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解答

# Get Ready

## 單字片語

### 1. thank (v.) 感謝

[θæŋk]

1. 動詞變化：thanks；thanked；thanking
2. Thank you. 也可以說 Thanks.。
3. 可用 You're welcome. 或 No problem. 回應。

例：Dad: This is your bag. (這是你的袋子。)

Son: \_\_\_\_\_ you, Dad. (謝謝你，爸爸。)

### 2. name (n.) 名字

[nem]

例：(1) Ann: What's your \_\_\_\_\_? (你叫什麼名字?)

Lisa: My \_\_\_\_\_ is Lisa. (我的名字是 Lisa。)

(2) His \_\_\_\_\_ is Kevin. (他的名字是 Kevin。)

### 3. How old...? ……幾歲?

[.haʊ `old]

例：(1) Ben: \_\_\_\_\_ are you? (你幾歲?)

Ivy: I'm thirteen years old. (我十三歲。)

(2) A: \_\_\_\_\_ is your dog? (你的狗幾歲?)

B: It is one year old. (牠一歲。)

### 4. year(s) old ……歲

[ˈjɪr(z) .old]

1. year 為名詞，指「年」。
2. 若只有一歲，用 one year old。
3. 敘述年齡時，有以下說法：

(1) She's ten (years old). (她十歲。)

(2) She's a ten-year-old girl. (她是一個十歲的女孩。)

例：(1) My brother is one \_\_\_\_\_ . (我弟弟一歲。)

(2) A: How old is Nick? (Nick 幾歲?)

B: He is eight \_\_\_\_\_ . (他八歲。)

→ He is an eight-year-old boy. (他是一個八歲的男孩。)

# 文法要點

## 一、打招呼用語

使用時機	問候	回應
早上見面時	Good morning. ( 早安。 )	Good morning. ( 早安。 )
下午見面時	Good afternoon. ( 午安。 )	Good afternoon. ( 午安。 )
晚上見面時	Good evening. ( 晚安。 )	Good evening. ( 晚安。 )
睡覺前	Good night. ( 晚安。 )	Good night. ( 晚安。 )
見面時 → 首次見面	Nice to meet you. ( 很高興認識你。 )	Nice to meet you, too. ( 我也很高興認識你。 )
	How do you do? ( 你好。 )	How do you do? ( 你好。 )
見面時 → 非首次見面	Nice to see you. ( 很高興看到你。 )	Nice to see you, too. ( 我也很高興看到你。 )
	How are you? ( 你好嗎? )	Fine, thank you. ( 很好·謝謝。 )
道別	Goodbye. / See you. ( 再見。 )	Goodbye. / See you. ( 再見。 )

## 二、人稱代名詞的用法

### 1. 人稱代名詞

人稱		主格 ( 當主詞 )	所有格 ( 後接名詞 )
第一人稱	單數	I	my
	複數	we	our
第二人稱	單數	you	your
	複數	you	your
第三人稱	單數	he / she / it	his / her / its
	複數	they	their

(1) 人稱代名詞在句中當「主詞」時，要用「主格」。

**例** She is Lily. ( 她是 Lily。 ) → She 是主格

(2) 「所有格」不可單獨存在，後面必須接名詞，表達「某人所有」的意思。

**例** His name is Ken. ( 他的名字是 Ken。 ) → His 是所有格，後接名詞 name

**注意** 名詞所有格的形式：

Helen → Helen's	my mom → my mom's
Louis → Louis's 或 Louis'	Mr. and Mrs. Li → Mr. and Mrs. Li's ( 共同所有 )

2. 不同的人稱代名詞須搭配不同的 be 動詞

人稱代名詞與 be 動詞	第一人稱	第二人稱	第三人稱
單數	I am = I'm	you are = you're	he is / she is / it is = he's / she's / it's
複數	we are = we're	you are = you're	they are = they're

**注意** its 是 it 的所有格；it's 是 it is 的縮寫。

### 小試身手

填入適當的 be 動詞

1. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie.                      2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a girl.  
3. Ms. Lin \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher.                4. You \_\_\_\_\_ a boy.

### 練習題

- (     ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ dad is tall, but ( 但是 ) \_\_\_\_\_ mom is short.  
(A) My; I                      (B) I; my                      (C) I; I                      (D) My; my
- (     ) 2. The cat is scary ( 可怕的 ) . \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are green.  
(A) Their                      (B) It's                      (C) Its                      (D) It
- (     ) 3. Gina and Lily \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
(A) are; we                      (B) are; our                      (C) is; our                      (D) is; we
- (     ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ mom is tall, but ( 但是 ) \_\_\_\_\_ am short.  
(A) My; I                      (B) I; my                      (C) I; I                      (D) My; my
- (     ) 5. The dog is scary ( 可怕的 ) . \_\_\_\_\_ black.  
(A) Their                      (B) It's                      (C) Its                      (D) It

### 三、詢問姓名的句型

疑問代名詞 what 和 is 可縮寫為 what's。

句型變化		例句
問句	What is + 所有格 + name?	What is your name? ( 你叫什麼名字? )
答句	所有格 + name + be 動詞 + 姓名. 主格 + be 動詞 + 姓名.	My name is Steven. ( 我的名字是 Steven. ) = I am Steven.

## 小試身手

### 一、填入正確的所有格

1. He is Jay. = \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jay.      2. I'm Mia. = \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mia.  
3. It is Lucy. = \_\_\_\_\_ name is Lucy.      4. She is Ivy. = \_\_\_\_\_ name is Ivy.

### 二、依提示作答

1. My sister / name / be / Jasmine (完成句子)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我弟弟的名字是 Darren。(中翻英)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 四、Who 為首的問答句

- 疑問代名詞 who 用來詢問「姓名」或「關係」，句型為「Who + be 動詞 + 主詞?」。
- who 當問句的主詞時，常視為單數，須搭配單數動詞。但若特定詢問某一群人時，須用複數。又 who is 可縮寫為 who's。

**例** Tina: Who is that man? (那男人是誰?)

Bill: He is Jay. (他是 Jay。) → 以姓名回答

He is my teacher. (他是我的老師。) → 以關係回答

**注意** 用疑問詞 who 問，要回答「姓名」或「關係」，而不能只回答「職業」。

**例** Tina: Who is that man? (那男人是誰?)

Bill: ~~He is a teacher.~~ (他是老師。) → 不可只回答職業

He is my teacher. (他是我的老師。) → 以關係回答

## 小試身手

### 引導式翻譯

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Peter? (Peter 是誰?)

B: He is \_\_\_\_\_ friend. (他是我的朋友。)

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ those girls? (那些女孩是誰?)

B: They are Mrs. Lin's students. (她們是林老師的學生。)

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Claire: \_\_\_\_\_ is the girl in the room? Peter: She is Tom's friend Lily.  
(A) Where                      (B) Who                      (C) Where                      (D) How
- ( ) 2. Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ is your new teacher? Peter: It's Mrs. Chung.  
(A) How old                      (B) Who                      (C) Where                      (D) How
- ( ) 3. Vicky: \_\_\_\_\_? Sam: He is my brother, John.  
(A) Who is the tall boy                      (B) What is your brother's name  
(C) How old is your brother                      (D) Is the tall boy your brother

## 五、表達年紀的用法

### 1. 詢問年紀的 Yes / No 問答句

- (1) 以 Be 動詞為首的疑問句為 Yes / No 問句，要以 Yes / No 回答，簡答句以 be 動詞或 be 動詞的否定結尾。
- (2) 肯定簡答時，主詞和 be 動詞不可縮寫。
- (3) 否定簡答時，主詞和 be 動詞可縮寫，也可把 be 動詞和 not 縮寫，而 am not 不可縮寫。

**例** Leo: Is Ben five? ( Ben 五歲嗎? )

Ian: No, he's not. / No, he isn't. ( 不，他不是。 )

### 2. 詢問年紀的 wh- 問答句

- (1) 疑問詞 How old 用來詢問「年紀多大；幾歲」，也可用 What's one's age? 來詢問年紀。
- (2) 回答時，以「主詞 + be 動詞 + 數字 (+ year(s) old).」回答。如果歲數只有一歲，則用 year old。
- (3) 也可用「數字-year-old」當形容詞來表達年紀，此用法不論幾歲，其 year 都不加 -s。

句型變化		例句
問句	① How old + be 動詞 + 主詞? ② What + be 動詞 + 所有格 + age?	<b>How old</b> is John? ( John 幾歲? ) = <b>What</b> is John's <b>age</b> ?
答句	主詞 + be 動詞 + 數字 (+ year(s) old). 主詞 + be 動詞 + (a(n)) + 數字-year-old + 名詞. 主詞 + be 動詞 + (a(n)) + 名詞 + of + 數字.	He is ten (years old). ( 他十歲。 ) = He is a ten-year-old boy. = He is a boy <b>of</b> ten.

## 小試身手

### 引導式翻譯

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ is Peter? ( Peter 幾歲? )  
B: He is five \_\_\_\_\_. ( 他五歲。 )
2. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ Celine's age? ( Celine 幾歲? )  
B: She is one \_\_\_\_\_ old. ( 她一歲。 )
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ they seventeen? ( 他們十七歲嗎? )  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_. ( 是的，他們是。 )

## 練習題

- ( ) 1. Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ is Ashley? Peter: She's five.  
(A) How old (B) Who (C) Where (D) How
- ( ) 2. Ann: How old is your sister? Dan: She is just ( 只 ) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) one year old (B) one-year-old (C) girl of one (D) years old
- ( ) 3. Leo: \_\_\_\_\_ your age? Bill: I'm twenty.  
(A) Is (B) What (C) How old is (D) What's

- ( ) 4. Leo: \_\_\_\_\_ your brother five? Bill: No, he is six.  
 (A) Is (B) What (C) How old is (D) What's
- ( ) 5. Leo: Isn't your sister a fifteen-year-old girl?  
 Bill: \_\_\_\_\_, she is an elementary school (小學) student. She is ten.  
 (A) Yes (B) No (C) Right (D) ×
- ( ) 6. Fred is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) boy of eight (B) eight years (C) eight (D) eight-year-old boy
- ( ) 7. Tina is a girl \_\_\_\_\_ five. She is a kindergarten (幼稚園) student.  
 (A) in (B) about (C) of (D) to

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Kenny and Ann \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen years old. They are classmates (同學) .  
 (A) am (B) is (C) are (D) be
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ brother is tall, but (但是) \_\_\_\_\_ am short.  
 (A) My; I (B) I; my (C) I; I (D) My; my
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Ella. She is \_\_\_\_\_ friend.  
 (A) She; her (B) My; I (C) Her; my (D) She; I
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Becky. He's my brother, Steve.  
 (A) My (B) I'm (C) My name (D) I
- ( ) 5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ old is Derek? B: Seventeen.  
 (A) How (B) Who (C) Where (D) What
- ( ) 6. A: Is Helen two years old?  
 B: No, she's one \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) year (B) old (C) year old (D) years old
- ( ) 7. Betty: \_\_\_\_\_ your name? Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ name is Tina.  
 (A) What's; My (B) How's; My (C) What's; Your (D) How's; Your
- ( ) 8. A: Thank you. B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) I'm Kevin. (B) Goodbye. (C) I'm fine. (D) You're welcome.
- ( ) 9. Tony is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. He's a junior high school (國中) student.  
 (A) five (B) ten (C) fifteen (D) fifty
- ( ) 10. A: How old is your son?  
 B: He is one \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
 (A) years (B) year (C) age (D) ×

二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 , 共 30 分 )

1. Yvonne 是我的朋友。她十五歲。

Yvonne is my friend. She's \_\_\_\_\_ old.

2. A : 我是 Ivy。你叫什麼名字? B : 我的名字是 Nicole。

A: I'm Ivy. \_\_\_\_\_ your name?

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

3. Roger 幾歲? 他十三歲嗎?

\_\_\_\_\_ is Roger? Is \_\_\_\_\_ years old?

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 , 共 25 分 )

1. Her / is / name / Diana. ( 重組句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What / be / your sister / name ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He is three years old. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Yes, she is one year old. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is Sam's age? ( 用「十五歲」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 , 共 25 分 )

Hi, my name 1. Tom. I 2. a computer salesman. My job is to sell computers. This is my sister. 3. name is Sara. She 4. a teacher. This is our dog. 5. name is Kiki.

 computer 電腦 salesman 銷售員 job 工作 sell 賣

( ) 1. (A) be (B) is (C) am (D) are

( ) 2. (A) be (B) is (C) am (D) are

( ) 3. (A) My (B) She (C) Your (D) Her

( ) 4. (A) be (B) is (C) am (D) are

( ) 5. (A) My (B) Your (C) Its (D) His

# Lesson 1

## Who's This Young Man?

### 單字片語

#### Word Bank

##### 1. wife (n.) 妻子

[waɪf]

複數形：wives

例：(1) Jim is a teacher. His \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher, too. (Jim 是位老師。他的妻子也是老師。)

(2) My \_\_\_\_\_ is a nurse. (我的妻子是一位護理師。)

##### 2. husband (n.) 丈夫

[ˈhʌzbənd]

例：(1) George and May are \_\_\_\_\_ and wife. (George 和 May 是夫妻。)

(2) Amy's \_\_\_\_\_ is a good father. (Amy 的丈夫是一個好爸爸。)

##### 3. family (n.) 家人；家庭

[ˈfæməli]

1. 複數形：families

例：I'm from a big \_\_\_\_\_ . (我來自一個大家庭。)

2. family 也可表「家人」，指家庭裡的每個成員時，常視為複數。

例：(1) How's your \_\_\_\_\_ ? (你的家人如何?)

(2) Her \_\_\_\_\_ are all doctors. (她的家人都是醫生。)

3. 常用「the+姓+family」或「the+姓-s」表示「……家族」。

例：The Brown \_\_\_\_\_ is large. (Brown 家族很龐大。)

##### 4. uncle (n.) 叔(伯)父；姑(姨)丈；舅舅

[ˈʌŋkl]

例：(1) My \_\_\_\_\_ is a farmer. He's cool. (我的叔父是農夫。他很酷。)

(2) My \_\_\_\_\_ is a senior high school teacher. (我的叔叔是高中老師。)

##### 5. aunt (n.) 嬸嬸；伯母；姑(姨)媽；舅媽

[ænt]

例：(1) Gary: Who is that tall woman? (那個高的女人是誰?)

Brad: She's my \_\_\_\_\_. (她是我的嬸嬸。)

(2) This is my \_\_\_\_\_ Lily. (這是我姑姑 Lily。)

##### 6. cousin (n.) 堂(表)兄弟姐妹

[ˈkʌzɪn]

1. 注意此處 ou 發音為 [ʌ]。

2. 不論「堂」、「表」及「性別」，都用 cousin。

例：Bill is my \_\_\_\_\_. His father is my uncle. (Bill 是我的堂哥。他的父親是我的伯父。)

## 7. parent (n.) 雙親之一

[ˈpɛrənt]

表「雙親」時要用複數形 parents。

例：(1) I'm Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's daughter. They are my \_\_\_\_\_.

(我是 Johnson 夫婦的女兒。他們是我的雙親。)

(2) Shelly's \_\_\_\_\_ are PE teachers. (Shelly 的父母是體育老師。)

補：grandparents (n.) 祖父母、single parent 單親

## 8. son (n.) 兒子

[sʌn]

例：This is Allen's \_\_\_\_\_. His name is Steve. (這是 Allen 的兒子。他的名字是 Steve。)

補：grandson (n.) 孫子

俚：Like father, like son. 有其父必有其子。

## 9. daughter (n.) 女兒

[ˈdɔ:tə]

此處 au 發音為 [ɔ]，gh 不發音。

例：(1) Sue's \_\_\_\_\_ is two years old. (Sue 的女兒兩歲。)

(2) Mrs. Chen's \_\_\_\_\_ is beautiful. (陳太太的女兒很漂亮。)

補：granddaughter (n.) 孫女

## 10. child (n.) 孩子 (children [ˈtʃɪldrən] 為複數形)

[tʃaɪld]

例：(1) Jimmy and Emma are Mr. Wilson's \_\_\_\_\_.

(Jimmy 與 Emma 是 Wilson 先生的孩子。)

(2) Her \_\_\_\_\_ is a junior high school student. (她的孩子是一位國中生。)

同：kid (n.) 小孩

## Dialogue

### 11. birthday (n.) 生日

[ˈbɜ:θdeɪ]

birth (出生) + day (日)

例：(1) Hank: Happy \_\_\_\_\_! This gift is for you. (生日快樂！這個禮物是給你的。)

Irene: Thank you. (謝謝你。)

(2) Today is my \_\_\_\_\_. (今天是我的生日。)

補：「Happy birthday + to + 人。」表「祝某人生日快樂」。

補：常見 birthday 相關的英語說法：

壽星	birthday boy / girl	生日派對	birthday party
生日禮物	birthday gift / present	生日蛋糕	birthday cake
生日卡片	birthday card	生日大餐	birthday meal

### 12. young (adj.) 年輕的

[jʌŋ]

此處 ou 發音為 [ʌ]。

例：(1) Ivy: Is that \_\_\_\_\_ woman your sister? (那個年輕的女人是你的姐姐嗎?)

Ben: No, she's my mom. (不，她是我媽媽。)

(2) A: Your new teacher is \_\_\_\_\_. How old is he? (你們的新老師很年輕。他幾歲?)

B: He's 23 years old. (他二十三歲。)

反：old (adj.) 老的

### 13. man (n.) 男人 (men [mɛn] 為複數形)

[mæn]

例：(1) The old \_\_\_\_\_ is my grandpa. (這個老男人是我的祖父。)

(2) The tall \_\_\_\_\_ over there is my uncle. (在那邊那位高個子的男人是我的伯父。)

補：woman / women (n.) 女人

### 14. Nice to meet you. 很高興認識你。

[ˌnaɪs tə ˈmi:t ju]

1. 為初次見面問候語，常以 Nice to meet you, too. 回應。若之後再次見面時，可用 Nice to see you again. 回應對方。

2. meet 為動詞，指「認識；和……初次見面；遇到」。

例：Eric: Hi, I'm Eric. (嗨，我是 Eric。)

Jay: \_\_\_\_\_, Eric. I'm Jay.

(很高興認識你，Eric。我是 Jay。)

### 15. too (adv.) 也

[tu]

1. 用來附議前面的肯定敘述。

例：Sue: My brother is a cook. (我的哥哥是廚師。)

Tom: My brother is a cook, \_\_\_\_\_. (我的哥哥也是廚師。)

2. 通常置於句尾，用逗號與主要句子隔開。

例：Is this cake for me, \_\_\_\_\_? (這個蛋糕也是給我的嗎?)

一字多義

(adv.) 太

例：It's too late. Let's go home.

(太晚了。我們回家吧。)

### 16. gift (n.) 禮物

[gift]

例：(1) This \_\_\_\_\_ is from my uncle. It's a cute doll.

(這個禮物是我叔叔送的。它是一個可愛的洋娃娃。)

(2) This \_\_\_\_\_ is for you. (這個禮物是給你的。)

同：present [ˈpreznt] (n.) 禮物

一字多義

(n.) 天賦

have a gift for... 表示「有……的天賦」。

例：Oliver has a gift for music. (Oliver 有音樂的天賦。)

**17. for (prep.) 給；為了**

[fɔː; fə]

「for + 名詞／代名詞受格」表示「給；為了……」。

例：(1) This banana cake is \_\_\_\_\_ you. (這個香蕉蛋糕是給你的。)

(2) I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ the bad news. (我為那則壞消息感到遺憾。)

**18. beautiful (adj.) 漂亮的；美麗的**

[ˈbju:təfəl]

beautiful 可形容人、事、物的外觀，也可用來形容人的心地善良；pretty 只能用來形容外觀。

例：(1) Ken: The girl is \_\_\_\_\_. What's her name? (這個女孩很漂亮。她的名字是什麼?)

Meg: Her name is Joanne. (她的名字是 Joanne。)

(2) Flora is young and \_\_\_\_\_. (Flora 既年輕又漂亮。)

反：ugly (adj.) 醜陋的

一字多義

(adj.) 美好的

例：It's a beautiful morning. (今天是個美好的早晨。)

**19. kitchen (n.) 廚房**

[ˈkɪtʃən]

例：(1) Your \_\_\_\_\_ is big and beautiful. (你的廚房大又美。)

(2) My grandma is in the \_\_\_\_\_ now. (我奶奶現在在廚房裡。)

**20. junior high school (n.) 國民中學**

[ˌdʒunjə ˈhaɪ skul]

1. 也可說 junior high。

2. 若加上學校名稱，則視為專有名詞，字首都大寫。

例：(1) Martin is fifteen years old. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ student.

(Martin 15 歲。他是個國中生。)

(2) Dan and I are \_\_\_\_\_ students. (Dan 和我是國中生。)

補：臺灣學制的英語說法：

幼兒園	kindergarten
國小	elementary school
國中	junior high school
高中	senior high school
大學	college / university
研究所	graduate school

**21. PE (n.) 體育**

[piːi]

為 physical education 的縮寫。

例：(1) Alice is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. She's nice to her students.

(Alice 是體育老師。她對她的學生很好。)

(2) My uncle is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. (我的舅舅是一位體育老師。)

補：常見科目的英語說法：

國文	Chinese
數學	mathematics (math)
社會	social studies
歷史	history
地理	geography
自然科學	science

## Reading

### 22. warm (adj.) 溫暖的

[wɔ:rm]

例：I'm from a \_\_\_\_\_ family. My parents are nice to me.

(我來自一個溫暖的家庭。我的雙親對我很好。)

補：warm up 熱身

### 23. farmer (n.) 農夫

[fɑ:mə]

farm (農田；農場) + er (做……的人)

例：My dad is a \_\_\_\_\_. My uncle is a \_\_\_\_\_, too.

(我的爸爸是農夫。我的伯父也是農夫。)

### 24. cook (n.; v.) 廚師；煮

[kʊk]

動詞變化：cooks；cooked；cooking

例：(1) His grandpa is a great \_\_\_\_\_. (他的祖父是很棒的廚師。)

(2) David is \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for his children. (David 正在為他的孩子們煮晚餐。)

補：cooker (n.) 鍋具

#### 110 年會考試題

( ) Steven wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_, because he loves to watch people enjoy the food he prepares.

(A) cook (B) doctor (C) driver (D) farmer

### 25. nurse (n.) 護理師；護士

[nɜ:s]

例：The \_\_\_\_\_ is nice and warm. (這名護士人好又溫暖。)

### 26. woman (n.) 女人 (women [wɪmɪn] 為複數形)

[ˈwʊmən]

例：(1) Fred: Who's that thin \_\_\_\_\_? (那個瘦的女人是誰?)

Tina: She's Todd's aunt. (她是 Todd 的阿姨。)

(2) A: Who is the beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ at the door? (在門邊的那位漂亮女人是誰?)

B: She's Lisa's mom. (她是 Lisa 的媽媽。)

補: lady (n.) 女士

### 27. doctor (n.) 醫生

[ˈdaktə]

Dr. 為 doctor 的縮寫，後接姓氏。

例: Dr. Chen is our family \_\_\_\_\_. (陳醫師是我們的家庭醫生。)

補: hospital (n.) 醫院

一字多義

(n.) 博士

例: Dr. Chen is my college teacher. (陳博士是我的大學老師。)

### 28. senior high school (n.) 高級中學

[ˌsɪnjə ˈhaɪ skul]

senior 指「年紀較大的」。

例: (1) Mr. and Mrs. White's daughter is seventeen years old. She's a \_\_\_\_\_ student. (White 夫婦的女兒 17 歲。她是個高中生。)

(2) My aunt is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

(我的阿姨是一位高中老師。)

### 29. our (det.) 我們的

[aʊr]

「our + 名詞」表示「我們的……」。

例: Alex: Is that \_\_\_\_\_ car? (那是我們的汽車嗎?)

Kelly: No, it's not. It's Mr. Wang's car. (不，它不是。它是王先生的汽車。)

補: we (pron.) 我們

### 30. pet (n.) 寵物

[pet]

例: (1) Lisa's \_\_\_\_\_ cat is fat. (Lisa 的寵物貓是胖的。)

(2) The cute dog is Mary's \_\_\_\_\_. (那隻可愛的狗是 Mary 的寵物。)

補: 若要特別說明是哪一種動物，可在 pet 後面接該動物的名詞，如 pet dog、pet cat、pet pig。

### 31. cute (adj.) 可愛的

[kjut]

例: (1) Peggy: The pig is small and \_\_\_\_\_. Is it your pet?

(這隻豬小又可愛。牠是你的寵物嗎?)

Tony: No, it's Gary's pet. (不，牠是 Gary 的寵物。)

(2) My one-year-old brother is \_\_\_\_\_. (我一歲的弟弟很可愛。)

### 32. nice (adj.) 好的；好心的

[naɪs]

例: (1) Kevin is \_\_\_\_\_ to his family and friends. (Kevin 對他的家人和朋友很好。)

(2) Wallace is \_\_\_\_\_ to his wife. (Wallace 對他的妻子很好。)

## 文法要點

### 一、不定冠詞

在英文中，會在單數可數名詞前加 a 或 an，意思相當於中文的一個、一本、一位、一隻、一輛……等，不定冠詞後面的單字，如果「第一個音」是子音的話，使用 a；母音的話則用 an。

**注意** 1. 冠詞 an 搭配發音為母音起首（如字母 a、e、i、o、u）名詞；a 搭配子音起首名詞。

**例** a teacher、an angry teacher

2. 單數名詞前面搭配不定冠詞 a 或 an，是以該名詞字首的發音來決定，而某些名詞開頭，雖是母音字母，但其實是發子音，此時要搭配不定冠詞 a，而非 an。

**例** a uniform、an umbrella、an MRT、a market

## 小試身手

### 填入正確的不定冠詞

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book. (這是一本書。)
2. His friend is not \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher. (他的朋友不是一位英文老師。)
3. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ apple? (這是一顆蘋果嗎?)
4. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ doctor? (你是一位醫生嗎?)

### 二、姓名及尊稱語

英文中稱謂與姓氏的字序與中文不同，英文是「稱謂 (Mr. / Mrs. / Miss / Ms.) + 姓氏」。

Mr. 表男性；Mrs. 表已婚女性；Miss 表未婚女性；而 Ms. 可表未婚或已婚女性。又「Mr. and Mrs. + 姓氏」表「……氏夫婦」。

**注意** 英文的姓名與中文的字序也不同，英文會將名字 (first name / given name) 置於姓氏 (last name / family name) 之前。

**例** Jackie Lin、Benjamin Huang

### 三、be 動詞

一個英文句子中只有一個動詞；而動詞分兩種，一種是「be 動詞」，另一種是「一般動詞」。本課介紹 be 動詞的這種句型。be 動詞的現在式有 am、is、are。

**例** (1) Jane **is** our new teacher. (Jane 是我們的新老師。) → 動詞為 be 動詞 is

(2) We **love** you. (我們愛你。) → 動詞為一般動詞 love

#### 1. be 動詞的用法

(1) be 動詞是用來表達「主詞狀態」的動詞，後可接名詞、形容詞或介系詞片語。

**例** ① Mr. Li **is** a doctor. (李先生是醫生。) → 接名詞

② You **are** tall. (你好高。) → 接形容詞

③ He **is** at school. (他在學校。) → 接介系詞片語

(2) 代名詞常與 be 動詞縮寫，而 be 動詞也常與 not 縮寫。

代名詞 + be 動詞	縮略語	be 動詞 + not	縮略語
I am	I'm	am not	不縮寫
you are	you're	are not	aren't
we are	we're		
they are	they're		
he is	he's	is not	isn't
she is	she's		
it is	it's		

**注意** 1. 在肯定簡答中，代名詞與 be 動詞不可縮寫。

**例** Yes, I am. (○) ~~Yes, I'm.~~ (×)

2. am 與 not 在正式英文中不縮寫，但非正式用法中可縮略為 ain't。其 Yes / No 問句有兩種問法：Am I not your good friend? 及 Ain't I your good friend?。

### 小試身手

寫出正確的縮略語

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

2. I am = \_\_\_\_\_

3. are not = \_\_\_\_\_

4. he is not = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. 含 be 動詞的句構

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + be 動詞...
	My father <b>is</b> a doctor. (我爸爸是醫生。)
否定句	主詞 + be 動詞 + not...
	My father <b>is not</b> a doctor. (我爸爸不是醫生。)
Yes / No 疑問句及簡答	Be 動詞 + 主詞...?
	Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞. / No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not.
	Ann: <b>Is</b> your father a doctor? (你爸爸是醫生嗎?) Ben: Yes, he is. (是，他是。)/ No, he isn't. (不，他不是。)

**注意** 1. Be 動詞為首的問句為 Yes / No 問句，其答句一律用 Yes / No 回答。但如果問句有提供選項，則不用 Yes / No 回答。

**例** (1) Sam: Is Mr. Li a doctor? (李先生是醫生嗎?)

Ella: Yes, he is. (是，他是。)

(2) Sam: Is Mr. Li a doctor or a nurse? (李先生是醫生還是護士?) → 有提供選項

Ella: He is a doctor. (他是醫生。)

2. 肯定簡答回答到 be 動詞為止，否定簡答回答到 not 為止。簡答句中的主詞必須用代名詞，且肯定簡答中代名詞不可和 be 動詞縮寫，但否定簡答中可縮寫。另外，否定詳答也可直接陳述事實。

例 Ann: Are you my math teacher? ( 你是我的數學老師嗎？ )

Ben: Yes, I am. ( 是，我是。 ) → 肯定簡答

No, I am not. / No, I'm not. ( 不，我不是。 ) → 否定簡答

No, I am your English teacher. ( 不，我是你的英文老師。 ) → 否定詳答

3. 否定疑問句的回答方式與肯定疑問句相同，差別為否定疑問句表達「難道不是……嗎？」。

例 Jane: Aren't these my books? ( 這些難道不是我的書嗎？ )

Ben: Yes, they are. ( 是，它們是。 )

No, they aren't. ( 不，它們不是。 )

### 小試身手

#### 填充式翻譯

1. A: Is Helen a nurse? ( Helen 是護士嗎？ )

B: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ not. ( 不，她不是。 )

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you a teacher? ( 你是老師嗎？ )

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . ( 是的，我是。 )

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ this a robot dog? ( 這是機器狗嗎？ )

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . ( 是的，它是。 )

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Fred: Are you a cook? Lily: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) we are (B) I'm (C) I am (D) we're
- ( ) 2. Sara: \_\_\_\_\_ the toy in the box red? Bill: Yes.  
(A) × (B) Are (C) Is (D) Be
- ( ) 3. The books on the desk \_\_\_\_\_ heavy ( 重的 ).  
(A) × (B) are (C) is (D) be
- ( ) 4. The color of the desk \_\_\_\_\_ red.  
(A) × (B) are (C) is (D) be
- ( ) 5. The man with glasses ( 戴眼鏡 ) \_\_\_\_\_ tall.  
(A) × (B) are (C) is (D) be
- ( ) 6. Kate: Isn't the man your friend?  
Gina: \_\_\_\_\_, he is a stranger ( 陌生人 ) to me.  
(A) No (B) Yes (C) Right (D) ×
- ( ) 7. Ann: Are you doctors? Leo: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) we are (B) I'm (C) I am (D) we're

#### 四、形容詞的用法

1. 形容詞是用來說明人、事、物的狀態。
2. 形容詞是用來修飾名詞或主詞。以下整理一些常用的形容詞：

顏色形容詞	red (紅色的)、orange (橘色的)、yellow (黃色的)、green (綠色的)、blue (藍色的)、white (白色的)、black (黑色的)、pink (粉紅色的)、purple (紫色的)、brown (棕色的)、gray (灰色的)
語意相反的形容詞	big (大的) ↔ small (小的)、new (新的) ↔ old (舊的)、thin (瘦的) ↔ fat (胖的)、young (年輕的) ↔ old (老的)、long (長的) ↔ short (短的)、good (好的) ↔ bad (壞的)、tall (高的) ↔ short (矮的)、beautiful (美麗的) ↔ ugly (醜的)、sad (難過的) ↔ happy (快樂的)、hot (熱的) ↔ cold (冷的)
其他形容詞	fine (好的)、real (真的)、right (對的)、cool (棒的；酷的；涼爽的)

3. 大部分形容詞皆可用於以下兩句型：

(1) 放在 be 動詞後面修飾主詞

**例** This book is new. (這本書很新。 ) → 形容詞 new 修飾主詞 This book

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + be 動詞 + 形容詞...
	Jane is <b>nice</b> . She is <b>beautiful</b> , too. ( Jane 人很好。她也很漂亮。 )
否定句	主詞 + be 動詞 + not + 形容詞...
	Jane isn't <b>nice</b> . She isn't <b>beautiful</b> , either. ( Jane 人不好。她也不漂亮。 )
Yes / No 疑問句及簡答	Be 動詞 + 主詞 + 形容詞...?
	Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞. / No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not.
	Al: Is Jane <b>tall</b> ? ( Jane 很高嗎? ) Jo: Yes, she is. ( 是的, 她是。 ) No, she isn't. / No, she's not. ( 不, 她不是。 )

#### 小試身手

##### 引導式翻譯

1. A: Is Mike \_\_\_\_\_? ( Mike 長得高嗎? )  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ not tall. ( 不, 他不高。 )
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the flower \_\_\_\_\_? ( 這花難道不美麗嗎? )  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . ( 是的, 它是。 )

(2) 放在名詞前面修飾名詞

例 This is a new book. (這是一本新書。 ) → 形容詞 new 修飾其後名詞 book

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + be 動詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞...
	Jane is a <b>nice</b> girl. She is a <b>beautiful</b> girl, too. ( Jane 是個好女孩。她也是個漂亮的女孩。 )
否定句	主詞 + be 動詞 + not + 形容詞 + 名詞...
	Jane isn't a <b>nice</b> girl. She isn't a <b>beautiful</b> girl, either. ( Jane 不是個好女孩。她也並非個漂亮的女孩。 )
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Be 動詞 + 主詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞...?
	Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞. / No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not. Al: Is Jane a <b>tall</b> girl? ( Jane 是個高個子的女孩嗎? ) Jo: Yes, she is. ( 是的, 她是。 ) No, she isn't. / No, she's not. ( 不, 她不是。 )

補充 有些形容詞如 afraid ( 害怕的 ) 只能放在 be 動詞後面修飾主詞, 不會放在名詞前。

例 She is afraid of snakes. ( 她很怕蛇。 )

小試身手

引導式翻譯

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you an English teacher? ( 你是位英文老師嗎? )  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . ( 是的, 我是。 )
2. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ . She's \_\_\_\_\_ , too.  
( Mary 是個年輕的女人。她也很高。 )

練習題

- ( ) 1. Emma: Aren't your cars new? Danny: \_\_\_\_\_, they are old.  
(A) Yes (B) No (C) Right (D) ×
- ( ) 2. Lei: \_\_\_\_\_? Jay: No, my pen is red.  
(A) Is this your pen (B) Is this a pen (C) Is this a red pen (D) Is your pen red
- ( ) 3. Matt: Is John \_\_\_\_\_? Jay: Yes, he is.  
(A) nice boys (B) a boy nice (C) nice boy (D) nice
- ( ) 4. Vicky: \_\_\_\_\_? Sam: Yes, he is. He is tall and handsome ( 英俊的 ) .  
(A) Who is the tall man (B) Is your brother short  
(C) Isn't the short man your brother (D) Is that tall man your brother

## 五、對等連接詞 and

1. 對等連接詞 and 連接兩個相同詞性的單字、片語或子句。

- 例 (1) Mike and Tina are my classmates. ( Mike 和 Tina 是我的同班同學。 )  
(2) The boy and the girl are brother and sister. ( 那個男孩和那個女孩是兄妹。 )  
(3) The new park is big and beautiful. ( 新的公園又大又漂亮。 )  
(4) Ivy's daughter is a doctor, and her son is a doctor, too.  
( Ivy 的女兒是醫生，她的兒子也是醫生。 )

2. and 連接兩個子句時，若 and 連接的前後子句有重覆的文字，則可省略。

- 例 Ivy's daughter is a doctor, and her son is (a doctor), too.  
( Ivy 的女兒是醫生，她的兒子也是。 )

## 六、too 的用法

1. too 用於肯定句，放句尾，前加逗號，表達「也……」。

- 例 Dan: Jane is my English teacher. ( Jane 是我的英文老師。 )  
Ben: She is my English teacher, **too**. ( 她也是我的英文老師。 )

2. too 也可當副詞用，用來修飾形容詞或副詞，表「太……」。

- 例 The box is **too** heavy. ( 那箱子太重了。 ) → 用來修飾形容詞

**補充** either 用於否定句，放句尾，前加逗號，表達「也不……」。

- 例 Mr. Li isn't my teacher, and Mrs. Lin **isn't, either**.  
( 李老師不是我的老師，而林老師也不是。 )

### 小試身手

#### 整句式翻譯

1. Anne 是我的朋友。 Logan 也是我的朋友。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 這個紅色的玩具車是 Kevin 的玩具，而那個機器人也是。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分 )

- (      ) 1. The book on my table \_\_\_\_\_ not thin ( 薄的 ) .  
(A) is                      (B) are                      (C) am                      (D) be
- (      ) 2. Amy: \_\_\_\_\_ the books on the table great?    Cindy: Yes.  
(A) Isn't                      (B) Aren't                      (C) What are                      (D) How are
- (      ) 3. Ella: Is that boy your friend?    Cindy: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) you are                      (B) it is                      (C) he is                      (D) he's
- (      ) 4. Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_ girl. She's beautiful.  
(A) tall                      (B) a tall                      (C) tall a                      (D) tall the
- (      ) 5. A: Are you a farmer?    B: \_\_\_\_\_ I'm a doctor.  
(A) Yes, I am.                      (B) Yes, you are.                      (C) No, I'm not.                      (D) No, it isn't.
- (      ) 6. A: Are you an English teacher?    B: Yes, I am. \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) I'm a math teacher.                      (B) I'm an English teacher.  
(C) I'm not a teacher.                      (D) I'm not an English teacher.
- (      ) 7. A: Is John a good student?    B: \_\_\_\_\_ He's a good student.  
(A) Yes, he is.                      (B) Yes, it is.                      (C) No, he isn't.                      (D) He is.
- (      ) 8. A: Is the boy short?    B: \_\_\_\_\_ He's tall.  
(A) Yes, she is.                      (B) No, it isn't.                      (C) Yes, he is.                      (D) No, he isn't.
- (      ) 9. Hank: Isn't your sister tall?    Jerry: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Yes, she is short.                      (B) No, she is tall.  
(C) No, the tall girl is my sister.                      (D) Yes, she is tall.
- (      ) 10. Kate: \_\_\_\_\_ John your brother or cousin?  
Gina: \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother.  
(A) Is; No, he                      (B) Are; No, he                      (C) Is; He                      (D) Are; He

### 二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. 我是一位護士 · 我也是一位學生。  
I'm a \_\_\_\_\_, and I'm a student, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A : Ivy · 你是一位英文老師嗎?    B : 不 · 我不是 · 我是一位廚師。  
A: Ivy, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher?  
B: No, I'm not. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 那個高高的男人是你的數學老師嗎?  
Is the \_\_\_\_\_ your math teacher?

4. Ed 是我們的寵物狗。

Ed is \_\_\_\_\_ dog.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. nurse. / is / beautiful / Amy / a ( 重組句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. be / Emily / tall / girl ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Yes, she is a math teacher. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is Jason a cook? ( 先否定簡答 · 再以「農夫」詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Are you a student? ( 先否定簡答 · 再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

Hello, my name 1. Eddie. I am a junior high school student. This is my 2.. Joe is my father. He is 3.. Kim is my mother. She is a police officer. Tim is 4. brother. He is twelve years old. Rita is my sister. She is only 5.. She is cute.

 police officer 警察 only 只有

- |                               |                  |                    |                |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. (A) be                 | (B) is           | (C) am             | (D) are        |
| ( ) 2. (A) friend             | (B) school       | (C) family         | (D) name       |
| ( ) 3. (A) teach              | (B) teacher      | (C) teachers       | (D) a teacher  |
| ( ) 4. (A) your               | (B) my           | (C) our            | (D) his        |
| ( ) 5. (A) five-year-old girl | (B) girl of five | (C) five years old | (D) five years |

# Lesson 2

## What Are These?

### 單字片語

#### Word Bank

##### 1. tiger (n.) 老虎

[ˈtaɪɡə]

例：They're not big cats. They're \_\_\_\_\_. (牠們不是大貓。牠們是老虎。)

##### 2. monkey (n.) 猴子

[ˈmʌŋki]

例：(1) Mike: What's your animal sign? (你的生肖是什麼?)

Judy: I'm a \_\_\_\_\_. (我屬猴。)

(2) Those \_\_\_\_\_ are cute. (那些猴子好可愛。)

##### 3. elephant (n.) 大象

[ˈɛləfənt]

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ ears are big. (大象的耳朵是大的。)

(2) These \_\_\_\_\_ are from Africa. (這些大象來自非洲。)

補：white elephant 貴而無用的東西

##### 4. mouse(n.)老鼠(mice[mɑɪs] 為複數形)

[maʊs]

例：(1) Steve: What's it under the table? (在桌子下面的是什麼?)

Lucy: It's my pet \_\_\_\_\_. (那是我的寵物鼠。)

(2) Helen's pet \_\_\_\_\_ is dead. (Helen 的寵物鼠死了。)

一字多義

(n.) (電腦) 滑鼠

例：Click the left mouse button twice to highlight this word.

(點擊滑鼠左邊按鈕兩次來標示這個字。)

##### 5. fox (n.) 狐狸

[fɒks]

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are smart animals. (狐狸是聰明的動物。)

(2) A: Are those animals \_\_\_\_\_? (那些動物是狐狸嗎?)

B: No, they're dogs. (不，牠們是狗。)

補：as sly as a fox 像狐狸般狡猾

## 6. sheep (n.) 綿羊(複數形亦為 sheep)

[ʃip]

例：Diana: Are they goats? (牠們是山羊嗎?)

Chris: No, they're \_\_\_\_\_. (不，牠們是綿羊。)

補：black sheep 害群之馬

## 7. bear (n.) 熊

[ber]

例：(1) The teddy \_\_\_\_\_ are my birthday gifts. (這些泰迪熊是我的生日禮物。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture are cute. (照片裡的熊好可愛。)

補：polar bear (n.) 北極熊、panda (n.) 貓熊

## 8. zebra (n.) 斑馬

[ˈzibrə]

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are black and white. (斑馬是黑白色相間。)

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ are in the horse family. (斑馬是馬科動物。)

補：zebra crossing 斑馬線

## Dialogue

### 9. movie theater (n.) 電影院

[ˈmuvi ˌθiətə]

1. movie 為名詞，指「電影」。

例：My favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is *Spider-Man*. (我最喜愛的電影是《蜘蛛人》。)

2. theater 為名詞，指「劇院；電影院」。

例：The new \_\_\_\_\_ is big and beautiful. (那間新的電影院既大又漂亮。)

補：movie ticket 電影票

補：「看電影」的說法：

去電影院看電影	see a movie
	go to the movies
在電視、電腦上看電影	watch a movie

例：(1) Let's go to the movies this Saturday. (我們這週六去看電影吧。)

(2) My sister is watching a movie at home. (我妹妹正在家裡看電影。)

### 10. Chinese (adj.; n.) 中國的；中國人；中文

[tʃaɪˈniːz]

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ tea is a nice gift for Mr. Thompson.

(中國茶對 Thompson 先生來說是個好禮物)

(2) Mr. Wu is a \_\_\_\_\_ cook. (吳先生是一位中國廚師。)

(3) His wife is \_\_\_\_\_. (他的妻子是中國人。)

(4) Wendy is their \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. (Wendy 是他們的中文老師。)

### 11. animal (n.) 動物

[ˈænəml]

例：The movie is about \_\_\_\_\_ friends. (這部電影是關於動物朋友們。)

### 12. sign (n.) 符號

[saɪn]

例：(1) “+” and “-” are math \_\_\_\_\_. (「+」和「-」是數學符號。)

(2) My animal \_\_\_\_\_ is the goat. (我的生肖屬羊。)= I am a goat.

注意：

1. 「What's one's animal sign?」用來詢問「某人生肖是什麼？」，回答時可用「某人+be+a+動物。」或「某人的+animal sign is the+動物。」。
2. animal sign 要搭配定冠詞 the。

一字多義

(n.) 告示；標誌

例：Look at the sign. Let's not drink on the bus. (看那個告示。我們不要在公車上喝飲料。)

(v.) 簽名

動詞變化：signs；signed；signing

例：Please sign here. (請在這裡簽名。)

### 13. rat (n.) 大老鼠

[ræt]

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are big, but mice are small. (大老鼠體型大，但老鼠體型小。)

(2) My sister's birth year is 2008. She's a \_\_\_\_\_. (我姐姐的出生年是 2008。她屬老鼠。)

比較：rat 和 mouse：

 <p>rat 大老鼠</p>	 <p>mouse 老鼠</p>
<p>體型較大，多生活在室外。</p>	<p>體型較小，多藏在家中。</p>

### 14. ox (n.) (公)牛(oxen [ˈɒksn] 為複數形)

[ɒks]

例：My birth year is 2009. I'm an \_\_\_\_\_. (我出生的年分是 2009。我屬牛。)

補：cow (n.) 母牛

### 15. rabbit (n.) 兔子

[ˈræbɪt]

例：(1) The \_\_\_\_\_ ears are long. (那隻兔子的耳朵是長的。)

(2) Wow! Your pet \_\_\_\_\_ is cute. (哇！你的寵物兔好可愛。)

**16. dragon (n.) 龍**

[ˈdræɡən]

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are great animals to the Chinese. (龍對中國人來說是很棒的動物。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture are beautiful. (那張圖畫裡的龍好美。)

**17. snake (n.) 蛇**

[sneɪk]

例：Bob: What are those? (那些是什麼?)

Eva: Oh, no. They're \_\_\_\_\_. (喔，不。牠們是蛇。)

補：a snake in the grass 陰險小人；暗藏的敵人

易混淆字	
snake (n.) 蛇	例：My animal sign is the snake. (我的生肖屬蛇。)
snack (n.) 點心	例：Don't eat snacks before dinner. (晚餐前別吃點心。)

**18. horse (n.) 馬**

[hɔːrs]

例：(1) Lisa: Are those animals zebras? (那些動物是斑馬嗎?)

Ryan: No, they're \_\_\_\_\_. (不，牠們是馬。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ are old. (這些馬很老了。)

補：eat like a horse 吃得很多

補：dark horse 深藏不露的人

**19. goat (n.) 山羊**

[ɡoʊt]

例：(1) A \_\_\_\_\_ milk is good for children. (山羊奶對小孩很好。)

(2) Andy is a \_\_\_\_\_. No wonder he is nice. (Andy 屬羊。難怪他人很好。)

**20. rooster (n.) 公雞**

[ˈrustə]

例：(1) My dad's animal sign is the \_\_\_\_\_. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_, too.

(我父親的生肖屬雞。我也屬雞。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ are energetic. (那些公雞很有活力。)

補：hen (n.) 母雞、chicken (n.) 雞

**21. smart (adj.) 聰明的**

[smɑːrt]

例：(1) Foxes are \_\_\_\_\_. Monkeys are \_\_\_\_\_, too. (狐狸是聰明的。猴子也是聰明的。)

(2) George is \_\_\_\_\_. He is good at math, PE, and English.

(George 很聰明。他擅長數學、體育跟英文。)

反：stupid (adj.) 愚蠢的

**22. energetic (adj.) 充滿活力的**

[ˌenəˈdʒetɪk]

例：(1) Angela's animal sign is the dragon. She's \_\_\_\_\_. (Angela 的生肖屬龍。她充滿活力。)

(2) Our PE teacher is tall and \_\_\_\_\_. (我們的體育老師既高大又充滿活力。)

**23. true (adj.) 真的；真實的**

[tru]

例：Ray: Your sister is our English teacher. Is that \_\_\_\_\_?

(你的姐姐是我們的英文老師。那是真的嗎?)

Zoe: Yes, it is. (是，那是真的。)

反：false (adj.) 假的

**24. no wonder 難怪**

[no `wʌndə]

可單獨使用，也可接一完整句子。

例：(1) Your parents are math teachers. \_\_\_\_\_ your math is good.

(你的雙親是數學老師。難怪你的數學很好。)

(2) You're a dragon. \_\_\_\_\_ you are smart and energetic.

(你屬龍。難怪你既聰明又充滿活力。)

**25. people (n.) 人們 (person [ˈpɜːsn] 為單數形)**

[ˈpiːpl]

person 的複數形可為 people 或 persons。

例：Terry: Who are those young \_\_\_\_\_? (那些年輕人是誰?)

Robin: They're my cousins. (他們是我的堂兄弟。)

**26. What about...? ……怎麼樣?**

[.(h)wʌt əˈbaʊt]

What about 後接名詞，用來詢問對某人或事物的看法或給予建議。

例：Jeff: Jason is a nice man. He's like a brother to me.

(Jason 是個好人。他對我來說像兄弟一樣。)

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_ Ted? (那 Ted 怎麼樣呢?)

Jeff: He's nice, too. (他人也很好。)

同：How about...? ……怎麼樣?

補：about (prep.) 關於

**Reading**

**27. picture (n.) 照片；圖畫**

[ˈpɪktʃə]

例：(1) Sarah: What are these? (這些是什麼?)

Lucas: They're my grandma's old \_\_\_\_\_. (它們是我祖母的舊照片。)

(2) The old \_\_\_\_\_ are from my grandpa. (這些舊照片來自我爺爺。)

補：take a picture / photo 拍照

同：photo (n.) 照片

例：These are my mom's old photos. (這些是我媽媽的舊照片。)

**28. same (adj.) 一樣的**

[sem]

例：(1) Horses and zebras are not \_\_\_\_\_ color. (馬和斑馬不是一樣的顏色。)

(2) Your T-shirt and my T-shirt are \_\_\_\_\_ color.

(你的 T 恤跟我的 T 恤是一樣的顏色。)

反：different (adj.) 不同的

**29. size (n.) 尺寸**

[saɪz]

例：(1) Anna: What's your shoe \_\_\_\_\_? (你鞋子的尺寸是多少?)

Sean: 15. (15 號。)

(2) What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of that desk? (那個書桌的尺寸有多大?)

**30. but (conj.) 但是**

[bʌt]

連接兩個語意有轉折或對比的句子。

例：(1) Wayne: How's the white T-shirt? (這件白色 T 恤如何?)

Penny: The size is OK, \_\_\_\_\_ the color isn't good. (尺寸可以，但是顏色不行。)

(2) Rachel is smart, \_\_\_\_\_ she isn't nice. (Rachel 很聰明，但她人不好。)

**106 年會考試題**

( ) My sister wants to buy a car \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't have enough money.

(A) because (B) but (C) if (D) or

**31. swimmer (n.) 游泳者**

[swimə]

例：Elephants are big, but they are good \_\_\_\_\_. (大象體型很大，但是牠們是好的游泳者。)

補：swim (v.) 游泳

動詞變化：swims；swam；swimming

例：Dogs can swim, and elephants can swim, too. (狗會游泳，而大象也會游泳。)

**32. lion (n.) 獅子**

[laɪən]

例：The book is about a \_\_\_\_\_ family. (這本書是關於一個獅子家庭。)

**33. dead (adj.) 死的**

[dɛd]

例：Nancy's pet cat is \_\_\_\_\_. No wonder she is sad.

(Nancy 的寵物貓死了。難怪她很難過。)

補：die (v.) 死

動詞變化：dies；died；dying

例：Mike's pet rabbit died this morning. (Mike 的寵物兔今天早上死了。)

**34. rhino (n.) 犀牛**

[ˈraɪno]

複數形：rhinos

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ aren't the Chinese zodiac animal signs. (犀牛不是中國生肖裡的動物。)

(2) The pictures are about black \_\_\_\_\_. (這些照片是關於黑犀牛。)

**35. people person 人緣好的人**

[ˈpi:pl̩ ˌpɜ:sn̩]

例：Maggie is nice and warm. She's a \_\_\_\_\_.

(Maggie 人好又溫暖。她是人緣好的人。)

**36. like (prep.) 像**

[laɪk]

例：(1) Sally is \_\_\_\_\_ a mother to us. She is nice and warm.

(Sally 對我們來說像媽媽一樣。她人好又溫暖。)

(2) Rita and Vicky are my good friends. They are \_\_\_\_\_ my family to me.

(Rita 跟 Vicky 是我的好朋友。他們對我而言像家人。)

一字多義

(v.) 喜歡

動詞變化：likes ; liked ; liking

例：Do you like movies? (你喜歡電影嗎?)

## 文法要點

### 一、複數主詞

#### 1. 複數的主詞包含以下三種：

- (1) 複數名詞，如：my sisters、his parents、Julie's cousins。
- (2) 以 and 連結的名詞，如：my cat and my dog、Helen and Tina、Gary and his uncle。
- (3) 複數人稱代名詞，如：you、we、they。

#### 2. 複數的主詞須用複數 be 動詞 are。

- 例 (1) My sisters **are** not nurses. They **are** doctors. ( 我的姐姐們不是護士。她們是醫生。 )
- (2) Gary and his uncle **are** in Japan now. ( Gary 和他的叔叔現在在日本。 )
- (3) We **are** junior high school students. ( 我們是國中生。 )

### 二、名詞的單複數

英文中，名詞可分為可數名詞和不可數名詞。可數名詞又有單複數之分，單數名詞前面必須加冠詞 ( a / an )、定冠詞 ( the )、所有格 ( my... ) 或指示形容詞 ( this / that )。其中，不限定的用冠詞 ( a / an )；限定的用定冠詞 ( the )、所有格 ( my... ) 或指示形容詞 ( this / that )。

例 (1) The man is a teacher. ( 那男人是老師。 ) → 不限定用法

(2) The man is my teacher. ( 那男人是我的老師。 ) → 限定用法

#### 1. 名詞的複數形

規則變化	例字
1. 名詞 + -s	dog → dogs、bear → bears
2. 名詞字尾為 -ch、-s、-z、-x、-sh、-o， 名詞 + -es	watch → watches、bus → buses、dish → dishes、 tomato → tomatoes
3. 名詞字尾為「子音 + -y」， 名詞去 y + -ies	fly → flies、lily → lilies
4. 名詞字尾為 -f 或 -fe， 名詞去 f 或 fe + -ves	leaf → leaves、knife → knives
不規則變化	例字
1. 改變名詞的母音或加特殊的字尾	man → <b>men</b> 、foot → <b>feet</b> 、woman → <b>women</b> 、 child → <b>children</b>
2. 單複數同形	fish → <b>fish</b> 、sheep → <b>sheep</b> 、deer → <b>deer</b>
3. 不適用前述規則	piano → pianos、mouse → <b>mice</b> 、 person → persons; <b>people</b>

**注意** 1. fish 雖是單複數同形的字，但若強調「很多種類」時，會用 fishes。

例 (1) We keep **two fish** at home. ( 我們在家養了兩條魚。 )

(2) We keep **many kinds of fishes** at home. ( 我們在家養了很多種類的魚。 )

2. 兩個以上的名詞所構成的「複合名詞」，其複數在最後一個名詞做變化即可。

例 train station → train stations、junior high school → junior high schools

## 2. 複數名詞的讀音

發音規則	例字
1. 字尾的發音是「無聲子音」時， 複數字尾的 -s 念 [s]	book → books、cup → cups、 cap → caps、ship → ships
2. 字尾的發音是「有聲子音」或「母音」時， 複數字尾的 -s 或 -es 念 [z]	day → days、pencil → pencils、 dog → dogs、tomato → tomatoes
3. 字尾的發音是 [z]、[s]、[dʒ]、[tʃ]、[ʒ]、[ʃ] 時，複數字尾的 -es 念 [ɪz]	class → classes、watch → watches、 coach → coaches、dish → dishes

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Kelly is at \_\_\_\_\_ MRT station ( 捷運站 ).  
(A) an (B) a (C) she (D) ×
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ orange is from my mom.  
(A) An (B) A (C) The (D) ×
- ( ) 3. Lisa is \_\_\_\_\_ actress ( 女演員 ). She is tall.  
(A) an (B) a (C) that (D) this
- ( ) 4. Look! The \_\_\_\_\_ are so small.  
(A) fish (B) fox (C) rabbit (D) mouse
- ( ) 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo are eating grass ( 草 ). \_\_\_\_\_ are cute.  
(A) pig; They (B) pig; It (C) a sheep; They (D) sheep; They

## 三、名詞的所有格

1. 一般名詞的所有格是在該名詞後加「's」，而名詞字尾已有 -s 者，則在該名詞後加「'」即可。

例 (1) This is **that girl's** book. ( 這是那女孩的書。 )

(2) That is **my sisters'** room. ( 那是我妹妹們的房間。 )

2. 名字的所有格在該名字後加「's」，而名字字尾已有 -s 者，則在該名詞後加「'」或「's」皆可。

例 (1) This is **Jay's** new song. ( 這是 Jay 的新歌。 )

(2) That is **James' / James's** car. ( 那是 James 的車。 )

3. 若兩人 ( 或以上 ) 共同擁有某樣事物，其所有格在最靠近該事物的名詞後加「's」即可；但若表示「個別所有」，須分別在各名詞後加「's」。

例 (1) Leo and May's kid is cute. ( Leo 和 May 的小孩很可愛。 )

→ 表 Leo 和 May 的小孩，為「共同所有」



2. this / that / these / those 也可用來介紹他人，之後再提到時，要用代名詞 he / she / they。

例 (1) Alan: Lily, **this** is my work. ( Lily, 這是我的作品。 )

Lily: Wow! **It** is great. ( 哇！它很棒。 )

(2) Alan: Lily, **this** is my sister. **She** is a nurse. ( Lily, 這是我妹妹。她是個護士。 )

Lily: Nice to meet you. ( 很高興認識你。 )

3. be 動詞 is 可與 that 或 not 縮寫，但不可與 this 縮寫。

## 小試身手

### 填充式翻譯

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ pencils? ( 那些是鉛筆嗎？ )

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are pencils. ( 對，它們是鉛筆。 )

2. \_\_\_\_\_ robots. ( 這些是機器人。 )

## 練習題

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ fish are big.

(A) This (B) These (C) A (D) An

( ) 2. Dan: Aren't these your books? Leo: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) these are (B) they're (C) they are (D) it is

( ) 3. Mike: Alex, \_\_\_\_\_ is my sister, Julie. Alex: Nice to meet you. I'm Alex.

(A) this (B) that (C) these (D) those

( ) 4. Alan: Ian, look! \_\_\_\_\_ is my sister, Julie. Ian: She is cute.

(A) This (B) That (C) These (D) Those

( ) 5. Susan: Ivy, are these your photos? Ivy: No, \_\_\_\_\_ John's photos.

(A) those (B) these (C) they are (D) it's

## 五、wh- 疑問句的用法

Be 動詞為首的疑問句為 Yes / No 疑問句；而 wh- 疑問句不可用 Yes / No 回答，要回答事實。

疑問詞		例句
how	詢問狀況	A: <b>How</b> are you? ( 你好嗎？ ) B: I'm great. ( 我很好。 )
what	詢問事物	A: <b>What</b> is this in the box? ( 箱子裡面是什麼？ ) B: It's a puppy. ( 是隻小狗。 )
	詢問名字	A: <b>What</b> is your name? ( 你叫什麼名字？ ) B: My name is Kelly. ( 我的名字是 Kelly。 )
who	詢問姓名 或關係	A: <b>Who</b> are these girls? ( 這些女孩是誰？ ) B: They are Judy and May. ( 她們是 Judy 和 May。 ) → 回答姓名 They are my sisters. ( 她們是我妹妹。 ) → 回答關係

where	詢問地點	A: <b>Where</b> are you? ( 你在哪裡? ) B: I'm (at) home. ( 我在家。 )
	詢問國籍	A: <b>Where</b> are you from? ( 你來自哪裡? ) B: I'm from Taiwan. ( 我來自臺灣。 )

**補充** what 和 be 動詞連用也可用來問「職業」，但一般會避免這種問法，通常會用 What do you do? 來問。

**例** Ella: What do you do? ( 你的工作是什麼? )

Rita: I'm a cook. ( 我是個廚師。 )

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Tina: Who are these girls? Paul: They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) students (B) great (C) my friends (D) home
- ( ) 2. Frank: \_\_\_\_\_ are they? Aaron: They are at school.  
(A) Who (B) Where (C) How (D) What
- ( ) 3. Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ are they? Ian: They are OK.  
(A) Who (B) Where (C) How (D) What

### 實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分，共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Sam and Evan are brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ they are very different ( 非常不同的 ) .  
(A) and (B) but (C) too (D) from
- ( ) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ they from Canada? B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Is; is (B) Are; are (C) Is; isn't (D) Are; aren't
- ( ) 3. Are these \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) Alan's sheep (B) Bill's toy (C) Joan's ball (D) David's car
- ( ) 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ are those? B: They are Jay's cups.  
(A) How (B) Who (C) Where (D) What
- ( ) 5. A: Are these your pets? B: \_\_\_\_\_ They are my pets.  
(A) Yes, it is. (B) Yes, they are. (C) Yes, these are. (D) No, they're not.
- ( ) 6. A: What are those? B: They are Jane's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) book (B) photos (C) eraser (D) card
- ( ) 7. A: Are these your pictures? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) they are (B) you are (C) those are (D) they aren't
- ( ) 8. A: Aren't these two toys the same? B: \_\_\_\_\_ Their sizes are different ( 不同的 ) .  
(A) Yes, they are. (B) No, they aren't. (C) Yes, they aren't. (D) No, they are.

- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ new house is big.  
 (A) They (B) Jay and Lily  
 (C) Jay's and Lily's (D) Jay and Lily's
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor is tall. Her name is Lisa.  
 (A) An (B) A (C) The (D) ×

二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分，共 30 分 )

1. A : Matt 的雙親很高。 B : 難怪他也很高。  
 A: Matt's parents \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ he is tall, too.
2. Tim 跟 Elsa 的寵物是一隻兔子。  
 Tim and Elsa's pet \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A : 那是一隻狗嗎? B : 不是，它是一個玩具。  
 A: Is \_\_\_\_\_ a dog?  
 B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ is a toy.
4. A : 這些是你姐姐們的書嗎? B : 是的，它們是。  
 A: Are \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ books?  
 B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分，共 25 分 )

1. This is a sheep. ( 將畫線部分改為複數，並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Are those your rabbits? ( 先否定簡答，再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. This is a gift from my friend. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. That / lions / be / smart and energetic ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 那些是我表姐們的公雞玩偶。 ( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

Hi, I'm Lisa. I'm a junior high school student. Look! That boy is   1.   neighbor George. He's thirteen. He's a basketball player. He's   2.  . We are good friends. This is George's dog, Jumpy. It's a Corgi. It's one   3.  . It's very cute.   4.   size is not big, but   4.   a good swimmer. It's my good friend,   5.  .

 neighbor 鄰居    basketball 籃球    player 選手    Corgi 柯基犬    very 非常地

- (     ) 1. (A) his                      (B) my                      (C) I                      (D) he
- (     ) 2. (A) tall thin                  (B) tall, thin              (C) tall-thin              (D) tall and thin
- (     ) 3. (A) year                      (B) old                      (C) year old              (D) years old
- (     ) 4. (A) It's; it's                  (B) Its; it's                  (C) Its; its                  (D) It's; its
- (     ) 5. (A) not                      (B) to                      (C) too                      (D) and

# Lesson 3

## Where Is Harry's Bedroom?

### 單字片語

#### Word Bank

##### 1. living room (n.) 客廳

[ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌrʊm]

living (生活) + room (房間)

例：The \_\_\_\_\_ is big, but the bedroom is small.

(客廳是大的，但是臥室是小的。)

##### 2. bed (n.) 床鋪

[bed]

例：(1) My \_\_\_\_\_ is next to the desk. (我的床鋪在書桌旁邊。)

(2) Your \_\_\_\_\_ is big and soft. (你的床鋪又大又柔軟。)

補：in bed 躺在床上、go to bed 上床睡覺、make a / the bed 鋪床；整理床鋪、bedtime 就寢時間

例：Please make your bed after you get up. (起床後請整理床鋪。)

##### 3. bedroom (n.) 臥室

[ˈbedrʊm]

bed (床) + room (房間)

例：(1) Adam: Where is Bob? (Bob 在哪裡?)

Mary: He's in his \_\_\_\_\_. (他在他的臥室裡面。)

(2) Bob's \_\_\_\_\_ is next to the kitchen. (Bob 的臥室在廚房旁邊。)

##### 4. bathroom (n.) 浴室

[ˈbæθrʊm]

bath (沐浴) + room (房間)

bathroom 通常具備浴室及廁所的設備；單指「廁所」可用 toilet。

例：(1) The \_\_\_\_\_ is next to the dining room. (浴室在飯廳旁邊。)

(2) Are you in the \_\_\_\_\_, Dad? (爸，你在浴室裡嗎?)

補：bathtub / tub (n.) 浴缸、take a bath 泡澡

##### 5. dining room (n.) 飯廳

[ˈdaɪnɪŋ ˌrʊm]

dining (用餐) + room (房間)

例：(1) Donna: Where is Jay? (Jay 在哪裡?)

Clark: He is in the \_\_\_\_\_. (他在飯廳裡。)

(2) The bananas are on the \_\_\_\_\_ table. (香蕉在飯廳桌上。)

補：dining table (n.) 餐桌

## 96 年基測試題

- ( ) The Lins do not have a \_\_\_\_\_ in their small apartment, so they always have meals in the living room.  
(A) dining room (B) meeting room (C) bathroom (D) bedroom

### 6. sofa (n.) 沙發

[ˈsoʊfə]

- 例：(1) My pet cat is under the \_\_\_\_\_. (我的寵物貓在沙發下面。)  
(2) The old \_\_\_\_\_ is in Grandma's bedroom. (那張舊的沙發在奶奶的臥室裡。)

同：couch (n.) 沙發

補：sofa bed 沙發床

### 7. party (n.) 派對

[ˈpɑːrtɪ]

- 例：(1) Welcome to my birthday \_\_\_\_\_, Jack. (歡迎來到我的生日派對，Jack。)  
(2) A: Where is Joe? (Joe 在哪裡?)  
B: He's at Alan's birthday \_\_\_\_\_. (他在 Alan 的生日派對上。)

補：(1) have / give / throw a party 舉辦派對

(2) go to a party 參加派對

## Dialogue

### 8. cellphone (n.) 手機

[ˈsɛlˌfɒn]

- 例：(1) Stella: Is this your \_\_\_\_\_? (這是你的手機嗎?)  
Philip: Yes. Thank you. (是的。謝謝你。)  
(2) Look. This is my new \_\_\_\_\_. (看。這是我的新手機。)

同：mobile phone 手機

補：phone / telephone (n.) 電話、smartphone (n.) 智慧型手機

### 9. behind (prep.) 在……後面

[bɪˈhaɪnd]

- 例：Your dog is \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (你的狗在門後面。)

### 10. in front of 在……前面

[ɪn ˈfrʌnt əv]

- 例：(1) Look! The old man is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
(看！這個老人在房子前面。)  
(2) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ my mother is my aunt.  
(在我媽媽前面的女人是我阿姨。)

反：behind 在……後面

## 11. between (prep.) 在……中間

[bɪˈtwɪn]

「between A and B」表示「在 A 與 B 中間」，可用來描述位置或數值。

例：(1) My bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom and the kitchen.

(我的臥室在浴室及廚房中間。)

(2) The ball game is for boys \_\_\_\_\_ eight and twelve years old.

(這個球賽是給八歲到十二歲的男孩參加的。)

補：between you and me 作為你我之間的祕密

例：This has to stay between you and me. (這件事是你我之間的祕密。)

### 90 年第二次基測試題

( ) March is the third month of the year. It comes \_\_\_\_\_ February and April.

(A) about (B) before (C) during (D) between

### 99 年第二次基測試題

( ) There's something wrong \_\_\_\_\_ Gina and Greg. They haven't talked to each other for over one month.

(A) beside (B) between (C) during (D) under

## 12. newspaper (n.) 報紙

[ˈnjuːzˌpeɪpə]

news (新聞) + paper (紙)

news (新聞) 與 paper (紙) 都是不可數名詞，但 newspaper 是可數名詞。在口語中，經常用 paper 來代替 newspaper，此時的 paper (報紙) 則為可數名詞。

例：(1) Roger: Where's the \_\_\_\_\_? (報紙在哪裡?)

Oscar: It's on the sofa. (它在沙發上面。)

(2) I read about it in the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

(我從報紙上得知這件事。)

補：read a newspaper 看報紙

## 13. minute (n.) 分鐘

[ˈmɪnɪt]

例：The party is about fifty \_\_\_\_\_ long. (這場派對大約有五十分鐘之久。)

補：wait a minute 等一下、second (n.) 秒、hour (n.) 小時

## 14. later (adv.) 稍後

[ˈleɪtə]

例：Vivian: See you \_\_\_\_\_ . (稍後見。)

Flora: OK. (好。)

## 15. place (n.) 地方

[ples]

例：Taiwan is a great \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (臺灣對我來說是個很棒的地方。)

一字多義

(n.) 住家

例：You can stay at my place tonight. (你今天晚上可以待在我家。)

(n.) 位置

例：Please put the book back to its place. (請把書放回它的位置。)

(n.) 座位

save somebody a place 替人保留座位／佔位置

例：Can you save me a place near the front?  
(你可以在靠前面的地方替我留座位嗎?)

(v.) 放置

例：Don't place the box on the chair. (不要把箱子放在椅子上。)

## 16. stair (n.) 樓梯

[stɛr]

通常用複數形 stairs。

例：The dining room is beside the \_\_\_\_\_. (飯廳在樓梯旁邊。)

補：upstairs (n.; adv.) 樓上(地)、downstairs (n.; adv.) 樓下(地)、take (the) stairs 走樓梯

一字多義

(n.) 樓梯階

例：The girl is sitting on the bottom stair.  
(那女孩正坐在樓梯的最下面那一階。)

## 17. different (adj.) 不同的

[dɪfərənt]

「A be different from B」表「A 和 B 不同」。

例：(1) Eric and his brother are in \_\_\_\_\_ schools. (Eric 和他的哥哥在不同的學校就讀。)

(2) Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ from his brother. Tom is tall and thin, but his brother is short and fat.  
(Tom 跟他弟弟不同。Tom 既高又瘦，但是他弟弟既矮又胖。)

反：same (adj.) 一樣的

補：difference (n.) 差異

### 95 年第一次基測試題

( ) You've had the same food for breakfast for one week. Do you want something \_\_\_\_\_ for a change?  
(A) bright (B) different (C) helpful (D) round

**18. next to (prep.) 在……旁邊**

[ˈnɛkst tə]

例：(1) Your watch is on the table \_\_\_\_\_ my cup.

(你的手錶在我杯子旁邊的桌上。)

(2) Our dining room is \_\_\_\_\_ the living room.

(我們的飯廳在客廳旁邊。)

同：beside (prep.) 在……旁邊

**106 年會考試題**

( ) Look at the picture. The dog is sitting \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) on the bag

(B) next to the woman

(C) inside the bag

(D) between the woman and the bag



**19. roommate (n.) 室友**

[ˈruːmˌmeɪt]

room (房間) + mate (同伴；夥伴)

例：They are my \_\_\_\_\_, Sara and Kathy. (她們是我的室友，Sara 與 Kathy。)

補：class (班級) + mate → classmate 同班同學

team (隊) + mate → teammate 隊友

**20. magic (n.; adj.) 魔法(的)；魔術(的)**

[ˈmædʒɪk]

例：(1) In the book, Harry and his friends are in a \_\_\_\_\_ school.

(在這本書裡面，Harry 與他的朋友們在魔法學校就讀。)

(2) I can do \_\_\_\_\_ tricks. (我會變魔術。)

**21. castle (n.) 城堡**

[ˈkæsl]

例：(1) Wow! The \_\_\_\_\_ is big and beautiful. (哇！這個城堡又大又美麗。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ is near a lake. (那城堡在湖的附近。)

**22. near (prep.) 在……附近**

[nɪr]

例：George's house is \_\_\_\_\_ a lake. (George 的房子在湖附近。)

**91 年基測試題**

( ) I live \_\_\_\_\_ my office, so I walk to work every morning.

(A) along (B) between (C) near (D) out of

**23. lake (n.) 湖**

[leɪk]

例：(1) Sun Moon \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful place. (日月潭是個漂亮的地方。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ is between two castles. (那個湖在兩個城堡中間。)

補：pond (n.) 池塘、river (n.) 河流、sea (n.) 海、ocean (n.) 海洋

## Reading

### 24. soft (adj.) 柔軟的

[sɒft]

例：The sofa bed is big and \_\_\_\_\_ . ( 這個沙發床又大又柔軟。 )

反：hard (adj.) 硬的

### 25. or (conj.) 或者

[ɔr]

連接兩個或兩個以上對等的字詞或句子。

例：Ruth: Is your mother a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse? ( 你的媽媽是醫生或者是護士？ )

Ivan: She is a doctor. ( 她是醫生。 )

補：在否定句裡，not... or... 表「兩者都不」。

例：Don't write or draw on the wall. ( 不要在牆上寫字或畫畫。 )

一字多義

(conj.) 否則

例：Hurry up, or we'll be late. ( 快一點，否則我們會遲到。 )

### 26. hard (adj.) 硬的

[hɑrd]

例：My grandpa's bed is \_\_\_\_\_ . ( 我祖父的床很硬。 )

反：soft (adj.) 柔軟的

一字多義

(adj.) 困難的

例：The test is hard. ( 那考試很困難。 )

(adv.) 努力地；辛勤地

例：Study hard, and you can get good grades. ( 努力讀書，你就可以得到好成績。 )

### 27. in fact 事實上

[ɪn ˈfækt]

用來強調或補充說明。

例：The woman isn't Leo's mother. \_\_\_\_\_ , she's his grandmother.

( 這個女人不是 Leo 的媽媽。事實上，她是他的祖母。 )

### 28. around (prep.; adv.) 圍繞；到處

[əˈraʊnd]

例：(1) Mr. Green's students are from \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

( Green 先生的學生們來自世界各地。 )

(2) Houses \_\_\_\_\_ the lake are beautiful. ( 圍繞著那座湖的房子好漂亮。 )

(3) Let's go and look \_\_\_\_\_. ( 我們到處看看吧。 )

**一字多義**

**(adv.) 大約**

例：My dad gets home around 7:00 every night. (我爸爸每晚大約七點到家。)

**29. world (n.) 世界**

[wɜ:ld]

例：The book is about different castles around the \_\_\_\_\_.

(這本書是關於全世界不同的城堡。)

補：in the world 世界上

**30. house (n.) 房子**

[haus]

例：Our \_\_\_\_\_ is near a junior high school. (我們的房子在一所國中附近。)

補：apartment (n.) 公寓(指一棟有好幾層住戶)

**易混淆字**

<b>house</b>	指「獨棟的房子」，表示居住的建築物。 例：Mike's house is beautiful and big. (Mike 的房子既美又大。)
<b>home</b>	指「家」，表示居住的地方，描述情感成分居多，通常不會用來指建築物。 例：This house is beautiful, but it's not my home. (這房子很美，但它不是我的家。)

**31. igloo (n.) 冰屋**

[ɪɡlu]

複數形：igloos

例：Their house is an \_\_\_\_\_. (他們的房子是冰屋。)

**32. beside (prep.) 在……旁邊**

[bɪˈsaɪd]

例：The movie theater is \_\_\_\_\_ the park. (這間電影院在公園旁邊。)

補：besides (prep.) 除此之外

**33. ice (n.) 冰**

[aɪs]

例：(1) Dylan: In the picture, the girl's bed is a big \_\_\_\_\_ bed.

(在這張照片裡面，這女孩的床是個大冰床。)

Julia: Cool! (酷！)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ on the lake is beautiful. (湖上的冰好美。)

**34. inside (prep.; adv.) 在……裡面；在室內**

[ɪnˈsaɪd]

in (往內) + side (邊；面；側)

例：(1) Silvia: What's \_\_\_\_\_ the box? (盒子裡面是什麼?)

Calvin: It's my blanket. (是我的毛毯。)

(2) A: Is Jay in the park? (Jay 在公園嗎?)

B: No, he's \_\_\_\_\_. (不，他在屋裡。)

反：outside (prep.; adv.) 在……外面；在室外

一字多義

(n.) 裡面；內部

例：The inside of the bag is green. (那個包包的內部是綠色的。)

**35. cave (n.) 洞穴**

[keɪv]

例：(1) The book is about the \_\_\_\_\_ around the lakes.

(這本書是關於這些湖泊周圍的洞穴。)

(2) Is it hot or cold in the \_\_\_\_\_? (洞穴裡是熱還是冷?)

**36. blanket (n.) 毛毯**

[ˈblæŋkɪt]

例：It's cold. Where is my \_\_\_\_\_? (天氣好冷。我的毛毯在哪裡?)

## 文法要點

### 一、定冠詞 the 的用法

1. 置於「已經提過」的名詞前：

例 My birthday party is this weekend. **The** party is at my house.

( 我的生日派對是這個週末。這個派對是在我家。 )

2. 置於說話者及聽者皆知道所指為何的名詞前：

例 A: Where's **the** train station? ( 火車站在哪裡? )

B: It is next to **the** park. ( 它在公園的旁邊。 )

3. 置於單數名詞或複數名詞前，表示特定的名詞：

例 A: Who are **the** boys? ( 那些男孩是誰? )

B: They are my cousins. ( 他們是我的堂弟。 )

### 二、地方介系詞的用法

介系詞是用來表達它後面的「受詞」與句中其他字之間的關係。這種關係通常跟位置、方向、移動、時間或交通工具有關。本課介紹和「位置、方向、移動」有關的地方介系詞。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● in / inside ( 在……裡面 ) → The cat is <b>in</b> the house.</li><li>● on ( 在……上面 ) → 有接觸到表面 → The dog is <b>on</b> the house.</li></ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● under ( 在……下面 ) → The dog is <b>under</b> the house.</li><li>● over ( 在……上面 ) → 沒有接觸到表面 → The cat is jumping <b>over</b> the house.</li></ul> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● beside / by / next to ( 在……旁邊 ) → The dog is <b>beside / by / next to</b> the house.</li><li>● between ( 在……中間 ) → The cat is <b>between</b> the houses.</li><li>● near ( 在……附近 ) → The cat is <b>near</b> the houses.</li></ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● in front of ( 在……前面 ) → The cat is <b>in front of</b> the house.</li><li>● in back of / behind ( 在……後面 ) → The dog is <b>in back of / behind</b> the house.</li></ul> 

**注意** between 表「在……中間」，所以後面的名詞要用複數。

**補充** 1. 介系詞 + 名詞 = 介系詞片語，如：on the table、in the bag、behind the trees、at the door。

2. in front of / in back of 表「在……前面 / 在……後面」; in the front of / in the back of 表「在某物的前端 / 後端」。

例 (1) Ann is standing **in front of** the bus. ( Ann 站在公車前面。 )

(2) Ann is standing **in the front of** the bus. ( Ann 站在公車裡的前端。 )

3. (1) at 表「在……(地點)」, 強調在該地點, 位置可能在裡面或附近, 如: at the gym、at my house。

(2) in 表「在……裡面」, 強調在該建築物的內部, 如: in the library、in the classroom。

## 小試身手

### 填充式翻譯

1. Susan's seat is \_\_\_\_\_ my seat. ( Susan 的座位在我的座位後面。 )

2. The cellphone is \_\_\_\_\_ the table. ( 那臺手機在桌上。 )

3. Ken is \_\_\_\_\_ Allen. ( Ken 在 Allen 前面。 )

## 三、詢問及表達地點或位置的用法

詢問「某人 / 某物在哪裡?」, 句型為:「Where + be 動詞 + the / 所有格 + 主詞?」。

1. 詢問「特定的人 / 物」, 須加定冠詞 the 或所有格, 但兩者不可同時存在。

例 Amy: Where is your room? ( 你房間在哪裡? )

Rita: It's behind the living room. ( 在客廳後面。 )

2. Where is 可縮寫為 Where's。

3. Where am I? 或 Where are we? 表「這是哪裡?」, 用以詢問「所在的地點」。

## 練習題

( ) 1. Look! The man is reading \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
(A) under (B) between (C) next (D) in the back of

( ) 2. Amy: Isn't the living room next to the kitchen?  
Ben: No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the bedroom and the bathroom.  
(A) on (B) over (C) between (D) next

( ) 3. Molly: Where is your seat ( 座位 ) ?  
Leon: It's \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry's seat.  
(A) behind (B) in the back of (C) in (D) over

( ) 4. Amy: Is there a restroom ( 廁所 ) in the restaurant ( 餐廳 ) ?  
Ben: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant.  
(A) behind (B) in the front of (C) next to (D) between

#### 四、表達國籍的用法

介系詞 from 表「從……」，因此在表達國籍時會用到這個介系詞。

**例** Sakura is **from** Japan, and Mark is **from** the USA.

( Sakura 來自日本，而 Mark 來自美國。 )

##### 1. 詢問國籍的 Yes / No 問答句

(1) 以 Be 動詞為首的疑問句為 Yes / No 問句，要以 Yes / No 回答。

(2) 肯定簡答時，主詞和 be 動詞不可縮寫。

(3) 否定簡答時，主詞和 be 動詞可縮寫，也可把 be 動詞和 not 縮寫，但 **am not** 不可縮寫。

**例** Ella: Is Ben from the UK? ( Ben 來自英國嗎？ )

Ivy: Yes, he is. He's from the UK. ( 是，他是。他來自英國。 )

##### 2. 詢問國籍的 wh- 問答句

(1) 以疑問詞 Where 為首的問句，不可用 Yes / No 回答，而要直接回答「國籍」或「地點」。

(2) Where 可與 is 縮寫為 Where's，但 Where are 不可縮寫。

**例** Sam: Where are you from? ( 你來自哪裡？ )

Ali: I'm from India. ( 我來自印度。 )

**補充** 常見國家名：America / the USA ( 美國 )、the UK ( 英國 )、Japan ( 日本 )、Australia ( 澳洲 )。

### 小試身手

#### 填充式翻譯

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Peter from? ( Peter 來自哪裡？ )

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ Canada. ( 他來自加拿大。 )

2. Joy and her sister \_\_\_\_\_ the USA. ( Joy 和她妹妹來自美國。 )

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_? ( 你來自哪裡？ )

B: The UK. ( 英國。 )

### 練習題

( ) 1. Rita: This watch is a gift \_\_\_\_\_ my mom.

Dan: Cool! You're so sweet ( 貼心的 ).

(A) to (B) for (C) from (D) with

( ) 2. Rita: This watch is a gift \_\_\_\_\_ my mom.

Dan: Cool! I envy ( 羨慕 ) you.

(A) to (B) for (C) from (D) with

( ) 3. Nancy isn't an American ( 美國人 ). She is from \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) the USA (B) UK (C) the Japan (D) Australia

( ) 4. Peter: Aren't you from Japan? Dan: \_\_\_\_\_, I'm from a small town ( 小鎮 ) in Japan.

(A) Yes (B) No (C) No wonder (D) ×

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Irene: Emily, \_\_\_\_\_ is Mrs. Thomson?  
Emily: In the living room.  
(A) what (B) where (C) who (D) how
- ( ) 2. A: Who is Sam?  
B: Oh, he is that boy. He is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Justin and Alex.  
(A) in (B) on (C) between (D) under
- ( ) 3. Good afternoon, everyone. This is Tony Chen \_\_\_\_\_ Taipei.  
(A) at (B) of (C) on (D) from
- ( ) 4. My brother is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ room. Please be quiet ( 安靜的 ).  
(A) in; × (B) in; his (C) of; × (D) of; his
- ( ) 5. Terry: \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew's English books?  
Max: Over there.  
(A) What are (B) What's (C) Where is (D) Where are
- ( ) 6. A: Is that tall young man \_\_\_\_\_ the school your teacher?  
B: Yes, you're right.  
(A) on (B) between (C) under (D) in front of
- ( ) 7. Kim: \_\_\_\_\_ my hat?  
Josh: Isn't it on your table?  
(A) Is that (B) What's in (C) Where's (D) What's
- ( ) 8. Molly: Where is your seat ( 座位 ) ?  
Leon: It's \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom ( 教室 ).  
(A) in front of (B) in the front of (C) on (D) over
- ( ) 9. Rico: Tina's English is so good. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Ann: She is from Taiwan.  
(A) Isn't she from Taiwan (B) Where is she from  
(C) Where is she (D) How is she
- ( ) 10. The toy car is \_\_\_\_\_ the robots on the table.  
(A) in (B) from (C) next to (D) in the front of

### 二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. 他的刷子和我的手錶在哪裡 ?

\_\_\_\_\_ his brush and my watch?

2. 他的袋子在椅子下，而他的手錶在他的英文書中間。

His bag is \_\_\_\_\_ the chair, and his watch is \_\_\_\_\_ his English books.

3. Kevin 的手錶不在他的袋子裡。它在書桌上。

Kevin's watch is not \_\_\_\_\_ his bag. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.

4. 我們的寵物在門的附近。它的玩具在門的旁邊。

Our pet is \_\_\_\_\_ the door. Its toys \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分，共 25 分 )

1. They are in the park. ( 依畫線部分並以「Mr. and Mrs. Brown」造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is the cat in your room? ( 先否定簡答後，再以「在沙發後面」詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Yes, it is. The book is next to the bed. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ivy's eraser is under her chair, not on her desk. ( 將 Ivy's 改為 Tom's and Jack's 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jeffery，你的堂弟堂妹們在客廳裡嗎？( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分，共 25 分 )

Jamie: 1. is my water bottle?

Katie: Isn't it on the table 2. the kitchen?

Jamie: No, 3.

Katie: Oh, it's in the living room. It's 4. Helen's hands. She is thirsty.

Jamie: No, it's not. That is her water bottle. My water bottle is blue, not purple.

Katie: Maybe it's on your desk 5. school.

Jamie: That's possible.

 water bottle 水瓶 hand 手 thirsty 口渴的 purple 紫色的 maybe 也許 possible 有可能的

- |                  |              |            |           |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. (A) What  | (B) How      | (C) Why    | (D) Where |
| ( ) 2. (A) on    | (B) to       | (C) in     | (D) from  |
| ( ) 3. (A) it is | (B) it's not | (C) it's   | (D) its   |
| ( ) 4. (A) in    | (B) with     | (C) behind | (D) next  |
| ( ) 5. (A) on    | (B) from     | (C) at     | (D) to    |

# Lesson 4

## There Is a Playground at Robert's School

### 單字片語

#### Word Bank

#### 1. basketball court (n.) 籃球場

[ˈbæskɪt.bɔːl ˌkɔːrt]

basket (籃子) + ball (球)

例：(1) There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in our school. (我們學校有兩個籃球場。)

(2) The new \_\_\_\_\_ is big. (這個新籃球場很大。)

#### 易混淆字

<b>court</b>	範圍較小、有清楚畫線的球類競賽區域。 例：tennis court 網球場、badminton court 羽球場
<b>field</b>	大型比賽場地。 例：baseball field 棒球場、football field 足球場

#### 2. library (n.) 圖書館

[ˈlaɪ.brɪəri]

例：(1) My roommates are in the \_\_\_\_\_ . (我的室友們在圖書館。)

(2) There are a lot of storybooks in the \_\_\_\_\_ . (圖書館裡有許多故事書。)

#### 96 年第二次基測試題

( ) Joan loves reading but she does not have much money to buy books. She is happy that there is a public \_\_\_\_\_ right next to her house.

(A) garden (B) library (C) playground (D) restroom

#### 3. gate (n.) 大門

[ɡeɪt]

例：(1) There is a red car in front of the school \_\_\_\_\_ . (有臺紅色的車在學校大門口前面。)

(2) There are lots of students at the school \_\_\_\_\_ . (校門口有許多學生。)

補：open / close the gate 打開／關上大門

#### 4. garden (n.) 花園

[ˈɡɑːdn̩]

例：There's a \_\_\_\_\_ behind Brian's house. (Brian 的房子後面有個花園。)

#### 5. playground (n.) 遊樂場

[ˈpleɪ.ɡraʊnd]

play (玩) + ground (地面)

例：(1) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the children's favorite place. (這個遊樂場是孩子們最喜愛的地方。)

(2) There is a big \_\_\_\_\_ in the park. (公園裡有一個大遊樂場。)

## 6. slide (n.) 滑梯

[slaid]

例：There's a big \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground. (遊樂場裡有個大滑梯。)

補：play on the slide 溜滑梯

## 7. swing (n.) 秋千

[swɪŋ]

例：(1) The \_\_\_\_\_ is too big for a five-year-old boy.

(這個秋千對於五歲的男孩來說太大了。)

(2) There are three \_\_\_\_\_ under the slide. (在滑梯下面有三個秋千。)

補：play on the swing 盪秋千

## 8. seesaw (n.) 蹺蹺板

[si:so]

例：Kyle: Who are the girls on the \_\_\_\_\_? (蹺蹺板上面的女孩們是誰?)

Erin: They're Gina and Patty. (她們是 Gina 和 Patty。)

補：play on the seesaw 玩蹺蹺板

## 9. sports field (n.) 運動場；操場(sport 表「運動」)

[ˈspɔ:ts ˌfi:ld]

表「在運動場；操場上」，介系詞用 on。

例：(1) There aren't any students on the \_\_\_\_\_ . (運動場上沒有任何學生。)

(2) There are some people on the \_\_\_\_\_ . (運動場上有一些人。)

### 95 年第二次基測試題

( ) I enjoy going swimming. It is my favorite \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) group (B) sport (C) excuse (D) dream

## 10. restroom (n.) 廁所

[ˈrest.rʊm]

rest (休息) + room (房間)

在英國常用 toilet 表示「廁所」。

例：There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym. (體育館裡面有兩間廁所。)

## 11. gym (n.) 體育館

[dʒɪm]

gymnasium 的縮寫。

例：(1) Our school \_\_\_\_\_ is big. (我們的學校體育館是大的。)

(2) The school \_\_\_\_\_ is Kevin's favorite place. (學校體育館是 Kevin 最愛的地方。)

## 12. basket (n.) 籃子

[ˈbæskɪt]

例：(1) Olivia: What is there in the \_\_\_\_\_? (籃子裡面有什麼?)

Samuel: Bananas and oranges. (香蕉和柳橙。)

(2) There aren't any eggs in the \_\_\_\_\_ . (籃子裡沒有任何蛋。)

### 13. ground (n.) 地面

[graund]

1. 表「在地面上」，介系詞用 on。
2. ground 表「室外的地面」。

例：(1) Tim: What is it on the \_\_\_\_\_? (地面上的東西是什麼?)

Jay: It's my sister's toy robot. (它是我妹妹的玩具機器人。)

(2) Oh, no! There is a snake on the \_\_\_\_\_. (噢，不！地上有一條蛇。)

補：floor (n.) (室內的) 地板

### 14. rest (n.; v.) 休息

[rest]

1. 動詞變化：rests；rested；resting
2. have / take a rest 休息

例：(1) Go home and have some \_\_\_\_\_. (回家休息一下。)

(2) Can I \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours? (我可以休息兩小時嗎?)

## Dialogue

### 15. classroom (n.) 教室

[ˈklæs.rʊm]

class (班級) + room (房間)

例：There aren't any TVs in our \_\_\_\_\_. (我們教室裡面沒有任何電視機。)

### 16. class (n.) 班級；課程

[klæs]

1. 指「班級」，為可數名詞。

例：There are twenty-eight \_\_\_\_\_ in my school. (我的學校有 28 個班級。)

2. 指「課程」，常與科目連用。in class 表「上課中」。

例：I have an English \_\_\_\_\_ today. (我今天有一節英文課。)

3. class 可當集合名詞，指「全班同學」。

例：Good morning, \_\_\_\_\_. (早安，同學們。)

### 17. photo (n.) 相片

[ˈfɒtə]

複數形：photos

例：These are my grandma's old \_\_\_\_\_. (這些是我祖母的舊相片。)

補：photo album 相簿

補：take a photo / picture of... 拍……的相片

例：Can you take a photo of me and Anna? (你可以拍一張我跟 Anna 的相片嗎?)

### 18. screen (n.) 螢幕

[skrin]

例：The photo on your cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ is beautiful. (你手機螢幕上的這張照片很漂亮。)

補：on a / the screen 在螢幕／銀幕上

### 19. some (adj. ; pron.) 一些(的)

[sʌm]

1. 當形容詞時，可接複數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

例：(1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ hot dogs in the basket. (籃子裡面有一些熱狗。)

(2) A: Where are the oranges? (柳橙在哪裡?)

B: There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket. (籃子裡有一些。)

2. 用於表示請求或提議的問句，希望對方給予肯定答覆。

例：Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ oranges? (你想要一些柳橙嗎?)

#### 100 年基測試題

( ) After a big party, it took me \_\_\_\_\_ time to clean the apartment. I'm tired now.

(A) enough (B) every (C) little (D) some

### 20. any (adj. ; pron.) 任何(的)

[eni]

後面可接複數可數名詞或不可數名詞，常用在疑問句或否定句中。

例：(1) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ photos on the screen. (螢幕上面沒有任何相片。)

(2) A: Is there \_\_\_\_\_ milk at home? (家裡還有牛奶嗎?)

B: Sorry. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk at home. (抱歉。家裡沒有任何牛奶了。)

(3) A: Are there pencils in the pencil box? (鉛筆盒裡有鉛筆嗎?)

B: No, I can't find \_\_\_\_\_. (不，我找不到任何鉛筆。)

### 21. whole (adj.) 全部的

[hol]

例：(1) The \_\_\_\_\_ school is our playground. (整間學校是我們的遊樂場。)

(2) The \_\_\_\_\_ story is not true. (全部的故事都不是真的。)

### 22. very (adv.) 非常地；很

[veri]

常置於形容詞、副詞前，如 very tall、very happy。

例：(1) The senior high school is \_\_\_\_\_ big. There are two gyms, three basketball courts, and one library. (這間高中很大。有兩個體育館、三個籃球場還有一個圖書館。)

(2) Your daughter is \_\_\_\_\_ cute. (你的女兒很可愛。)

### 23. special (adj.) 特別的

[speʃəl]

例：(1) The children's book is \_\_\_\_\_. It's fun, too. (這本童書很特別。它也很有趣。)

(2) This is Batman's car. It's very \_\_\_\_\_. (這是蝙蝠俠的車。它很特別。)

#### 一字多義

##### (n.) 特製菜餚

例：Today's lunch special is ham pizza. (今天午餐的特製菜餚是火腿披薩。)

## Reading

### 24. mountain (n.) 山

[ˈmaʊntɪn]

形容山很高要用形容詞 high。

例：(1) My grandparents' house is in the \_\_\_\_\_ . (我祖父母的房子在山裡面。)

(2) This \_\_\_\_\_ is high. (這座山很高。)

補：in the mountains 在山上、climb a mountain 攀岩

補：hill 是比 mountain 矮的「山丘」。

### 25. pond (n.) 池塘

[pɒnd]

例：There aren't any fish in the \_\_\_\_\_ . (池塘裡沒有任何魚。)

補：pool 是人造的「池子」。

### 26. a lot of 許多的(= lots of)

[ə ˈlɒt əv]

a lot of 後面可接複數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

例：(1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ students on the bus.

(公車上面有許多學生。)

(2) There are \_\_\_\_\_ people on the basketball court.

(籃球場上有許多人。)

同：many (adj.) 很多的 → 後接複數可數名詞、much (adj.) 很多的 → 後接不可數名詞

### 27. storybook (n.) 故事書

[ˈstɔːrɪ.bʊk]

story (故事) + book (書)

例：(1) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the school library.

(學校圖書館裡有很多故事書。)

(2) There are lots of beautiful pictures in this \_\_\_\_\_ .

(這本故事書裡有許多美麗的圖畫。)

補：a bedtime story 床邊故事

### 28. fun (n. ; adj.) 樂趣；有趣的

[fʌn]

1. fun 是不可數名詞。

例：(1) Mr. Wilson's math classes are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ . (Wilson 先生的數學課很有趣。)

(2) There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in Tony's class. (Tony 的課有許多樂趣。)

補：have fun = have a good time 玩得開心

2. 當形容詞時，用來形容某事或某人「很有趣」。

例：(1) Basketball is a \_\_\_\_\_ sport. (籃球是一項有趣的運動。)

(2) Sam is a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (Sam 是一個有趣的人。)

### 易混淆字

(n.) **funny** (adj.) 好笑的；可笑的

用來形容某人／某事「使人發笑」。

例：(1) It's a really funny film. (這真是一部滑稽的電影。)

(2) Don't laugh. It's not funny. (不要笑。這沒什麼好笑的。)

### 29. test (n.) 考試

[test]

例：There aren't any \_\_\_\_\_ in my school. (我的學校沒有任何考試。)

補：quiz (n.) 小考、exam (n.) 大型考試

補：take / have a test 參加考試、pass / fail a test 通過考試／考試不及格

### 30. grade (n.) 成績

[ɡred]

例：We're here for fun, not for \_\_\_\_\_. (我們在這裡是為了樂趣，不是為了成績。)

### 一字多義

(n.) 年級

例：We are in the seventh grade now. (我們現在是七年級。)

(v.) 打成績

例：Mr. Lee is grading our test papers. (李老師正在改我們的考卷。)

### 110 年會考補考試題

( ) Lisa is happy that she got a good \_\_\_\_\_ on her history test. She prepared for it for days.

(A) grade (B) idea (C) lesson (D) question

### 31. favorite (adj. ; n.) 最喜愛(的)

[ˈfeɪvərɪt]

「favorite + 名詞」表示「最喜愛的……」。

例：(1) The basketball court is their \_\_\_\_\_ place at school.

(籃球場是他們在學校裡最喜愛的地方。)

(2) Fanny is my \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher. (Fanny 是我最喜愛的英文老師。)

(3) Apples and bananas are my \_\_\_\_\_. (蘋果跟香蕉是我的最愛。)

## 文法要點

表達「(某處)有……」的句型

there is / are... 的句型是用來表示「(某處)有……」, 而 be 動詞後面的名詞才是真正的主詞, 故 be 動詞會依據其後的名詞做變化。

- 例 (1) There is a bookstore near the bank. (銀行附近有一間書店。 ) → 真正的主詞是 a bookstore  
 (2) There are two gift shops next to the station. (車站旁邊有兩家禮品店。 )  
 → 真正的主詞是 two gift shops

### 1. there is / are... 的句型變化

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	(1) There is + 單數可數名詞 / 不可數名詞 + 地點. (2) There are + 複數可數名詞 + 地點.
	① There <b>is</b> <u>a TV</u> in the living room. (客廳裡有臺電視。 ) ② There <b>is</b> <u>some water</u> in the cup. (杯子裡有一些水。 ) ③ There <b>are</b> <u>a lot of people</u> in the shop. (店裡有很多人。 )
否定句	否定句在 there is / are 後加 not 即可。又 <b>not</b> 與 <b>any</b> 連用表「完全沒有」。
	① There <b>isn't</b> <u>a TV</u> in the living room. (客廳裡沒有電視。 ) ② There <b>isn't</b> <u>any water</u> in the cup. (杯子裡沒有任何水。 ) ③ There <b>aren't</b> <u>a lot of people</u> in the shop. (店裡沒有很多人。 )
Yes / No 疑問句及簡答	Yes / No 疑問句將 Be 動詞移置句首即可, 而其答句要用 there is / are 回答。又肯定簡答時, 不可縮寫。
	Ann: <b>Are there</b> fruit trees on the farm? (農場有果樹嗎? ) Ben: Yes, <b>there are</b> . (是, 有的。 ) / No, <b>there aren't</b> . (不, 沒有。 )
wh- 疑問句 → 詢問「那裡有什麼」	What + is there + 地點?
	Jay: <b>What is there</b> on the farm? (農場有什麼嗎? ) Bill: <b>There are</b> fruit trees. (有果樹。 )

**注意** 1. any 表「任何的」, 常用在疑問句及否定句中。後可接複數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

- 例 (1) Are there **any** students in the classroom? (教室裡有任何學生嗎? )  
 (2) There isn't **any** milk in the fridge. (冰箱裡沒有任何牛奶。 )

2. 主詞若為「人」或「動物」時, 動詞用 have / has 來表達「有……」; 但若表達「某處有……」, 要用 there is / are 開頭。

- 例 (1) We **have** a new computer. (我們有一部新電腦。 )  
 (2) **There is** a new computer on the desk. (桌上有一部新電腦。 )

**補充** 強調動作的 there is / are 句型:

當想要表達「某處有……」, 又想要表達主詞「主動的動作」時, 其後的動詞用 V-ing。

例 (1) There are three boys jogging in the park. ( 有三個男孩正在公園慢跑。 )

(2) There is a cat sleeping over there. ( 有一隻貓正在那裡睡覺。 )

## 2. there is / are 的倒裝句

there is / are 的句型若要強調地點，可將介系詞片語移置句首，省略 there，形成倒裝句。

例 There are three students in the classroom. ( 教室裡有三個學生。 )

→ In the classroom are three students.

## 小試身手

### 一、填充式翻譯

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a lake near my house. ( 我家附近有一座湖。 )

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a ruler on the desk? ( 書桌上有一把尺嗎? )

B: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_ a ruler on the desk. ( 是的，書桌上有一把尺。 )

3. \_\_\_\_\_ five people in my room. ( 有五個人在我的房間裡。 )

4. A: Are \_\_\_\_\_ students in your school?

( 你的學校有很多學生嗎? )

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ over 1,500 students in my school.

( 是的，我的學校有超過一千五百名學生。 )

### 二、依提示作答

1. There is a dog in the park. ( 畫線部分改為 a lot of 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. There are some eggs in the box. ( 畫線部分改為單數並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

## 練習題

( ) 1. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ any fish in the pond?

Bill: Of course ( 當然 ) . The pond is famous ( 有名的 ) for its beautiful fish.

(A) Are there (B) What is there (C) There (D) What are there

( ) 2. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ your car in front of the park?

Bill: Yes, it is.

(A) Isn't there (B) Isn't that (C) Aren't there (D) What is there

( ) 3. Eva: \_\_\_\_\_ a car in front of the park? Ben: Yes, there is.

(A) Isn't there (B) Isn't that (C) Aren't there (D) What is there

( ) 4. Leon: What is there in the box? Billy: \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) It's a cat (B) There is a cat (C) We have a cat (D) No, there is one

( ) 5. Look! There are some kids ( 小孩 ) \_\_\_\_\_ under the tree.

(A) play (B) is playing (C) to play (D) playing



三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. there / be / a lot of / animal / zoo ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is there a cat in the kitchen? ( 肯定簡答後再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. No, there aren't. There aren't any books in the living room. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

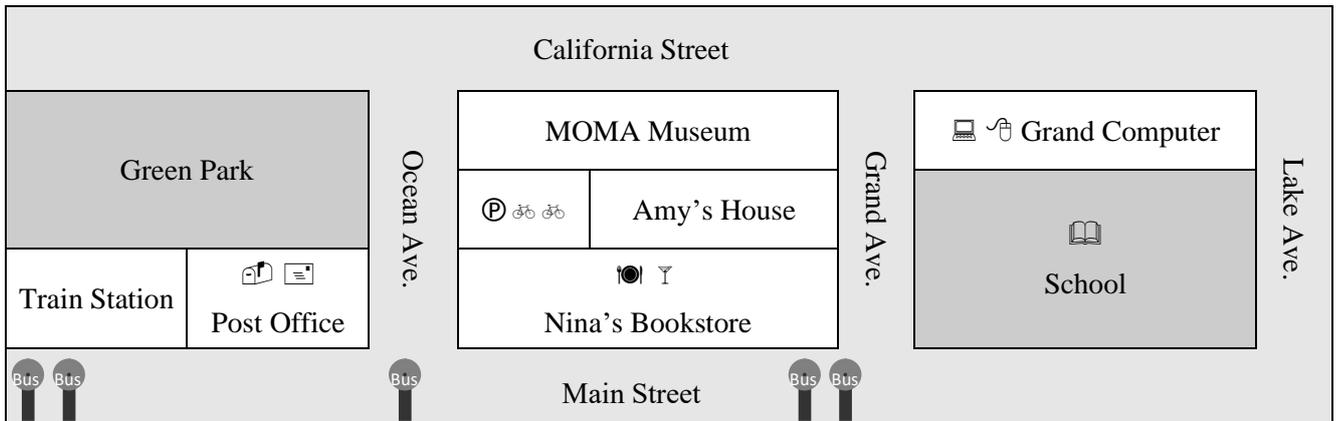
4. There are ten photos on the table. ( 改成倒裝句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 遊樂場附近有一些學生。 ( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、填充題 ( 每格 2.5 分 · 共 25 分 )



street 街道 train station 火車站 post office 郵局 museum 博物館 bookstore 書店  
computer 電腦 Ave.(=Avenue) 大道

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ five bus stops on Main Street. bus stop 公車站

2. There is a computer shop \_\_\_\_\_ Grand Ave. and Lake Ave. shop 商店

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ there a park \_\_\_\_\_ the train station and the post office?

B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ Green Park.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ bookstores near Amy's house?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ one near her house.

# Lesson 5

## Please Take My Seat

### 單字片語

#### Word Bank

##### 1. listen (v.) 聽

[lɪsn]

動詞變化：listens；listened；listening

例：\_\_\_\_\_ to me. In my eyes, you're smart. (聽我說。在我眼中，你是聰明的。)

補：listen to sb / sth 聆聽某人／某事、listen to music 聽音樂、Listen up! 大家注意！

#### 易混淆字

<b>listen</b> 聽	指專注聆聽，後面常接介系詞 to。 例：Listen to me. (聽我說。)
<b>hear</b> 聽見	指天生能夠聽見的能力，非刻意去聽。 例：I can't hear your voice. (我聽不見你的聲音。)

##### 2. voice (n.) 聲音；歌喉

[vɔɪs]

voice 指人說話或發出的嗓音；sound 則指各種能聽到的聲音。

例：Taylor Swift's \_\_\_\_\_ is beautiful. (Taylor Swift 的歌聲很美。)

補：raise / lower one's voice 提高／降低音量

#### 105 年會考試題

( ) Carol sounded happy when we talked on the phone; I could feel joy in her \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) eyes (B) mail (C) smile (D) voice

##### 3. don't (aux.) 不要；別 (do not 的縮寫)

[dɒnt]

「don't+原形動詞」。

例：\_\_\_\_\_ eat on my bed, please. (請不要在我床上吃東西。)

##### 4. stand up 站起來

[ˌstænd `ʌp]

動詞變化：stands；stood；standing

例：Please \_\_\_\_\_, students. (請站起來，同學們。)

反：sit down 坐下

#### 一字多義

**stand (v.)** 忍受；承受

例：I can't stand the noise. It's loud. (我無法忍受這個噪音。它很大聲。)

## 5. sit down 坐下

[ˌsɪt ˈdaʊn]

動詞變化：sits；sat；sitting

例：Don't \_\_\_\_\_ . There's a mouse on your seat.

(不要坐下。你的座位上有隻老鼠。)

反：stand up 站起來

同：take a seat 坐下

補：sit around 無所事事

## 6. make (v.) 製造

[meɪk]

動詞變化：makes；made；making

例：We're in the library. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ any noise.

(我們在圖書館裡。不要製造任何噪音。)

補：make a bed 整理床鋪、make sure 確保

## 7. noise (n.) 噪音

[nɔɪz]

1. noise 一般當不可數名詞，特指某一噪音時，則為可數名詞。

2. make a noise 表「發出噪音」；hear a noise 表「聽到噪音」。

例：(1) Listen! The \_\_\_\_\_ is from the restroom. (聽！噪音是從廁所傳出來的。)

(2) Jay made a loud \_\_\_\_\_. (Jay 發出了一個很大聲的噪音。)

補：noisy (adj.) 吵鬧的

### 103 年會考試題

( ) Helen: Can you turn off the TV? I can't study with the \_\_\_\_\_.

Troy: You can just go back to your room so you won't hear it.

(A) noise (B) heat (C) power (D) light

## 8. shout (v.) 喊叫

[ʃaʊt]

1. 動詞變化：shouts；shouted；shouting

2. 「shout at + 人」表示「對某人喊叫」。

例：(1) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum. That's the rule. (不要在博物館裡喊叫。那是規定。)

(2) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ at your children. (不要對你的孩子們喊叫。)

### 103 年會考試題

( ) Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ with joy when he saw his favorite band. He kept saying loudly, "I love you guys!"

(A) waited (B) shouted (C) listened (D) agreed

### 9. quiet (adj.) 安靜的

[ˈkwaɪət]

例：Please be \_\_\_\_\_ on the metro. (捷運上請安靜。)

反：noisy (adj.) 吵鬧的

#### 易混淆字

**quiet (adj.)** 安靜的

例：Be quiet. We are in the library. (安靜。我們在圖書館裡。)

**quite (adv.)** 相當地

例：Mom is quite busy now. (媽媽現在相當忙。)

### 10. talk (v.) 講話

[tɔːk]

1. 動詞變化：talks；talked；talking

2. talk to / with sb about sth 與某人談論某事

例：(1) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ on your cellphone now. (現在不要講手機。)

(2) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to Grace now. She's sad. (現在不要跟 Grace 講話。她很難過。)

#### 一字多義

talk (n.) 交談

例：Gary, we need to have a talk about this. (Gary，我們必須談談這件事。)

### 11. late (adj.) 晚的；遲到的

[leɪt]

late for sth 表「某事遲到」。

例：It's \_\_\_\_\_. Let's go home. (時間晚了。我們回家吧。)

反：early (adj.) 早的、on time 準時

補：lately (adv.) 最近

#### 一字多義

**late (adj.)** 末期的；晚期的

例：The weather is still hot in late summer. (天氣在夏末依然炎熱。)

### 12. let's... 我們一起……吧

[lets]

1. let's 為 let us 的縮寫，後接原形動詞。

2. let's not 為 let's 的否定形。

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ wait for Angela in front of the station. (我們一起在車站前面等 Angela 吧。)

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ not eat here. (我們別在這裡吃東西吧。)

### 13. noisy (adj.) 吵鬧的

[ˈnɔɪzi]

例：Let's not sit here. The men in front of the gate are \_\_\_\_\_.

(我們不要坐在這裡吧。大門前的男子們好吵。)

反：quiet (adj.) 安靜的

**14. early (adj.) 早的；初期的**

[ˈɜli]

例：You're ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ . (你早到十分鐘。)

反：late (adj.) 晚的

**Dialogue**

**15. metro (n.) 大眾捷運系統**

[ˈmetrə]

take the metro 表「搭捷運」。

例：My house is near the \_\_\_\_\_ station. (我的房子在捷運站附近。)

補：HSR 高鐵、train 火車、local train 區間車

**16. hungry (adj.) 飢餓的**

[ˈhʌŋɡri]

例：Ricky: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ . (我餓了。)

Dad: Your lunch is on the table. (你的午餐在桌上。)

反：full (adj.) 飽的；滿的

**101 年會考試題**

( ) Cindy: Do you want some bread?

Allen: I need more than that. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ !

(A) heavy (B) hungry (C) lucky (D) surprised

**17. wait (v.) 等待**

[wet]

1. 動詞變化：waits；waited；waiting

2. 為不及物動詞，表「等待……」時，後面要先加 for，再接名詞或代名詞。

例：Please \_\_\_\_\_ for me in the classroom. (請在教室裡等我。)

補：wait a minute / second / moment 等一下

**一字多義**

**wait (n.) 等待**

例：The long wait for the bus is boring. (漫長的等公車時間很無聊。)

**18. rule (n.) 規定**

[rul]

1. break the rule(s) 違反規定。

2. follow the rule(s) 遵守規定。

例：(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_. Go to bed now. (規定就是規定。現在上床睡覺。)

(2) Please follow the school \_\_\_\_\_. (請遵守校規。)

## 19. lady (n.) 女士

[ˈledi]

複數形：ladies

例：Monica: The young \_\_\_\_\_ is my aunt. (這個年輕的女士是我阿姨。)

James: She's very beautiful. (她很漂亮。)

補：ladies and gentlemen 各位先生女士們 → 英文中常把 ladies 放在 gentlemen 前面。

## 20. please (int.) 請

[pliz]

為感嘆詞，可放句首、句中或句尾。放句中時，please 前面須加逗號與人名隔開；放句尾時，please 前面加逗號與句子隔開。

例：Don't open the door, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請不要打開這扇門。)

= \_\_\_\_\_ don't open the door.

### 一字多義

**please (v.) 取悅**

動詞變化：pleases；pleased；pleasing

例：Come on! You can't please everyone. (拜託！你無法取悅所有人。)

## 21. take one's seat 坐某人的座位

[ˈtek wʌnz `sit]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：Please \_\_\_\_\_ and be quiet.

(請坐在你的座位，並且保持安靜。)

補：take / have a seat = sit down 坐下

### 易混淆字

**sit (v.) 坐**

例：Sit down, please. (請坐。)

**seat (n.) 座位**

例：Please take a seat. (請坐。)

## 22. so (adv.) 那麼；如此

[so]

「so + 形容詞／副詞」表示「很……」，用來強調程度。

例：The station is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful. (這座車站是如此美麗。)

### 一字多義

**so (conj.) 所以**

例：Ken is sick, so he can't go to the movies.

(Ken 生病了，所以他不能去看電影。)

**so (adv.) 如此**

例：A: Is that pen Mike's? (那枝筆是 Mike 的嗎?)

B: No. I don't think so. (不。我不這麼認為。)

23. **kind (adj.)** 友善的；親切的

[kaɪnd]

例：Please be \_\_\_\_\_ to your brother, Andy. (請對你的弟弟友善，Andy。)

一字多義

**kind (n.)** 種類

例：I like different kinds of food. (我喜歡不同種類的食物。)

24. **Watch out.** 注意。

[ˌwɒtʃ `aʊt]

動詞變化：watches；watched；watching

例：\_\_\_\_\_. There's a snake beside the car. (注意。車子旁邊有條蛇。)

同：Look out. 注意。

25. **problem (n.)** 問題

[ˈprɒbləm]

口語上 no problem 除了可表「沒問題」，用來回應他人的要求外，亦可表「沒什麼；沒關係」，用來回應他人的謝意或歉意。

例：Thomas: Don't eat on the bus, please. (請不要在公車上吃東西。)

Sharon: No \_\_\_\_\_. (沒問題。)

補：solve / fix the problem 解決問題

易混淆字

<b>problem</b> 問題	通常用於遇到困難、麻煩或不開心的時候，有負面意涵。 例：The house is great. The only problem is the price. (那房子很棒。唯一的問題是價格。)
<b>question</b> 問題	通常用在對某件事有疑問，因此提出問題。 例：I don't know the answer to the question. (我不知道那問題的答案。)

26. **station (n.)** 車站

[ˈsteɪʃən]

例：Kathy: Don't run in the \_\_\_\_\_, Vicky. (不要在車站內奔跑，Vicky。)

Vicky: I'm sorry. (對不起。)

補：train / metro station 火車站／捷運站

27. **Here we are.** 我們到了。

[hɪr wi `ɑːr]

例：Zoe: The next station is the Taipei Zoo. (下一站是臺北動物園。)

Bob: \_\_\_\_\_ . Let's go. (我們到了。我們走吧。)

補：Here you are. 給你。／你在這裡呀。

**28. museum (n.) 博物館**

[mjuˈziəm]

例：There is a toy \_\_\_\_\_ near my uncle's house. (我叔叔的房子附近有間玩具博物館。)

**Reading**

**29. dos and don'ts 守則；可做和不可做的事**

[ˈduz ænd ˈdɒnts]

也可寫作 do's and don'ts。

例：Please read the library \_\_\_\_\_ . (請閱讀圖書館守則。)

**30. follow (v.) 遵守；跟隨**

[ˈfɒlə]

動詞變化：follows；followed；following

例：(1) Please \_\_\_\_\_ the museum rules. (請遵守博物館規定。)

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ me, please. (請跟著我。)

**31. careful (adj.) 小心的**

[ˈkɛrfəl]

care (小心；照顧) + ful (有……特性的)

例：Be \_\_\_\_\_! There is a car behind you. (小心！你後面有臺汽車。)

反：careless (adj.) 粗心的

**32. closing (adj.) 關閉中的**

[ˈkloʊzɪŋ]

例：Don't stand near the \_\_\_\_\_ doors. (不要站立在關閉中的門附近。)

補：close (v.) 關閉；關上

反：open (v.) 打開、(adj.) 開著的

例：(1) Please open the door for me. (請幫我開門。)

(2) The bookstore is open at 10 a.m. (那書店早上十點開門。)

**33. wait in line 排隊等候**

[ˌwet ɪn ˈlaɪn]

動詞變化：waits；waited；waiting

例：Boys, \_\_\_\_\_, please. (男孩們，請排隊等候。)

同：stand in line / line up 排隊

補：cut in line 插隊

一字多義

**line (n.) (文本中的) 字行**

例：Please read the first line of the article. (請讀文章的第一行。)

### 34. lean (v.) 靠在……

[lin]

1. 動詞變化：leans；leaned / leant；leaning

2. lean on / against 表「斜靠著……」。

例：Don't \_\_\_\_\_ on the doors on the metro. (不要靠在捷運車廂的門上。)

### 35. give (v.) 給

[giv]

1. 動詞變化：gives；gave；giving

2. 表達「給某人某物」可用「give + sb + sth」或「give + sth + to + sb」。

例：Austin: Let's \_\_\_\_\_ our seats to those old men. (我們把座位給那些老人家吧。)

Tracy: No problem. (沒問題。)

補：give (up) one's seat to sb 讓座位給某人

例：Let's give our seats to those old ladies. (我們把座位讓給那些老婆婆吧。)

### 36. in need 需要

[in `nid]

此處 need 為名詞。

例：The seats are for people \_\_\_\_\_ . (這些座位是給有需要的人。)

俚：A friend in need is a friend indeed. (患難見真情。)

#### 一字多義

#### need (v.) 需要

1. 不用於進行式。

2. 動詞變化：needs；needed；needing

例：My sons need glasses for reading. (我兒子們看書需要戴眼鏡。)

## 文法要點

### 一、祈使句的用法

在一個完整的句子裡一定會有主詞和一個動詞，但祈使句的說話對象是第二人稱 *you*，故省略主詞 *you*，直接用原形動詞開頭。又 *be* 動詞 *am*、*is*、*are* 的原形動詞為 *be*；一般動詞的原形動詞為字尾沒有 *-s*、*-es*、*-ing* 或 *-ed*。

#### 1. 一般祈使句

##### (1) 肯定祈使句：

句型變化及例句	
Be 動詞	① Be 動詞 + 形容詞... Be <u>kind</u> . ( 友善點。 ) Be <u>nice to your brother</u> . ( 對你弟弟好一點。 )
	② Be 動詞 + 名詞... Be <u>a good boy</u> . ( 做個好男孩。 ) Be <u>a man</u> . ( 像個男人。 )
一般動詞	① 原形動詞... Run! ( 跑！ ) Wait! ( 等一下！ )
	② 原形動詞 + 受詞... Open <u>the door</u> . ( 打開門。 ) Follow <u>the rules</u> . ( 遵守規則。 )

## 小試身手

### 整句式翻譯

1. 站起來。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 安靜。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 閉上你的眼睛。

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 否定祈使句：在動詞前面加上 Don't，即形成否定祈使句。

句型變化及例句	
Be 動詞	① Be 動詞 + 形容詞... <b>Don't be late.</b> ( 不要遲到。 )
	② Be 動詞 + 名詞... <b>Don't be a bad boy.</b> ( 不要當個壞男孩。 )
一般動詞	① 原形動詞... <b>Don't run!</b> ( 不要跑！ )
	② 原形動詞 + 受詞... <b>Don't open the door.</b> ( 不要打開門。 )

### 小試身手

#### 整句式翻譯

1. 不要在教室裡跑。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 不要跟我說話。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 不要在博物館內吃東西。

\_\_\_\_\_

**注意** 1. 祈使句也可加入 please(請)使語氣較為客氣。please 在句中的位置可放句首或句尾，放句尾時須用逗號隔開。

**例** Please don't go. (請不要走。 ) = Don't go, please.

2. 祈使句也可加入人名。人名在句中的位置可放句首或句尾，都須用逗號隔開。

**例** Al, please don't go. ( Al，請不要走。 )  
= Al, don't go, please. = Please don't go, Al.

### 小試身手

#### 整句式翻譯：(1) please 在句首；(2) please 在句尾

1. 請不要在這裡打籃球。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Terry，請對你的朋友們友善。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

3. 請排隊等候。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Let's 為首的祈使句

Let's 為首的祈使句用於「提議一起(不)做某事」, Let's 為 Let us 的縮寫, 表「我們……吧」; 肯定句用「Let's + 原形動詞...」, 否定句用「Let's + not + 原形動詞...」。

- 例** (1) Let's leave here. ( 我們離開這裡吧。 ) → Let's **not** leave here. ( 我們不要離開這裡。 )  
(2) Let's do it. ( 我們這麼做吧。 ) → Let's **not** do it. ( 我們不要這麼做。 )

## 3. Let 為首的祈使句

Let 為首的祈使句表達「請求」或「提議」做某事, 但不包括聽者, 因此 Let 後面的受詞常是第一人稱或第三人稱; 肯定句用「Let + 受詞 + 原形動詞...」, 否定句可在原形動詞前加 not, 或在句首加 Don't。

- 例** Let him go with you. ( 讓他跟你去。 )  
→ **Don't** let him go with you. ( 不要讓他跟你去。 )  
→ Let him **not** go with you. ( 不要讓他跟你去。 )

**辨別** let's 為 let us 的縮寫, 但與 let us 的用法卻不同。let's 通常是邀請聽者一同參與某件事, 而 let us 則表示「讓我們……」, 有請求的意思。

- 例** (1) Ann: Let's go out for dinner. ( 我們出去吃晚飯吧。 ) → 包含聽者在內  
Ben: OK. I'm hungry. ( 好。我餓了。 )  
(2) Ann & Ben: Let us go out for dinner, please. ( 請讓我們出去吃晚飯吧。 )  
→ 不包含聽者在內  
Dad: OK. Come back soon. ( 好。快點回來。 )

## 4. 句首也可用 Never 或 Always 來形成祈使句

一般祈使句也可在原形動詞前加上 Always(總是;永遠)或 Never(從不;絕不), 其中 Always 用於肯定祈使句, 而 Never 用於否定祈使句, 語氣比 Don't 還強烈。

- 例** (1) **Always** be nice to your family. ( 永遠要善待你的家人。 )  
(2) **Never** talk to strangers. ( 絕不要和陌生人說話。 )

### 小試身手

#### 填充式翻譯

- \_\_\_\_\_ turn off the TV. ( 我們關掉電視吧。 )
- Kelly, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.  
( Kelly, 我們不要去動物園吧。 )
- \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ nice to your friends. ( 永遠要善待你的朋友。 )

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Please \_\_\_\_\_ a good boy.  
(A) do (B) be (C) is (D) am

- ( ) 2. Jayden: Mom, \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies.  
 Mom: OK. Which ( 哪一個 ) movie are we going to see?  
 (A) let's go (B) let us go (C) be (D) you go
- ( ) 3. Eason & Tim: Please \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies.  
 Mom: OK. When will ( 將會 ) you be back ( 回來 ) ?  
 (A) let's go (B) let us go (C) be (D) you go
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ so sad. Cheer up ( 振作起來 ) !  
 (A) Let's not (B) No (C) Don't (D) Don't be
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ leave ( 留下 ) our books here! Take them with us.  
 (A) Let's not (B) No (C) Let's (D) Don't be
- ( ) 6. Hurry up ( 快一點 ) ! \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.  
 (A) Not (B) Never be (C) Don't (D) No
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ a good man.  
 (A) Always be (B) Do (C) Let's (D) Let me

## 二、對等連接詞 or

1. or 為對等連接詞，用來連接詞性相同的單字或片語。

例 I want an apple or an orange. ( 我想要一顆蘋果或是一顆柳橙。 )

2. 疑問句中含有 or，不可以用 yes 或 no 回答。

例 A: Is your dad a cook or a farmer? ( 你爸爸是廚師還是農夫？ )

B: He's a cook. ( 他是一名廚師。 )

3. 用 or 連接兩個主詞時，動詞須與最接近動詞的主詞一致。

例 Is Tina or Becky your cousin? ( 你的堂妹是 Tina 還是 Becky？ )

4. or 和否定句連用時，表「兩者都不」。

例 The man isn't my brother or my cousin. ( 那個男人不是我的哥哥或堂哥。 )

5. or 和祈使句連用時，表「否則」；and 和祈使句連用時，表「那麼」。

例 (1) Hurry up, or you will be late for school. ( 快一點，否則你上學將會遲到。 )

(2) Study hard, and you will pass the test. ( 用功讀書，那麼你將會通過考試。 )

## 小試身手

### 整句式翻譯

1. 我們不要在教室奔跑和喊叫。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 這是一隻狗還是一隻熊？

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你的爸爸還是你的哥哥是醫生？

\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、受格的用法

人稱代名詞在句中當動詞或介系詞的「受詞」時，要用「受格」。

例 (1) Don't hit **me**. ( 不要打我。 ) → me 當動詞 hit 的「受詞」

(2) Kate is talking to **us**. ( Kate 正在和我們說話。 ) → us 當介系詞 to 的「受詞」

人稱		主格 ( 當主詞 )	所有格 ( 後接名詞 )	受格 ( 當動詞或介系詞的受詞 )
第一人稱	單數	I	my	me
	複數	we	our	us
第二人稱	單數	you	your	you
	複數	you	your	you
第三人稱	單數	he / she / it	his / her / its	him / her / it
	複數	they	their	them

### 小試身手

填入適當的主格、所有格或受格

- \_\_\_\_\_ (I) brother is busy ( 忙碌的 ) . \_\_\_\_\_ (he) is writing a letter ( 信 ) to \_\_\_\_\_ (he) teacher now.
- Don't leave ( 留下 ) \_\_\_\_\_ (you) trash ( 垃圾 ) here. Take \_\_\_\_\_ (it) with \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
- Please show ( 給……看 ) \_\_\_\_\_ (I) the way to \_\_\_\_\_ (you) school.

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Don't talk to John. \_\_\_\_\_ doing his report ( 報告 ) .  
(A) He (B) Him (C) His (D) He's
- ( ) 2. Ally: Where is my watch? I can't find ( 找不到 ) \_\_\_\_\_. Bill: I don't know ( 知道 ) .  
(A) it's (B) its (C) it (D) me
- ( ) 3. The robots are the birthday gifts from my father, and I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
(A) his (B) it (C) its (D) them

### 實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分，共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ late. The math class is at 15:00.  
(A) Not (B) Do not (C) Don't (D) Don't be
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet. The teacher is angry ( 生氣的 ) .  
(A) Don't let (B) Let (C) Let's (D) ×

- ( ) 3. Grace, \_\_\_\_\_ to your seat, please.  
 (A) to go back (B) go back (C) going back (D) not go back
- ( ) 4. Please take the key \_\_\_\_\_ you and go home.  
 (A) on (B) in (C) with (D) at
- ( ) 5. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ draw in our books. It's not nice.  
 (A) not (B) do not (C) don't (D) be
- ( ) 6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ nice to the boy. He is my good friend.  
 (A) is (B) be (C) are (D) am
- ( ) 7. A: Please \_\_\_\_\_ your trash ( 垃圾 ) with you.  
 B: I'm sorry.  
 (A) to take (B) not take (C) take (D) taking
- ( ) 8. Mom: Jack, please \_\_\_\_\_ play with the ball in the living room.  
 Jack: OK.  
 (A) not (B) be (C) do (D) don't
- ( ) 9. A: The robot is cool. \_\_\_\_\_ buy ( 購買 ) it!  
 B: Good idea ( 點子 ) . It's a nice gift for our son.  
 (A) Let (B) Let's be (C) Let's (D) Let's not
- ( ) 10. Those songs ( 歌 ) are cool! Let's listen to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) it (B) their (C) they (D) them

二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分，共 30 分 )

1. 對你姐姐好一點，Max。

\_\_\_\_\_ to your sister, Max.

2. 你看那支手機。它的顏色是紅色。我非常喜歡它。

Look at the cellphone. \_\_\_\_\_ color is red. I like \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

3. 絕不要再那麼做了。

\_\_\_\_\_ that again.

4. 我們去打籃球吧。不要整天坐在那裡看電視。

\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball. \_\_\_\_\_ there and \_\_\_\_\_ TV all day long.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分，共 25 分 )

1. Sit down. / Be quiet. ( 將兩個句子合併並在句首加入 Let's )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't take the cellphone with you. ( 改為肯定祈使句並加入人名 Edward )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Let's talk to the man. ( 改為否定祈使句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Don't jump on the bed. ( 句首加 Please · 句尾加人名 Dennis )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. let's / prepare / some / gift / for / they ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

Hello, everyone. Welcome to Joyland. There are lots of games here, and there are some 1., too.

1. 2. break any rules.

2. 3. quiet and 4. in line.

3. 5. be nice to other kids.

 everyone 每個人 break 打破 other 其他的 kid 小孩

- |                       |            |            |            |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (     ) 1. (A) noises | (B) seats  | (C) rules  | (D) ladies |
| (     ) 2. (A) Let's  | (B) Always | (C) Let us | (D) Never  |
| (     ) 3. (A) Don't  | (B) Let's  | (C) Be     | (D) Always |
| (     ) 4. (A) wait   | (B) don't  | (C) let's  | (D) please |
| (     ) 5. (A) Don't  | (B) Please | (C) Let    | (D) Not    |

# Lesson 6

## What Are You Doing?

### 單字片語

#### Word Bank

##### 1. week (n.) 星期

[wik]

例：(1) The math test is next \_\_\_\_\_ . (數學考試在下星期。)

(2) There are seven days in a \_\_\_\_\_ . (一星期有七天。)

補：weekday (n.) 工作日、weekend (n.) 週末

##### 2. Monday (n.) 星期一

[ˈmʌnde ; ˈmʌndɪ]

縮寫為 Mon.。

例：Kim: Goodbye! See you next \_\_\_\_\_ . (再見！下星期一見。)

Roy: Bye. (再見。)

補：Monday blues 星期一症候群

##### 3. Tuesday (n.) 星期二

[ˈtʃuzde ; ˈtʃuzdɪ]

縮寫為 Tue. 或 Tues.。

例：My birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_ . (我的生日在星期二。)

##### 4. Wednesday (n.) 星期三

[ˈwenzde ; ˈwenzdɪ]

1. -d- 不發音。

2. 縮寫為 Wed.。

例：(1) Let's go to the museum on \_\_\_\_\_ . (我們星期三一起去博物館吧。)

(2) There is a math test on \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon. (星期三下午有一個數學考試。)

##### 5. Thursday (n.) 星期四

[ˈθɜzde ; ˈθɜzdɪ]

縮寫為 Thur. 或 Thurs.。

例：There is a basketball game on \_\_\_\_\_ night. (星期四晚上有場籃球賽。)

##### 6. Friday (n.) 星期五

[ˈfraɪde ; ˈfraɪdɪ]

縮寫為 Fri.。

例：Their PE classes are on Tuesdays and \_\_\_\_\_ .

(他們的體育課在每個星期二和星期五。)

補：Black Friday 黑色星期五 (購物節)

## 7. Saturday (n.) 星期六

[ˈsætəde; ˈsætədi]

縮寫為 Sat.。

例：Let's watch movies at home on \_\_\_\_\_ night. (我們星期六晚上一起在家看電影吧。)

## 8. Sunday (n.) 星期日

[ˈsʌnde; ˈsʌndi]

縮寫為 Sun.。

例：Mother's Day is this \_\_\_\_\_. (母親節是在這星期日。)

## 9. day (n.) 日

[de]

例：Jason: What \_\_\_\_\_ is today? (今天是星期幾?)

Helen: It's Wednesday. (今天是星期三。)

補：week (n.) 星期、month (n.) 月、year (n.) 年

補：every day 每天、day and night 日以繼夜

例：She's working day and night. (她日以繼夜地在工作。)

一字多義

**day (n.)** 白天

例：They sleep during the day and work at night. (他們白天睡覺晚上工作。)

## 10. weekend (n.) 週末

[ˈwi:k.ɛnd]

week (星期) + end (末端)

例：Let's go to the zoo next \_\_\_\_\_. (我們下週末一起去動物園吧。)

補：weekday (n.) 工作日；平日

1. 表「在週末」，介系詞用 on。

例：I never work on weekends. (我從不在週末工作。)

2. on weekends / every weekend 每個週末

例：I play basketball on weekends. (我每個週末打籃球。)

## 11. noon (n.) 中午

[nu:n]

表「在中午」，介系詞用 at。

例：(1) It's \_\_\_\_\_. Time for lunch. (中午了。午餐時間到。)

(2) There is a group chat at \_\_\_\_\_. (在中午有一個團體談話。)

補：morning (n.) 上午、afternoon (n.) 下午、evening (n.) 晚上、night (n.) 夜晚

## Dialogue

### 12. wake up 醒來

[ˌwek `ʌp]

動詞變化：wakes；woke；waking

例：\_\_\_\_\_ . You're late for school. (醒醒。你上學遲到了。)

補：「叫醒某人」可用「wake+人+up」或「wake up+人」。

例：It's time for dinner. Please wake Helen up. (晚餐時間到了。請叫醒 Helen。)

辨別：get up 起床

### 13. time (n.) 時間

[taɪm]

表「時間」時為不可數名詞。

例：Monica: What \_\_\_\_\_ is the movie? (電影是幾點?)

Patrick: It's at 8:20 p.m. (是在晚上八點二十分。)

補：in time 及時、on time 準時、all the time 一直

補：Do you have time now? 你現在有空嗎?

Do you have the time? 你知道現在幾點嗎?

俚：Time flies. 時光飛逝。

#### 一字多義

#### time (n.) 次數

表「次數」時為可數名詞。

例：I go to the movies three times a week. (我一週去看電影三次。)

### 14. look for 尋找

[ˈlʊk fɔː; `lʊk fɔː]

動詞變化：looks；looked；looking

例：Kevin: What is Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ ? (Jessica 正在尋找什麼?)

Polly: Her cellphone. (她的手機。)

補：look out. 小心。

#### 98年會考試題

( ) The baby birds were still hungry so their parents had to fly out to \_\_\_\_\_ more food.

(A) get off (B) give up (C) look for (D) put on

### 15. Hurry up. 快一點。

[ˌhʌɪ `ʌp]

動詞變化：hurries；hurried；hurrying

例：\_\_\_\_\_ . Everyone is waiting for you. (快一點。每個人正在等你。)

補：in a hurry 趕時間；匆忙

## 16. by the way 順帶一提

[baɪ ðə `weɪ]

口語用法，用在想改變話題時，可置於句首或句尾。

例：Your hat is so cool. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_, my name is Ivy.  
(你的帽子是如此酷。喔，順帶一提，我的名字是 Ivy。)

## 17. group (n.) 團體；隊伍

[gru:p]

例：Victor: What's your favorite boy \_\_\_\_\_? (你最喜愛的男孩團體是什麼?)  
Shirley: BTS. (防彈少年團。)

補：a group of sb / sth 一群／組／批……

## 18. chat (n. ; v.) 談話

[tʃæt]

動詞變化：chats ; chatted ; chatting

例：(1) There is a group \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30 p.m. in the classroom.  
(晚上七點三十分在教室有團體談話。)

(2) Amy is \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends. (Amy 正跟她的朋友們聊天。)

## 19. tonight (adv.) 今晚

[tə `naɪt]

-gh- 不發音。

例：Let's have dinner with Kevin \_\_\_\_\_. (我們今晚跟 Kevin 吃晚餐吧。)

補：this morning 今天早上、this afternoon 今天下午、this evening 今天傍晚

## 20. meeting (n.) 會議

[mi:tɪŋ]

例：The \_\_\_\_\_ is at two o'clock. Don't be late. (這場會議在兩點鐘。不要遲到。)

補：meet (v.) 會面

例：Let's meet in front of the movie theater at 7 o'clock tonight.  
(我們今晚七點鐘在電影院前面會面吧。)

## 21. with (prep.) 和……一起；用

[wɪð]

「with+人」表示「與某人一起」。

例：(1) Ruth: Who is \_\_\_\_\_ you at home? (誰和你一起在家?)  
Ella: My grandparents. (我的祖父母。)

(2) Please cut meat \_\_\_\_\_ this knife. (請用這刀子切肉。)

### 一字多義

**with (prep.)** 有；擁有

例：Alice is a tall woman with brown hair. (Alice 是位有著一頭棕髮的高個女性。)

## 22. the USA (n.) 美國

[ðə ˈju ɛs ˈe]

為 the United States of America 的縮寫，亦可用 America 表「美國」。

例：The new student, Rebecca, is from \_\_\_\_\_.

(這名新學生 Rebecca 來自美國。)

補：American (n.) 美國人；(adj.) 美國的

## 23. p.m. (adv.) 下午；晚上

[pi ˈem]

1. 以正午十二點為分界，十二點前用 a.m. 表示，十二點後用 p.m. 表示。而 12 p.m. 表「中午 12 點」。

2. 注意不可跟 o'clock 連用。

例：Sally: What time is it in your city? (你居住的城市現在是幾點?)

Joseph: It's 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (晚上七點。)

## 24. life (n.) 生活

[laɪf]

複數形為 lives。

例：Mom: How's your school \_\_\_\_\_, Rachel? (你的學校生活如何，Rachel?)

Rachel: It's fun. (很有趣。)

補：lead / live / have a... life 過著……的生活

例：My grandpa lives a quiet \_\_\_\_\_. (我爺爺過著平靜的生活。)

## 25. prepare (v.) 準備

[prɪ ˈpeɪ]

1. 動詞變化：prepares；prepared；preparing

2. prepare sth for sb 表「為某人準備某物」。

例：Jessie: What is David doing in the room? (David 正在房間裡做什麼?)

Brian: He's \_\_\_\_\_ for the meeting on Thursday. (他正在準備星期四的會議。)

## 26. o'clock (adv.) ……點鐘

[ə ˈklɒk]

須注意不可與 a.m.、p.m. 連用。

例：It's 6 \_\_\_\_\_. Let's eat dinner. (六點了。我們吃晚餐吧。)

補：clock (n.) 時鐘、watch (n.) 手錶

## 27. everyone (everybody) (pron.) 每個人；各位

[ˈɛvriwʌn] ([ˈɛvribɒdi])

當主詞時，視為單數。

例：Where are you? \_\_\_\_\_ is waiting for you. (你在哪裡？每個人都在等你。)

例：anyone (anybody) (pron.) 任何人、someone (somebody) (pron.) 某人

### 28. a.m. (adv.) 上午；凌晨

[ˈeɪm]

1. 指凌晨零點到正午十二點之間的時間。
2. 注意不可跟 o'clock 連用。

例：It's 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Grandma is dancing in the park.

(現在是早上六點。祖母正在公園跳舞。)

### 29. city (n.) 城市

[ˈsɪti]

複數形為 cities。

例：New York \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite \_\_\_\_\_. (紐約市是我最喜愛的城市。)

補：town (n.) 城鎮、country (n.) 國家；鄉下

### 30. say (v.) 說

[seɪ]

1. 動詞變化：says；said；saying
2. 「say sth to sb」表「向某人說……」。

例：Today is Teachers' Day. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ thank you to our teachers.

(今天是教師節。我們一起向我們的老師們說聲謝謝吧。)

易混淆字	
<b>say (v.)</b> 說	表示一個人說了什麼話。 例：Please say "Thank you" to the kind lady. (請跟那位好心的女士說「謝謝」。)
<b>talk (v.)</b> 講話	常用來表示「交談」。 例：Sue is talking to my brother, Tom. (Sue 正在跟我哥哥 Tom 講話。)
<b>speak (v.)</b> 說；講	常用於「說某種語言」。 例：Derek can speak Chinese and English. (Derek 會講中文跟英文。)
<b>tell (v.)</b> 告訴	常用於「單方向的表達」。 例：Let me tell you my story. (讓我告訴你我的故事。)

## Reading

### 31. sun (n.) 太陽

[sʌn]

1. 表「太陽」時，前方多搭配定冠詞 the。
2. the sun rises 表「太陽升起」；the sun sets 表「太陽落下」。

例：It's so hot. Don't sit in the \_\_\_\_\_. (天氣如此熱。不要坐在太陽下。)

補：moon (n.) 月亮、star (n.) 星星

### 32. rise (v.) 上升

[raɪz]

動詞變化：rises；rose；rising

例：Wake up, Ruby! \_\_\_\_\_ and shine! (醒來，Ruby！快起床！)

反：fall (v.) 掉落

辨別：raise (v.) 舉起；提高、rice (n.) 米；飯

108 年會考試題

- ( ) Tom's voice \_\_\_\_\_ when he talks about his neighbors. He speaks faster, his face becomes redder and you can almost see fire in his eyes.  
(A) appears (B) drops (C) grows (D) rises

33. **shine (v.)** 照耀；發光

[ʃaɪn]

動詞變化：shines；shone；shining

例：Look! The sun is \_\_\_\_\_. (你看！太陽正在照耀著。)

補：rise and shine 起床

34. **dinner (n.)** 晚餐

[ˈdɪnə]

「eat / have... for dinner」表示「吃……當晚餐」。

例：(1) It's 5:30 p.m. Dad is preparing \_\_\_\_\_ for us in the kitchen.

(現在是下午五點半。爸爸正在廚房幫我們準備晚餐。)

(2) Let's have steak for \_\_\_\_\_. (我們吃牛排當晚餐吧。)

補：breakfast (n.) 早餐、lunch (n.) 午餐

35. **only (adv.)** 僅僅；只

[ˈɒnli]

only 通常置於 be 動詞或助動詞之後，或一般動詞之前。

例：Alan's daughter is \_\_\_\_\_ one year old. (Alan 的女兒只有一歲大。)

一字多義

**only (adj.)** 唯一的

「the only + N」表「唯一的……」。

例：Elsa is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. White. (Elsa 是 White 夫婦的獨生女。)

## 文法要點

### 一、現在進行式的用法

現在進行式是用來表達「某一動作正在持續進行中」或「某一持續動作」。

例 (1) Listen! John is singing. (聽! John 正在唱歌。) → 動作正在持續進行中

(2) I am working out these days. (我最近有在運動。) → 持續動作

#### 1. 現在分詞的形成

現在分詞是由動詞轉變而來的，字義上雖表達動作，但在文法上並非動詞，而是分詞（形容詞的一種），其形成方式有三種：

規則變化	例字
1. 動詞字尾 + -ing	go → <b>going</b> 、sing → <b>singing</b> 、draw → <b>drawing</b>
2. 動詞字尾是無聲 -e 時， 去 e + -ing	write → <b>writing</b> 、have → <b>having</b> 、close → <b>closing</b> 、 dance → <b>dancing</b> 、take → <b>taking</b> 、make → <b>making</b>
3. 動詞是「短母音 + 單子音」時， 重複子音字尾 + -ing	run → <b>running</b> 、swim → <b>swimming</b> 、put → <b>putting</b> 、 cut → <b>cutting</b> 、sit → <b>sitting</b> 、jog → <b>jogging</b>

#### 2. 現在進行式的句型變化

句型變化及例句	
<b>肯定句</b>	主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing...
	Jane <b>is sleeping</b> in her room. (Jane 正在她房間睡覺。)
<b>否定句</b>	主詞 + be 動詞 + not + V-ing...
	Jane <b>isn't sleeping</b> in her room. (Jane 沒有在她房間睡覺。)
<b>Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答</b>	Be 動詞 + 主詞 + V-ing...? Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞. / No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not.
	Ann: <b>Is Jane sleeping</b> in her room? (Jane 正在她房間睡覺嗎?) Ben: Yes, she is. (是的，她是。) No, she isn't. / No, she's not. (不，她不是。)
<b>wh- 疑問句 及簡答</b>	疑問詞 + be 動詞 + 主詞 + V-ing...? 主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing...
	Ann: <b>What is Jane doing</b> in her room? (Jane 正在她房間做什麼?) Ben: She <b>is sleeping</b> . (她正在睡覺。)

## 小試身手

### 填入適當的動詞形式

1. Look! My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (do) homework (作業) in his room.
2. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ (shout) loudly (大聲地) . Is he OK?
3. Al \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) with her friends in the classroom. Hey! Al, \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here.

### 3. 現在進行式常搭配的字詞

現在進行式常搭配 Look (看)!、Listen (聽)! 或時間副詞 now (現在) , 但句中有這些字時, 句子並不一定用進行式, 仍須以句意判斷。

- 例 (1) Look! Hank is over there. (看! Hank 在那裡。)
- (2) Listen! Kelly's voice is beautiful. (聽! Kelly 的歌聲好美。)
- (3) Please don't talk now. (現在請不要講話。)

**注意** 並不是每個動詞都可以用進行式來表達, 如有些動詞只是瞬間動作, 就不會有進行式。不用進行式的動詞有:

感官動詞	see (看到)、hear (聽到)、feel (感到)
表「狀態」的動詞	know (知道; 認識)、like (喜歡)、love (喜愛)、hate (討厭)
表「所有」的動詞	have (有)
瞬間動作的動詞	find (找到)、get up (起床)、wake up (醒來)、sit down (坐下)、stand up (站起來)
少用進行式	turn on (打開(電器))、turn off (關掉(電器))

#### \* look、see、watch 的差別

- (1) look / look at 注視 (刻意地看)  
例 **Look!** Hank is running. (看! Hank 在跑步。)
- (2) see 視覺、無意間看到  
例 I can't **see** you. (我看不到你。)
- (3) watch 長時間觀看  
例 Let's **watch** TV. (我們來看電視吧。)

#### \* listen、hear 的差別

- (1) listen / listen to 注意聽 (刻意地聽)  
例 **Listen!** Someone is coming. (聽! 有人來了。)
- (2) hear 聽覺、無意間聽到  
例 I can't **hear** you. (我聽不到你。)

\* have 當「擁有」時, 不可用進行式; 表「吃; 喝」時, 可用進行式。

- 例 (1) I **have** a computer. (我有一臺電腦。)
- (2) I **am having** dinner. (我正在吃晚餐。)

## 小試身手

### 填充式翻譯

- A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? ( 你正在做什麼? )  
B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_. ( 我正在跳舞。 )
- A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? ( 你正在哪裡閱讀? )  
B: In the park. ( 在公園。 )
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ is Peter \_\_\_\_\_? ( Peter 現在正在做什麼? )  
B: He is singing. ( 他正在唱歌。 )
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ a picture? ( Lucy 正在畫圖嗎? )  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. ( 是的, 她是。 )

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Sally: \_\_\_\_\_ is the girl talking to? Ben: Her sister.  
(A) Where (B) How (C) What (D) Who
- ( ) 2. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail, and Matt is sleeping.  
(A) writing (B) write (C) am writing (D) to write
- ( ) 3. Betty is watching TV and her sisters \_\_\_\_\_, too.  
(A) is watching (B) are watching (C) are (D) is
- ( ) 4. Roy: \_\_\_\_\_ is the girl doing? Peter: I don't know ( 知道 ).  
(A) Where (B) How old (C) What (D) Who
- ( ) 5. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the e-mail now. Come and help ( 幫忙 ) me with my homework ( 作業 ).  
(A) writing (B) write (C) am writing (D) to write
- ( ) 6. Finally ( 終於 ), I \_\_\_\_\_ a computer ( 電腦 ). It's my birthday gift.  
(A) am having (B) have (C) having (D) to have
- ( ) 7. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ a big dinner in a restaurant ( 餐廳 ). It's my birthday.  
(A) am having (B) have (C) having (D) to have
- ( ) 8. Sam: Why ( 為什麼 ) is the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ at me? Gina: I don't know ( 知道 ).  
(A) look (B) looking (C) watching (D) watch
- ( ) 9. Ann: What's the answer ( 答案 )? Sam: Don't \_\_\_\_\_ at me. I don't know ( 知道 ).  
(A) look (B) looking (C) watching (D) watch
- ( ) 10. See? The man \_\_\_\_\_ around our house again ( 再一次 ). Let's call the police ( 報警 ).  
(A) walking (B) is walking (C) walk (D) to walk

## 二、詢問及表達現在時間

1. 詢問「現在幾點」，要以疑問詞 **What time** 開頭，而主詞一律用代名詞 **it**。
2. 詢問「現在幾點」可用 **What time is it (by your watch)?**、**What is the time?** 或 **Do you have the time?**，**time** 加上定冠詞 **the** 表特定（此刻）的時間。

**例** (1) Jay: What time is it? (現在幾點?)

Ian: It's five. (五點。)

(2) Jay: Do you have the time? (你知道現在幾點嗎?)

Ian: Yes. It's five. (知道。五點。)

**注意** **Do you have time?** 是完全不同的意思，是用來詢問「你有空嗎？」。

**例** Jay: Do you have time? (你有空嗎?)

Ian: Yes. What's up? (有。怎麼了?)

## 3. 時間的表達法

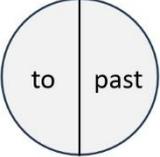
(1) 直接表達：時間若是整點時，可加 **o'clock** (點鐘)，也可省略。

句型變化	例句
It's + 數字 (o'clock).	① It's four (o'clock). (現在是四點整。)
It's + 點鐘 + 分鐘.	② It's five thirty-five. (現在是五點三十五分。)

(2) [補充] 以三十分換算

① **past** 表「過了」，用來表達「幾點又過了幾分鐘」；**to** 表「到」，用來表達「還有幾分鐘到幾點」。

② **fifteen minutes = a quarter** ; **thirty minutes = half** 。 **half** 只能搭配 **past** 來表示。

句型變化	例句
It's + (60—分鐘) + to + (點鐘 + 1) .  It's + 分鐘 + past + 點鐘.	① It's fifteen minutes <b>past</b> five. (現在是五點十五分。) = It's a quarter <b>past</b> five. ② It's ten <b>to</b> five. (現在是四點五十分。)

## 三、詢問及表達某事在幾點

表達「某事在幾點」時，須用介系詞 **at**。

**例** Lydia: What time is the class? (課在幾點?)

Ellen: It's **at** six. We still have an hour. (在六點。我們還有一個小時。)

### 練習題

( ) 1. Leon: What time is it? Is it \_\_\_\_\_ three?

Amy: Yes, it is.

(A) ×

(B) at

(C) past

(D) to

- ( ) 2. Nick: What time is the movie? Is it \_\_\_\_\_ three?  
Emily: Yes, it is.  
(A) × (B) at (C) past (D) to
- ( ) 3. Dora: Hurry up! It's ten to six.  
Eric: No, your watch is slow ( 慢的 ) . It's fifteen \_\_\_\_\_ six.  
(A) past (B) at (C) to (D) ×
- ( ) 4. Ivy: What time is it? Are we late?  
Ben: No, we're not. \_\_\_\_\_ The class is at twenty to five. We still ( 仍然 ) have time.  
(A) It's five twenty. (B) It's at five twenty.  
(C) It's four twenty. (D) It's at four twenty.

#### 四、詢問及表達今天星期幾

詢問「今天星期幾」可用 What day is it (today)? 或 What day is today? 。

**例** (1) Ian: What day is it (today)? ( 今天星期幾? ) Joe: It's Tuesday. ( 星期二。 )

(2) Ian: What day is today? ( 今天星期幾? ) Joe: It's Tuesday. ( 星期二。 )

#### 五、詢問及表達某事在星期幾

表達「某事在星期幾」時，須用介系詞 on 。

**例** Ricky: What day is Teresa's party? ( Teresa 的派對在星期幾? )

Allen: It's **on** Friday. ( 在星期五。 )

**注意** 若時間副詞有 this ( 這一個 )、next ( 下一個 )、last ( 上一個 )、every ( 每一個 ) 時，星期名稱前不須加上介系詞 on 。

**例** I have a violin class **this** Friday. ( 我這星期五有一堂小提琴課。 )

### 小試身手

#### 看圖回答問題

1.



1. A: What day is today?

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

2.



2. A: What day is the show?

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

3.



3. A: What day is the basketball game?

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

練習題

- ( ) 1. David: \_\_\_\_\_ is Father's Day this year?  
Sally: It's \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday this year. I'm thinking ( 想 ) about buying ( 購買 ) a new cellphone for Dad.  
(A) What day; × (B) What time; at (C) What day; on (D) What time; ×
- ( ) 2. The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning. Please don't be late.  
(A) × (B) at (C) on (D) in
- ( ) 3. The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ this Thursday morning. Please be on time ( 準時的 ) .  
(A) × (B) at (C) on (D) in

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Mr. Lee's PE class is \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.  
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) ×
- ( ) 2. Sam: \_\_\_\_\_ time is it?  
Ben: It's 9:00.  
Sam: Oh, no. I have a test this morning. I'm late.  
(A) How (B) Where (C) What (D) Who
- ( ) 3. Ben: What \_\_\_\_\_ Henry and his brother doing?  
Dora: They are sleeping.  
(A) be (B) is (C) are (D) am
- ( ) 4. Jim: What \_\_\_\_\_ Edward \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
Ted: A computer ( 電腦 ) book.  
(A) is; read (B) am; reading (C) is; reading (D) are; reading
- ( ) 5. Look! Ellen's sister is \_\_\_\_\_ now. She's a good dancer ( 舞者 ) .  
(A) dance (B) to dance (C) to dancing (D) dancing
- ( ) 6. Allen: \_\_\_\_\_ is the basketball game?  
Emma: It's \_\_\_\_\_ 6 p.m. this Friday.  
(A) What day; on (B) What time; on (C) What day; at (D) What time; at
- ( ) 7. Irene: Hey, Helen. What are you doing?  
Helen: I have a big test \_\_\_\_\_ this Friday. I'm preparing for it.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) ×
- ( ) 8. Kate: What is Laura doing? Isn't she making apple pies ( 派 ) ?  
Andy: \_\_\_\_\_, she is busy ( 忙碌的 ) in the kitchen.  
(A) Yes (B) No (C) Hurry up (D) By the way
- ( ) 9. Alice and Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ a storybook. They're happy.  
(A) is reading (B) are reading (C) to read (D) read
- ( ) 10. Lynn: What's the time?  
Mary: It's \_\_\_\_\_ seven thirty. Don't worry ( 擔心 ) . We still ( 仍然 ) have time.  
(A) at (B) on (C) × (D) in

二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. 現在是早上六點。

It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.

2. Tim 正站在那裡。他正看著那些貓和狗。

Tim is \_\_\_\_\_ over there. He is \_\_\_\_\_ those cats and dogs.

3. Nancy 的生日派對在這個星期六傍晚六點十五分。

Nancy's birthday party is \_\_\_\_\_ six fifteen \_\_\_\_\_ evening.

4. Peter : 你正在做什麼 ?

Lisa : 我正在找我的手錶。

Peter: What are you doing?

Lisa: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my watch.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. Betty is drinking milk. ( 改為 Yes / No 疑問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. James is reading an English book in his room. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What time is it? ( 以「7:53」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are Mr. and Mrs. Smith doing in the living room? ( 以「看電視」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 會議是在這個星期四的下午一點。 ( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

Kate's birthday party is 1.. Her grandma is making a cake in the kitchen. Kate and her sister 2. decorating the living room. There are ribbons and balloons everywhere. 3. are her parents doing? They are shopping for Kate's birthday gift. Look! Kate's friends are here. Jackie and Enya are holding a big box. It's a big tiger doll! Tigers are Kate's favorite animal.

Kate's parents are back. There is a bike in the car. That's a birthday gift 4. Kate. Now, everyone 5. eating pizza, hot dogs, cookies, and cakes. It's a great birthday party.

 decorate 佈置 ribbon 緞帶 balloon 氣球 everywhere 到處 shop 購物  
hold 拿 back 返回 bike 腳踏車 pizza 披薩 cookie 餅乾

- (     ) 1. (A) next week            (B) this weekend            (C) today            (D) Friday
- (     ) 2. (A) ×            (B) be            (C) is            (D) are
- (     ) 3. (A) What            (B) Where            (C) How            (D) Who
- (     ) 4. (A) from            (B) ×            (C) for            (D) to
- (     ) 5. (A) be            (B) are            (C) is            (D) ×

# 國中英語 1 上 文法即時通解答

## Get Ready

### P.1 單字片語

1. Thank
2. name; name; name
3. How; old; How; old
4. year; old; years; old

### P.3 小試身手

1. is
2. am
3. is
4. are

### P.3 練習題

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B

### P.4 小試身手

一、

1. His
2. My
3. Its
4. Her

二、

1. My sister's name is Jasmine.
2. My brother's name is Darren.

### P.4 小試身手

1. Who; is; my
2. Who; are

### P.4 練習題

1. B
2. B
3. A

### P.5 小試身手

1. How; old; years; old
2. is; year
3. Are; Yes; are

### P.5 練習題

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C

### P.6 實力挑戰

一、文法選擇

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B

二、引導式翻譯

1. fifteen; years
2. What's; My; name; is
3. How; old; he; thirteen

三、依提示作答

1. Her name is Diana.
2. What is your sister's name?
3. How old is he?
4. Is / Isn't she one year old?
5. He is fifteen (years old).

四、克漏字測驗

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C

## Lesson 1

### P.8 單字片語

1. wife; wife
2. husband; husband
3. family; family; family; family
4. uncle; uncle
5. aunt; aunt
6. cousin
7. parents; parents
8. son
9. daughter; daughter
10. children; child
11. birthday; birthday
12. young; young
13. man; man
14. Nice; to; meet; you
15. too; too
16. gift; gift
17. for; for
18. beautiful; beautiful
19. kitchen; kitchen
20. junior; high; school; junior; high; school
21. PE; PE
22. warm
23. farmer; farmer
24. cook; cooking; A
25. nurse
26. woman; woman
27. doctor
28. senior; high; school; senior; high; school
29. our
30. pet; pet
31. cute; cute
32. nice; nice

### P.14 小試身手

1. a
2. an
3. an
4. a

### P.15 小試身手

1. you're
2. I'm
3. aren't
4. he's not; he isn't

### P.16 小試身手

1. No; she's
2. Are; I; am
3. Is; it; is

### P.16 練習題

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A

**P.17 小試身手**

- 1. tall; No; he's
- 2. Isn't; beautiful; it; is

**P.18 小試身手**

- 1. Are; I; am
- 2. a; young; woman; tall

**P.18 練習題**

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. D

**P.19 小試身手**

- 1. Anne is my friend. Logan is my friend, too.
- 2. The red toy car is Kevin's toy, and the robot is, too.

**P.20 實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. C

二、引導式翻譯

- 1. nurse; too
- 2. are; an; a; cook
- 3. tall; man
- 4. our; pet

三、依提示作答

- 1. Amy is a beautiful nurse.
- 2. Is Emily a tall girl?
- 3. Is / Isn't she a math teacher?
- 4. No, he isn't. He's a farmer.
- 5. No, I'm not. I'm not a student.

四、克漏字測驗

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. C

Lesson 2

**P.22 單字片語**

- 1. tigers
- 2. monkey; monkeys
- 3. Elephants'; elephants
- 4. mouse; mouse
- 5. Foxes; foxes
- 6. sheep
- 7. bears; bears
- 8. Zebras; Zebras
- 9. movie; movie; theater
- 10. Chinese; Chinese; Chinese; Chinese
- 11. animal
- 12. signs; sign
- 13. Rats; rat
- 14. ox
- 15. rabbit's; rabbit
- 16. Dragons; dragons
- 17. snakes

- 18. horses; horses
- 19. goat's; goat
- 20. rooster; rooster; roosters
- 21. smart; smart; smart
- 22. energetic; energetic
- 23. true
- 24. No; wonder; No; wonder
- 25. people
- 26. What; about
- 27. pictures; pictures
- 28. the; same; the; same
- 29. size; size
- 30. but; but; B
- 31. swimmers
- 32. lion
- 33. dead
- 34. Rhinos; rhinos
- 35. people; person
- 36. like; like

**P.30 練習題**

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. D

**P.31 練習題**

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. B

**P.32 小試身手**

- 1. Are; those; they
- 2. These; are

**P.32 練習題**

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. C

**P.33 練習題**

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. C

**P.33 實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. A
- 4. D
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. D
- 10. C

二、引導式翻譯

- 1. are; No; wonder
- 2. is; rabbit
- 3. that; it
- 4. these; sisters'; they

三、依提示作答

- 1. These are sheep.
- 2. No, they aren't. They're not my rabbits.
- 3. What is this?
- 4. Those lions are smart and energetic.
- 5. Those are my cousins' rooster dolls.

四、克漏字測驗

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C

Lesson 3

P.36 單字片語

1. living; room
2. bed; bed
3. bedroom; bedroom
4. bathroom; bathroom
5. dining; room; dining; room; A
6. sofa; sofa
7. party; party
8. cellphone; cellphone
9. behind
10. in; front; of; in; front; of
11. between; between; D; B
12. newspaper; newspaper / paper
13. minutes
14. later
15. place
16. stairs
17. different; different; B
18. next; to; next; to; B
19. roommates
20. magic; magic
21. castle; castle
22. near; C
23. Lake; lake
24. soft
25. or
26. hard
27. In; fact
28. around; around; around
29. world
30. house
31. igloo
32. beside
33. ice; ice
34. inside; inside
35. caves; cave
36. blanket

P.45 小試身手

1. behind                      2. on                      3. in; front; of

P.45 練習題

1. A            2. C            3. A            4. B

P.46 小試身手

1. Where; is; is; from
2. are; from
3. Where; from

P.46 練習題

1. B            2. C            3. D            4. A

P.47 實力挑戰

一、文法選擇

1. B            2. C            3. D            4. B            5. D  
6. D            7. C            8. B            9. B            10. C

二、引導式翻譯

1. Where; are
2. under; between
3. in / inside; on
4. near; are; next; to

三、依提示作答

1. Where are Mr. and Ms. Brown?
2. No, it's not. It's behind the sofa.
3. Is / Isn't the book next to the bed?
4. Tom's and Jack's erasers are under their chairs, not on their desk(s).
5. Jeffery, are your cousins in the living room?

四、克漏字測驗

1. D            2. C            3. B            4. A            5. C

Lesson 4

P.49 單字片語

1. basketball; courts; basketball; court
2. library; library; B
3. gate; gate
4. garden
5. playground; playground
6. slide
7. swing; swings
8. seesaw
9. sports; field; sports; field; B
10. restrooms
11. gym; gym
12. basket; basket
13. ground; ground
14. rest; rest
15. classroom
16. classes; class; class
17. photos
18. screen
19. some; some; some; D
20. any; any; any; any
21. whole; whole
22. very; very
23. special; special
24. mountains; mountain
25. pond
26. a; lot; of; a; lot; of
27. storybooks; storybook
28. fun; fun; fun; fun
29. tests
30. grades; A
31. favorite; favorite; favorites

**P.56 小試身手**

一、

- 1. There; is                      2. Is; there; is
- 3. There; are                    4. there; a; lot; of; there; are

二、

- 1. There are a lot of dogs in the park.
- 2. There is an egg in the box.

**P.56 練習題**

- 1. A      2. B      3. A      4. B      5. D

**P.57 實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇

- 1. B      2. C      3. B      4. C      5. B
- 6. C      7. C      8. C      9. B      10. B

二、引導式翻譯

- 1. There; are
- 2. Is; there; isn't
- 3. There; are; some; basketball; court

三、依提示作答

- 1. There are a lot of animals in the zoo.
- 2. Yes, there is. There is a cat in the kitchen.
- 3. Are / Aren't there any books in the living room?
- 4. On the table are ten photos.
- 5. There are some students near the playground.

四、填充題

- 1. are                              2. between
- 3. Is; behind; It's      4. Are; there; any; there; is

Lesson 5

**P.59 單字片語**

- 1. Listen
- 2. voice; D
- 3. Don't
- 4. stand; up
- 5. sit; down
- 6. make
- 7. noise; noise; A
- 8. shout; shout; B
- 9. quiet
- 10. talk; talk
- 11. late
- 12. Let's; Let's
- 13. noisy
- 14. early
- 15. metro
- 16. hungry; B
- 17. wait
- 18. Rules; rules; rules
- 19. lady
- 20. please; Please
- 21. take; your; seat

- 22. so
- 23. kind
- 24. Watch; out
- 25. problem
- 26. station
- 27. Here; we; are
- 28. museum
- 29. dos; and; don'ts
- 30. follow; Follow
- 31. careful
- 32. closing
- 33. wait; in; line
- 34. lean
- 35. give
- 36. in; need

**P.67 小試身手**

- 1. Stand up.
- 2. Be quiet.
- 3. Close your eyes.

**P.68 小試身手**

- 1. Don't run in the classroom.
- 2. Don't talk to / with me.
- 3. Don't eat in the museum.

**P.68 小試身手**

- 1. (1) Please don't play basketball here.
- (2) Don't play basketball here, please.
- 2. (1) Please be kind to your friends, Terry.
- (2) Terry, be kind to your friends, please.
- 3. (1) Please wait in line.
- (2) Wait in line, please.

**P.69 小試身手**

- 1. Let's
- 2. let's; not; go
- 3. Always; be

**P.69 練習題**

- 1. B      2. A      3. B      4. D      5. A
- 6. B      7. A

**P.70 小試身手**

- 1. Let's not run or shout in the classroom.
- 2. Is it a dog or a bear?
- 3. Is your father or your brother a doctor?

**P.71 小試身手**

- 1. My; He; his
- 2. your; it; you
- 3. me; your

**P.71 練習題**

- 1. D      2. C      3. D

**P.71 實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇

1. D      2. C      3. B      4. C      5. A  
6. B      7. C      8. D      9. C      10. D

二、引導式翻譯

1. Be; nice  
2. Its; it  
3. Never; do  
4. Let's; Don't; sit; watch

三、依提示作答

1. Let's sit down and be quiet.  
2. Edward, take the cellphone with you. /  
Take the cellphone with you, Edward.  
3. Let's not talk to the man.  
4. Please don't jump on the bed, Dennis.  
5. Let's prepare some gifts for them.

四、克漏字測驗

1. C      2. D      3. C      4. A      5. B

Lesson 6

**P.74 單字片語**

1. week; week  
2. Monday  
3. Tuesday  
4. Wednesday; Wednesday  
5. Thursday  
6. Fridays  
7. Saturday  
8. Sunday  
9. day  
10. weekend  
11. noon; noon  
12. Wake; up  
13. time  
14. looking; for; C  
15. Hurry; up  
16. by; the; way  
17. group  
18. chat; chatting  
19. tonight  
20. meeting  
21. with; with  
22. the; USA  
23. p.m.  
24. life; life  
25. preparing  
26. o'clock  
27. Everyone  
28. a.m.

29. City; city  
30. say  
31. sun  
32. Rise; D  
33. shining  
34. dinner; dinner  
35. only

**P.82 小試身手**

1. is doing  
2. is shouting  
3. is chatting; come

**P.83 小試身手**

1. What; are; doing; dancing  
2. are; reading  
3. What; doing; now  
4. Is; drawing; she; is

**P.83 練習題**

1. D      2. C      3. C      4. C      5. B  
6. B      7. A      8. B      9. A      10. B

**P.84 練習題**

1. A      2. B      3. A      4. C

**P.85 小試身手**

1. It's Thursday.  
2. It's on Sunday.  
3. It's on Wednesday.

**P.86 練習題**

1. C      2. C      3. A

**P.86 實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇

1. A      2. C      3. C      4. C      5. D  
6. D      7. D      8. A      9. B      10. C

二、引導式翻譯

1. six; o'clock  
2. standing; looking; at  
3. at; this; Saturday  
4. looking; for

三、依提示作答

1. Is / Isn't Betty drinking milk?  
2. What is James reading in his room?  
3. It's seven fifty-three. / It's seven to eight.  
4. They are watching TV (in the living room).  
5. The meeting is at one (o'clock) this Thursday  
afternoon. / The meeting is at 1 p.m. this Thursday.

四、克漏字測驗

1. C      2. D      3. A      4. C      5. C

# 筆記欄

# 筆記欄



# 筆記欄