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解答

# Get Ready

## 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

1. 疑問代名詞 who 用來詢問「姓名」或「關係」，句型為「Who + be 動詞 + 主詞?」。  
2. 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?

### 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?

### 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?

### 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。

- in / inside ( 在……裡面 )

→ The cat is **in** the house.

- on ( 在……上面 ) → 有接觸到表面

→ The dog is **on** the house.



- under ( 在……下面 )

→ The dog is **under** the house.

- over ( 在……上面 ) → 沒有接觸到表面

→ The cat is jumping **over** the house.



- beside / by / next to ( 在……旁邊 )

→ The dog is **beside / by / next to** the house.

- between ( 在……中間 )

→ The cat is **between** the houses.

- near ( 在……附近 )

→ The cat is **near** the houses.



- in front of ( 在……前面 )

→ The cat is **in front of** the house.

- in back of / behind ( 在……後面 )

→ The dog is **in back of / behind** the house.



**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

### 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 )

\_\_\_\_\_

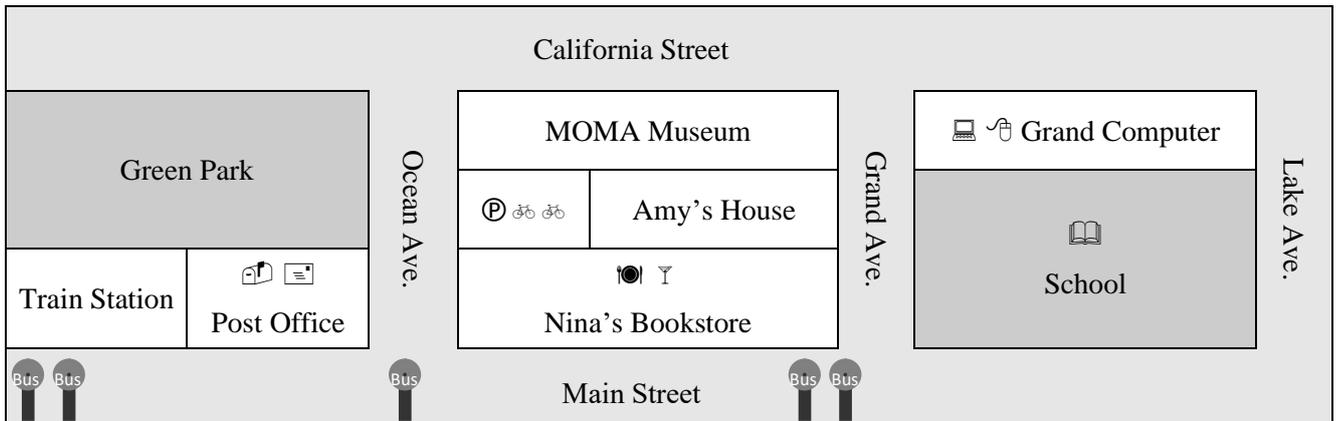
4. There are ten photos on the table. ( 改成倒裝句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

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

### 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?

### 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	
肯定句	主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing...
	Jane <b>is sleeping</b> in her room. ( Jane 正在她房間睡覺。 )
否定句	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。 )
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	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。 )
wh- 疑問句 及簡答	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

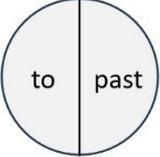
(1) 直接表達：時間若是整點時，可加 **o'clock** ( 點鐘 )，也可省略。

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.2 小試身手

1. is    2. am    3. is    4. are

### P.2 練習題

1. D    2. C    3. B    4. A    5. B

### P.3 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.3 小試身手

1. Who; is; my    2. Who; are

### P.3 練習題

1. B    2. B    3. A

### P.4 小試身手

1. How; old; years; old  
2. is; year  
3. Are; Yes; are

### P.4 練習題

1. A    2. A    3. D    4. A    5. B  
6. C    7. C

### P.5 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.7 小試身手

1. a    2. an    3. an    4. a

### P.8 小試身手

1. you're    2. I'm  
3. aren't    4. he's not; he isn't

### P.9 小試身手

1. No; she's    2. Are; I; am    3. Is; it; is

### P.9 練習題

1. C    2. C    3. B    4. C    5. C  
6. A    7. A

### P.10 小試身手

1. tall; No; he's    2. Isn't; beautiful; it; is

### P.11 小試身手

1. Are; I; am    2. a; young; woman; tall

### P.11 練習題

1. B    2. A    3. D    4. D

### P.12 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.13 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.16 練習題

1. A    2. C    3. A    4. A    5. D

### P.17 練習題

1. A    2. A    3. B

**P.18 小試身手**

1. Are; those; they
2. These; are

**P.18 練習題**

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C

**P.19 練習題**

1. C
2. B
3. C

**P.19 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.23 小試身手**

1. behind
2. on
3. in; front; of

**P.23 練習題**

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B

**P.24 小試身手**

1. Where; is; is; from
2. are; from
3. Where; from

**P.24 練習題**

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A

**P.25 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.28 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.28 練習題**

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D

**P.29 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.31 小試身手**

1. Stand up.
2. Be quiet.
3. Close your eyes.

**P.32 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.32 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.33 小試身手**

1. Let's
2. let's; not; go
3. Always; be

**P.33 練習題**

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. A

**P.34 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.35 小試身手**

1. My; He; his
2. your; it; you
3. me; your

**P.35 練習題**

1. D
2. C
3. D

**P.35 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.39 小試身手**

1. is doing
2. is shouting
3. is chatting; come

**P. 40 小試身手**

1. What; are; doing; dancing
2. are; reading
3. What; doing; now
4. Is; drawing; she; is

**P.40 練習題**

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. B

**P.41 練習題**

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. C

**P.42 小試身手**

1. It's Thursday.
2. It's on Sunday.
3. It's on Wednesday.

**P.43 練習題**

1. C
2. C
3. A

**P.43 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