教材架構與特色

學習情報站	閱讀特快車	必備文法概念	綜合練習－必備文法概念	擴充文法概念	綜合練習－擴充文法概念

一、學習情報站

以表格呈現、條列出本主題的必備及擴充文法概念，使學生對該主題的學習內容有初步概念。

二、閱讀特快車

透過短文閱讀讓學生先行了解本單元的文法概念在句子中的呈現，同時將800 單字講義中的相關單字及片語融入短文，並增列與短文主題相關的字詞，使學生有更全面的學習。

三、必備文法概念

此部分為每位學生都必須學習的基本文法概念，依據學習情報裡條列出的文法概念逐一進行解說。搭配隨堂練習，讓學生隨時檢視自己對各個文法概念是否有相當程度的理解。

四、綜合練習－必備文法概念

針對必備概念的所有基本文法，設計出 4 個回合的練習題。第一回為基礎題型，第二回題目難度加深，同時加入歷屆基測或會考題目，學生可練習、熟悉大考的考試題型，第三回使學生接觸多元題型，接近學校考試題型，第四回搭配博幼檢定，進行寫作和閱讀題型練習。

五、擴充文法概念

此部分的文法概念為進階、補充性質，針對會考常見之文法概念補充並加以解說，讓程度較佳、學習進度較快之學習者做進階的學習。此外，搭配隨堂練習，使學生隨時檢視自己對各個文法概念是否有相當程度的理解。

六、綜合練習－擴充文法概念

針對擴充概念的所有文法，設計出 2 個回合的練習題，期望學生得以統整所學的文法概念，並可熟悉多元試題。

Contents

Contents

Ⅲ－1 過去完成式

單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L31~L33

閱讀特快車　　　　　　　**Halloween celebrations**

　　Have you ever heard of Halloween? Halloween is on October 31, and many people celebrate it. They often hold costume parties or go trick-or-treating on the day.

　　Last week my classmates and I had celebrated it when we were free. We wore our costumes to school; some of us dressed up as ghosts or witches, and some wore animal costumes. After school, we went from house to house in our neighborhoods. We rang doorbells and said, "Trick or treat!" We had got a lot of candies, and yesterday we ate them together. Had you also celebrated it last week? Maybe you can try it next time.

文章單字：celebrate 慶祝；hold 舉辦；costume 服裝；trick 惡作劇；dress up as 裝扮成；witch 巫婆；after school 放學後；neighborhood 鄰近地區

文章說明：

★上面文章出現了 Halloween，同時包含了一些與 Halloween 相關的英文字詞。想當然爾，與 Halloween 相關的英文字詞不會只有這麼一點點。以下就再來介紹一些與 Halloween 相關的英文字詞：

pumpkin 南瓜；jack-o'-lantern 南瓜燈；vampire 吸血鬼；bat 蝙蝠；skeleton 骸骨；skull 骷髏頭；tombstone 墓碑；witch hat 巫婆帽；broom 掃帚；makeup 化妝；haunted house 鬼屋

必備文法概念　　You are the best！

Topic 1　過去完成式

一、過去完成式的使用時機

過去完成式與現在完成式相同，也是用來表達某一件事或動作已經做完，只是過去完成式表達的時間點是過去。其最大的特徵是「had＋過去分詞」。那究竟哪一種情況會運用到過去完成式呢，現在讓我們一起來看看它的使用時機吧！

1. 在過去某時間點出現了二個事件或動作，<u>先發生的用過去完成式表達，後發生的則用過去簡單式</u>。

　　例 1：She had left for the airport before I got home.

　　　　　（我到家之前她已經離開去機場了。）

　⇒ 由上面例子來看，「離開去機場」先於「到家」，所以「離開去機場」要用過去完成式來表示。

　　例 2：The movie had finished when he went to the movie theater.

　　　　　（當他去電影院時電影已經結束了。）

　⇒ 由上面例子來看，「電影結束」先於「去電影院」，所以「電影結束」要用過去完成式來表示。

隨堂小練習

※填充題

1. She ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ a letter to her mom before she ate lunch.

（昨天吃午餐之前她已經寫信給她媽媽。）

2. Jack ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ dinner when we went home last night.

（昨晚當我們回家時 Jack 已經煮了晚餐。）

二、過去完成式句型－肯定句

現在完成式是運用助動詞 have / has，而過去完成式無論主詞是第幾人稱均是運用助動詞 had。此外，過去完成式的句子經常搭配 before（在…之前）、when（當…時）、after（在…之後）等連接詞，以表達過去某時間點出現的二個動作或事件發生的先後順序，三者在過去完成式句中的運用如下：

主句	順序	子句	順序
His father **had read** the book（過去完成式）	先	**before** he **fell** asleep.（過去簡單式）	後
His father **had read** the book（過去完成式）	先	**when** he **fell** asleep.（過去簡單式）	後
He **fell** asleep（過去簡單式）	後	**after** his father **had read** the book.（過去完成式）	先

⇒ 先發生的事件以過去完成式表達，後發生的事件以過去簡單式表達。

　　before 與 when 的**主句以過去完成式表達，子句以過去簡單式表達。**

　　after 的**主句以過去簡單式表達，子句以過去完成式表達。**

1. 肯定句之句型：

　(1) 有上下文時

　　　a.（後發生）**主詞＋過去式動詞＋….**（先發生）**主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋….**

　　　b.（先發生）**主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋….**（後發生）**主詞＋過去式動詞＋….**

　　　　例 1：The boy felt happy. He had got a beautiful postcard.

　　　　　　（這男孩感到快樂。他得到漂亮的明信片。）

　　　　例 2：The boy had eaten a big meal. He felt very full.

　　　　　　（這個男孩吃了大餐。他感到非常飽。）

　　　⇒ 有上下文時，依據邏輯去判定哪一件事或動作發生於前，又哪一個發生於後。先發生的事件以過去完成式表達，後發生的事件則以過

去簡單式表達。如上面二個例句裡的「得到明信片」及「吃大餐」，依據邏輯判斷，這二件事分別先於「感到快樂」及「感到非常飽」，因此用過去完成式來表達，而「感到快樂」及「感到非常飽」則以過去簡單式表達。

(2) 運用 before 或 when

主詞＋had＋(already)＋過去分詞＋…＋before / when＋主詞＋過去式動詞＋….
＝Before / When＋主詞＋過去式動詞,＋…＋主詞＋had＋(already)＋過去分詞＋….

例 1：He had already done his homework before I called him last night.

= Before I called him last night, he had already done his homework.

（昨晚我打電話給他之前，他已經做完作業了。）

例 2：We had lived in America before we moved to Taiwan two years ago.

= Before we moved to Taiwan two years ago, we had lived in America.

（二年前搬到台灣之前，我們住在美國。）

⇒ before 後面接的是後發生的事件或動作，因此使用過去簡單式表達。而將 before 這個字放於句首時，在其引導的子句句末要有逗號，之後再接過去完成式的子句。

例 3：I had eaten my dinner when she visited me.

= When she visited me, I had eaten my dinner.

（當她拜訪我時，我已經吃了晚餐。）

例 4：We had eaten dinner when my sister got home.

= When my sister got home, we had eaten dinner.

（當我妹妹到家時，我們已經吃了晚餐。）

⇒ when 後面接的是後發生的事件或動作，因此使用過去簡單式表達。而將 when 這個字放於句首時，在其引導的子句句末要有逗號，之後再接過去完成式的子句。

(3) 運用 after

主詞＋過去式動詞＋…＋after＋主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋….
＝After＋主詞＋had＋過去分詞,＋…＋主詞＋過去式動詞＋….

例 1：Jack arrived at the airport after the airplane had left.

= After the airplane had left, Jack arrived at the airport.

（飛機離開後，Jack 才抵達機場。）

例 2：They built a new museum here after we had left Taiwan.

= After we had left Taiwan, they built a new museum here.

（我們離開台灣後，他們在這裡建造了一棟新的美術館。）

⇒ after 後面接的是**先發生**的事件或動作，因此使用過去完成式的子句。而將 after 這個字放於句首時，在其引導的子句句末要有逗號，之後再接過去簡單式的子句。

NOTE

There is no pressure when you are making a dream come true.
-Neymar

English Grammar

※選擇題

(　　) 1. He _____ his dinner before you went home.

    (A) ate　(B) eats　(C) had eaten　(D) has eating

(　　) 2. After she had mailed the letter, she _____ to school.
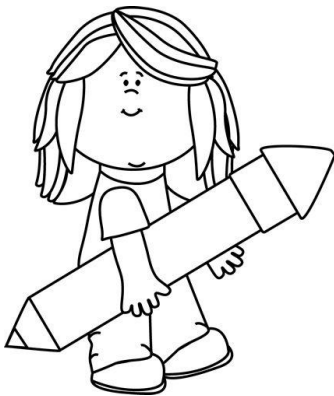
    (A) goes　(B) went　(C) had gone　(D) had went

※翻譯題

1. Jane 已經喝了水。她不渴了。

    _____

2. 昨天她們吃完午餐後，May 才起床。

    _____

3. 當 Ben 昨晚上床睡覺時，他已經寫完作業。

    _____

4. 昨天我們進入教室之前，老師已經離開了。

    _____

三、過去完成式句型 - 否定句

在 had 後面加上 not 即可形成否定句，而且 had 及 not 可縮寫成 hadn't。其句型如下：

1. 有上下文時

   (1) 主詞＋過去式動詞＋…. 主詞＋**had not**＋過去分詞＋….

   (2) 主詞＋**had not**＋過去分詞＋…. 主詞＋過去式動詞＋….

   　　例 1：The boy felt sad. He had not got a beautiful postcard.

   　　　　（這男孩感到難過。他沒有得到漂亮的明信片。）

   　　例 2：The boy hadn't eaten anything for a long time. He felt very hungry.

   　　　　（這個男孩很長一段時間沒吃任何東西。他感到非常餓。）

2. 運用 before 或 when

   主詞＋**had not**＋過去分詞＋… ＋before / when＋主詞＋過去式動詞＋….
   ＝**Before / When**＋主詞＋過去式動詞,＋…＋主詞＋**had not**＋過去分詞＋….

   　　例 1：He hadn't done his homework before I called him.

   　　　　＝ Before I called him, he hadn't done his homework.

   　　　　（我打電話給他之前，他還沒做完作業。）

   　　例 2：We had not lived in America before we moved to Taiwan two years ago.

   　　　　＝ Before we moved to Taiwan two years ago, we had not lived in America.

   　　　　（二年前搬到台灣之前，我們沒有住在美國。）

   　　例 3：I had not eaten my dinner when she visited me yesterday.

   　　　　＝ When she visited me yesterday, I hadn't eaten my dinner.

   　　　　（昨天當她拜訪我時，我還沒吃晚餐。）

   　　例 4：We hadn't eaten dinner when my sister got home.

   　　　　＝ When my sister got home, we had not eaten dinner.

   　　　　（當我妹妹到家時，我們還沒吃晚餐。）

3. 運用 after

   主詞＋過去式動詞＋…＋**after**＋主詞＋**had not**＋過去分詞＋….
   ＝**After**＋主詞＋**had not**＋過去分詞,＋…＋主詞＋過去式動詞＋….

English Grammar

例 1：Jack began to smoke again last month after he hadn't smoked for ten years.

= After Jack hadn't smoked for ten years, he began to smoke again last month.

（在 Jack 沒有抽菸 10 年後，他上個月又開始抽菸。）

例 2：They built a new museum here last year after they hadn't done anything for ten years.

= After they hadn't done anything for ten years, they built a new museum here last year.

（他們在 10 年沒做事之後，去年在這裡建了一棟新美術館。）

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　　) 1. Ken _____ his lunch when the class began.

(A) hadn't eaten　(B) hadn't eating　(C) eaten　(D) has eating

(　　　) 2. After she hadn't drunk Coke for a month, she _____ to drink it again yesterday.

(A) had started　(B) starts　(C) was starting　(D) started

※翻譯題

1. 昨天下午 Jane 三個小時沒喝水。她非常渴。

_____

2. 昨晚當 Ben 上床睡覺時，他還沒寫完作業。

_____

3. 昨天我們進入教室之前，老師還沒離開。

_____

4. Mark 三個月沒有打籃球後，上星期一開始打籃球。

_____

四、過去完成式句型－疑問句

將 had 移到句首即可形成疑問句，而有問就會有答，過去完成式疑問句的回答也是用 Yes 或 No 開頭。其句型如下：

1. 有上下文時

> 問句：**(1) 主詞＋過去式動詞＋… . Had＋主詞＋過去分詞＋…？**
>
> **(2) Had＋主詞＋過去分詞＋…？ 主詞＋過去式動詞＋….**
>
> 答句：（肯定簡答）**Yes, 代名詞＋had.**
>
> （肯定詳答）**Yes, 主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋….**
>
> （否定簡答）**No, 代名詞＋hadn't.**
>
> （否定詳答）**No, 主詞＋hadn't＋過去分詞＋….**
>
> 例 1：Ken: The boy looked happy yesterday. Had he got a beautiful postcard?
>
> （這男孩昨天看起來很快樂。他得到漂亮的明信片嗎？）
>
> Ann: Yes, he had. 或 Yes, he had got a beautiful postcard.
>
> （是的，他得到了。） （是的，他得到漂亮的明信片。）
>
> 例 2：Ken: Had the boy eaten a big meal tonight? He looked very full.
>
> （這個男孩今晚吃了大餐嗎？他看起來非常飽。）
>
> Ann: No, he hadn't. 或 No, he hadn't eaten a big meal tonight.
>
> （不，他沒吃。） （不，他今晚沒有吃大餐。）

2. 運用 before 或 when

> 問句：**Had＋主詞＋過去分詞＋…＋before / when＋主詞＋過去式動詞＋…？**
>
> 答句：（肯定簡答）**Yes, 代名詞＋had.**
>
> （肯定詳答）**Yes, 主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋….**
>
> （否定簡答）**No, 代名詞＋hadn't.**
>
> （否定詳答）**No, 主詞＋hadn't＋過去分詞＋….**
>
> 例 1：Ken: Had he already done his homework before I called him last night?
>
> （昨晚我打電話給他之前，他已經做完作業了嗎？）
>
> Ann: Yes, he had. 或 Yes, he had done his homework.
>
> （是的，他做完了。） （是的，他已經做完作業。）

English Grammar

例 2：Ken: Had they lived in America before they moved to Taiwan two years ago?

（二年前他們搬到台灣之前，他們住在美國嗎？）

Ann: No, they hadn't.　　或　　No, he hadn't lived in America.

（不，他們沒住。）　　（不，他們沒有住在美國。）

例 3：Ken: Had you eaten dinner when she visited you?

（當她拜訪你時，你已經吃了晚餐嗎？）

Ann: Yes, I had.　　或　　Yes, I had eaten dinner when she visited me.

（是的，我吃了。）　（是的，當她拜訪我時，我已經吃了晚餐。）

例 4：Ken: Had they eaten dinner when his sister got home?

（當他妹妹到家時，他們已經吃了晚餐嗎？）

Ann: No, they hadn't.　　或　　No, they hadn't eaten dinner.

（不，他們沒吃。）　　（不，他們還沒吃晚餐。）

⇒ 疑問句需以 had 開頭，before 和 when 引導的過去式子句無法放句首，只能接在後面。

3. 運用 after

問句：**助動詞＋主詞＋原形動詞＋…＋after＋主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋…？**

答句：（肯定簡答）**Yes, 代名詞＋助動詞.**

（肯定詳答）**Yes, 主詞＋過去式動詞＋….**

（否定簡答）**No, 代名詞＋助動詞＋not.**

（否定詳答）**No, 主詞＋助動詞＋not＋原形動詞＋….**

例 1：Ken: Did you watch TV after you had done your homework yesterday?

（昨天做完作業後，你有看電視嗎？）

Ann: Yes, I did.　　或　　Yes, I watched TV after I had done my homework.

（是的，我看了電視。）　（是的，我做完作業後看電視。）

例 2：Ken: Did they play basketball after I had left yesterday afternoon?

（昨天下午我離開之後，他們有打籃球嗎？）

Ann: No, they didn't.　或　No, they didn't play basketball after you had left.

（不，他們沒打。）（不，你離開後他們沒打籃球。）

⇒ 疑問句需以其他助動詞開頭，因此 after 引導的過去完成式子句無法放句

首，只能接在後面。

隨堂小練習

※依提示作答

1. Jane 昨晚不餓。她昨天下午吃了大餐嗎？（將句子翻成英文並肯定簡答）

   _____

   _____

2. 當 Ben 昨晚上床睡覺時，他寫完作業了嗎？（將句子翻成英文並否定簡答）

   _____

   _____

3. 昨天妳們進入教室之前，老師離開了嗎？（將句子翻成英文並肯定詳答）

   _____

   _____

4. 昨天晚上她們吃完晚餐後，她們有慢跑嗎？（將句子翻成英文並詳否定詳答）

   _____

   _____

English Grammar

一、單選題

(　　) 1. She _____ that simple question for three hours yesterday.

(A) have thought　(B) had thought　(C) thinks　(D) was thinking

(　　) 2. I _____ a walk at the park before I took a bath.

(A) take　(B) had took　(C) taken　(D) had taken

(　　) 3. By the time we _____, the party _____.

(A) arrived；had finished　(B) had arrived；finished

(C) arrived；finished　　　(D) had arrived；had finished

(　　) 4. Peter _____ this interesting novel（小說）twice already.

(A) readed　(B) had read　(C) had readed　(D) had reads

(　　) 5. A：Had the rain stopped last week in Japan?

B：No, _____.

(A) the rain had　(B) it had　(C) the rain hadn't　(D) it hadn't

(　　) 6. A：Had you washed hands before you ate snack?　B：Yes, _____.

(A) you had　(B) I had　(C) you had washed　(D) I had washed

(　　) 7. Before I _____ here, I had lived in Puli for ten years.

(A) moved　(B) had moved　(C) have moved　(D) move

(　　) 8. We _____ the restroom before our mom _____ us do that.

(A) had cleaned；had made　(B) cleaned；made

(C) cleaned；had mad　　　(D) had cleaned；made

(　　) 9. Amy _____ the exam（考試）because she _____ hard.

(A) had failed；didn't study　　(B) failed；hadn't studied

(C) had failed；hadn't studied　(D) failed；didn't studied

(　　) 10. She _____ her teeth before she went to bed last night.

(A) had brushed not　　(B) not had brushed

(C) had not brushed　　(D) not brushed had

(　　) 11. _____ you _____ the guitar after you had finished homework?

(A) Had；played　(B) Did；played　(C) Did；play　(D) Had；play

(　　) 12. I had heard the news _____ you told me that.

(A) before　(B) after　(C) of　(D) by

(　　) 13. _____ the cat had drunk a bowl of milk, it took a nap.

(A) Before　(B) After　(C) When　(D) By

(　　) 14. _____ she _____ a part-time job before she worked at the previous（以前的）company（公司）?

(A) Have；had　(B) Had；had　(C) Have；been　(D) Had；been

(　　) 15. _____ you _____ Chinese before you _____ to Taiwan?

(A) Did；learn；came　　(B) Did；learned；had come

(C) Had；learned；came　(D) Had；learned；had come

(　　) 16. His son _____ in the car accident（事故）.

(A) had died（死亡）　　(B) had dead（死亡的）

(C) dead　　　　　　　(D) had been died

(　　) 17. Her dog _____ a lot of beef before I fed him.

(A) eatten　(B) had ate　(C) had eaten　(D) ate

(　　) 18. The cat _____ last Sunday.

(A) had been dead　(B) died　(C) had dead　(D) dead

(　　) 19. After Jay _____ Jenny, they _____ to see a movie together.

(A) called；had gone　　(B) had called；had gone

(C) called；gone　　　　(D) had called；went

(　　) 20. _____ had you done before you went to bed last night?

(A) What　(B) When　(C) Why　(D) How

二、句子重組

1. had / mistake / a / He / made / . /serious

_____

2. Kelly / airport / when I / had left / . / got / to / the

_____

3. already made breakfast / Mom / before I / had / . / got up

_____

4. at / When / the train had / we / . / arrived / , / the / station / gone

_____

5. home / before / ? / you / you / Had / dinner / eaten / came
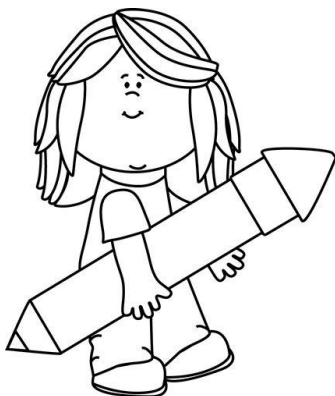
_____

三、翻譯題

1. When I saw him, he hadn't slept for 36 hours.

_____

2. My brother felt uncomfortable（不舒服）after he had had too much chocolate.

_____

3. Before Peter came to my home, he had returned（歸還）the book to the library.

_____

4. Had you ever visited that city before you came here?

_____

5. He didn't have any money because He had lost his wallet（錢包）.

_____

綜合練習　第 2 回

一、單選題

（　　）　1. He ＿＿＿＿ the doctor that he ＿＿＿＿ all night.
　　(A) told；had coughed（咳嗽）(B) had told；coughed
　　(C) told；coughes　　　　　(D) had told；had coughed

（　　）　2. Before Lucy ＿＿＿＿ met her pen pal（筆友）, she ＿＿＿＿ written many letters to him.
　　(A) had；had　(B) ×；had　(C) had；×　(D) ×；×

（　　）　3. We ＿＿＿＿ here since 1998 until now.
　　(A) had living　(B) have living　(C) had lived　(D) have been living

（　　）　4. By March last year, we ＿＿＿＿ here for nine years.
　　(A) had living　(B) have living　(C) had lived　(D) have lived

（　　）　5. George ＿＿＿＿ before he dated with Amy.
　　(A) had been excited（興奮的）(B) had excited
　　(C) had been exciting　　　(D) had exciting

（　　）　6. My grandfather ＿＿＿＿ this bridge before I was born.
　　(A) had build　(B) has build　(C) had built　(D) has built

（　　）　7. My brother ＿＿＿＿ his homework so Mom ＿＿＿＿ him.
　　(A) didn't finish；had punished（處罰）(B) hadn't finished；punished
　　(C) didn't finish；has punished　　　(D) hadn't finished；punish

（　　）　8. My best friend ＿＿＿＿ me a postcard when she first ＿＿＿＿ to America last year.
　　(A) had sent；traveled　(B) had sent；had traveled
　　(C) have sent；traveled　(D) have sent；have traveled

（　　）　9. We were glad to see Mr. Chen last night ＿＿＿＿ we hadn't seen him for many years.
　　(A) before　(B) by　(C) after　(D) so

（　　）10. Tina _____ before she went to university（大學）.

    (A) never had cooked   (B) hadn't never cooked

    (C) had never cooked   (D) never hadn't cooked

（　　）11. You _____ too early. The meeting（會議）_____.

    (A) come；hadn't started   (B) had come；didn't start

    (C) had came：didn't start   (D) came；hadn't started

（　　）12. I _____ lunch with Sam because I _____ two hamburgers.

    (A) hadn't had；have had   (B) hadn't had；had had

    (C) didn't had；have had   (D) didn't have；had had

（　　）13. He _____ at a senior high school for five years before he started to work here.

    (A) have worked   (B) have working

    (C) had worked   (D) had working

（　　）14. Bill：Did the girl start to learn Japanese after she had been to Japan last month?

    Ted：Yes, _____.

    (A) she did (B) the girl did (C) she had (D) the girl had

（　　）15. What _____ they _____ after they had done exercises?

    (A) had；eaten (B) did；eat (C) have；eaten (D) does；eat

（　　）16. Finally, she _____ before we gave up _____ her.

    (A) appeared；to wait   (B) appeared；waiting

    (C) had appeared；to wait   (D) had appeared；waiting

（　　）17. The famous singer _____ about his age and marital status（婚姻狀況）before the reporter discovered（發現）the truth（事實）.

    (A) had lain (B) had lied (C) has lain (D) has lied

（　　）18. Had you got the postcard from Linda in England?

    Walter：No, _____.

    (A) I did (B) I didn't (C) I had (D) I hadn't

( ) 19. We _____ Aunt Polly for a long time, so we visited her last weekend.
(A) don't see (B) haven't seen (C) hadn't seen (D) wouldn't see
〈改編自基測 101〉

( ) 20. B&J Café _____ known as the tallest building（建築物）in town.
However, O&G Restaurant became the tallest building in 2010.
(A) has been (B) had been (C) is (D) would be〈改編自會考 104〉

二、改錯

( ) 1. I have never seen snow before I moved to Canada.

( ) 2. We has visited Aunt Kelly in 2012.

( ) 3. They had felt bored of the story because they had read it before.

( ) 4. Had you see the movie after you had read the novel?

( ) 5. That man had had many girlfriends before he gets married（結婚）.

( ) 6. Tina not had finished her homework before she went to bed.

( ) 7. When I got home my mom had already cooked dinner.

( ) 8. He brought his umbrella because it hadn't stop raining.

( ) 9. The flight（班機）had took off by the time I arrived.

( ) 10. The rain finally have stopped yesterday.

三、句子重組

1. hadn't / . / before / tonight / She / prayed /ate / she

_____

2. they /When the bus / , / for / had / 30 minutes / waited / . / came

_____

3. your father finished / ? / his boss（老闆）came / before / Had / his work

_____

4. The teacher / my mom / after / my sister had fought / . / called / with her classmate

_____

5. Did / had / you / after / ? / exercise / prepared / breakfast / you
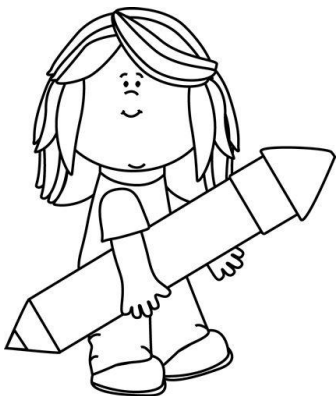
_____

四、翻譯題

1. My sister had cleaned the room when I entered.

_____

2. Before we saw John, we hadn't seen him for five years.

_____

3. Had she been to Japan before then?

_____

4. 當我們抵達的時候，那輛計程車才剛離開嗎？

_____

5. 在我去年遇見妳之前，我從未做過任何家事（housework）。

_____

綜合練習　第 3 回

一、填空

1. Her sister _____ (finish) her history report（報告）before she went to Taipei last week.（否定句）

2. I had been to the department store before I _____ (get) home yesterday.（肯定句）

3. John _____ (buy) a new house before he got married.（否定句）

4. She _____ (watch) it many times before I _____ (introduce 介紹) this movie to her.（肯定句）

5. Before I left home, I _____ (make) breakfast.（否定句）

6. Before my favorite writer _____ (die) last month, she _____ (write) over 50 books.（肯定句）

7. They _____ (paint) the walls before they _____ (move) in the house.（肯定句）

二、對話填空

1. A: Had you met our teacher yesterday?
   B: Yes, _____.（簡答）

2. A: _____ you gone to Mike's birthday party last night?
   B: No, _____.（簡答）

3. A: Had Tina _____ breakfast before she left?
   B: No, _____ cooked breakfast.

4. A: _____ you drink any milk after he had taken a bath?
   B: No, _____ any milk.

三、翻譯題

1. 她去年搬到台北之前住在<u>台中</u>（Taichung）嗎？

   _____

2. 我弟弟今天早上吃完早餐後沒洗碗。

   _____

3. 在昨晚之前，Amy 沒去過<u>演唱會</u>（concert）。

   _____

4. Linda 在洗澡前，先清掃了浴室。

   _____

5. 上個月你去美國時有拜訪 Paula 姑媽嗎？

   _____

6. 昨天下午你進教室時，有看到 Bella 嗎？

   _____

7. 我昨晚遇見他時，他已經 24 小時沒睡覺了。

   _____

8. Peter 上星期打電話給我時，我已經不在家。

   _____

9. 兩天前我賣掉這台腳踏車之後，它就不屬於我了。

   _____

10. 當他要<u>下</u>（get off）公車時，他遇見 May。

   _____

四、短文中翻英

A：你看起來不太好。你發生了什麼事嗎？

B：我失去了我男朋友，因為我們上星期分手（break up）了。

A：我很抱歉聽到這件事。或許妳可以試試看婚友公司。

B：但我之前從未相親過。

A：別擔心。我會幫妳的。

📖 單字：婚友公司 dating service；相親 blind date

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

五、閱讀

Sharon isn't good at math but she had an important exam yesterday. She didn't pass the previous test. To encourage Sharon, her mom told her "if you can get good grades, I will give you a surprise." So, Sharon had studied math all night and she also hadn't slept well last week. She hoped to get better grades and make her mom happy. However, she still failed the exam. She was sad. But her mom said: "It's fine. You had tried your best already." So, her mom still gave her the surprise. Finally, Sharon decided in her mind that she will get good grades next time and she won't give up.

📖 單字：previous 先前的；encourage 鼓勵

(   ) 1. Had Sharon studied hard last week?

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

(　　) 2. What did Sharon's mom think about Sharon and her exam in the end?

　　　(A) She thought Sharon is <u>stupid</u>（笨的）.

　　　(B) She thought Sharon should give up studying math.

　　　(C) She thought Sharon studied hard already.

(　　) 3. Which <u>statement</u>（陳述）is true?

　　　(A) Sharon's mother was angry about her bad grades.

　　　(B) Sharon passed the exam last week.

　　　(C) Sharon didn't sleep well last week.

NOTE

In the end, we are our choices. Build yourself a great story.
-Jeff Bezos

綜合練習　第 4 回
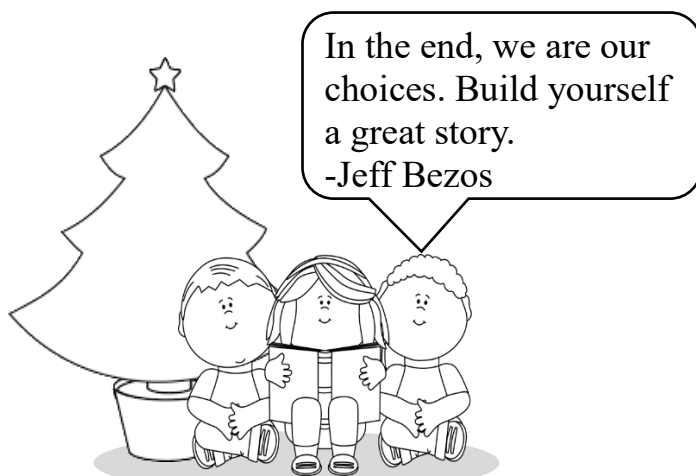
一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Frank：Wow! You look beautiful in that skirt. Where did you buy it?

Vicky：I traveled to Thailand last month and bought it there.

Frank：Had you ever visited Thailand before your trip last month?

Vicky：No, I hadn't. Even though I had lost 5 pounds because some spicy food

made me feel sick and sweat crazily. But I really had a good time there.

Frank：You should take care of yourself.

單字：travel 旅行；Thailand 泰國；even though 雖然；
pound 磅；spicy 辣的；sweat 出汗

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. 短文選擇

(　　) 1. How many times has Vicky been to Thailand?

(A) 0.　(B) 1.　(C) 2.

（　　）2. What kind of food made Vicky feel uncomfortable?

    (A) Hot.　　(B) Sour（酸的）.　　(C) Sweet.

（　　）3. How does Frank like the skirt?

    (A) Pretty.　　(B) Ugly（醜的）.　　(C) We don't know.

二、克漏字選擇

    George and Mary ___1.___ husband and wife now. They ___2.___ married last month and before that, they ___3.___ each other for more than twenty years. Because they were classmates in elementary school and they ___4.___ each other since then. By the time George proposed to Mary, he told her that he ___5.___ her at first sight and he promised himself that he will marry Mary in the future. He ___6.___ her forever. Mary was touched so she said yes without doubt. George kept the promise that he had made when he was a child.

📖 單字：marry 結婚、和⋯結婚；propose 求婚；at first sight 初次見面；
       promise 承諾、答應；touched 受感動的；doubt 懷疑
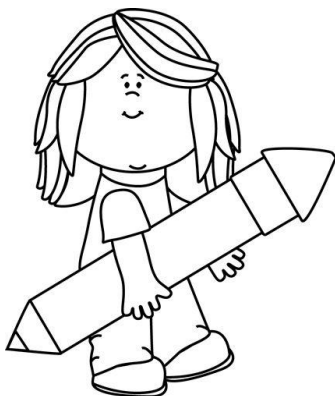
（　　）1. (A) was　　(B) is　　(C) are

（　　）2. (A) get　　(B) got　　(C) have got

（　　）3. (A) had known　　(B) have known　　(C) know

（　　）4. (A) has known　　(B) have known　　(C) know

（　　）5. (A) has loved　　(B) is loving　　(C) will love

（　　）6. (A) have loved　　(B) is loving　　(C) will love

Ⅲ－2 被動式

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 被動式

* 各時態的被動式句型
* 祈使句的被動句型
* 授予動詞的被動句型
* 感官動詞的被動句型
* 使役動詞的被動句型

單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L33~L35
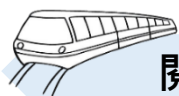
閱讀特快車　　　A strange dream

　　Last week I had a strange dream. In my dream, I was taken to the airport by two people, and then we ①got on an airplane. On the airplane, I was treated like a king, and I had a lot of delicious food to eat. I really enjoyed the time in the airplane. However, a man with beautiful clothes always stood near me and looked at me quietly. Why did he look at me quietly? I didn't understand. I wanted to ask him, but suddenly, he came to me and started to attack me. I cried out loudly, and then I woke up. Luckily, I was still in my bed.

文章單字：get on 乘坐上；like 像、如；suddenly 突然地；woke up 醒來

文章說明：

　　① 「get on＋交通工具」用法 ⇒ 乘坐上…

　　　例 1：We got on a train and went to Taipei yesterday morning.

　　　　　（昨天早上我們乘坐上火車，並去台北。）

必備文法概念　　　**You are the best！**

Topic 1　被動式

一、各時態的被動式句型

在日常生活中我們偶爾會聽到「…被…」，比方說：玻璃杯被打破了、他沒被老師罵、窗戶被上鎖、…等。這些「**主詞是接受動作者**」的句子我們稱之為**被動式**的句子，其基本結構是「**be 動詞＋過去分詞**」。

	主動式	被動式
簡單式	She cooks dinner. She cooked dinner. She will cook dinner.	Dinner is cooked by her. Dinner was cooked by her. Dinner will be cooked by her.
進行式	She is cooking dinner. She was cooking dinner.	Dinner is being cooked by her. Dinner was being cooked by her.
完成式	She has cooked dinner. She had cooked dinner.	Dinner has been cooked by her. Dinner had been cooked by her.

此外，不強調行為者，或是行為者的身分不明或不重要時，也會使用被動式。而被動式可在句尾加或不加「**by＋人/事物**」。

被動式在不同的時態下會有不同的變化，現在就讓我們一起來看看各個時態的被動式句型吧！

1. 現在被動：人／事／物＋am／are／is＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：Two glasses are broken.

　　　　　（二個玻璃杯被打破了。）

　　例 2：Ben is hit by a car.

　　　　　（Ben 被汽車撞。）

2. 過去被動：人／事／物＋was／were＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：Two glasses were broken last night.

　　　　　（二個玻璃杯昨晚被打破了。）

　　例 2：Ben was hit by a car yesterday.

　　　　　（Ben 昨天被汽車撞。）

3. 未來被動：人／事／物＋will be＋過去分詞＋….

　　　　＝人／事／物＋ am／are／is going to be＋過去分詞＋…

　　例 1：This apartment will be painted tomorrow.
　　　　＝ This apartment is going to be painted tomorrow.

　　　　　（這棟公寓明天會被上漆。）

　　例 2：These books will be lent next week.
　　　　＝ These books are going to be lent next week.

　　　　　（這些書下星期會被借出。）

4. 現在進行被動：人／事／物＋am／are／is＋being＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：This apartment is being painted now.

　　　　　（這棟公寓現在正被上漆著。）

　　例 2：These books are being read by the boys and girls.

　　　　　（這些書正被這些男孩與女孩閱讀著。）

5. 過去進行被動：人／事／物＋was／were＋being＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：This apartment was being painted at 10 a.m. yesterday.

　　　　　（這棟公寓昨天 10a.m.正被上漆。）

　　例 2：These books were being read by the boys and girls then.

　　　　　（這些書當時正被這些男孩與女孩閱讀著。）
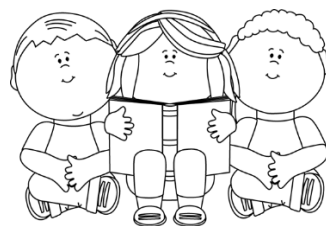
6. 現在完成被動：人／事／物＋ have／has ＋ been ＋ 過去分詞＋….

    例 1：This apartment has been painted for a week.

        （這棟公寓已經被漆好一星期了。）

    例 2：These books have been read by the boys and girls since 1 p.m.

        （這些書自下午 1:00 起就已經被這些男孩與女孩閱讀。）

7. 過去完成被動：人／事／物＋ had ＋ been ＋過去分詞＋….

    例 1：This apartment had been painted before.

        （這棟公寓以前已經被漆過。）

    例 2：These books had been read by the boys and girls.

        （這些書已經被這些男孩與女孩閱讀過。）

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）1. The car is being _____ by Ken.

    (A) washed　(B) washing　(C) wash　(D) washes

（　　）2. The car _____ washed by Ken at 11 a.m. last Sunday.

    (A) is being　(B) being　(C) was　(D) was being

※翻譯題

1. 蘋果昨天晚上被吃了。

   _____

2. 這間教室已經被那些學生打掃了。(以「現在完成式」作答)

   _____

3. 那張明信片已經被寄出。（以「過去完成式」作答）

   _____

4. 這棟房子下星期會被賣掉。

   _____

二、祈使句的被動句型

祈使句的被動最主要會借助到 **let** 這個字，其句型如下：

1.（肯定祈使被動）Let＋人／事／物＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：Let your book be closed.

　　　　　（闔起你的書。）

　　⇒祈使句的被動型式，肯定句以 let 開頭。

2.（否定祈使被動）Don't＋let＋人／事／物＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：Don't let your book be closed.

　　　　　（不要闔起你的書。）

　　⇒祈使句的被動型式，否定句以 Don't＋let 開頭。

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

　1. 打開窗戶。（以「祈使被動」作答）
　　_____

　2. 不要打開窗戶。(以「祈使被動」作答)
　　_____

三、授予動詞的被動句型

我們先前學過授予動詞，其例句如下，「She gave him a book.」或「She gave a book to him.」。

授予動詞後面會有二個受詞，一個為間接受詞（人），另一個為直接受詞（物），而二者皆可當被動句型的主詞。其句型如下：

1. 間接受詞（人）當主詞

　　a.(肯定)人＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋物＋….

例：The boy was given a beautiful postcard by his father.

（這個男孩的爸爸給了他一張漂亮的名信片。）

b. (否定) 人＋be 動詞＋not＋過去分詞＋物＋….

例：The boy was not given a beautiful postcard by his father.

（這個男孩的爸爸沒給他一張漂亮的名信片。）

c. (疑問) Be 動詞＋人＋過去分詞＋物＋…?

例：Was the boy given a beautiful postcard by his father?

（這個男孩的爸爸給他一張漂亮的名信片嗎?）

⇒由上面三個例句我們可知，以間接受詞（人）當主詞時不需介系詞。

2. 直接受詞（物）當主詞

a. (肯定) 物＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋to / for / of＋人＋….

例：A beautiful postcard was given to the boy by Tom.

（Tom 給了這個男孩一張漂亮的名信片。）

b. (否定) 物＋be 動詞＋not＋過去分詞＋to / for / of＋人＋….

例：A great story was not told to Tim by Sue.

（Sue 沒跟 Tim 說很棒的故事。）

c. (疑問) Be 動詞＋物＋過去分詞＋to / for / of＋人＋…?

例：Was a question asked of you by my students?

（我的學生問你一個問題嗎?）

⇒由上面三個例句我們可知，以直接受詞（物）當主詞時需有介系詞。

3. make、write、buy、do 的被動句型

這四個字的被動就只能用**以物當主詞**的句型，原因在於，只有**物**會被做、被寫或被買賣，所以物是主詞，因此這四個動詞的被動要用**以物當主詞**的句型。

例 1：A cake was made for me by Mark.

（Mark 做了一個蛋糕給我。）

例 2：A letter was not written to May by Ben.

（Ben 沒寫信給 May。）

例 3：Was an apartment bought for you by your parents?

（你父母親買一棟公寓給你嗎?）

例 4：A great <u>favor</u>（幫助）was done for me by Mike.

（Mike 幫了我一個大忙。）

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）1. The girl was ＿＿＿＿ flowers by Ken.

(A) give　(B) being given　(C) given　(D) giving

（　　）2. The house ＿＿＿＿ by Ken last year.

(A) bought　(B) buys　(C) buying　(D) was bought

※改寫句子

1. May gave Tom a comic book.（以被動語態改寫）

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

2. Ben didn't sell Tim a car.（以被動語態改寫）

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

3. Did Mom pay the boss 3000 NT dollars?　（以被動語態改寫）

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

四、感官動詞的被動句型

我們先前學過感官動詞，其例句如下，「She saw him smoke.」或「She saw him smoking.」。感官動詞的後面可接原形動詞或現在分詞來補充說明受詞的狀況。而其被動句型如下：

1. 感官動詞後加不定詞（to＋原形動詞）

　a.(肯定) 主詞＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋to＋原形動詞＋….

例：She was seen to smoke by him.

（她被他看到抽菸。）

b. (否定) 主詞＋be 動詞＋not＋過去分詞＋to＋原形動詞＋….

例：She was not seen to smoke by him.

（她沒被他看到抽菸。）

c. (疑問) Be 動詞＋主詞＋過去分詞＋to＋原形動詞＋…?

例：Was she seen to smoke by him?

（她被他看到抽菸嗎?）

⇒感官動詞後加不定詞（to＋原形動詞）強調**動作的整個過程**。

2. 感官動詞後加現在分詞（V-ing）

a. (肯定) 主詞＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋V-ing＋….

例：She was seen smoking by him.

（她被他看到正在抽菸。）

b. (否定) 主詞＋be 動詞＋not＋過去分詞＋V-ing＋….

例：She was not seen smoking by him.

（她沒被他看到正在抽菸。）

c. (疑問) Be 動詞＋主詞＋過去分詞＋V-ing＋…?

例：Was she seen smoking by him?

（她被他看到正在抽菸嗎?）

⇒感官動詞後加現在分詞（V-ing）強調**動作正在進行**。
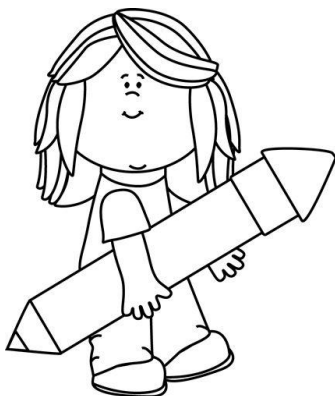
📝 **隨堂小練習**

※翻譯題

1. Mark 昨天被我看見正在拍手。

_____

2. Ben 沒被我聽到在唱歌。

_____

3. Jane 被你看到正在唱歌嗎?

_____

五、使役動詞的被動句型

使役動詞表示要求他人做某事,有命令、指使的意涵。其被動句型如下:

1. make 的被動句型

  a.(肯定) 主詞＋be 動詞＋made＋to＋原形動詞＋….

    例:Ann was made to do the dishes by her mom.

    (Ann 被她的媽媽叫去洗碗盤。)

  b.(否定) 主詞＋be 動詞＋not＋made＋to＋原形動詞＋….

    例:Ann was not made to do the dishes by her mom.

    (Ann 沒被她的媽媽叫去洗碗盤。)

  c.(疑問) Be 動詞＋主詞＋made＋to＋原形動詞＋…?

    例:Was Ann made to do the dishes by her mom?

    (Ann 被她的媽媽叫去洗碗盤嗎?)

2. make、get、have 的被動句型

  a.(肯定) 主詞＋make / get / have＋受詞＋過去分詞＋….

    例:Jane's father made her room cleaned by her.

    (Jane 的爸爸叫她去打掃她的房間。)

b. (否定) 主詞＋助動詞＋not＋make／get／have＋受詞＋過去分詞＋….

例：Father does not have the dishes done by me.

（爸爸沒叫我洗碗盤。）

c. (疑問) 助動詞＋主詞＋make／get／have＋受詞＋過去分詞＋…?

例：Will Andy get his car fixed by Mark tomorrow?

（Andy 要 Mark 明天修理他的車子嗎?）

3. let 的被動句型

a. (肯定) 主詞＋let＋受詞＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋….

例：I let my car be fixed by him.

（我把車子給他修理。）

b. (否定) 主詞＋助動詞＋not＋let＋受詞＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋….

例：He will not let his children be cheated.

（他不會讓他的孩子被欺騙。）

c. (疑問) 助動詞＋主詞＋let＋受詞＋be 動詞＋過去分詞＋…?

例：Do you let your car be fixed by him?

（你把車子給他修理嗎?）
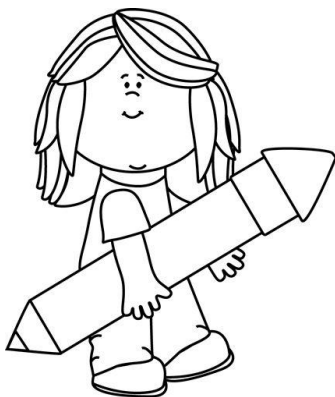
✎ 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. Jane let her dog _____ by Ken.

(A) wash　(B) be washed　(C) washing　(D) washes

(　　) 2. Was Jane made_____ her room by her brother?

(A) clean　(B) cleaning　(C) to clean　(D) to cleaning

※翻譯題

1. Mark 被叫去洗碗。（以…be made to V…作答）

_____

2. 我哥哥沒把電腦給 Joe 修理。（以…let…作答）

_____

3. Andy 要 Joe 下星期一煮晚餐嗎?（以…get 受詞＋過去分詞…作答）

_____

NOTE

Defeat is not bitter unless you swallow it.
-Joe Clark

綜合練習　第1回

一、單選題

(　　) 1. The man _____ the lion.（kill-killed-killed 殺）
(A) kill　(B) killed　(C) is killed　(D) was killed

(　　) 2. The lion _____ by the man.
(A) kills　(B) killed　(C) is kills　(D) was killed

(　　) 3. This <u>novel</u>（小説）_____ by me for many times.
(A) has been read　　(B) have been read
(C) has read　　(D) have read

(　　) 4. Paul's English homework _____ by himself two days ago.
(A) is finished　　(B) has been finished
(C) had finished　　(D) had been finished

(　　) 5. The office _____ by Peter next weekend.
(A) is cleaned　(B) will be cleaned　(C) was cleaned　(D) clean

(　　) 6. Chinese _____ by many people in <u>Asia</u>（亞洲）.
(A) is speak　(B) is spoke　(C) is spoken　(D) is speaked

(　　) 7. The cat _____ to break the window.
(A) saw　(B) seen　(C) was saw　(D) was seen

(　　) 8. The meeting _____ by Rita next time.
(A) will be held　(B) is held　(C) was held　(D) has been held

(　　) 9. Don't _____ the computer _____ by <u>anyone</u>（任何人）.
(A) let；be used　　(B) let；used
(C) be let；used　　(D) be let；be used

(　　) 10. This new building _____ by those workers.
(A) is being build　　(B) is being built
(C) is been build　　(D) is been built

(　　) 11. The movie is going to _____ next month.
(A) be played　(B) play　(C) played　(D) be play

(　　) 12. Those interesting stories _____ by Linda at 7:00 p.m.

(A) were written　　　　(B) written

(C) were being written　(D) being written

(　　) 13. Some delicious cakes _____ for me by Mom.

(A) made　(B) were made　(C) had made　(D) been made

(　　) 14. My father _____ the car _____ by us every weekend.

(A) makes；washed　　　(B) was made；was washed

(C) makes；was washed　(D) was made；washed

(　　) 15. We _____ the truck a wash every weekend.

(A) are given　(B) are gave　(C) given　(D) give

(　　) 16. The truck _____ a wash every weekend.

(A) is given　(B) is gave　(C) given　(D) gives

(　　) 17. The police _____ by some strangers twice recently（最近）.

(A) attacked　　　　(B) has being attacked

(C) has been attacked　(D) is attacked

(　　) 18. A surprise _____ me for my birthday by my friends yesterday.

(A) was given to　(B) gave　(C) has given　(D) had given

(　　) 19. Jay _____ some money from Jane.

(A) borrowed　　　(B) been borrowed

(C) is borrowed　　(D) had lent

(　　) 20. The money _____ from Jane by Jay.

(A) borrowed　　　(B) been borrowed

(C) is borrowed　　(D) had borrowed

二、重組句子

1. is / read / Dad / The / newspaper / . /by

_____

2. Kelly / the / told / was / . / bad / news / this morning

_____

3. This / by /cellphone / is / him / . / fixed / being

_____

4. has / by / postcard / The / been / us / sent / .

_____

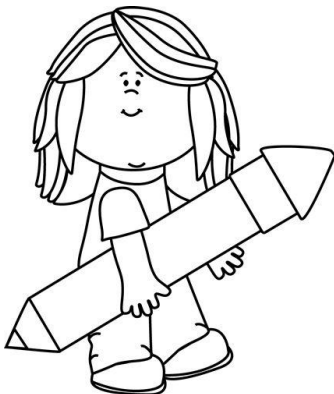5. Tina / Those / . / chalks / desk / on / the / by / be / put / will

_____

三、翻譯題

1. Paula's parents are cheated by Paula.

_____

2. The picture has been painted by that painter（畫家）for many years.

_____

3. The bread is going to be baked by my sister.

_____

4. This skirt is bought for his little sister by him.

_____

5. These difficult problems had finally been solved（解決）by myself.

_____

一、單選題

（　　）　1. The <u>clothes</u>（衣物）＿＿＿＿ to ＿＿＿＿.
　　　　(A) need；be washed　　(B) are needed；be washed
　　　　(C) need；wash　　　　(D) are needed；wash

（　　）　2. The machine can't ＿＿＿＿ by everyone except our boss.
　　　　(A) being used　(B) be used　(C) to used　(D) been used

（　　）　3. Trees have ＿＿＿＿ by snow all week.（cover-covered-covered 覆蓋）
　　　　(A) covered　(B) being covered　(C) been covered　(D) had covered

（　　）　4. I ＿＿＿＿ by my grandparents.（raise-raised-raised 養育）
　　　　(A) had been raised　(B) had raised　(C) raised　(D) been raised

（　　）　5. Son: I can't ＿＿＿＿ the blue vest.
　　　　Mom: It ＿＿＿＿ by Frank.
　　　　(A) be found；is being worn　　(B) be found；is been worn
　　　　(C) find；is being worn　　　　(D) find；is been worn

（　　）　6. My breakfast ＿＿＿＿ up by my sister.
　　　　(A) was been eaten　(B) was eaten　(C) eaten　(D) been eaten

（　　）　7. The school ＿＿＿＿ at that time.
　　　　(A) was being built　(B) built　(C) being built　(D) was been built

（　　）　8. I didn't ＿＿＿＿ the letter. It ＿＿＿＿ by Liz.（type-typed-typed 打字）
　　　　(A) type；typed　　　　(B) be typed；typed
　　　　(C) type；was typed　　(D) be typed；was typed

（　　）　9. What ＿＿＿＿ be done by you next week?
　　　　(A) will　(B) is going　(C) will going　(D) is

（　　）10. Children ＿＿＿＿ to ＿＿＿＿ rooms and houses before Christmas.
　　　　(A) make；be cleaned　　(B) make；clean
　　　　(C) are made；be cleaned　(D) are made；to clean

（　　）11. The girl _____ to _____ hard.

(A) was seen；study　　　(B) was seen；be studied

(C) saw：study　　　(D) saw；be studied

（　　）12. _____ the door _____.

(A) Be let；been opened　　(B) Let；be opened

(C) Be let；be opened　　(D) Let；been opened

（　　）13. The movie hasn't _____ and _____ by many people.

(A) been watched；being liked　(B) been watched；liked

(C) being watched；being liked　(D) being watched；liked

（　　）14. A Christmas gift _____ to the little boy by his dad.

(A) was given　(B) be given　(C) is been given　(D) gave

（　　）15. The pot（壺）of water _____ for 20 minutes already.

(A) has been heated　　(B) had been heated

(C) was heated　　　(D) to be heated

（　　）16. My dog Jimmy loves _____ with a comb. Every time I comb his hair,

he will close his eyes and fall asleep（睡著的）.

(A) is brushed　　　(B) being brushing

(C) to be brushing　　(D) being brushed〈改編自會考 105〉

（　　）17. Mr. Chen has a loud voice（聲音）. His voice can _____ clearly（清

楚地）even in that big classroom.

(A) hear　　　(B) be heard

(C) be hearing　　(D) have heard〈改編自基測 92-1〉

（　　）18. Susan: Oh, no! The door and the window _____!

Victor: Who could have done this?

Susan: Go in quickly and see if we've lost anything.

(A) are breaking　　(B) have broken

(C) were broken　　(D) will break〈改編自基測 90-1〉

（　　）19. Mary had an accident（意外）and _____ badly（嚴重地）_____. It is impossible（不可能的）for her to go to school today.
(A) had；hurt　　　(B) had；hurted
(C) was；hurt　　　(D) was；hurted〈改編自基測 90-1〉

（　　）20. B&J Café（咖啡店）_____ known as the tallest building in town. However, O&G Restaurant became the tallest building in 2010.
(A) has been　(B) had been　(C) is　(D) would be〈改編自會考 104〉

二、改錯

（　　　　）1. I was following（跟隨）by a dog yesterday.

（　　　　）2. You aren't invite to May's birthday party.

（　　　　）3. The window does closed by me.

（　　　　）4. Water have been boiled（煮沸）for ten minutes.

（　　　　）5. Many people tricked（惡作劇）on Halloween.

（　　　　）6. Don't let your cellphone stolen（偷）.

（　　　　）7. The desk was moving by Dad.

（　　　　）8. Does the hamburger ordered by you?

（　　　　）9. Where were the keys putted by Luke this morning?

（　　　　）10. The baby's life was be saved by the doctor.

三、句子重組

1. schoolbags（書包）/ . / checked / Our / been / by /have / the teacher

_____

2. Her / cut / hair / by / . / Mom / was

_____

3. Has / packed / ? / the / been / package

_____

4. Coke / . / let / dropped / on / floor / be / the / Don't

---

5. made / the teacher / clean / Anna / the / . / was / not / to / classroom / by

---

四、翻譯題

1. My money was stolen by someone.

---

2. Was the letter written to Rose by Jack?

---

3. The answers has been corrected.

---

4. 那件白色襯衫已經被賣掉了。（請以過去完成式作答）

---

5. 那個水瓶裝滿了水。（請以現在被動作答）
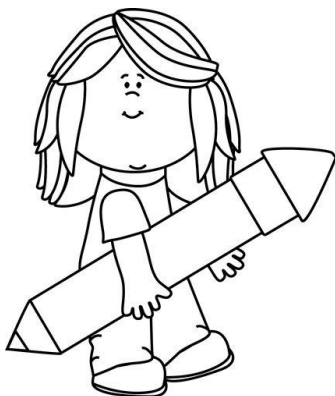
一、填空

1. The letter has _____ (send) by my sister.（肯定句）

2. The car _____ (sell) next month.（否定句）

3. _____ (let) your glasses _____ (put) on the bed.（否定句）

4. The bad news _____ (tell) to me by my English teacher the day before yesterday.（肯定句）

5. I am _____ (give) a gift by Tim.（否定句）

6. He _____ (see) _____ (cross) the road.（肯定句）

7. _____ (let) your room _____ (clean) before Chinese New Year.（肯定句）

二、對話填空

1. A: Had your food been eaten up by your pet?
   B: Yes, _____.（簡答）

2. A: Are you given the notebook by them?
   B: No, _____ the notebook by them.

3. A: _____ the dishes being cleaned by Lilian at that time?
   B: No, _____.（簡答）

4. A: Have the song _____ sung by that little bird?
   B: Yes, _____ by the bird.

三、翻譯題

1. 她被選中去參加比賽。

_____

2. 我弟弟被要求要通過考試。

_____

3. 我的漫畫昨晚被媽媽<u>丟掉</u>（throw away）了。

_____

4. 別讓燈被<u>關掉</u>（turn off）。

_____

5. Jessica 已經被她父母帶去美國了。

_____

6. 那扇門是被你打開的嗎？

_____

7. 他的生活充滿喜悅。

_____

8. 那位警察正被那些青少年攻擊。

_____

9. 兩天前這本<u>小說</u>（novel）就已經借出了。

_____

10. 那杯牛奶被我弟弟喝了。

_____

四、短文中翻英

Amber：Peter，過來幫我。

Peter：發生什麼事了？

Amber：書桌底下有一隻大蟑螂。

Peter：不要擔心。牠已經被我殺了。

Amber：謝謝。我剛剛真的被牠嚇到了。

📖 單字：蟑螂 cockroach；殺 kill-killed-killed

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

五、閱讀

　　Bruce is a naughty boy and he is a student in junior high school. Yesterday, he didn't go to school, so his teacher called his mom to ask the reason. Why didn't Bruce go to school? Bruce was bitten by a dog at the park last Sunday. Because he was bullying the dog at that time, it was angry and gave him a bite. Then, he was sent to the hospital. He was also blamed by his mom for bullying the dog. Bruce has learned a lesson and he won't bully animals anymore.

　　單字：naughty 調皮的；so 所以；reason 原因；bitten 咬(原形：bite)；

　　　　　bully 霸凌；blame 責備；anymore 再也不

（　　）1. How old may Bruce be?

　　　　　(A) Five.　(B) Ten.　(C) Fourteen.

（　　）2. Why did Bruce's teacher call his mother?

　　　　　(A) Because he fight with his classmates.

　　　　　(B) Because he didn't go to school.

　　　　　(C) Because he bully the dog.

（　　）3. Which statement（陳述）is true?

　　　　　(A) Bruce gave the dog a bite.

　　　　　(B) Bruce will never bully dogs anymore.

　　　　　(C) Bruce's classmates went to hospital to see him.

綜合練習　　第 4 回

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Paula：Who is the woman on TV?

Chris：What? You don't know Melisa!

Paula：She sings very well.

Chris：She is known for her beautiful voice and is called the gifted singer.

Paula：I see. I am her big fan now.

單字：known for 以…而聞名；voice 聲音；gifted 有天賦的；fan 粉絲

2. 短文選擇

(　　) 1. Who sings well?

(A) Melisa.　(B) Paula.　(C) Chris.

(　　) 2. How many fans does Melisa have?

(A) Only Paula.　(B) A lot.　(C) We don't know.

(　　) 3. Why does Paula like Melisa?

(A) Because she is beautiful.

(B) Because she has good voice.

(C) Because she is a singer.

二、克漏字選擇

　　Dora has a problem with her homework. The homework should ___1.___ done in a group. But Dave, one of the group member, hasn't ___2.___ them at all. When they discuss the homework with him, he always said, "I will do it later." But, in fact, he never ___3.___ his job hard. Moreover, there is a worse thing. He did it the wrong way and they have to do it for him again. But the homework has to ___4.___ handed out before this Wednesday, so they have only two days ___5.___ the work again. They are really angry with Dave and they won't get in a group ___6.___ him again.

📖 單字：member 成員；discuss 討論；moreover 而且；hand out 繳交；
　　　　so 所以

（　　）1. (A) is　(B) are　(C) be

（　　）2. (A) helped　(B) helps　(C) help

（　　）3. (A) do　(B) does　(C) did

（　　）4. (A) be　(B) been　(C) being

（　　）5. (A) doing　(B) done　(C) to do

（　　）6. (A) in　(B) on　(C) with
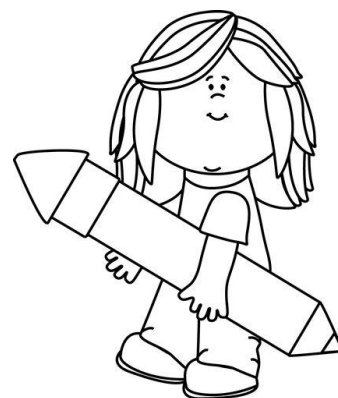
NOTE

You do the best you can with what's thrown at you, then you try again.
- Mario Andretti

Ⅲ－3 連接詞及過去習慣用語

※必備文法概念：
Topic ① 連接詞及過去習慣用語
- ★ 對等連接詞的用法　★ 從屬連接詞的用法
- ★ until 的用法　　　★ used to 的用法
- ★ used to 與 be used to 的區別

※擴充文法概念：
Topic ① 連接詞片語
- ★ both…and…的用法
- ★ neither…nor…的用法
- ★ either…or…的用法
- ★ not only…but also…的用法

📖 單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L36~L38
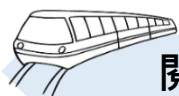
閱讀特快車　　　My brother's trip

My brother has never been abroad before. He decided to spend three months traveling this year. Last night he made a plan for his trip. First, he would go to Japan. After [①] arriving in Japan, he would take a hot spring bath. And then, he wants to visit Eiffel Tower in Paris because it is one of the most famous buildings in the world. In the end, he wants to go to both Australia and England. Kangaroos and koalas are his favorite animals, so he would like to see them when he is in Australia. Also, he will visit museums when being in England. What do you think of it?

📖 文章單字：hot spring 溫泉；Eiffel Tower 艾菲爾鐵塔；Paris 巴黎；buildings 建築物；In the end 最後；Australia 澳洲；England 英國

📖 文章說明：
① 「arrive＋地方介系詞＋地方」用法⇒到達…
　arrive in＋大地方(例：國家、城市)
　arrive at＋小地方(例：學校、車站)
　例 1：They arrived in Taipei yesterday morning.（他們昨天早上到達台北。）
　例 2：They arrived at station at 7:30 a.m.（他們 7:30 a.m.到達車站。）

Topic 1　連接詞及過去習慣用語

一、對等連接詞的用法

我們在先前的文法單元中探討過 and、but、or 這三個對等連接詞。對等連接詞是用來連接「對等、有相同文法型態及功用的單字、片語或子句」，而除了 and、but、or 這三個對等連接詞外，so、for、yet、nor 也是對等連接詞。現在就讓我們一起來看看他們的用法吧！

1. so（所以）

so 用來連接二個子句，表示這二個子句的因果關係。so 前面放的是**表示「原因」的子句**，後面放的是**表示「結果」的子句**。而 so 前面通常會加上逗號，以分隔二個子句。但如果這二個子句夠短，逗號是可以省略的。

例 1：It is raining now, so we don't go to the park.

（現在正在下雨，所以我們沒去公園。）

⇒ so 前面放的是表示**原因**的子句（It is raining now），後面放的是表示**結果**的子句（we don't go to the park）。

例 2：Jim was sick yesterday, so he didn't go to school.

（昨天 Jim 生病了，所以他沒去學校。）

⇒ so 前面放的是表示**原因**的子句（Jim was sick yesterday），後面放的是表示**結果**的子句（he didn't go to school）

2. for（因為）

for 用來連接二個子句，表示這二個子句的因果關係。for 前面放的是**表示「結果」的子句**，後面放的是**表示「原因」的子句**。而 for 前面通常會加上逗號，以分隔二個子句。但如果這二個子句夠短，逗號是可以省略的。

例 1：I will buy it, for it is very cheap.

（我會買它，因為它非常便宜。）

⇒ for 前面放的是表示**結果**的子句（I will buy it），後面放的是表示**原因**的子句（it is very cheap）。

例 2：I didn't go to the party last night, for I was sick.

（我昨晚沒有去派對，因為我生病了。）

⇒ for 前面放的是表示**結果**的子句（I didn't go to the party last night），後面放的是表示**原因**的子句（I was sick）。

3. yet（但是）

yet 用來連接二個語意相反的子句，其功用與 but 一樣。而 yet 前面通常會加上逗號，以分隔二個子句。但如果這二個子句夠短，逗號是可以省略的。

例 1：Jane studied hard, yet she didn't pass her math test.

（Jane 用功讀書，但是她還是沒有通過數學測驗。）

⇒ yet 前後二個子句（Jane studied hard 與 she didn't pass her math test）的語意是相反的。

例 2：I am very poor, yet I am happy.

（我非常貧窮，但是我是快樂的。）

⇒ yet 前後二個子句（I am very poor 與 I am happy）的語意是相反的。

4. nor（也不）

nor 用來呼應前面否定的子句，而且 nor 後面的子句一定要倒裝。而 nor 前面通常會加上逗號，以分隔二個子句。但如果這二個子句夠短，逗號是可以省略的。

例 1：Jack is not an engineer, nor am I.

（Jack 不是工程師，我也不是。）

例 2：I didn't go to Taipei yesterday, nor did my sister go to Kaohsiung.

（我昨天沒去台北，我姐姐也沒去高雄。）

※ **文法補充：**

倒裝句：句子的組成原本是主詞在前、動詞在後；倒裝句型則是動詞在

前、主詞在後。較常見的倒裝句的句型如下：

a. 地方副詞＋動詞＋主詞(名詞).

例：（原句）**The boy comes** here.

（倒裝句）Here **comes the boy**.

（例外）如果主詞是代名詞，則不倒裝。

例：（原句）**He comes** here.

（倒裝句）Here **he comes**.

b. 否定(副)詞＋助動詞＋主詞＋原形動詞＋….

例：（原句）**She seldom helps** me.

（倒裝句）**Seldom does she help** me.

c. 否定(副)詞＋be 動詞＋主詞＋….

例：（原句）**She is never** late.

（倒裝句）**Never is she** late.

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）1. May was busy, _____ she didn't go to the party last week.

(A) so　(B) nor　(C) or　(D) for

（　　）2. May didn't go to the party last week, _____ was Ken.

(A) so　(B) or　(C) for　(D) nor

※翻譯題

1. May 通過了英文測驗，因為她用功讀書。（以 for 作答）

_____

2. 昨晚你們沒來我的生日派對，他們也沒來。

_____

3. Ken 很富有，但是他不快樂。（以 yet 作答）

_____

4. 很晚了，所以你最好現在回家。

_____

二、從屬連接詞的用法

「從屬連接詞」又稱「附屬連接詞」，此類連接詞所引導的子句，我們稱為「從屬子句」。從屬子句無法單獨存在，其需與主要子句搭配，而且我們可以說，在某種程度上從屬子句被用來修飾主要子句。從屬連接詞的種類不少，以下就常見的幾個加以介紹：

1. because（因為）

(1) because 後面接表示「**原因**」的從屬子句。because 可放置句首或句中，放置句首時兩個子句中須有逗號，放置句中則不需要逗號。

例 1：Jack didn't go to school yesterday because he was sick.

= Because Jack was sick, he didn't go to school yesterday.

（Jack 昨天沒去學校，因為他生病了。）

⇒ because 後面的從屬子句(Jack was sick)表示原因。

例 2：Because Susan was blind, she couldn't see your beautiful pictures.
= Susan couldn't see your beautiful pictures because she was blind.

（Susan 無法看到你的美麗圖畫，因為她看不見。）

⇒ because 後面的從屬子句(Susan was blind)表示原因。

(2) 中文裡常會說「因為…所以…」，但在英文中，because（因為）不可與對等連接詞 so（所以）同時出現。亦即，句中有 because 就不會有 so，有 so 就不會有 because。

例 1：**Because** Jack was sick, he didn't go to school yesterday.

（Jack 昨天沒去學校，因為他生病了。）

或 Jack was sick yesterday, **so** he didn't go to school.

（Jack 昨天生病了，所以他沒去學校。）

例 2：It is raining now, **so** we can't play baseball.

（現在在下雨，所以我們無法打棒球。）

或 **Because** it is raining now, we can't play baseball.

（因為現在在下雨，我們無法打棒球。）

2. when（當…的時候）

(1) when 是表示「時間」的從屬連接詞。其後引導的從屬子句可以是簡單式，也可以是進行式；若為未來式需用現在簡單式替代。when 可放置句首或句中，放置句首時兩個子句中須有逗號，放置句中則不需要逗號。

例 1：Jim was drinking milk when I saw him.

= When I saw Jim, he was drinking milk.

（當我看到 Jim 的時候，他正在喝牛奶。）

⇒ when 後面的從屬子句(I saw him)是過去簡單式。

例 2：Jim was drinking milk when I was eating cake.
= When I was eating cake, Jim was drinking milk.
（當我在吃蛋糕的時候，Jim 正在喝牛奶。）

⇒ when 後面的從屬子句(I was eating cake)是過去進行式。

例 3：Jim will tell me a story when I go to his home tomorrow.
= When I go to Jim's home tomorrow, he will tell me a story.
（當我明天去 Jim 家的時候，他會告訴我一個故事。）

⇒ when 後面的從屬子句(I go to Jim's home tomorrow)是現在簡單式替代未來式。

(2) when 所引導的從屬子句，其主詞如果與主要子句的主詞相同，則可省略主詞，並將動詞改為 V-ing 的形式。

例 1：When the boy saw his teacher, he stopped talking.

= When seeing his teacher, the boy stopped talking.

（當這個男孩看到老師的時候，他停止說話。）

⇒ when 後面的從屬子句(the boy saw his teacher)與主要子句(he stopped talking)的主詞是一樣的，都是 the boy，因此 when 子句裡的主詞可省略，而且此時要把動詞改為 V-ing 的形式，如上例中的 When the boy saw his teacher 寫成 When seeing his teacher。

例 2：When Jane was a little girl, she visited her aunt in America.
= When being a little girl, Jane visited her aunt in America.
（當 Jane 是小女孩的時候，她拜訪了在美國的阿姨。）

3. before（在…之前）/ after（在…之後）

(1) before 及 after 也是**表示「時間」**的從屬連接詞，二者用來表達事件發生的先後順序。其後引導的從屬子句若為**未來式**，需用**現在簡單式**替代。before 及 after 可放置句首或句中，放置句首時兩個子句中須有逗號，放置句中則不需要逗號。

例 1：I eat breakfast before I go to school.

= Before I go to school, I eat breakfast.

（去學校之前，我吃早餐。）

⇒ before 後面的從屬子句(I go to school)表達的是後發生的動作，而主要子句(I eat breakfast)表達的是先發生的動作。

例 2：I go to school after I eat breakfast.

= After I eat breakfast, I go to school.

（吃早餐之後，我去學校。）

⇒ after 後面的從屬子句(I eat breakfast)表達的是先發生的動作，而主要子句(I go to school)表達的是後發生的動作。

例 3：Jim will watch TV after he finishes his homework.

= After Jim finishes his homework, he will watch TV.

（Jim 完成他的作業後，他會看電視。）

⇒ after 後面的從屬子句(Jim finishes his homework)是**現在簡單式替代未來式**。

例 4：What will you eat before you go to work?

（你去工作前要吃什麼？）

⇒ before 後面的從屬子句(you go to work)是**現在簡單式替代未來式**。

(2) before 或 after 所引導的從屬子句，其主詞如果與主要子句的主詞相同，則可省略主詞，並將動詞改為 V-ing 的形式。

例 1：After <u>Jane typed</u> the letter, <u>she</u> mailed it to you.

= After <u>typing</u> the letter, Jane mailed it to you.

（Jane 將信打字後，她把信郵寄給你。）

⇒ after 後面的從屬子句(Jane typed the letter)與主要子句(she mailed it to you)的主詞是一樣的，都是 Jane，因此 after 子句裡的主詞可省略，

而且此時要把動詞改為 V-ing 的形式，如上例中的 After Jane typed the letter 寫成 After typing the letter。

例 2：You have to wash your hands before you eat.

= You have to wash your hands before eating.

（你吃東西之前，你必須洗手。）

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）1. May didn't go to the party last week _____ she was busy.

(A) so　(B) nor　(C) or　(D) because

（　　）2. May went to school after _____ the dishes.

(A) doing　(B) do　(C) does　(D) did

※翻譯題

1. 昨天當 Sue 聽到這個消息時，她非常難過。

_____

2. Mark 每天吃晚餐前在運動場跑步。

_____

3. 我媽媽昨晚吃完晚餐後喝了一杯牛奶。

_____

4. Ken 上星期買了這本書，因為它是有幫助的。（以 because 作答）

_____

三、until 的用法

用於「動作 / 事情持續一段時間，直到…為止」或「動作 / 事情持續一段時間，直到…才…」。"until"一字的意思及用法與另一字 till 相同。

1. until 或 till 表示「動作 / 事情持續一段時間，直到…為止」時，其前面主要子句中的動作是持續一段時間的動作或事情，後面接的從屬子句表示的是

另一動作 / 事情或某時間點。

例 1：I will stay here until / till 3 p.m.

（我將待在這兒一直到下午 3 點。）

例 2：He will wait for them until / till they come home.

（他將等他們一直到他們回家。）

⇒ until / till 前面主要子句所表達的是某動作或事情會持續一段時間，一直到另一動作/事情出現或某時間點為止。

2. until / till 表示「動作 / 事情持續一段時間，直到…才…」時，其前面主要子句需用否定句，也就是「直到…以前沒有…」的概念，比方說，媽媽直到 1 點才睡覺，也就是說媽媽在 1 點前沒有上床睡覺。

例 1：My mom **didn't** go to bed until / till 1 a.m.

（我媽媽直到 1 點才上床睡覺。）

例 2：She **didn't** eat lunch until / till Mark came home.

（她直到 Mark 回家才吃午餐。）

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. May 昨天直到完成作業才看電視。

_____

2. Ben 將待在這裡一直到妳回家。

_____

3. Jane 上星期二直到下午 3 點才離開。

_____

四、過去習慣用語 used to 的用法

used to 用來表達過去經常做的行為或習慣，但現在沒有了。其中 to 是不定詞，所以後面要接用原形動詞，亦即「**used to＋原形動詞**」。其句型如下：

1. 肯定句

   主詞＋used to＋原形動詞＋….

   例 1：I used to walk to school.

   　　　（我以前經常走路上學。）

   例 2：Ben used to drink Coke.

   　　　（Ben 以前經常喝可樂。）

2. 否定句

   主詞＋didn't＋use＋to＋原形動詞＋…. (使用助動詞 didn't)

   主詞＋used＋not＋to＋原形動詞＋…. (直接在 used 後加 not)

   例 1：I didn't use to walk to school.

   　　　（我以前不常走路上學。）

   例 2：Ben used not to drink Coke.

   　　　（Ben 以前不常喝可樂。）

3. 疑問句

   Did＋主詞＋use to＋原形動詞＋…?

   例 1：Did you use to walk to school?

   　　　（你以前經常走路上學嗎?）

   例 2：Did Ben use to drink Coke?

   　　　（Ben 以前經常喝可樂嗎?）

4. 附加問句

   主詞＋used to＋原形動詞,＋didn't＋人稱代名詞（與主詞相符）?

   例 1：Sue used to walk to school, didn't she?

   　　　（Sue 以前經常走路上學，不是嗎?）

   例 2：You used to drink Coke, didn't you?

   　　　（你以前經常喝可樂，不是嗎?）

※ 文法補充：

used to 不可與「一段時間（如：three months, six years）」或「具體的次數（如：six times）」一起使用。

例 1：I used to walk to school for six years. (X)

例 2：Ben used to drink Coke ten times. (X)

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. Jane didn't _____ to the party.
(A) used to go　(B) use to go　(C) used　(D) use to going

(　　) 2. May used to drink milk, _____ she?
(A) didn't　(B) did　(C) doesn't　(D) wasn't

※翻譯題

1. Mark 以前經常早起。
　_____

2. Ben 以前不常游泳。
　_____

3. Jane 以前經常抽菸嗎？
　_____

4. May 以前經常走路上學，不是嗎？
　_____

五、used to 與 be used to 的區別

used to 及 be used to，二者乍看下頗為相似，但其實二者在意思及文法句構上有很大的區別，現在就來看看究竟有那些區別吧!

1. used to 用來表達過去經常做的行為或習慣，中文意思是「以前經常…」；be used to 則用來表達現在的習慣或現在習慣了某事，中文意思是「習慣

於…」，二者所表達的意義是不同的。

例 1：Ben used to drink Coke.

（Ben 以前經常喝可樂。）

例 2：Ben is used to getting up early.

（Ben 習慣了早起。）

2. used to 裡的 to 是**不定詞**，因此後面要接用**動詞原形**；be used to 裡的 to 是**介系詞**，因此後面要接用**動名詞(V-ing)**或**名詞**。

例 1：Ben **used to drink** Coke.

（Ben 以前經常喝可樂。）

例 2：Ben **is used to getting** up early.

（Ben 習慣了早起。）

例 3：Ben **is used to noise**.

（Ben 習慣了噪音。）
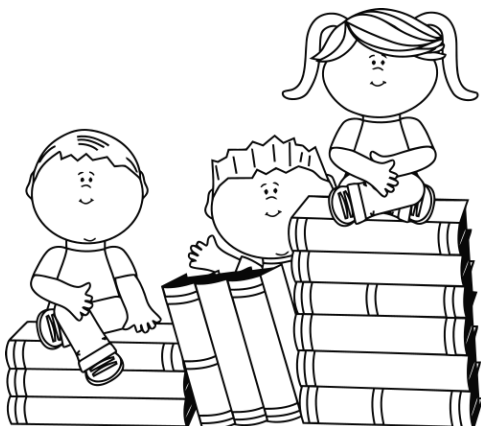
隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(   ) 1. Jane is used to _____ to the party.

         (A) go   (B) goes   (C) going   (D) be going

(   ) 2. May used to _____ milk.

         (A) drank   (B) drink   (C) drinking   (D) drinks

※翻譯題

1. 你以前經常去教堂嗎?

    _____

2. 我哥哥以前不常到國外。

    _____

3. 這個學生習慣了走路上學。

    _____

4. Ken 習慣了巧克力的氣味。

    _____

English Grammar

一、單選題

（　　）　1. He wears a heavy coat, ＿＿＿＿ it is cold.

　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）　2. I can't hear you ＿＿＿＿ it is noisy（嘈雜的）here.

　　　　　(A) after　(B) before　(C) when　(D) because

（　　）　3. Alison lived in Tainan ＿＿＿＿ she moved to Taipei last month.

　　　　　(A) used to　(B) until　(C) because　(D) nor

（　　）　4. Paul ＿＿＿＿ swimming every morning.

　　　　　(A) used to　(B) was used to　(C) is used to　(D) had used to

（　　）　5. I didn't ＿＿＿＿ drink coffee, but now I drink coffee every morning.

　　　　　(A) use to　(B) was used to　(C) is used to　(D) had used to

（　　）　6. May didn't pass the test, ＿＿＿＿ she was punished（處罰）by her mom.

　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）　7. ＿＿＿＿ walking to school, I ate breakfast.

　　　　　(A) For　(B) Before　(C) When　(D) Because

（　　）　8. ＿＿＿＿ being a child, I wished to become a doctor.

　　　　　(A) After　(B) Before　(C) When　(D) Because

（　　）　9. ＿＿＿＿ I go to school this morning, I saw a car accident（意外）.

　　　　　(A) After　(B) Before　(C) When　(D) Because

（　　）10. I ＿＿＿＿ celebrate my birthday, but I like to stay at home alone（單獨
　　　　　的）now.

　　　　　(A) until　(B) am used to　(C) used to　　(D) because

（　　）11. My brother brushes his teeth ＿＿＿＿ he goes to bed.

　　　　　(A) after　(B) before　(C) when　(D) because

（　　）12. This movie isn't fun ＿＿＿＿ exciting（令人興奮的）.

　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）13. Tina doesn't eat any sweet food, ＿＿＿＿＿ she can keep her body <u>slim</u>（苗條的）.

(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）14. ＿＿＿＿＿ Charley was fired yesterday, he doesn't go to work today.

(A) After　(B) Before　(C) When　(D) Because

（　　）15. I didn't go to the playground, ＿＿＿＿＿ did you go there.

(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）16. ＿＿＿＿＿ typing the letter, the secretary sent it to our <u>customer</u>（客戶）.

(A) After　(B) Before　(C) When　(D) Because

（　　）17. Sherley ＿＿＿＿＿ seeing a movie every week.

(A) used to　(B) was used to　(C) is used to　(D) had used to

（　　）18. It is hard to <u>quit</u>（放棄）smoking <u>if</u>（如果）you ＿＿＿＿＿ it.

(A) are used to　(B) using to　(C) to used to　(D) used to

（　　）19. ＿＿＿＿＿ I heard the strange voice, I woke up.

(A) After　(B) Nor　(C) Yet　(D) Because of

（　　）20. Lucy studied very hard, ＿＿＿＿＿ she still failed in science.

(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

二、重組句子

1. , / When / were / I / home / . / sleeping / came / you

_____

2. didn't / the / car / so / . / He / he / didn't / money / buy / have

_____

3. used to / early / I / up / getting / . / am

_____

4. didn't / until / I / you / . / the question / <u>explained</u>（解釋）/ me / to / understand / it

_____

5. We / home / because / . / it / raining / must / go / will / be
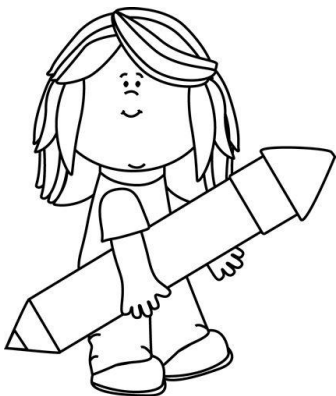
_____

三、翻譯題

1. I feel better after taking medicine.

_____

2. She has eaten a lot, yet she still feels hungry.

_____

3. That father kissed his baby before he went to work.

_____

4. He doesn't have money nor time to take violin lessons.

_____

5. She didn't eat dinner because she wasn't hungry at that time.

_____

綜合練習　第 2 回

一、單選題

（　　）　1. He _____ to _____ to church every week.
　　　　　(A) used；going 　　　(B) is using；go
　　　　　(C) is used；going 　　(D) is used；go

（　　）　2. The car is almost out of gas _____ we need to go to the gas station first.
　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）　3. She is very nervous（緊張的）, _____ she has an important test tomorrow.
　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）　4. You can't put these things in your bag _____ paying the bill（帳單）.
　　　　　(A) because　(B) used to　(C) before　(D) after

（　　）　5. I called the police _____ seeing the car accident（意外）.
　　　　　(A) because　(B) until　(C) before　(D) after

（　　）　6. I don't like the singer, _____ do you.
　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）　7. My brother wasn't at home _____ the postman（郵差）came.
　　　　　(A) because　(B) when　(C) for　(D) after

（　　）　8. The old man is 80 years old, _____ he is still very strong and healthy.
　　　　　(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

（　　）　9. I don't eat any fast food _____ I become thinner.
　　　　　(A) when　(B) used to　(C) because　(D) so

（　　）10. She didn't go to bed _____ 3 a.m.
　　　　　(A) until　(B) used to　(C) because　(D) so

（　　）11. I study _____ I enjoy learning.
　　　　　(A) because　(B) when　(C) before　(D) after

(　　) 12. She _____ to _____ to radio before sleeping. But she doesn't do it
now.
(A) is used；listen　　(B) is used；listening
(C) used；listen　　(D) used；listening

(　　) 13. Not a flower _____ grass will grow in this land.
(A) so　(B) for　(C) yet　(D) nor

(　　) 14. Willy has changed a lot. He _____ get up early to do exercise. But now
he wakes up late and is late for school every day.
(A) to used　(B) is to used　(C) used to　(D) is used to〈改編自基測
92-2〉

(　　) 15. John felt much better _____ he took the medicine the doctor gave him.
(A)yet　(B) so　(C) nor　(D) after〈改編自基測 93-2〉

(　　) 16. Mr. Green was very angry with his daughter _____ she always put her
dirty socks on the dining table.
(A) so　(B) because　(C) yet　(D) until〈改編自基測 95-2〉

(　　) 17. Linda: Jenny, will you still be here this afternoon?
Jenny: Yeah, I'll stay _____ five. Then I'll leave for dinner.
(A) so　(B) when　(C) because　(D) until〈改編自基測 100-1〉

(　　) 18. _____ going shopping, my dad asked me if my mom would eat at home
tonight.
(A) For　(B) Until　(C) Because　(D) Before〈改編自基測 100-2〉

(　　) 19. It was an exciting moment for Mr. and Mrs. Wang _____ they learned
they are going to have a baby.
(A) before　(B) so　(C) when　(D) yet〈改編自基測 96-1〉

(　　) 20. Dad: Are you going out? It's really late now.
Mitch: I know, but it's the last day to buy the World Cup games, _____
I must go.
(A) because　(B) or　(C) so　(D) yet〈改編自基測 101〉

二、改錯

(   )   1. He used to giving his wife flowers before.

(   )   2. Amy is not friendly, nor you are.

(   )   3. Because I was sick, so I didn't go to school.

(   )   4. After he will finish his work, he will go to sleep.

(   )   5. After eat, I brush my teeth.

(   )   6. When I was a child I lived with my grandparents.

(   )   7. She didn't pass the test, nor her did classmate pass the test.

(   )   8. He started to work after he graduating（畢業）.

(   )   9. Are you used in listening to music when studying?

(   ) 10. My grandfather is used to take a nap after lunch.

三、句子重組

1. go with you / . / I / can't / because / I'm /sick

_____

2. used / walk / She / to / . / to / school

_____

3. He / sending / . / is / letters / used / me / to / every year

_____

4. took / . / I / my father / until / a bike / to /school / gave / me / a bus

_____

5. Allen / 10 years / so / . / , / he / very well / lived / had / America / speaks / in / English / for

_____

四、翻譯題

1. Because she didn't study hard, she didn't get good grades.

_____

2. After the <u>typhoon</u>（颱風）goes away, we have to clean our house together.

_____

3. He used to play baseball on the playground after school.

_____

4. 我習慣每個月幫助那些盲人。

_____

5. 他直到被媽媽罵（blame）才停止玩電腦遊戲。

_____

綜合練習　第 3 回
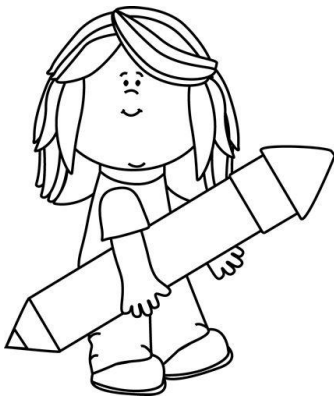
一、填空（請依句意填入以下詞彙並做適當修改: so、for、when、after、until、be used to、used to）

1. The little boy _____ speaking English.

2. The door wasn't closed _____ the cat was able to come in.

3. He studies very hard _____ he wants to study abroad in the future.

4. My grandfather _____ take a walk before breakfast.

5. He had to practice basketball _____ 9 p.m.

6. _____ getting up, I like to drink a cup of coffee.

7. _____ you called me yesterday, I was taking a shower.

二、對話填空

1. A: I don't like science.

   B: _____（我也不）. It's boring.

2. A: Why do you come home so early?

   B: I come home early _____ it is raining now.

3. A: Did you _____ (used to) dance before?

   B: No, _____.（簡答）

4. A: Sam used to stay up late, _____ he?

   B: Yes, _____.（簡答）

三、翻譯題

1. 她以她的兒子為榮，因為他很認真工作。（請用 for 作答）

_____

2. Gina 過去經常看漫畫。

_____

3. 當我昨晚在寫作業時，我弟弟正在看電視。

_____

4. 他生病之後，總是很悲傷。（請用 After +V-ing…作答）

_____

5. 今天是星期六，所以我可以玩電腦遊戲。

_____

6. 因為中國新年<u>快到了</u>（be coming soon），所以這周六我們要打掃房子。（請用 Because…作答）

_____

7. 他習慣睡覺前喝一杯熱巧克力。

_____

8. 她直到生病才了解健康的<u>重要</u>（importance）。

_____

9. 她已經學鋼琴十年了，但她一點也不喜歡彈鋼琴。（請用 yet 作答）

_____

10. 我不喜歡吃水餃，我姊姊也不喜歡。（請用…nor…作答）

_____

四、短文中翻英

Dad：Judy，妳昨天何時回家的？

Judy：我是晚上十點前回家的。

Dad：別說謊。我昨天等你一直到十二點。

Judy：我很抱歉。我忘了時間，所以才晚回家。

Dad：因為妳說謊，我必須處罰妳。妳不能和朋友出去直到下個月。

Judy：對不起，我不會再說謊了。我會反省。

📖單字：忘了時間 forget the time；處罰 punish；反省 introspect

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

五、閱讀

　　William was a lazy man. He didn't like exercising. He used to eat fast food and didn't eat any vegetables, so he was very fat. One day, he felt a great pain, so he went to see a doctor. After examining William's body, the doctor found the reason. William got cancer and he was very sad. He didn't understand the importance of health until he lost **it**. Then he started to exercise and eat many vegetables. He also took medicine every day. Now, he recovers his health. And he still keeps good habits after recovering because health is **everything**.

📖單字：pain 疼痛；examine 檢查；reason 原因；cancer 癌症；

　　　　importance 重要；recover 恢復

(　　) 1. What does the word "it" mean?

　　　(A) William.　(B) Cancer.　(C) Health.

(　　)　2. What does the word "everything" mean in this paragraph?

(A) The most important thing.

(B) The most serious cancer.

(C) The best habit.

(　　)　3. Which statement（陳述）is true?

(A) William is a doctor.

(B) William is healthy now.

(C) William died.

綜合練習　第4回
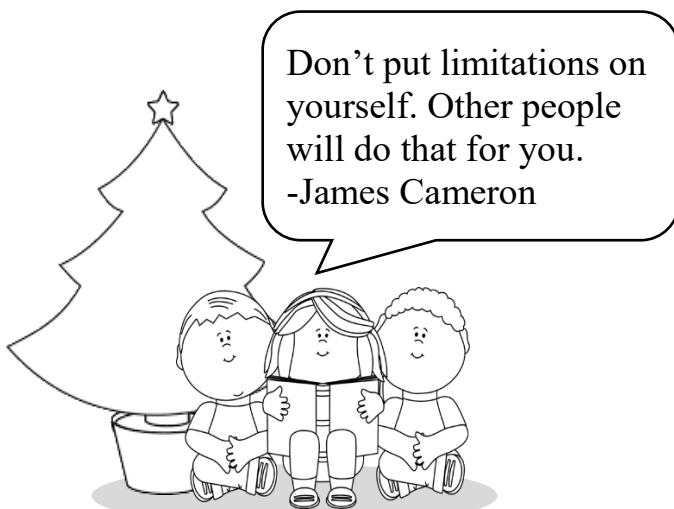
一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Nora：Why hadn't you gone to school for a long time?

Kate：I had stayed in the hospital for almost thirty days because I was hit by a taxi.

Nora：That sounds terrible. How did the car accident happen?

Kate：The taxi driver ran the red light and I didn't see it. I fainted after I was hit.

Nora：Fortunately, you are alright and recovered now. Next time, you should be careful when walking on the streets.

Kate：Ok, I will.

單字：accident 事故；run the red light 闖紅燈；faint 暈倒；
fortunately 幸運地；alright 沒問題的

2. 短文選擇

（　　）　1. Who didn't follow the traffic rule?

(A) Nora.　　(B) Kate.　　(C) The taxi driver.

（　　）　2. How long did Kate stay in the hospital?

(A) About one week.　　(B) About one month.　　(C) About one year.

（　　）　3. What do we learn from the <u>conversation</u>（會話）?

(A) Everyone should follow the traffic rules.

(B) It won't die if you are hit by a taxi.

(C) You will become healthier if you live in the hospital longer.

二、克漏字選擇

　　　1.　　I studied in the junior high school, Mina was my best friend. We chatted a lot　　2.　　she just sat next to me.　　3.　　we graduated, Mina went to senior high school in Canada and I stayed in Taipei. Both of us were busy studying,　　4.　　we were out of touch. I missed her and wanted to know the information about her,　　5.　　I had no way to find her. One day, I got an e-mail from my classmate, Julie. She said we will have a class reunion this summer vacation. I am very happy,　　6.　　Mina will come, too. This time, I will keep in touch with her.

📖 單字：chat 聊天；graduate 畢業；senior high school 高中；touch 聯繫；information 資訊；reunion 團聚

（　　）　1. (A) When　　(B) Because　　(C) After

（　　）　2. (A) when　　(B) because　　(C) after

（　　）　3. (A) When　　(B) Because　　(C) After

（　　）　4. (A) so　　(B) for　　(C) yet

（　　）　5. (A) so　　(B) for　　(C) yet

（　　）　6. (A) so　　(B) for　　(C) yet

擴充文法概念　　**You are the best！**

Topic 1　連接詞片語

一、both…and…的用法

我們在先前的文法單元中探討過 and 這個連接詞，當我們用 both（兩者）這個字與其搭配而形成「both…and…（兩者都是…；既…且…）」時，則形成連接詞片語。現在就讓我們一起來看看「both…and…」的用法。

1. both A and B…（A 和 B 兩者都…；既 A 且 B…），其中 A 與 B 必須是對等的字、片語或子句。

　　例 1：I like both **you** and **her**.

　　　　　（你和她兩個我都喜歡。）

　　例 2：Amy ate both **bread** and **soup** last night.

　　　　　（Amy 昨晚既吃了麵包也喝了湯。）

2. both A and B 當主詞時，其後的**動詞**需用**複數**。

　　例 1：Both my brother and I **are** engineers.

　　　　　（我弟弟和我兩人都是工程師。）

　　例 2：Both Amy and Tom **love** to eat beef.

　　　　　（Amy 和 Tom 兩人都喜愛吃牛肉。）

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. Amy 和 Tom 兩人都是老師。

　　_____

2. Ken 既是老師也是學生。

　　_____

二、neither…nor…的用法

我們在先前的文法單元中探討過 nor 這個連接詞，當我們用 neither（兩者都不）這個字與其搭配而形成「neither…nor…（也不…；既不…也不…）」時，則形成連接詞片語。現在就讓我們一起來看看「neither…nor…」的用法。

1. neither A nor B…（既不是 A 也不是 B…），其中 A 與 B 必須是對等的字、片語或子句。

　　例 1：This boy ate neither **bread** nor **soup** last night.

　　　　　（這個男孩昨晚既沒吃麵包，也沒喝湯。）

　　例 2：Ann neither **ate** nor **drank** yesterday.

　　　　　（Ann 昨天既不吃也不喝。）

2. neither A nor B 於句首當主詞時，其後的**動詞需隨著 B 變化**。

　　例 1：Neither my brother nor I **am** an engineer.

　　　　　（我弟弟和我都不是工程師。）

　　例 2：Neither Amy nor you **love** to eat beef.

　　　　　（Amy 和你都不喜愛吃牛肉。）

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. Amy 和 Tom 兩人都不是老師。

　　_____

2. Ken 既不跑也不跳。

　　_____

三、either…or…的用法

我們在先前的文法單元中探討過 or 這個連接詞，當我們用 either(兩者之中任何一個)這個字與其搭配而形成「either…or…(不是…就是…)」時，則形成連接詞片語。現在就讓我們一起來看看「either…or…」的用法。

1. either A or B…(不是 A 就是 B…)，其中 A 與 B 必須是對等的字、片語或子句。

例 1：Jane will come either **this afternoon** or **tonight**.

（Jane 不是今天下午就是今晚來。）

例 2：Amy either **ate** or **slept** yesterday.

（Amy 昨天不是吃就是睡。）

2. either A or B 於句首當主詞時，其後的**動詞需隨著 B 變化**。

例 1：Either your brother or they **have** done the dishes.

（不是你弟弟就是他們洗了碗。）

例 2：Either Amy or you **are** taller.

（不是 Amy 就是你比較高。）

✏️ 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 下星期不是 Amy 就是 Tom 會去台北。

_____

2. Ken 不是哭就是笑。

_____

四、not only…but also…的用法

「not only…but also…」表示「不只…而且…」，現在就讓我們一起來看看它的用法。

1. not only A but also B…(不只 A 而且 B…)，其中 A 與 B 必須是對等的字、片語或子句。

　　例 1：I like not only **you** but also **her**.

　　　　（我不只喜歡你也喜歡她。）

　　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。）

2. not only A but also B 當主詞時，其後的**動詞需隨著 B 變化**。

　　例 1：Not only you but also I **am** a nurse.

　　　　（不只是你，我也是護士。）

　　例 2：Not only Amy but also Tom **loves** to eat beef.

　　　　（不只是 Amy，Tom 也喜愛吃牛肉。）

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。

　　_____

一、單選題

（　　）　1. _____ he and she believe in God（神）.

（A) Both　(B) Neither　(C) Either　(D) Not only

（　　）　2. _____ the dog or the cat bites my bread.

（A) Both　(B) Neither　(C) Either　(D) Not only

（　　）　3. _____ you nor I was invited to the birthday party.

（A) Both　(B) Neither　(C) Either　(D) Not only

（　　）　4. You were _____ blamed（責備）but also fired by your boss.

（A) both　(B) neither　(C) either　(D) not only

（　　）　5. I neither eat food _____ drink anything.

（A) nor　(B) and　(C) but also　(D) or

（　　）　6. He can speak not only English _____ Japanese（日語）very well.

（A) nor　(B) and　(C) but also　(D) or

（　　）　7. This movie is both fun _____ exciting.

（A) nor　(B) and　(C) but also　(D) or

（　　）　8. You can buy either a toy car _____ a robot（機器人）with your pocket money（零用錢）.

（A) nor　(B) and　(C) but also　(D) or

（　　）　9. She went to _____ England and France（法國）last month.

（A) both　(B) neither　(C) either　(D) not only

（　　）10. You can swim _____ in the sea or in the swimming pool（水池）.

（A) both　(B) neither　(C) either　(D) not only

（　　）11. My father _____ drinks nor smokes.

（A) both　(B) neither　(C) either　(D) not only

（　　）12. He is _____ a singer but also a famous dancer（舞者）.

(A) both　(B) neither　(C) either　(D) not only

（　　）13. Sharon will go to Taipei on _____ Wednesday _____ Thursday. I am not sure the correct date.

(A) neither；or　(B) either；or　(C) both；and　(D) not only；but also

（　　）14. My mother can _____ cook _____ make cakes. I like to eat them very much.

(A) neither；nor　(B) either；or　(C) both；and　(D) not only；also

（　　）15. I like _____ Math _____ English. I hate both of them.

(A) neither；nor　　　(B) either；or

(C) both；and　　　(D) not only；but also

（　　）16. It may be _____ true _____ false（不正確的）. One of the answers is correct.

(A) neither；nor　　　(B) either；or

(C) both；and　　　(D) not only；but also

（　　）17. He can play not only baseball _____ soccer.

(A) also　(B) also but　(C) but also　(D) and

（　　）18. _____ Peter _____ Lily are my classmates.

(A) Neither；nor　(B) Either；or　(C) Both；and　(D) Not only；also

（　　）19. She had _____ cars _____ houses because she is poor.

(A) neither；nor　　　(B) either；or

(C) both；and　　　(D) not only；but also

（　　）20. Jane: I heard you went to Yangmingshan（陽明山） last spring vacation.

Dick: We not only visited the park _____ took a hot-spring（溫泉）bath. It was a great trip.

(A) and　(B) but also　(C) also　(D) and also〈改編自基測 92-1〉

二、句子重組

1. She / pizza / both / ate / bread / . / and

_____

2. nor / you / he / my / . / is / Neither / type

_____

3. speak / you / Chinese / English / Can / ? / or / either

_____

4. meal / not / smells / The / but / good / only / . / tastes / also / delicious

_____

5. enjoys / music / . / She / the / the / movie / not / also / only / but

_____

三、翻譯題

1. Either your answer or mine is correct.

_____

2. He either walks or drives to work.

_____

3. Rebeca can neither ride a bicycle nor drive a car.

_____

4. Not only young people but also old people like this car.

_____

5. He used to not only sleep late but also get up early.

_____

English Grammar

一、填空

1. Both my brother and I _____ (be) short and fat.

2. Not only she but also I _____ (be) a student.

3. Either you or he _____ (be) stronger.

4. Neither your parent nor you _____ (be) my neighbor.

5. He doesn't like exercising. He plays _____ basketball _____ baseball.

6. Amy likes _____ summer _____ spring. She likes winter.（否定句）

7. He is going to _____ (buy) not only a pencil _____ an eraser.

二、改錯

(　　　　) 1. Not only your friends but also your brother have known the news.

(　　　　) 2. The dog not only barked（吠叫）at her also but bit her.

(　　　　) 3. I like both my mother and also my father.

(　　　　) 4. Tina drinks neither tea or coffee. She drinks Coke.

(　　　　) 5. He is studying neither English or Chinese because he has tests tomorrow.

(　　　　) 6. He not also sings but only dances well.

(　　　　) 7. The secretary should go to work on both Saturday but Sunday.

(　　　　) 8. Either you or she have the book.

(　　　　　) 9. Both you and I am good in English.

(　　　　　) 10. She didn't brought neither her books nor homework.

三、依提示作答

1. Not only Peter but also Jay likes me.（請用 Both…and…改寫）

　　_____

2. You play the flute or she plays the flute.（請用 Either…or…改寫）

　　_____

3. Mike is tall. Jacky is tall, too.（請用 Not only…but also…合併句子）

　　_____

4. I don't eat seafood（海鮮）and vegetables.（請用 neither…nor…改寫）

　　_____

5. Both my sister and I like jogging.（請用 Not only…but also…改寫）

　　_____

四、翻譯題

1. Jeremy 會打籃球也會唱歌。（請用 both…and…造句）

　　_____

2. 不是你就是你弟弟把窗戶打破的。

　　_____

3. 這間餐廳的食物既不便宜也不美味。（請用 neither…nor…造句）

　　_____

4. 不只那位老師，那些學生也都不在教室裡面。

　　_____

5. 我沒讀歷史也沒讀自然（natural science），所以我沒通過考試。（請用 neither…nor…造句）

　　_____

NOTE

The problems that exist in the world today cannot be solved by the level of thinking that created them.
- Albert Einstein

Ⅲ－4 現在分詞和過去分詞當形容詞

學習情報站

※必備文法概念：
Topic ① 現在分詞和過去分詞當形容詞
★ 現在分詞和過去分詞當形容詞的用法

※擴充文法概念：
Topic ① 感嘆句
★ 以 What 為首的感嘆句
★ 以 How 為首的感嘆句
★ 含有 such 的感嘆句
★ 含有 so 的感嘆句

單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L38~L40
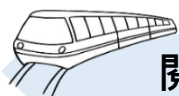
閱讀特快車　　　Healthy food and exercise

Cooking usually takes much time, so few people are interested in it now. [①]In other words, more and more people don't want to cook, for cooking is such a time-consuming task. Now people usually eat or buy food outside. Because people often eat fast food or lots of meat, they may easily get fat. To keep healthy, doctors often tell us to eat at least six different kinds of fruit or vegetables one day, and we should do exercise. Therefore, to eat healthy food and to take more exercise can make us healthy.

文章單字：in other words 換句話說；time-consuming 浪費時間的；task 工作；
meat 肉；at least 至少；therefore 因此

文章說明：

① in other words 用法⇒換句話說；也就是說
用於將前一句話的涵義以不同的字詞再說一次，以利對方清
楚明白前一句話的意義。

例 1：Ken is the best student in his class. In other words, he is better than
any other student in his class.（Ken 是班上最好的學生。換句話說，
他比班上任何別的學生都好。）

必備文法概念　　　**You are the best！**

Topic 1　現在分詞和過去分詞當形容詞

一、現在分詞和過去分詞當形容詞的用法

我們在先前的文法單元中多多少少會提及現在分詞(V-ing)和過去分詞(p.p.)，其中 be 動詞與現在分詞搭配即形成進行式，而完成式與被動語態的形成則會運用到過去分詞。上述狀況只是現在分詞和過去分詞的用法之一，這二種分詞其實還有另一用法，就是拿來當形容詞。現在就讓我們一起來看看他們的形容詞用法！

1. 現在分詞當形容詞

   (1) 現在分詞當形容詞時，表達的是某人/事/物給人的感覺或感受，中文翻譯成：**…令人感到…**。

   例 1：This movie is **touching**.

   （這部電影是令人感動的。）

   例 2：Jim's trick is **boring**.

   （Jim 的把戲令人感到無聊。）

   (2) 現在分詞當形容詞時，也能表達**主動**，亦即用來表示名詞本身自發的動作或是可能的功用。

   例 1：These **laughing** people love this movie.

   （這些在笑的人喜愛這部電影。）

   例 2：Those are **cooking** tools.

   （那些是做飯的用具。）

※ **文法補充：**

　如果要表示某事物對某人來說是什麼樣的感受，我們可以運用以下的句型，句尾的「**to＋人**」中文翻譯成「**對…來說**」：

物＋be 動詞＋現在分詞＋to＋人(受詞).

　例 1：This baseball game is exciting **to** Andy.
　　　　（對 Andy 來說，這場棒球賽是刺激的。）

例 2：That party was surprising **to** us.

（對我們來說，那個派對是令我們感到驚訝的。）

2. 過去分詞當形容詞

(1) 過去分詞當形容詞時，表達的是它所修飾那個**名詞本身的感受**，而它通常修飾的對象會是人，中文翻譯成：**某人感到…**。

例 1：I am **interested** in learning magic.

（我對學習魔術感到有興趣。）

例 2：Jim is **excited** about that basketball game.

（Jim 對那場籃球比賽感到興奮。）

※ 文法補充：

上述用法中的過去分詞後面必須先接用介系詞，而後才能接用名詞；而每個過去分詞所搭配的介系詞不盡相同，現在就來看看下面 5 個常見當形容詞的過去分詞，以及與其搭配的介系詞：

a. be interested **in** ...：對…感興趣

b. be excited **about** ...：對…感到興奮、刺激

c. be surprised **at** ...：對…感到驚訝

d. be bored **with** ...：對…感到厭煩

e. be tired **of** ...：對…感到厭倦

(2) 過去分詞當形容詞時，有**被動**的意涵，亦即用來表示名詞本身被某動作或事物所影響。中文翻譯為**被（有）…**。

例 1：The **hurt** shark was dead.

（這隻受傷的鯊魚死了。）

例 2：Ken fixed the **broken** door.

（Ken 修了被打破／被弄壞的門。）

English Grammar

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. Paul is excited _____ visiting his aunt in America.

(A) in　(B) at　(C) of　(D) about

(　　) 2. Jane was surprised _____ seeing Ken in the party.
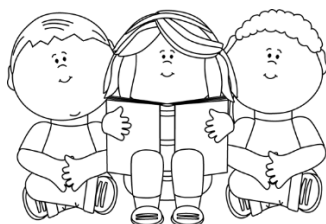
(A) of　(B) at　(C) on　(D) in

※翻譯題

1. 那是一場有趣的比賽。

_____

2. May 對彈吉他感到厭煩。

_____

3. 這個電腦遊戲令人感到興奮。

_____

4. 那些被感動的人喜愛這本書。

_____

5. 對他們來說，這個電腦遊戲是乏味的。

_____

綜合練習　第1回

一、單選題

（　　）1. Tom is fixing the _____ door.
(A) break　(B) broke　(C) breaking　(D) broken

（　　）2. I don't like Jason because he is _____.
(A) bore　(B) bored　(C) boring　(D) bores

（　　）3. Elisa is the _____ actress in this movie.
(A) lead　(B) led　(C) leading（首席的）　(D) leader

（　　）4. Many people like to eat _____ fruit, like guavas and apples.
(A) dry　(B) dried　(C) drying　(D) dries

（　　）5. The _____ car was found by the police. （steal 偷、竊）
(A) stole　(B) stealing　(C) steal　(D) stolen

（　　）6. The _____ students like the math teacher very much.
(A) laugh　(B) laughed　(C) laughing　(D) laughs

（　　）7. It was _____ for her to hit the street light when she walked. （embarrass 使尷尬）
(A) embarrassed　(B) embarrassing　(C) embarrass　(D) embarrasses

（　　）8. She is _____ about coming to her ex's（前男/女友）wedding（婚禮）.
(A) embarrassed　(B) embarrassing　(C) embarrass　(D) embarrasses

（　　）9. The _____ dinner is yummy.
(A) cooked　(B) cooking　(C) cook　(D) cooks

（　　）10. There is no _____ oil. I have to buy it.
(A) cooked　(B) cooking　(C) cook　(D) cooks

（　　）11. I can't find my dog. It is _____.
(A) misses　(B) miss　(C) missed　(D) missing

（　　）12. How many _____ calls do you have?
(A) misses　(B) miss　(C) missed　(D) missing

(　　) 13. This soccer game is really _____.

　　　　　(A) excite　(B) excited　(C) exciting　(D) excites

(　　) 14. I am _____ because my son, Edie, is very sweet.

　　　　　(A) touched　(B) touching　(C) touch　(D) to touch

(　　) 15. This magic show is _____ to the children. （please 使高興）

　　　　　(A) pleasing　(B) please　(C) pleased　(D) pleas

(　　) 16. The _____ baby is very cute.

　　　　　(A) slept　(B) sleeping　(C) sleep　(D) sleeps

(　　) 17. Mom put the vegetable into the refrigerator yesterday. The vegetable is

　　　　　_____（結凍的）now.（freeze 凍結）

　　　　　(A) freezing　(B) froze　(C) freeze　(D) frozen

(　　) 18. The weather is _____. Please close the window.

　　　　　(A) freezing　(B) froze　(C) freeze　(D) frozen

(　　) 19. The _____ machine is _____.

　　　　　(A) washes；breaking　　　(B) wash；broke

　　　　　(C) washing；breaks　　　(D) washing；broken

(　　) 20. There are still many people in the _____ house. People are very _____.

　　　　　(A) burns；worried　　　(B) burning；worrying

　　　　　(C) burning；worried　　　(D) burnt；worrying

二、重組句子

1. night market / The / very / is / crowded（擁擠的）/ .

_____

2. There / students / are / . / no talking

_____

3. English / is / Teaching children / . / interesting / to me

_____

4. Typhoon / isn't / me / problem / . / troubling / a / to

_____

5. Willy / his / worried / . / test / about / is / very much

_____

三、翻譯題

1. Taiwan is <u>located</u>（位於的）in <u>Asia</u>（亞洲）.

_____

2. This crying girl is my little sister.

_____

3. The laughing boy is a famous singer.

_____

4. That hurt woman isn't my wife.

_____

5. Working over eight hours a day is not tiring to me.

_____

綜合練習　　第 2 回

一、單選題

（　　）1. I feel _____ because it's a _____ movie.

(A) boring；bored　　　(B) boring；boring

(C) bored；boring　　　(D) bored；bored

（　　）2. This movie is _____. I am _____.

(A) touching；touched　　(B) touching；touching

(C) touched；touching　　(D) touched；touched

（　　）3. My little sister didn't find the _____ gift.

(A) hide　(B) hidden　(C) hiding　(D) hid

（　　）4. Math really bores me, but our teacher can make it _____.

(A) interesting　(B) interest　(C) interests　(D) interested

（　　）5. Robert is one of the _____ actors of this movie.

(A) lead　(B) leading　(C) leaded　(D) leads

（　　）6. Riding bikes _____.

(A) is interested　　　(B) are interested

(C) is interesting　　　(D) are interesting

（　　）7. She is _____ after hearing the _____ news.

(A) worrying；worry　　(B) worrying；worrying

(C) worried；worrying　　(D) worried；worried

（　　）8. The dog is friendly so don't be _____.（scare 使驚恐）

(A) scared　(B) scare　(C) scaring　(D) scares

（　　）9. Watching TV is _____ to Bob, but it's _____ to Tim.

(A) boring；interested　　(B) bored；interested

(C) bored；interesting　　(D) boring；interesting

（　　）10. Because of _____ complaints（抱怨）by parents, the school decided to lower the tuition（學費）.

(A) repeatedly　(B) repeating　(C) repeated　(D) repeats

（　　）11. He is _____ because he is reading an _____ book.
(A) excited；exciting　　(B) excited；excited
(C) exciting；exciting　　(D) exciting；excited

（　　）12. The _____ news _____ them all.
(A) cheering；cheered　　(B) cheering；cheering
(C) cheered；cheering　　(D) cheered；cheered

（　　）13. The _____ examples in the book are easy to me. （explain 解釋）
(A) was explained　(B) explain　(C) explained　(D) has explained

（　　）14. Doing math homework _____ to me.
(A) troubling　(B) troubled　(C) is troubling　(D) is troubled

（　　）15. Christine: The dog looks angry. I am afraid of getting closer to it.
Mr. Chen: Don't be _____. He won't bite you.
(A) scare　(B) scaring　(C)to scare　(D) scared

（　　）16. Bruce: Do you know who that _____ girl is?
Laura: She is my classmate.
Bruce: I want to make a friend with her.
(A) smile　(B) to smile　(C) have smiled　(D) smiling

（　　）17. It was an _____ game! Our class won, 56-55. We sang happily after the game was over.
(A) excited　　　　(B) exciting
(C) embarrassed　　(D) embarrassing〈改編自基測 90-2〉

（　　）18. There are five stories in this book. The one about a shy police officer is the most _____ to me.
(A) interest　　　(B) interested
(C) interesting　　(D) interestingly〈改編自基測 94-1〉

（　　）19. The students got _____ when they saw their favorite movie star eating at the next table.
(A) excitingly　　(B) exciting
(C) excitedly　　(D) excited〈改編自基測 94-2〉

(　　) 20. My cat got _____ when it saw the boy _____ the birds.

　　　　(A) excited；catching　(B) exciting；caught

　　　　(C) excited；caught　　(D) exciting；catching〈改編自會考 105〉

二、改錯

(　　　　) 1. The talk student is my son.

(　　　　) 2. We are excite about going to <u>Kenting</u>（墾丁）next week.

(　　　　) 3. It is embarrassed to talk loudly on the bus.

(　　　　) 4. She is tires of cleaning the house.

(　　　　) 5. Leon is interesting in sports.

(　　　　) 6. His broke leg is getting better now.

(　　　　) 7. The cried kid was bitten by a dog.

(　　　　) 8. The ran boy is my best friend.

(　　　　) 9. Do the laugh students enjoy this class?

(　　　　) 10. The rise price makes people worried.

三、句子重組

1. dog / . / doesn't / A / barking / bite

_____

2. those / We / students / should / . / help / <u>depressed</u>（沮喪的）

_____

3. stands there/ with / . / a / She / heart / broken

_____

4. about / . / was / the movie / He / <u>disappointed</u>（失望的）

_____

5. tired / tiring / They / . / after / a / all get / day
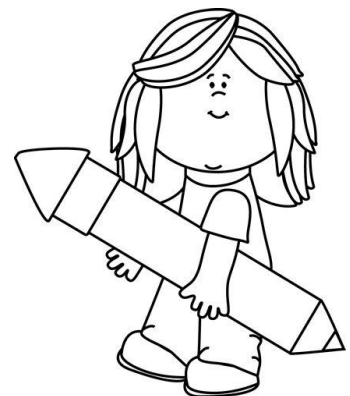
_____

四、翻譯題

1. She is surprised at the shocking news.

_____

2. Playing baseball every day is tiring to us.

_____

3. We are bored with playing baseball every day.

_____

4. 他是一位令人覺得有趣的老師嗎？

_____

5. 我很驚訝看到你在讀英文。

_____

一、填空

1. Working in a restaurant can be a _____（tire）job.

2. He is _____（annoy 打擾）about the noise.

3. My parents were _____（disappoint）at my English test.

4. I enjoy watching _____（fall）leaves.

5. Rebecca was _____（shock 震驚）because of the _____（shock）news.

6. The _____（confuse 使困惑）student doesn't know the answer of the question.

7. My father fixed the _____（壞掉的）（break）window this morning.

8. We are _____（interest）in the math class because the teacher is _____（interest）.

二、對話填空

1. A: Are you interested in this story?

   B: No, because this story is _____（無聊）.

2. A: How do you feel about the music?

   B: I like it. It is _____（興奮）.

3. A: _____ you tired of studying English?

   B: No,_____.（詳答）

4. A: Your mother was _____（驚訝）at the ideas, _____ she?

   B: Yes, _____.（簡答）

三、翻譯題

1. 我看見正在落下的葉子（leaf）。

_____

2. 我看見地上的落葉。

_____

3. 這堂課一點都不無聊。

_____

4. 寫作業是件累人的工作，但我必須每天做。

_____

5. 他們對令人無聊的 Maggie 感到厭煩。

_____

6. 這睡著的嬰兒是我的孩子。

_____

7. 我很困惑，因為他們說英文。

_____

8. 做蛋糕對我來說很有趣。

_____

9. 這些學生對每天做作業感到厭倦。

_____

10. 對她們來說，每天唱歌是令人興奮的。

_____

四、短文中翻英

Kelly：妳聽到那令人興奮的消息了嗎？

Laura：什麼消息?暑假將變成三個月嗎？

Kelly：我希望如此，但不是。下個月在台灣有畢卡索畫作的展覽。你想跟我一起去嗎？

Laura：他的畫作令人驚豔，而且我對畢卡索有興趣。我會跟妳一起去。

Kelly：我等不及要看畢卡索的畫了。

📖 單字：畢卡索 Picasso；展覽 exhibition；令人驚豔 amazing

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

五、閱讀

Dear Ted,

When you were in elementary school, you liked going to school and learning because everything in school was new and interesting. But, time have passed by every since. Classes and subjects became boring, and you got a lot of homework to do. So, you might not like to study anymore.

Now, you are in Grade 9. You will have an important test this July. Try to study harder and change yourself from now on. When having questions, you can ask your friends and teacher. They will help you a lot. Everything will be fine.

I have great faith in you, and you will do well.

Love,
Mom

📖 單字：elementary school 國小；faith 信任、信心

(   ) 1. How old would Ted be?

(A) 10.   (B) 15.   (C) 20.

(   ) 2. Who is the addressee（收件者）?

(A) Ted.   (B) Mom.   (C) Dad.

(   ) 3. Which statement（陳述）may be true?

(A) Ted likes to go to junior high school.

(B) Mom hates Ted.

(C) Ted doesn't like going to school now.

NOTE

Don't put limitations on yourself. Other people will do that for you.
-James Cameron

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Son：Mom, can I not go to the music class?

Mom：Why not? You are interested in music, aren't you?

Son：Yes, I am. But the teacher is boring, and I learn very slowly. I also have
　　　many tests recently, so I am very tired.

Mom：Beginners usually learn things more slowly, so you have to cheer yourself
　　　up. You will be successful.

Son：I see. I won't give up.

　　📖 單字：recently 最近；beginner 初學者；cheer up 加油；give up 放棄

2. 短文選擇

( ) 1. Will the son keep going to the music class?

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

( ) 2. What class might the son take?

(A) Basketball. (B) English. (C) Piano.

( ) 3. What do we learn from the conversation（會話）？

(A) Fools learn things slowly.

(B) Don't give up and you will be successful.

(C) Beginners are usually smart.

二、克漏字選擇

Ken is __1.__ in math because math is __2.__ and a lot of fun for him. Trying to find the answers and solving problems __3.__ him most. He always gets good grades in math but he is never __4.__, so he spends more than 3 hours a day doing math.

However, Chinese is __5.__ to him. He is usually tired of writing it because he is lazy and he can't understand the classical Chinese. Even though he is usually __6.__ about this subject, he never gives up.

單字：solve 解決；satisfy 滿足；classical Chinese 文言文；
Even though 即使

( ) 1. (A) interest (B) interested (C) interesting

( ) 2. (A) interest (B) interested (C) interesting

( ) 3. (A) excite (B) excited (C) exciting

( ) 4. (A) satisfy (B) satisfied (C) satisfying

( ) 5. (A) bore (B) bored (C) boring

( ) 6. (A) trouble (B) troubled (C) troubling

擴充文法概念　　**You are the best!**

Topic 1　感嘆句

一、以 What 為首的感嘆句

我們用感嘆句來表達情緒，如驚奇、讚賞、喜、怒、哀、樂等等。而感嘆句的形成常會用到 **what** 這個字，我們用它來強調緊接在後的**名詞**。現在就一起來看看以 what 為首感嘆句的句型：

1. What＋a / an＋形容詞＋單數可數名詞 (＋主詞＋be 動詞)!

　　例 1：What a useful example (it is)!

　　　　（多麼實用的例子啊!）

　　例 2：What a great girl!

　　　　（好棒的女孩啊!）

2. What＋形容詞＋複數可數名詞 (＋主詞＋be 動詞)!

　　例 1：What tidy classrooms (they are)!

　　　　（多麼整齊的教室啊!）

　　例 2：What nice toys!

　　　　（多麼好的玩具啊!）

3. What＋形容詞＋不可數名詞 (＋主詞＋be 動詞)!

　　例 1：It's cold and raining. What bad weather (it is)!

　　　　（又冷又下雨，好糟的天氣啊!）

　　例 2：What good water!

　　　　（多麼好的水啊!）
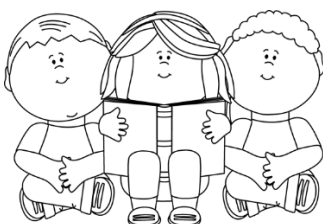
✏ 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

( ) 1. What _____ movie!

(A) an interesting (B) interesting (C) bad (D) an bad

※翻譯題

1. 多麼乏味的書啊!（以 What 開頭作答）

_____

2. 好棒的咖啡啊!（以 What 開頭作答）

_____

3. 好聰明的學生啊!（以 What 開頭作答）

_____

二、以 How 為首的感嘆句

感嘆句的形成也常會用到 **how** 這個字，我們用它來強調緊接在後的**形容詞**或**副詞**。現在就一起來看看以 how 為首感嘆句的句型：

1. How＋形容詞 (＋ a / an ＋單數可數名詞＋be 動詞)!

例 1：How useful (an example is)!

（多麼實用的例子啊!）

例 2：How great (a girl is)!

（好棒的女孩啊!）

2. How＋形容詞 (＋複數可數名詞＋be 動詞)!

例 1：How smart (the boys are)!

（好聰明的男孩啊!）

例 2：How tidy (the classrooms are)!

（好整齊的教室啊!）

3. How＋形容詞 (＋不可數名詞＋be 動詞)!

　　例 1：How delicious (the bread is)!

　　　　（多美味的麵包啊!）

　　例 2：How sweet (the juice is)!

　　　　（好甜的果汁啊!）

4. How＋形容詞／副詞 (＋主詞＋be 動詞／動詞)!

　　例 1：How fast (the boy runs)!

　　　　（這個男孩跑得多快啊!）

　　例 2：-5°C! How cold (it is)!

　　　　（-5°C! 好冷啊!）

✏ 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 多麼有趣的書啊!（以 How 開頭作答）

　　_____

2. Ken 走得多慢啊!（以 How 開頭作答）

　　_____

3. 好甜的水啊!（以 How 開頭作答）

　　_____

三、含有 such 的感嘆句

感嘆句的形成，我們也常會用到 **such** 這個字。含有 such 的感嘆句和以 What 為首的感嘆句很相似，現在就讓我們一起來看看它的句型：

1. (主詞＋be 動詞) Such＋a／an＋形容詞＋單數可數名詞!

　　例 1：(It is) Such a useful example!

　　　　（真是個實用的例子!）

例 2：(She is) Such a beautiful girl!

（真是個漂亮的女孩！）

2. (主詞＋be 動詞) <u>Such＋形容詞＋複數可數名詞</u>！

例 1：(They are) Such smart boys!

（真是聰明的男孩啊！）

例 2：(You are) Such happy persons!

（真是快樂的人啊！）

3. (主詞＋be 動詞) <u>Such＋形容詞＋不可數名詞</u>！

例 1：(It is) Such delicious bread!

（真是美味的麵包啊！）

例 2：(It is) Such sweet juice!

（真是甜美的果汁啊！）

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）　1. It is _____ movie!

(A) such good　(B) good　(C) such a good　(D) such an good

※翻譯題

1. 你真是個很棒的男孩！（以 such 作答）

_____

2. 真是有趣的故事！（以 such 作答）

_____

3. 真是美味的米飯啊！（以 such 作答）

_____

四、含有 so 的感嘆句

感嘆句的形成，我們也常會用到 **so** 這個字。含有 so 的感嘆句和以 How 為首的感嘆句很相似，現在就讓我們一起來看看它的句型：

1. 主詞＋be 動詞＋<u>so ＋形容詞</u>!

例 1：This example is so useful!

（這個例子好實用！）

例 2：Amy is so nice!

（Amy 真好！）

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 這個故事真乏味!（以 so 作答）

_____

2. 這個主意真棒!（以 so 作答）

_____

綜合練習　　第 1 回
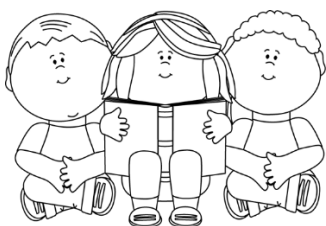
一、單選題

(　　) 1. _____ a surprising magic show it is!

(A) What　(B) How　(C) Such　(D) So

(　　) 2. _____ delicious the bread is!

(A) What　(B) How　(C) Such　(D) So

(　　) 3. She is _____ a sweet daughter.

(A) what　(B) how　(C) such　(D) so

(　　) 4. Amy：The doll is _____ cute. May I have it?

Mom：No way.

(A) what　(B) how　(C) such　(D) so

(　　) 5. _____ smart the boy is! He always gets good grades.

(A) What　(B) How　(C) Such　(D) So

(　　) 6. It is _____ nice to see you.

(A) what　(B) how　(C) such　(D) so

(　　) 7. _____ fresh air it is!

(A) What　(B) How　(C) Such　(D) So

(　　) 8. Mr. Chen is _____ a wonderful teacher.

(A) what　(B) how　(C) such　(D) so

(　　) 9. Those flowers look _____ lovely.

(A) what　(B) how　(C) such　(D) so

(　　) 10. _____ beautifully she paints!

(A) What　(B) How　(C) Such　(D) So

(　　) 11. My father is _____ hardworking man.

(A) such　(B) so　(C) such a　(D) so a

（　　）12. _____ comfortable the weather _____!

（A) What；is　(B) How；is　(C) What；it is　(D) How；it is

（　　）13. It _____ an interesting barbecue party.

(A) is such　(B) is so　(C) such　(D) so

（　　）14. Many ducks and chickens are getting sick. This _____ a serious problem

for us.

(A) is what　(B) is how　(C) is such　(D) is so

（　　）15. Jason is the best teacher. No one else teaches _____ well.

(A) so　(B) such　(C) what　(D) how

（　　）16. The sun is shining. _____ nice day _____!

(A) What；is　　　　　(B) What；×

(C) What a；is　　　　(D) What a；×

（　　）17. Jacky drives _____ fast. He is _____ a crazy man.

(A) such；such　(B) such；so　(C) so；so　(D) so；such

（　　）18. Cindy: Do you want some bread?

Allen: I need more than that. I _____ hungry.

(A) am such　(B) am so　(C) such　(D) so〈改編自基測 101〉

（　　）19. Abby: Too bad you couldn't come to the beach with us. It was _____

much fun there! You must come next time.

Bree: No, thanks. I can't swim.

(A) be such　(B) such　(C) be so　(D) so〈改編自基測 101〉

（　　）20. Sabine walks _____ lightly and sometimes you don't even know she's

just passed by.

(A) what　(B) how　(C) such　(D) so〈改編自會考 106〉

二、句子重組

1. are / thick / those / books / How/ !

_____

2. so / ! / The <u>view</u>（景色）/ beautiful / is

_____

3. What / businessman / successful / a / is / ! / he

_____

4. so / is / The / convenient / us / Internet / ! / to

_____

5. a / surprising / ! / it / What / gift / is / her birthday / for

_____

三、翻譯題

1. How old your grandfather is!

_____

2. Today is such a sunny day!

_____

3. What a serious problem I face!

_____

4. The typhoon last week was so terrible.

_____

5. How hard he studies English for the important test tomorrow!

_____

English Grammar

一、填空

請依句意填入以下詞彙並做適當修改: what、how、such、so

1. _____ great ideas we have!

2. _____ handsome the actor is!

3. Frank is _____ a good engineer and he is _____ smart.

4. We love our children _____ much.

5. Amy is _____ a lazy person so her mom is worried about her.

6. You are _____ lucky to have _____ a happy family.

7. _____ tall the buildings are!

二、改錯

(　　　　) 1. So a wonderful day it is!

(　　　　) 2. How tall are you!

(　　　　) 3. I like eating chocolate. It's such delicious!

(　　　　) 4. It such an interesting story!

(　　　　) 5. Look at these little dogs. They are such cute!

(　　　　) 6. How sad I am to hear so bad news!

(　　　　) 7. How beautiful flowers! I want to buy some!

(　　　　) 8. What friendly Mike is! He is such the best friend for me!

(　　　　) 9. Both Jack and Rose are so good actors!

(　　　　) 10. This movie is such great and exciting! I want to see it again.

三、依提示作答

1. The boy is strong.（請用 What…改寫）

_____

2. The boy is strong.（請用 He…such…改寫）

_____

3. Time flies fast.（請用 How…改寫）

_____

4. Time flies fast.（請加入 so 改寫）

_____

5. The big statue（雕像）is made by me.（請用 What…I…改寫）

_____

四、翻譯題

1. 多麼誠實的男孩啊！（請用 What…is!造句）

_____

2. 我媽媽舞跳得多美麗啊！（請用 How…造句）

_____

3. 那位陌生人真是奇怪啊！（請用 That…造句）

_____

4. 你真是個騙子（liar）！(請用 You…造句)

_____

5. 我多麼高興有這麼一位聰明的學生啊！（請用 How…such…造句）

_____

NOTE

Either I will find a way, or I will make one.
- Philip Sidney

English Grammar

Ⅲ－5 子句一

※必備文法概念：
Topic ① 子句一
- ★ 關係代名詞(who / which / that / whom / whose)引導的形容詞子句
- ★ 當主詞用的關係代名詞(who / which / that)
- ★ 當受詞用的關係代名詞(whom / which / that)
- ★ 當所有格用的關係代名詞(whose)
- ★ 必用關係代名詞 that 及不可用的時機
- ★ 限定及非限定用法
- ★ 複合關係代名詞 what 與關係副詞 where / when 的用法

單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L1~L40

閱讀特快車　　Don't hurry

One day, a boy who pulled four big dogs ran on the street. He seemed to hurry home. On his way home, he met an old man. The old man stopped the boy, looked at him and said, "Don't run and don't hurry. If you walk slowly, you will arrive home soon; if you run, it will take you lots of time to go home." The boy didn't believe what the old man said. He ran and hurried his dogs. Suddenly, one of the dogs ran away, so he had to chase it. After catching it, the boy hurried the dogs all the more to ①make up for lost time. However, the dog ran away again, and he had to spend time chasing and catching it again. Finally, the boy realized what the old man meant; he started to walk slowly, and he didn't chase his dog ②anymore.

文章單字：seem 似乎；suddenly 突然；chase 追捕；all the more 更加；make up for 彌補；realize 領悟、了解；anymore 不再、再也不

文章說明：

① make up for 用法 ⇒ 彌補
　　其為動詞片語，而 for 為介系詞，因此 make up for 後面需接用名詞。
　　例 1：Nothing can make up for his pain.（什麼也不能彌補他的痛苦。）

② anymore 用法⇒不再、再也不
其為副詞，通常用於否定句。

例 1：Ken doesn't drink Coke anymore.（Ken 不再喝可樂了。）

The time you enjoy wasting is not wasted time.
-Bertrand Russel

必備文法概念　　You are the best!

Topic 1　子句一

一、關係代名詞(who / which / that / whom / whose)引導的形容詞子句

關係代名詞(簡稱「關代」)主要有 who, which, that, whose, whom，是代名詞的一種，替代前面的「先行詞」(亦即前面出現的人、事物、動物)。而關係代名詞也具有連接詞的功用，引導出關係子句，且因為關係子句具有形容詞的功能，能修飾前面的「先行詞」，所以關係子句是形容詞子句的一種。現在就讓我們一起來看看這幾個關代的用法吧！

先行詞	關係代名詞 (當**主詞**用)	關係代名詞 (當**受詞**用)	關係代名詞 (當**所有格**用)
人	who	whom	whose
事物 / 動物	which	which	whose / of which
人 / 事物 / 動物	that	that	無

二、當主詞用的關係代名詞(who / which / that)

1. who 的用法

who 用於先行詞是「人」的時候，是關係子句的**主詞**。

例 1：The boy wears red shoes.（那個男孩穿紅鞋。）
　　　The boy is my cousin.（那個男孩是我表哥。）
　　　上面二句可以用關係代名詞 who 合併如下：
　　　The boy **who** wears red shoes is my cousin.
　　　（那個穿紅鞋的男孩是我表哥。）

⇒ 上句中的"who"，代替了前面出現的"the boy"，是關係子句(who wears red shoes)的主詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the boy。

例 2：The girl is singing.（那個女孩正在唱歌。）

The girl is May's student.（那個女孩是 May 的學生。）

上面二句可以用關係代名詞 who 合併如下：

The girl **who** is singing is May's student.

（正在唱歌的那個女孩是 May 的學生。）

⇒ 上句中的"who"，代替了前面出現的"the girl"，是關係子句（who is singing）的主詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the girl。

2. which 的用法

which 用於先行詞是「事物」或「動物」的時候，是關係子句的**主詞**。

例 1：The dog has brown hair.（這隻狗有棕色的毛。）

The dog is my brother's.（這隻狗是我哥哥的。）

上面二句可以用關係代名詞 which 合併如下：

The dog **which** has brown hair is my brother's.

（這隻有棕色毛的狗是我哥哥的。）

⇒ 上句中的"which"，代替了前面出現的"the dog"，是關係子句（which has brown hair）的主詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the dog。

例 2：The pen is short.（這支筆是短的。）

The pen is red.（這支筆是紅色的。）

上面二句可以用關係代名詞 which 合併如下：

The pen **which** is short is red.

（這支短的筆是紅色的。）

⇒ 上句中的"which"，代替了前面出現的"the pen"，是關係子句（which is short）的主詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the pen。

3. that 的用法

that 用於先行詞是「人」、「事物」或「動物」的時候，可替代 who 及 which，作為關係子句的**主詞**。

例 1：The boy **that** wears red shoes is my cousin.

（那個穿紅鞋的男孩是我表哥。）

⇒ 上句中的"that"，代替了前面出現的"the boy"，是關係子句（that wears red shoes）的主詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the boy。

例 2：The dog **that** has brown hair is my brother's.
(這隻有棕色毛的狗是我哥哥的。)

⇒ 上句中的"that"，代替了前面出現的"the dog"，是關係子句(that has brown hair)的主詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the dog。

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. The boy _____ is jogging is my brother.
(A) who　(B) which　(C) what　(D) how

(　　) 2. The bag _____ is under the chair is Jane's.
(A) what　(B) which　(C) who　(D) how

※翻譯題

1. 正在跑步的那個男孩是我的學生。(請以 who 造句)

_____

2. May 喜歡那件紅色的裙子。(請以 which 造句)

_____

3. 那個打電話給你的女孩是我妹妹。(請以 that 造句)

_____

三、當受詞用的關係代名詞(whom / which / that)

1. whom 的用法

(1) whom 用於先行詞是「人」的時候，在關係子句中是**受詞**的角色。關係子句中的**受詞通常可以省略**，因此 whom 可省略不寫。且在口語中，我們也可用 who 代替 whom。

例 1：This is the man.（是這個男人。）
I met the man last week.（我上星期遇到這個男人。）
上面二句可以用關係代名詞 whom 或 who 合併如下：

This is the man (**whom** / **who**) I met last week.

（上星期我遇到的是這個男人。）

⇒ 上句中的"whom"或"who"，代替了前面出現的"the man"，是關係子句中「met」這個動作的受詞，而整個關係子句(whom / who I met last week)在修飾 the man。然而當作受詞用的關係代名詞通常可省略，因此 whom / who 可以不寫。

例 2：That girl is Jane.（那個女孩是 Jane。）
　　　Ken knows that girl.（Ken 認識那個女孩。）
　　　上面二句可以用關係代名詞 whom 或 who 合併如下：
　　　That girl (**whom** / **who**) Ken knows is Jane.

（Ken 認識的那個女孩是 Jane。）

⇒ 上句中的"whom"或"who"，代替了前面出現的"that girl"，是關係子句中「knows」這個動作的受詞，而整個關係子句(whom / who Ken knows)在修飾 that girl。然而當作受詞用的關係代名詞通常可省略，因此 whom / who 可以不寫。

(2) 緊接在**介系詞**的後面時，就只能用 whom，不能用 who，且此時 whom 不能省略。

例 1：I don't like the boy (**who** / **whom**) you danced with.

（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）

⇒ 上句中的關係代名詞並不是緊接在介系詞"with"的後面，所以可用 who 或是 whom，也可省略不寫。

例 2：I don't like the boy <u>with **whom**</u> you danced.

（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）

⇒ 關係子句裡，介系詞可以移到關係代名詞前，句子的意思不變。上句中的關係代名詞緊接在介系詞"with"的後面，因此就只能用"whom"，也不可省略。

(3) 關係子句的**非限定用法**中，關係代名詞是必備的，就算關係代名詞是子句中的受詞，也不能省略。因此，<u>在**非限定用法**中，whom / who 不能省略</u>。　（非限定用法請參照本章節「六、限定及非限定用法」）

例 1：I don't like the boy**,** **whom** / **who** you danced with.（O）

I don't like the boy**,** you danced with.（X）

（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）

⇒ 上面例句中，整個關係子句(**whom** / **who** you danced with)緊接在逗號的後面，是關係子句的非限定用法，因此當受詞的 whom / who 不能省略。

2. which 的用法

(1) which 用於先行詞是「事物」或「動物」的時候，除了在關係子句中當主詞外，也能當**受詞**。關係子句中的**受詞**通常可以**省略**，因此 which 可省略不寫。

例 1：The house is very cheap.（那棟房子非常便宜。）

　　　Ken bought the house last year.（Ken 去年買了那棟房子。）

　　　上面二句可以用關係代名詞 which 合併如下：

　　　The house (**which**) Ken bought last year is very cheap.

　　　（Ken 去年買的那棟房子非常便宜。）

⇒ 上句中的"which"，代替了前面出現的"the house"，是關係子句中「bought」這個動作的受詞，而整個關係子句(which Ken bought last year)在修飾 the house。然而當作受詞用的關係代名詞通常可以省略，因此 which 可以不寫。

例 2：Where is the book?（那本書在哪裡？）

　　　Jane gave you the book last week.（Jane 上星期給了你那本書。）

　　　上面二句可以用關係代名詞 which 合併如下：

　　　Where is the book (**which**) Jane gave you last week?

　　　（Jane 上星期給你的那本書在哪裡？）

⇒ 上句中的"which"，代替了前面出現的"the book"，是關係子句中「gave」這個動作的受詞，而整個關係子句(which Jane gave you last week)在修飾 the book。然而當作受詞用的關係代名詞通常可省略，因此 which 可以不寫。

(2) 緊接在**介系詞**的後面時，which 不可省略。

例 1：The house (**which**) they live in is small and old.

（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

⇒ 上句中的關係代名詞並不是緊接在介系詞"in"的後面，所以可寫出，也可省略不寫。

例 2：The house <u>in **which**</u> they live is small and old.

（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

⇒ 關係子句裡，介系詞可以移到關係代名詞前，句子的意思不變。上句中的關係代名詞 which 緊接在介系詞"in"的後面，因此不可省略。

(3) 關係子句的**非限定用法**中，關係代名詞是必備的，就算關係代名詞是子句中的受詞，也不能省略。因此，<u>在非限定用法中，which 不能省略</u>。（**非限定用法請參照本章節「六、限定及非限定用法」**）

例 1：The house**, which** they live in**,** is small and old.（O）

The house**,** they live in**,** is small and old.（X）

（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

⇒ 上面例句中，整個關係子句(**which** they live in)緊接在逗號的後面，是關係子句的非限定用法，因此當受詞的 which 不能省略。
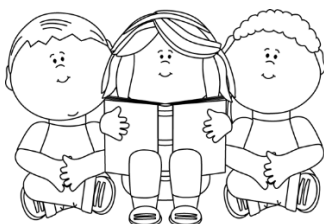
3. that 的用法

(1) that 用於先行詞是「人」、「事物」或「動物」的時候，可替代 whom 及 which，作為關係子句的**受詞**。

例 1：This is the man (**that)** I met last week.

（上星期我遇到的是這個男人。）

⇒ 上句中的"that"，代替了前面出現的"the man"，是關係子句中「met」這個動作的受詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the man。然而當作受詞用的關係代名詞通常可以省略，因此 that 可以不寫。

例 2：The house (**that**) Ken bought last year is very cheap.

（Ken 去年買的那棟房子非常便宜。）

⇒ 上句中的"that"，代替了前面出現的"the house"，是關係子句中

「bought」這個動作的受詞，而整個關係子句在修飾 the house。

然而當作受詞用的關係代名詞通常可以省略，因此 that 可以不寫。

(2) that **不可**緊接在**介系詞**的後面。

例 1：I don't like the boy <u>with **whom**</u> you danced.（O）

（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）

⇒ 上句中的關係代名詞緊接在介系詞"with"的後面，因此只能用

"whom"，也不能省略。

I don't like the boy <u>with **that**</u> you danced.（X）

（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）

⇒ that 不能緊接在介系詞之後。

I don't like the boy (**that**) you danced with. (O)

(我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。)

⇒ 上句中的關係代名詞並不是緊接在介系詞"with"的後面，所以

可用 that，也可省略不寫。

例 2：The house <u>in **which**</u> they live is small and old.（O）

（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

⇒ 上句中的關係代名詞緊接在介系詞"in"的後面，因此不能省

略。

The house <u>in **that**</u> they live is small and old.（X）

（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

⇒ that 不能緊接在介系詞之後。

The house (**that**) they live in is small and old. (O)

(他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。)

⇒ 上句中的關係代名詞並不是緊接在介系詞"in"的後面，所以可

用 that，也可省略不寫。

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. The boy with _____ you danced is my brother.

(A) who　(B) ×　(C) that　(D) whom

(　　) 2. The car in _____ they sit is mine.

(A) that　(B) which　(C) who　(D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 昨天 Ken 遇到的那個男人是我叔叔。（請以 whom 造句）

_____

2. 他們讀的那本書是有趣的。（請以 which 造句）

_____

3. 上星期我買的筆是這支紅筆。（請以 that 造句）

_____

四、當所有格用的關係代名詞(whose)

1. whose 的用法

(1) whose 用於先行詞是「人」的時候，也能用在是「事物 /動物」的時候，在關係子句裡是**所有格**的角色，後面要接名詞。

例 1：The man's hair is long.（這男人的頭髮是長的。）

The man is my cousin.（這男人是我堂哥。）

上面二句可以用關係代名詞 whose 合併如下：

The man **whose** hair is long is my cousin.

（這個長頭髮的男人是我堂哥。）

⇒ 上句中的"whose"代替了"the man's"，是關係子句中的所有格，其後要接名詞「hair」，而整個關係子句(whose hair is long)在修飾 the man。

例 2：The dogs' hair is short.（狗的毛是短的。）
　　　I like the dogs.（我喜歡狗。）
　　　上面二句可以用關係代名詞 whose 合併如下：
　　　I like the dogs **whose** hair is short.
　　　（我喜歡短毛的狗。）

⇒ 上句中的"whose"代替了"the dogs'"，是關係子句中的所有格，其後要
　接名詞「hair」，而整個關係子句(whose hair is short)在修飾 the dogs。

(2) whose 用在先行詞是「事物／動物」的時候，也能寫成 of which。此時會
　將名詞搬移到 of which 之前，且名詞前會加上 the，亦即「**the ＋ 名詞 ＋ of
　which**」。名詞也能置於 of which 之後，亦即「**of which ＋ the ＋ 名詞**」。

例 1：The dogs' hair is short.（狗的毛是短的。）
　　　I like the dogs.（我喜歡狗。）
　　　上面二句可以用 of which 合併如下：
　　　I like the dogs the hair **of which** is short.
　＝ I like the dogs **of which** the hair is short.
　　　（我喜歡短毛的狗。）

⇒ 上句中的"the hair of which"或是"of which the hair"，等同於"whose
　hair"，代替了"the dogs' hair"，而整個關係子句在修飾 the dogs。

例 2：The skirt's color is pink.（那件裙子的顏色是粉紅色的。）
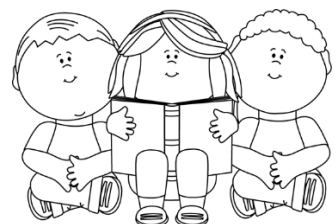　　　The skirt is hers.（那件裙子是她的。）
　　　上面二句可以用 of which 合併如下：
　　　The skirt the color **of which** is pink is hers.
　＝ The skirt **of which** the color is pink is hers.
　　　（那件粉紅色的裙子是她的。）

⇒ 上句中的"the color of which"或是"of which the color"，等同於"whose
　color"，代替了"the skirt's color"，而整個關係子句在修飾 the skirt。

English Grammar

✎ 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. The boy _____ hair is long is my brother.
　　　　(A) who　(B) whose　(C) that　(D) whom

(　　) 2. The cat _____ hair is white is my brother's.
　　　　(A) who　(B) whose　(C) which　(D) that

※翻譯題

1. 那個衣服骯髒的男孩是 Jane 的表弟。（請以 whose 造句）

　　_____

2. 那隻棕色毛的狗是 Paul 的。（請以 of which 造句）

　　_____

五、必用關係代名詞 that 及不可用的時機

1. 必用關係代名詞 that 的時機

(1) 先行詞前面有最高級形容詞時。

　　例：Mark is the best teacher **that** I have ever met.

　　　（Mark 是我遇過最好的老師。）

(2) 先行詞前面有序數時。

　　例：Mark is the second person **that** comes to the classroom.
　　　（Mark 是第二個到教室的人。）

(3) 先行詞是由人與動物或事物所組成時。

　　例：I don't see the student and the dog **that** are running on the beach.
　　　（我沒有看見正在海灘上跑的學生與狗。）

(4) who 或 which 開頭的疑問句，為了避免 Who… who…、Which…which… 的情況。

　　例：Who is the girl **that** is eating lunch there?
　　　（正在那裡吃午餐的女孩是誰？）

(5) 先行詞有 no、any、all、every、the same（相同）、the very（正是）、
the only（唯一）等字時。

例 1：She lost <u>all</u> the money **that** her father gave her.
（她遺失所有她爸爸給她的錢。）

例 2：This is <u>the very</u> house **that** I want.
（這正是我想要的房子。）

例 3：That is <u>the only</u> pen **that** he has.
（那是他有的唯一一支筆。）

(6) 先行詞是 thing、everything、anything、something、nothing 等字時。

例 1：There is <u>nothing</u> **that** he wants to give you.
（沒有什麼是他要給你的。）

例 2：The <u>thing</u> **that** he did was right.
（他做的事情是正確的。）

2. 不可用關係代名詞 that 的時機

(1) 前面有介系詞時。

例 1：I don't like the boy <u>with **that**</u> you danced.（X）
（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）
I don't like the boy <u>with **whom**</u> you danced. (O)
（我不喜歡那個和你跳舞的男生。）

例 2：The house <u>in **that**</u> they live is small and old.（X）
（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）
The house <u>in **which**</u> they live is small and old. (O)
（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

(2) 前面有逗號時，亦即**非限定關係子句**不能使用 that。

例 1：I know the girl, **that** sat here last night.（X）
（我認識昨晚坐在這裡的那個女孩。）
I know the girl, **who** sat here last night. (O)
（我認識昨晚坐在這裡的那個女孩。）

例 2：Mark has an old car, **that** is red.（X）
（Mark 有一輛紅色的老車。）

Mark has an old car, **which** is red. (O)

（Mark 有一輛紅色的老車。）

(3) 無法當所有格，因此不能替代 whose。

例 1：The house **that** windows are broken is my brother's.（X）

（窗戶破掉的那棟房子是我哥哥的。）

The house **whose** windows are broken is my brother's. (O)

（窗戶破掉的那棟房子是我哥哥的。）

例 2：The man **that** hair is long is my cousin.（X）

（這個長頭髮的男人是我堂哥。）

The man **whose** hair is long is my cousin. (O)

（這個長頭髮的男人是我堂哥。）

隨堂小練習

※改錯（下面句子均有錯誤，請在作答處寫出正確句子。）

1. May is the first person who finishes the homework.

_____

2. The doll that hair is long is Jill's.

_____

3. That man is the happiest person whom I have ever met.

_____

4. Her uncle Jim, that works in America, is an engineer.

_____

5. The boy to that I talked last week is my student.

_____

六、限定及非限定用法

關係代名詞所引導的形容詞子句會因為是否有**逗號**而有「限定」及「非限定」二種用法的區別，現在就讓我們一起來看看這二種用法！

1. 關係子句的限定用法

關係子句的<u>前後**無逗號**時，此關係子句即為**限定用法**</u>；使用限定用法的目的在於幫助聽話者清楚知道說話者所談的對象是指何人或何事。也就是說，一定要有這個子句，若沒有這個它的補充說明，會語意不清。

例 1：My aunt who lives in America will come back next week.

（我住美國的阿姨下星期會回來。）

⇒ 上句中的關係子句（who lives in America）前後沒有逗號，是限定用法；表示說話者應該有好幾個阿姨，而其中一個阿姨住在美國，且她下週會回來。

例 2：He has a pen which is black.

（他有一支黑色的筆。）

⇒ 上句中的關係子句（which is black）前面沒有逗號，為限定用法；表示他有很多筆，而其中一支是黑色的。

2. 關係子句的非限定用法

關係子句的<u>前後**有逗號**時，此關係子句即為**非限定用法**</u>；使用非限定用法只在於補充說明，即使沒有關係子句也不影響句子的完整意義。此外，<u>在非限定關係子句中，關係代名詞是必備的，即使關係代名詞是子句中的**受詞，也不能省略**</u>。

例 1：My aunt**,** who lives in America**,** will come back next week.

（我住美國的阿姨下星期會回來。）

⇒ 上句中的關係子句（who lives in America）前後有逗號，為非限定用法；表示說話者只有一位阿姨，且下週會回來。而關係子句（who lives in America）只是用來補充說明阿姨目前住在美國。

例 2：He has a pen**,** which is black.

（他有一支黑色的筆。）

⇒ 上句中的關係子句（which is black）前面有逗號，為非限定用法；表示他只有一支筆，而且補充說明這支筆是黑色的。

例 3：The house, **which** they live in, is small and old.

　　（他們住的那棟房子又小又舊。）

⇒ 上句中，整個關係子句(**which** they live in)緊接在逗號的後面，是關係子句的非限定用法，因此當受詞的 which 不能省略。

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我不認識跟 Jane 說話的那個男孩。（請以「非限定用法」造句）

　　_____

2. Mark 在台北工作的姐姐是一位醫生。（請以「限定用法」造句）

　　_____

七、複合關係代名詞 what 與關係副詞 where / when 的用法

1. 複合關係代名詞 what 的用法

　　what 除了當疑問詞放在句首以構成疑問句外，它也有另一種用法，就是當複合關係代名詞。what 當複合關係代名詞時，是表示「**物**」，且替代了「**先行詞 + which / that**」，亦即，**what = 先行詞 + which / that**。當先行詞不夠明確或是範圍很大時，我們就會運用 what 這個複合關係代名詞。而且，用 what 代替不夠明確或是範圍很大的事物時，動詞一律用單數。

　　例 1：**The things which** Jane told us **are** true.

　　　　= **What** Jane told us **is** true.

　　　　（Jane 跟我們說的是真實的。）

⇒ "What"替代了前一句出現的"The things which"，而且 What 後面的動詞要用單數。

例 2：They bought **anything that** they needed in the market last week.

= They bought **what** they needed in the market last week.

（他們上星期在市場買了他們所需的東西。）

⇒ "what"替代了前一句出現的"anything that"。

2. 關係副詞 where / when 的用法

同上述的 what，where 與 when 也有另外的用法，就是當關係副詞。關係副詞與關係代名詞的功用相同，但其文法表達上與關係代名詞不同，以下就來看看 where 與 when 當關係副詞的用法！

(1) where 用來替代前面出現過的「地點」，它後面所引導的形容詞子句，用來修飾前面出現過的「地點」。而 where 前面不能有介系詞，即

where = in /on / at + which。

例 1：The bench is old.（那張長板凳是老舊的。）

My father is sitting on the bench.（我爸爸正坐在那張長板凳上。）

上面二句可以合併如下：

The bench **on which** my father is sitting is old.

= The bench **where** my father is sitting is old.

（我爸爸正坐著的那張長板凳是老舊的。）

⇒ "where"替代了前一句出現的"on which"。

例 2：The house is big.（那棟房子是大的。）

Mark lives in the house.（Mark 住在那棟房子。）

上面二句可以合併如下：

The house **in which** Mark lives is big.

= The house **where** Mark lives is big.

（Mark 住的那棟房子是大的。）

⇒ "where"替代了前一句出現的"in which"。

(2) when 用來替代前面出現過的「時間」，它後面所引導的形容詞子句，用來修飾前面出現過的「時間」。而 when 前面不能有介系詞，即

when = in /on / at + which。。

例 1：Saturday is the day.（星期六是這個日子。）

We usually see a movie on Saturday.（我們經常在星期六看電影。）

上面二句可以合併如下：

Saturday is the day **on which** we usually see a movie.

= Saturday is the day **when** we usually see a movie.
（星期六是我們經常看電影的日子。）

⇒ "when"替代了前一句出現的"on which"。

例 2：I don't know the time.（我不知道這個時間。）
Ken will come at the time.（Ken 會在這個時間來。）
上面二句可以合併如下：

I don't know the time **at which** Ken will come.

= I don't know the time **when** Ken will come.
（我不知道 Ken 要來的時間。）

⇒ "when"替代了前一句出現的"at which"。

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 就在那個月 Mark 遺失他的手機。（請以 when 造句）

_____

2. 就在這個地方 May 遺失她的袋子。（請以 where 造句）

_____

3. Ken 做的是正確的。（請以 What 開頭造句）

_____

綜合練習　第 1 回

一、單選題

（　　）1. The man _____ is watching TV is my father.
(A) who　(B) what　(C) where　(D) which

（　　）2. He likes the book _____ is written by William, a famous writer.
(A) who　(B) what　(C) where　(D) which

（　　）3. Don't touch anything _____ you see in the museum.
(A) where　(B) what　(C) that　(D) which

（　　）4. _____ you bought is very expensive.
(A) Who　(B) What　(C) That　(D) Which

（　　）5. She is the first girl _____ I like.
(A) who　(B) whose　(C) whom　(D) that

（　　）6. Do you know a girl _____ name is Morgen?
(A) who　(B) whose　(C) whom　(D) that

（　　）7. You should take a trip to Japan, _____ Anny studies.
(A) whom　(B) what　(C) where　(D) which

（　　）8. Her best friend, _____ name I forgot, is an actress.
(A) whose　(B) who　(C) that　(D) whom

（　　）9. My wife, _____ I want to introduce（介紹）to you, was your classmate.
(A) whose　(B) that　(C) which　(D) whom

（　　）10. They brought _____ they bought to the party.
(A) whom　(B) which　(C) what　(D) that

（　　）11. This is the TV program _____ I watch every day.
(A) which　(B) whom　(C) whose　(D) who

（　　）12. Richard, _____ is on vacation in Hawaii（夏威夷）, sent me a postcard last week.
(A) whose　(B) who　(C) that　(D) whom

（　　）13. My parents have a house _____ was built in 1960.

　　　　(A) who　(B) what　(C) where　(D) which

（　　）14. Never <u>put off</u>（延遲）till tomorrow _____ you can do today.

　　　　(A) who　(B) what　(C) where　(D) how

（　　）15. The man _____ next to the door is my teacher.

　　　　(A) who　(B) who stand　(C) who stands　(D) who standing

（　　）16. The man, _____ I know, is a nice actor.

　　　　(A) ×　(B) that　(C) which　(D) who

（　　）17. Those flowers _____ blue are roses.

　　　　(A) which are　(B) which　(C) which is　(D) is

（　　）18. Jack is one of the people _____ to Amy's birthday party.

　　　　(A) who was invited　(B) who invited　(C) who inviting　(D) inviting

（　　）19. He wrote many stories, some of _____ were <u>horror</u>（恐怖）stories.

　　　　(A) which　(B) what　(C) whom　(D) who

（　　）20. Old people feel the world _____ they live changes fast and a lot.

　　　　(A) that　(B) which　(C) where　(D) what

二、重組句子

1. an umbrella / My brother / which / he / bought last week / . / brought

_____

2. is / The teacher / a suit / . / who wears / very interesting

_____

3. I / this place / where / see / I / . / can / the sea / like

_____

4. a friend / is / Helen / Amy. / whose / has / name

_____

5. with / I / I / . / passed / that / the test / happy / am
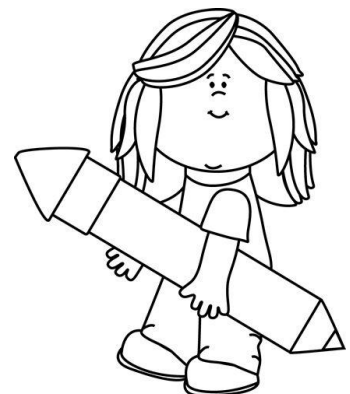
_____

三、翻譯題

1. All that you can do is to study hard.

_____

2. That boy who is from Japan speaks English very well.

_____

3. This factory, which is <u>huge</u>（巨大的）, makes bikes.

_____

4. I moved from Taipei, where I was born.

_____

5. Do you know Andy that is a famous person?

_____

綜合練習　第 2 回

一、單選題

（　　）1. He wants to challenge（挑戰）_____ people do not dare（敢）to do.
(A) when　(B) what　(C) where　(D) which

（　　）2. We finally found the boy and his pet _____ everyone was looking for.
(A) which　(B) where　(C) what　(D) that

（　　）3. I still remember the day _____ we first met.
(A) when　(B) what　(C) where　(D) how

（　　）4. The photos _____ you are looking are taken by my father.
(A) which　(B) in which　(C) at which　(D) on which

（　　）5. I went to Kaohsiung（高雄）, _____ is a convenient city.
(A) which　(B) where　(C) who　(D) what

（　　）6. I went to Kaohsiung, _____ I ate delicious food with my friends.
(A) which　(B) where　(C) who　(D) what

（　　）7. That is the house _____ my sister lives _____.
(A) where；in　(B) which；×　(C) where；with　(D) which；in

（　　）8. _____ person _____ speaks good English is my teacher.
(A) A；what　(B) The；that　(C) A；that　(D) The；what

（　　）9. The girl _____ you saw at the party last week is my cousin.
（請在下列 4 個答案中選出錯誤的解答）
(A)×　(B) who　(C) with who　(D) that

（　　）10. One of the boys _____ singing over there is Samuel.
(A) who are　(B) who　(C) who is　(D) that

（　　）11. We took a walk in the park _____ was near the department store.
(A) where　(B) who　(C) which　(D) what

（　　）12. Everyone loves everything _____ is beautiful.
(A) which　(B) where　(C) what　(D) that

（　　） 13. The cake in that store is the most delicious food _____ I have ever had.

(A) that　(B) what　(C) which　(D) whom

（　　） 14. The girls _____ playing dodge ball _____ my daughters.

(A) which likes；is　　　(B) who like；are

(C) which like；are　　　(D) who likes；is

（　　） 15. He moved a desk _____ there was a book.

(A) that　(B) where　(C) who　(D) which

（　　） 16. All the houses _____ you see are not mine.

(A) who　(B) where　(C) what　(D) that

（　　） 17. James: Do you see the street vendor（小販）over there?

Philip: Which one?

James: The one _____ wears a hat.

(A) where　(B) when　(C) who　(D) which〈改編自基測 91-2〉

（　　） 18. I need someone _____ his work to take out the garbage for me.

(A) who　　　　　　(B) finished

(C) who finishing　　(D) who has finished〈改編自基測 93-1〉

（　　） 19. Teacher: Does anyone know the place _____ the famous writer was born?

Mei-ling: I know! In Taitung（臺東）, right?

Teacher: You got it!

(A) where　　(B) which

(C) when　　(D) who〈改編自基測 99-1〉

（　　） 20. The movie is about a true story _____ happened in Japan in1945.

(A) that　(B) when　(C) where　(D) what〈改編自基測 94-1〉

二、改錯

（　　　　） 1. I like the man with who I danced last night.

（　　　　） 2. We're going to Hualian（花蓮）, what is in the east of Taiwan.

(   )   3. I am looking at which he is doing.

(   )   4. A supermarket is a store which people can buy almost

                   anything.

(   )   5. He is the famous movie star which I like the most.

(   )   6. Which they wanted to see is that beautiful painting.

(   )   7. This is the card for that I paid thirty dollars.

(   )   8. Those students don't understand that the teacher means.

(   )   9. All what he said is true.

(   ) 10. The stairs on where I stood was broken.

三、句子重組

1. dog / . / barks / I / a / which / have / loudly

2. Michael / in / who / a friend / . / has / Taipei / lives

3. That / works / . / my mother / the school / is / where

4. that / . / gave / the flowers / The woman / likes / her husband / her

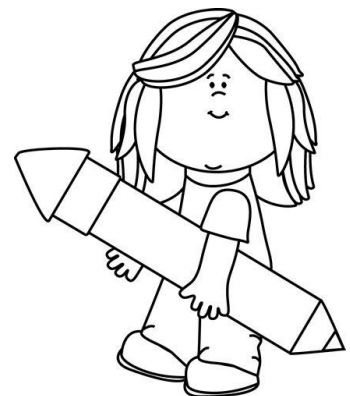5. a friend / in the earthquake（地震）/ destroyed（摧毀）/ . / He / whose / was / has / house

四、翻譯題

1. Sunday is the day when we don't go to school.

2. Sharon is the person who we think will win the game.

3. Tina lives in Taipei, which is in the north of Taiwan.

_____

4. 那位戴眼鏡的男人是誰？

_____

5. 你昨晚在餐廳遇到的男孩是我的朋友。

_____

English Grammar

一、填空

1. Bill, _____ I work with, is a successful businessman.

2. It's the day _____ our pet left us.

3. She has a friend _____ cousin is a <u>super star</u>（巨星）.

4. All _____ my little sister do is to sleep and eat.

5. The dog _____ is sleeping is my lovely pet.

6. I don't understand _____ our history teacher said.

7. This is the apartment _____ my parents live in.

8. This is the apartment in _____ my parents live.

9. I like the park _____ I often played when I was a child.

10. Which is the T-shirt _____ you bought yesterday?

二、合併句子

請用關係代名詞合併句子

1. The flowers are beautiful.

   The flowers are colorful.

   _____

2. I like my sister.

   My sister teaches me English every day.

   _____

3. Mr. Chen is a nice person.

   We met Mr. Chen in the park.

   _____

4. Joe lives in Canada.

   Tim was born in Canada.

   _____

5. The girl is my best friend.

   The girl's eyes are big.

   _____

三、翻譯題

1. Tina 總是幫助那些需要幫助的人。

   _____

2. 這是我昨天遺失的手機。

   _____

3. 這是我們還是小孩子時來打籃球的公園。

   _____

4. 我們需要一些 Shakespeare 寫的書籍。

   _____

5. 我哥哥喜歡那位名字是 Doris 的英文老師。

   _____

6. 這間學校是我媽媽以前工作的學校。

   _____

7. 這是我看過最棒的電影了。

   _____

8. 他喜歡你們正在談論的那個女孩。

   _____

9. 那個喜歡講<u>笑話</u>（joke）的男人是我的爸爸。

_____

10. 你記得我們第一次見面的日子嗎？

_____

四、短文中翻英

Phoebe：你有一本教我們如何煮菜的書嗎?

Francis：不，我沒有。因為我討厭煮菜。但我可以幫你在 youtube 上找到很多
　　　　影片。

Phoebe：我想看 Jimmy Oliver 上傳的影片。

Francis：誰是 Jimmy Oliver?

Phoebe：他是一位我非常喜歡的廚師。

📖 單字：影片 video clip；上傳 upload

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

五、閱讀

There was a typhoon which hit Taiwan with heavy rain and wind yesterday, so people didn't have to go to schools and offices which were closed. People had to stay at home. But Paul was not happy at all. Paul wanted to take PE classes on Mondays. But because of typhoon, he couldn't play basketball with Michael who is his best friend. Watching TV was the only thing that he could do. Doris was not happy, either. She planned to see a movie after school, but her parents asked her not to go out because it's dangerous on the days when a typhoon comes. So, she read books and prepared for the test next week instead.

📖 單字：instead 作為替代

( ) 1. What day is today?

(A) Sunday. (B) Monday. (C) Tuesday.

( ) 2. Why didn't Paul and Doris go to school yesterday?

(A) Because it was a holiday.

(B) Because the weather was bad.

(C) Because they were sick.

( ) 3. Which statement（陳述）is true?

(A) Paul did a lot of things yesterday.

(B) Doris likes to go to school.

(C) Paul likes PE classes.
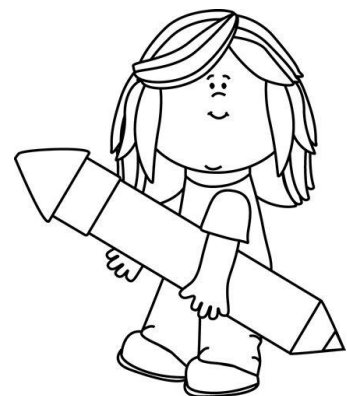
一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Jade：We will graduate from the junior high school next week.

Did you get your cap and robe for the graduation ceremony?

May：Yes, but the robe which I got is too small.

So the person who gave me it asked me to change for a large one.

Jade：The **one** that I got is too big. Maybe we can exchange.

May：That's such a good idea!

📖單字：graduate 畢業；robe 長袍；graduation ceremony 畢業典禮；

exchange 交換

2. 短文選擇

(　　) 1. What does the word "one" mean?

(A) Graduation ceremony.　(B) Cap.　(C) Robe.

(　　) 2. Who gave the robes to them?

(A) Their parents.　(B) Their friends.　(C) We don't know.

(　　) 3. What month may next week be?

(A) June.

(B) August.

(C) December.

二、克漏字選擇

　　Wanda misses her grandfather ___1.___ name was Albert. He died one year ago. He often helped people ___2.___ need help so everyone liked him. He always bought himself anything the cheapest but bought his families anything ___3.___ was the best.

　　Today is the day ___4.___ Wanda's grandpa left her forever. She went to the farm ___5.___ her grandpa lived. There were a lot of sweet memories about his grandfather in the farm. Although Albert is not here, Wanda will remember him forever. He will always be one of the people ___6.___ she loves most.

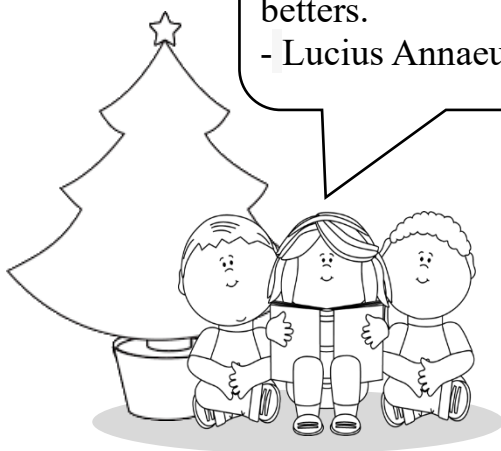📖 單字：forever 永遠；memory 回憶

(　　) 1. (A) who　(B) which　(C) whose

(　　) 2. (A) who　(B) which　(C) whose

(　　) 3. (A) who　(B) that　(C) whose

(　　) 4. (A) where　(B) when　(C) whom

(　　) 5. (A) where　(B) when　(C) whom

(　　) 6. (A) where　(B) when　(C) whom

NOTE

Treat your inferiors as you would be treated by your betters.
- Lucius Annaeus Seneca

Ⅲ – 6 子句二

單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L1~L40

閱讀特快車　　　**Ken's dream**

It is 11:30 p.m. now, and Ken still stays in his own bakery. Tomorrow is the time when the bakery's grand opening will come so that he is very nervous now. Having a bakery is always Ken's dream because he enjoys baking delicious snacks for people. Although his parents don't allow him to open a bakery, he[①]insists on doing it. He doesn't care about whether he can make money or not. He just wants to try and makes his dreams come true. Tomorrow is the most important time for him. If tomorrow's grand opening runs smoothly, it will be a good start for him.

文章單字：grand opening 盛大開幕；nervous 緊張不安的；allow 准許；

　　　　　insist on 堅持；make money 賺錢；smoothly 順利地

文章說明：

① insist on 用法 ⇒ 堅持…

　　其為動詞片語，而 on 為介系詞，因此 insist on 後面需接用名詞或 V-ing。

　　亦即，insist on 某事 / V-ing…。

　　例 1：Mark insists on seeing this movie.（Mark 堅持看這部電影。）

必備文法概念　　　You are the best！

Topic 1　子句二

一、從屬連接詞 whether 及 if 引導的名詞子句

從屬連接詞 **whether 及 if** 都有「**是否…**」的意思，二者後面所引導的子句我們稱之為**名詞子句**，現在就讓我們一起來看看這二個從屬連接詞的用法。

1. whether 及 if 引導名詞子句的用法

whether 當「**是否**」解釋時，通常可與 if 互換來引導名詞子句，以表示一件不確定的事情。而此名詞子句如果是描述未來的事情，則用**未來式**表示。whether 及 if 所引導的名詞子句之句型如下：

(1) …whether / if ＋ 主詞 ＋ 動詞 (＋ or not).

例 1：We aren't sure whether / if she loves you (or not).

（我們不確定她是否愛你。）

⇒ 上句中的 whether 或 if 當「是否」解釋，整個名詞子句(whether / if she loves you)表示不確定性。而 or not 二字可寫出，也可省略不寫。

例 2：She doesn't know whether / if Tom will stay home (or not).

（她不知道 Tom 是否會待在家裡。）

⇒ 上句中的 whether 或 if 當「是否」解釋，整個名詞子句(whether / if Tom will stay home)表示不確定性，此外，此子句描述的是未來的事情，所以用未來式表示。而 or not 二字可寫出，也可省略不寫。

2. whether（是否）和 if（是否）的差別

whether 與 if 同樣當「**是否**」解釋時，雖然能互換來引導名詞子句，但在一些情況下，一定要用 whether，不能以 if 來替換。現在就一起來看看是哪些情況。

(1) 名詞子句當「主詞」時，要用 whether 而不用 if。

例：**Whether** he will go is not important.

（他是否會去並不重要。）

(2)名詞子句當「主詞補語」時，要用 whether 而不用 if。

　　例：The problem is **whether** we have enough money.

　　（問題是我們是否有足夠的錢。）

※ **文法補充：**

主詞補語：主詞補語的功用在於補充說明主詞，使其成為完整的句子。而補

　　　　　語通常是單字、片語或子句，如上例中的名詞子句（whether we

　　　　　have enough money）即為主詞補語，用來補充說明主詞（the

　　　　　problem）。

(3) 名詞子句當「介系詞的受詞」時，要用 whether 而不用 if。

　　例：Mark is worried about **whether** Susan will go.

　　（Mark 擔心 Susan 是否會去。）

(4) 將 or not 由句尾移至句中時，要用 whether 而不用 if。

　　例：I know **whether** or not Tom will come.

　　（我知道 Tom 是否會來。）

(5) 不定詞之前只能用 whether，有 whether to V，但無 if to V。

　　例：Mark is not sure **whether** to go.

　　（Mark 不確定是否要去。）
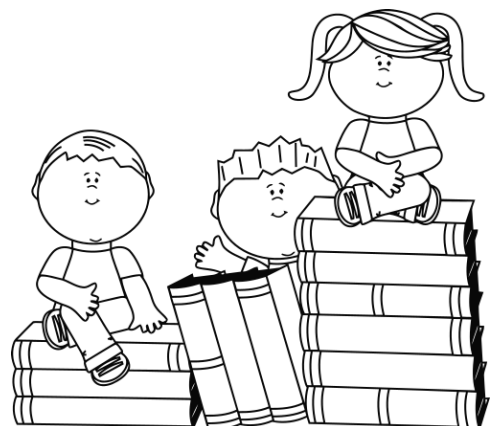
隨堂小練習

※選擇題

(　　) 1. I don't know _____ he will come or not.
(A) where　(B) what　(C) whether　(D) when

(　　) 2. _____ he will come or not is still a question to us.
(A) Whether　(B) If　(C) What　(D) Where

※翻譯題

1. 我不知道 Jane 下星期是否去上學。

_____

2. 我不確定 Paul 是否會來。（將 or not 置於句中）

_____

二、從屬連接詞 whether 及 if 引導的副詞子句

whether 當「**不論…是否…**」解釋、**if** 當「**如果**」解釋時，二者後面所引導的子句我們稱之為**副詞子句**，現在就讓我們一起來看看它們的用法。

1. whether 及 if 引導副詞子句的用法

whether 當「**不論…是否…**」解釋、if 當「**如果**」解釋時，後面引導副詞子句。而二者所引導的副詞子句如果是描述未來的事情，則要用**現在式**來代替未來式。whether 及 if 所引導的副詞子句之句型如下：

（1）Whether ＋ 主詞 ＋ 動詞 (＋ or not)**,** 主要子句.　（不論…是否…）

例 1：Whether he **goes** (or not) tomorrow, I will go.
（不論他明天是否會去，我都會去。）

⇒ 上句中，whether 所引導的副詞子句雖然表達的是明天的事情，但要以現在式來表達。而 or not 二字可寫出，也可省略不寫。

例 2：Whether she is excellent (or not), she is our daughter.
（不論她是否傑出，她是我們的女兒。）

(2) If＋現在式, 未來式／祈使句／現在式…　（如果…）

例 1：If we **go**, they will go, too.

（如果我們去，他們也會去。）

⇒ 上句中，if 所引導的副詞子句我們稱為「if 條件句」，表示「在…條件下，…事就會發生」，也是一種假設語氣的概念。上面的句型是假設語氣的其中一種用法，用來假設一件事可能成真，又或許不會。而且，雖然表達的是未來可能會發生的事，但我們假設它會成立(If we **go**)，因此我們要用**現在式**(go)來表達。

例 2：If you want to **get** good grades, practice more!

（如果你們想得到好成績，多多練習吧！）

⇒ 此句用來表達對一個事實、常理的假設，這也是假設語氣的其中一種用法，而與祈使句搭配就代表有著命令的成分存在。

*** 假設語氣於 III-6 的擴充概念中有較為詳盡之解說。

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）1. ＿＿＿＿ you don't start to work hard, you will never be
successful.

(A) Whether　(B) If　(C) When　(D) Where

（　　）2. ＿＿＿＿ the problem is hard or not, he can do it.

(A) If　(B) How　(C) Whether　(D) When

※翻譯題

1. 不論 Ken 下星期一是否來你家，我都會來。

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

2. 如果明天下雨，我們不會去你家。

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

三、從屬連接詞 although 及 though 引導的副詞子句

從屬連接詞 **although 及 though** 都有「**雖然…、儘管…**」的意思，二者後面所引導的子句我們稱之為**副詞子句**。它們皆可置於**句首**或是**句中**，而且均不可與 but 連用。然而相較之下，although 較為正式，though 則較常用於口語中，此外，**though** 也可當**副詞**，意思為「**但是…、不過…**」，通常置於**句尾**。現在就讓我們一起來看看 although 及 though 的用法。

1. 從屬連接詞 although 及 though 引導副詞子句的用法

   連接詞 although 及 though 後面引導副詞子句，用以修飾主要子句，中文意思是「**雖然…、儘管…**」。它們可置於**句首**或**句中**，置於句首時，二個子句之間需有逗號，置於句中時則不須逗號。此外，although 及 though 均不可與 but 連用，因為連接二個子句只需一個連接詞。其句型如下：

   (1) Although / Though + 主詞 + 動詞, 主要子句.

   ＝ 主要子句 + although / though + 主詞 + 動詞 +….

   　　例 1：**Although / Though** the test was difficult**,** I got excellent grades.

   　　　　＝ I got excellent grades **although / though** the test was difficult.
   　　　　（雖然測驗很困難，但我得到優秀的成績。）

   　　⇒ 由上句中可知，中文口語常常會說「雖然…但是…」，但在英文中，although 及 though 均不可與 but 連用，因為連接二個子句只需一個連接詞。上面句子我們也能用連接詞 but 來改寫：

   　　The test was difficult, **but** I got excellent grades.

   　　例 2：**Although / Though** he is poor**,** he is happy.

   　　　　＝ He is happy **although / though** he is poor.
   　　　　（雖然他貧窮，但是他快樂。）

   　　⇒ 上面句子我們也能用連接詞 but 來改寫：

   　　He is poor, **but** he is happy.

2. though 當副詞的用法

   though 可作**副詞**，意思為「**但是…、不過…**」，用來表示語氣的轉折及對比，通常置於**句尾**。而置於**句尾**時，前面逗號可有可無。

例 1：The test was difficult. I got excellent grades(**,**) **though**.

　　（測驗很困難，不過我得到優秀的成績。）

例 2：He has learned English for many years. He can't speak English(**,**) **though**.

　　（他已經學英文很多年，不過他不會說英文。）

例 3：It's a hard job. She likes it(**,**) **though**.

　　（這是一份艱難的工作，不過她喜歡。）

隨堂小練習

※選擇題

（　　）1. _____ my father was sick last week, he is well now.

　　　　(A) Though　(B) If　(C) When　(D) But

（　　）2. _____ she is only a student, she already knows a lot.

　　　　(A) Although　(B) But　(C) If　(D) Whether

※翻譯題

1. 雖然 Ken 不高，但他籃球打的很好。

　　_____

2. Kelly 雖然富有，但她不快樂。

　　_____

3. 這件大衣是舊的，不過 Jane 非常喜歡它。

　　_____

四、...so that... 、...so...that... 及 ...too...to... 的用法

1. ...so that... 的用法

so that 是連接詞，引導出從屬子句，可用來表達「**目的**」，中文翻譯成「**為了、以便**」；也可用來表達「**結果**」，中文翻譯成「**所以**」，而表達結果時，其意義等同 so 這個字，因此 that 可不寫。其句型如下：

（1）主詞＋動詞＋so that＋主詞＋動詞＋….

例 1：Ken arrived early **so that** he could catch the train.
（Ken 早到以便能趕得上火車。）

⇒ 上句中，so that 引導的從屬子句表達出「**目的**」。也就是說，早到的
目的就是為了能趕上火車。

例 2：Ken arrived early **so (that)** he caught the train.
（Ken 早到所以他趕上了火車。）

⇒ 上句中，so that 引導的從屬子句表達出「**結果**」。也就是說，因為早
到，結果就趕上了火車。

2. …so…that…的用法

…so…that…，中文翻譯成「**如此…以致於…**」。so 為副詞，用來修飾形容詞
或副詞；that 為連接詞，引導出從屬子句，用來表達「**結果**」。其句型如下：

（1）主詞＋動詞＋so＋形容詞／副詞＋that＋主詞＋動詞＋….

例 1：I am **so** tired **that** I couldn't talk with you.
（我是如此疲累以致於我無法跟你說話。）

⇒ 上句中，so 修飾 tired，而 that 引導的從屬子句表達出「**結果**」。

例 2：It is **so** cold **that** I would like to drink a cup of hot tea.
（天氣如此地冷以致於我想喝一杯熱茶。）

⇒ 上句中，so 修飾 cold，而 that 引導的從屬子句表達出「**結果**」。

3. …too…to…的用法

…too…to…，中文翻譯成「**太…而不能…**」。too 為副詞，用來修飾形容詞或
副詞；to 後面則接原形動詞。其句型如下：

（1）主詞＋動詞＋too＋形容詞／副詞＋to＋原形動詞＋….

例 1：Paul is **too** short **to** play basketball.
（Paul 太矮而不能打籃球。）

⇒ 上句中，too 修飾形容詞 short。

例 2：The tea is **too** hot for him **to** drink.
（對他來說，茶太燙而不能喝。）

⇒ 上句中，too 修飾形容詞 hot。而如果要表達「對某人來說」，則在
「to＋原形動詞」前加入「**for＋人**」。

例 3：He walked **too** slowly **to** catch the train.
（他走太慢而不能趕上火車。）
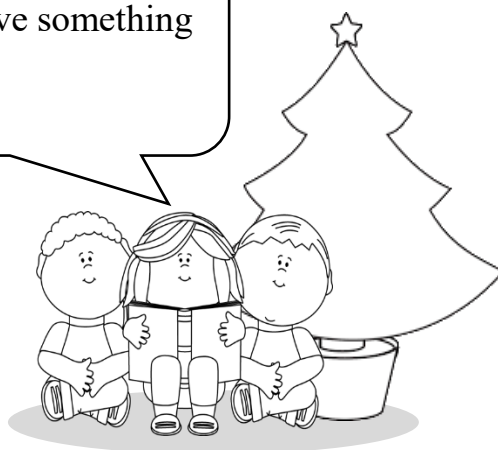
⇒ 上句中，too 修飾副詞 slowly。

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我弟弟年紀太小而不能上學。

_____

2. 天氣如此地熱以致於我們想吃冰淇淋。

_____

3. 天氣冷所以他們不出門。

_____

NOTE

> You can overcome anything, if and only if you love something enough.
> -Lionel Messi

English Grammar

一、單選題

(　　) 1. Let me know _____ you're coming.

(A) although　(B) so　(C) though　(D) if

(　　) 2. The dog is so cute _____ everyone likes it.

(A) to　(B) too　(C) that　(D) if

(　　) 3. It's never too late _____ learn.

(A) to　(B) too　(C) that　(D) if

(　　) 4. Jessy is _____ sad that she can't stop crying.

(A) though　(B) if　(C) so　(D) too

(　　) 5. The problem is _____ I should invite them to the party.

(A) if　(B) whether　(C) though　(D) although

(　　) 6. The water is dirty _____ we can't drink it.

(A) so if　(B) if so　(C) so that　(D) that so

(　　) 7. I will still go shopping _____ it rains.

(A) thought　(B) though　(C) so　(D) that

(　　) 8. _____ the man is poor, he is happy.

(A) Whether　(B) If　(C) Too　(D) Although

(　　) 9. He is too young _____ words.

(A) to write　(B) writing　(C) wrote　(D) written

(　　) 10. I have lived in America for years. I don't speak English well, _____.

(A) although　(B) though　(C) whether　(D) if

(　　) 11. Do you know _____ she likes chocolate or not?

(A) whether　(B) ×　(C) although　(D) though

(　　) 12. Richard studied hard _____ he passed the test.

(A) though　(B) too to　(C) but　(D) so that

(   ) 13. Tell me _____ you don't want to take a trip with me.

(A) although   (B) so that   (C) though   (D) if

(   ) 14. They had promised（承諾）to come to help us. They didn't come,

_____.

(A) if   (B) whether   (C) though   (D) although

(   ) 15. The weather is _____ hot that we don't want to go out.

(A) to   (B) too   (C) that   (D) so

(   ) 16. He won't come _____ you don't agree.

(A) if   (B) whether   (C) though   (D) although

(   ) 17. Mina still went to work yesterday _____ she was sick.

(A) whether   (B) if   (C) that   (D) although

(   ) 18. Jack is _____ strong that he can lift（舉起）the heavy box.

(A) so   (B) to   (C) if   (D) too

(   ) 19. She is not sure _____ to see a movie tonight.

(A) although   (B) whether   (C) though   (D) if

(   ) 20. Jack always works until 2 a.m. He is _____ busy to go to bed early.

(A) if   (B) to   (C) too   (D) so

二、重組句子

1. don't / I / is / , / Although he / him / . / nice / like

_____

2. a question / she / Whether / enough money / . / is / has

_____

3. you / or not / if / not sure / I'm / . / at / will eat / home

_____

4. Taiwan / so / like to / foreigners / visit / . / beautiful / that / is

_____

5. too / Lena / drive / . / to / a car / is / young
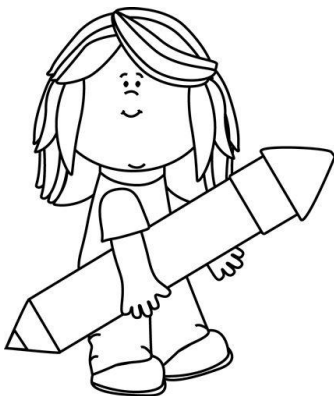
_____

三、翻譯題

1. My friend asked me if I could lend her my bicycle.

_____

2. Bill is so lazy that he becomes fatter and fatter.

_____

3. I drink a cup of coffee every morning though I don't like drinking it.

_____

4. The news is too good to be true.

_____

5. Can you tell me whether I passed the test or not?

_____

綜合練習 第 2 回

一、單選題

( ) 1. I won't be angry _____ he doesn't show up.
   (A) if (B) whether (C) too to (D) so that

( ) 2. It depends on（取決於）_____ he agrees to do it.
   (A) if (B) whether (C) though (D) so that

( ) 3. He is stingy（小氣的）_____ he is rich.
   (A) if (B) whether (C) though (D) so that

( ) 4. My little sister is _____ young _____ she can't go to school.
   (A) too；to (B) to；too (C) so；that (D) that；so

( ) 5. My little sister is _____ young _____ go to school.
   (A) too；to (B) to；too (C) so；that (D) that；so

( ) 6. _____ it was raining, they went swimming.
   (A) So (B) That (C) Although (D) If

( ) 7. Andy is _____ handsome _____ many girls like him.
   (A) so；that (B) so that；× (C) that；so (D) so；×

( ) 8. Andy is very _____ handsome _____ many girls like him.
   (A) so；that (B) so that；× (C) ×；so that (D) so；×

( ) 9. Tell me _____ you are hungry and want to get something to eat.
   (A) if (B) so (C) though (D) so that

( ) 10. It is hard work. I like it, _____.
   (A) so (B) whether (C) if (D) though

( ) 11. That car is _____ expensive for me _____ buy it.
   (A) that；so (B) so；that (C) too；to (D) to；too

( ) 12. They are still studying for the test tomorrow _____ it is already 12 a.m.
   (A) although (B) too (C) so that (D) whether

(　　) 13. The problem is _____ you cheated on the test.

(A) if　(B) whether　(C) though　(D) so that

(　　) 14. Jack would like to bring that poor dog back home, but he isn't sure _____ his mother likes dogs.

(A) whether　(B) although　(C) so that　(D) though〈改編自基測 95-1〉

(　　) 15. My son has grown bigger and become _____ heavy for me _____ carry on my back.

(A) too；to　(B) to；too　(C) so；that　(D) that；so〈改編自基測 98-2〉

(　　) 16. _____ Joe looks strong, in fact, he gets sick easily.

(A) If　(B) Though　(C) Whether　(D) So〈改編自基測 97-2〉

(　　) 17. _____ Annie knows fast food is not good for her health, she still eats it.

(A) Although　(B) So　(C) If　(D) So that〈改編自基測 102〉

(　　) 18. More and more cows on this farm are getting sick. The problem is _____ serious _____ the farm will be closed from tomorrow on.

(A) too；to　(B) to；too　(C) so；that　(D) that；so〈改編自基測 103〉

(　　) 19. Little Jenny was not sure if the strange old man was still following her, but she was just _____.

(A) so scared（驚恐的）that look back　(B) to scared too look back

(C) that scared so look back　　　　(D) too scared to look back

〈改編自基測 102〉

(　　) 20. I want to go camping in the mountains this afternoon, but a typhoon is coming. I'm not sure _____ the road to the mountains will be closed.

(A) though　(B) so that　(C) whether　(D) although〈改編自基測 100-北北基〉

二、改錯

(　　　　) 1. She is to short to <u>reach</u>（到達）the box on the <u>shelf</u>（架子）.

(　　　　) 2. Whether you want to win the game, practice more and harder.

(　　　　) 3. The teacher is too interesting that all students like him.

(　　　　) 4. He exercises every day that he can keep healthy.

(　　　　) 5. Kay works too hard that she is <u>promoted</u>（晉升）.

(　　　　) 6. She only eats a little. She looks good, although.

(　　　　) 7. The weather is too cold for me that go swimming.

(　　　　) 8. Though it rains or not, I won't go to see a movie with you.

(　　　　) 9. The math question is so difficult to students can't work it out.

(　　　　) 10. He is not sure if to stay or leave.

三、句子重組

1. He / . / sad / so / that / can't do / he / is / anything

_____

2. Miller / to / walked / slowly / . / the bus / too / catch on

_____

3. whether / I / or not. / can't / decide / I / should go

_____

4. can't find / . / though / He / he has / it / since yesterday / his book / been looking for

_____

5. go out / tomorrow. / I / rains / it / won't / if
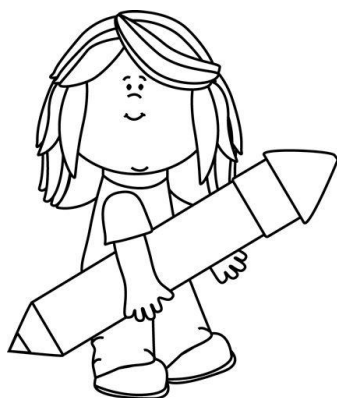
_____

四、翻譯題

1. Whether she won the first prize is not important to me.

_____

2. Although she had cheated me, I still believe her.

_____

3. The jeans are too small for me to wear.

_____

4. 食物如此美味，以致於我吃了很多。（請用…so…that…造句）

_____

5. 我不確定這星期六是否應該要去上學。

_____

綜合練習　第 3 回

一、填空（請依句意填入以下詞彙並做適當變化，每個詞都只能填入一次：

if、whether、although、though、so that、too...to...、so...that... ）

1. _____ Billy can finish his homework is not my business.

2. The <u>accident</u>（意外）happened _____ quickly _____

　　I had no time to think.

3. The table is _____ heavy for me _____ move.

4. Why don't you get up early _____ you don't need to hurry?

5. She goes to swim every day _____ she is already 80.

6. You can use my old computer _____ I'm not sure it works.

7. I don't know _____ Leon likes this gift or not.

二、合併句子

1. Amy has never studied abroad.

　　Amy speaks English very well.（請用 Although…合併句子）

　　_____

2. His grandfather is very weak.

　　His grandfather can't stand up.（請用…too…to…合併句子）

　　_____

3. He is very smart.

　　He always gets good grades.（請用…so…that…合併句子）

　　_____

4. She doesn't know.

　　Will Linn go to Taipei tomorrow?（請用…whether…合併句子）

　　_____

5. He ran to the train station.

   He caught the early train.（請用…so that…合併句子）

   _____

三、翻譯題

1. 這英文作業對我來說太困難而無法完成。

   _____

2. 她們的老師問她們是否有寫數學作業。

   _____

3. 天氣如此地冷，以致於我不能去游泳。

   _____

4. 那頂帽子對他來說太小而不能戴。

   _____

5. 他雖然很富有，但他並不快樂。（請用 Although…作答）

   _____

6. 我不知道這消息是否是真的。

   _____

7. 如果你能來我的生日派對的話，請告訴我。（請用 Please tell…作答）

   _____

8. 這部電影是如此地無聊，以致於我不能<u>專心</u>（concentrate on）。

   _____

9. 雖然現在是春天，但卻不暖和。（請用 Though…作答）

   _____

10. 你知道我們聖誕節是否要上學嗎？

    _____

四、短文中翻英

Ryan：明天是我爸爸的生日。我不知道他是否會喜歡我送的禮物。

Linn：你要送什麼給你爸爸？

Ryan：一本關於歷史的書。

Linn：他會喜歡這本書的，因為他喜愛閱讀。

Ryan：我希望如此。

五、閱讀

Weather Report

The strong cold front is arriving tomorrow night, and most places in Taiwan will rain until this Friday. Remember to wear a jacket and bring an umbrella although it will be warm and sunny tomorrow morning.

Places on the north of Kaohsiung will be rainy tomorrow afternoon and the temperature will drop from 28°C during the day to 21°C at night.

English Grammar

People in Pingtung have the chance to see sunshine tomorrow. Enjoy your last sunny day because it will also be rainy since this Wednesday, the day after tomorrow.

📖 單字：report 報告；cold front 冷鋒面；Kaohsiung 高雄；temperature 溫度；

Pingtung 屏東；sunshine 陽光

(　　) 1. What day is today?

(A) Monday.　(B) Wednesday.　(C) Friday.

(　　) 2. How's the weather in Pingtung on Wednesday?

(A) Snowy.　(B) Sunny.　(C) Rainy.

(　　) 3. Which statement（陳述）may be true?

(A) Taipei is going to be rainy on Tuesday.

(B) Pingtung is going to be rainy on Tuesday.

(C) Kaohsiung is going to be sunny on Tuesday.

NOTE

We can only see a short distance ahead, but we can see plenty there that needs to be done.
-Alan Turing
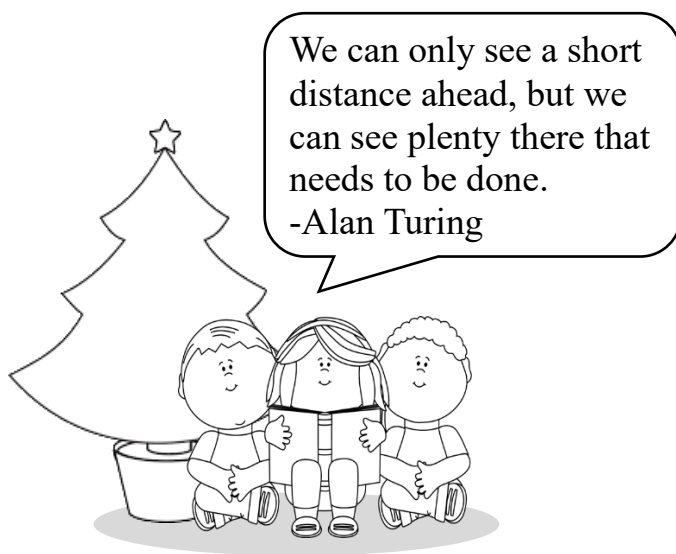
一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Susan：What do you want to be in the future?

Lisa：I want to be a flight attendant. But I'm too short to touch the overhead bin.

Susan：You're just fourteen and have the chance to grow taller.

Lisa：I know, so I drink milk and exercise every day. But I am not sure if it works or not.

Susan：Don't worry! You will get taller!

📖 單字：flight attendant 空服員；overhead bin 頭頂置物櫃

2. 短文選擇

(　　) 1. Who exercises every day?

(A) Both of them.　(B) Lisa.　(C) Susan.

(　　) 2. Does Susan want to grow taller in the future?

(A) We don't know.　(B) Yes.　(C) No.

(　　) 3. What do we know from the <u>conversation</u>（會話）?

(A) Lisa wants to drive an airplane in the future.

(B) Susan wants to be a flight attendant.

(C) Lisa tries hard to grow taller.

二、克漏字選擇

　　Ryan's family is going to go to Disneyland in Japan tomorrow. They are busy __1.__ their luggage. Ryan had been to Disneyland when he was in elementary school. __2.__ he was __3.__ young and short __4.__ play exciting facilities that time, he still had a wonderful memory with his family. Now, he is tall enough to play all the facilities, so he is going to have a good time there. But he is __5.__ excited __6.__ he can't fall asleep for few days.

📖 單字：Disneyland 迪士尼樂園；luggage 行李；elementary school 國
　　　　小；facility 設施；memory 回憶；asleep 睡著的

(　　) 1. (A) pack　(B) packs　(C) packing

(　　) 2. (A) Although　(B) if　(C) So

(　　) 3. (A) to　(B) two　(C) too

(　　) 4. (A) two　(B) to　(C) too

(　　) 5. (A) that　(B) so　(C) too

(　　) 6. (A) that　(B) so　(C) too

擴充文法概念　　**You are the best !**

Topic 1　假設語氣

　　我們在日常生活中常常會做假設，中文裡的「如果…就…」即是我們所謂的假設語氣。中文的假設語氣在表達上很單純，然而英文的假設語氣就會運用到時態的變化。此外，英文中假設語氣的表達會使用到 if 這個字，if 所引導的子句我們稱為「if 條件句」，而 if 條件句後面緊接著的子句我們則稱為「結果句」。英文裡，假設語氣主要區分為「可能成真的假設」、「與現在事實相反的假設」、「與過去事實相反的假設」三種，現在就讓我們一起來看看這些假設語氣的用法。

一、可能成真的假設

<u>可能成真</u>的假設語氣用來表達假設是<u>現在</u>或<u>未來</u>都有可能發生的。亦即對事實、常理、習慣或將來會發生的事情之假設，其句型如下：

1. If＋主詞＋現在式動詞 …, 原形動詞＋….

　　例：If you **want** to get good grades, **study** hard!

　　　　（如果你想得到好成績，用功讀書吧！）

　　⇒ 此句用來表達一個事實、常理的假設，而用原形動詞(study)也代表有著命令的成分存在。

2. If＋主詞＋現在式動詞 …, 主詞＋現在式動詞＋….

　　例：If Ken **has** time, he **sees** a movie every weekend.

　　　　（如果 Ken 有時間，他每周末看電影。）

　　⇒ 此句用來表達一個習慣的假設。

3. If＋主詞＋現在式動詞 …, 主詞＋will / can / shall / may＋原形動詞＋….

　　例：If it **rains** next week, I **will stay** at home.

　　　　（如果下星期下雨，我會待在家裡。）

　　⇒ 此句用來表達對將來會發生的事情的假設。<u>此外，**if 條件句不會有未來式**，雖然表達的是未來可能會發生的事，但我們假設它會成立（If it **rains** next week），因此我們要用**現在式**（rains）來表達，而**非未來式**（**will rain**）。然而結果句不在此限，因此**結果句可使用未來式**</u>，如上句中的 will stay。

English Grammar

╭───╮
│ **隨堂小練習**

※翻譯題

1. 如果你邀請 Tom 來派對，他會很開心。

　_____

2. 如果 Ken 早起，他每天在家吃早餐。

　_____

3. 如果你明天想在家吃早餐，早起吧！

　_____
╰───╯

二、與現在事實相反的假設

我們用「與現在事實相反的假設語氣」來表達我們所描述的事情跟現在的事實是相反的，例如：此刻很忙的人假設自己現在很閒。其句型如下：

1. If＋主詞＋過去式動詞…, 主詞＋would／could／should／might＋原形動詞＋….

　　例 1：If Ken **had** enough money, he **would buy** that big house!

　　　　　（如果 Ken 有足夠的錢，他就會買那棟大房子了。）

　⇒ 此句用來表達一個與現在事實相反的假設。現在的真實情況是：Ken 沒有
　　錢，但他若真的有足夠的錢，他就會買大房子。

　　例 2：If I **were** you, I **might study** hard.

　　　　　（如果我是你，我會用功讀書。）

　⇒ 此句用來表達一個與現在事實相反的假設。現在的真實情況為：我不是你，
　　但我若真的是你，我會用功讀書。而 if 條件句中的**主詞**不論是第幾人稱，
　　be 動詞都要用"were" 而非"was"。

　　例 3：If she **were** you, she **would not do** that.

　　　　　（如果她是你，她不會那樣做。）

　⇒ 此句用來表達一個與現在事實相反的假設。現在的真實情況為：她不是你，
　　但她若真的是你，她不會做那樣的事。而 if 條件句中的**主詞**不論是第幾
　　人稱，**be 動詞都要用"were" 而非"was"**。

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 如果我是 Mark，我不會穿那件大衣。

_____

2. 如果她有錢，她就能買新衣服了。

_____

三、與過去事實相反的假設

我們用「與過去事實相反的假設語氣」來表達我們所描述的事情跟過去的事實是相反的。其句型如下：

1. If＋主詞＋had＋過去分詞 …, 主詞＋would／could／should／might＋have＋過去分詞＋….

　　例 1：If Ken **had had** enough money last year, he **could have bought** that big house!

　　　　（如果 Ken 去年有足夠的錢，他就能買那棟大房子了。）

　　⇒ 此句用來表達一個與過去事實相反的假設。真實情況是：Ken 去年並沒有錢，但他若真的有足夠的錢，他就能買大房子。

　　例 2：If you **had studied** hard, you **would not have failed** in the English test.

　　　　（如果你當時用功讀書，你就不會英文測驗不及格了。）

　　⇒ 此句用來表達一個與過去事實相反的假設。真實情況為：當時你沒有用功讀書，所以你的測驗不及格，如果你有用功讀書，就不會不及格。

　　例 3：If you **had asked** Jane for help, she **might have helped** you.

　　　　（如果你當時有向 Jane 請求幫助，她會幫忙你。）

　　⇒ 此句用來表達一個與過去事實相反的假設。真實情況為：當時你沒有請 Jane 幫忙，所以 Jane 沒有伸出援手，如果你有請 Jane 幫忙，她會幫忙的。

随堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 如果昨天我有足夠的時間，我就會跟你去。

_____

2. 如果你上個月有用功讀書，你就能通過測驗。

_____

四、wish 的用法

假設語氣的表達除了上述的 if 條件句之外，我們也常會用到 **wish** 這個字，現在就讓我們一起來看看它的用法。

1. 可能成真的假設句型：

主詞 + wish + (that) + 主詞 + would / could / should / might + 原形動詞 + ….

例 1：I wish that I could see you again.
（我希望能再次見到你。）

⇒ 此句用來表達對將來會發生的事情的假設，期盼未來能再見到對方。

例 2：They wish it wouldn't rain next week.
（他們希望下星期不會下雨。）

⇒ 此句用來表達對將來會發生的事情的假設，期盼下星期不會下雨。

2. 與現在事實相反的假設句型：

主詞 + wish + (that) + 主詞 + were / 一般動詞過去式 + ….

例 1：I wish that it were Sunday today.
（我希望今天是星期日。）

⇒ 此句用來表達一個與現在事實相反的假設。期盼今天是星期日，但實際上今天並非是。而 wish 後面所接用子句的**主詞不論是第幾人稱，be 動詞都要用"were" 而非"was"**。

例 2：He wishes he made lots of money.
（他希望自己賺很多錢。）

⇒ 此句用來表達一個與現在事實相反的假設。期盼自己賺很多錢，但實際上並非如此。

3. 與過去事實相反的假設句型：

主詞＋wish＋(that)＋主詞＋had＋過去分詞＋….

例 1：He wishes that he had known Jane three years ago.
（他希望 3 年前就認識 Jane。）

⇒ 此句用來表達一個與過去事實相反的假設。期盼 3 年前就已經認識 Jane，但實際上並非如此。

例 2：I wish my parents hadn't lost money last month.
（我希望我父母上個月沒遺失錢。）

⇒ 此句用來表達一個與過去事實相反的假設。期盼上個月父母沒遺失錢，但實際上並非如此。

隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我希望 Ann 現在就在這裡。

   _____

2. 他希望你上星期就在這裡。

   _____

3. Mark 希望下個月能贏得棒球比賽。

   _____

一、單選題

(　　) 1. If she _____ time before, she would have visited you.

　　　(A) had　(B) had had　(C) has　(D) has had

(　　) 2. If she hadn't lied, she wouldn't have _____.（punish：懲罰）

　　　(A) be punished　(B) punished　(C) is punished　(D) been punished

(　　) 3. Mary might call you if she _____ time.

　　　(A) had　(B) had had　(C) has　(D) has had

(　　) 4. If you _____ your homework, you could watch TV.

　　　(A) finished　(B) had finished　(C) were finished　(D) were

(　　) 5. I wish I _____ to go to work today.

　　　(A) hadn't have　(B) didn't have　(C) won't have　(D) weren't

(　　) 6. If I _____ you, I would stop playing computer games.

　　　(A) am　(B) was　(C) were　(D) had been

(　　) 7. If he _____ American, he wouldn't have to learn English anymore.

　　　(A) is　(B) was　(C) were　(D) am

(　　) 8. _____ he _____ hard, he could have won the game.

　　　(A) If had；practiced　　　　(B) If；practiced

　　　(C) If had；had practiced　　　(D) If；had practiced

(　　) 9. I wish you _____ me the truth（真相）at that time.

　　　(A) told　(B) would tell　(C) tell　(D) had told

(　　) 10. My English _____ better if Mr. Lee（李）had been my teacher.

　　　(A) would been　(B) would have been　(C) will be　(D) is

(　　) 11. If Andy _____ to the party next Sunday, he _____ very happy.

　　　(A) has invited；will be　　　(B) is invited；would be

　　　(C) has invited；would be　　　(D) is invited；will be

（　　　） 12. If Tom _____ here earlier, he _____ the train.

(A) had been；would have caught　(B) would been；would caught

(C) had been；would caught　　　(D) would been；would have caught

（　　　） 13. If I _____ hard when I was young, I _____ rich.

(A) worked；would have been　(B) worked；would be

(C) had worked；would be　　(D) had worked；would have been

（　　　） 14. I wish the accident（意外）_____ three years ago.

(A) didn't happen　　　(B) doesn't happen

(C) hadn't happened　　(D) hasn't happened

（　　　） 15. It's already 7 o'clock now. You _____ the bus if you _____ up quickly.

(A) would miss；don't get　(B) would miss；didn't get

(C) will miss；don't get　　(D) will miss；didn't get

（　　　） 16. If I _____ you, I _____ your parents.

(A) were；wouldn't cheat　(B) was；hadn't cheated

(C) am；won't cheat　　　(D) were；don't cheat

（　　　） 17. If Frank _____ to the office tonight, give this package to him.

(A) came　(B) comes　(C) has come　(D) will come〈改編自基測 94-1〉

（　　　） 18. If I _____ my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me watch TV for one hour.

(A) finish　(B) finished　(C) had finished　(D) have watched〈改編自基測 94-2〉

（　　　） 19. If the weather is fine this weekend, my family _____ to the beach for two days.

(A) go　(B) went　(C) have gone　(D) will go〈改編自基測 97-1〉

（　　　） 20. Smart Head, one of the hottest TV programs these days, _____ people free airplane tickets to Hawaii（夏威夷）if they can answer 20 questions correctly in 15 minutes.

(A) have given　(B) gives　(C) giving　(D) to give〈改編自會考 103〉

二、句子重組

1. He / he / . / with / Japan / wishes/ could / his parents / go to

_____

2. You / if / took medicine / feel / would / you / better / .

_____

3. the weather / , / we / go on a picnic / is / . / If / won't / bad

_____

4. Sarshar / she / If / my advice（忠告）/ a cold / . / , / had taken / gotten / wouldn't have

_____

5. she / If / . / a good person / would not / your money / she / were / steal（偷）/ ,

_____

三、翻譯題

1. I wish I knew how to stop smoking.

_____

2. If I had had enough money before, I would have bought a car.

_____

3. My dog would be 15 years old if he were still alive（活著的）.

_____

4. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I will go to see a movie with you.

_____

5. I wouldn't have become a successful businessman if you hadn't helped me before.

_____

綜合練習　第 2 回

一、填空

1. If the flight（航班）＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（not delay 延誤）, we wouldn't have been late.

2. You would not get in trouble if you＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（listen）to your teacher.

3. I wish I ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（live）near our school. Then I don't have to wake up so early.

4. If you ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（study）hard before, you ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（will be）the student of the NTU last year.

5. If my father ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（have） much money now, he ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（can buy）a bigger house.

6. May Day's concert（演唱會）＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（will cancel 取消）if it ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（rain）next week.

7. We can take a trip together next year if you ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（have）time.

二、改錯

(　　　) 1. I would never give up if I am you.

(　　　) 2. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we can went to see a movie.

(　　　) 3. She will be rich if she saved money from now on.

(　　　) 4. He wishes he wins the game last year.

(　　　) 5. If the war（戰爭）broke out, our country is going to be destroyed（摧毀）.

(　　　) 6. I can fly to you if I had wings（翅膀）.

(　　　) 7. What would my life have be like if I had not met you?

(　　　) 8. I wish I can play the violin very well in the future.

(   ) 9. If I have her cellphone number now, I would call her.

(   ) 10. The boy would <u>drowned</u>（淹沒）in the sea if the police hadn't

come so soon at that time.

三、依提示作答

1. If Hugo studied abroad, he would speak English well.（請改寫成與過去事實相反）

_____

2. If Tina studies hard, she will pass the test.（請改寫成與現在事實相反）

_____

3. If it had rained, I would have stayed at home.（請改寫成可能成真的假設）

_____

4. Mom wishes I had studied hard.（請改寫成與現在事實相反）

_____

5. He wishes Allie could help him.（請改寫成與過去事實相反）

_____

四、翻譯題

1. 如果我再次成為學生，我將多麼開心啊！（請用 If…how…will…作答）

_____

2. 如果我下星期不在家，請照顧我的小狗。（請用 Please…作答）

_____

3. 如果昨天雨停，我們就可以去購物了。（請用 If…作答）

_____

4. 我希望我們可以<u>保持連絡</u>（keep in touch）。（請用…wish…作答）

_____

5. 如果我是你，我會參加 Eric 的生日派對。（請用 I…作答）

_____

綜合練習 第 1 回

一、單選題

( ) 1. Jasmine _____ before she went to <u>university</u>（大學）.
(A) has never cooked (B) had never cooked
(C) has never been cooked (D) had never been cooked

( ) 2. He is _____ so his classmates don't like to talk to him.
(A) interested (B) interesting (C) bored (D) boring

( ) 3. Is that _____ boy your younger brother?
(A) sleep (B) sleeping (C) had slept (D) slept

( ) 4. The girl _____ is wearing a pink dress is my girlfriend.
(A) who (B) whom (C) whose (D) what

( ) 5. _____ you _____ your room before you went out?
(A) Have；clean (B) Have；cleaned
(C) Had；clean (D) Had；cleaned

( ) 6. It's so hot. Let the window _____.
(A) be opened (B) be opening (C) be closed (D) be close

( ) 7. Tell me _____ you will come to the party tomorrow night.
(A) if (B) where (C) after (D) although

( ) 8. She was so _____ because her children made a beautiful cake for her birthday.
(A) touching (B) touched (C) touches (D) touch

( ) 9. I like eating apples _____ are my favorite.
(A) what (B) which (C) who (D) where

( ) 10. Hugo hadn't brushed his teeth _____ he went to sleep.
(A) so (B) before (C) after (D) because

( ) 11. The boy can do difficult math _____ he is just in <u>elementary school</u>（國民小學）.
(A) or (B) although (C) because (D) so that

（ 　 ） 12. The shoes _____ in Italy _____ an old <u>master</u>（大師）.

(A) made；in   (B) made；by

(C) were made；in   (D) were made；by

（ 　 ） 13. It was cold yesterday. Ken didn't wear a coat, _____ he got a cold.

(A) but   (B) or   (C) so   (D) nor

（ 　 ） 14. I like the mountains _____ I can <u>breathe</u>（呼吸）fresh air.

(A) that   (B) what   (C) when   (D) where

（ 　 ） 15. Johnny spent much time studying English _____ he got good grades on the test last week.

(A) so that   (B) but   (C) if   (D) though

二、題組

（1-4 題）

Jason,

     Good news! Do you remember the pretty girl we met at Lucy's party last week? The girl whose name is Sharon is the student in Class 2B. She is also Rachael's friend and I got her cellphone number from Rachael. Few minutes ago, I just called Sharon to invite her to a movie and she said yes. It's too good to be true. **<u>Today is such my day</u>**!

     I need you to give me some advice before going to a movie with her. Please call me back ASAP.

<div align="right">

Benson

3:20 p.m.

</div>

單字：advice 意見

（ 　 ） 1. Who likes Sharon and invited her to a movie?

(A) Jason.   (B) Rachael.   (C) Benson.   (D) Nobody.

(　　) 2. When did the man invite Sharon to a movie?

(A) About 10:20 a.m. 　　(B) About 1:15 p.m.

(C) About 4:15 p.m. 　　(D) About 3:10 p.m.

(　　) 3. What does the sentence "Today is such my day" mean?

(A) Lucky. 　(B) Sad. 　(C) Tired. 　(D) Interested.

(　　) 4. What is the purpose（目的）of the memo（便條）?

(A) To show off. 　　　　　(B) To ask for help.

(C) To invite the man to a movie. 　(D) To give some advice.

（5-7 題）

Josh：You make a phone call every night.

　　　Whom do you talk to?

Paul：I call my family every day.

Josh：Why?

Paul：I want to show my love and concern to them for better family relationships.

Josh：You're right.

　　　But, besides making phone calls, how can we show our love in other ways?

Paul：I think you can accompany them much often, or you can also take a trip with

　　　them when you have free time.

　　　Remember that love could be expressed not only by words but also by

　　　actions.

Josh：I got it. I will go home and take a trip with them this weekend.

單字：concern 關心；relationship 關係；besides 此外；accompany 陪伴；
　　　express 表達；action 行動

(　　) 5. Whom does Paul may call every night?

(A) His friend. 　　(B) His classmate.

(C) His parent. 　　(D) His favorite singer.

(　　) 6. What action may not be used by us to express love and concern?

        (A) Chat with your family.

        (B) Take a trip by yourself.

        (C) Call your family.

        (D) Spend much more time to be with your family.

(　　) 7. Does Josh understand what Paul talked?

        (A) Yes.　(B) No.　(C) Not really.　(D) We don't know.

（8-10 題）

Here is an <u>ad</u>（廣告）. Read it and answer the questions.

Bye-bye Sale

Thank you for shopping at <u>SaveCoin</u> for the past seven years. We are sorry to inform you that May 31st will be our last business day. Since next Saturday, May 23, we are going to have a bye-bye sale. Everything has a special discount during the sale.

Meat, Fruit, and Vegetables　20% off

Beverages　40% off

Others　30% off

📖 單字：sale 銷售；inform 通知；discount 打折；meat 肉；beverage 飲料

(　　) 8. Where may be this ad talking about?

        (A) A hotel.　　　(B) A swimming pool.

        (C) A market.　　(D) A school.

(　　) 9. What day is SaveCoin's last business day?

        (A) Saturday.　(B) Sunday.　(C) Monday.　(D) Tuesday.

(　　) 10. After discounting, how much is the 250-dollar beef?

   (A) 50 dollars.　(B) 150 dollars.　(C) 175 dollars.　(D) 200 dollars.

（11-13 題）

Chinese New Year is coming. Bruce's family started to clean their house, so they had a busy Sunday last week.

Bruce had to manage his own room. His father washed the bathroom. His mother had ___11.___ the floor before she mopped the kitchen. They spent four hours cleaning their house. ___12.___ Bruce had finished his job, he wanted to take a nap. But his father made him wash the car with him. They didn't take a rest ___13.___ 7 p.m. It was really a tiring day for Bruce.

單字：manage 管理、處理

（　　）11. (A) sweep　　(B) sweeping
　　　　　　(C) swept　　(D) been sweeping（sweep：清掃）

（　　）12. (A) After　(B) Before　(C) When　(D) Whether

（　　）13. (A) though　(B) until　(C) when　(D) yet

綜合練習　第 2 回
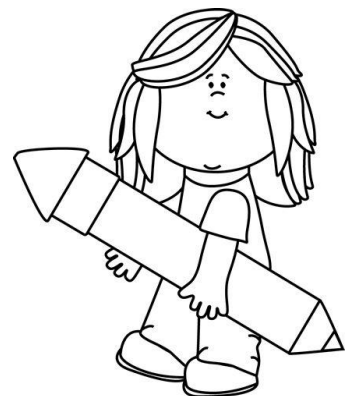
一、單選題

（　　）　1. The thief（小偷）_____ the police last night.
　　(A) was caught by　　(B) is caught by
　　(C) was caught to　　(D) is caught to

（　　）　2. Barbara likes to eat dinner with her husband. She _____ eat dinner _____ her husband comes home.
　　(A) doesn't；until　(B) does；when　(C) didn't；until　(D) did；when

（　　）　3. A: Do you remember the date _____ she left Taiwan?　B: No, I don't.
　　(A) which　(B) what　(C) when　(D) who

（　　）　4. The airplane _____ already _____ off when we arrived at the airport.
　　(A) had；taken　(B) has；taken　(C) had；took　(D) has；took

（　　）　5. _____ the girl _____ a new bike by her parents?
　　(A) Does；give　(B) Was；given　(C) Does；given　(D) Was；give

（　　）　6. Allen is _____ in reading _____ books.
　　(A) interesting；interesting　　(B) interesting；interested
　　(C) interested；interested　　(D) interested；interesting

（　　）　7. He is the first student _____ dares（膽敢）to challenge（挑戰）his teachers.
　　(A) when　(B) where　(C) who　(D) what

（　　）　8. I don't know _____ it will rain or not tomorrow.
　　(A) whether　(B) because　(C) until　(D) when

（　　）　9. My father _____ a cup of coffee every morning.
　　(A) used to drink　　(B) is used to drink
　　(C) used to drinking　　(D) is used to drinking

（　　）　10. A: Does Jane know that you are going to study abroad for two years?
　　B: No, I _____ her.
　　(A) haven't told　(B) hadn't told　(C) didn't tell　(D) doesn't tell

(　　) 11. The man _____ you talked about is my English teacher.

(A) whom　(B) which　(C) what　(D) whose

(　　) 12. _____ it rains, bring an umbrella.

(A) That　(B) Although　(C) What　(D) Whether

(　　) 13. My father _____ the living room _____ by me.

(A) were made；was cleaned　　(B) made；cleans

(C) made；cleaned　　(D) were made；was cleans

(　　) 14. I am _____ of the _____ movie.

(A) bored；boring　(B) bored；bored

(C) boring；bored　(D) boring；boring

(　　) 15. She is _____ shy _____ speak in <u>public</u>（公眾的、公用的）.

(A) so；that　(B) too；to　(C) to；too　(D) that；so

二、題組

（1-3 題）

Zack：What's your plan for the weekend, Gary?

Gary：I haven't decided yet. How about you?

Zack：I am going to go on a picnic with Elly and Jade. Do you want to go with us?

Gary：Let me think about that. I am not sure if I have other important things to do.

Zack：Come on! It will be fun and interesting.

I will also invite Lucy whom you like. I promise that you'll enjoy it.

Gary：Ok, count me in.

Zack：Good! See you this weekend.

Gary：Don't forget to invite Lucy.

單字：promise 承諾、保證；count in 把…算入

（　　）　1. Will Gary go on a picnic with Zack?

(A) Yes.　(B) No.　(C) We don't know.　(D) He hasn't decided.

（　　）　2. Following the previous（先前的）question, why did Gary make this decision（決定）?

(A) Because he has something important to do this weekend.

(B) Because Lucy may come.

(C) Because he had never gone on a picnic before.

(D) Because he likes Elly.

（　　）　3. When will they go on a picnic?

(A) Monday.　(B) Wednesday.　(C) Friday.　(D) Sunday.

（4-5 題）

Annie was a happy and friendly girl who enjoyed singing when taking a shower. She wanted to be a singer in the future, so she practiced hard. Singing in the bathroom is the happiest and relaxing time for her.

But recently, Annie looks so **down in the mouth** because she got a note on her door few days ago. On the note, her neighbor wrote that "Your voice is terrible. Every time you sing, I get a headache. Please stop singing so loud in the bathroom."

📖 單字：recently 最近

（　　）　4. What does "down in the mouth" mean?

(A) To be sad.

(B) To be tired.

(C) To be angry.

(D) To be hungry.

（　　）　5. What did Annie's neighbor think of Annie?

(A) She will be a successful singer.

(B) She made much noise.

(C) She should go to bed early.

(D) She got a good voice.

（6-8 題）

Rita：Greg, I washed your sweater for you.

Greg：Which one?

Rita：The pink one.

Greg：I don't have anything that is pink because I hate pink.

Rita：Then, whose sweater is this?

Greg：Oh, no! It's mine. It used to be white.

Rita：I washed it with my red pants. I wouldn't have done that if I had known the color would run.

Greg：The sweater made for me by my grandma is my favorite one.

Rita：Sorry. Although the color is different, you can still wear it.

Greg：I had said that I hate pink.

Rita：Don't be angry. My mom knows how to knit sweaters. I can ask her to knit you one.

Greg：Alright.

📖 單字：knits 織

(   ) 6. What happened to Greg's sweater?

(A) It's gone.　　　　(B) It ran.

(C) It turned pink.　　(D) It became smaller.

(   ) 7. Why was the sweater Greg's favorite one?

(A) Because he likes white very much.

(B) Because it was made by her grandmother.

(C) Because it's comfortable to wear.

(D) Because it's pink.

(　　) 8. Which is true about the <u>conversation</u>（會話）？

　　　　(A) Greg's favorite sweater was made by his mom.

　　　　(B) Rita will buy Greg a new sweater.

　　　　(C) The color of Greg's sweater was changed from pink to white.

　　　　(D) Rita's mother may make Greg a new sweater.

（9-12 題）

Helen：I want to buy an ___9.___ book ___10.___ is the best-selling book this year. Can you go with me to the bookstore?

Claire：Today is a holiday and it's just ten o'clock. There is still one hour ___11.___ it opens.

Helen：I forgot it's Sunday. Let's go to Love Kitchen first. I am a little hungry.

Claire：The new restaurant? I heard that the food in Love Kitchen is ___12.___ delicious yet expensive. Maybe we can make hamburgers and sandwiches for brunch by ourselves.

　Helen：Good idea. I like eating hamburgers.

單字：best-selling 暢銷的；brunch 早午餐

(　　) 9. (A) interest　(B) interests　(C) interesting　(D) interested

(　　) 10. (A) when　(B) what　(C) which　(D) where

(　　) 11. (A) after　(B) before　(C) when　(D) if

(　　) 12. (A) how　(B) what　(C) so　(D) such
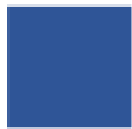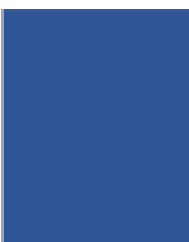
Answer Key

III−1 過去完成式

必備文法概念

➲ 隨堂練習……………………………………..…P.2

※填充題

1. had; written

2. had; cooked（made）

➲ 隨堂練習……………………………………..…P.6

※選擇題

1. C   2. B

※翻譯題

1. Jane had drunk water. She wasn't thirsty.

2. After they had eaten lunch yesterday, May got up.（May got up after they had eaten lunch yesterday.）

3. When Ben went to bed last night, he had done his homework.（Ben had done his homework when he went to bed last night.）

4. Before we entered the classroom yesterday, the teacher had left.（The teacher had left before we entered the classroom yesterday.）

➲ 隨堂練習……………………………………..…P.8

※選擇題

1. A   2. D

※翻譯題

1. Jane hadn't drunk water for three hours yesterday afternoon. She was very thirsty.

2. When Ben went to bed last night, he hadn't finished his homework.（Ben hadn't finished his homework when he went to bed last night.）

3. Before we entered the classroom yesterday, the teacher hadn't left.（The teacher hadn't left before we entered the classroom yesterday.）

4. After Mark hadn't played basketball for three months, he began to play it last Monday.

（Mark began to play basketball last Monday after he hadn't played it for three months.）

➲ 隨堂練習……………………………………..…P.11

※依提示作答

1. Jane wasn't hungry last night. Had she eaten a big meal yesterday afternoon?

Yes, she had.

2. Had Ben finished his homework when he went to bed last night?

No, he hadn't.

3. Had the teacher left before you entered the classroom yesterday?

Yes, the teacher had left before we entered the classroom.

4. Did they jog after they had eaten dinner last night?

No, they didn't jog after they had eaten dinner last night.

➲ 綜合練習 第 1 回…………………..……P.12

一、選擇題

1. B   2. D   3. A   4. B   5. D

6. B   7. A   8. D   9. B   10. C

11. C   12. A   13. B   14. B   15. C

16. A   17. C   18. B   19. D   20. A

二、重組句子

1. He had made a serious mistake.

2. Kelly had left when I got to the airport.

3. Mom had already made breakfast before I got up.

4. When we arrived at the station, the train had gone.

5. Had you eaten dinner before you came home?

三、翻譯題

1. 當我見到他時，他已經 36 小時沒睡覺了。

2. 我哥哥（弟弟）吃太多巧克力後，他覺得不舒服。

3. Peter 來我家之前，他已經先把書還給圖書館。

4. 你來這裡之前參觀過那城市了嗎？

5. 他沒有任何錢因為他弄丟了他的錢包。

➲ 綜合練習 第 2 回…………………….……P.15

一、單選題

1. A　2. B　3. D　4. C　5. A

6. C　7. B　8.A　9. C　10. C

11. D　12. D　13. C　14. A　15. B

16. D　17. B　18. D　19. C　20. B

二、改錯

1. have 改成 had

2. has 改成 had

3.去掉第一個 had

4. Had 改成 Did

5. gets 改成 got

6. not had 改成 had not 或 hadn't

7. home 改成 home,

8. stop 改成 stopped

9. took 改成 taken

10. have 改成 had

三、句子重組

1. She hadn't prayed before she ate tonight.

2. When the bus came, they had waited for 30 minutes.

3. Had your father finished his work before his boss came?

4. The teacher called my mom after my sister had fought with her classmates.

5. Did you exercise after you had prepared breakfast?

四、翻譯題

1. 當我進去時，我姊姊(妹妹)已經整理好房間了。

2. 我們見到 John 之前，已經 5 年沒見到他了。

3. 在那之前，她去過日本了嗎？

4. Had that (the) taxi just left when we arrived?

5. Before I met you last year, I had never done any housework. (I had never done any housework before I met you last year.)

➲ 綜合練習 第 3 回……………….………P.19

一、填空

1. hadn't finished　2. got

3. hadn't bought　4. had watched；introduced

5. hadn't made　6. died；had written

7. had painted；moved

二、對話填空

1. I had (we had)

2. Had；I hadn't (we hadn't)

3. cooked；she hadn't

4. Did；I (we) didn't drink

三、翻譯題

1. Had she lived in Taichung before she moved to Taipei last year?

2. My brother didn't do the dishes after he had eaten breakfast. (After my brother had eaten breakfast, he didn't do the dishes.)

3. Before last night, Amy hadn't been to concerts. (Amy hadn't been to concerts before last night.)

4. Before Linda took a bath, she had cleaned the bathroom. (Linda had cleaned the bathroom before she took a bath.)

5. Had you visited Aunt Paula when you went to America last month?

6. Had you seen Bella when you entered the classroom yesterday afternoon?

7. When I met him last night, he (already) hadn't slept for 24 hours.

8. When Peter called me last week, I had not been (at) home. (I had not been (at) home when Peter called me last week.)

9. After I had sold this bike two days ago, it didn't belong to me. (This bike didn't belong to me after I had sold it two days ago.)

10. When he got off the bus, he met May. (He met May when he got off the bus.)

四、短文中翻英

A: You look bad. What happened to you?

B: I lost my boyfriend because we had broken up last week.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. Maybe you can try the dating services.

B: But I had never had blind dates before.

A: Don't worry. I will help you.

五、閱讀

1. A   2. C   3. C

➲ 綜合練習 第 4 回..........................P.23

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Frank: 哇！妳穿這件群子看起來很漂亮。妳在哪裡買的呢？

Vicky: 我上個月去泰國旅遊，在那裡買的。

Frank: 在妳上個月的泰國行之前，妳有拜訪過泰國嗎？

Vicky: 不，我沒有。雖然因為一些辣的食物讓我不太舒服，且狂流汗，還因此瘦了 5 磅。但我在那邊真的度過了一段愉快的時光。

Frank: 妳應該要保重自己的身體。

※短文選擇

1. B   2. A   3. A

二、克漏字選擇

1. C   2. B   3. A   4. B   5. A   6. C

III－2 被動式

必備文法概念

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.28

※選擇題

1. A   2. D

※翻譯題

1. Apples were eaten last night.

2. This classroom has been cleaned by those students.

3. That postcard had been sent.

4. That house will be sold next week.

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.29

※翻譯題

1. Let the window(s) be opened.

2. Don't let the window(s) be opened.

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.31

※選擇題

1. C   2. D

※改寫句子

1. Tom was given a comic book by May.（A comic book was given to Tom by May.）

2. A car was not sold to Tim by Ben.

3. Was the boss paid 3000 NT dollars by Mom?（Were 3000 NT dollars paid to the boss by Mom?）

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.33

※翻譯題

1. Mark was seen clapping his hands by me yesterday.

2. Ben was not heard to sing by me.

3. Was Jane seen singing by you?

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.35

※選擇題

1. B   2. C

※翻譯題

1. Mark was made to do the dishes.

2. My brother didn't let his computer be fixed by Joe.

3. Will Andy get the dinner cooked by Joe next Monday?

➲ 綜合練習 第 1 回…………………….……P.36

一、單選題

1. B　2. D　3. A　4. D　5. B

6. C　7. D　8. A　9. A　10. B

11. A　12. C　13. B　14. A　15. D

16 . A　17. C　18. A　19. A　20. C

二、重組句子

1. The newspaper is read by Dad.

2. Kelly was told the bad news this morning.

3. This cellphone is being fixed by him.

4. The postcard has been sent by us.

5. Those chalks will be put on the desk by Tina.

三、翻譯題

1. Paula 的父母親被 Paula 欺騙。

2. 那位畫家畫這幅圖很多年了。

3. 我姐姐（妹妹）將烘焙麵包。

4. 這件裙子被他買下來給他的小妹。

5. 這些困難的問題最終被我自己解決了。

➲ 綜合練習 第 2 回…………………….……P.39

一、單選題

1. A　2. B　3. C　4. A　5. C

6. B　7. A　8. C　9. A　10. D

11. A　12. B　13. B　14. A　15. A

16. D　17. B　18. C　19. C　20. B

二、改錯

1.following 改成 followed

2.invite 改成 invited

3.does 改成 is 或 was

4.have 改成 has

5.tricked 改成 are tricked 或 were tricked

6.stolen 改成 be stolen

7.moving 改成 moved

8.Does 改成 Is 或 Was

9.putted 改成 put

10.刪掉 be

三、句子重組

1. Our schoolbags have been checked by the teacher.

2. Her hair was cut by Mom.

3. Has the package been packed?

4. Don't let Coke be dropped on the floor.

5. Anna was not made to clean the classroom by the teacher.

四、翻譯題

1.我的錢被某人偷了。

2.給 Rose 的信是 Jack 寫的嗎？

3.答案(已經)被改正了。

4. That white shirt had been sold.

5. That bottle is filled with water.

➲ 綜合練習 第 3 回…………………….……P.43

一、填空

1. been sent

2. won't be sold (isn't going to be sold)

3. Don't let；be put

4. was told

5. not given

6. was seen；to cross (crossing)

7. Let；be cleaned

二、對話填空

1. it had

2. I am not given (we are not given)

3. Were；they weren't

4. been；it has been sung

三、翻譯題

1. She is (was) chosen to join the game.

2. My brother is asked to pass the exam.

3. My comic books were thrown away by Mom last night.

4. Don't let the light be turned off.

5. Jessica has been taken to America by her parents.

6. Is (Was) the door opened by you?

7. His life is filled with joy.

8. That police officer is being attacked by those teenagers.

9. This novel had been lent two days ago.

10. The glass of milk was drunk by my brother.

四、短文中翻英

Amber: Peter, come to help me.

Peter: What happened?

Amber: There is a big cockroach under the desk.

Peter: Don't worry. It has been killed by me.

Amber: Thank you. I was really scared by it.

五、閱讀

1. C   2. B   3. B

● 綜合練習 第 4 回…………………………P.46

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Paula: 電視上那個女人是誰？

Chris: 什麼？妳不知道 Melisa！

Paula: 她唱得非常好。

Chris: 她因為她美妙聲音而聞名，而且她被稱為天生歌姬。

Paula: 我知道了。我現在是她的頭號粉絲。

※短文選擇

1. A   2. C   3. B

二、克漏字選擇

1. C   2. A   3. B   4. A   5. C   6. C

III − 3 連接詞及過去習慣用語

必備文法概念

● 隨堂練習…………………………………P.52

※選擇題

1. A   2. D

※翻譯題

1. May passed the English test, for she studied hard.

2. You didn't come to my birthday party last night, nor did they.

3. Ken is very rich, yet he isn't happy.

4. It is very late, so you had better go home now.

● 隨堂練習………………………………..…P.56

※選擇題

1. D   2. A

※翻譯題

1. Sue was very sad when she heard the news yesterday. (When Sue heard the news yesterday, she was very sad.) (When hearing the news yesterday, Sue was very sad.) (Sue was very sad when hearing the news yesterday.)

2. Mark runs on the playground before he eats dinner every day. (Before Mark eats dinner every day, he runs on the playground.) (Before eating dinner every day, Mark runs on the playground.) (Mark runs on the playground before eating dinner every day.)

3. My mom drank a glass of milk after she ate dinner last night. (After my mom ate dinner last night, she drank a glass of milk.) (After eating dinner last night, my mom drank a glass of milk.) (My mom drank a glass of milk after eating dinner last night.)

4. Ken bought this book last week because it was helpful. (Because this book was helpful, Ken bought it last week.)

● 隨堂練習………………………………..…P.57

※翻譯題

1. May didn't watch TV until / till she finished her homework.

2. Ben will stay here until / till you come home.

3. Jane didn't leave until / till 3 p.m. last Tuesday.

⮕ 隨堂練習…………………………..………P.59

※選擇題

1. B   2. A

※翻譯題

1. Mark used to get up early.

2. Ben didn't use to swim. (Ben used not to swim.)

3. Did Jane use to smoke?

4. May used to walk to school, didn't she?

⮕ 隨堂練習…………………………..………P.61

※選擇題

1. C   2. B

※翻譯題

1. Did you use to go to church?

2. My brother didn't use to go abroad. (My brother used not to go abroad.)

3. This student is used to walking to school.

4. Ken is used to the smell of chocolate.

⮕ 綜合練習 第 1 回………………….………P.62

一、單選題

1. B   2. D   3. B   4. C   5. A

6. A   7. B   8. C   9. C   10. C

11. B   12. D   13. A   14. D   15. D

16. A   17. C   18. A   19. A   20. C

二、重組句子

1. When I came home, you were sleeping.

2. He didn't have money so he didn't buy the car.

3. I am used to getting up early.

4. I didn't understand the question until you explained it to me.

5. We must go home because it will be raining.

三、翻譯題

1. 我吃藥之後覺得好多了。

2. 她吃很多了，但她還是覺得餓。

3. 那位父親去工作前親吻了他的寶寶。

4. 他沒有錢也沒有時間上小提琴課。

5. 她沒吃晚餐因為她那時候不餓。

⮕ 綜合練習 第 2 回………………….………P.65

一、單選題

1. C   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. D

6. D   7. B   8. C   9. D   10. A

11. A   12. C   13. D   14. C   15. D

16. B   17. D   18. D   19. C   20. C

二、改錯

1. giving 改成 give

2. you are 改成 are you

3. 刪掉 Because 或刪掉 so

4. will finish 改成 finishes

5. eat 改成 eating 或 I eat

6. child 和 I 中間加逗號

7. her did 改成 did her

8. graduating 改成 graduated 或刪掉 he

9. in 改成 to

10. take 改成 taking

三、句子重組

1. I can't go with you because I'm sick.

2. She used to walk to school.

3. He is used to sending me letters every year.

4. I took a bus to school until my father gave me a bike.

5. Allen had lived in America for 10 years, so he speaks English very well.

四、翻譯題

1. 因為她沒認真讀書，所以她沒得到好成績。

2. 颱風離開後，我們必須一起清理我們的房子。

3. 他過去經常於放學後在運動場打棒球。

4. I am used to helping those blind people.

5. He didn't stop playing computer games until he was blamed by Mom.

綜合練習 第 3 回…………………………P.69

一、填空

1. is used to　　　2. so
3. for　　　　　　4. used to
5. until　　　　　6. After
7. When

二、對話填空

1. Nor do I
2. because 或 for
3. use to；I didn't
4. didn't；he did

三、翻譯題

1. She is proud of her son for he works hard.
2. Gina used to read comic books.
3. When I did my homework last night, my brother was watching TV.
4. After being sick, he is always sad.
5. Today is Saturday, so I can play computer games.
6. Because the Chinese New Year is coming soon, we will (are going to) clean the house this Saturday.
7. He is used to drinking a cup of hot chocolate before sleeping.
8. She doesn't understand the importance of health until she is sick.
9. She has learned (has been learning) the piano for ten years, yet she doesn't like playing the piano at all.
10. I don't like to eat dumplings, nor does my sister.

四、短文中翻英

Dad: Judy, when did you come home yesterday?

Judy: I came home before ten (o'clock).

Dad: Don't lie. I waited for you until twelve (o'clock).

Judy: I'm sorry. I forgot the time, so I came home late.

Dad: Because you lied, I have to punish you. You can't go out with your friends until next month.

Judy: Sorry, I won't lie again. I will introspect.

五、閱讀

1. C　　2. A　　3. B

綜合練習 第 4 回…………………………P.73

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Nora: 妳為什麼很長一段時間沒去上學？

Kate: 我待在醫院將近 30 天，因為我被一台計程車撞。

Nora: 聽起來很可怕。車禍是怎麼發生的？

Kate: 那台計程車闖紅燈，而且我也沒看見它。我被撞之後就暈倒了。

Nora: 幸好妳沒事而且現在也已經康復了。下次當你走在街道上時要小心點。

Kate: 好的，我會的。

※短文選擇

1.C　　2.B　　3.A

二、克漏字選擇

1.A　　2.B　　3.C　　4.A　　5.C　　6.B

擴充文法概念

隨堂練習…………………………………P.75

※翻譯題

1. Both Amy and Tom are teachers.
2. Ken is both a teacher and a student.

隨堂練習…………………………………P.76

※翻譯題

1. Neither Amy nor Tom is a teacher.
2. Ken neither runs nor jumps.

⊃ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.77
　　※翻譯題
　　1. Either Amy or Tom will go to Taipei next week.
　　2. Ken either cries or laughs.

⊃ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.78
　　※翻譯題
　　1. Not only Amy but also Tom will go to Taipei next week.
　　2. Ken not only runs but also jumps.

⊃ 綜合練習 第 1 回………………………P.79
　　一、單選題
　　1. A　　2. C　　3. B　　4. D　　5. A
　　6. C　　7. B　　8. D　　9. A　 10. C
　11. B　 12. D　 13. B　 14. C　 15. A
　16. B　 17. C　 18. C　 19. A　 20. B
　　二、重組句子
　　1. She ate both pizza (bread) and bread (pizza).
　　2. Neither you nor he is my type.
　　3. Can you speak either Chinese (English) or English (Chinese)?
　　4. The meal not only smells good but also tastes delicious. (The meal not only tastes delicious but also smells good.)
　　5. She enjoys not only the music (movie) but also the movie (music).
　　三、翻譯題
　　1. 不是你的答案就是我的是正確的。
　　2. 他不是走路就是開車去工作。
　　3. Rebeca 不會騎腳踏車也不會開車。
　　4. 不僅年輕人，就連老年人也喜歡這輛車。
　　5. 他以前經常不只晚睡而且早起。

⊃ 綜合練習 第 2 回………………………P.82
　　一、填空
　　1. are　　　　　　2. am
　　3. is　　　　　　 4. are
　　5. neither；nor　 6. neither；nor

　　7. buy；but also
　　二、改錯
　　1. have 改成 has
　　2. also but 改成 but also
　　3. 刪掉 also
　　4. or 改成 nor
　　5. neither 改成 either
　　6. not also 和 but only 分別改成 not only 和 but also
　　7. but 改成 and
　　8. have 改成 has
　　9. am 改成 are
　10. 刪掉 didn't
　　三、依提示作答
　　1. Both Peter and Jay like me.
　　2. Either you or she plays the flute.
　　3. Not only Mike but also Jacky is tall.
　　4. I eat neither seafood nor vegetables.
　　5. Not only my sister but also I like jogging.
　　四、翻譯題
　　1. Jeremy can both play basketball and sing.
　　2. Either you or your brother broke the window.
　　3. The food in this restaurant is neither cheap nor delicious (yummy).
　　4. Not only that teacher but also those students are not in the classroom.
　　5. I read neither history nor natural science, so I didn't pass the test (tests).

III－4 現在分詞和過去分詞當形容詞

📖 必備文法概念

⊃ 隨堂練習………………………….……P.88
　　※選擇題
　　1. D　　2. B
　　※翻譯題
　　1. That is an interesting game.
　　2. May is bored with playing the guitar.

3. This computer game is exciting.

4. Those touched people love this book.

5. This computer game is boring to them.

⮺ 綜合練習 第 1 回.............................P.89

一、單選題

1. D　　2. C　　3. C　　4. B　　5. D

6. C　　7. B　　8. A　　9. A　　10. B

11. D　　12. C　　13. C　　14. A　　15. A

16. B　　17. D　　18. A　　19. D　　20. C

二、重組句子

1. The night market is very crowded.

2. There are no talking students.

3. Teaching children English is interesting to me.

4. Typhoon isn't a troubling problem to me.

5. Willy is worried about his test very much.

三、翻譯題

1. 臺灣位於亞洲。

2. 這位哭泣的女孩是我的妹妹。

3. 那(這)位在笑的男孩是位著名的歌手。

4. 那位受傷的女人不是我的妻子。

5. 一天工作超過八小時對我來說不累。

⮺ 綜合練習 第 2 回.............................P.92

一、單選題

1. C　　2. A　　3. B　　4. A　　5. B

6. C　　7. C　　8. A　　9. D　　10. C

11. A　　12. A　　13. C　　14. C　　15. D

16. D　　17. B　　18. C　　19. D　　20. A

二、改錯

1. talk 改成 talking

2. excite 改成 excited

3. embarrassed 改成 embarrassing

4. tires 改成 tired

5. interesting 改成 interested

6. broke 改成 broken

7. cried 改成 crying

8. ran 改成 running

9. laugh 改成 laughing

10. rise 改成 rising

三、句子重組

1. A barking dog doesn't bite.

2. We should help those depressed students.

3. She stands there with a broken heart.

4. He was disappointed about the movie.

5. They all get tired after a tiring day.

四、翻譯題

1. 她對於那(這)則令人震驚的新聞感到驚訝。

2. 對我們來說,每天打棒球是令人厭倦的。

3. 我們對每天打棒球感到厭煩。

4. Is he an interesting teacher?

5. I am surprised at seeing you reading (studying) English.

⮺ 綜合練習 第 3 回.............................P.96

一、填空

1. tiring　　　　　　2. annoyed

3. disappointed　　　4. falling

5. shocked；shocking　6. confused

7. broken

8. interested；interesting

二、對話填空

1. boring　　　　　2. exciting

3. Are；I am not tired of studying English

4. surprised；wasn't；she was

三、翻譯題

1. I saw (see) falling leaves.

2. I saw (see) fallen leaves on the ground.

3. This class is not boring at all.

4. Doing homework is a tiring job but I have to (must) do it every day.

5. They are bored with boring Maggie.

6. This (The) sleeping baby is my child (kid).

7. I am confused because they speak in English.

8. Making cakes (a cake) is interesting to me.

9. These students are tired of doing homework every day.

10. Singing songs every day is exciting to them.

四、短文中翻英

Kelly: Did you hear the exciting news? (Have you heard the exciting news?)

Laura: What news? Will the summer vacation become three months?

Kelly: I hope so, but it's not. There will be an exhibition of Picasso's paintings in Taiwan next month. Do you want to go with me?

Laura: His paintings are amazing and I am interested in Picasso. I will go with you.

Kelly: I can't wait to see Picasso's paintings.

五、閱讀

1. B　　2. A　　3. C

➲ 綜合練習 第 4 回…………………………P.100

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Son: 媽媽，我可以不去上音樂課嗎？

Mom: 為什麼不去？你對音樂有興趣，不是嗎？

Son: 是的，我是。但老師很無趣而且我學得很慢。我最近也有很多考試，所以我很累。

Mom: 初學者通常學東西就比較慢，所以你必須鼓勵自己。你會成功的。

Son: 我明白了。我不會放棄的。

※短文選擇

1. A　　2. C　　3. B

二、克漏字選擇

1. B　　2.C　　3.A　　4. B　　5. C　　6. B

擴充文法概念

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………………P.103

※選擇題

1. A

※翻譯題

1. What a boring book it is! (What boring books they are!)

2. What great coffee it is!

3. What a smart student! (What smart students!)

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………….…P.104

※翻譯題

1. How interesting a book is! (How interesting the books are!)

2. How slowly Ken walks!

3. How sweet the water is!

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………….…P.105

※選擇題

1. C

※翻譯題

1. You are such a great boy!

2. It is such an interesting story! (They are such interesting stories!)

3. It is such delicious rice!

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………….…P.106

※翻譯題

1. This story is so boring!

2. This idea is so great!

➲ 綜合練習 第 1 回…………………………P.107

一、單選題

1. A　　2. B　　3. C　　4. D　　5. B

6. D　　7. A　　8. C　　9. D　　10. B

11. C　　12. B　　13. A　　14. C　　15. A

16. D　　17. D　　18. B　　19. D　　20. D

二、重組句子

1. How thick those books are!

2. The view is so beautiful!

3. What a successful businessman he is!

4. The Internet is so convenient to us!

5. What a surprising gift it is for her birthday!

三、翻譯題

1.你(們)的爺爺多麼老啊！

2.今天真是個晴朗的日子啊！

3.我面臨了多麼嚴重的問題啊！

4.上星期的颱風是多麼的可怕啊！

5.他為了明天重要的考試多麼認真讀英文啊!

⮞ 綜合練習 第 2 回…………………………P.110

一、填空

1. What	2. How
3. such；so	4. so
5. such	6. so；such
7. How	

二、改錯

1. So 改成 What

2. are you 改成 you are

3. such 改成 so

4. It 改成 It is

5. such 改成 so

6. so 改成 such

7. How 改成 What

8. What 改成 How

9. so 改成 such

10. such 改成 so

三、依提示作答

1. What a strong boy (he is)!

2. He is such a strong boy!

3. How fast time flies!

4. Time flies so fast!

5. What a big statue I made!

四、翻譯題

1. What an honest boy he is!

2. How beautifully my mother dances!

3. That stranger is so strange!

4. You are such a liar!

5. How happy I am to have such a smart student!

III－5 子句一

必備文法概念

⮞ 隨堂練習……………………………………P.117

※選擇題

1. A   2. B

※翻譯題

1. The boy who is running is my student.

2. May likes the skirt which is red.

3. The girl that called you is my sister.

⮞ 隨堂練習……………………………………P.122

※選擇題

1. D   2. B

※翻譯題

1. The man whom Ken met yesterday is my uncle.

2. The book which they read is interesting.

3. The pen that I bought last week is this red pen.

⮞ 隨堂練習……………………………………P.124

※選擇題

1. B   2. B

※翻譯題

1. The boy whose clothes are dirty is Jane's cousin.

2. The dog the hair of which is brown is Paul's. (The dog of which the hair is brown is Paul's.)

⮞ 隨堂練習……………………………………P.126

※改錯

1. May is the first person that finishes the homework.

2. The doll whose hair is long is Jill's.

3. That man is the happiest person that I have ever met.

4. Her uncle Jim, who works in America, is an engineer.

5. The boy to whom I talked last week is my student.

⮞ 隨堂練習……………………………………P.128

※翻譯題

1. I don't know the boy, who talks with (to) Jane.

2. Mark's sister who works in Taipei is a doctor.

⊃ 隨堂練習…………………………..……P.130

※翻譯題

1. It's the month when Mark lost his cellphone.

2. It's the place where May lost her bag.

3. What Ken did is correct (right).

⊃ 綜合練習 第 1 回………………….……P.131

一、單選題

1. A　2. D　3. C　4. B　5. D

6. B　7. C　8. A　9. D　10. C

11. A　12. B　13. D　14. B　15. C

16. D　17. A　18. A　19. A　20. C

二、重組句子

1. My brother brought an umbrella which he bought last week.

2. The teacher who wears a suit is very interesting.

3. I like this place where I can see the sea.

4. Helen has a friend whose name is Amy.

5. I am happy with the test that I passed.

三、翻譯題

1. 你能做的事就是用功讀書。

2. 來自日本的那位男孩英文說得非常好。

3. 這間巨大的工廠在製造腳踏車。

4. 我從我出生的地方--臺北--搬來的。

5. 你知道名人 Andy 嗎？

⊃ 綜合練習 第 2 回………………….……P.134

一、單選題

1. B　2. D　3. A　4. C　5. A

6. B　7. D　8. B　9. C　10. A

11. C　12. D　13. A　14. B　15. B

16. D　17. C　18. D　19. A　20. A

二、改錯

1. who 改成 whom

2. what 改成 which

3. which 改成 what

4. which 改成 where

5. which 改成 who (whom / that / ×)

6. Which 改成 What

7. 刪掉 for 或 that 改成 which

8. that 改成 what

9. what 改成 that

10. 刪掉 on 或 where 改成 which

三、句子重組

1. I have a dog which barks loudly.

2. Michael has a friend who lives in Taipei.

3. That is the school where my mother works.

4. The woman likes the flowers that her husband gave her.

5. He has a friend whose house was destroyed in the earthquake.

四、翻譯題

1. 星期日是我們不用去學校的日子。

2. Sharon 是我們認為將會贏得比賽的人。

3. Tina 住在臺灣北部的臺北。

4. Who is the (that) man that wears glasses?

5. The boy (who / whom / that) you met in the restaurant last night is my friend.

⊃ 綜合練習 第 3 回………………….……P.138

一、填空

1. who (whom)　　2. when

3. whose　　　　　4. that

5. which　　　　　6. what

7. which (that)　　8. which

9. where　　　　　10. That

二、合併句子

1. The flowers which are colorful are beautiful. (The flowers which are beautiful are colorful.)

2. I like my sister who teaches me English every day. (My sister whom I like teaches me English every day.) (My sister who I like teaches me English every day.)

3. Mr. Chen (who / whom / that) we met in the park is a nice person.

4. Joe lives in Canada, where (in which) Tim was born. 或

Tim was born in Canada, where (in which) Joe lives.

5. The girl whose eyes are big is my best friend.

三、翻譯題

1. Tina always helps those people who need help.

2. This is the cellphone (which / that) I lost yesterday.

3. This is the park where we played basketball when we were children. (This is the park that we played basketball in when we were children.) (This is the park in which we played basketball when we were children.)

4. We need some books which (that)were written by Shakespeare.

5. My brother likes the English teacher whose name is Doris.

6. This is the school where (in which) my mother worked before.

7. This is the best movie that I have seen.

8. He likes the girl (who / whom / that) you are talking about.

9. That man who likes to talk jokes is my father.

10. Do you remember the day when we first met? (Do you remember the day on which we first met?)

四、短文中翻英

Phoebe: Do you have a book which (that) teaches us how to cook?

Francis: No, I don't. Because I hate cooking (to cook). But I can help you find many video clips on Youtube.

Phoebe: I want to see the video clips which (that) were uploaded by Jimmy Oliver.

Francis: Who is Jimmy Oliver?

Phoebe: He is a cook (who / whom / that) I like very much.

五、閱讀

1. C   2. B   3. C

➲ 綜合練習 第 4 回…………………………P.142

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Jade：我們下星期就要從國中畢業了。
你拿到畢業典禮要用的帽子和長袍了嗎？

May：是的，但我拿到的長袍太小了。所以給我長袍的人叫我去換一件大的。

Jade：我拿到的太大了。或許我們可以交換。

May：那真是個好主意!

※短文選擇

1. C   2. C   3. A

二、克漏字選擇

1. C   2. A   3. B   4. B   5. A   6. C

III – 6 子句二

必備文法概念

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………P.148

※選擇題

1. C   2. A

※翻譯題

1. I don't know whether / if Jane will go to school next week (or not).

2. I am not sure whether or not Paul will come.

➲ 隨堂練習…………………………P.149

※選擇題

1. B   2. C

※翻譯題

1. Whether Ken comes to your home (or not) next Monday, I will come.

2. If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to your home.

⊃ 隨堂練習…………………………..………P.151

※選擇題

1. A　　2. A

※翻譯題

1. Although / Though Ken is not tall, he plays basketball very well. (Ken plays basketball very well although / though he is not tall.)

2. Although / Though Kelly is rich, she is not happy. (Kelly is not happy although / though she is rich.)

3. This coat is old. Jane likes it very much(,) though.

⊃ 隨堂練習…………………………..………P.153

※翻譯題

1. My brother is too young to go to school.

2. It / The weather is so hot that we want to eat ice cream.

3. It / The weather is cold so (that) they don't go out.

⊃ 綜合練習 第 1 回………………..………P.154

一、單選題

1. D　　2. C　　3. A　　4. C　　5. B

6. C　　7. B　　8. D　　9. A　　10. B

11. A　　12. D　　13. D　　14. C　　15. D

16. A　　17. D　　18. A　　19. B　　20. C

二、重組句子

1. Although he is nice, I don't like him.

2. Whether she has enough money is a question.

3. I'm not sure if you will eat at home or not.

4. Taiwan is so beautiful that foreigners like to visit.

5. Lena is too young to drive a car.

三、翻譯題

1. 我朋友問我是否能借她我的腳踏車。

2. Bill 是如此懶惰以致於變得越來越胖。

3. 雖然我不喜歡喝咖啡，但我每天早上都會喝一杯。

4. 這消息好的難以置信。

5. 你可以跟我說，我是否通過了考試嗎？

⊃ 綜合練習 第 2 回………………..………P.157

一、單選題

1. A　　2. B　　3. C　　4. C　　5. A

6. C　　7. A　　8. C　　9. A　　10. D

11. C　　12. A　　13. B　　14. A　　15. A

16. B　　17. A　　18. C　　19. D　　20. C

二、改錯

1. 第一個 to 改成 too

2. Whether 改成 If

3. too 改成 so

4. that 改成 so 或 so that

5. too 改成 so

6. although 改成 though

7. that 改成 to

8. Though 改成 If 或 Whether

9. to 改成 that

10. if 改成 whether

三、句子重組

1. He is so sad that he can't do anything.

2. Miller walked too slowly to catch on the bus.

3. I can't decide whether I should go or not.

4. He can't find his book though he has been looking for it since yesterday.

5. I won't go out if it rains tomorrow.

四、翻譯題

1. 不論她是否贏得了第一名，對我來說都不重要。

2. 雖然她騙了我，但我仍然相信她。

3. 對我來說，這(那)件牛仔褲太小了而不能穿。

4. The food was so delicious that I ate much.

5. I'm not sure whether / if I should go to school (or not) this Saturday.

⊃ 綜合練習 第 3 回………………………P.161

一、填空

1. Whether

2. so；that

3. too；to

4. so that

5. though / although

6. although / though

7. if

二、合併句子

1. Although Amy has never studied abroad, she speaks English very well.

2. His grandfather is too weak to stand up.

3. He is so smart that he always gets good grades.

4. She doesn't know whether Linn will go to Taipei tomorrow.

5. He ran to the train station so that he caught the early train.

三、翻譯題

1. The English homework is too difficult for me to finish.

2. Their teacher asked whether / if they did their math homework (or not).

3. It is so cold that I can't go swimming.

4. That hat is too small for him to wear.

5. Although he is rich, he is not happy.

6. I don't know whether / if the news is true (or not).

7. Please tell me if you can come to my birthday party.

8. This movie is so boring that I can't concentrate on it.

9. Though it's spring now, it's not warm.

10. Do you know whether / if we should go to school on Christmas?

四、短文中翻英

Ryan: Tomorrow is my father's birthday. I don't know whether / if he will like the gift / present I give.

Linn: What will you give to your father?

Ryan: A book about history.

Linn: He will like this book because he likes reading / to read.

Ryan: I hope so.

五、閱讀

1. A　2. C　3. A

⊃ 綜合練習 第 4 回………………………P.165

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Susan：你未來想要做什麼？

Lisa：我想當空服員。但是我太矮而不能碰到頭頂置物櫃。

Susan：你才 14 歲，還有機會長高。

Lisa：我知道，所以我每天喝牛奶和運動。但我不確定這是否有用。

Susan：別擔心!你會長高的!

※短文選擇

1. B　2. A　3. C

二、克漏字選擇

1. C　2. A　3. C　4. B　5. B　6. A

擴充文法概念

⊃ 隨堂練習…………………………………P.168

※翻譯題

1. If you invite Tom to the party, he will be very happy.

2. If Ken gets up early, he eats breakfast at home every day.

3. If you want to eat breakfast at home tomorrow, get up early!

※翻譯題

1. If I were Mark, I would not wear that coat.

2. If she had money, she could buy new clothes.

※翻譯題

1. If I had had enough time yesterday, I would have gone with you.

2. If you had studied hard last month, you would / could have passed the test.

※翻譯題

1. I wish (that) Ann were here now.

2. He wishes (that) you had been here last week.

3. Mark wishes (that) he could win the baseball game next month.

一、單選題

1. B　2. D　3. A　4. A　5. B

6. C　7. C　8. D　9. D　10. B

11. D　12. A　13. D　14. C　15. C

16. A　17. B　18. A　19. D　20. B

二、重組句子

1. He wishes he could go to Japan with his parents.

2. You would feel better if you took medicine.

3. If the weather is bad, we won't go on a picnic.

4. If Sarshar had taken my advice, she wouldn't have gotten a cold.

5. If she were a good person, she would not steal your money.

三、翻譯題

1. 我希望我知道如何戒菸。

2. 如果我之前有足夠的錢，我就會買輛車子。

3. 如果我的狗還活著，他就 15 歲了。

4. 如果明天沒下雨，我就和你去看電影。

5. 如果你之前沒幫我，我就無法成為一位成功的生意人。

一、填空

1. hadn't been delayed

2. listened

3. lived

4. had studied；would have been

5. had；could buy

6. will be canceled；rains

7. have

二、改錯

1. am 改成 were

2. went 改成 go

3. saved 改成 saves

4. wins 改成 had won

5. broke 改成 breaks

6. can 改成 could

7. be 改成 been

8. can 改成 could

9. have 改成 had

10. drowned 改成 have drowned

三、依提示作答

1. If Hugo had studied abroad, he would have spoken English well.

2. If Tina studied hard, she would pass the test.

3. If it rains, I will stay at home.

4. Mom wishes I studied hard.

5. He wishes Allie could have helped him.

四、翻譯題

1. If I become a student again, how happy I will be!

2. Please take care of my dog if I am not at home next week.

3. If it had stopped raining yesterday, we could have gone shopping.

4. I wish we could keep in touch.

5. I would join Eric's birthday party if I were you.

III－7 複習試題

○ 綜合練習 第 1 回………………………P.177

一、單選題

1. B　　2. D　　3. B　　4. A　5. D

6. A　　7. A　　8. B　　9. B　10. B

11. B　12. D　13. C　14. D　15. A

二、題組

1. C　　2. D　　3. A　　4. B　5. C

6. B　　7. A　　8. C　　9. B　10. D

11. C　12. A　13. B

○ 綜合練習 第 2 回………………………P.182

一、單選題

1. A　　2. A　　3. C　　4. A　5. B

6. D　　7. C　　8. A　　9. D　10. A

11. A　12. D　13. C　14. A　15. B

二、題組

1. A　　2. B　　3. D　　4. A　5. B

6. C　　7. B　　8. D　　9. C　10. C

11. B　12. C

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