on the table? (桌上有一隻老鼠嗎?)

B : Yes, **there is**. (是的，有。)

例 2 : A : **Are there three apples** on the table? (桌上有三顆蘋果嗎?)

B : Yes, **there are three apples** on the table. (是的，桌上有三顆蘋果。)





## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ tomato a day keeps the doctor away.  
(A) One (B) five (C) an (D) Two
- ( ) 2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ orange on the table.  
(A) some (B) an (C) a (D) few
- ( ) 3. She has \_\_\_\_\_ cat and two dogs.  
(A) one (B) some (C) the (D) an
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ your brothers like to play dodge ball.  
(A) some (B) Both of (C) a (D) the
- ( ) 5. My brother has \_\_\_\_\_ pencils in his bag.  
(A) a (B) four (C) one (D) an
- ( ) 6. There \_\_\_\_\_ three girls in the classroom.  
(A) are (B) is (C) has (D) have
- ( ) 7. Her grandpa has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
(A) many (B) much (C) little (D) a
- ( ) 8. The boy eats \_\_\_\_\_ rice every morning.  
(A) a (B) two bowls of  
(C) two (D) three bowls
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ of my students are boys.  
(A) Little (B) Four (C) An (D) There
- ( ) 10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a department store next to my school.  
(A) has (B) are (C) is (D) have
- ( ) 11. There \_\_\_\_\_ many elephants in the zoo.  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do

- ( ) 12. One of my sisters \_\_\_\_\_ much money.  
 (A) has (B) have (C) are (D) is
- ( ) 13. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ paper?  
 (A) a piece of (B) an (C) piece of (D) a few
- ( ) 14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water on the table.  
 (A) a few (B) an (C) a little (D) many
- ( ) 15. My brother lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
 (A) one (B) two (C) 10 (D) 10th
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ there a tree in front of your house?  
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Does (D) Do
- ( ) 17. A : What do you do? B : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) I'm a reporter. (B) I go to school by bus.  
 (C) I like this one. (D) It's ten o'clock.
- ( ) 18. Does she like to drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_ juice for breakfast?  
 (A) but (B) so (C) of (D) or
- ( ) 19. I need \_\_\_\_\_ pencil to draw pictures.  
 (A) a (B) A few (C) much (D) many
- ( ) 20. Her sister drinks \_\_\_\_\_ coffee every day.  
 (A) a (B) a cup of (C) a cup (D) cup

## 二、句子重組

1. You eat / every day / two sandwiches / .

---

2. are / Both of your sisters / very smart / .

---

3. a pen / Is there / in your school bag / ?

---

4. Some students / the / like / singer / .

---

5. walk / Let's / quickly / .

---

### 三、翻譯題

1. One of my houses is small.

---

2. I am counting one, two, three.

---

3. His mom buys a bag of rice every month.

---

4. There are a lot of chairs in the classroom.

---

5. Who is talking to you?

---





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. She sees \_\_\_\_\_ bananas in the supermarket.  
 (A) a lot of            (B) much            (C) a            (D) a little
- ( ) 2. Is \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of milk on the table?  
 (A) the            (B) there            (C) few            (D) little
- ( ) 3. I like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ bread for breakfast.  
 (A) a piece of            (B) an            (C) a            (D) a piece
- ( ) 4. There \_\_\_\_\_ many children in the park.  
 (A) has            (B) is            (C) are            (D) have
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of my brothers is a fisherman.  
 (A) Two            (B) There            (C) One            (D) Much
- ( ) 6. The little boy eats \_\_\_\_\_ pie every afternoon.  
 (A) a            (B) an            (C) the            (D) few
- ( ) 7. I see \_\_\_\_\_ koalas in the tree.  
 (A) a            (B) some            (C) much            (D) a little
- ( ) 8. The dog drinks \_\_\_\_\_ water every day.  
 (A) some            (B) many  
 (C) a lot            (D) a piece of
- ( ) 9. My grandma exercises \_\_\_\_\_ 5 A.M. every day.  
 (A) in            (B) on            (C) at            (D) with
- ( ) 10. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella?  
 (A) a lot of            (B) an            (C) a            (D) much
- ( ) 11. July is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.  
 (A) first            (B) seventh            (C) fifth            (D) tenth

- ( ) 12. Lisa : Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate? Ben : Yes, I do.  
(A) many (B) some (C) a few (D) an
- ( ) 13. Ken takes \_\_\_\_\_ photos with his cellphone every day.  
(A) a (B) an (C) a lot of (D) little
- ( ) 14. This is my \_\_\_\_\_ visit (參訪) to the new supermarket.  
(A) one (B) first (C) some (D) a lot of
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ students \_\_\_\_\_ quiet in the library.  
(A) The ; is (B) the ; are  
(C) those ; is (D) Those ; are
- ( ) 16. Bob likes to eat \_\_\_\_\_ pizzas.  
(A) not (B) any (C) a lot of (D) much
- ( ) 17. Mom : Let's make cookies today.  
Dad : Great! We need \_\_\_\_\_ sugar and milk.  
(A) many (B) some (C) others (D) any
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred dollars on the table.  
(A) There is (B) there is  
(C) There are (D) there are
- ( ) 19. Susan wants \_\_\_\_\_ bread. <改編自 105 會考>  
(A) many (B) some (C) any (D) one
- ( ) 20. Michelle Walden, \_\_\_\_\_ of the best (最好的) basketball  
players in our school history, is my classmate. <改編自基測 100-2>  
(A) any (B) one (C) some (D) many

## 二、填空 (請填入適當的 Be 動詞、助動詞或是介系詞)

1. A few comic books \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
2. Do you want a bottle \_\_\_\_\_ water?

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ two oranges in my bag.
4. All of your hats \_\_\_\_\_ cool.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ there any questions?
6. Iverson has many friends. They \_\_\_\_\_ from America.
7. One of your sons \_\_\_\_\_ a baseball player.
8. A : What \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number? B : It's 080-000-123.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ there some eggs in the kitchen?
10. One of the books \_\_\_\_\_ my book.

### 三、翻譯題

1. There is a computer in the room.

---

2. Some monsters (怪獸) have many mouths and teeth!

---

3. Two of the tennis players come from Taiwan.

---

4. 廚房有一袋米。

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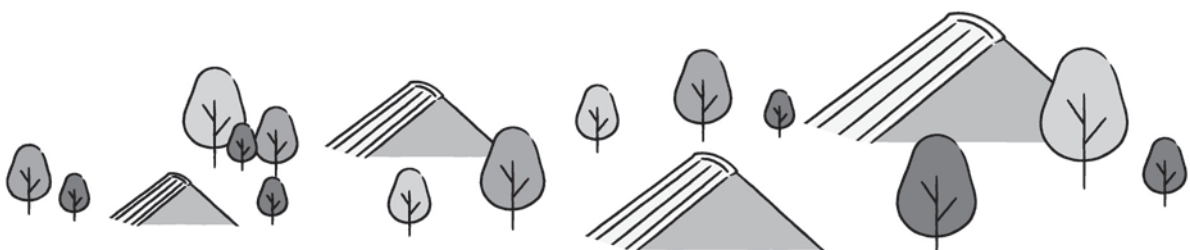
5. 房間裡有一台鋼琴。

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#### 四、閱讀測驗

Mr. Lee's house is near a park. There are many tall trees, beautiful flowers, and butterflies (蝴蝶) in it. The Lee family love to go there. **They** are in the park now. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are walking their dog (遛狗). Their daughter, Jenny, is playing badminton with her friends. Their son, Bob, is reading a book under the tree. They are enjoying (享受) a great time now.

- ( ) 1. What does **They** mean?  
(A) Mr. Lee only.  
(B) Mr. and Mrs. Lee only.  
(C) Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Jenny and Bob.
- ( ) 2. What is Jenny doing?  
(A) Playing badminton.  
(B) Reading a book.  
(C) Walking a dog.
- ( ) 3. Where does Mrs. Lee live?  
(A) In a park.  
(B) Near a park.  
(C) Under a tree.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. A : Is there a girl in the classroom?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. A : Does your brother drink juice every day?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of juice every day.

3. A : What do you eat for lunch every day?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ a bowl of rice for lunch.

4. A : Are there five girls in your house?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ five girls in my house.

5. A : Do you see two kangaroos?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

### 二、翻譯題

1. 我有七個橡皮擦。

---

2. 飯廳裡有兩碗飯和一碗湯。

---

3. 我爸爸有三台車。其中一台車很大。

---

4. 他弟弟的其中二個不讀書。

---

5. 那個女孩每天喝二杯牛奶。

---

6. 她每年買一隻火雞。

---

7. 桌上有兩隻新手機嗎？

---

8. 我的兒子住在四樓。

---

9. 全部的花都很漂亮。

---

10. 我需要一張紙。

---

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Tina : Do you have a daughter and a son?

Jack : No, I have two daughters.

Tina : What do they do?

Jack : One of my daughters is a writer. The other (另一個) is a reporter.

Tina : Do you live together (一起) ?

Jack : No, they have their own (自己的) houses, but we meet (聚會) once (一次) a week.

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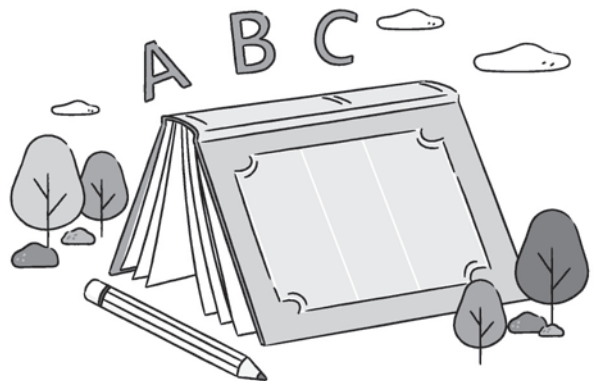
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## 2. 短文選擇

- (    ) (1) Is Jack a father?  
(A) Yes, he is.  
(B) No, he isn't.  
(C) We don't know.
- (    ) (2) Are his daughters students?  
(A) Yes, they are.  
(B) No, they are not.  
(C) We don't know.
- (    ) (3) Where do Jack's daughters live?  
(A) They live in Jack's house.  
(B) They live in Tina's house.  
(C) We don't know.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

A：天氣好熱。我又渴又餓。

B：冰箱有一瓶牛奶。你喝牛奶嗎？

A：不，我不喝牛奶。你有水或果汁嗎？

B：我有水和一些冰淇淋。

A：我需要一杯水和一些冰淇淋。謝謝你。

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### 二、克漏字選擇

My mother prepares (準備) our breakfast every day. She prepares 1 slices (片) of bread, eggs, cheese (起司), milk and coffee for us. My father likes a cup 2 coffee in the morning. My mother and I 3 eggs and cheese. But cheese is very 4. We just have some for breakfast.

( ) 1. (A) much (B) some (C) one

( ) 2. (A) of (B) in (C) with

( ) 3. (A) like (B) likes (C) are

( ) 4. (A) cheap (B) poor (C) expensive

## 三、閱讀測驗

Tim : Do you have some money?

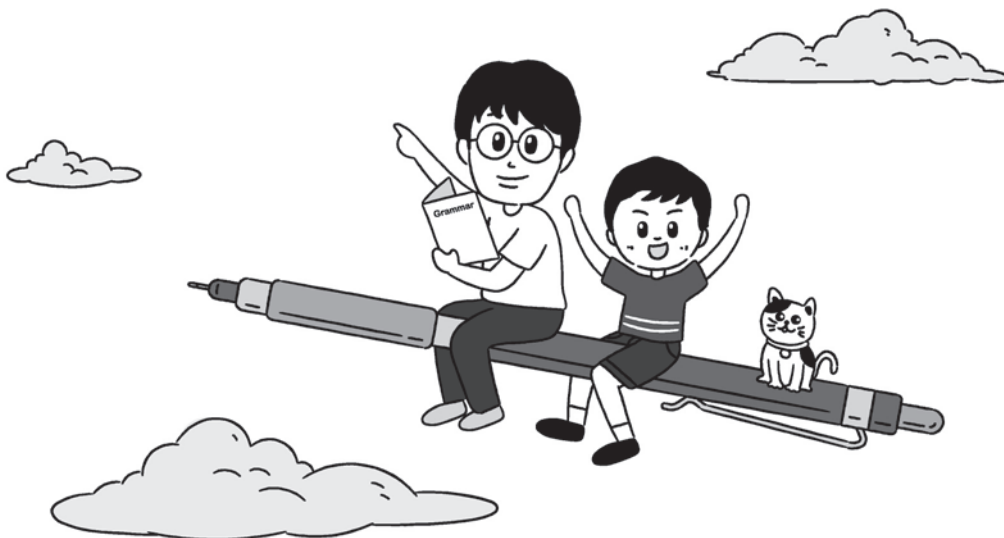
Anne : I have nine hundred dollars in my pocket (口袋) .

Tim : May I borrow (借) two hundred dollars from you?

Anne : Why do you need money?

Tim : I am hungry now, but I don't have money. I need to buy some food.

- ( ) 1. What does Tim need?  
(A) He needs some money.  
(B) He needs a flower.  
(C) He needs a friend.
- ( ) 2. How is Tim now?  
(A) He is thirsty.  
(B) He is sad.  
(C) He is hungry.
- ( ) 3. How much does Tim need?  
(A) 200 dollars.  
(B) 250 dollars.  
(C) 500 dollars.



# I-5

## How old + What time + How many/much

### 學習目標

- ① 知道用 how old...? 來詢問年紀以及其答句要如何呈現
- ② 能運用 what time 來詢問時間以及其答句要如何呈現
- ③ 知道 How many...? 與 How much...? 的差異以及其問句、答句的呈現



### 閱讀特快車

### Apple Juice

Nancy and Brian are sister and brother. When they are doing homework in the living room, the doorbell (門鈴) is ringing (響). Brian<sup>①</sup> answers the door and see their neighbor (鄰居), Aunt Amy. She **gives** him a bag of apples and leaves (離開).

Brian : I **get** a bag of apples from Aunt Amy.  
We **love** apples very much.

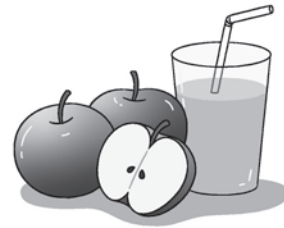
Nancy : That's our **favorite** fruit. How many apples are there in the bag?

Brian : (Take out the apples and **count**)  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5. There are five apples in the bag.

Nancy : Let's use them to make yummy (好吃的) apple juice.

Brian : Good **idea**. What time is it? I am very hungry. I want to drink some apple juice at snack time.

Nancy : It's 3:30 P.M.! Time to make and have apple juice!  
Let's go.



文章說明 ① answer the door (常見用法) 應門



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 以 how old 為首的問句及答句

日常生活中，有時會聊到年齡這個話題。想知道對方或他人的年紀，中文會用「……幾歲？」來詢問，回答就是「……歲。」但英文要怎麼表達呢？我們來看看以下說明吧！

#### 一、詢問年紀的 how old 問句及其答句

英文中，詢問對方或他人幾歲是用 how old 開頭，後面再接 Be 動詞。回答年紀時，則會用到「數字 + year (s) old」。

例 1：How old are you? (你幾歲?)

I am nineteen (years old). (我 19 歲。)

★ 註 1：問句中的 Be 動詞隨著後面的人稱來變化。

★ 註 2：回答是 19 歲，19 歲表示 19 年，所以 year 要加 s。此外，也可回答到數字就好，所以 years old 可以省略。

例 2：How old is Helen's son? (Helen 的兒子幾歲?)

He is one (year old). (他 1 歲。)

★ 註：回答是 1 歲，1 歲表示 1 年，所以 year 不加 s。



隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ your brother and sister?  
B : My brother is 15, and my sister is 13.  
(A) How are (B) How old are  
(C) How is (D) How old is
- ( ) 2. A : How old is Paul? B : He is 35 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) year old (B) years  
(C) old (D) years old

❖ 翻譯題

1. 妳的狗幾歲？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A : Tim 和 Sally 幾歲？ B : Tim 20 歲，Sally 18 歲。

A : \_\_\_\_\_

B : \_\_\_\_\_



## Topic 2 以 what time 為首的問句及答句

相信大家有時會詢問身邊的人「現在是幾點？」、「某事件是幾點開始？」，或是「什麼時間點去做某事？」像這種詢問時間的句子，要如何用英文表達呢？我們來看看以下的說明。

### 一、詢問時間的 what time 問句及其答句

英文中，我們可以用 what time 開頭來詢問「現在的時間」、「某事件的開始時間」或是「什麼時間點去做某事」。

#### 1. 詢問現在的時間

我們用「What time is it?」來詢問現在是幾點，回答時直接指明現在的時間。

例 1：What time is it? (現在幾點?)

It's six thirty. (現在 6:30。)

★ 註：回答時用 It 開頭。

例 2：What time is it? (現在幾點?)

It's six (o'clock). (現在 6 點鐘。)

★ 註：時間如果是整點，句尾可加 o'clock，也可不加。

#### 隨堂小練習

##### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? B : It's one thirty.

(A) What time is it

(B) What is it

(C) How is it

(D) How old is it

##### ❖ 依提示作答

1. It is five o'clock. (請寫原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 詢問某事的開始時間

用 **what time** 開頭，後面再接 **Be** 動詞和某事。回答時要搭配介系詞 **at**。

例 1 : **What time** is your English class? (你的英文課是什麼時候?)

It is at eight thirty. (在 8:30。)

例 2 : **What time** is the movie? (電影是什麼時候?)

It is at nine o'clock. (在 9:00。)

★ 註：因為要說明某事是在某一個時間點開始，所以時間的前面要加 **at**。

## 3. 詢問什麼時間點去做某事

用 **what time** 開頭，後面再接助動詞、一般動詞和某事。回答時也要搭配時間介系詞 **at**。

例 1 : **What time** do you go to the market every day? (你每天什麼時候去市場?)

I go to the market at seven thirty every day. (我每天 7:30 去市場。)

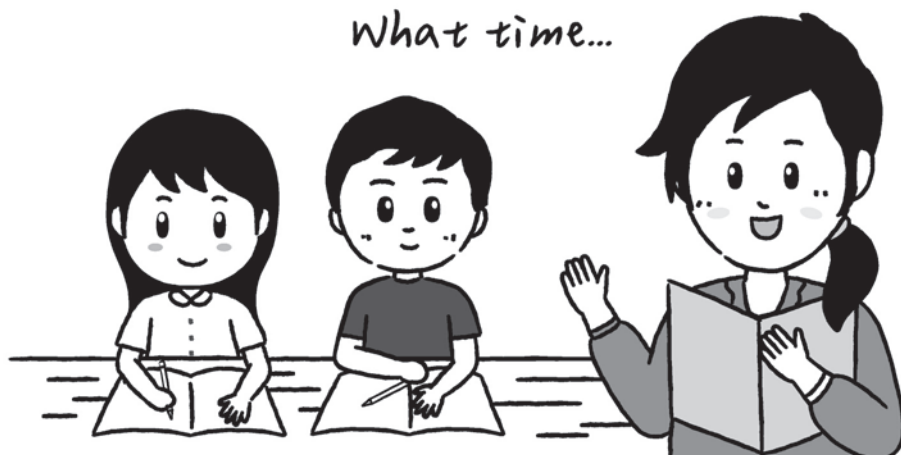
例 2 : **What time** does he practice the flute every Monday?

(他每個星期一什麼時候練習長笛?)

He practices the flute at eight p.m. every Monday.

(他每個星期一晚上 8:00 練習長笛。)

★ 註：因為要說明在某一個時間點做某事，所以時間的前面要加 **at**。



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B : It's one thirty.

- (A) What is the soccer game
- (B) How is the soccer game
- (C) What time is the soccer game
- (D) Where is the soccer game

( ) 2. A : What time does Ben play soccer every day?

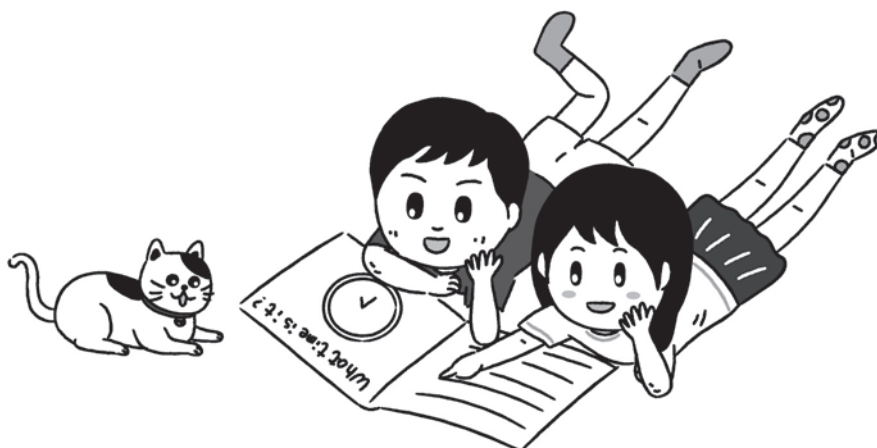
B : \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) He plays it at four p.m.
- (B) He plays it in four p.m.
- (C) He plays it on four p.m.
- (D) He plays it four p.m.

## ❖ 依提示作答

1. The basketball game is at 4:30. (請用 what time 寫原問句)

---



## Topic 3 How many ... ? 與 How much ... ?

我們學過了可數和不可數名詞，而當我們想詢問它們的數量時，就會運用到「How many...?」及「How much...?」這二個句型。我們一起來看看！

### 一、「How many...?」的問句及答句

我們用 How many 開頭來詢問可數名詞的數量，它後面可以接 are there 或是一般動詞。

#### 1. 接用 are there

例 1：How many hotels are there on this road? (這條路上有多少飯店?)

There are two hotels on this road. (這條路上有 2 間飯店。)

★ 註 1：how many 後面要接複數名詞。

★ 註 2：問句中有 are there，回答就用 There are 開頭。

例 2：How many glasses of water are there on the table? (桌上有多少杯水?)

There are six glasses of water on the table. (桌上有 6 杯水。)

#### 2. 接用一般動詞

例 1：How many plans does May have? (May 有多少計畫?)

She has three plans. (她有 3 個計畫。)

★ 註 1：問句中有一般動詞，所以也會有助動詞。而因為主詞是第三人稱單數，所以用 does。

★ 註 2：問句是一般動詞，所以回答也是用一般動詞。

例 2：How many books do they read every year? (他們每年讀多少書?)

They read ten books every year. (他們每年讀 10 本書。)



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in the house?  
 (A) How do (B) How many  
 (C) How much (D) How does
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ hours do Jane and Sue have?  
 (A) How many (B) How do  
 (C) How is (D) How much
- ( ) 3. How many photos \_\_\_\_\_ in the box?  
 (A) is there (B) are there (C) there (D) do there
- ( ) 4. How many ideas \_\_\_\_\_ Ken and Paul have?  
 (A) do there (B) are there (C) does (D) do

## 二、「How much...?」的問句及答句

How much 用來詢問不可數名詞的數量，它後面可以接 **is there** 或是一般動詞。

1. 接用 **is there**

例 1 : **How much milk is there in the bottle?** (瓶子裡有多少牛奶?)

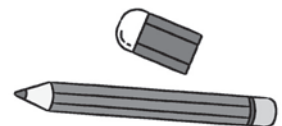
**There is some milk in the bottle.** (瓶子裡有一些牛奶。)

★ 註 1 : how much 後面接不可數名詞。

★ 註 2 : 問句中有 **is there**，回答就用 **There is** 開頭。

例 2 : **How much rice is there in the bowl?** (碗裡有多少飯?)

**There is a little rice in the bowl.** (碗裡有一些飯。)



## 2. 接用一般動詞

例 1 : **How much money do they have?** (他們有多少錢?)

They have one thousand dollars. (他們有 1000 元。)

★ 註 1 : 問句中有一般動詞，所以也會有助動詞。而因為主詞是複數，所以用 do。

★ 註 2 : 問句是一般動詞，所以回答也是用一般動詞。

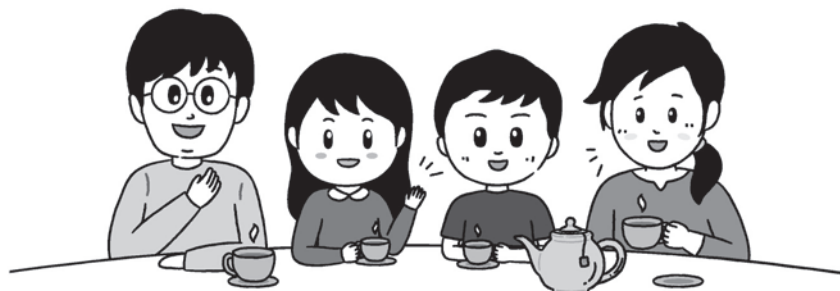
例 2 : **How much tea does Paul drink every day?** (Paul 每天喝多少茶?)

He drinks much tea every day. (他每天喝許多茶。)

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ rice is there in the house?  
(A) How is (B) How many  
(C) How much (D) How does
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ water do Jane and Sue have?  
(A) How many (B) How do  
(C) How is (D) How much
- ( ) 3. How much juice \_\_\_\_\_ in the glass?  
(A) are there (B) there is  
(C) is there (D) does there
- ( ) 4. How much coffee \_\_\_\_\_ Ken drink every day?  
(A) is there (B) are there (C) does (D) do





## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ water does Ken drink every day?  
B : He drinks ten bottles of water every day.  
(A) How much (B) What much  
(C) How many (D) What time
- ( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ time is it? B : It's five thirty.  
(A) What time (B) How (C) What (D) When
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ old are you? B : I am twenty years old.  
(A) What (B) How (C) When (D) Which
- ( ) 4. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your English class? B : It's at three thirty.  
(A) What (B) How  
(C) What time (D) Which
- ( ) 5. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your mother?  
B : She is forty-five years old.  
(A) What (B) How (C) How old (D) Which old
- ( ) 6. A : \_\_\_\_\_ meals do you eat every day?  
B : I eat six meals a day.  
(A) What many (B) How many  
(C) How much (D) What time
- ( ) 7. A : What time \_\_\_\_\_ the movie? B : It's at five p.m.  
(A) being (B) does (C) do (D) is
- ( ) 8. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is it? B : It's seven o'clock.  
(A) What time (B) How (C) What (D) Who
- ( ) 9. How \_\_\_\_\_ rice \_\_\_\_\_ there in the kitchen?  
(A) many ; is (B) much ; is (C) much ; are (D) many ; are

- ( ) 10. A : What time is the show? B : It's \_\_\_\_\_ seven forty.  
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) x
- ( ) 11. How \_\_\_\_\_ bowls of rice \_\_\_\_\_ there on the table?  
(A) many ; is (B) much ; is  
(C) much ; are (D) many ; are
- ( ) 12. How old \_\_\_\_\_ your brothers?  
(A) is (B) do (C) are (D) does
- ( ) 13. How many \_\_\_\_\_ does Linda need?  
(A) milk (B) water (C) eggs (D) rice
- ( ) 14. A : What time \_\_\_\_\_ May eat breakfast?  
B : She eats breakfast at 6:30 a.m.  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) being
- ( ) 15. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? B : She is twenty-five years old.  
(A) How is Kelly (B) How old are Kelly  
(C) What is Kelly (D) How old is Kelly
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ cold water \_\_\_\_\_ we have?  
(A) How many ; do (B) How much ; do  
(C) How much ; are there (D) How much ; there are
- ( ) 17. A : How old is Tom's grandfather?  
B : He is seventy \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) years (B) years old (C) old (D) year old
- ( ) 18. How \_\_\_\_\_ cups of hot tea \_\_\_\_\_ on the table?  
(A) many ; are there (B) much ; are there  
(C) much ; is there (D) many ; there are
- ( ) 19. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? B : It's at seven forty.  
(A) What time is the party (B) What is the party  
(C) How is the party (D) Where is the party

( ) 20. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B : I practice badminton at three p.m. every Wednesday.

- (A) What is your badminton
- (B) How is the badminton
- (C) What time do you practice badminton
- (D) Where is the badminton

## 二、句子重組

1. much chocolate / wants to buy / Your brother / .

---

2. their friend / is / How old / ?

---

3. the soccer game / is / What time / ?

---

4. people / How many / in your school / are there / ?

---

5. does he / What time / every night / eat dinner / ?

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Paul's sister is one year old.

---

2. What time do they hike every afternoon?

---

3. How old are your grandmother and grandfather?

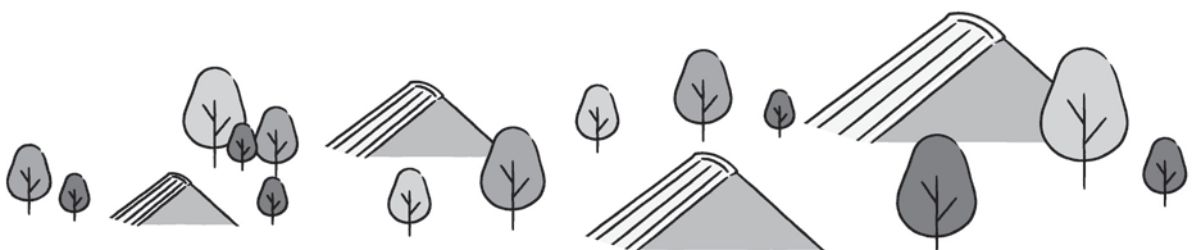
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4. There are many violins in the classroom.

---

5. How much milk does your cat drink every day?

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## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Her brother has \_\_\_\_\_ juice.  
 (A) how much (B) how many (C) many (D) much
- ( ) 2. How old \_\_\_\_\_ Andy and Amy?  
 (A) is (B) do (C) are (D) does
- ( ) 3. A : What time \_\_\_\_\_ ? B : It's three o'clock.  
 (A) it (B) is it (C) it is (D) does it
- ( ) 4. How old \_\_\_\_\_ Amy's son?  
 (A) are (B) is (C) do (D) does
- ( ) 5. A : What time \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer game?  
 B : It's \_\_\_\_\_ three p.m.  
 (A) is ; at (B) is ; x (C) does ; at (D) does ; x
- ( ) 6. How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?  
 (A) coffee (B) bread (C) rice (D) peaches
- ( ) 7. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Tom study math every day?  
 B : He studies it at 7:30 p.m.  
 (A) What time (B) What time does  
 (C) What time is (D) What does
- ( ) 8. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's math class? B : It's at nine thirty.  
 (A) What time (B) What time is  
 (C) What is (D) How is
- ( ) 9. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? B : It's eight forty-five.  
 (A) What is it (B) How old is it  
 (C) What time it is (D) What time is it
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ glasses of milk do you drink every day?  
 (A) What (B) How much  
 (C) How (D) How many

- ( ) 11. A : How old \_\_\_\_\_ Ben's daughter?  
B : She's one \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
(A) are ; year      (B) is ; year      (C) is ; years      (D) does ; year
- ( ) 12. What time \_\_\_\_\_ Ben's sisters go to work?  
(A) are      (B) does      (C) do      (D) being
- ( ) 13. How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to eat?  
(A) eggs      (B) bread      (C) grapes      (D) pears
- ( ) 14. A : What time is the basketball game?  
B : It is \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.  
(A) on      (B) in      (C) at      (D) x
- ( ) 15. A : What time is it? B : \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock.  
(A) It      (B) It is      (C) Is      (D) Its
- ( ) 16. A : What time do they play the violin?  
B : They play it \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.  
(A) on      (B) at      (C) in      (D) x
- ( ) 17. A : How old is Linda? B : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) She is twelve years old      (B) She is twelve years  
(C) She is twelve old      (D) She twelve years old
- ( ) 18. How \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of paper \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk?  
(A) many ; is there      (B) much ; is there  
(C) many ; are there      (D) many ; there are
- ( ) 19. A : What time is your guitar class? B : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) It is ten a.m.      (B) Its ten a.m.  
(C) It's at ten a.m.      (D) Its at ten a.m.
- ( ) 20. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? B : We have six bottles of it.  
(A) How many water do we have  
(B) How much water do you have  
(C) How many milk do you have  
(D) How much tea does they have

## 二、填空（請依題意填入適當的語詞）

1. A : How \_\_\_\_\_ tea does Sue drink every day?  
B : She drinks a lot of tea.
2. A : How \_\_\_\_\_ is your cat? B : It is five years old.
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ it?
4. What time \_\_\_\_\_ your favorite show?
5. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you and your brother play computer games every day?
6. A : How \_\_\_\_\_ meals does Sue eat every day?  
B : She eats eight meals.
7. How old \_\_\_\_\_ your friends?
8. A : What \_\_\_\_\_ is Ben's guitar class? B : It's at 1:30 p.m.
9. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does Ben swim every day?  
B : He swims at 2:30 p.m.
10. A : How old \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's brother?  
B : He is one \_\_\_\_\_ old.

## 三、翻譯題

1. What time does Andy's brother go to the library every day?

---

2. How old is your uncle?

---

3. My dad drinks much coffee every day.

---

4. Susan 的弟弟一歲。

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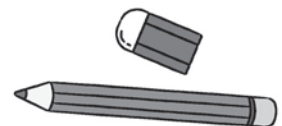
5. Tom 的媽媽每天什麼時候跳舞？

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#### 四、閱讀測驗

How much water do teenagers (青少年) need to drink in one day? The answer is 8 cups of water. It's about 2000 cc. It's important (重要的) to drink enough water every day. **This** helps them focus (專注) on their study. By the way, it is super (超級) healthy, too. There is no sugar in it. It helps them **keep in good shape**.

- ( ) 1. How many cups of water does a teenager need in one day?
- (A) 7 cups of water.
  - (B) 8 cups of water.
  - (C) 9 cups of water.
- ( ) 2. What does **this** mean?
- (A) Enough water.
  - (B) 2000 cc.
  - (C) One day.
- ( ) 3. What does **keep in good shape** mean?
- (A) Teenagers become (變成……) fat and short.
  - (B) Teenagers become short and thin.
  - (C) Teenagers become good and strong.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. Eason : \_\_\_\_\_ students are there in this school?

Andy : There are three hundred students in this school.

2. Kenny : \_\_\_\_\_ juice does Kelly drink every afternoon?

Paul : She drinks six glasses of juice every afternoon.

3. Jenny : \_\_\_\_\_ do you eat breakfast every day?

Keddie : I eat breakfast at 6:30 a.m. every day.

4. John : \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Judy : My teacher is thirty years old.

5. Ben : How much cold water do you have?

Tim : \_\_\_\_\_ . (以 6 瓶詳答)

### 二、翻譯題

1. 妳們有多少錢 ?

---

2. David 的爺爺有多少照片 ?

---

3. 他有許多照片。

---

4. 他們的妹妹幾歲 ?

---

5. 她 10 歲。

---

6. 現在幾點？

---

7. 現在是早上 10:30。

---

8. Joe 每天幾點吃晚餐？

---

9. 他每天晚上 7:30 吃晚餐。

---

10. 我爸爸每天吃很多米飯。

---

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Joe : I want some milk, ice cream and bread, so I need to go to the supermarket. Do you need anything?

Sue : Yes. I want to make a cake, so I need eggs, sugar and flour (麵粉) .

Joe : How many eggs do you need?

Sue : I need twelve eggs.

Joe : How much sugar and flour do you need?

Sue : I need a bag of sugar and two bags of flour.

Joe : OK.

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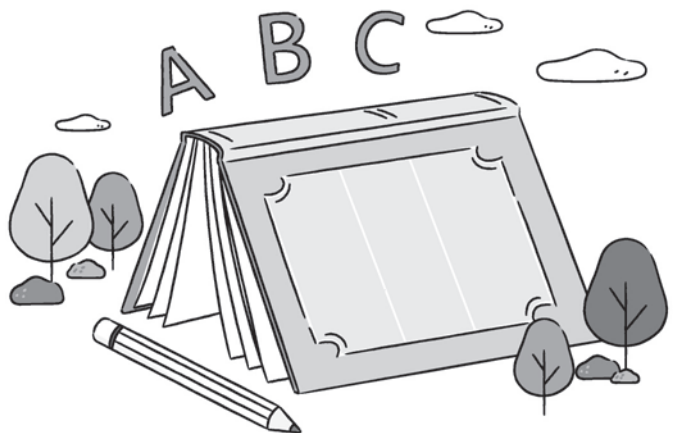
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2. 短文選擇

- ( ) (1) What does Sue need?  
(A) She needs a cake.  
(B) She needs two eggs and some milk.  
(C) She needs one bag of sugar and twelve eggs.
- ( ) (2) Why does Joe need to go to the supermarket?  
(A) He wants to buy a cake for Sue.  
(B) He wants some bread and milk.  
(C) He doesn't need to go to the supermarket.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

Brian 和 Nancy 得到了一袋蘋果。

Nancy : 袋子裡有多少蘋果 ?

Brian : 袋子裡有五顆蘋果。

Nancy : 現在幾點了 ? 我好餓呀 ! 我想喝蘋果汁 !

Brian : 你想喝幾杯蘋果汁 ?

Nancy : 我想要喝兩杯蘋果汁 !

---

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---

---

---

---

---

### 二、克漏字選擇

Lynn :   1   time is it?

Ben : It's 3:30 P.M.! Why?

Lynn : I am thirsty! Do you want to make some orange juice?

Ben : Sure. Wait.   2   oranges are there in the box?

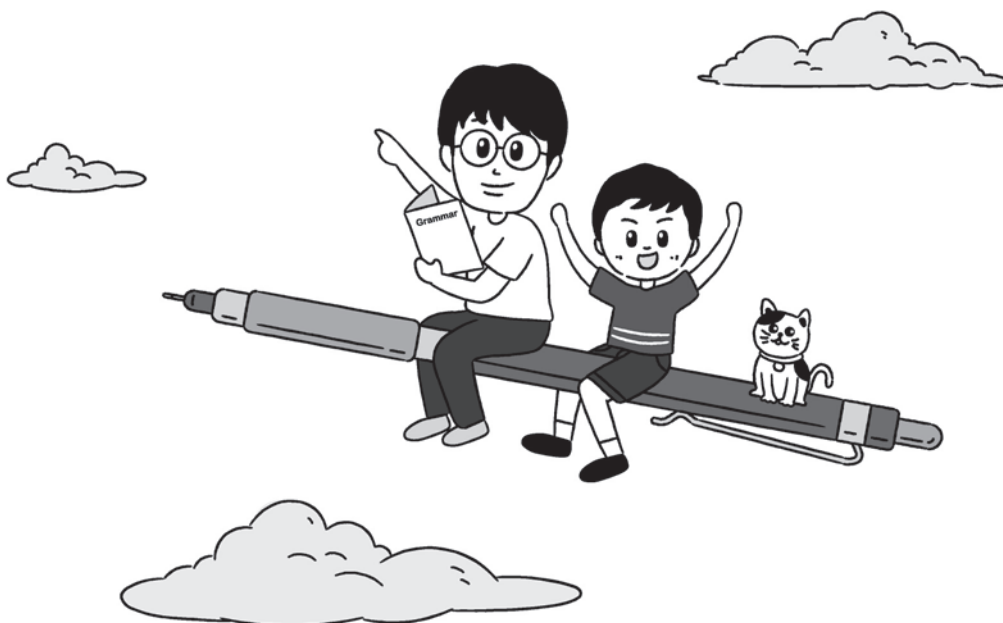
Lynn : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.   3   eight oranges in the box.

- (    ) 1. (A) Where            (B) What            (C) Who            (D) Why
- (    ) 2. (A) How much        (B) many            (C) much            (D) How many
- (    ) 3. (A) There is            (B) That is            (C) There are        (D) Those are

## 三、閱讀測驗

Today is William's birthday (生日). It is 7:30 p.m. now, and there are 13 candles (蠟燭) on his cake. His mother gives him a box of jigsaw puzzle (智力拼圖) as (作為) his birthday present. His father gives him a red envelope (紅包), and there is fifty dollars inside. William is so happy now!

- ( ) 1. How old is William?  
 (A) He is thirteen years old now.  
 (B) He is thirty years old now.  
 (C) He is three years old now.
- ( ) 2. How many gifts does William have this year?  
 (A) Two.  
 (B) Fifty.  
 (C) Thirteen.
- ( ) 3. How much money does William receive (收到) this year?  
 (A) 50 dollars.  
 (B) 15 dollars.  
 (C) 5 dollars.



# I-6

## 過去式與易混淆動詞

### 學習目標

- ① 學會運用過去式來描述過去的動作或事件
- ② 能分辨 see / look / watch / read 的異同和用法



### 閱讀特快車

### Dear Diary

May 26th, 2022

Dear **Diary** (日記) :

I<sup>①</sup> took a school trip to the zoo today. I saw **many** animals like elephants, giraffes (長頸鹿), tigers, horses and **kangaroos** etc. The zoo guide **told** us that “children **love** the giraffes very much”. They could **feed** them on green **leaves** (樹葉). I also **enjoyed** seeing the elephants there. One **of** the elephants used its long nose to eat grass and drink water. The zoo guide also said that the elephants need to eat a lot for a meal so they<sup>②</sup> spend (花...時間) much time eating every day. **After** we visited (參訪) some of the animal areas (區域), we<sup>③</sup> took a break and had lunch at the restaurant (餐廳). My teacher asked us to<sup>④</sup> take pictures **before** we left (離開). I had a good time today!



Good night!

Sally

- 文章說明
- ① take a trip to (過去式 took a trip to...) 去旅行 (短程旅行)
  - ② spend + 錢 (時間) + Ving 花錢或時間做某事
  - ③ take a break (過去式 took a break) (稍作) 休息
  - ④ take a picture (或是 take pictures) 拍照



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 過去式動詞變化及過去式

日常生活中，我們常說到過去做過的動作或事情，而且這個動作或事情在過去某一時間點已經結束，例如：「我昨天吃了大餐。」、「他上個月去了日本。」……之類的。這類的句子，中文從時間就可看出是在描述過去，但英文則不同。英文除了時間之外，動詞也要變化成符合過去的型態。那麼，動詞要如何做變化？英文的過去式又要如何呈現呢？且看以下說明。

#### 一、過去式的動詞變化

過去式的動詞變化分為規則和不規則二類：

規則 變 化	動詞字尾加 ed	範例： pick ⇒ <u>pick</u> ed help ⇒ <u>help</u> ed shout ⇒ <u>shout</u> ed work ⇒ <u>work</u> ed
	動詞字尾是 e 時，加 d	範例： <u>close</u> ⇒ <u>close</u> d <u>use</u> ⇒ <u>use</u> d <u>hate</u> ⇒ <u>hate</u> d <u>hike</u> ⇒ <u>hike</u> d
	動詞字尾是母音字母 + y 時， 在動詞後加 ed	範例： <u>play</u> ⇒ <u>play</u> ed <u>enjoy</u> ⇒ <u>enjoy</u> ed <u>stay</u> ⇒ <u>stay</u> ed

	動詞字尾是子音字母 + y 時， 去 y 加 <b>ied</b>	範例： <b>stud<u>y</u> ⇒ stud<u>ied</u></b> <b>hur<u>ry</u> ⇒ hur<u>ried</u></b> <b>wor<u>ry</u> ⇒ wor<u>ried</u></b>
	重複字尾後再加 <b>ed</b> (動詞字尾的三個字母發音是 「子音 + 短母音 + 子音」時)	範例： <b>jo<u>g</u> ⇒ jo<u>gg</u>ed</b> <b>pl<u>a</u>n ⇒ pl<u>an</u>ned</b> <b>st<u>o</u>p ⇒ st<u>opp</u>ed</b>
不 規 則 變 化	不規則動詞變化沒有規則可 依循，只能花時間熟記	範例： <b>eat ⇒ ate</b> <b>take ⇒ took</b> <b>get ⇒ got</b> <b>sell ⇒ sold</b> <b>have 與 has ⇒ had</b> <b>do 與 does ⇒ did</b> <b>fly ⇒ flew</b>
	某些動詞的原形與過去式寫 法相同	範例： <b>read ⇒ read</b> (注意：讀法不同) <b>put ⇒ put</b> (注意：讀法相同)
	Be 動詞的過去式	<b>am, is ⇒ was</b> <b>are ⇒ were</b>

 隨堂小練習

❖ 填充題（寫出以下動詞的過去式）

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ask _____   | 2. call _____   |
| 3. smoke _____ | 4. carry _____  |
| 5. drop _____  | 6. go _____     |
| 7. try _____   | 8. drink _____  |
| 9. love _____  | 10. start _____ |

## 二、表示過去的時間

常搭配過去式的時間如下：

yesterday (昨天)	範例： yesterday、yesterday morning (昨天早上)、 yesterday afternoon (昨天下午)
last ... (上個……)	範例： last night (昨晚)、last Saturday (上星期六)、 last weekend (上個週末)、last week (上星期)、 last month (上個月)、last year (去年)
一段時間 + ago (……前)	範例： a year ago (一年前)、two days ago (兩天前)
before (以前)	before



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. Mike studied English \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) last night (B) ago  
 (C) today night (D) every day
- ( ) 2. Mary loved to drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) two years ago (B) two year  
 (C) two year ago (D) two years

## 三、過去式的句型

過去式的句型有肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

## 1. 肯定句

分為一般動詞和 Be 動詞二種句型。

## (1) 一般動詞

例 1 : I **played** the flute **yesterday**. (我昨天吹奏了長笛。)

例 2 : Helen **sold** her violin **last year**. (Helen 去年賣了小提琴。)

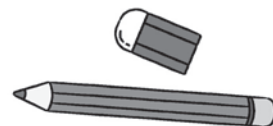
★ 註：表達過去某個時間點已經結束的動作或事情，動詞要變化成過去式的動詞。

## (2) Be 動詞

例 1 : Kelly **was** in America **last month**. (Kelly 上個月在美國。)

例 2 : We **were** junior high school students **twenty years ago**.  
 (我們二十年前是國中學生。)

★ 註：is 的過去式為 was，are 的過去式為 were。



 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ in America last year.  
(A) worked (B) works (C) work (D) workd
- ( ) 2. His mother and father \_\_\_\_\_ teachers fifteen years ago.  
(A) are (B) were (C) is (D) was

❖ 翻譯題

1. Ken 昨天下午健行。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我爸爸六年前是工程師。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 否定句

同樣有一般動詞和 Be 動詞二種句型。

(1) 一般動詞

例 1 : I **did not** climb a hill **last week**. (我上個星期沒有爬一座小山。)

例 2 : Helen **didn't** know Tom **before**. (Helen 以前不認識 Tom。)

★ 註 1 : 過去式的一般動詞否定句，要在動詞前面加 **did not**。did 是助動詞，所以後面的動詞要用原形。

★ 註 2 : did not 可以縮寫成 **didn't**。

(2) Be 動詞

例 1 : Kelly **was not** happy **last night**. (Kelly 昨天晚上不快樂。)

例 2 : We **were not** in America **three years ago**. (我們三年前不在美國。)

例 3 : My brother **wasn't** at home **yesterday**. (我哥哥昨天不在家。)

例 4 : They **weren't** classmates **last year**. (他們去年不是同學。)

★ 註 1 : 過去式的 Be 動詞否定句，要在 was 或 were 後面加 not。

★ 註 2 : was not 可以縮寫成 wasn't ; were not 可以縮寫成 weren't。

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ in America last year.

(A) didn't work

(B) works

(C) work

(D) didn't worked

( ) 2. These singers \_\_\_\_\_ popular six years ago.

(A) aren't

(B) weren't

(C) wasn't

(D) isn't

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. Paul 上個週末沒打網球。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我爸爸以前不是農夫。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. 疑問句及答句

疑問句也有一般動詞和 Be 動詞二種句型。

#### (1) 一般動詞

##### Ⓐ 疑問句及詳答

例 1 : **Did Ken study English last Sunday?** (Ken 上星期日讀英文嗎?)

**Yes, he studied English last Sunday.** (是的，他上星期日讀英文。)

例 2 : **Did they work in the hospital **before**?** (他們以前在醫院工作嗎?)  
**No, they did not work in the hospital before.** (不, 他們以前不在醫院工作。)

★ 註 : 疑問句用助動詞 **did** 開頭, 後面的動詞要用原形; 回答用 **Yes** 或 **No** 開頭。

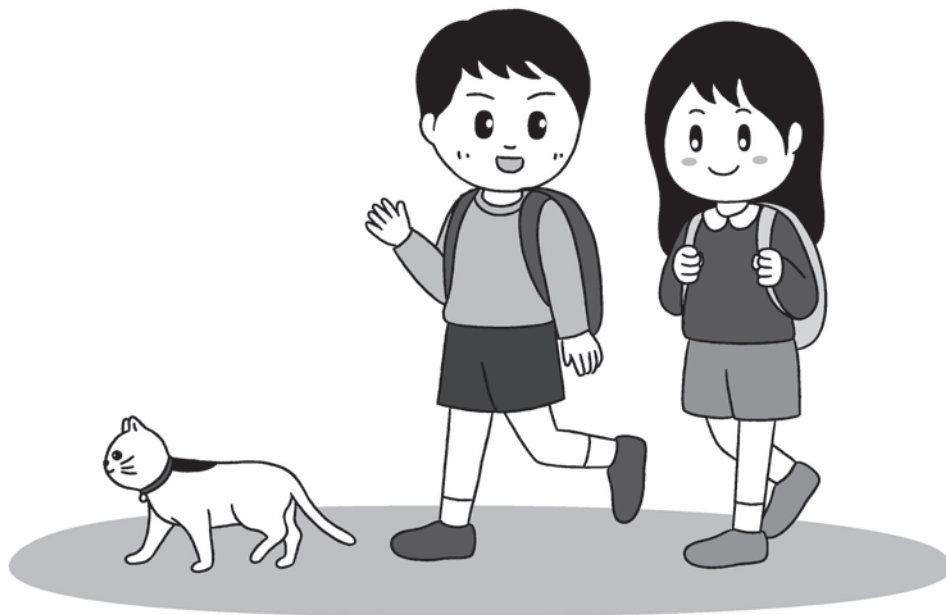
② 疑問句及簡答

例 1 : **Did Ken and Jim hate to drink water **before**?**  
(Ken 和 Jim 以前討厭喝水嗎?)  
**Yes, they did.** (是的, 他們是。)

★ 註 : 肯定簡答時主詞一定要用人稱代名詞; 用助動詞 **did** 結尾。

例 2 : **Did Mark's brother win the baseball game **last year**?**  
(Mark 的弟弟去年贏了棒球比賽嗎?)  
**No, he did not.** (不, 他沒有。)  
**= No, he didn't.**

★ 註 : 否定簡答時主詞一定要用人稱代名詞; **did** 和 **not** 可以縮寫, 所以否定簡答有二種寫法。



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sue and Helen go to America three months ago?

- (A) Does      (B) Did      (C) Are      (D) Do

( ) 2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Tim make a snowman yesterday afternoon?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) Does ; Tim does      (B) Did ; Tim did  
(C) Did ; he didn't      (D) Did ; he did

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. 你們上個月露營嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A : Paul 昨天晚上打網球嗎？ B : 不，他沒有。

A : \_\_\_\_\_

B : \_\_\_\_\_

## (2) Be 動詞

## ① 疑問句及詳答

例 1 : **Was** Ken's hair long **last month**? (Ken 的頭髮上個月是長的嗎?)

**Yes**, his hair was long last month. (是的，的頭髮上個月是長的。)

例 2 : **Were** they at home **last weekend**? (他們上個週末在家嗎?)

**No**, they were not at home last weekend.

(不，他們上個週末不在家。)

★ 註：疑問句用 **was** 或 **were** 開頭；回答用 **Yes** 或 **No** 開頭。

② 疑問句及簡答

例 1 : **Was this place a hotel ten years ago?** (這地方十年前是旅館嗎?)  
Yes, **it was.** (是的, 它是。)

★ 註 : 肯定簡答時主詞一定要用人稱代名詞 ; 用 **Be** 動詞結尾。

例 2 : **Were Mark's brothers actors before?** (Mark 的兄弟以前是演員嗎?)  
No, **they were not.** (不, 他們不是。)  
= No, **they weren't.**

★ 註 : 否定簡答時主詞一定要用人稱代名詞 ; **Be** 動詞和 **not** 可以縮寫 , 所以否定簡答有二種寫法。

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ken a basketball player ten years ago?  
(A) Does (B) Were (C) Was (D) Did
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ these singers popular last year?  
(A) Are (B) Were (C) Was (D) Did

❖ 翻譯題

1. A : Paul 和 Amy 昨天難過嗎? B : 是, 他們是。

A : \_\_\_\_\_

B : \_\_\_\_\_



## Topic 2 see / look / watch / read 的用法及比較

在中文裡，see、look、watch 以及 read 都是「看」，但在英文裡，這幾個字的確切含意與用法不太一樣，我們來看看以下說明。

### 一、see

1. see 是「看見」、「看到」的意思，但不是刻意地看到，而是眼睛所看到的人、事或物都是自然而然進入視線範圍。

例 1：She sees a beautiful butterfly in the park.

（她在公園看到一隻美麗的蝴蝶。）

例 2：I see some cats on the street.

（我看見一些貓在街上。）



2. see 也有「觀看」的意思，可用於看電影、戲劇、比賽、電視節目、演唱會等，但沒有很專注、仔細去觀看的情況。

例 1：They like to see movies.（他們喜歡看電影。）

例 2：We love to see baseball games.（我們喜愛看棒球賽。）

3. see 還有「瞭解」、「明白」的意思。

例 1：I see.（我瞭解。）

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 他每個月看一部電影。

---

2. 我們每天看到那隻老鼠。

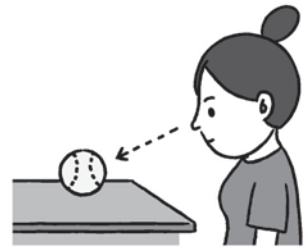
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## 二、look

1. look 是指刻意、專注地去看，會和介系詞 **at** 搭配。

例 1：Look at this book. (看這一本書。)

例 2：Look at the koala in the tree. (看樹上的無尾熊。)



2. look 也可用在引起某人注意，要他把視線轉移到某處去專注、仔細地看，而此時 look 要單獨使用。

例 1：Look! Jean is there. (看！Jean 在那裡。)

例 2：Look! JJ is singing there. (看！JJ 正在那裡唱歌。)

★ 註：如果是要某人專注去看一個在進行的動作，這個動作要用現在進行式。

3. look 也常跟其他介系詞搭配，例如：look for (尋找)、look out (小心)、look forward to (期待)。

例 1：He is looking for his glasses. (他正在尋找眼鏡。)

★ 註：look for + V-ing / 名詞

例 2：Look out! The floor is wet. (小心！地板是溼的。)

例 3：We look forward to traveling to the USA. (我們期待到美國的旅遊。)

★ 註：look forward to + V-ing / 名詞

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 看這個故事。

---

2. 看！那女孩很可愛。

---

## 三、watch

1. watch 和 look 差不多，也用來表示專注地看，但 watch 比 look 更強調持續看了一段時間。

例 1：Ken watches TV every day.

(Ken 每天看著電視。)

例 2：They watch basketball games every weekend.

(他們每週末看著籃球比賽。)



★ 註：看電視或看球賽的動作都持續一段時間，所以這邊的看要用 watch。

2. watch 跟 see 都可用於看電影，兩者用法上的不同在於：see a movie 是指在電影院看電影，而 watch a movie 則是指在家裡看電視播放的電影。

例 1：I watch a movie at home. (我在家看電影。)

例 2：I see a movie in the movie theater. (我在電影院看電影。)

3. watch 有一個日常口語常看到的用法，watch out (小心 / 注意)，用來請對方當心或警戒某一事物。

例 1：Watch out! There is a car next to you. (小心！有輛車在你旁邊。)

例 2：Watch out! The soup is very hot. (注意！這湯很燙。)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 翻譯題

1. Paul 每天看著電影。

---

2. Ken 喜歡在家看電影。

---

#### 四、read

1. read 有「閱讀」的意思，中文翻譯成「讀」或「看」，和書、報紙、雜誌、信、文章等搭配。

例 1：They like to read this book.  
(他們喜歡看這本書。)

例 2：His sister reads newspapers every night.  
(他姐姐每天晚上看報紙。)



2. read 也有「唸出」的意思。

例 1：Read it out loud! (大聲唸出來!)

例 2：Read after me! (跟著我唸!)

#### 隨堂小練習

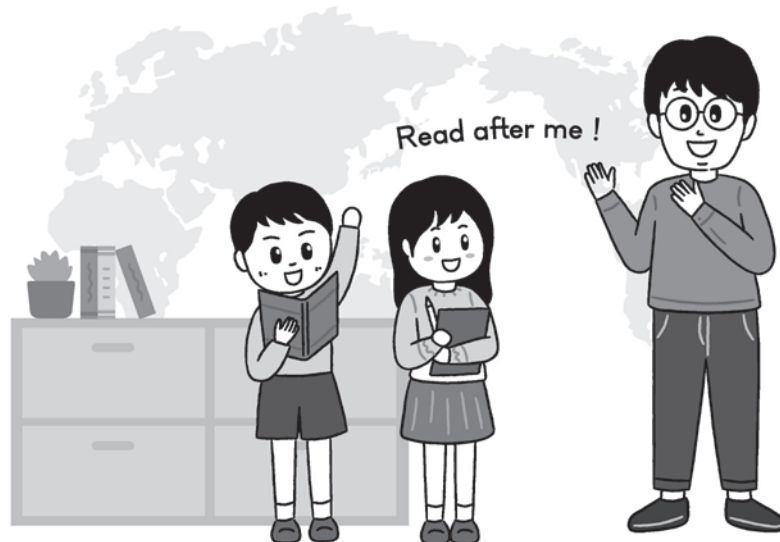
##### ❖ 翻譯題

1. Tim 和 Ken 每天看漫畫書。

---

2. 跟著 Amy 唸!

---





## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi driver five years ago.  
 (A) am (B) was (C) are (D) were
- ( ) 2. They \_\_\_\_\_ junior high school students last year.  
 (A) is (B) aren't (C) weren't (D) are
- ( ) 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ many dogs before.  
 (A) have (B) has  
 (C) had (D) doesn't have
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ he a fisherman before?  
 (A) Is (B) Was (C) Were (D) Are
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ they go to the insect museum last week?  
 (A) Do (B) Don't (C) Were (D) Did
- ( ) 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a dog in the park yesterday morning.  
 (A) saw (B) looked (C) watched (D) read
- ( ) 7. They \_\_\_\_\_ do exercise yesterday.  
 (A) don't (B) doesn't (C) didn't (D) weren't
- ( ) 8. They \_\_\_\_\_ my mother's cats before.  
 (A) are (B) were (C) is (D) was
- ( ) 9. How many colored (彩色的) pencils \_\_\_\_\_ there in the box?  
 (A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- ( ) 10. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ hiking last week.  
 (A) goes (B) goed (C) wented (D) went
- ( ) 11. My family \_\_\_\_\_ in Taichung before.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) were (D) isn't

- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ out! French fries are very hot.  
(A) Watch (B) Watches (C) See (D) Saw
- ( ) 13. We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis two weeks ago.  
(A) practice (B) practicing  
(C) practiced (D) to practice
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ they Mr. Lin's students before?  
(A) Are (B) Did (C) Were (D) Do
- ( ) 15. He \_\_\_\_\_ this book now.  
(A) reads (B) read (C) readed (D) reading
- ( ) 16. Did your brother \_\_\_\_\_ a nap yesterday afternoon?  
(A) take (B) takes (C) took (D) taked
- ( ) 17. My cat \_\_\_\_\_ milk this morning.  
(A) drink (B) drank (C) dranked (D) dranks
- ( ) 18. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ red roses in the garden?  
(A) see (B) saw (C) sees (D) to see
- ( ) 19. My grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper every morning.  
(A) read (B) was reading  
(C) reads (D) is reading
- ( ) 20. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ a shower last night.  
(A) takes (B) took (C) taked (D) tooks

## 二、句子重組

1. yesterday / a cake / I ate / .

---

2. busy / She was / yesterday / .

---

3. this morning / catch the school bus / He didn't / .

---

4. watched / last Sunday / He / with his friends / a football game / .

---

5. you / Do / read / love to / the comic books / ?

---

### 三、翻譯題

1. I was lucky to buy the cheap shoes in the market.

---

2. Look! There is a red flower in the garden.

---

3. His brother didn't climb up the tree yesterday.

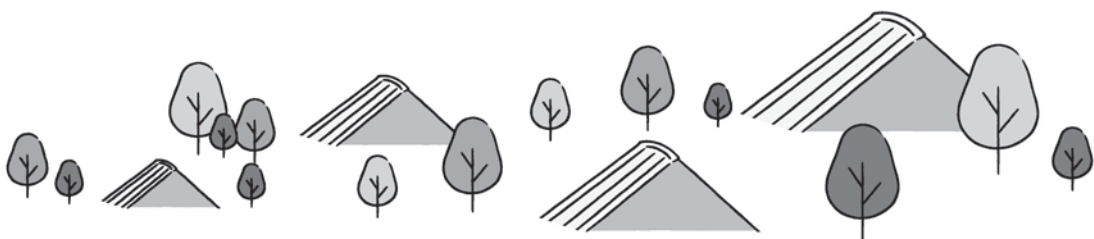
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4. He is cleaning the classroom with his classmates.

---

5. We watched a movie at home yesterday.

---





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ you happy yesterday?  
(A) Are (B) Aren't (C) Were (D) Was
- ( ) 2. That dog \_\_\_\_\_ small last year.  
(A) was (B) isn't (C) is (D) were
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother at home last night?  
(A) Is (B) Were (C) Isn't (D) Was
- ( ) 4. Did they \_\_\_\_\_ a tennis game yesterday evening?  
(A) watch (B) watching (C) look (D) looking
- ( ) 5. There \_\_\_\_\_ five cows in the farm.  
(A) has (B) have (C) is (D) are
- ( ) 6. She didn't \_\_\_\_\_ a movie last night .  
(A) sees (B) see (C) read (D) reading
- ( ) 7. We \_\_\_\_\_ to music this afternoon.  
(A) listened (B) is listening (C) listens (D) listening
- ( ) 8. Did your sister \_\_\_\_\_ a dog before?  
(A) had (B) has (C) have (D) haved
- ( ) 9. They \_\_\_\_\_ sad last week.  
(A) aren't (B) weren't (C) wasn't (D) isn't
- ( ) 10. Her brothers \_\_\_\_\_ to see a doctor two days ago.  
(A) went (B) go (C) goes (D) goed
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ he in Japan last year?  
(A) Is (B) Was (C) Aren't (D) Isn't
- ( ) 12. I \_\_\_\_\_ an egg yesterday morning.  
(A) ate (B) eat (C) eats (D) eated

( ) 13. Her grandma \_\_\_\_\_ at the beautiful flowers in the vase (花瓶) .

- (A) looking            (B) looked            (C) watching            (D) watched

( ) 14. I \_\_\_\_\_ eat fish last night.

- (A) am            (B) does            (C) didn't            (D) don't

( ) 15. Tennis \_\_\_\_\_ a good sport, and we love it very much.

- (A) wasn't            (B) is            (C) Isn't            (D) are

( ) 16. Paul : What did you find under his desk?

Tom : Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of things : a basketball, pencils, and a hat! 〈改編自基測 90-1〉

- (A) it had            (B) there were            (C) it was            (D) There was

( ) 17. Fred : That's a great song! Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Jean : Arnie is the singer. He's my favorite \_\_\_\_\_ .

〈改編自基測 91-1〉

- (A) does the singer : singer            (B) is the singer : singer  
(C) the singer : singer            (D) did the singer : song

( ) 18. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers for lunch last week.

〈改編自基測 95-2〉

- (A) had            (B) has            (C) have            (D) is having

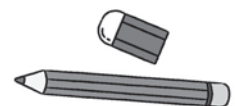
( ) 19. Sam : \_\_\_\_\_ you have a good time at Mr. Moore's house tonight?

Tom : Yes. It was a wonderful party. 〈改編自基測 95-2〉

- (A) Were            (B) Did            (C) Do            (D) Are

( ) 20. The plate \_\_\_\_\_ from the table, hit the floor, and broke into pieces. 〈改編自基測 102〉

- (A) drops            (B) droped            (C) drop            (D) dropped



## 二、填空（以過去式肯定句作答）

1. His father \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for his glasses last night.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a nap yesterday afternoon.
3. Your answer \_\_\_\_\_ (is) wrong.
4. Our son \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a little dog on the street.
5. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Japan five years ago.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a baseball game this morning.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) friends before.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book last month.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a sandwich yesterday morning.
10. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) a cup of coffee yesterday evening.

## 三、翻譯題

1. Did you call your friend last night?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. His dog found (找到) a bird yesterday morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My mother didn't play baseball today.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我瞭解。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 看！下雨了。

---

#### 四、閱讀測驗

Mike misses his sister, Joan, very much. They don't live together. He and his sister saw a movie at the movie theater (電影院) last Sunday. They enjoyed the movie. The topic (主題) mentioned (提到) about the first computer game in the world (世界). They ate a fruit cake at the coffee shop (商店) after the movie. The cake was very delicious (美味的), and his sister was very happy.

- ( ) 1. What did Mike do last Sunday?
- (A) He played computer games.
  - (B) He met his mother.
  - (C) He saw a movie.
- ( ) 2. What did Mike's sister like?
- (A) Cake.
  - (B) Computer game.
  - (C) Movie theater.
- ( ) 3. Where did Mike and Joan go after the movie?
- (A) A movie theater.
  - (B) A coffee shop.
  - (C) A bookstore.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. A : Did he like movies before?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. A : How did they go to school yesterday?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus.

3. A : Are there some butterflies in the garden?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

4. A : Did you buy new gloves today?

B : No, I \_\_\_\_\_ today.

5. A : What did you eat for lunch?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ fish for lunch.

### 二、翻譯題

1. 我的女兒上星期看電視。

---

2. 這是個很棒的故事。

---

3. 她媽媽昨晚在家看電影。

---

4. 我喜歡咖啡但是我不喜歡茶。

---

5. 我今天早上喝了牛奶。

---

6. 他們昨天傍晚聽音樂嗎？

---

7. 她昨天沒有買一支新手機。

---

8. 林先生以前是個差勁的工人。

---

9. 你今天早上有打籃球嗎？

---

10. 他們在公園裡看到小鳥。

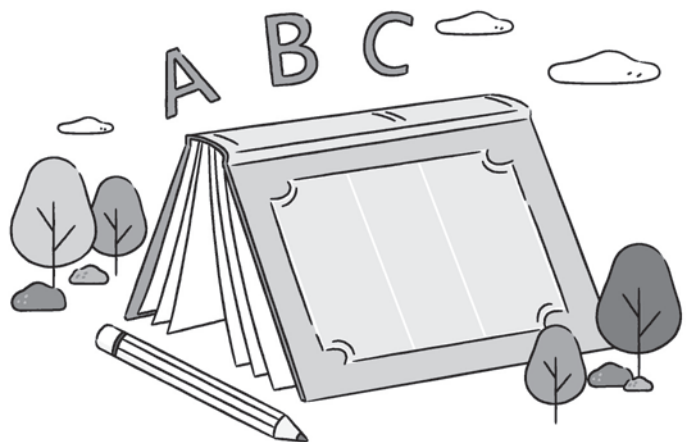
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~背面尚有試題，請翻頁繼續作答~



- ( ) (2) What did Jack do last Saturday?
- (A) He played computer games.
  - (B) He listened to stories.
  - (C) He bought a pizza.
- ( ) (3) Does Jack love the story "Three Little Pigs" ?
- (A) Yes, he does.
  - (B) No, he doesn't.
  - (C) We don't know.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

A：你上星期六去台北嗎？

B：是的，我去台北。我參觀 (visit) 了台北 101 (Taipei 101)。

A：你覺得台北 101 如何？

B：它高而且漂亮。我喜歡它。

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 二、克漏字選擇

My father and my sister   1   happy this morning. My sister watched TV last night and   2   do her homework.

My father   3   very angry. He didn't   4   my sister to school, so my sister   5   to school alone (獨自). Finally (最後), she was late for school.

(    ) 1. (A) were                      (B) wasn't                      (C) weren't

(    ) 2. (A) don't                      (B) doesn't                      (C) didn't

(    ) 3. (A) is                      (B) are                      (C) was

(    ) 4. (A) took                      (B) taked                      (C) take

(    ) 5. (A) walks                      (B) walked                      (C) walk

## 三、閱讀測驗

Laura : I saw a cute girl in your house last night. Who is she?

Jane : She is my friend's daughter. Her name is Tina.

Laura : Why was she in your house last night?

Jane : Her mother went to Taipei for work yesterday, so Tina lived in my house last night.

Laura : What does her mother do?

Jane : She was a very pretty singer, but now she is a music teacher.

Laura : Maybe (也許) the girl has a beautiful voice (聲音) , too.

Jane : I believe (相信) so (如此) . Look! She is there.

( ) 1. Is Tina's mother a singer now?

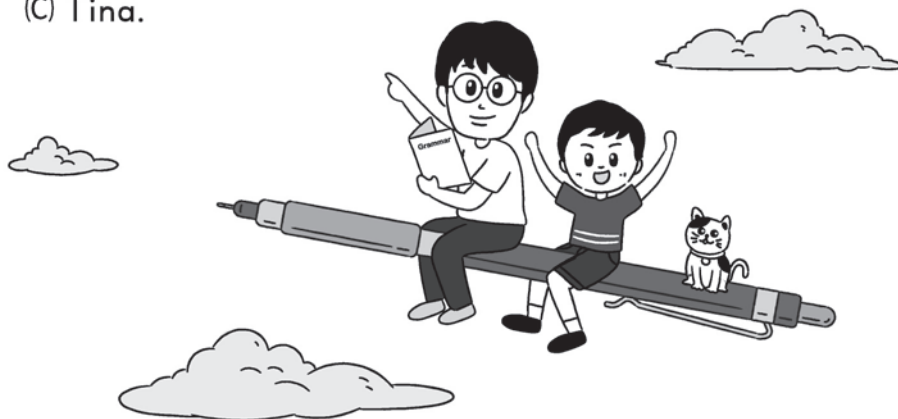
- (A) Yes.
- (B) No.
- (C) We don't know.

( ) 2. Who's in Taipei yesterday?

- (A) Tina.
- (B) Jane's mother.
- (C) Tina's mother.

( ) 3. Who is "She" in the last sentence (在最後一句) ?

- (A) Laura.
- (B) Jane.
- (C) Tina.



# I-7

## 過去進行式與易混淆動詞

### 學習目標

- 1 學會運用過去進行式來描述過去某個時間點正在進行的動作或事件
- 2 能分辨 say / talk / tell / speak 的異同和用法



### 閱讀特快車

### The Power Was Out

① The power (電力) was out at my home yesterday evening. At that time, my mother was cooking dinner. My father **was** reading newspaper (報紙) in the living room. My sister and I were doing our homework in the study room. My father **gave** my mom a flashlight (手電筒), and she ① went on to cook. He came to the study room with two candles (蠟燭). I said, “**Why** don't we sing songs?” “That's a good **idea!** Dad, you take out your guitar. I **get** my **flute.**” My sister said. They went out and came back to the room soon (很快地). I told them about my favorite song, “Lemon (檸檬) Tree.” They tried (嘗試) to play music for this song, and I sang the song **many** times. We ② had a lot of fun before the dinner time.



- 文章說明
- ① The power was out 停電了
  - ② go on (片語) 繼續
  - ③ have fun (片語) 玩得很開心



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 過去進行式

日常生活中，我們也常說到過去某個時間點正在進行的動作或事情，例如：「他昨天下午 3 點正在打籃球。」、「我上星期六 7 點正在吃大餐。」……之類的。這類的句子，在英文中我們稱之為過去進行式。那麼，和過去進行式搭配的時間有哪些？而英文的過去進行式又要如何呈現呢？我們來看看以下說明吧。

#### 一、與過去進行式搭配的過去時間

常搭配過去進行式的時間如下：

過去確切的時間點	範例： at 7:30 yesterday morning、at 3:00 yesterday afternoon、at 8:00 last night、at 7 a.m. last Saturday
過去的時間副詞	範例： at that time（那時）、then（那時）

例 1：May and Paul were eating breakfast at 7:30 yesterday morning.

（May 與 Paul 昨天早上 7:30 正在吃早餐。）

例 2：She was doing her homework at that time.（她那時正在做作業。）

#### 隨堂小練習

##### ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. My mom was cooking \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) at 6:30 yesterday morning (B) every day  
 (C) every morning (D) in the morning
- ( ) 2. My sisters were watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) every day (B) every night (C) then (D) at night

## 二、過去進行式的句型

過去進行式的句型有肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

### 1. 肯定句

例 1：My sisters and I **were jogging at that time.** (我和妹妹那時正在慢跑。)

例 2：Kelly **was teaching her sister at 9:00 yesterday morning.**

(Kelly 昨天早上 9 點正在教導她妹妹。)

★ 註：進行式的句子裡一定會有 **Be 動詞 + V-ing**，而且，因為表達過去某個時間點正在進行的動作，所以 **Be 動詞**要用過去式。

### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ then.

(A) is hopping

(B) was hopping

(C) hopping

(D) hops

( ) 2. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ his refrigerator at 10:00 yesterday morning.

(A) cleans

(B) cleaning

(C) is cleaning

(D) was cleaning

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. Ken 昨天下午 5 點正在健行。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. 否定句

例 1：My sisters and I **were not studying science at that time.**

(我和妹妹那時沒在研讀科學。)

例 2：Kelly **was not playing the guitar at 8:00 last Sunday.**

(Kelly 上星期日 8 點沒在彈吉他。)

★ 註 1：只要在 **Be 動詞**以及 **V-ing** 之間加入 **not**，句子就從肯定句變成否定句。

★ 註 2：進行式的否定句，照字面可翻譯成「沒有正在做某事」，但為了讓句子更流暢，中文常翻譯成「**沒在做某事**」。

 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 8:00 last night.  
 (A) wasn't eating (B) wasn't eat  
 (C) didn't eating (D) eating
- ( ) 2. These singers \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.  
 (A) aren't singing (B) weren't singing  
 (C) wasn't sing (D) isn't singing

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. Paul 上星期五 6 點沒在打網球。
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. 疑問句

疑問句有 Be 動詞開頭及 Wh- 疑問詞開頭二種，我們一起來看看。

## (1) 用 Be 動詞開頭

例 1 : **Was Amy jogging at 3:30 yesterday afternoon?**

(Amy 昨天下午 3:30 正在慢跑嗎?)

(肯定詳答) Yes, Amy was jogging. (是的, Amy 正在慢跑。)

(肯定簡答) Yes, she was. (是的, 她在慢跑。)

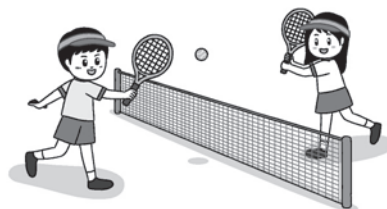
例 2 : **Were Ken and Paul playing tennis at that time?**

(Ken 和 Paul 那時正在打網球嗎?)

(否定詳答) No, they were not playing tennis. (不, 他們沒在打網球。)

(否定簡答) No, they were not. (不, 他們沒有。)

= No, they weren't.



 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the piano in her room at that time?  
(A) Is ; playing (B) Does ; plays  
(C) Was ; playing (D) Was ; play
- ( ) 2. A : Was Mark counting the cows then? B : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Yes, Mark was. (B) No, Mark was not.  
(C) No, he was. (D) Yes, he was.

❖ 翻譯題

1. 他們昨天早上 9 點正在踢足球嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A : Paul 那時正在打網球嗎？ B : 不，他沒有。

A : \_\_\_\_\_

B : \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 用 Wh- 疑問詞開頭

例 1 : A : Why **was** Kenny shouting then? (Kenny 那時為什麼在喊叫?)

B : He was very angry. (他非常生氣。)

例 2 : A : What **was** Kenny studying at that time? (Kenny 那時在讀什麼?)

B : He was studying Chinese.

例 3 : A : Who **was** talking to Kenny at 9:00 last night?

(誰昨晚 9:00 在跟 Kenny 說話?)

B : Mr. Lin was talking to him. (林先生在跟他說話。)

例 4 : A : Where **was** Kenny **studying** at 3:30 yesterday afternoon?

(Kenny 昨天下午 3:30 在哪裡讀書?)

B : He was studying in the library. (他在圖書館讀書。)

 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. A : Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English at 2 p.m. last Friday?

B : I had a test at 4 p.m.

(A) were ; studying

(B) were ; study

(C) are ; studying

(D) do ; studying

( ) 2. A : Who \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom then? B : Ken was.

(A) drawing

(B) was drawing

(C) draw

(D) do drawing

( ) 3. A : Where \_\_\_\_\_ Ken \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream at that time?

B : In the kitchen.

(A) is ; eatting

(B) does ; eating

(C) was ; eating

(D) did ; eating

( ) 4. A : What \_\_\_\_\_ Paul and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ then?

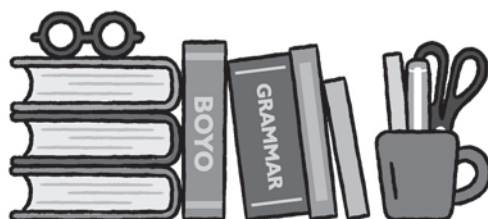
B : A cake.

(A) was ; making

(B) do ; making

(C) were ; make

(D) were ; making



## Topic 2 say / talk / tell / speak 的用法及比較

在中文裡，say、talk、tell 以及 speak 都是「說」，但在英文裡，這幾個字的確切含意與用法不太一樣，我們一起來看看以下的說明吧。

### 一、say

1. say 用於陳述特定的說話內容、單一事件或訊息，中文翻譯成「說」。

例 1：Say hello to everyone! (向每個人說哈囉!)

例 2：Jane says, "That flower is so beautiful."

(Jane 說：「那朵花真美。」)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ❖ 翻譯題

1. 向每個人說再見！

---

2. 我哥哥說：「我正在吃晚餐。」

---

### 二、talk

1. talk 用在強調交談、對話這個動作，中文翻譯成「談話」、「對談」、「講話」。這個字常見「**talk to / with + 人** (與某人談話 / 對談 / 講話)」、「**talk about ...** (談論關於……)」這兩個用法。

例 1：Tom is talking to his teacher. (Tom 正跟他的老師談話。)

例 2：My teacher talked with Tom yesterday.

(我的老師昨天跟 Tom 講話。)

例 3：They were talking about that actress then.

(他們那時正在談論那個女演員。)



 隨堂小練習

❖ 翻譯題

1. Tim 和 Ken 現在正在談論這個樂團。

---

2. 我上星期三沒跟 Paul 談話。

---

### 三、tell

1. tell 用於跟對方講述一件事、一個故事或事實，中文翻譯成「告訴」。這個字常見「**tell + 人(受詞) + 事情 / 故事 / 事實** (告訴某人某事情 / 故事 / 事實)」這個用法。

例 1 : Jane tells me a funny story.

(Jane 告訴我一個有趣的故事。)

例 2 : Did May tell you her plan yesterday?

(May 昨天告訴你她的計畫嗎?)



 隨堂小練習

❖ 翻譯題

1. 那男孩沒有告訴我們 (us) 他的名字。

---

2. Ken 有告訴妳這個故事嗎? (請用現在式作答)

---

#### 四、speak

1. speak 用於單向的講述，通常是一對多，中文翻譯成「講」，常見用法如下：

「speak + 語言（說某一種語言）」

「This is + 人名 + speaking.（用於電話剛一接通時介紹自己是誰）」

「May / Could I speak to + 某人的名字？（用於打電話找某人）」

例 1：Joe can speak Spanish well.

（Joe 說西班牙文說得很好。）

例 2：This is Jenny speaking.

（我是 Jenny。）

例 3：May I speak to Chris, please?

（可否請 Chris 聽電話？ / 我找 Chris。）



2. speak 這個字還有類似「順帶一提」的意思，用法為：「Speaking of ...（說到……、講到……）」

例 1：Speaking of Tom, he is great.（講到 Tom，他很棒。）

例 2：Speaking of flowers, Kelly has a big garden.

（說到花，Kelly 有一個大花園。）

#### 隨堂小練習

##### ❖ 翻譯題

1. Jill 說中文嗎？

---

2. 說到書，我妹妹沒有每天看漫畫書。

---



## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his history homework then.  
 (A) doing (B) was doing (C) does (D) were doing
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you walking your dog at 8:00 last night?  
 (A) Do (B) Are (C) Were (D) Did
- ( ) 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ playing frisbee now.  
 (A) are (B) were (C) do (D) was
- ( ) 4. Your husband \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate now.  
 (A) was eating (B) eat (C) ate (D) is eating
- ( ) 5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a book yesterday morning.  
 (A) didn't read (B) was reading  
 (C) reads (D) readed
- ( ) 6. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ during the test.  
 (A) say (B) tell (C) talk (D) talking
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the cow at 3:00 yesterday afternoon?  
 (A) Does ; feed (B) Did ; feeding  
 (C) Was ; feeding (D) Was ; feed
- ( ) 8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ from 1 to 5 at that time?  
 (A) were ; counting (B) are ; counting  
 (C) did ; counting (D) was ; counting
- ( ) 9. He \_\_\_\_\_ kicking the door at that time.  
 (A) didn't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) wasn't
- ( ) 10. Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ English very well.  
 (A) speaks (B) talks (C) says (D) tells

- ( ) 11. It \_\_\_\_\_ snowing at 5:00 yesterday morning.  
(A) was (B) is (C) isn't (D) does
- ( ) 12. Tom's wife \_\_\_\_\_ the dining room now.  
(A) is clean (B) was cleaning  
(C) cleaning (D) is cleaning
- ( ) 13. The students \_\_\_\_\_ practicing the violin at that time.  
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) was
- ( ) 14. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Ken \_\_\_\_\_ in his room at that time?  
B : He was playing computer games.  
(A) What : doing (B) What was : doing  
(C) What was : do (D) What did : doing
- ( ) 15. They \_\_\_\_\_ taking a nap at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.  
(A) do not (B) did not (C) was not (D) were not
- ( ) 16. A : \_\_\_\_\_ frisbee in the park at 2 p.m. last Saturday?  
B : Paul and Ken were.  
(A) Who were playing (B) Who play  
(C) Who was playing (D) What was playing
- ( ) 17. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bath at 9:00 last night.  
(A) wasn't taking (B) was take  
(C) weren't taking (D) take
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ at 4:00 yesterday afternoon?  
(A) Was : jogging (B) Did : jogging  
(C) Was : jog (D) Was : jogging
- ( ) 19. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the terrible story.  
(A) said (B) talk (C) tell (D) speak
- ( ) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ they selling those plates then?  
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Did (D) Were

## 二、句子重組

1. I was / my room / at that time / cleaning / .

---

2. were brushing / Your sisters / their teeth / at 6:30 yesterday morning / .

---

3. reading / his teacher / Was / then/ ?

---

4. It wasn't / at that time / raining / .

---

5. Why was / calling his friends / Tim / at 7:00 last night / ?

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Was that man hiking at that time?

---

2. I was studying history at 8 a.m. last Saturday.

---

3. They were not playing dodge ball then.

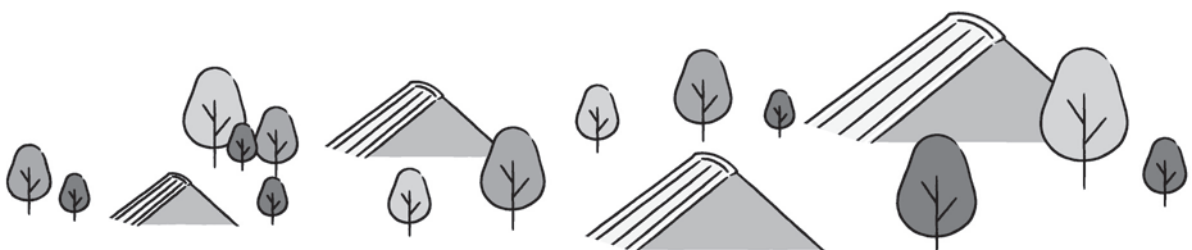
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4. He is telling May a nice plan now.

---

5. Why were you cleaning your house at 9:00 last night?

---





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ coffee then.  
 (A) was drinking (B) drinking (C) is drinking (D) drink
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you walking your dog at that time?  
 (A) Do (B) Are (C) Were (D) Did
- ( ) 3. John \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish (西班牙文) very well.  
 (A) says (B) tells (C) talks (D) speaks
- ( ) 4. Your husband \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate yesterday.  
 (A) was not eating (B) did not eat  
 (C) were not eating (D) not eating
- ( ) 5. Tom was not \_\_\_\_\_ a book at 9:00 yesterday morning.  
 (A) read (B) reading (C) reads (D) readed
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the phone \_\_\_\_\_ at that time?  
 (A) Was ; ring (B) Was ; ringing  
 (C) Does ; rings (D) Did ; rang
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the cow at 3:00 yesterday afternoon?  
 (A) Did ; feeding (B) Were ; fed  
 (C) Was ; feeding (D) Were ; feeding
- ( ) 8. Her uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the violin now.  
 (A) is practicing (B) practice  
 (C) is practice (D) was practicing
- ( ) 9. Those boys \_\_\_\_\_ not kicking the table at that time.  
 (A) did (B) were (C) do (D) was
- ( ) 10. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ English last Sunday.  
 (A) studied (B) studying (C) study (D) studies

- ( ) 11. A : \_\_\_\_\_ to John at 8:30 last night? B : Ben.  
(A) Who talking (B) What was talking  
(C) Who was talking (D) Who was telling
- ( ) 12. The students \_\_\_\_\_ the flute then.  
(A) are playing (B) are play  
(C) were playing (D) was playing
- ( ) 13. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ at that time?  
B : He was drinking tomato juice.  
(A) What was : doing (B) What did : doing  
(C) Who was : doing (D) Why was : doing
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ her hands now?  
(A) Was : shaking (B) Is : shaking  
(C) Do : shake (D) Does : shaking
- ( ) 15. It \_\_\_\_\_ snowing now.  
(A) doesn't (B) are (C) isn't (D) wasn't
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to everyone.  
(A) Talk (B) Say (C) Tell (D) Speak
- ( ) 17. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bath last night.  
(A) am taking (B) was taking (C) take (D) didn't take
- ( ) 18. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 2:00 yesterday afternoon.  
(A) work (B) was working (C) do work (D) working
- ( ) 19. A : \_\_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ at home at that time?  
B : He was watching TV.  
(A) What : doing (B) What did : doing  
(C) Who was : doing (D) What was : doing
- ( ) 20. A : May I \_\_\_\_\_ to Jack?  
B : I am sorry. He is not available (有空的) .  
(A) say (B) speak (C) tell (D) talks

## 二、填空（請依題意填入適當的語詞）

1. The girl was \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book at 5:00 yesterday afternoon.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ taking a bath now. (請以「肯定」作答)
3. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (make) noises yesterday.  
(請以「否定」作答)
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (talk/speak/say/tell) me her plans yesterday.
5. Your parents \_\_\_\_\_ working now. (請以「否定」作答)
6. My brothers \_\_\_\_\_ teaching me math at 8:00 last night.  
(請以「肯定」作答)
7. Does his grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (talk/speak/say/tell) English?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) they \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) then?
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing at 9:00 last night?
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?

## 三、翻譯題

1. Are you throwing my pens at that time?

---

2. Was John eating lunch at 3:30 yesterday afternoon?

---

3. What were your kids drawing at 9:00 yesterday morning?

---

4. 那位歌手昨天晚上 9:00 正在唱歌。

---

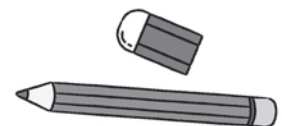
5. 她昨天賣了她的摩托車嗎？

---

#### 四、閱讀測驗

Last Sunday was Mother's Day. Lena and her family were celebrating (慶祝) **it** at Bobo Restaurant at 7 p.m. that night. The food was delicious (美味的). They enjoyed it. Lena gave her mother a gift and said, "Happy Mother's Day, mother." Lena's sister didn't have any gifts, so **she** sang a beautiful song for their mother. They were having a great time last Sunday night.

- (    ) 1. What does **it** mean?  
(A) Bobo Restaurant.  
(B) Mother's Day.  
(C) Lena's mother's birthday (生日) .
- (    ) 2. What does **she** mean?  
(A) Lena's mother.  
(B) Lena.  
(C) Lena's sister.
- (    ) 3. Which is true (正確) ?  
(A) Lena's sister forgot (忘記) Mother's Day.  
(B) Lena's sister sang for their mother on Mother's Day.  
(C) Lena's family ate at home on Mother's Day.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. Ben : Was Tom taking photos at that time?

Mark : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. John : Are you eating fruits and vegetables now?

Judy : No, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)

3. Jenny : \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the violin then?

Keddie : Yes, he was playing it.

4. Alice : \_\_\_\_\_ are they \_\_\_\_\_ with?

John : They are talking with Jolin.

5. Iris : \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ frisbee last weekend?

Niki : No, I didn't play it last weekend.

### 二、翻譯題

1. Helen 那時正在騎腳踏車嗎？

---

2. 我們昨晚 8 點正在飯廳吃晚餐。

---

3. Andy 現在在和 Paul 談話。

---

4. 那位歌手昨天晚上 9:00 沒在唱歌。

---

5. 上星期六早上 8:00 時她們正在做什麼？

---

6. Joe 的哥哥昨天下午練習棒球嗎？

---

7. Kelly 上星期日下午 2:00 正在哪裡看書？

---

8. 不要說中文！

---

9. 跟 Kate 說嗨！

---

10. 我哥哥們當時沒在聽音樂。

---

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Hi, I am Daniel. Yesterday was Saturday. I got up at 9 a.m. and ate breakfast at 9:30 a.m. What were my family doing at 9:30 yesterday morning? Let's see!

My parents were drinking coffee and listening to music in the living room. My sister, Jane, was making a Christmas card. My brother, Eric, stayed up late (熬夜) on Friday, so he was sleeping at that time.

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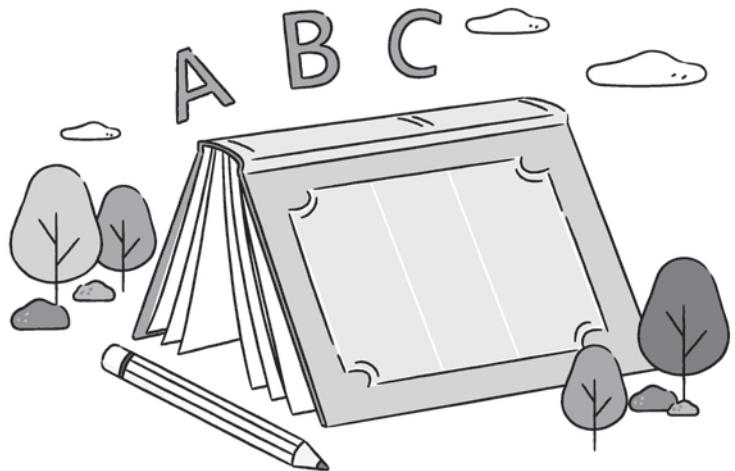
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2. 短文選擇

- (     ) (1) Was Daniel sleeping at 9:00 yesterday morning?  
(A) Yes, he was.  
(B) No, he wasn't.  
(C) Yes, he wasn't sleeping.
- (     ) (2) Who slept at 9:30 a.m. yesterday?  
(A) Daniel did.  
(B) Eric did.  
(C) Daniel and Jane did.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

Jack 和 Ben 喜歡羽球，而且他們每個星期六下午練習羽球。昨天下午 3 點他們正在公園一起打羽球。那時很多人也正在公園裡運動，一些小孩也在玩躲避球。大家都很开心！

---

---

---

---

---

### 二、克漏字選擇

Lynn :   1   were you doing at 8:30 last night?

You made loud (大聲的) noises in your room.

Ben : I   2   my room and listening to music at that time.

Lynn :   3   you clean your room? You just cleaned your room last Sunday.

Was it dirty again?

Ben : Yes, Linda spilled (打翻) milk and orange juice in my room.

(    ) 1. (A) Where                      (B) What                      (C) Who                      (D) Why

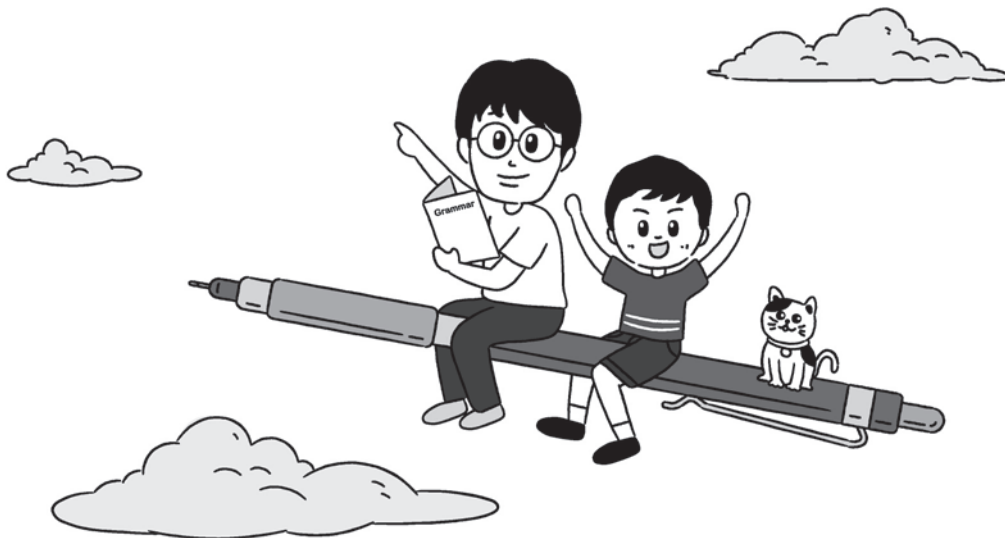
(    ) 2. (A) clean                              (B) cleaning  
          (C) am cleaning                      (D) was cleaning

(    ) 3. (A) Why are                              (B) Why did  
          (C) Why were                              (D) What did

## 三、閱讀測驗

It was 11:10 on Saturday morning. Candy was calling her boyfriend (男朋友), Eason. Her father was making lunch in the kitchen, and her mother was washing clothes in the bathroom. Candy's brother, Ben, went to bed at 2:30 that morning, so he was still (仍然) sleeping then. At 12:30, Candy went to Ben's room and asked **him** to get up for lunch. Ben got up and got ready (準備好) soon (很快地). They began to eat lunch at 12:45. Candy and Ben were very happy because their father cooked their favorite food for them.

- ( ) 1. What was Candy's father doing at 11:30 on Saturday morning?  
 (A) He was washing clothes.  
 (B) He was sleeping.  
 (C) He was making food.
- ( ) 2. What does **him** mean?  
 (A) Ben.  
 (B) Candy's father.  
 (C) Eason.
- ( ) 3. How many hours did Candy's brother sleep?  
 (A) Two hours.  
 (B) Ten hours.  
 (C) Twelve hours.



# I-8

## 未來式與對等連接詞 not only...but also

### 學習目標

- ① 學會運用未來式描述、詢問將要發生的事情或未來要執行的計畫
- ② 知道 not only...but also 的用法



### 閱讀特快車

### The New Supermarket

(Sasa and her mom are at home now.)

Sasa : Mom, I get this flyer (廣告傳單) ① on my way home. B.B. supermarket will ② open this weekend.

Mom : Great! The new supermarket is near our house. Let's ③ go shopping there.

Sasa : What are we going to buy? We need to make a list (清單) .

Mom : (Get a pen and a paper) We need some fish, pork, tomatoes, rice and milk. Anything else?

Sasa : Sure. Both dad and I want to eat chocolate cookies. You did them for us last time. They are really yummy (美味) .

Mom : No problem! We have to buy sugar, flour (麵粉) , butter (奶油) , egg and chocolate.

Sasa : Wonderful! I will make cookies with you tomorrow.

Mom : Thanks for your help!



文章說明 ① on one's way home (片語) 回家的路上

② open (動詞) 開張營業

③ go shopping (片語) 購物



## 文法報報

### Topic 1 未來式

日常生活中，我們也常說到未來要做什麼事情，例如：「他明天下午 3 點將會打籃球。」、「我下星期六將會吃大餐。」……之類的。這類的句子，在英文中我們稱之為未來式。此外，和未來式搭配的時間有哪些？而英文的未來式又要如何呈現呢？我們來看看以下說明吧。

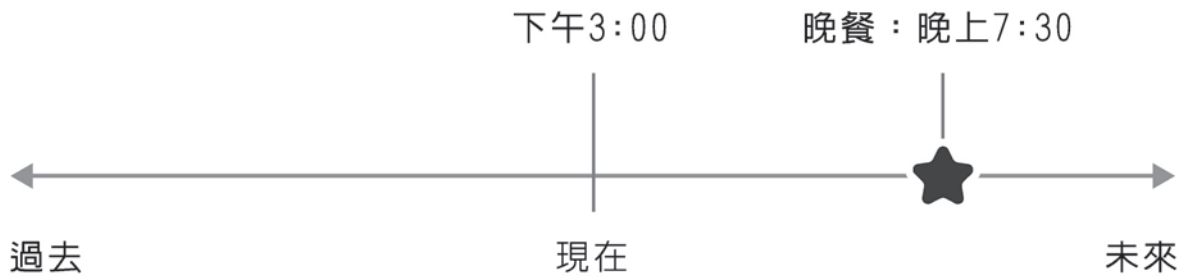
#### 一、與未來式搭配的未來時間

常搭配未來式的時間如下：

tomorrow (明天)	範例： tomorrow、tomorrow morning (明天早上)、 tomorrow night (明天晚上)、the day after tomorrow (後天)
next ... (下個……)	範例： next week (下星期)、next weekend (下週末)、 next month (下個月)、next year (明年)
this ... (這個……)	範例： this morning (今天早上)、this weekend (這個 週末)、this week (這個星期)、this year (這一 年)
today (今天)	範例： today

★ 註：today 與 this (例：this morning) 要以說話的時間點來決定句子用未來式或過去式，一起來看看以下說明。

例 1 :



What **will** you eat for dinner **today**? (你今天晚餐將會吃什麼?)

⇒ 從圖示可知在詢問晚餐即將吃什麼，所以用未來式。

例 2 :



I **did** my homework at 8:30 **this morning**. (我今天早上 8:30 做了作業。)

⇒ 從圖示可知已做了作業，所以用過去式。

隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

( ) 1. Hebe will buy a present for you \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) tomorrow (B) last night  
(C) yesterday (D) last weekend

( ) 2. My sisters will watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) every day (B) last night  
(C) every night (D) tomorrow afternoon

## 二、未來式的句型

未來式最主要的特徵是「will + 原形動詞」或「be going to + 原形動詞」，其中的 will 或 be going to 中文會翻譯成「將要」或是「將會」。句型包括肯定句、否定句和疑問句，以下來一一介紹。

### 1. 肯定句

例 1：I **will** stay in Japan **next month**. (我下個月會留在日本。)

= I **am going to** stay in Japan **next month**.

例 2：Kelly **will** teach her brother math **tomorrow**. (Kelly 明天會教她弟弟數學。)

= Kelly **is going to** teach her brother math **tomorrow**.

例 3：We'**ll** play frisbee together **next Friday**. (我們下星期五要一起玩飛盤。)

= We'**re going to** play frisbee together **next Friday**.

★ 註 1：will 是助動詞；be going to 中的 Be 動詞要隨著前面的主詞人稱而改變；will 和 be going to 後面要加原形動詞。

★ 註 2：will 和 be going to 雖然中文翻譯成「將要」或是「將會」，但在句子裡，為了讓句子更流暢，通常只寫「要」或「會」。

★ 註 3：will 和 be going to 都用來表示未來，但 be going to 較有「計畫、打算」的意味。

★ 註 4：will 可以和前面的人稱代名詞縮寫：

I will = I'll	You will = You'll	He will = He'll
She will = She'll	We will = We'll	They will = They'll



 隨堂小練習

❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her work tomorrow morning.  
(A) will finishes (B) will finish  
(C) finishes (D) finished
- ( ) 2. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ have a history class next Monday.  
(A) is going (B) be going to  
(C) is going to (D) going to

❖ 翻譯題

1. 他們下星期六會有一個派對。
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. 否定句

例 1 : My sisters **will not** listen to music **next week**.

(我妹妹們下星期不要聽音樂。)

= My sisters **are not going to** listen to music **next week**.

例 2 : Kelly **will not** play the guitar **tomorrow afternoon**.

(Kelly 明天下午不會彈吉他。)

= Kelly **isn't going to** play the guitar **tomorrow afternoon**.

例 3 : We **won't** play frisbee together **next Friday**.

(我們下星期五不會一起玩飛盤。)

= We're **not going to** play frisbee together **next Friday**.

★ 註 1 : 只要在 **will** 或 **Be** 動詞後面加入 **not** , 句子就從肯定句變成否定句。

★ 註 2 : **will** 和 **not** 可以縮寫成 **won't**。

 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework tomorrow morning.  
 (A) not do (B) will not do  
 (C) won't does (D) win't do
- ( ) 2. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ have a science class next Wednesday.  
 (A) isn't going (B) is not going to  
 (C) not going to (D) is going not to

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. Ken 明天下午不會踢足球。
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. 疑問句

分為 will 和 be going to 二種句型。

## (1) will 的問句和答句

例 1 : **Will Amy give you a gift next Saturday night?**

(Amy 下星期六晚上會給你禮物嗎?)

(肯定詳答) Yes, Amy will give me a gift next Saturday night.

(是的, Amy 下星期六晚上會給我禮物。)

(肯定簡答) Yes, she **will**. (是的, 她會。)

★ 註: 簡答時用 will 結尾。

例 2 : **Will you buy chocolate for your kids next weekend?**

(你下週末會買巧克力給你的孩子嗎?)

(否定詳答) No, I won't buy chocolate for my kids next weekend.

(不, 我下週末不會買巧克力給我的孩子。)



 隨堂小練習

## ❖ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ he have an English test next Monday?  
 (A) Does (B) Was (C) Is (D) Will
- ( ) 2. Amy and Jane are going to \_\_\_\_\_ dinner together next Saturday.  
 (A) eat (B) eating (C) ate (D) eats

## ❖ 翻譯題

1. 她們明年會去美國嗎？（請用 will 造句）

---

2. Mark 明天早上要打籃球嗎？（請用 be going to 造句）

---

## Topic 2 not only...but also 的用法

在中文裡，我們有時會說「不只……而且 / 也……」。用英文表示的話，我們會用到「not only...but also...」這個連接詞，現在就讓我們一起來看看它的用法吧。

1. not only A but also B...（不只 A 而且 / 也 B……），其中 A 與 B 必須是文法型態或功用相同的字、片語或句子。

例 1：I like **not only you but also her**.（我不只喜歡你也喜歡她。）

★ 註：上面例句中的 you 和 her 都是 like 的受詞。

例 2：Amy **not only ate bread but also drank** Coke last night.  
 （Amy 昨晚不只吃了麵包而且喝了可樂。）

★ 註：上面例句中的 ate 和 drank 都是過去式動詞。

2. not only A but also B 當主詞時，句子裡的動詞要跟著 B 變化。

例 1：Not only you but also I am a nurse. (不只是你，我也是護士。)

★ 註：上面例句中的 Be 動詞要跟著 I 做變化，所以用 am。

例 2：Not only they but also Tom loves to eat beef.

(不只是他們，Tom 也喜愛吃牛肉。)

★ 註：上面例句中的動詞要跟著 Tom 做變化，所以動詞要加 s。

 隨堂小練習

❖ 翻譯題

1. 下星期不只 Amy，Tom 也會去台北。

---

2. Ken 不只跑而且跳。

---



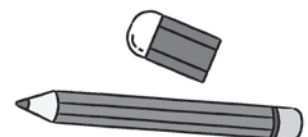


## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ he read this book tomorrow?  
 (A) Did (B) Was (C) Is (D) Will
- ( ) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ play dodge ball tomorrow evening.  
 (A) am (B) am going to  
 (C) going to (D) go to
- ( ) 3. She will \_\_\_\_\_ to music later (待會) .  
 (A) listen (B) listens  
 (C) listened (D) going to listen
- ( ) 4. My students won't \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum this afternoon.  
 (A) going (B) go (C) goes (D) went
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you going to go to America tomorrow?  
 (A) Do (B) Did (C) Are (D) Have
- ( ) 6. Where will you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight?  
 (A) eating (B) ate (C) eat (D) eats
- ( ) 7. We are going to drink not only Coke \_\_\_\_\_ juice at the party tonight.  
 (A) but also (B) not only (C) with (D) and
- ( ) 8. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do tomorrow?  
 (A) are (B) will (C) do (D) are going
- ( ) 9. Who \_\_\_\_\_ go to the supermarket?  
 (A) is (B) are (C) will (D) Is going
- ( ) 10. We will \_\_\_\_\_ hiking next Sunday.  
 (A) going (B) go (C) are going (D) goes

- ( ) 11. He \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper at 9:00 A.M. yesterday.  
(A) was reading (B) was read  
(C) read (D) is reading
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ they going to watch a basketball game in Taipei (台北)?  
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Will (D) Is
- ( ) 13. They are not going to \_\_\_\_\_ a shower tomorrow night.  
(A) taking (B) take (C) takes (D) took
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ she your PE (體育) teacher?  
(A) Does (B) Did (C) Do (D) Is
- ( ) 15. Not only you but also your sister \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream very much.  
(A) loved (B) loves (C) love (D) loving
- ( ) 16. Her father won't \_\_\_\_\_ the floor this evening.  
(A) cleaning (B) cleans  
(C) clean (D) cleaned
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ you walk to school the day after tomorrow?  
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Will (D) Are going
- ( ) 18. David is \_\_\_\_\_ meet his favorite actress here today.  
(A) go to (B) going to (C) goes to (D) went to
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a science class tomorrow morning?  
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Will (D) Did
- ( ) 20. She \_\_\_\_\_ to America last year.  
(A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) went



## 二、句子重組

1. buy socks / We won't / today / .

---

2. read a novel (小說) / She will / this weekend / .

---

3. He / his friends / is going to / tonight / meet / .

---

4. watch TV / but also / eat pizza / yesterday evening / We not only / .  
(\* 請依時態做動詞變化)

---

5. the zoo / Will / your sister / next weekend / go to / ?

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. This doctor will read this book tomorrow morning.

---

2. Will you take a shower tonight?

---

3. Not only you but also he hates rats.

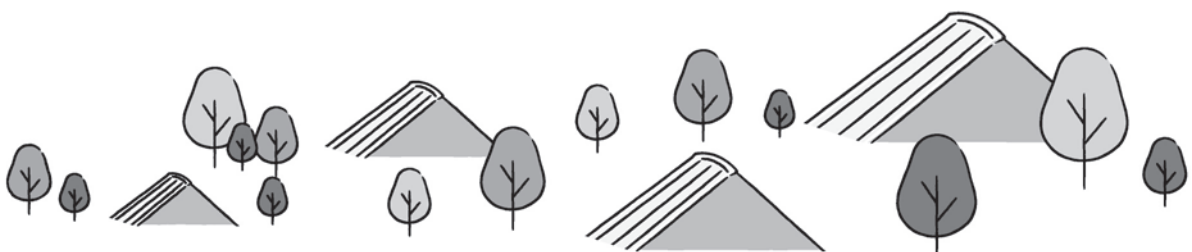
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4. She is reading a novel now.

---

5. Is he going to ride a bicycle to your house next week?

---





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ buy some beautiful socks today.  
 (A) is (B) will (C) is go (D) be going
- ( ) 2. Will they \_\_\_\_\_ some coffee tonight?  
 (A) drinking (B) drank (C) drink (D) is drinking
- ( ) 3. They will \_\_\_\_\_ the house this year.  
 (A) selling (B) sells (C) sold (D) sell
- ( ) 4. The children will \_\_\_\_\_ the sheep on green grass in the farm.  
 (A) feed (B) feeding (C) fed (D) feeded
- ( ) 5. Not only sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ also pork soup is very cheap at this store.  
 (A) and (B) but (C) with (D) or
- ( ) 6. Isn't she going to \_\_\_\_\_ badminton this afternoon?  
 (A) plays (B) play (C) playing (D) played
- ( ) 7. My brothers \_\_\_\_\_ going to open a bookstore next month.  
 (A) do (B) are (C) did (D) will
- ( ) 8. My brother will \_\_\_\_\_ dinner later.  
 (A) eating (B) eats (C) ate (D) eat
- ( ) 9. Where will you \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables and fruits?  
 (A) buys (B) bought (C) buy (D) buying
- ( ) 10. Her sister won't \_\_\_\_\_ a cake this week.  
 (A) makes (B) make (C) made (D) making
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ you going to eat rice tomorrow morning?  
 (A) Are (B) Do (C) Did (D) Have

- ( ) 12. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ homework after school yesterday.  
(A) are finishing (B) finished  
(C) finishes (D) were not finish
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ you going to make cookies at home tomorrow?  
(A) Did (B) Do (C) Are (D) Have
- ( ) 14. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic this weekend.  
(A) have (B) having (C) had (D) has
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ mommy going to go to the bank this morning?  
(A) Does (B) Did (C) Has (D) Is
- ( ) 16. Nana : Did you mail the cards to your teachers?  
Annie : No, I didn't. I \_\_\_\_\_ them after dinner.  
〈改編自北北基 100〉  
(A) mailed (B) will mail (C) mail (D) am mailing
- ( ) 17. Tonight I'll \_\_\_\_\_ at the office until (直到) I finish the work.  
〈改編自會考 104〉  
(A) staying (B) stay (C) stayed (D) stays
- ( ) 18. Follow (跟隨) the tips (訣竅) , and you will \_\_\_\_\_ a good learner (學習者) . 〈改編自基測 90-1〉  
(A) becomes (成為) (B) becoming  
(C) became (D) become
- ( ) 19. Lisa : What \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?  
Tina : Well, it's Sunday. I will go to church (教會) .  
〈改編自基測 92-2〉  
(A) are you going to do (B) do you do  
(C) are you doing (D) did you do
- ( ) 20. Mrs. Li : Take a jacket, A-fang. It will \_\_\_\_\_ cold this afternoon.  
A-fang : OK, Mom, but where's my jacket? 〈改編自基測 93-2〉  
(A) gets (B) get (C) got (D) getting

## 二、填空（請依題意填入適當的語詞）

1. His cat \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) fish last night. (肯定句)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you going to go camping this weekend? (否定句)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework tomorrow afternoon. (肯定句)
4. My mom and dad \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the hotel yesterday. (肯定句)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ be a writer in the future. (肯定句)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he read many books in the library tomorrow? (疑問句)
7. It's November! My sister says that she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a Christmas present from Santa (聖誕老人) this year. (肯定句)
8. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Taichung by train tomorrow. (否定句)
9. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your brother go next weekend? (肯定句)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the violin now. (肯定句)

## 三、翻譯題

1. We love not only art class but also history class.

---

2. What will they buy for their uncle?

---

3. Will the singer sing many songs here tonight?

---

4. 你們明天會看那場網球賽嗎？

---

5. 我們明天早餐不吃水果。

---

#### 四、閱讀測驗

My sister's birthday (生日) is next Monday. She likes pink, so we are going to have a pink birthday party for her. I will give her a pink cake. My father is going to give her a pink cellphone. My mother is going to give her a pink skirt. She will be very happy.

- (    ) 1. What is the author (作者) going to give the sister?  
(A) A cellphone.  
(B) A cheese cake.  
(C) A pink cake.
- (    ) 2. What will the mother give the sister?  
(A) A pink skirt.  
(B) A red skirt.  
(C) A pink cake.
- (    ) 3. How will the sister be at her birthday party?  
(A) We don't know.  
(B) Sad.  
(C) Happy.





## 綜合練習 第三回

### 一、對話填空

1. A : Will people eat mooncakes (月餅) on Moon Festival?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請簡答)

2. A : Will they play frisbee this weeknd?

B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ play computer games this weekend .

3. A : Are you going to stay in the hospital tonight?

B : No, I \_\_\_\_\_ go home.

4. A : Is their mom going to buy many flowers at the shop?

B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ going to buy flowers there.

5. A : The typhoon is coming soon. We don't have any food in the refrigerator.

B : Don't worry. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to buy vegetables, rice, eggs, noodles and oil in the supermarket later.

### 二、翻譯題

1. 我們在聖誕節將有一個派對。(提示 : ...have a party...)

---

2. 他們在下周末將要吃一頓豐盛的晚餐。(提示 : ...a big dinner...)

---

3. 她下星期不會看這本書。

---

4. 我們在動物園不只看到袋鼠也看到斑馬。

---

5. 這個男人今天不回家。

---

6. 這個小女孩正在喊叫。

---

7. 我去年生日得到一台踏板車。

---

8. 我即將在陽台放一些花。

---

9. 他們下個月不騎腳踏車上學。

---

10. 你的爸爸明年打算去日本嗎？

---

### 三、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

May : Are you free this weekend?

Jane : No, I'm going to play tennis with my friends in the gym.

May : I need to buy something. Do you want to go with me?

Jane : Sure! I will be free next weekend.

What will you buy?

May : I will buy a couch and a table.

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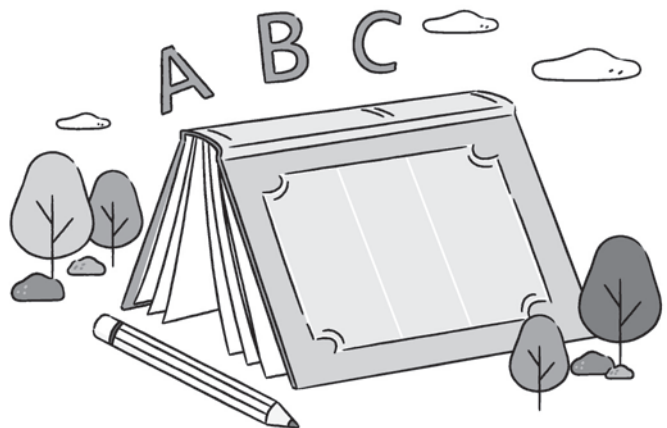
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## 2. 短文選擇

- (     ) (1) Will Jane play tennis this weekend?  
(A) Yes.  
(B) No.  
(C) We don't know.
- (     ) (2) What is May going to buy?  
(A) Clothes.  
(B) Toys.  
(C) Furniture (家具) .
- (     ) (3) Are they going to play basketball this weekend?  
(A) Yes.  
(B) No.  
(C) We don't know.





## 綜合練習 第四回

### 一、短文中翻英

A：你這週末打算做什麼呢？

B：我和我的姐姐會去台北看一場脫口秀（talk show）。

A：你們打算怎麼去台北？

B：我們打算搭高鐵（HSR）去台北。

A：你們會待在台北幾天呢？

B：我們會待在台北兩天。

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### 二、克漏字選擇

Summer 1 very hot, but this week, the weather is 2 to be nice. It 3 be a good time and people will go to the beach. Just like (就像) Andrea and her family, they 4 drive to the beach (沙灘) this weekend. They are looking forward to (期待) it very much. At the beach, Andrea will head straight to (直接前往) the sea and it is going to be cold and wonderful.

At noon they will eat hot dogs for lunch together. Andrea 5 volleyball (排球). She and her family will play volleyball all the afternoon. It will be a fun day for them.

- ( ) 1. (A) are (B) has (C) is
- ( ) 2. (A) go (B) went (C) going
- ( ) 3. (A) can (B) is (C) will
- ( ) 4. (A) are (B) is (C) will
- ( ) 5. (A) loved (B) love (C) loves

### 三、閱讀測驗

This winter, Candy's family want to have a trip. Candy's parents love Bali, but Candy and her brother Ben want to go to Tokyo. Their parents think Bali is warm ; the sea (海) is pretty ; the food is great, and people there are nice. Their parents said, "We will have a great time!"

But Candy and Ben said, "Bali is boring. We want to go shopping (上街購物) and watch shows. Besides (此外), Aunt Jolin lives there. She will take us around (帶我們四處逛逛). There is more (更多的) fun in Tokyo."

Now, Candy and Ben are planning their trip to Tokyo. Their parents will go to Bali. Their **destinations** are not the same now.

- ( ) 1. What was Candy, Ben and their parents' problem?
- (A) They wanted to see different shows.
- (B) They wanted to have a trip in different places.
- (C) They wanted to eat different things for dinner.
- ( ) 2. What does **destination** mean?
- (A) Place.
- (B) Food.
- (C) Time.
- ( ) 3. Which is true (正確)?
- (A) The sea in Tokyo is beautiful.
- (B) Candy and Ben want to go to Bali.
- (C) Aunt Jolin lives in Tokyo now.

# I 級總複習



## 綜合練習 第一回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. They are \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
(A) playing (B) play (C) plays (D) played
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ there a refrigerator in the factory?  
(A) Does (B) Do (C) Is (D) Are
- ( ) 3. It is 8 p.m. now. \_\_\_\_\_ you skate this morning?  
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Are (D) Did
- ( ) 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the market every weekend.  
(A) go (B) goes (C) gos (D) went
- ( ) 5. This bottle \_\_\_\_\_ not my bottle.  
(A) does (B) is (C) will (D) did
- ( ) 6. A : \_\_\_\_\_ plate is your plate? B : That one.  
(A) When (B) What (C) Which (D) Where
- ( ) 7. A : \_\_\_\_\_ does he take a bath every day?  
B : He takes a bath \_\_\_\_\_ 8 p.m. every day.  
(A) How ; at (B) When ; at  
(C) When ; in (D) What ; on
- ( ) 8. My birthday is on May (五月) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) thirty-first (B) thirty-one  
(C) thirty-oneth (D) thirtyth-first
- ( ) 9. A : \_\_\_\_\_ your son live? B : He lives in Nantou (南投) .  
(A) How does (B) Which does  
(C) Where do (D) Where does
- ( ) 10. He \_\_\_\_\_ that mountain (山) next week.  
(A) climbed (B) will climb  
(C) climb (D) climbs

- ( ) 11. A : \_\_\_\_\_ your math class? B : It is \_\_\_\_\_ ten a.m.  
 (A) What time is : on (B) Which time is : at  
 (C) What time is : at (D) What time does : at
- ( ) 12. Is she \_\_\_\_\_ actress or a reporter?  
 (A) an (B) a (C) the (D) this
- ( ) 13. Does he have \_\_\_\_\_ paper?  
 (A) a glass of (B) a piece of (C) a cup of (D) a pair of
- ( ) 14. Our mother \_\_\_\_\_ this book every night.  
 (A) reading (B) read (C) watches (D) reads
- ( ) 15. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese (日文) well.  
 (A) says (B) tells (C) speaks (D) talks

## 二、題組

(1-4題)

Last year, Tina sold her only house in Nantou (南投). She and her son came to Yilan (宜蘭) last month. Her grandparents have two houses there, so she and her son can live in one of **them**.

Her son now goes to a new school in Yilan. All of his classmates are friendly (友善的) to him, but he isn't happy because he misses (想念) his friends in Nantou very much. He had many good friends, and they played dodgeball after school every day. Because he doesn't have friends in Yilan, he is lonely (孤獨的). Now he can only talk to his pet dog. It's his only friend now.

- ( ) 1. What does **them** mean?  
 (A) Tina and her son. (B) Tina's grandparents.  
 (C) Tina's grandparents' houses. (D) Nantou and Yilan.

- ( ) 2. How many sons does Tina have?  
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.
- ( ) 3. What sport does Tina's son like?  
(A) Tennis. (B) Badminton.  
(C) Dodgeball. (D) Baseball.
- ( ) 4. Who is Tina's son's friend now?  
(A) A cat. (B) Tina.  
(C) His classmate. (D) A dog.

(5-7題)

Ben : Jack and I are going to eat dinner at that new restaurant (餐廳) next week.

Did you go to that new restaurant?

Ann : Yes, my father took me there last month.

Ben : Is it good?

Ann : Yes. They have great meals, great tea, and great music.

My father likes it.

I love the taste (味道) of the Chonco.

Ben : What's that?

Ann : It's a chocolate ball with Coke inside (在裡面) .

It's good.

Ben : That's great. I can't wait for the good food there.

Do you want to join us?

Ann : When will you go?

Ben : This Sunday.

Ann : Sorry, my brother and I will go hiking (健行) this Sunday

- ( ) 5. What don't Ben and Ann mention (提到) about the restaurant?  
 (A) It is new. (B) It has great meals.  
 (C) It has the chonco. (D) It is cheap.
- ( ) 6. Who will go hiking this Sunday?  
 (A) Ben and his friend. (B) Ben and Jack.  
 (C) Ann and her brother. (D) Ann and her father.
- ( ) 7. What's Chonco?  
 (A) A game. (B) A song.  
 (C) A drink. (D) A snack (點心) .

(8-10題)

Here is an ad (廣告) . Read it and answer the questions.

Do your children like their rooms? Do they have fun and feel warm in their rooms?

To children, playing is very important because they learn from playing. **TIBA Anna** keeps children's needs in mind. We make not only educational toys (益智玩具) but also room decorations (裝飾品) for them. Here at **TIBA Anna**, you will find (找到) many great things for your children!

**Monday – Saturday, 10 a.m.~9 p.m.**

**Ann Fourth Street, Puli**

**TIBA Anna**

- ( ) 8. What can you buy at TIBA Anna?  
 (A) Cookies and candy.  
 (B) Plates and bowls.  
 (C) Jigsaw (拼圖) and cute nightlights (夜燈) .  
 (D) Pens and erasers.

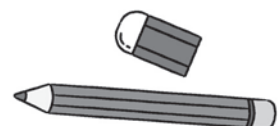
- ( ) 9. According to (根據) the ad, which is true (真實的)?
- (A) Children play and learn at the same time (同時) .  
(B) Children should (應該) sleep in their parents' room.  
(C) Children have good bodies.  
(D) Children don't like their rooms.
- ( ) 10. When can't (不可以) we go to TIBA Anna?
- (A) Monday. (B) Sunday.  
(C) Wednesday. (D) Friday.

(11-13題)

My sister is in her third year of senior high school (高中) . She has 11 tests every day, so she has to study hard (努力地) . But she doesn't get good grades (成績) . She doesn't even have time to join activities (活動) or go out with her friends. These days she 12 happy.

In fact (事實上) , she was very happy in her junior high school. There 13 many interesting activities at that time, and she did well on tests then.

- ( ) 11. (A) much (B) a lot of (C) a little (D) lot
- ( ) 12. (A) weren't (B) wasn't (C) isn't (D) aren't
- ( ) 13. (A) were (B) was (C) is (D) are





## 綜合練習 第二回

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ the letter last night?  
 (A) mail (B) mailed (C) mails (D) mailing
- ( ) 2. Let's not \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
 (A) talking (B) talked (C) talk (D) talks
- ( ) 3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother? B : He is twenty-five years old.  
 (A) What (B) How (C) How old (D) Who
- ( ) 4. There \_\_\_\_\_ many snowmen.  
 (A) does (B) is (C) are (D) do
- ( ) 5. A : \_\_\_\_\_ do you like this band?  
 B : It's good! I like it very much.  
 (A) Which (B) How (C) Where (D) When
- ( ) 6. That officer's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.  
 (A) of (B) in (C) at (D) on
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ there a couch in your living room before?  
 (A) Was (B) Does (C) Did (D) Are
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ his son taking medicine at that time?  
 (A) Did (B) Does (C) Was (D) Is
- ( ) 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a fisherman fifteen years ago.  
 (A) did (B) am (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 10. A : \_\_\_\_\_ money do they have?  
 B : They have thirty thousand dollars.  
 (A) What much (B) How many  
 (C) How much (D) What many
- ( ) 11. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is his house? B : His house is in the U.S.A.  
 (A) Where (B) When (C) What (D) How

- ( ) 12. My hair is wet, \_\_\_\_\_ your hair is dry.  
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) next
- ( ) 13. What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ about now?  
(A) does; talking (B) is; talk (C) is; talking (D) does; talks
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ at page 30.  
(A) Watch (B) See (C) Look (D) Read
- ( ) 15. Are \_\_\_\_\_ his father's and mother's violins?  
(A) that (B) this (C) it (D) those

## 二、題組

(1-3 題)

Tom : Dear dad and mom, I'm back!

Tom's dad : Hi, Tom. How was your school trip today?

Tom : Great! My teacher took us to the zoo. We saw a lot of animals, such as (例如) zebras, hippos and kangaroos. We had a very good time.

Tom's dad : Which animal do you like the most (最) ?

Tom : I like koalas the most. They are so cute. Dad, did you go to the zoo before?

Tom's dad : Yes, your grandpa took me there and I was ten years old that year.

Tom : That was twenty-five years ago. Maybe (也許) we can go there next weekend. We can also take grandpa and grandma together.

Tom's dad : OK. Let us call **them** now, and we will go to the zoo next weekend!

- ( ) 1. How old is Tom's dad now?  
(A) Ten years old. (B) Twenty years old.  
(C) Thirty-five years old. (D) Twenty-five years old.
- ( ) 2. Who took Tom's dad to the zoo before?  
(A) Tom's parent. (B) Tom's teacher.  
(C) Tom's grandpa. (D) Tom's friends.
- ( ) 3. What does **them** mean?  
(A) Tom's grandparents (祖父母) .  
(B) Tom's classmates.  
(C) Tom's teachers.  
(D) Tom's friends.

(4-6 題)

Aunt Alice does not talk much. Paintings (圖畫) are everything for her. She stays at home and paints (畫圖) all the time. There are no people in her paintings. She only draws mountains (山), rivers (河流) and beaches (海灘), but **they** have strange (奇怪的) shapes (形狀) and colors. We do not understand (了解) Aunt Alice's paintings, but we like them a lot. Those paintings are so interesting.

- ( ) 4. What kind of person is Aunt Alice?  
(A) Young. (B) Poor. (C) Quiet. (D) Interesting.
- ( ) 5. What can't we see in Alice's paintings?  
(A) Beaches. (B) People. (C) Rivers. (D) Mountains.
- ( ) 6. What does **they** mean?  
(A) Shapes and colors.  
(B) Alice's friends.  
(C) Alice's child.  
(D) Mountains, rivers, and beaches.

(7-9 題)

Lisa : I'm going on a vacation this July (七月) .

Sandy : Where will you go?

Lisa : I will go to the U.S.A.

Sandy : Are you going to take your cat together?

Lisa : Sure, David is my best (最好的) friend.

Sandy : Which hotel will you stay at?

Lisa : I will stay at H Hotel. It has many large (大的) rooms, and it allows (允許) cats in the room. There are also beautiful beaches around (在附近) it.

Sandy : It's wonderful. I can stay at H Hotel next time. I have a cat, too.

Lisa : Good idea!

- ( ) 7. When will Lisa go to the U.S.A.?  
(A) In winter.      (B) In fall.      (C) In spring.      (D) In summer.
- ( ) 8. Who is David?  
(A) Lisa's dad.  
(B) Lisa's cat.  
(C) Lisa's child.  
(D) Lisa's friend in the U.S.A.
- ( ) 9. Which is true about H Hotel?  
(A) It has many small rooms.  
(B) There are beautiful gardens around it.  
(C) Cats can stay in the rooms.  
(D) There are rats in the rooms.

(10-12 題)

Amy : Excuse me (不好意思) , I'm lost (迷路) . I need your help.

Mr. Lin : Sure. Where are you 10 ?

Amy : Nice Hotel.

Mr. Lin : OK. Here we are at the bus stop (公車站) 11 First Road.

Turn (轉彎) left (左邊) on Second Road. The hotel is next to a temple.

Amy : And do you know the science museum? Where is it?

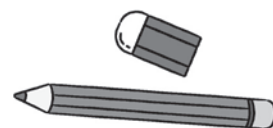
My friend will 12 for me there.

Mr. Lin : Oh, it's also on Second Road. Walk past the gym, and you'll see it.

Amy : Thank you very much!

Mr. Lin : No problem.

- ( ) 10. (A) went                      (B) going                      (C) goes                      (D) will go
- ( ) 11. (A) on                              (B) out                              (C) to                              (D) from
- ( ) 12. (A) waited                      (B) waiting                      (C) wait                      (D) waits



# Vocabulary

800單字列表(No.1-300)  
本列表依字母順序排序(A→Z)



- |               |            |               |                |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. age        | 名 年齡       | 22. bath      | 名(洗) 澡         |
| 2. able       | 形 能; 有能力的  | 23. because   | 連 因為           |
| 3. about      | 介 大約; 關於   | 24. before    | 介 在……之前        |
| 4. actress    | 名 女演員      | 25. begin     | 動 開始           |
| 5. afraid     | 形 害怕的      | 26. behind    | 介 在……後面        |
| 6. after      | 介 在……之後    | 27. belt      | 名 皮帶           |
| 7. again      | 副 再一次      | 28. between   | 介 在……之間        |
| 8. ago        | 副 在……之前    | 29. boat      | 名 船            |
| 9. all        | 形 全部的; 整個的 | 30. bottle    | 名 瓶子           |
| 10. already   | 副 已經       | 31. bow       | 動 鞠躬           |
| 11. also      | 副 也        | 32. break     | 動 打破; 折斷       |
| 12. always    | 副 總是       | 33. buy       | 動 購買           |
| 13. any       | 形代 任何(的)   | 34. busy      | 形 忙碌的          |
| 14. anything  | 代 任何事情     | 35. butterfly | 名 蝴蝶           |
| 15. art       | 名 藝術; 美術   | 36. brush     | 名 刷子<br>動 刷(牙) |
| 16. autumn    | 名 秋季; 秋天   | 37. camp      | 動名 露營          |
| 17. bell      | 名 鈴; 鐘     | 38. carry     | 動 搬運; 攜帶       |
| 18. badminton | 名 羽球       | 39. center    | 名 中心(點)        |
| 19. balcony   | 名 陽臺       | 40. Christmas | 名 聖誕節          |
| 20. band      | 名 樂團       | 41. catch     | 動 趕上; 接        |
| 21. bat       | 名 蝙蝠       | 42. cellphone | 名 手機           |



43. centimeter	名 公分	64. dry	形 乾的 動 弄乾
44. cheap	形 便宜的	65. during	介 在……期間
45. child	名 孩童	66. early	形副 早的(地)
46. chocolate	名 巧克力	67. easy	形 容易的
47. climb	動 攀爬	68. eighteen	名形 十八(的)
48. common	形 共同的;普遍的	69. eighty	名形 八十(的)
49. cost	動 花費	70. else	副 其他
50. couch	名 沙發	71. e-mail	名 電子郵件
51. count	動 計算	72. end	動 結束
52. course	名 課程	73. enjoy	動 享受;喜愛
53. cow	名 母(乳)牛	74. enough	形副 足夠的
54. dark	形 暗的	75. even	副 甚至
55. date	名 日期	76. everyone	代 每個人
56. dear	形 親愛的	77. everything	代 每件事
57. different	形 不同的	78. exercise	名動 運動
58. dining room	形 飯廳	79. expensive	形 昂貴的
59. dirty	形 髒的	80. favorite	形 最喜愛的
60. dodge ball	名 躲避球	81. future	名 未來
61. down	介 向下	82. factory	名 工廠
62. drawer	名 抽屜	83. Father's Day	名 父親節
63. drum	名 鼓	84. feed	動 餵養

85. festival	名 節日	106. give	動 給
86. fever	名 發燒	107. glasses	名 眼鏡
87. fifteen	名形 十五(的)	108. glove	名 手套
88. fifty	名形 五十(的)	109. goat	名 山羊
89. fight	動名 打架	110. grass	名 草; 草地
90. finish	動 完成; 結束	111. guess	動 猜想
91. first	名形 第一(的)	112. gym	名 體育館; 健身房
92. fisherman	名 漁夫	113. half	名 一半; 二分之一
93. floor	名 地板; 層	114. happen	動 發生
94. flute	名 長笛; 橫笛	115. hard	形 艱難的; 硬的
95. foreigner	名 外國人	116. hate	動 討厭
96. forty	名形 四十(的)	117. health	名 健康
97. fourteen	名形 十四(的)	118. healthy	形 健康的
98. free	形 空間的; 免費的	119. hey	嘆 嘿; 喂
99. frisbee	名 飛盤	120. high	形 高的
100. front	名 前面	121. hike	動 徒步健行
101. full	名形 完全(的)	122. hill	名 丘陵; 小山
102. funny	形 好笑的; 有趣的	123. hippo	名 河馬
103. garden	名 花園	124. history	名 歷史
104. get	動 拿到; 取得	125. hold	動 拿著; 抱住
105. gift	名 禮物	126. holiday	名 假日

- |                         |                         |               |               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 127. hit                | 動 打擊; 撞<br>名 成功而風行一時的事物 | 147. kid      | 名 小孩          |
| 128. honey              | 名 蜂蜜; 親愛的人              | 148. kind     | 名 種類          |
| 129. hop                | 動 跳                     | 149. kiss     | 動名 親吻         |
| 130. hotel              | 名 旅館; 飯店                | 150. know     | 動 知道; 認識      |
| 131. hour               | 名 小時                    | 151. koala    | 名 無尾熊         |
| 132. housewife          | 名 家庭主婦                  | 152. language | 名 語言          |
| 133. hurt               | 動 疼痛; 受傷                | 153. learn    | 動 學習          |
| 134. husband            | 名 丈夫                    | 154. lesson   | 名 課           |
| 135. idea               | 名 主意; 點子                | 155. little   | 形 很少的; 小的     |
| 136. important          | 形 重要的                   | 156. lot      | 名 很多          |
| 137. insect             | 名 昆蟲                    | 157. love     | 動 喜愛          |
| 138. interesting        | 形 有趣的                   | 158. lucky    | 形 幸運的         |
| 139. island             | 名 島嶼                    | 159. mail     | 名 信件<br>動 郵寄  |
| 140. jog                | 動 慢跑                    | 160. mailman  | 名 郵差          |
| 141. join               | 動 參加; 加入                | 161. man      | 名 男人(單數)      |
| 142. junior high school | 名 國中                    | 162. minute   | 名 分鐘          |
| 143. just               | 副 剛才; 只                 | 163. many     | 代形 許多         |
| 144. kangaroo           | 名 袋鼠                    | 164. market   | 名 市場          |
| 145. keep               | 動 保持; 一直                | 165. may      | 助 可以; 可能      |
| 146. kick               | 動 踢                     | 166. meal     | 名 餐           |
|                         |                         | 167. mean     | 形 吝嗇的<br>動 意指 |

- |                    |              |               |                    |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 168. medicine      | 名 藥          | 189. only     | 形副 唯一的(地)          |
| 169. mind          | 名 心智<br>動 介意 | 190. or       | 連 或者否則             |
| 170. Miss          | 名 小姐(未婚)     | 191. party    | 名 派對               |
| 171. money         | 名 錢          | 192. past     | 名形 過去(的)<br>介 走過   |
| 172. Moon Festival | 名 中秋節        | 193. photo    | 名 照片               |
| 173. Mother's Day  | 名 母親節        | 194. pick     | 動 撿起               |
| 174. Ms.           | 名 小姐         | 195. picnic   | 名 動 野餐             |
| 175. museum        | 名 博物館        | 196. place    | 名 住處; 地方           |
| 176. near          | 介 在……附近      | 197. plan     | 名 計畫               |
| 177. need          | 動 需要         | 198. plate    | 名 盤子               |
| 178. never         | 副 從不         | 199. player   | 名 選手; 球員           |
| 179. nineteen      | 名形 十九(的)     | 200. police   | 名 警察               |
| 180. ninety        | 名形 九十(的)     | 201. problem  | 名 問題; 毛病           |
| 181. noise         | 名 聲音; 噪音     | 202. popular  | 形 受歡迎的             |
| 182. noodle        | 名 麵條         | 203. practice | 名動 練習              |
| 183. noon          | 名 中午         | 204. present  | 動 提出<br>名 禮物       |
| 184. number        | 名 號碼         | 205. pretty   | 形 漂亮的              |
| 185. of            | 介 ……的        | 206. poor     | 形 可憐的; 貧窮的;<br>不佳的 |
| 186. officer       | 名 官員         | 207. put      | 動 放置               |
| 187. off           | 副 脫下<br>介 離去 | 208. people   | 名 人們               |
| 188. once          | 副 一次         | 209. person   | 名 人                |

- |                   |                      |                |              |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 210. quarter      | 名 四分之一;十五分鐘          | 230. seventy   | 名形 七十(的)     |
| 211. quiet        | 形 安靜的                | 231. shake     | 動 搖動         |
| 212. race         | 名 動 競賽               | 232. share     | 動 分享         |
| 213. rat          | 名 老鼠                 | 233. shout     | 動 喊叫         |
| 214. really       | 副 真地                 | 234. show      | 名 表演<br>動 展現 |
| 215. refrigerator | 名 冰箱                 | 235. sixteen   | 名形 十六(的)     |
| 216. remember     | 動 記得                 | 236. sixty     | 名形 六十(的)     |
| 217. reporter     | 名 記者                 | 237. skate     | 動 溜冰         |
| 218. ring         | 名 戒指                 | 238. snow      | 名 動 雪;下雪     |
| 219. road         | 名 道路                 | 239. snowman   | 名 雪人         |
| 220. rope         | 名 繩索                 | 240. snowy     | 形 下雪的        |
| 221. rose         | 名 玫瑰                 | 241. so        | 副 如此的        |
| 222. same         | 形 相同的                | 242. something | 代 某事;某物      |
| 223. science      | 名 科學                 | 243. sometimes | 副 有時候        |
| 224. season       | 名 季節                 | 244. sore      | 名形 疼痛(的)     |
| 225. scooter      | 名(兒童遊戲用的)<br>踏板車;摩托車 | 245. special   | 形 特別的        |
| 226. second       | 名形 第二(的)             | 246. spider    | 名 蜘蛛         |
| 227. seldom       | 副 不常;很少              | 247. sport     | 名 運動         |
| 228. sell         | 動 賣                  | 248. start     | 名動 開始        |
| 229. seventeen    | 名形 十七(的)             | 249. stay      | 名動 停留        |
|                   |                      | 250. stomach   | 名 胃          |

- |                    |    |         |                |    |              |
|--------------------|----|---------|----------------|----|--------------|
| 251. story         | 名  | 故事      | 272. throw     | 動名 | 丟            |
| 252. straight      | 形副 | 直的(地)   | 273. toe       | 名  | 腳趾           |
| 253. subject       | 名  | 學科;科目   | 274. together  | 副  | 一起           |
| 254. sugar         | 名  | 糖       | 275. turtle    | 名  | 海龜           |
| 255. sure          | 形副 | 確定的(地)  | 276. twenty    | 名形 | 二十(的)        |
| 256. teach         | 動  | 教學;教導   | 277. twice     | 副  | 兩次           |
| 257. Teacher's Day | 名  | 教師節     | 278. USA       | 名  | 美國           |
| 258. thing         | 名  | 事物;東西   | 279. usually   | 副  | 通常           |
| 259. turkey        | 名  | 火雞      | 280. vacation  | 名  | 假期           |
| 260. team          | 名  | 隊       | 281. violin    | 名  | 小提琴          |
| 261. temple        | 名  | 寺廟      | 282. was       | 動  | 是(am/is 過去式) |
| 262. tennis        | 名  | 網球      | 283. weak      | 形  | 虛弱的          |
| 263. terrible      | 形  | 嚴重的;可怕的 | 284. well      | 副  | 好地           |
| 264. test          | 名動 | 測驗      | 285. were      | 動  | 是(are 過去式)   |
| 265. then          | 副  | 那時;然後   | 286. wet       | 形  | 溼的           |
| 266. think         | 動  | 想       | 287. whale     | 名  | 鯨            |
| 267. third         | 名形 | 第三(的)   | 288. why       | 副  | 為什麼          |
| 268. thirteen      | 名形 | 十三(的)   | 289. wife      | 名  | 妻子           |
| 269. thirty        | 名形 | 三十(的)   | 290. win       | 動  | 贏            |
| 270. thousand      | 名形 | 千(的)    | 291. wonderful | 形  | 美好的          |
| 271. throat        | 名  | 喉嚨      | 292. work      | 名動 | 作品<br>工作     |



800 單字列表 (No.1-300)

293. workbook      名 作業本
294. worry        動 擔心; 煩惱
295. writer        名 作家
296. wait          動 等待
297. woman        名 女人(單數)
298. wrong        形 錯誤的
299. young        形 年輕的
300. zebra         名 斑馬



