目錄

主題一	代名詞	代名詞的小概念/中上 L1/中上 L2/	PP. 3-21
	(人稱、所有、反身)	中上L3	
主題二	數詞	數詞的小概念/中上 L4/中上 L5/	PP. 23-42
		中上 L6/中上 L7	
主題三	形容詞比較級和助動詞	形容詞比較級和助動詞的小概念/	PP. 44-68
		初下 L19/初下 L22/中下 L19/	
		中下 L20/中下 L21	
主題四	副詞及動名詞與不定詞	副詞及動名詞與不定詞的小概念/	PP. 70-85
		中上 L8/中上 L9/中上 L10	
主題五	完成式與過去進行式	完成式與過去進行式的小概念/	PP. 87-107
		中上 L11/中上 L12/中下 L13/	
		中下 L14	
主題六	被動式	被動式的小概念/中下 L15	PP. 109-115
主題七	過去和現在分詞	過去與現在分詞的小概念/	PP. 117-122
		中下 L16	

^{*} 此書編輯方向是以博幼國中教學課網搭配專門替中國人寫的英文課本所設計出的 改錯、填空及翻譯等題目,其依主題分類,而不按課次排序,希望能讓孩子突破課 次學習觀念,而達到學習整合的目的。

主

題

一代名詞-

範圍	中上 L1	中上 L2	中上L3
完成打V			

代名詞的小概念

代名詞,就如同字義,是用來代替名詞的。比方說,我們可以用 he 來代替 Mr. Wang; mine 代替 my pen。而代名詞除了人稱代名詞外,也有所有代名詞及反身代名詞。此外,人稱代名詞在不同的使用時機下更有主格、所有格、受格的區分。

一、人稱代名詞的三種「格」

人稱	主格	所有格	受格
第一人稱單數	I	my	me
第二人稱單數	you	your	you
	he	his	him
第三人稱單數	she	her	her
	it	its	it
第一人稱複數	we	our	us
第二人稱複數	you	your	you
第三人稱複數	they	their	them

二、人稱代名詞三種「格」的使用時機

1. 主格:用來當主詞。

例句:(1) I am a teacher.

(2) **He** is handsome.

2. 所有格:用來表示歸屬權,後面要加名詞,比方說:我的書、你的車

例句:(1) Your house is very big.

- (2) Her mother is a nurse.
- (3) My dog is very cute.

3. 受格:用來當<u>受詞</u>,放在動詞片語的介系詞或動詞後面。

例句:(1) I will take care of him. (我將會照顧他。)

- →此句中, of 是介系詞, 所以後面是接用 him, 而非 he 或 his。
- (2) Our son and daughter **love us** very much. (我們的兒女非常愛我們。)
 - →此句中, love 是動詞, 所以後面是接用 us, 而非 we 或 our。

三、所有代名詞

1. 所有代名詞有以下幾個

人稱	所有代名詞	人稱	所有代名詞
第一人稱單數	mine	第一人稱複數	ours
第二人稱單數	yours	第二人稱複數	yours
	his	第三人稱複數	theirs
第三人稱單數	hers		
	its		

** 所有代名詞 = 所有格+名詞

2. 所有代名詞的使用時機

(a) <u>代替前面已經出現過的名詞</u>,避免重複。

例句:

- (1) This is my pen, not $\underline{\text{his}}$. \rightarrow his = his pen
- (2) Your car is new, but <u>mine</u> is old. \rightarrow mine = my car
- (3) My books are new, but <u>yours</u> are old. \rightarrow yours = your books
- (b) <u>所有格不可與 a、an、the、this/that</u> 連用,所以要使用雙重所有格,而<u>所有代</u> 名詞是雙重所有格的組成要素之一。

★★雙重所有格: ··· + 名詞 + of + 所有代名詞

例句:(1) May 是我的一個好學生。

May is my a good student. (X)

May is a good student of mine. (O)

例句:(2) Jim 是一位她的新朋友。

Jim is her a new friend. (X)

Jim is a new friend of hers. (O)

四、反身代名詞

1. 反身代名詞有以下幾個

人稱	反身代名詞	人稱	反身代名詞
第一人稱單數	myself	第一人稱複數	ourselves
第二人稱單數	yourself	第二人稱複數	yourselves
	himself	第三人稱複數	themselves
第三人稱單數	herself		
	itself		

** 中文翻譯成:~自己

2. 反身代名詞的使用時機

- (a) 當「副詞」: 放在動詞之後,表示「靠自己或單獨做某事」。
 - 例句:(1) I cooked dinner (by) myself yesterday. (我昨天自己煮晚餐。)
 - (2) She goes to school (by) herself every day. (她每天自己去上學。)
 - **由以上例句可知,「by」可以省略。
- (b) 當「受詞」: 受詞與主詞相同時,則使用反身代名詞。
 - 例句:(1) This dog is looking at itself in the mirror. (這隻狗正看著鏡中的自己。)
 - (2) The little girl is talking to herself. (這個小女孩正在跟自己說話。)
 - (3) These old men take care of themselves. (這些老人家自己照顧自己。)

中級上 第一課

第一回

一、填空

1. My mother read two b	ooks last night.		
She read	last night. (‡	真入two bo	ooks的人稱代名詞)
2. He likes my sisters.			
He likes	(填入my sis	ters的人稱	6代名詞)
3. She didn't like that m	ovie.		
She didn't like	(填入	that movie	的人稱代名詞)
4. We are watching a mo	ovie now.		
We are watching	now.	(填入a m	novie的人稱代名詞)
5. How do you like this	computer game?		
How do you like	? (均	真入this co	mputer game的人稱代名詞)
6. She gave her son milk	yesterday.		
She gave	milk yesterday.	(填入)	ner son的人稱代名詞)
7. We called my grandm	other last week.		
We called	last week. (〔填入my g	randmother的人稱代名詞)
8. Does he write her frie	nds a letter every da	y?	
Does he write	a letter eve	ery day?	(填入her friends的人稱代名詞)
9. Do you like Coke?			
No, I don't like	at all.		
10.Is he calling Nick(男	子名) now?		
Is he calling	now? (3	填入Nick的	的人稱代名詞)
11.May I help	?		
I am looking for a bl	ack skirt.		

12.Mr. Lin is our teacher.	
He gives a lot of home	ework every day.
13. When will you meet?	
I will meet her next Monday.	
14.My father likes my mother a lot.	
My father likes a lot.	(填入my mother的人稱代名詞)
15. Amy calls her daughter every day.	
Amy calls every day.	(填入her daughter的人稱代名詞)
二、改錯	
1. They like she daughter very much. ()
2. My grandparents met he yesterday. ()
3. Did you find they? ()
4. He will come to I house tomorrow. ()
5. How do you like they? ()
6. I call you last night. ()
7. She didn't read they. ()
8. That is not you pencil. ()
9. She parents gave me a toy car for my bi	rthday. (
10. They is not my gifts. ()
11. He doesn't likes them. ()
12. We meeted him last night. ()
13. Do you call your brother last night?	()
14. How does you like that movie? ()
15. When does your daughter plays the pia	no? (

三、	翻	譯
----	---	---

1.	他爸爸昨晚打電話給他。
2.	昨天我在公園 (in the park) 看到她。
3.	媽媽上星期給我 100 元。
4.	她爸爸去年給她一輛腳踏車。

一、填空

1. My son reads books every day.
My son reads every day. (填入books的人稱代名詞)
2. Her daughter likes computer games very much.
Her daughter likes very much. (填入computer games的人稱代名詞
3. Amy gave my brother and me two pens.
Amy gave two pens. (填入my brother and me的人稱代名詞)
4. My father likes his students a lot.
My father likes a lot. (填入his students的人稱代名詞)
5. Who gave you this pencil?
My friend gave to me.
6. Does her friend want to watch TV now?
Yes, he wants to watch
7. When did their son do homework?
He did last night.
8. Who drank milk yesterday?
Her daughter drank yesterday.
9. How does he like that movie?
He likes very much.
10. My brother likes this movie a lot.
He likes a lot. (填入this movie的人稱代名詞)
11. He called my sister last night.
He called last night. (填入my sister的人稱代名詞)

12. We are playing a computer game.		
We are playing (填入a computer game的。	人稱代名詞)
13. He loves his mother very much.		
He loves very much.	(填入his mother的人和	稱代名詞)
14. Who ate that fish yesterday?		
Her friend ate yesterda	ay.	
15. Where did you see my brother?		
I saw in the park.		
二、改錯		
1. Who call her yesterday? ()	
2. Where does he meet you last week? ()	1
3. When did he readed that book? ()	
4. Did he called his grandfather this morning	ng? ()
5. Can he plays the piano? ()	
6. I read they last night. ()	
7. Did he gave her a book for her birthday?	()
8. What do you called your cat? ()	
9. How does he likes this book? ()	
10. I watched TV every day. ()	
11. They doesn't like this movie. ()	
12. What did your uncle gave you for your	birthday? ()
13. What did her aunt give her for she birth	day? ()
14. Can you saw her? ()	
15. Does her daughters like computer game	es? ()

三、翻譯	
------	--

1.	Mark 每天教我英文。
2.	我們的父母親很愛我們。
3.	我昨天給她2支鉛筆。
4.	May 很喜歡他。

中級上 第二課

_	•	填	空
---	---	---	---

1. That is your pen.	
\rightarrow That is	(填入your pen的所有代名詞)
2. Those are my sister's flower	·S.
→ Those are	(填入my sister's flowers的所有代名詞)
3. This is his cell phone.	
\rightarrow This is	(填入his cell phone的所有代名詞)
4. These are my toy cars.	
→ These are	(填入my toy cars的所有代名詞)
5. They are her brother's cats.	
→ They are	
(A) his (B) theirs (C) hers	
6. These are my uncles' houses	5.
→ These are	(填入my uncles' houses的所有代名詞)
7. It is that cat's fish.	
→ It is (填	入that cat's fish的所有代名詞)
8. Those are our cars.	
→ Those are	
(A) theirs (B) ours (C) his	
9. That is my uncle's house.	
\rightarrow That is	(填入my uncle's house的所有代名詞)
10. They are Amy's skirts.	
\rightarrow They are .	(填入Amy's skirts的所有代名詞)

11. These are his mother's books.	
→ These are	(填入his mother's books的所有代名詞)
12. This milk is my brother's milk	
→ This milk is	(填入my brother's milk的所有代名詞)
13. That chair is that student's cha	ir.
→ That chair is	(填入that student's chair的所有代名詞)
14. Those tables are our father's ta	bles.
→ Those tables are	(填入our father's tables的所有代名詞)
15. This bird is their sister's bird.	
→ This bird is	(填入their sister's bird的所有代名詞)
二、改錯	
1. Whose pencils is these? ()
2. That is her car. That is her. ()
3. This are my daughter's book.	(
4. This are his car. ()
5. These is my computer. ()
6. Those is her cats. ()
7. Whose pen are it? ()
8. Whose cats is they? ()
9. They are their cats. They are the	eir. (
10. These are our dogs. These are	our. (
11. This is my house. This is mys.	(
12. That are her car. ()
13. Is those her cats? ()
14. Those are my grandmother's b	ook. (

15. Whose desk a	re this? ()	
三、翻譯			
1. 這隻狗是我的	j °		
2. 那張桌子是我	え們的。		
3. 他們是誰的兒	2子?		
4. 這支鉛筆是他	2的。		

一、填空

1. That computer is our mother's computer.	
→ That computer is (填)	Nour mother's computer的所有代名詞)
2. That lunch is Judy's(女子名) lunch.	
→ That lunch is (填入Ju	dy's lunch的所有代名詞)
3. These bicycles are their friends' bicycles.	
→ These bicycles are (填	入their friends' bicycles的所有代名詞)
4. This pencil is that girl's pencil.	
→ This pencil is (填入th	at girl's pencil的所有代名詞)
5. Those pens are our sister's pens.	
→ Those pens are (填入o	our sister's pens的所有代名詞)
6. That desk is your father's desk.	
→ That desk is (填入you	r father's desk的所有代名詞)
7. It is her and her mother's computer.	
→ It is (填入her and her	mother's computer的所有代名詞)
8. These are my dogs.	
→ These are (填入my do	gs的所有代名詞)
9. This desk is my desk.	
→ This desk is (填入my	desk的所有代名詞)
10. That cat is her cat.	
→ That cat is (填入her c	at的所有代名詞)
11. Those pencils are her students' pencils.	
→ Those pencils are (填	入her students' pencils的所有代名詞)

12. It is my brother's fish.	
→ It is (填入my brother's fish的所有代名詞)	
13. These cakes are her cakes.	
→ These cakes are (填入her cakes的所有代名詞)	
14. These books are my daughter's.	
→ These books are (填入my daughter's的所有代名詞)	
15. That is my parents' car.	
→ That is (填入my parents' car的所有代名詞)	
二、改錯	
1. Whose flower are those? (
2. That is her parents' cat. That is their. (
3. This is her bicycle. This is her. (
4. Those are my cake. (
5. These is her daughter's cell phones. (
6. Are they his cat? (
7. These computers are my students'. They are his. (1
8. Are that your parents' car? (
9. Is this her uncle's cars? (
10. Whose Coke are it? (
11. Those are her parents' houses. Those are their. ()
12. It is his and his son's computer. It is his. (
13. That is his daughter's cat. That is his. (
14. These are our dogs. These are our. (
15. It is our cake. It is our. (

三	`	翻	譯
---	---	---	---

1.	這是誰的腳踏車?
2.	這輛車是她的。
3.	這本書是你的。
4.	它是他們的。

中級上 第三課

_	•	填	空
---	---	---	---

1. We made this cake (填入反身代名詞)
2. He played basketball by last night. (填入反身代名詞)
3.I go to school by every day. (填入反身代名詞)
4. You and your mother went to Japan by last year. (填入反身代名詞)
5. They bought comic books (填入反身代名詞)
6. She wrote her book (填入反身代名詞)
7. My uncle and aunt made lunch yesterday. (填入反身代名詞)
8. His uncle bought that house (填入反身代名詞)
9. Their brothers made breakfast by (填入反身代名詞)
10.She and her sister made this cake (填入反身代名詞)
11.I went to the park by yesterday. (填入反身代名詞)
12.He called Amy last week. (填入反身代名詞)
13.Her son makes his bed every day. (填入反身代名詞)
14. They will do it by (填入反身代名詞)
15.She will make cakes (填入反身代名詞)
16.My father made lunch (填入反身代名詞)
二、改錯
1.Did he made this lunch by himself? (
2.Does she go to school every day sheself? ()
3.Did he make this breakfast by hisself? (
4. She doesn't have hers own computer. ()

5. Is that hisself own room? ()		
6.Do he have his own room? ()		
7.Do your brother have his own computer? ()	
8. Did she go to school by her own yesterday? ()	
9. She buyed that house by herself. ()		
10. Her daughters maked some tea for themselves. ()	
11. Their uncles will make cakes by himself. ()	
12.Do these your uncle's pencils? ()		
13. She don't have her own room. ()		
14. We made some tea for ourself. ()		
15. She maked a cake for sheslef. ()		
三、翻譯			
1. 我用我自己的筆。			
2. 昨晚你自己煮晚餐嗎?			
3. 他有他自己的車。			
4. 她昨天自己去上學。			

一、填空
1. He makes breakfast himself (為他自己).
2. They make lunch themselves (為他們自己).
3. We bought these books ourselves (為我們自己).
4. Her students did it (填入反身代名詞)
5. Please make yourself home.
6. Please help yourself tea.
7. Our grandfather is talking to (填入反身代名詞)
8. Her grandmother is talking herself.
9. My sister and I played baseball by yesterday. (填入反身代名詞
10. Their uncle went to Japan by (填入反身代名詞)
11. Our grandparents have house.
12. Amy (女子名) likes to use computer.
13. You and your sister have rooms (房間).
14. His brother has desk.
15. Their mother has car.
二、改錯
1. She live in Taiwan by herself. ()
2. She is talking for herself. ()
3. Their grandfather is talking to hisself. ()
4. My brother and I played baseball by ourself. (
5. Their sisters have her own desks. ()
6. Does that her room? (

7. Does she have hers own house? ()
8. Does your brother has his own computer? ()
9. Our grandmother doesn't have herself own piano. ()
10. My teacher buyed some flowers for herself. ()
11. Please made yourself at home. ()
12. Please make yourself in home. ()
13. Please made yourself to tea. ()
14. Please make yourself of tea. ()
15. They bought some books for theirself. ()
三、翻譯	
1. 他們有他們自己的房子嗎?	
2. Kelly 上星期自己做一個蛋糕。	
3. 你自己買了這部電腦嗎?	
4. 那些是他自己的書。	

主

題



-數詞-

範圍	中上 L4	中上 L5	中上 L6	中上 L7
完成打V				

數詞的小概念

我們的日常生活總離不開數字,比方說6隻鳥、1歲、100個人、3杯水…等等。從前面的例子中我們可以知道,數字會與名詞搭配,表示這個名詞的數量。名詞又有可數(上例中的"鳥"、"人")與不可數(上例中的"水")的區別。

- (i)可數名詞可直接在前面加上 a、an 或 one 來表明單數,1個、1張或1枝…;而2個、2 張或2枝…以上的複數,則在名詞字尾加上"s"或"es"。
- (ii)不可數名詞則要藉由「單位詞」(比方說: ···碗、···杯、···塊)才可以表明單、複數。

一、0到100的英文說法

數字	英文說法	數字	英文說法	數字	英文說法
0	zero	10	ten	20	twenty
1	one	11	eleven	30	thirty
2	two	12	twelve	40	forty
3	three	13	thirteen	50	fifty
4	four	14	fourteen	60	sixty
5	five	15	fifteen	70	seventy
6	six	16	sixteen	80	eighty
7	seven	17	seventeen	90	ninety
8	eight	18	eighteen	100	one hundred
9	nine	19	nineteen		

- ** 數字當然不是只有上述幾個,在日常中我們仍會用到,比方說: $21 \times 34 \times 58 \times \dots$ 等等。而這些數字的英文說法則是把數字拆成 2 部分來說,例如:21 則是 20 和 1 = twenty-one \times 34 則是 30 和 4 = thirty-four \times 58 則是 50 和 8 = fifty-eight
- ** 由上面 3 個例子, 我們可以知道, 2 個部分的英文說法中間要有連字號(-)。

二、可數名詞、不可數名詞與單位詞

1. 單位詞

單位詞	中文意思	單位詞	中文意思
a / one bowl of	一碗…	a / one glass of	(玻璃杯)一杯…
a / one bottle of	一瓶…	a / one cup of	(馬克杯)一杯…
a / one piece of	一片…、一張…	a / one pot of	一壺…
a / one bag of	一袋…	a / one loaf of	一條…
a / one scoop of	一球…(冰淇淋的單位)		

2. 其他單位詞

a little	形容不可數名詞,例如:a little rice (一些米/飯)、a little water (一些水)、
(一些)	a little money (一些錢)
a few	形容可數名詞,例如:a few cars (一些車)、a few students (一些學生)、
(一些)	a few apples (一些蘋果)
some	可用來形容 可數名詞與不可數名詞 ,例如:some cars (一些車)、
(一些)	some money (一些錢)、some apples (一些蘋果)、some water (一些水)
much	形容不可數名詞,例如:much rice (許多米/飯)、much water (許多水)、
(許多)	much money (許多錢)
many	形容可數名詞,例如:many cars (許多車)、many students (許多學生)、
(許多)	many apples (許多蘋果)
a lot of	可用來形容 可數名詞與不可數名詞 ,例如:a lot of cars (許多車)、
(許多)	a lot of money (許多錢)、a lot of apples (許多蘋果)、a lot of water (許多水)

3. 不可數名詞與單位詞的搭配

不可數名詞(如:米/飯、水)只要加上單位詞就可進行數量上的計算,比方說:1碗 米/飯、2瓶水。

單數	在單位詞 前面 加上 a、an 或 one,例如:a bowl of rice (1 碗米/飯)、
	one bottle of water (1 瓶水)
複數	在單位詞字尾加上 s 或 es ,並在前面加上數量,例如: $two\ bowl\underline{s}$ of rice (2 碗
	米/飯)、three bottleg of water (3 瓶水)、three glasses of water (3 杯水)

** 不可數名詞不論如何,<u>都不能加 s 或 es</u>,所以我們可以從上面的表格中發現到,即使是複數,也只能在單位詞後加上 s 或 es,後面的不可數名詞是不加 s 或 es 的。

三、There is/are 與 How much/many

1. There is ₹ There are

There is	There is+單數名詞 / 不可數名詞
(在某處) 有(什	例句:(1) There is an apple on the table. (桌上有 1 顆蘋果。)
麼人或物)	(2) There is a little water on the desk. (書桌上 有一些水 。)
	(3) There is a glass of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡 有一杯牛奶 。)
There are	There are + 複數名詞 / 複數不可數
(在某處) 有(什	例句:(1) There are three apples on the table. (桌上有 3 顆蘋果 。)
麼人或物)	(2) There are two glasses of milk in the kitchen.(廚房裡 有2杯 牛奶。)
	(3) There are some students in the classroom. (教室裡有 些學生 。)

- ** There 指得是虚主詞,當主詞不是人物的時候,就要用 there 來開頭。
- ** There is 和 There are 要形成**疑問句**中時,把 **be 動詞**往前移。因為是用 Be 動詞開頭的問句,所以要<u>以 Yes 或 No 開頭回答</u>。

例句:

Q: Is there an apple on the table? (桌上有 1 顆蘋果嗎?)

A: Yes, there is an apple on the table. (是的,桌上有1顆蘋果。)

2. How much 和 How many 的問句與答句

How much	How much+不可數名詞…?
多少…	例句:
	(1) Q: How much money do you have? (你有多少錢?)
	A: I have one hundred. (我有 100 元。)
	(2) Q: How much milk did he drink? (他喝了多少牛奶?)
	A: He drank one glass of milk. (他喝了1杯牛奶。)
How many	How many+複數名詞…?
多少…	例句:
	(1) Q: How many cups of coffee did you drink? (你喝了多少杯咖啡?)
	A: I drank three cups of coffee. (我喝了 3 杯咖啡。)
	(2) Q: How many books does Jane have? (Jane 有多少書?)
	A: She has ten books. (她有 10 本書。)
	(3) Q: How many students are there in the classroom?(教室裡有多少學生?)
	A: There are thirteen students in the classroom. (教室裡有 13 個學生。)

** How much/many 問句的答句不需以 Yes 或 No 開頭。

四、詢問年齡與表達年齡較…大/小(…歲)

1. 詢問年齡的句子

a. How old+be 動詞+主詞?

例句:

(1) Q: How old are you? (你幾歲?)

A: I am twelve (years old). (我 12 歲。)

(2) Q: **How old** is Jane? (Jane 幾歲?)

A: She is thirty (years old). (她 30 歲。)

b. Which year+was/were+主詞+born in?

例句:

(1) Q: Which year were you born in? (你哪一年出生?)

A: I was born in 2000. (我出生於 2000 年。)

(2) Q: Which year was Jane born in? (Jane 哪一年出生?)

A: She was born in 2005. (她出生於 2005 年。)

** 回答以上2個問句均不需以Yes或No開頭。

2. 表達年齡較…大/小(幾歲)

```
a. A+be 動詞+older/younger+than+B+(be 動詞). (A 比 B 年紀大/小。)
例句: (1) I am younger than you are. (我比你年輕。)
        (2) Jane is older than I am. (Jane 比我年紀大。)
        (3) Ken is younger than May. (Ken 比 May 年輕。)

b. A+be 動詞+數字+year(s)+older/younger+than+B+(be 動詞). (A 比 B 大/小…歲。)
例句: (1) I am one year younger than you are. (我比你小 1 歲。)
        (2) Jane is five years older than I am. (Jane 比我大 5 歲。)
```

(3) Ken is two years younger than May. (Ken 比 May 小 2 歲。)

中級上 第四課

一、填空			
1. They like to buy	(一片) bread and	(一杯) milk for
breakfast.			
2. There are	(n the table.	
3. There is	(一壺) tea.		
4. We drank	(三瓶) Coke	last night.	
5.He ate	(四塊) cake yes	terday.	
6. My grandfather makes		(一壺) tea in the afternoon.	
7. That boy is drinking	(-	-杯) orange juice.	
8. My students eat	(三碗)	rice every day.	
9. Would you like to drink		_(一杯) coffee?	
10. My son drinks	(八杯)	water every day.	
11. May I have	(一張) pa	aper?	
12. I drink	(雨杯) milk e	very day?	
13. My father made	(一些) rice for	us.	
14. There a piece	of paper on the desi	k.	
15. There two glass	sses of milk on the	table.	
二、改錯			
1. I would like a glasses of mill	σ . ()	
2. He drink a cup of coffee ever	ry day. ()	
3. They made two cup of tea last	st night. ()	
4. Would you like something to	eating? ()	
5. He drink a glass of water eve	ery day. ()	

6. They eated some bread for breakfast today. ()		
7. Who maked that pot of tea? ()				
8. Their daughter use some pieces of paper yesterday.	()	
9. There is two bags of rice in the room. ()			
10. There are a glass of water on the table. ()		
11. Who makes that pot of black tea? ()			
12. Would you like something to drinking? ()		
13. May I have two piece of paper? ()			
14. She ate three piece of cake last night. ()		
15. There is four bags of rice in the room. ()		
三、翻譯					
1. 房間裡有一袋米。					
2. 你要喝一些茶嗎?					
3. Ken 昨天晚上吃了 3 碗飯。					
4. 書桌上有 10 本書。					

一、填空	
1 you something to eat? (你想吃些什麼嗎?)
2. His uncle(吃了) two bowls of rice yesterday.	
3. Her aunt(喝了) three cups of tea this afternoon.	
4. Who(泡了) this pot of tea?	
5. After dinner, he likes drink a cup of tea.	
6. The rice on the table. Please help yourself.	
7. My daughter wants(一顆) egg,	(兩片) bread, and
(一杯) orange juice.	
8. There are(三袋) rice in the room.	
9. Our teacher a cup of coffee now.	
10. I only ate(一點點) bread for breakfast today.	
11. My grandmother bought(一條) bread this r	norning.
12. He ate two bowls of rice(當) breakfast.	
13. She made that pot of black tea (她自己)	
14. There three bottles of milk on that table.	
15. Her daughter ate three(條) of bread this morning.	
二、改錯	
1. I drink a cups of tea every day. (
2. He drinked two cups of coffee this morning. ()
3. May I have a bowls of rice, please? (
4. Please helps yourself. ()	
5. After dinner, they likes to drink some tea. ()

6. My grandmother ate two cups of rice. ()	
7. I made this lunch myselves. ()	
8. There is a bottles of milk on the table. ()	
9. He drink four cups of tea every day. ()	
10. He likes to eating an egg in the morning. ()	
11. She drinks some milk last night. ()	
12. My daughter bought two glasses of rice. ()	
13. Who made two glass of orange juice? ()	
14. There are a bag of rice on the table. ()	
15. He ate a egg and drank a cup of milk this morning. ()
三、翻譯		
1. 他們想喝些什麼嗎?		
2. 桌上有6瓶牛奶。		
3. Gigi 每天喝 1 杯咖啡。		
4. 他昨天吃了5片麵包當午餐(for lunch)。		

中級上 第五課

一、填空		
1.He gave her	(30) flowers for her birth	day.
2. Altogether, he bought	(11) loaves of bread.	
3. There are	(42) students in our cla	ass.
4. There are	(22) pieces of bread or	the table.
5. She found	(8) cats in the park.	
6. Who has	(82) dollars?	
7. We will meet	(14) students this a	fternoon.
8. Altogether, they gave us	(13) boo	oks last week.
9. There are	(21) boys and girls.	
10. There are	(44) computers in the	e classroom.
11. I have	(13	88) NT dollars in my pocket.
12. He spent	(50) NT dollars buyir	ng a pen.
13. There are	(12) cups of coffee o	n the table.
14. That man gave Ms. Chen_	(99)) flowers.
15. There are	(14) pieces of bread	on my desk.
二、改錯		
1. There is fifty NT dollars in r	ny pocket. ()
2. Last week her uncle gived h	im fourteen books. ()
3. She have twenty dollars in h	er pocket. ()
4. Last month they buyed fifty	flowers. ()
5. Last week, my father gived	us fifteen pencils. ()

6. There is fifty-two chairs in the classroom. ()
7. Altogether, she writed five books. (
8. They drinked eighteen cups of tea this morning. ()
9. Their sister make five hundred NT dollars a day. ()
10. Our father makes nine hundreds NT dollars a day. ()
11. There is sixty NT dollars in his pocket. ()
12. There are a pen on his desk. (
三、翻譯	
1. 教室 (classroom) 裡有 30 個學生。	
2. 桌上有 14 瓶牛奶。	
3. 他們昨天喝了 23 杯咖啡。	
4. 我有 100 元台幣 (NT dollar)。	

一、填空 1. Altogether, we drank (62) glasses of water. 2. She found _____(4) dogs in the park. 3. There are _____(16) cups of coffee. 4. They drank _____ (18) glasses of milk this morning. 5. I have (50) dollars in my pocket. 6. Last week, my grandmother _____ (給了) me _____ (18) pencils. 7. There are (45) bowls of rice on the table. 8. Altogether, they ______(喝了) ______(15) cups of milk. 9. We ______(買了) ______(71) bags of rice. 10. There are ______ (37) students _____ the classroom. 11. Yesterday my uncle made (900) NT dollars. 12. He made ______(21) loaves of bread yesterday. 13. She will meet ______ (34) new students tomorrow. 14. Where can he find (600) dollars? 15. This desk is (569) NT dollars. 二、改錯 1. This doctor readed thirteen books this month. () 2. That pen are fifteen NT dollars. ()) 3. This desk is five hundreds and ninety-nine NT dollars. (

)

4. Altogether, his cousin drank five bottle of milk. (

5. He maked twenty-one loaves of bread yesterday. (

6. There is twenty students in her class. (

7. There are fiveteen chairs in our classroom. ()	
8. Where can she finds her fifty NT dollars? ()	
9. Who have seventy NT dollars? ()			
10. Our uncle bought five loafs of bread. ()		
11. Altogether, our teacher have fifteen students. ()	
12. Her daughter makes ninety-five NT dollars yesterday.	()
三、翻譯					
1. May 昨天買了 30 本書嗎?					
2. 我們昨晚吃了 18 碗飯。					
3. 他們班上 (class) 有 52 名學生。					
4. 我妹妹有 70 元台幣。					

中級上 第六課

一、填空		
1. How	are you? (問年齡)	
2. How	is he? (問年龄)	
3. How	is she? (問年龄)	
4. How	is your father? (問年齡)	
5. How	is your mother? (問年齡)	
6. How old	you?	
7. How old	he?	
8. How old	she?	
9. How old	your sister?	
10. How	_you?(你呢?)	
11. How	_you?(你好嗎?)	
12. How	_he?(他好嗎?)	
13. How	_your parents?(你的父母好嗎?)	
14. You	(看起來) beautiful.	
15. She	(看起來) younger.	
二、改錯		
1. How old is you'	? (
2. How old are the	eir father? (
3. Her friend is fiv	re years old than she. ()
4. We are ten year	s young than our teacher. ()
5. They are born in	n 1985. ()	

6. They were born at 1985. ()			
7. Her sister is younger that I. ()			
8. She goed to America in 2005. ()			
9. Our grandfather went to Japan at 2007. ()	
10. She look very happy. ()			
11. He look older than his wife. (`)		
12. He looks young than my father. ()		
13. Our friends looks very happy. ()		
14. I don't know she is old than I. (,)		
15. I am not know you are older than your wife. ()
三、翻譯				
1. May 幾歲?				
2. 我比你年輕。				
3. 他年紀比我大嗎?				
4. Ken 生於 1954 年。				

一、填空	
1. Which year he born in?	
2. Which year you born in?	
3. Which year she born in?	
4. Which year is your son born?	
5. Her husband(看起來) younger than she.	
6. She eighteen years old.	
7. His brother seven year old.	
8. He is eight years I. (他比利	浅大八歲。)
9. She born in 1984. (她生於1984年。)	
10. Her parents born in 1975. (她的父母生於)	1975年。)
11. My uncle is thirty(30歲).	
12. I(不知道) you are older than I	
13. I born 1990. (我生於1990年。)	
14. She five years	_ I. (她比我小五歲。)
15. You ten years	_ she. (你比她大十歲。)
二、改錯	
1. Her daughter is born in Taipei(台北). ()
2. My grandparents born in Japan. ()
3. They daughter is younger than my daughter. ()
4. I don't know you were older than your husband. ()
5. She is looks younger than her brother. ()
6. Their parents was born in America. ()

7. We didn't know your wife is older than you. ()
8. How old was your grandmother? ()
9. This books are older than those books. ()
10. Which year was her daughter born at? ()
11. She mother is younger than her father. ()
12. His wife look younger. (
13. Their grandfather is born in 1984. ()
14. His grandfather was ninety years old. ()
15. Our mother is thirty year old. ()
三、翻譯 1. Paul 生於哪一年?	
2. 他媽媽看起來很年輕。	
3. 你比我大 8 歲。	
4. 我們不知道你比 Gigi 年長。	

中級上 第七課

一、填空			
1	pieces of cake did your brother eat	yesterday?	
2	chicken would he like?		
3	flowers did he give you last week?		
4	bags of rice are there in this room?		
5	bowls of rice did he just eat?		
6	shirts do you have?		
7	cell phones does your father have?		
8	fish would you like?		
9	dogs are there in his house?		
10	fruit would Ms. Lin like?		
11	cups of coffee are there on the ta	ble?	
12	chicken would Mr. Chen like?		
13	Coke did you drink?		
14	houses do her aunts have?		
15	milk did her cat drink?		
二、改錯			
1. How much pi	eces of paper did you use? ()	
2. How many po	ork did he eat for dinner? ()	
3. How much po	ork did he ate for lunch? ()	
4. How many bo	owl of rice did your students eat? ()
5. How many ic	e cream do you want? ()	

6. How many brothers and sisters do your mother have?	()		
7. How much dollars do you have in your pocket? ()			
8. How many dollars does she has? ()					
9. How many pen do you have? ()						
10. How much chicken would she likes? ()				
11. She only eats three pieces of pizza. ()				
12. My son just use ten pieces of paper. ()				
13. She have twenty dollars in her pocket. ()				
14. How much pieces of watermelon did your aunt eat?	()	
15. Her students eated four boxes of ice cream. ()		
三、翻譯 1. 你昨天吃了多少冰淇淋?							
2. 他昨晚吃了多少蘋果?							
3. Candy 吃了多少披薩當午餐?							
4. 你要多少瓶牛奶?							

一、填空			
1 pieces of cake did they eat for lunch?			
2 water does he drink every day?			
3 watermelons did your aunt buy?			
4 ice cream does she eat every day?			
5 pizza did you eat for dinner?			
6. How much water her sister drink every day?			
7. How many pieces of cake you eat last night?			
8. How many glasses of milk you drink every day?			
9. How much pork w you like?			
10 she like pork or chicken? She likes pork.			
11. How many pieces of watermelon your uncle just eat?			
12. She(吹えて) two boxes of ice cream.			
13. How many pieces of paper she just use?			
14. She(用了)(11) pieces of paper.			
15. How many pieces of paper he have?			
二、改錯			
1. Our brother ate two box of ice cream. ()		
2. Altogether, he drinked four glasses of milk this morning. ()
3. How many cups of coffees does your father drink every day? ()
4. How many desk are there in your classroom? ()	
5. How many bags do your brother have? ()		
6. How much pork did she ate today? (

7. How much pieces of paper did their teacher use? ()	
8. How many mango did he eat? (
9. How much porks would your sister like? ()		
10. How many watermelon are there in the room? ()	
11. How many pieces of pork did your father ate for lunch? ()
12. How many piece of bread did her uncle eat at breakfast? ()
13. How many fruit would he like? (
14. How much fruit would he likes? (
15. I would like three pieces of chickens. ()		
三、翻譯			
1. 你有多少書?			
2. 他每天喝多少杯水?			
3. 你爸爸吃了多少飯當晚餐?			
4. 你要多少雞肉?			

主

題



-形容詞比較級和助動詞-

範圍	初下 L19	初下 L22	中下 L19	中下 L20	中下 L21
完成打V					

形容詞比較級和助動詞的小概念

日常生活裡,我們常會對人或事物進行比較,比方說 A 比 B 便宜。我們也常會聽他人說:你必須…、你應該…、我可以…嗎、你介不介意…呢、讓我(我們)…等等。以上這些,用英文要如何表示呢?讓我們一起往下看。

一、形容詞的比較級

1. 形容詞比較級的形成方式

- a. 通常在形容詞後面加上 "er",例如:small→smaller、fast→faster
- b. 形容詞字尾為 "子音 + y" 時,則「去掉 y, 再加 ier」,例如:dirty→dirtier、happy→happier
- c. 形容詞字尾已有 "e" 時,則只加 r,例如:brave→braver、nice→nicer
- d. 單音節形容詞字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母(即「子母子」排列) 時,則要重複字尾,再加 er,例如:big→bigger、hot→hotter、slim→slimmer
- e. <u>三個音節以上</u>的形容詞,在**形容詞前面**加 **more**,即「**more**+**形容詞**」。 例如:comfortable→**more** comfortable · expensive→**more** expensive
- f. 不規則變化,只能來一個背一個。例如:good→better、well→better、bad→worse、little→less、many→more、much→more

2. 比較級的句型

A+be 動詞+形容詞比較級+than+B. (A 比 B···)

例句:(1) Jim is taller than me. (Jim 比我高。)

- (2) Kelly is more beautiful than May. (Kelly 比 May 漂亮。)
- (3) Your car is bigger than mine. (你的車比我的大。)
- **比較級用於二者之間的比較
- ★★ 形容詞除了有**比較級**之外,還有<u>最高級</u>,用來表示「最…」,是**三者以上**的比較, 例如:May 是她班上**最高的**學生。

形容詞最高級的形成方式→

- a. 通常在形容詞後面加上 "est" ,例如:small→smallest、fast→fastest
- b. 形容詞字尾為 "子音 + y"時,則「去掉 y,再加 iest」,例如: dirty→dirtiest、happy→happiest
- c. 形容詞字尾已有 "e" 時,則只加 st,例如:brave→bravest、nice→nicest
- d. 單音節形容詞字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母(即「子母子」排列) 時,則要重複字尾,再加 est,例如:big→biggest、hot→hottest、slim→slimmest
- e. <u>三個音節以上</u>的形容詞,在**形容詞前面**加 **most**,即「**most**+**形容詞**」。 例如:comfortable→**most** comfortable、expensive→**most** expensive

f. 不規則變化,只能來一個背一個。例如:good→best、well→best、bad→worst、little→least、many→most、much→most

最高級的句型→

A+be 動詞+the+形容詞最高級 (+ in/on/at/... + 群體). (A 是最…)

例句:(1) Jim is the tallest in his class. (Jim 是他班上最高的。)

- (2) Kelly is the most beautiful among these girls. (Kelly 是這些女孩中最漂亮的。)
- (3) Your car is the biggest. (你的車是最大的。)
- **由上面 3 個例子,我們可以知道,形容詞最高級的前面要加 the。

= \can \can't (cannot) \cdot must \cdot mustn't \cdot have to \cdot should \cdot had better

a. can (能、會) 與 can't (cannot) (不能、不會)

例句:(1) You can drink coffee. (你能喝咖啡。)

- (2) He can play the piano. (他會彈鋼琴。)
- (3) Can she sing? (她會唱歌嗎?)
- (4) You can't (cannot) drink coffee. (你不能喝咖啡。)
- (5) He can't (cannot) play the piano. (他不會彈鋼琴。)
- ** can 和 can't (cannot)除了表示「允許」(意思是「能」、「不能」)外,也可以用來表示「能力」(意思是「會」、「不會」)。
- ** 由上面例子,我們可以知道, can 的否定可寫成 cannot, 也可縮寫成 can't。
- ** can 與 can't (cannot)後面要接原形動詞。
- ** 疑問句時,將 can 放在句首。回答時,以 Yes 或 No 開頭。

b. must (必須、一定) 與 mustn't (不行、不能)

例句:(1) You **must be** tired now. (你現在一定累了。)

- (2) He must go to school today. (他今天必須去學校。)
- (3) You mustn't (must not) go to bed now. (你現在不能去睡覺。)
- ** 由上面例子,我們可以知道,must 的否定是在後面加上 <u>not</u>,也可縮寫 mustn't。
- ** must 與 mustn't (must not)後面要接原形動詞。

c. have to (必須)→【過去式】had to

例句:(1) I have to study tonight. 我今晚必須讀書。)

- (2) I had to go to Taipei last Sunday. (我上星期天必須去台北。)
- (3) You don't **have to go** there tomorrow. (你明天**不須**去那裡。)
- ** have to 的否定是在前面加上 don't 或 doesn't。
- ** have to 後面要接原形動詞。
- ** have to 比 must 常用,也比 must 口語化。

d. should (應該)

例句:(1) He should help you. (他應該幫你。)

- (2) You shouldn't (should not) buy this car. (你不應該買這輛車。)
- (3) You **should** exercise more. (你應該多運動。)
- ** 由上面例子,我們可以知道,should 的否定是在後面加上 <u>not</u>,也可縮寫成 shouldn't。
- ** should 與 shouldn't (should not)後面要接原形動詞。

e. had better (最好)

例句:(1) You had better leave now. (你現在最好離開。)

- (2) You had better not buy this car. (你最好不要買這輛車。)
- (3) He had better exercise more. (他最好多運動。)
- ** 由上面例子,我們可以知道,had better 的否定是在後面加上 not。
- ** had better 與 had better not 後面要接原形動詞。
- ** had better 的語氣比較委婉,但有時帶有威脅的語氣。

三、May I...?與 Do you mind...?

a. May I...? (我可以…嗎?)

例句:(1) May I borrow your pen? (我可以借你的筆嗎?)

- (2) May I borrow this bike from you? (我可以跟你借這輛腳踏車嗎?)
- (3) May I use your phone? (我可以用你的電話嗎?)
- ** May I 後面要接原形動詞。
- ** May I 用來請求允許,其語氣是比較委婉、有禮貌的。

b. Do you mind...? (你介意…嗎?)

例句:(1) **Do you mind if I** borrow your pen? (**你介意**如果我借你的筆嗎?)

- (2) **Do you mind if I** use your phone? (**你介意**如果我用你的電話嗎?)
- (3) Do you mind closing the window? (你介意關這扇窗嗎?)
- (4) Do you mind coming here later? (你介意待會兒來這裡嗎?)
- ** Do you mind 用來請求允許,其語氣是比較委婉、有禮貌的。
- ** Do you mind 後面接 2 種句型:
 - ※ Do you mind+V-ing···? →請求對方做某動作
 - ※ Do you mind+if子句?→請求對方允許 if子句的內容
- ** 回答 Do you mind 的問句,如果回答 "Yes",表示 "不允許";如果回答 "No",表示 "允許"。

例句: Q: Do you mind **closing** the window?

A: Yes, I do. (是的, 我介意。) / A: No, I don't. (不, 我不介意。)

四、Let...

Let... (讓…、允許…)

例句:(1) Let me play the piano. (讓我彈鋼琴。)

- (2) Let him go home. (讓他回家。)
- (3) Let's (= Let us) go shopping. (我們去購物吧!)
- (4) Let's play computer games. (我們來玩電腦遊戲吧!)
- ** Let 用來表達「建議」,如上面第3、4句例子;也可表達「允許」,如上面第1、 2句。
- ** Let 是動詞,所以後面要接用受詞。
- ** Let 後面的動詞要用原形動詞。

初級下 第十九課

_	、填空		
1.	Can you swim?		
	Yes,	I can swin	1.
2.	Can you play baseba	all?	
	No, I	I can't play b	aseball.
3.	Can you walk to sch	nool?	
	No, I	I can't walk t	o school.
4.	Can you read this bo	ook?	
	Yes, I I	t's a good bo	ok.
5.	Can you find that bo	ook?	
	Yes, I		
6.	Can you play soccer	r?	
	No, I	_, but I	play baseball.
7.	Can your dad play b	aseball?	
	No, he	He can't p	lay baseball.
8.	Can your son play the	he guitar?	
	No, he	_, but he	play the guitar.
9.	Can your sister play	soccer?	
	No, she	, but she	play basketball.
10.	Can your sister swir	n?	
	No, she	, but she	play basketball.
11.	Can your mother sw	vim?	
	Yes she	She	swimming now

12.	Can his daughter play the piano?	
	Yes, she She p	lay the guitar, too.
=	、改錯	
1.	I can't found my dog. ()
2.	My mom can swims. ()
3.	My cat was drinking water now. ()
4.	You can't listened to music now. ()
5.	Can you playing soccer? ()
6.	Can your son drank Coke? ()
7.	Can your dog drank milk? ()
8.	Can your brother playing the piano?	(
9.	Can your cat playing piano? ()
10.	He can't met you now. ()
11.	He can goes to school by bus. ()
12.	Can he plays soccer? ()
13.	His mother can plays soccer. ()
14.	His mother can played the piano. ()
15.	His aunt can played computer games.	(
16.	His daughter can played computer gan	nes. (
三	、翻譯	
1.	你會彈鋼琴嗎?	
_		
2.	我弟弟現在不能看電視。	

3.	我爸爸會打籃球。
4.	Jim 不會唱歌。

_	、填空	
1.	Can his daughter coo	sk?
	No, she	
2.	Can she swim?	
	No, she	She can't swim.
3.	Can she play basebal	1?
	No, she	, but she play basketball
4.	Can she play the pian	10?
	No, she	, but she play the guitar.
5.	she play	computer games?
	Yes, she	She can play computer games.
6.	Can they play basket	ball?
	Yes, they	They can't play baseball.
7.	Can they play the gu	itar?
	Yes, they	They play the piano, too.
8.	Can they drive?	
	Yes, they	
9.	they play	basketball?
	Yes, they	. They can play basketball.
10.	he watc	h TV every day?

Yes, he watches TV every day.

No, he went to Japan last week.

11. _____ your father go to America last week?

二、改錯

1. His daughter can drank milk. ()	
2. His daughter can played computer games.	()	
3. She can't reads this book. ()	
4. She can walks to school. ()	
5. Her friend can't plays baseball. ()	
6. Her sister can't played baseball. ()	
7. Her cat can't swims. ()	
8. It can't drinks milk. ()	
9. It can't drank water. ()	
10. We cans walk to school. ()	
11. You cans go to school by bus. ()	
12. Their dad can plays cards. ()	
13. Their sister can not played soccer. ()	
14. The boy can not drinks milk. ()	
15. Their dad can plays cards. ()	
三、翻譯		
1. Ken 會游泳嗎?		
2. 我不會煮飯。		
3. 我媽媽不能喝牛奶。		
4. 他們今天能去學校。		

初級下 第二十二課

_	、 填空				
1.	I'm	than he is. (old)			
2.	. I am slow, but my sister is (更慢的)				
3.	My friend is than I am. (short)				
4.	She is than her son. (tall)				
5.	Your cat is	than her cat. (bi	(g)		
6.	He's	_ than his sister is.(slow	7)		
7.	His bag(袋子) is	than my	bag. (light)		
8.	They're	than she is.(you	ng)		
9.	The black cat is	than the v	white cat.(dirty)		
10.	Amy's car is too sma	all. She wants a	car. (比較大的)		
11.	John is old, but Mary	y is	(比較老)		
12.	This house is	than that h	ouse is.(clean)		
13.	This car is good, but	that one is	(比較好)		
14.	This cat is	than that cat i	s.(dirty)		
15.	This house is big, bu	t that house is	(比較大)		
=	、改錯				
1.	My cat is biger than l	her cat. ()		
2.	Her teacher is oldder	than my mother. ()		
3.	Their bag is heavyer	than her bag. ()		
4.	This house is cleanne	er than that house. ()		
5.	Our son is shortter th	an their daughter. ()		
6.	This apple is badder	than that apple. ()		

7.	Her dogs are dirtyer than my dog. ()	
8.	My hands(≠) are small than your hands.	()	
9.	Her car is gooder than our car. ()		
10.	Don't worries. I am shorter than you. ()	
11.	Trains(火車) is faster than cars. ()	
12.	That dog is even big. ()			
13.	She want a bigger car. ()			
14.	Doesn't play baseball on Tuesday. ()	
15.	Didn't watch TV tonight. ()		
三	、翻譯					
1.]	Ken 比我高。					
_						
2.	我的鉛筆比你的鉛筆短。					
-						
3.	你比我年長。					
_						
4.	他姊姊比我哥哥年輕。					
_						

一、填空	
1. This room is clean, but that room is	. (比較乾淨)
2. This dog is young, but that dog is	.(比較年輕)
3. This chair is high, but that chair is	(更高)
4. This book is good, but that one is	(比較好)
5. This book is bad, but that book is	(比較差)
6. This desk is heavy, but that box is	(更重)
7. This book is than that book. (heav	y)
8. That bag is even (big). (那個袋子甚	至更大。)
9 worry. (別擔心。)	
10. She shorter than I am.	
11. This cat is than that cat. (heavy)	
12. We are (fast) than they are.	
13. This boy (dirty) than my brot	her.
14. This shirt (clean) than that sh	irt.
15. He (young) than I am.	
二、改錯	
1. He is short than I am. (
2. Her sister are taller than he is. ()
3. That dog is even biger. (
4. We are slow than they are. (
5. That movie is long than this movie. ()

6. That chair is even heavyer. (

)

7. That dog is even dirtyer. ()	
8. That book is even gooder. ()	
9. This book is old. That book is even badder.	(
10. Her cat is old than my cat. ()	
11. He is oldder than my mother. ()	
12. Their mother are so beautiful. ()	
13. Don't watches TV tonight. ()	
14. Doesn't play baseball this Monday. ()	
15. Don't take a shower in night. ()	
三、翻譯		
1. 這張椅子比那張椅子好。		
2. 你們比我們快樂。		
3. 那張桌子比這張桌子小。		
4. 她的頭髮比我的頭髮長。		

中級下 第十九課

一、填空	
1. He finish homewo	ork before he goes to bed. (最好)
2. The dress(一定) be expensive. You	ı
buy it. (最好不要)	
3. We exercise three	times a week. (最好)
4. My daughter has a lot of homework. She	do homework every day. (必
須)	
5. I can't talk to you now. I	call my mother before 9. (必須)
6. It's too late. You watch TV now. (不	5行)
7. The shirt is too expensive. You	buy it. (最好不要)
8. I	go to the party with him. (最好不要)
二、改錯	
1. You must went to school tomorrow. ()
2. She has better not buy that shirt. ()
3. They don't have to doing homework today. ()
4. You have to made the bed by yourself. ()
5. We had better to visit Mr. Lin next week. ()
6. I mustn't playing computer games now. ()
三、翻譯	
1. 這本書一定很棒。	

2.	你們不行喝可樂。(用 must 來寫)
3.	他應該每天寫功課。
4.	你現在最好去上學。

一、填空	
1. He	live with his parents. (不必)
2. Her books be interesting. (一定)	
3. They finish home	ework before 10:00 P.M. (必須)
4. You take a rest no	ow. (最好)
5. We play computer games today. (不	行)
6. I do the dishes to	day. (必須)
7. I drink milk every day. (一定)	
8. He	go with you. (最好不要)
二、改錯 1. They had to read books every day. (2. She had better not calls her friends every day. (3. He must takes a rest now. (4. You had better not to take a taxi by yourself. (5. He had better not putted the glass here. (
三 、翻譯 1. 今晚 Ken 必須去台北。(用 have to 造句)	
2. 你現在最好休息了。	

3.	他不應該每天看電視。
4.	我姊姊今天不必上學。

中級下 第二十課

			_
_	`	埴	焢

1. Do you mind	juice? (喝)
2. Do you mind if I	you?(打電話)
3. May I	_ the taxi with you? (搭)
4. May I	_TV now? (看)
5. Do you mind	baseball at night? (‡Ţ)
6. Do you mind if they	to music? (聽)
7. May I	for him here? (等)
8. May I	that piece of cake? (吃)
9. Do you mind if she _	computer games in your room? (玩)
10. Do you mind	a shower in my house? (洗澡)
11. May I	_ a the book? (看一下)
12. May I	_ computer games with you? (玩)
13. May I	_ to music in your room? (聽)
14. Do you mind	TV with my friends? (看)
15. Do you mind	to school by bus? (上學)
16. Do you mind if I	to your house next Monday? (去)
17. Do you mind if I	a picture of you? (照相)
18. May I	_ your pen? (用)
19. Do you mind if I	(borrow) your bicycle tomorrow?
20. May I	(take) a look at your cell phone?
	_ (take) a look at your con phone.
21. Do you mind	(lend) me ten dollars?

二、改錯			
1. May I bought this comic book? ()		
2. Do you mind buy dinner for me? ()		
3. Do you mind watches TV after we eat lunch? ()	
4. May I went with you tonight? ()		
5. Do you mind drank apple juice? ()		
6. Do you mind if I lend the book from you? ()	
三、翻譯			
1. 我可以喝一杯水嗎?(用 May 造句)			
2. 你介意如果我開門嗎?			
3. 我可以吃一些飯嗎?(用 May 造句)			
4. 你介意開門嗎?			

一、填空			
I.			
1. Do you mind	(wait) for your	mother in my house?	
2. Do you mind if you	(play) th	ne piano for us?	
3. May I	_(drink) Coke?		
4. May I	_ (take) pictures there?		
5. Do you mind	(sing) with me	?	
6. Do you mind if we _	(go) there	e by bus?	
7. May I	_(play) basketball later	?	
8. Do you mind if they	(do) ho	mework in our house?	
9. Do you mind	(do) the dishes	three times a week?	
10. May I	(read) your books?		
II.			
borrow(from)	lend(to)		
1. Mary	her pen	her sister yesterday.	
2. Do you mind	your bicycle _	me?	
3. You can	fifty dollars from m	e.	
4. Who	your pencil?		
5. Her friend	some money fron	n her.	
6. His brother doesn't v	want to1	nis computer	his sister.
7. Will he	his toy car	you?	
8. Do you mind if I	your T-shir	t?	
9. Do you mind	your bike	my son?	

10. He _____ his comic books _____ me.

11. May I your pencil?			
二、改錯			
1. May I ate that piece of cake? ()		
2. May I took a nap after I eat lunch? ()		
3. Do you mind take a shower now? ()		
4. Do you mind if you doing homework with me? ()	
5. Do you mind if I plays computer games with you? ()	
三、翻譯			
1. 你介意借我一支鉛筆嗎?			
2. 你介意如果我借你的鉛筆嗎?			
3. 我可以借你的車嗎?(用 May 造句)			
4. Amy 借了我一些書。			

中級下 第二十一課

一、填空			
1. Let them	(去) to school first.		
2. Let's	(ッ乞) dinner first.		
3. Let you	(做) homework first.		
4. Let it	(吃) its pet food.		
5. Let's	(去) to Mr. Lin's house now.		
6. Let her	(買) dinner.		
7. Let me	(幫忙) you.		
8. Let him	a shower (洗澡) first.		
9. Let's	(看) TV at night.		
10. Let's	(說話) to him.		
二、改錯			
1. Let him playing of	computer games first. ()	
2. Let she play the p	piano before dinner. ()	
3. Let her goes to the	ne bookstore first. ()	
4. Let you watching	g TV at night. ()	
5. Let them doing h	nomework first. ()	
三、翻譯			
1. 讓他們睡午覺。			

2.	我們現在來看電視。(Let's···)
3.	讓她先做功課。
4.	譲我去台北。

(洗碗) first.
)
)
)
)

3.	讓他吃晚餐。
4.	讓他們先去逛街。

主

題

四

-副詞及動名詞與不定詞-

範圍	中上L8	中上 L9	中上 L10
完成打Ū			

副詞及動名詞與不定詞的小概念

我們偶爾會聽到,「形容詞修飾名詞」,比方說 a <u>cute girl</u> (一個<u>可愛的女孩</u>),cute (可愛的)修飾girl (女孩)。而動詞要用什麼來修飾呢?以下我們就會看到<u>修飾動詞的副詞</u>,而且<u>副詞也可用來修</u>飾形容詞。

此外,我們也常遇到一個句子有二個動詞,比方說「我喜歡看書」,「喜歡」與「看」都是動詞。然而,英文文法並不允許二個動詞連用,為了解決這個問題,我們可以使用**動名詞或不定詞**。

一、副詞

1. 副詞的形成方式

- a. 在形容詞後面加上"ly",例如:slow→slowly、sad→sadly、quick→quickly
- b. 形容詞字尾為 "y" 時,則「去掉 y, 再加 ily」,例如:dirty→dirtily、happy→happily、friendly→friendlily
- c. 形容詞字尾為 "le" ,<u>直接改為 ly</u>,例如:comfortable→comfortably *****例外:whole→wholly
- d. 形容詞字尾為"ue",「去掉 e,再加 ly」,例如:true→truly
- e. 形容詞字尾為Ⅱ,只加y。例如:full→fully
- f. 形容詞字尾為 ic,則加上 ally,例如:romantic→romantically
- g. 不規則變化,只能來一個背一個。例如:good→well、many→much
- h. 形容詞與副詞同形,來一個背一個。例如:fast→fast、early→early、hard→hard、late→late、much→much、pretty→pretty

2. 副詞的功用

a. 修飾動詞

例句:

- (1) Jim <u>closed the door</u> **quickly**. (Jim 很快地關上門。)
 - →quickly(很快地)修飾「關門」這個動作
- (2) Kelly is playing happily. (Kelly 正開心地玩著。)
 - →happily (開心地) 修飾「玩」這個動作

b. 修飾形容詞

例句:

- (1) The answer is **absolutely** <u>wrong</u>. (這個答案**絕對**是錯的。)
 - →absolutely (絕對地) 修飾「錯誤的」這個形容詞
- (2) Kelly is **pretty** <u>tall</u>. (Kelly 相當地高。)
 - →pretty (相當地) 修飾「高的」這個形容詞

3. 副詞的位置

a. 副詞+形容詞

例句:

- (1) The answer is absolutely wrong. (這個答案是完全地錯的。)
 - →absolutely (完全地) 放在 wrong 的前面
- (2) Kelly is **pretty** tall. (Kelly 是相當地高的。)
 - →pretty(相當的)放在 tall 的前面
- b. 不及物動詞+副詞

例句:

- (1) It <u>rained</u> **heavily** yesterday. (昨天雨**很猛烈地**下。)
 - →heavily 放在 rain 的後面
- (2) He cries loudly. (他大聲地哭。)
 - →loudly 放在 cry 的後面
- c. 及物動詞+受詞+副詞 / 副詞+及物動詞+受詞

例句:

- (1) Jim <u>closed the door quickly</u>=Jim quickly <u>closed the door.</u> (Jim 快速地關上門。)
- (2) Tammy <u>answered the question</u> <u>correctly</u>.=Tammy <u>correctly answered the question</u>.

 (Tammy 正確地回答了問題)

二、頻率副詞

1. 頻率副詞的功用

頻率副詞用來形容、表達<u>某個動作發生的次數或頻率</u>,比方說,「他<u>總是</u>早上7點吃早餐。」、「May <u>有時候</u>會走路上學。」。上面2個例子中的「總是」與「有時候」即是頻率副詞,用來表達7點吃早餐與走路上學**發生的頻率**。

2. 頻率副詞的種類

always (總是、都會=100%), usually (通常=80%), often (經常=70%), sometimes (有時候=50%), seldom (很少=20%), never (從來沒有;從不=0%)

3. 頻率副詞的位置

- a. 助動詞+頻率副詞
 - 例句:(1) Ken will always drink milk. (Ken 以後都會喝牛奶。)
 - (2) He can often comes here. (他可以經常來這裡。)
- b. Be 動詞+頻率副詞
 - 例句:(1) He is **sometimes** at home. (他有時候在家。)
 - (2) I am always happy. (我總是很開心。)

c. 頻率副詞+一般動詞

例句:(1) Jim never <u>closes</u> the door. (Jim 從不關門。)

(2) Tammy always <u>answers</u> questions correctly. (Tammy 總是正確地回答問題。)

** usually 和 sometimes 也可以放在句首

例句:(1) Usually he gets up late. (他通常晚起。)

(2) Sometimes he is at home. (他有時候在家。)

三、動名詞與不定詞

1. 何謂動名詞?何謂不定詞?

(i)動名詞:在動詞字尾加上 ing,以當成名詞使用。例如:drink→動詞;drinking→名詞

(ii)不定詞:由「**to+原形動詞**」所組成。

2. 動名詞與不定詞的功用

「我<u>喜歡喝</u>果汁」,「喜歡」跟「喝」都是動詞。要如何做才能把例句翻譯成符合英文 文法的句子呢?此時就是動名詞與不定詞登場的時候了。也就是說,只要<u>在第一個動</u> 詞後面加上動名詞或不定詞,就可以解決「二個動詞不能連用」這個問題。

a. 後面只接「動名詞」的動詞:

enjoy (喜歡、享受), finish (完成、結束), give up (放棄), keep (持續、保持), mind (注意、介意), practice (練習)

例句:

- (1) I enjoy walking in the rain. (我喜歡走在雨中。)
- (2) May finished doing her homework at 8 P.M. last night. (May 昨晚 8 點完成了她的作業。)
- (3) Do you mind opening the window? (你介意開窗嗎?)

b. 後面只接「不定詞」的動詞:

want (要、想要), decide (決定), plan (計畫、打算), agree (同意、贊成), would like (想要), need (需要)

例句:

- (1) I want to go home. (我想要回家。)
- (2) He would like **to go** to Taipei. (他想要去台北。)
- (3) Does Tim plan to play basketball tonight? (Tim 今晚計畫打籃球嗎?)

c. 後面可接「動名詞」, 也可接「不定詞」的動詞:

begin (開始), start (開始), try (嘗試), love (愛), like (喜歡), hate (討厭) 例句:

- (1) Tim hates studying / to study. (Tim 討厭讀書。)
- (2) I <u>like</u> eating / to eat apples. (我喜歡吃蘋果。)
- (3) Do you begin reading / to read? (你開始看書了嗎?)

- ** 以下幾個動詞雖然可接動名詞,也可接不定詞,但意思卻不同。
 - (i) remember (記得):

例句:

- (1) She <u>remembers</u> washing the dishes. (她記得已經洗碗。)
 - →remember 後面接動名詞,表示記得已經做過某動作。
- (2) She remembers to wash the dishes. (她記得要洗碗。)
 - →remember 後面接不定詞,表示記得要做某動作。
- (ii) forget (忘記):

例句:

- (1) She forgets washing the dishes. (她忘記已經洗碗。)
 - →forget 後面接動名詞,表示忘記已經做過某動作。
- (2) She forgets to wash the dishes. (她忘記要洗碗。)
 - →forget 後面接不定詞,表示忘記要做某動作。
- (iii) stop (停止):

- (1) She stops washing the dishes. (她停止洗碗。)
 - →stop 後面接動名詞,表示停止做某動作。
- (2) She stops to wash the dishes. (她停下來去洗碗。)
 - →stop後面接不定詞,表示停止A動作,去做B動作。

中級上 第八課

一、填空						
1. My father is	(ang	gry) talking to	o my br	othe	r.	
2. That man doesn't care a	about his own			(hea	lthy)	at all.
3. Her	_(sadly) made	e her friends	sad.			
4. They are singing		(happy) nov	٧.			
5. He walked	(slow) to school.				
6. That woman is not		(health).				
7. Mr. Wang should eat		(health)				
8. We can't stop our daug	hter's		(angry)).		
9. I was not	(happin	ness) yesterd	ay.			
10. That singer went to Ja	pan	(s	ad).			
11. My grandparents are _		(health	ı).			
12. His	(happy) ma	kes me happ	y.			
13. She eats dinner		(slow).				
14. My mother cares about	ıt my grandfat	her's			_(he	althy).
15. His	_ (slow) mak	es his parent	s angry			
二、改錯						
1. They are so slowly. ()			
2. Her happy makes us hap	рру. ()		
3. His grandpa cares about	t his healthy.	()
4. We sing happiness. ()			
5. She eats health to keep	healthy. (74)	

6. We like that happily girl. ()				
7. Her friends can't stop her angry. ()			
8. He wrote very slow. ()					
9. My mother called me angry. ()				
10. His son walks to school slowness every day. ()	
11. You should not made her sad. ()			
12. He should drinks water every day. ()		
13. You should going to school today. ()		
14. They should not singing in the morning. ()		
15. He shouldn't drinks juice every day. ()		
三、翻譯						
1. 我現在很生氣。						
2. 他每天都很快樂。						
3. 我媽媽正慢慢地走路。						
4. 她吃得很健康。						

一、填空			
1. Her happiness	(make) us	(happily).
2. My sister is	(anger) n	low.	
3. Our teacher can't stop h	er own	(angry).	
4. Her daughter's	(succ	essful) makes her hap	py.
5. Her children	_ (not) care about	t their own	(healthy).
6. Her daughter	(do) her homey	work	(slow) yesterday.
7. Amy is a	(success) te	acher.	
8. She is crazy	_ that singer.		
9. We are crazy	that movie.		
10. His grandfather ate dir	nner	_(slow).	
11. My child	(care) her own	(healthy).
12. They dance	(crazy).		
13. She is a happy girl, but	t she is a little bit	(lazino	ess).
14. Our sister took a show	er	_(slow).	
15. That book makes them	l	(successfully).	
二、改錯			
1. Their students are singing	ng happy. (
2. We are happiness boys	and girls. ()	
3. They are so craziness.	()	
4. She walks to school slow	w every day. ()
5. My sister is calling her	friend angry. ()
6. Amy learns English craz	zy. ()	

7. She doesn't like our anger dog. ()	
8. Who is that craze boy? ()	
9. Who are that crazy girl? ()	
10. We are crazy at that movie. ()	
11. Are you care about Amy? ()	
12. Why did she talk angry? ()	
13. How does he like that happiness girl? ()	
14. She is craze about that singer. ()	
15. She plays the piano crazy. ()	
三、翻譯 1. Ken 正瘋狂地打籃球。		
2. 我妹妹快樂地學英文。		
3. May 昨天生氣地對我說話。		
4. Amy 是個瘋狂的女孩。		

中級上 第九課

一、填空	
1.Did you begin	(do) homework?
2. They enjoy (r	read) novels.
3.Her aunt just finished	(write) a book.
4. His grandparents keep	(eat) healthily.
5. Your son hates	(drink) milk.
6.I decided(b	uy) a car.
7. Miss Lin wants	(buy) computer games.
8. We keep(l	isten) to music at night.
9.Our grandchildren don't like _	(go) out with us.
10.Did your sister decide	(go) to Japan?
11.Her brother loves	(play) the guitar.
12.Her dad agrees	(drive) us to school.
13.Our teacher stopped	(drink) coffee last week. She doesn't like(drink)
coffee.	
14.Her mother stopped	(eat) ice cream.(戒吃冰淇淋)
15.My cousin hates	(study) math.
二、改錯	
1. My students enjoy to watch T	V. (
2.Do you keep to drinking coffe	e in the morning? (
3. Her sons like swim. ()
4. His daughter doesn't want eat	ing cakes. ()

5. When did he finish to do homework? ()	
6. Their children began to reading that novel yesterday. ()
7. I decided go out by myself. ()			
8. Does Mr. Wang keep to eating fruit in the afternoon? ()
9. Her cats enjoy to taking a nap. ()		
10. My grandfather likes make a pot of tea in the afternoon.	()
11. They agreed seeing that movie. ()		
12. He wants eating some chicken. ()		
13. My sister didn't finish make the bed. ()	
14. She likes to walking home. ()			
15. He likes to playing cards. ()			
三、翻譯				
1. 我喜歡看電視。(用 like 來寫)				
2. May 喜歡聽音樂。(用 enjoy 來寫)				
3. 我們決定走路回家。				
4. 他爸爸討厭喝可樂。				

一、填空		
1. Her dog keeps	(look) at me.	
2. Her brother likes	(play) the piano.	
3. Their parents decided	(see) that movie this afternoon.	
4. They enjoy	(learn) English.	
5. She agreed	(see) that movie with us.	
6. His brother wants	(see) that movie, but he doesn't want	(go) with
us.		
7. Our grandparents decide	(learn) to use the computer.	
8. Her brother didn't finish	(make) the bed.	
9. She likes	_ (walk) to school.	
10. They planned	(drive) home.	
11. He kept	_ (listen) to music last night.	
12. My sister just finished	(make) the bed.	
13. Their daughter hates	(drink) orange juice.	
14. We want	(eat) some rice and fish.	
15. He decided	(go) with us.	
二、改錯		
1. We decided seeing that mov	ie. (
2. He stopped to dinking coffee	e. He doesn't like to drink coffee. ()
3. They like to watching TV.	(
4. Their sister wants going hor	me. ()	
5. They finished to do homewo	ork. (

6. Her daughter hates study math. ()			
7. She is not enjoy studying math(數學). ()			
8. He like talking to me. ()				
9. He didn't finish to make the bed. ()			
10. His birds beginned to sing in the morning. ()	
11. My teacher likes to walking to school. ())		
12. They are not like to listen to music at night. ()	
13. We decided seeing that movie. ()			
14. She finished to doing homework at 7:00 P.M. ()	
15. Their mother like to make cookies. ()			
三、翻譯					
1. 他們想要回家。(用 want 來寫)					
2. Ken 停下來喝水。					
3. Gigi 不愛彈鋼琴。(用 love 來寫)					
4. Ben 不再抽菸(smoke)了。(用 stop 來寫)					

中級上 第十課

一、填空			
1. Those girls	watch TV at night. (總是)		
2. She	talks to me. (幾乎不)		
3. Her mother	sleeps late. (從來不)		
4. His teacher	goes to America. (有時候)		
5. His wife	gets up at six o'clock. (總是)		
6. I	play computer games in the evening. (通常)		
7. We	meet Ms. Wang. (很少)		
8. His grandfather _	makes a pot of tea in the aftern	100n. (經常)	
9. Her cats are	here. (總是)		
10. My cousins	listen to music. (幾乎不)		
11. They	play basketball with us. (通常)		
12. Her grandson _	drinks Coke. (從來不)		
13. Mr. Chen	eats bread for lunch. (有時候)		
14. Our child	goes to bed at 9:00 P.M. (很少)		
15. My aunts	read comic books.(幾乎	不)	
二、改錯			
1. It are strange. Sh	ne doesn't eat any pork. ()	
2. My father often c	call my grandmother at night. ()	
3. Does you always	s get up before 7:00 A.M.? ()	
4. He hardly ever ea	at breakfast. (
5. My parents some	etimes likes to listen to music in the morning.	()

6. His sister never get up before 7:00 A.M. ()		
7. Their students seldom goes to bed after 11:00 P.M. ()	
8. She often go to the bookstore after school. ()		
9. Our daughter sometimes likes to eating an apple in the afternoon.	. ()
10. Her husband always make the bed in the morning. ()	
11. She never enjoy reading comic books. ()		
12. My grandmother always enjoys to watch TV at night. ()	
13. My mother doesn't like sleep late. ()		
14. She hardly ever read any books. ()		
15. My uncle often ate a lot of pork. ()		
三、翻譯			
1. 我哥哥很少吃早餐。			
			_
2. 你們總是喜歡在下午打籃球。			
			-
3. Tim 從不吃牛肉 (beef)。			
			-
4. 我們幾乎不喝可樂。			
			_

一、填空		
1. My grandfather drinks	any coffee. (很少)	
2. I play the piano on weel	kends. (總是)	
3. His daughter	gets up before seven o'clock. (幾乎不)
4. His wife makes the beau	d. (總是)	
5. Her child always	_(起床) before 7:00 A.M.	
6. Our mother always(享受	美) listening to music at night.	
7. Their children always	(鋪床) by themselves.	
8. Her wife always	(上床) at 10:00 P.M.	
9. I usually go to the bookstore	_ school. (我放學後通常會去書	i 店。)
10. She hardly ever(研讀)	English at night.	
11. He always goes to Taipei(台北)	bus.	
12. Their parents(總是);	get up after 10:00 A.M. on week	kends.
13. She sometimes	(睡得很晚) on Sunday.	
14. David never(吃) beef(牛	·肉).	
15. Their father always(走路) to school.	
二、改錯		
1. Their parents hardly ever eats any pork.	. ()
2. Does your father seldom drinks Coke?	()
3. Did you always get up before 7:00 A.M	[.? ()
4. They hardly ever reads any English nov	rels. ()
5. Does their son often does homework at	8:00 P.M.? ()
6. Did your wife always make the bed?)

7. Did she usually walk to school? (

)

8. Did he never eat breakfast? ()	
9. Amy's cat seldom drank water. ()	
10. We never gets up after 8:00 A.M. ()	
11. She never go to Taichung by bus. ()	
12. Her grandparents hardly ever drinks any Coke. ()	
13. I seldom played the piano at night. ()	
14. It is strange. She doesn't has any friends. ()	
15. His grandfather never sleep late. ()	
三、翻譯 1. 你通常 6 點起床嗎?		
2. Jeff 有時喝牛奶。		
3. 我常常晚上看電視。		
4. 你媽媽很少吃晚餐嗎?		

主

題

五

-完成式與過去進行式-

範圍	中上 L11	中上 L12	中下 L13	中下 L14
完成打V				

完成式與過去進行式的小概念

現在完成式: 日常生活中我們常聽到「····已經···」,表示「完成、做完了某事」,或表示「有、無類似的經驗」,此時我們會用到**現在完成式**。

現在完成進行式:我們會用**現在完成進行式**來表達「從過去到現在,且一直持續、沒有間斷的狀態或動作」。

<u>過去完成式</u>:如果我們要表示『二個在過去發生的事或動作,其中一個比另一個更早發生,且有 「完成」的意思』,就會用到**過去完成式**。

過去進行式:表達「過去某個時間點正在做的事」,我們會用到過去進行式。

一、現在完成式

1. 過去分詞(p.p.)的形成方式

- a. 在動詞字尾加上 "ed",例如:walk→walked、open→opened、talk→talked
- b. 動詞字尾為**不發音的** "e" 時,則直接加 "d",例如:close→closed、hate→hated、surprise→surprised
- c. 動詞本身或字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母(即「子母子」排列)時, 則要重複字尾,再加 "ed",例如:stop→stopped、plan→planned、jog→jogged
- d. 動詞字尾為 "子音+y" ,「去掉 y , 再加 ied」, 例如: study→studied、cry→cried、carry→carried
- e. 不規則變化,只能來一個背一個。例如:be→been、begin→begun、buy→bought、ride→ridden、make→made、pay→paid、do→done、see→seen、drink→drunk

2. 現在完成式的功用

用來表達<u>到現在為止</u>「已經完成」或「尚未完成」某動作或某事,或者<u>從過去到現在</u>擁有或沒有的**經驗**。

3. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	have	過去分詞	
土训	has	现么分别	

例句:(1) I have finished my homework. (我已經完成我的作業。)

(2) Kelly has been to America. (Kelly 曾經去過美國。)

b. 否定句

 主詞	haven't	過去分詞	
土訶	hasn't	迎 去分词	

例句:(1) I haven't finished my homework. (我**還沒完成**我的作業。)

(2) Kelly hasn't been to America. (Kelly 不曾去過美國。)

c. 疑問句

Have / Haven't	主詞	過去分詞	?
Has / Hasn't	工刊	迎云分司	•

例句:(1) Have you finished your homework? (你已經完成你的作業嗎?)

- (2) Haven't you finished your homework? (你還沒完成你的作業嗎?)
- (3) Hasn't Kelly been to America? (Kelly 不曾去過美國嗎?)
- (4) Has Kelly been to America? (Kelly 曾經去過美國嗎?)

二、現在完成進行式

1. 現在完成進行式的功用

用來表達從**過去**一直到**現在**仍在<u>持續、沒有中斷</u>的動作或狀態。 也可用來<u>表示</u> 最近的狀態。

2. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	have	haan	用大八扫(Ving)	
土的	has	been	現在分詞(V-ing)	

例句:(1) She has been waiting for you for three hours. (她已經等你等了3小時了。)

- (2) I have been living in Tainan since I was ten years old. (我 10 歲起就一直住在台南。)
- (3) I have been jogging recently. (我最近一直慢跑。)

**現在完成進行式通常會與時間副詞搭配:如例句中的「for+一段時間」、since 或 recently。

b. 否定句

十扫	haven't	haan	四大八河(Ving)	•••
主詞	hasn't	been	現在分詞(V-ing)	

例句:(1) She hasn't been studying English lately. (她最近沒有讀英文。)

(2) I haven't been jogging recently. (我最近沒有慢跑。)

c. 疑問句

Have / Haven't	+ 47	haan	田太八扫(Ving)	9
Has / Hasn't	主詞	been	現在分詞(V-ing)	?

例句:(1) Has she been waiting for you for over three hours? (她已經等你等超過3小時了嗎?)

(2) Haven't you been jogging recently? (你最近沒有跑步嗎?)

三、過去完成式

1. 過去完成式的功用

用來表示在<u>一個過去的動作或狀態之前</u>,<u>已經完成了另一個動作或狀態</u>。換句話說,二個在過去發生的狀態或動作,<u>其中一個比另一個更早發生</u>,且<u>有「完成」的意思時</u>,<u>最</u>早發生的那個狀態或動作會用過去完成式來表達,而較晚發生的則用過去式表示。

2. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	had	… 過去分詞	時間連接詞	主詞+過去式動詞+
----	-----	--------	-------	-----------

例句:

- (1) I had finished my homework before I went to bed. (我睡覺前就已經完成作業了。)
 - = I went to bed after I had finished my homework. (我完成作業後才去睡覺。)
- (2) He had gone to school before you called him. (你打電話給他之前,他就已經去學校了。)
 - = You called him after he had gone to school. (他去學校後,你才打電話給他。)
- (3) She had cooked dinner when her parents came home. (當她父母回家時她已經煮好晚餐。)

b. 否定句

主詞	hadn't	… 過去分詞	時間連接詞	主詞+過去式動詞+
----	--------	--------	-------	-----------

- (1) I hadn't finished my homework before I went to bed. (我睡覺前還沒有完成作業。)
- (2) He hadn't gone to school before you called him. (你打電話給他之前,他就還沒有去學校。)
- (3) She hadn't cooked dinner when her parents came home.(當她父母回家時她還沒煮好晚餐。)

c. 疑問句

Had/Hadn't 主詞 …	過去分詞 時間連接詞	主詞+過去式動詞+…?
-----------------	------------	-------------

例句:

- (1) Hadn't you finished your homework before you went to bed? (你睡前還沒完成作業嗎?)
- (2) Had she cooked dinner when her parents came home?(當她父母回家時她已經煮好了嗎?)

四、過去進行式

1. 過去進行式的功用

用來表達過去某個時間點正在進行的動作或事情。

2. 與過去進行式搭配的過去時間副詞

- a. at that time (then) →在那個時候
- b. at+幾點(幾分)+過去時間 →某過去時間的幾點(幾分)時

例: at eight last night (昨天晚上 8點)

c. at this time of+過去時間 →某過去時間的這個時候

例:at this time of last week (上星期的這個時候)

- d. While+進行式...,進行式.... = 進行式...while+進行式....
 - →當某件事正在進行,另一件事也正在進行
- e. When+簡單式...,進行式.... = 進行式...when+簡單式....
 - →當某件事發生時,某件事正在進行中

3. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	was	V:	(過去時間副詞).
土的	were	V-ing	(迎玄时间即即).

- (1) I was eating dinner at eight thirty last night. (我昨天晚上 8:30 時正在吃晚餐。)
- (2) While Nick was watching TV, Jane was studying.
 - = Jane was studying while Nick was watching TV. (當 Nick 正在看電視, Jane 正在讀書。)
- (3) Ken was drinking coffee at that time (then). (Ken 在那個時候正在喝咖啡。)
- (4) When you came home, Mom was cooking dinner.
 - =Mom was cooking dinner when you came home. (宣你回家時,媽媽正在煮晚餐。)

b. 否定句

主詞	was not (wasn't)	V ina	(過去時間副詞).
工刊	were not (weren't)	V-ing	(過去时间期的).

例句:

- (1) I wasn't eating dinner at eight thirty last night. (我昨天晚上 8:30 時沒有在吃晚餐。)
- (2) Ken wasn't drinking coffee at that time (then). (Ken 在那個時候沒有在喝咖啡。)
- (3) While Nick was watching TV, Jane wasn't studying.
 - = Jane wasn't studying while Nick was watching TV.

(畫Nick 正在看電視時, Jane 沒有在讀書。)

- (4) When you came home, Mom wasn't cooking dinner.
 - =Mom wasn't cooking dinner when you came home.

(當你回家時,媽媽沒有在煮晚餐。)

c. 疑問句

Was / Wasn't	+ +I	*7 *	()日 1 时 目 51/27 \ 0
Were / Weren't	主詞	V-ing	(過去時間副詞)?

- (1) Were you eating dinner at eight thirty last night? (你昨天晚上 8:30 時在吃晚餐嗎?)
- (2) Wasn't Jane studying while Nick was watching TV? (當 Nick 正在看電視, Jane 沒有在讀書嗎?)
- (3) Was Ken drinking coffee at that time (then)? (Ken 在那個時候在喝咖啡嗎?)
- (4) Was Mom cooking dinner when you came home? (當你回家時,媽媽在煮晚餐嗎?)
- ** 從上面例句可知,在疑問句裡 when 與 while 接的子句只可放在句中,不像在肯定句及否定句裡,可放在句中,也可以放在句子最前面。

中級上 第十一課

一、填空		
1. I haven't	_(see) that movie yet.	
2. He has	_ (finish) writing his book.	
3. I have	(meet) her.	
4. Her mother has	(cook) dinner.	
5. His uncle has	(make) a pot of tea.	
6. We have	_ (read) that book.	
7. He hasn't	_ (go) to that park.	
8. She hasn't	(call) Ms. Chen.	
9. Her sister hasn't	(decide) to go to Japan.	
10. My son hasn't	(drink) milk.	
11. Those students haven	a't (walk) to school.	
12. Have you	(take) a shower yet?	
13. Has he	(do) homework yet?	
14. Has your daughter	(bring) her water yet?	
15. Has that singer	(sing) yet?	
二、改錯		
1. Has her sisters been to	Japan? ()
2. She doesn't done the d	lishes yet. ()
3. Her daughter have bee	n to Japan. ()
4. She goes there three ye	ears ago. ()
5. Have they eated break	fast yet? ()

6. Where did they listened to music? ()	
7. I hasn't taken a shower yet. ()	
8. Have she bought a new car yet? ()	
9. When did he played the piano? ()	
10. Ms. Lin has wrote letters to her friends. ()	
11. They haven't finish their homework yet. ()	
12. Have you finded a good novel? ()	
13. When did he played baseball? ()	
14. Her grandfather have been to America. ()	
15. They goed to China three years ago. ()	
三、翻譯		
1. 你去過美國(America)嗎?		
2. Jeff 已經喝過牛奶。		
3. 她還沒完成她的作業。		
4. 媽媽已經煮完晚餐嗎?		

一、填空		
1. Have they (stop) drinking coffee yet?		
2. We (meet) in the park yesterday.		
3 your brother read this book yet?		
4. She saw that movie three years a		
5. She (meet) that singer two weeks ago.		
6. Has your grandfather (be) to China?		
7. My cat (take) a nap yesterday.		
8. Her cat likes (take) a nap in the afternoon.		
9. My mother (eat) lunch now.		
10. I haven't (read) this novel yet.		
11. When you go to America? I went to America las	t week.	
12. She (go) to America last month.		
13. She (see) that movie next Tuesday.		
14. Their daughter often (watch) TV after schoo	1.	
15. Where they meet? They met in the park yesterday.		
二、改錯		
1. Have David been to America? ()	
2. Has your grandchildren learned English? ()
3. They seed that movie three days ago. ()
4. Her cats haven't took a nap. ()	
5. She meted that singer two years ago. ()
6. Our daughter hasn't learn English yet. ()

7. She will rides the bicycle to school. ()
8. His brother buyed a new car yesterday. ()
9. Have her daughter played the piano? ()
10. My sister have been to America. ()
11. Where do they meet last night? ()
12. They learn it three years ago. ()
13. Have your cousin played basketball yet? ()
14. Amy's parents have be to America. ()
15. Their father has finded a good novel. ()
三、翻譯	
1. 你弟弟已經吃過午餐嗎?	
2. Kiki 已經看過這部電影。	
3. 我還沒有洗碗。	
4. Paul 已經吃完午餐嗎?	

中級上 第十二課

- \	埴	空
-----	---	---

1. How long have you been (eat)?			
2. How long has he been (drive)?			
3. How long have they been (teach) English?			
4. How long has her daughter been (watch) TV?			
5. How long has their son been (write) e-mails?			
6. How long has your teacher been (live) here?			
7. How long your grandfather been drinking coffee?			
8. How long you been doing your homework?			
9. He has been reading five hours ago.			
10. It has been raining two days ago.			
11. My mother has been cooking one hour.			
12. They have been eating two hours.			
13. Her granddaughter has been drinking milk an hour.			
14. That man has been swimming 2:00 P.M.			
15. They have been writing that book 2006.			
二、改錯			
1. She has buying this car for three weeks. ()		
2. I don't have seen you for a long time. ()		
3. She have learned English for two weeks. ()		
4. Our son has been done his homework for an hour. ()	
5. My mother has been learned English for three weeks. ()

6. Her grandmother has been talked on the phone since an hour ago.	()
7. We has been waiting for her for two hours. ()		
8. She have been waiting for us for two hours. ()		
9. She has been take a shower for thirty minutes. ()		
10. How long has they been walking? ()			
11. He has been talked to him for thirty minutes. ()	
12. Her daughter has been live here for three years. ()	
13. She have been taking a nap for two hours. ()		
14. He has being talking to his teacher for three hours. ()	
15. She have been playing the piano for twenty minutes. ()	
三、翻譯				
1. 你煮飯已經煮多久了?				
2. Kelly 已經住在這裡 20 年了。				
3. 我從今天早上 10 點開始看電視。				
4. David 教英文多久了?				

一、填空		
1. He has been talking to her two hours ago.		
2. Those boys have been playing baseball 4:00 P.M.		
3. She has been watching TV an hour.		
4. It has been (rain) for three hours.		
5. She has been waiting the bus for an hour.		
6. She has been (take) a shower for thirty minutes.		
7. Their cats drinking water now.		
8. Their cats have (take) a nap for twenty minutes.		
9. She has been (teach) English for twelve years.		
10. Our father has been (cook) for forty minutes.		
11. They have been (read) that novel for an hour.		
12. He has been waiting for her girlfriend twenty minutes.		
13. He has been (do) the dishes since an hour ago.		
14. They have been (live) here since they were thirteen years old.		
15. Their parents have been (work) for six years.		
二、改錯		
1. They have been ride the bicycle to school for ten minutes. ()
2. I have been drive for two hours. (
3. It has be raining for two days. (
4. It has been raining since two day ago. (
5. Their parents has been cooking since this afternoon. ()	
6. Her son has been read that novel since this morning. ()	

7. Her father has been learning English for five year. ()
8. We don't seen you for a long time. ()		
9. She didn't took a nap yesterday. ()		
10. We have go to school tomorrow. ()		
11. He has be taking a walk for thirty minutes. ()	
12. They has been living there for twenty-two years. ()
13. Our parents have been cooking dinner for this afternoon. ()
14. She has gived some flowers to her mother. ()	
15. They have been waiting to their friends for forty minutes. (`
三、翻譯 1. 從我 5 歲的時候就住在這裡了。			
2. 他等公車等多久了?			
3. 我的老師已經教英文 25 年了。			
4. 你們喝咖啡已經喝多久了?			

中級下 第十三課

_	•	填	空
---	---	---	---

1. Amy	(完成) homework before she	e went to be	d.	
2. My sister	(打電話) him after she had taken	n a shower.		
3. Her uncle had le	earned English for years before he	(搬	到) to Canada.	
4. My grandmothe	er had cleaned the kitchen	she made a	cake.	
5. Her dog didn't	(吃) any food because it ha	d been ill.		
6. I	(finish) doing homework before I		(go) to sch	ool.
7. She	(read) the newspaper after she		_ (do) the dish	nes.
8. They	(leave) after they	(drink)	cups of tea.	
9. My teacher	(learn) some English be	efore he	(le	ave) Taiwan.
10. Jerry	(not say) a word after he	<u>-</u>	(m	eet) her.
二、改錯				
1. The class had a	lready start. ()		
2. After I met her,	I had already read her novel. ()	
3. Her cats been h	ungry because they hadn't eaten for two da	ys. ()
4. Before I arrive,	the bus had gone. ()		
5. I didn't eat with	them because I had ate at home. ()	
6. She had meeted	her father last night. ()		
7. After she hears	the news, she called her mother. ()	
8. She doesn't go	with us because she had been there before.	()
9. He is hungry be	ecause he had not eaten dinner last night.	()
10. After he had to	urned off lights(關燈), he leaved the classro	oom. ()

三、翻譯	
------	--

1.	我弟弟睡覺(go to bed)前就已經做完功課了。
2.	Paul 回家前,他的媽媽已經煮好晚餐。
3.	我洗完澡後就睡覺了。
4.	他昨晚沒有跟我們去,因為他已經看過那部電影。

一、填空			
1. Because I (be) to Ja	apan, I didn't	(go) to Japan with them l	ast month.
2. Before he (finish) doing h	nomework, he	(drink) two b	ottles of
Coke.			
3. Before he (call) his frien	nds, he	(make) a pot of tea	
4. After my students	_ (eat) lunch, they	(take) a nap.	
5. Before I(go) to Canada, l	I	(learn) some English.	
6. Her mother cleaned the kitchen(廚房) _	she had	made a cake.	
7. They had taken a shower	their son came home	e.	
8. John went to Japan he ha	ad learned some Japan	ese(日文).	
9. Our grandmother had done the dish	she went to	bed.	
10. He (eat) breakfas	st before he went to sch	nool.	
二、改錯			
1. Before he seed the movie, he had known	n the story. ()	
2. By the time she arrived, the class had fin	nish. ()	
3. They goed home after they had finished	homework. ()	
4. After I had read her novel, I send an e-n	nail to her. ()	
5. After he had finished homework, he was	tches TV. ()	
6. Before he goed out, he had taken a shov	ver. ()	
7. He doesn't eat dinner because he had ea	ten too many mangos.	()
8. They called me after they had readed m	y novel. ()	
9. Last night I didn't see that movie because	se I have seen it. ()
10. Before he went to Japan, he has learne	d Japanese. ()	

-

1.	Ken去她家之前已經先打電話給她了。
2.	我昨天跑步後才吃晚餐。
3.	我妹妹昨晚沒有喝可樂,因為她已經喝太多。
4.	May 去年去美國前已經學了一些英文。

中級下 第十四課

一、填空				
1. She	(take) a shower when I	(call) her sister.		
2. They	(play) computer games when their	mother(c	ook) dinner.	
3. She	(listen) to music when her mother	(eat) break	cfast.	
4. I	(walk) to school when my aunt	(drink) milk.		
5. Her cat	(take) a nap when I	(leave) her house.		
6. He	(watch) a movie when his father	(read) a novel		
7. She	(comb) her hair when I	(call) her sister.		
8. She	(make) the bed when her mother	(watch) TV	•	
_	ishes when my mother was taking a shower. before his friend called him. (()	
3. After she cooks d	inner, she took a shower. ()		
4. What was he did	when his wife watched TV? ()		
5. Because she liked	her English teacher before, she learns English	h happily. ()
6. Before my sons d	id homework, they had eat dinner. ()		
7. He had learn some	e Chinese before he came to Taiwan. ()		
8. She was drank jui	ce when her uncle made tea. ()		
三 、翻譯 1. 昨天早上8點時	· Cathy 在做什麼?			

2.	昨天你回家時,你媽媽在做什麼?
3.	昨晚你打電話給我時,我正在洗澡。
4.	昨天下午你打電話給他時,他沒有在看電視。

一、填空		
1. I	(listen) to music when my aunt	(drink) coffee.
2. My cat	(drink) water when she	(call) me.
3. He	(take) a nap when his father	(watch) TV.
4. What	(be) you doing when your mother	(call) your sister?
5. Her sons	(do) the dishes when she	(watch) TV.
6. Their father	(make) the bed when they	(go) out.
7. You	(drink) milk when he	(call) you.
二、改錯		
1. What were you d	loing when your brother was watching TV? ()
2. Before she did ho	omework, she had eated dinner. ()
3. After she had ma	de the bed, she eat breakfast. ()
4. He had learn som	ne English before he went to America. ()
5. What are you doi	ing when your brother watched TV? ()
6. Before she taking	g a shower, she had eaten dinner. ()
7. What are you do	ing when your mom came home last night? ()
三、翻譯		
1. 昨天下午3點照	寺我正在打籃球。	
2. 昨天晚上9點印	寺你正在做什麼?	

3.	我媽媽在那個時候(at that time)沒有在喝咖啡。
4.	上星期當我去你家時,你正在做什麼?

主

題



-被動式-

範圍	中下 L15
完成打▽	

被動式的小概念

日常生活中我們常聽到,「···被···」,此時我們會用到<u>被動式</u>。有時我們也會用<u>被動式</u>來表達「句子中的<u>動作</u>並不是主詞做的」,比方說:「我的杯子剛剛破了。」"我的杯子"是這句話的<u>主詞</u>,"破"則是這句話的<u>動詞</u>。然而,杯子並不會去做"破"這個動作,"破"這個動作是"我"做的。因此我們說,這句話裡面的動作不是這句話裡面的主詞所做的,所以此句話也會用被動式來表示。

一、被動式的特徵與句型

1. 特徵

be 動詞+過去分詞 (p.p.)

2. 句型

(主動) A + V + B. = (被動) B + be 動詞 + 過去分詞 (p.p.) + by + A.

主動語態: I broke my glass. (我打破了我的眼鏡。)

被動語態:My glass was broken by me. (我的眼鏡被我打破了)

** 由上面句型可知,主動式與被動式的轉換即在於:主動式句中的受詞(B)到被動式句中時變成主詞,而原本的主詞(A)則變成放在動詞後面,且前面要加上 by。

二、各種時態的被動式句型

1. 現在式

В	am / are / is	p.p.	by	A.
---	---------------	------	----	----

例句:(1) Chinese is taught by Ms. Lin. (中文是林老師教的。)

(2) Basketball is played by those boys. (那些男孩在打籃球。)

2. 過去式

B was /	were p.p.	by	Α.
---------	-----------	----	----

例句:(1) My glasses were broken by him. (我的眼鏡被他打破了。)

(2) This cup of coffee was drunk by Tim. (這杯咖啡被 Tim 喝了。)

3. 未來式

В	will	be 動詞	p.p.	by	A.
	be going to		r·r·	~ J	-

例句:(1) Dinner will be cooked by May tomorrow night. (May 明天晚上將煮晚餐。)

- =Dinner is going to be cooked by May tomorrow night.
- (2) These books are going to be read by Ken. (Ken 將讀這些書。)
 - = These books will be read by Ken.

4. 現在進行式

В	am / are / is	being	p.p.	by	A.
---	---------------	-------	------	----	----

例句:(1) The house is being cleaned by them. (這房子正在被他們清理。)

(2) The book is being read by Tim. (Tim 正在讀這本書。)

5. 現在完成式

В	have / has	been	p.p.	by	A.
---	------------	------	------	----	----

例句:(1) The house has been cleaned by them. (這房子已經被他們清理。)

- (2) The books have been read by Tim. (Tim 已經讀完這些書。)
- **由以上 10 個例句的中文翻譯可以得知,並不是每一句被動式的英文翻成中文時都有 「被」這個字。而且,人在被動式的句子中雖不是主詞,但翻成中文時我們有時仍把 人翻譯成主詞,例如:Basketball is played by those boys. (那些男孩在打籃球。)英 文句中的主詞是"Basketball",而中文翻譯裡的主詞是"那些男孩"。會有英文與 中文不一致的情況發生是因為,如果按照字意翻譯,會變成:「籃球被那些男孩打。」 這樣的中文似乎怪怪的,因此在翻譯被動式的句子時,要考慮到中文的邏輯性。

★★文法重點整理

現在式		be V + p.p. is broken	
過去式		be V + p.p. was broken	
未來式	The glass	will / be going to + be + p.p. will be broken	by her
現在進行式		be V + being + p.p. is being broken	
現在完成式		have/ has + been + p.p. has been broken	

中級下 第十五課

第一回

一、填空		
1. She sent an e-mail to me.		
→ An e-mail	_ to me by her.	
2. The cat broke a glass.		
→ A glass	by the cat.	
3. His father washed two cars last Mo	onday.	
→ Two cars	_ by his father last Monday.	
4. My friend gave me a present yester	rday.	
→ A present	to me by my friend yesterday.	
5. Her cousin painted three pictures in	n the afternoon.	
→ Three pictures	by her cousin in the afte	rnoon.
6. This picture was painted by her day	ıghter.	
→ Her daughter		·
7. His uncle sent that e-mail.		
→ That e-mail	his uncle.	
8. That house was painted by their ch	ildren.	
→ Their children		·
二、改錯		
1. She likes to painted. ()	
2. The presents were gave by my pare	ents. ()
3. The e-mail was sended by our teac	her. ()
4. His uncle was washed the car. ()	

5.	. These dishes broken by his brother. ()		
6.	. She breaked dishes yesterday. (
7.	. The e-mail were sent by my parents. ()	
三	三、翻譯			
1.	. 我的眼鏡(glasses)被我妹妹打破了。			
2.	. Paul 教英文。(用被動式寫)			
3.	. 牛奶被貓喝了。			
4.	. 他的狗被我找到了。			

第二回

一、填空	
1. My grandmother made the cake.	
→ The cake	my grandmother.
2. Her cat broke these dishes and bowls.	
→ These dishes and bowls	her cat.
3. She wrote these letters last night.	
→ These letters	her last night.
4. His mother painted that picture yesterd	lay.
→ That picture	his mother yesterday.
5. Her dog will be washed by her father.	
→ Her father	her dog.
6. This e-mail was sent by her uncle last i	night.
→ Her uncle	_ last night.
7. My grandmother gave me that present.	
→ That present	by my grandmother.
二、改錯	
1. That present was gived to her by her fr	iends. (
2. His uncle wash the car last week. ()
3. This book was writing by her. ()
4. Those dishes were washing by her. ()
5. She writed an e-mail to her daughter.	(

6. These flowers were gaved to me by my students. (

7. The house was paint by our sons last week. (

8.	Tom's bed was made by Tom every morning. ()
三	、 翻譯	
1.	那些盤子 (dish) 被我弟弟打破了。	
2.	這些男孩在打棒球。(用被動式寫)	
3.	這封 e-mail 是被 Gigi 寄的。	
4.	Sam 明天會幫狗洗澡。(用被動式寫)	

主

題

七

-過去和現在分詞-

範圍	中下 L16
完成打▽	

過去與現在分詞的小概念

過去分詞與現在分詞除了分別是完成式、被動式及現在進行式的一部分之外,它們也可以當形容詞,用來修飾人、事、物。

一、過去與現在分詞的特徵

- 1. 過去分詞 → V-ed
- 2. 現在分詞 → V-ing

二、過去與現在分詞當形容詞

- 1. 過去分詞與現在分詞雖然都可拿來當形容詞以修飾人、事、物,但二者的用法並不相同。
- 2. 過去分詞用來修飾人,表示人的感受、情緒,中文意思是「感到…、覺得…」。
- 3. **現在分詞**用來<u>修飾人、事、物</u>,描寫<u>人、事、物的特質或特性</u>,或是說<u>這個人、事、</u> 物給人的感受,中文意思是「**令人…**」。

例句:

- (1) I am excited about this news. (我對這個消息感到興奮。)
- (2) This news is **exciting**. (這個消息是**令人興奮**的。)

4. 過去分詞當形容詞的句型

主詞 be 動詞	過去分詞	介系詞	受詞.
----------	------	-----	-----

例句:

- (1) My sister is **interested in** cooking. (我姊姊對烹飪**感到興趣**。)
- (2) Those boys are bored of playing baseball. (那些男孩對打棒球覺得無聊。)
- (3) They are excited about the news. (他們對這個消息**感到興奮**。)

★★ 過去分詞與介系詞的搭配

過去分詞	介系詞	中文意思	過去分詞	介系詞	中文意思
tired	of	感到厭煩的	excited	about	感到興奮的
interested	in	感興趣的	surprised	at	感到驚訝的
bored	of	感到無聊的			

** 介系詞後面的動詞要加 ing。

** excited 與 surprised 後面除了接介系詞,也可以接 "to+原形動詞"。

例句:

(1) Ken was **surprised to see** me yesterday. (Ken 昨天**很驚訝**看到我。)

5. 現在分詞當形容詞的句型

a.

上的	主詞	be 動詞	現在分詞	to	受詞.
----	----	-------	------	----	-----

例句:

- (1) This book is interesting to me. (這本書對我來說很有趣。)
- (2) This baseball game is exciting to them. (這場棒球比賽對他們來說太令人興奮了。)

★★ 現在分詞與其中文意思

現在分詞	中文意思	現在分詞	中文意思
tiring	令人疲倦的	exciting	令人興奮的
interesting	(令人感到)有趣的	surprising	令人驚訝的
boring	(令人感到)無聊的		

b.

主詞 b	e 動詞	現在分詞	名詞.
------	------	------	-----

例句:

- (1) It's an interesting book. (它是本有趣的書。)
- (2) This is a boring movie. (這是一部無聊的電影。)

中級下 第十六課

第一回

一、填空				
1. That is an	story. (i	interest)		
2. It's	to walk to sch	ool. (tire)		
3. She was	at the nev	ws. (surprise)		
4. I was	to see him in	n the park. (excite)		
5. My father had a	da	ay. (tire)		
6. We don't like that		class. (bore)		
7. He is	(boring/ bor	ed) of that stupid sto	ory.	
8. I was	(surprising/	surprised) to meet M	Mr. Lin last night.	
9. Those computer games	are so	(excitin	ng/ excited).	
二、改錯 1. I was so exciting to see 2. Is he interesting in pain 3. I was very tiring today. 4. She isn't interested of re 5. I am bored of read this	ting? ((eading. ())))	
三 、翻譯 1. 這個故事很有趣。				
2. Kiki 對看電影感到興奮	S. 0			

3.]	David 是個有趣的男孩。	
4.	我昨晚很驚訝看到我的英文老師。	

第二回

_	、填空					
1. I	t is	(tiring/ tired) to w	alk to school.			
2. I	was	(exciting/ excite	d) to see that fa	amous	singer.	
3. T	That is an	(很有趣的)	movie.			
4. F	Her mother	(覺得很	興奮) about th	e news	S.	
5. C	Our father is	(覺得很有	趣) in cooking	5 .		
6. S	She was	(覺得很驚訝)1	to see a famous	singe	r.	
7. I	t was a	(很令人驚	訝) afternoon.			
8. T	That man is an	(很有	「趣的) person.			
9. V	We don't like that	(很	.無聊的) class.			
二 ·	、改錯					
1. F	He is surprised to see	eing her here. ()	
2. I	'm tired of make the	e bed every day. ()	
3. I	Does that a popular b	book? ()		
4. S	She is tired to doing	the dishes. ()	
5. I	t's a tired day today.	()			
三	、翻譯					
1.	我很興奮聽到這個	好消息。				
_						
2.	這本小說(novel)	對 Paul 來說很無聊	0			

3.	我妹妹對讀書感到厭煩。
4.	那是部無聊的電影。