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# Lesson 1

## I Play Basketball Every Day

### 文法要點

#### 一、現在簡單式的用法

##### 1. 使用時機

現在簡單式可分為用「be 動詞」或「一般動詞」所形成的句子，用於表達「永恆不變的真理」、「事實」或「習慣」。表達「習慣」時，通常會加上時間副詞，如 every day、on weekends。

使用時機	例句
不變的真理	Taiwan <u>is</u> an island. ( 臺灣是一座島嶼。 )
現在的事實或狀態	We <u>have</u> a lot of money. ( 我們有很多錢。 )
習慣的動作	I <u>play</u> baseball every day. ( 我每天都打棒球。 )

### 小試身手

根據句意圈選正確的答案

- It's already ( 已經 ) eight o'clock. We ( are / go ) late for school.
- Lillian and her brother ( are / like ) soccer.
- Jeremy Lin ( is / play ) a good basketball player.
- Mary and Joe ( are / read ) newspapers every morning.
- I love beautiful dolls. I ( is / have ) fifty dolls.

##### 2. 現在簡單式第一、第二人稱或複數人稱的句型

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + 原形動詞...
	We <b>have</b> a car. ( 我們有一部車。 )
否定句	主詞 + do not / don't + 原形動詞...
	We <b>don't need</b> a car. ( 我們不需要車。 )
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Do / Don't + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?
	Yes, 主詞 + do. / No, 主詞 + don't.
	Ann: <b>Do you like</b> the book? ( 你喜歡這本書嗎? ) Ben: Yes, I do. ( 是，我喜歡。 ) / No, I don't. ( 不，我不喜歡。 )
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + do + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?
	(1) Ann: <b>Where do you live?</b> ( 你住哪裡? ) Ben: I <b>live</b> in Tainan. ( 我住在臺南。 )
	(2) Ann: <b>How do you like</b> the book? ( 你有多喜歡這本書? ) Ben: I <b>like</b> it very much. ( 我非常喜歡它。 )
簡化句	I <b>jog</b> every night, <b>but</b> my sisters <b>don't</b> (jog every night). ( 我每晚慢跑，但我妹妹們沒有。 )

**注意** 1. 助動詞 do 為首的疑問句，動詞須使用「原形動詞」。

**例** Do you **have** a red pen? ( 你有一支紅筆嗎? )

2. 以肯定或否定簡答回覆以 do 為首的疑問句時，只須回答至 do / don't。此用法中 do / don't 代替疑問句中已提及之動作 ( 含其後的字詞 )。

**例** (1) A: Do you have a cellphone? ( 你有手機嗎? )

B: Yes, I do. ( 是的，我有。 ) → do 代替 have a cellphone

(2) A: Do you know the girl? ( 你們知道那個女孩嗎? )

B: No, we don't. ( 不，我們不知道。 ) → don't 代替 know the girl

3. What do you do? 用來詢問「職業」，也可用 What's your job?。

**例** A: What do you do? ( 你的職業是什麼? ) = What's your job?

B: I'm a nurse. ( 我是護理師。 )

### 小試身手

#### 依提示作答

1. Do you go to your uncle's house every summer? ( 肯定詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't you like the cake? ( 否定詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. No, I don't watch TV after school. ( 造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. They play tennis on weekends. ( 以「Brown 夫婦」為主詞，依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My sisters like badminton. ( 改為否定句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. 現在式常用的時間副詞

「on + 星期幾-s」=「every + 星期幾」，是用來表達固定的作息或規律的活動。如 on Fridays = every Friday 表「每個星期五」。而「on + 星期幾 + morning / afternoon / evening」=「on + the + morning / afternoon / evening + of + 星期幾」。

(1) 「every + 時間」

every morning / afternoon / evening / night ( 每個早上 / 下午 / 傍晚 / 晚上 )

every day / week / month / year ( 每天 / 週 / 月 / 年 )

every Monday / Tuesday... ( 每個星期一 / 星期二…… )

every Wednesday afternoon / Thursday evening... ( 每個星期三下午 / 星期四傍晚…… )

(2) 「on + 時間-s」

on weekends / weekdays ( 每個週末 / 平日 )

on Mondays / Tuesdays... ( 每個星期一 / 星期二…… )

on Friday nights / Saturday mornings... ( 每個星期五晚上 / 星期六早上…… )

- 例 ① We go to church **on Sundays / every Sunday**. ( 我們每星期天做禮拜。 )  
 ② I play video games **on Saturday nights**. ( 我每個星期六晚上玩電玩遊戲。 )  
 ③ The class is **on Friday evening**. ( 課在星期五傍晚。 )

= The class is **on the evening of Friday**.

**補充** 時間副詞常置於句尾，強調時亦可移至句首。

- 例 My sister and I play tennis together **on Saturdays**. ( 我和我妹妹每個星期六打網球。 )  
 → **On Saturdays**, my sister and I play tennis together.

### 小試身手

#### 整句式翻譯

1. Ken 的祖父母每天傍晚和他們的朋友們聊天。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A：這些學生們每個星期六下午在做什麼？

B：他們在圖書館讀書。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**注意** 1. have 當「有」時，不能用於進行式。但當「吃；喝」時，則能使用於進行式。

例 (1) We're **having** lunch in a Korean restaurant. ( 我們正在一間韓式餐廳吃午餐。 )

(2) I **have** my own room. ( 我有自己的房間。 )

2. 英文動詞裡有一類是「瞬間動詞」，這類動作一旦發生就完成，動作不會持續。像是 catch ( 接到 )、wake up ( 醒來 )、find ( 找到 )、join ( 參加 ) 等等。故這類動詞沒有進行式，常用簡單式。

例 (1) I wake up at 7 a.m. every day. ( 我每天早上七點起床。 ) → 用現在簡單式

(2) I woke up late this morning. ( 我今天早上睡過頭了。 ) → 用過去簡單式

### 二、can 的用法

1. 助動詞 can 用來表達「能力」，後須接原形動詞。助動詞 can 不會因為主詞變化而變化。

例 (1) Tina **can be** a good teacher. ( Tina 能夠成為一個很棒的老師。 ) → 用 be 動詞的原形 be

(2) Tina **can dance**. ( Tina 會跳舞。 ) → 用一般動詞的原形 dance

2. can 除了表「能力」之外，還可以用來表達「請求」或「許可」。

例 (1) Can I go home now? ( 我現在可以回家了嗎？ )

(2) Can I have the cake on the table? ( 我可以吃桌上的蛋糕嗎？ )

3. 含助動詞 can 的句構：

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + can + 原形動詞...
	Harry <b>can dance</b> . ( Harry 會跳舞。 )
否定句	主詞 + cannot / can't + 原形動詞...
	Students <b>can't eat or drink</b> in class. ( 學生上課不能飲食。 )

Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Can / Can't + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? Yes, 主詞 + can. / No, 主詞 + can't.
	Ann: <b>Can</b> your dog <b>take</b> newspapers for you? ( 你的狗會幫你拿報紙嗎? ) Ben: Yes, it can. ( 是的, 牠會。 ) / No, it can't. ( 不, 牠不會。 )
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + can + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? 主詞 + can + 原形動詞...
	(1) Jane: <b>What can</b> your dog do? ( 你的狗會做什麼? ) Bill: It can <b>take</b> newspapers for me. ( 牠會幫我拿報紙。 ) (2) Jane: <b>How can</b> I finish the work on time? ( 我要如何才能準時完成工作? ) Bill: You can <b>ask</b> your sister for help. ( 你可以請你姐姐幫忙。 )
簡化句	(1) Ben <b>can't</b> go out tonight, <b>but I can</b> (go out tonight). ( Ben 今晚不能外出, 但我可以。 ) (2) Ben <b>can't</b> go out tonight, <b>and I can't</b> (go out tonight), either. ( Ben 今晚不能外出, 而我也不能。 )

**注意** 1. 助動詞 can 的否定只要在其後加上 not 即可。有以下兩種表示法：cannot = can't，而 cannot 只用於完整句中。

2. can 用來表達「能力」時，也可用 be able to 代替。

**例** Al **can** speak two languages. ( Al 會講兩種語言。 ) = Al **is able to** speak two languages.

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. What can Nancy and Kate do? ( 以「打棒球」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Can Daniel draw? ( 先否定簡答再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You can see the beautiful lake in the mountains. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. can 和 could 的區別：

使用時機	差異	例句
表「能力」	can 表「現在的能力」； could 表「過去的能力」	John <b>couldn't</b> dance last year, but he <b>can</b> now. ( John 去年不會跳舞, 但他現在可以。 )
表「提 議; 建議」	can 與 could 都可表 「提議; 建議」, 但 could 較委婉有禮	(1) You <b>can</b> watch TV after you finish homework. ( 在你完成作業之後, 你可以看電視。 ) (2) You <b>could</b> try the pizza when you visit the restaurant. ( 你去那家餐廳時, 可以試試看披薩。 )
表「許 可; 詢問」	can 與 could 都可表 「許可; 詢問」, 但 could 較委婉有禮	Ann: <b>Can / Could</b> I use the phone? ( 我可以用電話嗎? ) Ben: Yes, you <b>can</b> . ( 是的, 你可以。 )

## 練習題

- ( ) 1. Tony can play tennis, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) can (B) can't (C) am (D) am not
- ( ) 2. Mr. Wang can \_\_\_\_\_ a good father. He loves kids (小孩).  
(A) am (B) be (C) is (D) are
- ( ) 3. Sara: \_\_\_\_\_ I come in? Bill: Yes. Please come in.  
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Am (D) Be
- ( ) 4. Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ I go to the restroom? Ben: Sure.  
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Am (D) Be
- ( ) 5. Hank: \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you? Bill: Could you give me some water?  
(A) Who can (B) How can (C) What can (D) Can
- ( ) 6. Hank: \_\_\_\_\_ I help (幫忙) you? Bill: Could you give me some water?  
(A) Who can (B) How can (C) What can (D) How
- ( ) 7. Hank: \_\_\_\_\_ help (幫忙) me? Bill: You can ask (請求) Mr. Li for help.  
(A) Who can (B) How can (C) What can (D) Can
- ( ) 8. Jerry: I'm hungry. \_\_\_\_\_ we eat now? Mom: OK. Let's eat.  
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Are (D) Be
- ( ) 9. I don't have a car, but I \_\_\_\_\_ walk to school.  
(A) do (B) have (C) can (D) can't
- ( ) 10. Kelly can't get home at five, and her sisters \_\_\_\_\_, either.  
(A) isn't (B) aren't (C) don't (D) can't

### 三、either 的用法

either 用於否定句，置於句尾，前面加逗號和主要句子隔開，表達「也不……」。

- 例 (1) Ann **isn't** my classmate, and Kate **isn't, either**. (Ann 不是我的同學，而 Kate 也不是。)  
(2) Lily **can't** make it to the party, and Fred **can't, either**. (Lily 無法來派對，而 Fred 也不行。)

## 小試身手

### 填充題 (填入 either 或 too)

1. Mark can't dance well (很好地), and I can't, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I play tennis every day, and Peter and Sam do, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My dog can catch (接住) a ball, and my cat can, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. David is not in the classroom, and Ashley isn't, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 四、對等連接詞 but 的用法

1. 對等連接詞 but 用來連接意思「相反」的單字、片語或子句。

例 (1) The box is small **but** heavy. ( 那個箱子很小但很重。 )

(2) Lily can't speak English, **but** she can sing English songs.

( Lily 不會講英文，但她會唱英文歌。 )

2. 對等連接詞 but 前後的子句中若有重複的語句，通常會省略連接詞後重複的部分。

例 (1) Ivy is a student, but I'm not a student. ( Ivy 是學生，但我不是學生。 )

→ Ivy is a student, but I'm not.

(2) My brothers like soccer, but I don't like soccer.

( 我的哥哥們喜歡足球，但我不喜歡足球。 )

→ My brothers like soccer, but I don't.

#### 小試身手

依提示作答 ( 用 and 或 but 合併句子 )

1. Peter can play basketball. Peter can play baseball.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My sister is in the kitchen. I'm not in the kitchen.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 五、how much 問價錢

在英文中，用 How much...? 來問某物的「價格」。句中 be 動詞是依後面的名詞而定。

例 (1) A: How much **is this book**? ( 這本書多少錢? ) → this book 為單數，be 動詞用 is

B: The book is 80 dollars. ( 這本書八十元。 )

(2) A: How much **are the cakes**? ( 這些蛋糕多少錢? ) → the cakes 為複數，be 動詞用 are

B: The cakes are 500 dollars. ( 這些蛋糕五百元。 )

**注意** 若需加註貨幣的種類，可用以下兩種方式：

1. 貨幣種類 + 符號 + 數字。如 NT\$80 ( 新臺幣八十元 )。

2. 數字 + 貨幣種類 + dollar(s)。如 eighty NT dollars ( 新臺幣八十元 )。

#### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. The pens are five NT dollars. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How much is the pencil? ( 以「美金一元」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is the ticket US\$100 dollars? ( 以「新臺幣 100 元」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ Helen and Tina play tennis on weekends?  
Jack: No, they \_\_\_\_\_. They play badminton.  
(A) Do; do (B) Are; do (C) Do; don't (D) Are; don't
- ( ) 2. Penny: What \_\_\_\_\_ the bird do?  
Brian: It can \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) can; talking (B) can; talk (C) does; talk (D) do; talking
- ( ) 3. Jeff: \_\_\_\_\_ can your brother do?  
Ella: He can sing and draw.  
(A) Who (B) Where (C) What (D) How
- ( ) 4. The boys like video games, but the girls \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) can't (B) don't (C) aren't (D) isn't
- ( ) 5. Judy can help ( 幫助 ) you, and I can, \_\_\_\_\_. Tell me your problem, and we can work it out ( 找出辦法 ) together.  
(A) either (B) too (C) else (D) to
- ( ) 6. They \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV every day. They do it only on weekends.  
(A) are (B) aren't (C) do (D) don't
- ( ) 7. Molly is a painter ( 畫家 ) . She \_\_\_\_\_ draw beautiful pictures.  
(A) can (B) be (C) is (D) can be
- ( ) 8. Rebecca and Ivy like basketball, \_\_\_\_\_ they aren't good at sports.  
(A) and (B) or (C) either (D) but
- ( ) 9. Mario: \_\_\_\_\_ are the cakes?  
Ken: 120 NT dollars.  
(A) How (B) How old (C) How long (D) How much
- ( ) 10. My brothers drink milk every day, but I \_\_\_\_\_. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
(A) do; liking (B) do; like (C) don't; like (D) don't; liking

### 二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. 我的堂弟們不喜歡這個遊戲。

My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ this game.

2. A : 那個網球選手會打籃球嗎? B : 是的, 他會。他會打網球、籃球和棒球。

A: Can the tennis player \_\_\_\_\_ basketball?

B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He can play tennis, basketball, and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 我的名字是 Kelly。我在學校的足球隊裡。

My name is Kelly. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the school \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 我和我的哥哥每天放學後一起看電視。

My brother and I watch TV together after school \_\_\_\_\_ .

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. Do you like animals? ( 先否定簡答再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My dog can stand on two legs ( 腿 ). ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Can Mr. Smith cook? ( 先否定簡答再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Yes, we play badminton every morning. ( 造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. read / English newspapers / morning. / every / My sisters ( 重組句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Jack and Ivy / can / play / tennis / baseball ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 20 分 )

Hi,

My name 1. Momoko. I live in Tokyo, Japan. I am looking for an e-pal from the USA. I'm 19 years old. I speak Japanese and English. I have two sisters, but I 2. have any brothers. English and PE are my favorite subjects at school. I like basketball and 3. 4. you like sports? Please write me back.

Momoko Suzuki

 live 居住 e-pal 網友 speak 說 Japanese 日文 subject 學科

- |                        |            |             |              |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| (     ) 1. (A) is      | (B) are    | (C) do      | (D) don't    |
| (     ) 2. (A) am not  | (B) can't  | (C) don't   | (D) isn't    |
| (     ) 3. (A) animals | (B) soccer | (C) schools | (D) weekends |
| (     ) 4. (A) Are     | (B) Do     | (C) Is      | (D) What     |

# Lesson 2

## My Brother Gets up at Five in the Morning

### 文法要點

一、現在簡單式 ( 第三人稱單數 ) 的用法

1. 主詞為「第三人稱單數」時，動詞須做變化。

規則	例字
1. 直接在字尾加 -s	cook → cooks、play → plays、take → takes
2. 動詞字尾若為 -s、-z、-x、-sh、-ch 或 -o 時，動詞字尾 + -es	teach → teaches、do → does、go → goes
3. 字尾是「子音 + -y」時，去 -y，加 -ies	cry → cries、study → studies、worry → worries
4. 不規則變化	have → has

### 小試身手

填充題 ( 依照句意填入正確的動詞形式 )

- Mr. Jones' daughters \_\_\_\_\_ (play) badminton on weekends.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English every night.
- The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work ( 工作 ) at 8 o'clock every day.

2. 主詞為「第三人稱單數」時，句中動詞須做適當變化，而形成否定句及疑問句時需助動詞 does。

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + 第三人稱單數動詞...
	He <b>eats</b> only two meals a day. ( 他一天只吃兩餐。 )
否定句	主詞 + does not / doesn't + 原形動詞...
	She <b>doesn't like</b> the bike. ( 她不喜歡那輛腳踏車。 )
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Does / Doesn't + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?
	Yes, 主詞 + does. / No, 主詞 + doesn't.
	Ann: <b>Does</b> he <b>like</b> the book? ( 他喜歡這本書嗎? ) Ben: Yes, he does. ( 是，他喜歡。 ) / No, he doesn't. ( 不，他不喜歡。 )
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?
	(1) Ann: <b>Who</b> does he <b>like</b> ? ( 他喜歡誰? ) Ben: He <b>likes</b> May. ( 他喜歡 May。 ) (2) Ann: <b>When</b> does she <b>exercise</b> every day? ( 她每天什麼時候做運動? ) Ben: She <b>exercises</b> at five p.m. ( 她下午五點運動。 )
簡化句	He <b>likes</b> the book, <b>but</b> his brother <b>doesn't</b> (like the book). ( 他喜歡那本書，但他哥哥不喜歡。 )

### 3. 第三人稱單數動詞的讀音

規則	例字
1. 字尾發「無聲子音」，字尾的 -s 念 [s]	laugh → laughs、take → takes、 meet → meets、mop → mops
2. 字尾發「有聲子音」或「母音」，字尾的 -s 念 [z]	end → ends、move → moves、 do → does、go → goes
3. 字尾發 [z]、[s]、[dʒ]、[tʃ]、[ʒ]、[ʃ]，字尾的 -es 念 [ɪz]	wash → washes、watch → watches、 miss → misses、lose → loses

### 小試身手

#### 一、依提示作答

1. He plays basketball after school every day. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does Tina like animals? ( 先肯定簡答再詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I play tennis with my friends every weekend. ( 將 I 改為 Jackie 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 二、中翻英

1. 我媽媽每天早上為我們準備早餐。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ann 每個星期一傍晚運動，但 Sue 沒有。

\_\_\_\_\_

**注意** 句子的時態不能單從時間副詞做判斷，而是要確切了解事情發生的時間。

**例** (1) Sara **went** shopping every night last month. ( Sara 上個月每晚去逛街。 )

→ 描述過去一段時間內每晚都做的事情，故用過去式

(2) My father **read** newspapers every day, but now he doesn't do that.

( 我爸爸以前每天早上看報紙，但他現在不這麼做了。 )

→ 主詞為第三人稱單數，但動詞 read 沒加 -s，又從後句的 now 可知，前句是在描述過去發生的事，故用過去式

#### 二、help 的用法

help 可當名詞或動詞。當動詞表達「幫忙某人做某事」，句型為「help + 人 + with / (to) do + 事」。

**例** (1) Thank you for your **help**. You really **helped** me a lot. ( 感謝你的幫忙。你真的幫了我很多忙。 )

→ 第一個 help 當名詞；第二個 help 當動詞

(2) Please **help** me **with** my work. ( 請幫忙我的工作。 ) = Please **help** me (to) **do** my work.

(3) John never **helps with** the dishes. ( John 從不幫忙洗碗。 )

= John never **helps** (to) **do** the dishes.

## 補充 have to 的用法

1. have to 是一般動詞片語，表「必須」，後面接原形動詞。沒有進行式的形式。

例 Hank **has to do** housework every day. ( Hank 必須每天做家事。 )

2. 由於 have to 是一般動詞片語，故形成疑問句和否定句時需助動詞 do 或 does。

(1) 主詞為「非第三人稱單數」：have to + 原形動詞

例 A: **Do you have to get up** early tomorrow? ( 你明天必須早起嗎？ )

B: Yes, I **do**. I **have to get up** early tomorrow. ( 是，我是。我明天必須早起。 )

(2) 主詞為「第三人稱單數」：has to + 原形動詞

例 A: Does your brother **have to cook** dinner tonight? ( 你哥哥今晚必須煮晚餐嗎？ )

B: Yes, he **does**. He **has to cook** dinner tonight. ( 是，他是。他今晚必須煮晚餐。 )

## 練習題

- (     ) 1. The moon ( 月亮 ) \_\_\_\_\_ around the Earth ( 地球 ) .  
(A) goes                    (B) go                    (C) is going                    (D) going
- (     ) 2. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ jogging for an hour every morning. It helps her keep ( 保持 ) thin.  
(A) goes                    (B) go                    (C) is going                    (D) going
- (     ) 3. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ the story in his room. He can't stop ( 停止 ) it.  
(A) read                    (B) reads                    (C) is reading                    (D) reading
- (     ) 4. Tim always ( 總是 ) \_\_\_\_\_ after school, and his brother does, too.  
(A) read                    (B) reads                    (C) is reading                    (D) reading
- (     ) 5. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ the song ( 歌曲 ) a lot. She listens to it every day.  
(A) like                    (B) likes                    (C) is liking                    (D) is like
- (     ) 6. Jay seldom ( 很少 ) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at home. He always ( 總是 ) sleeps late.  
(A) have                    (B) has                    (C) is having                    (D) having
- (     ) 7. The little girl is heavy ( 重的 ) . She \_\_\_\_\_ any sports or exercise.  
(A) don't do                    (B) doesn't do                    (C) aren't doing                    (D) can't
- (     ) 8. Kate read a book every night before ( 之前 ) , but she \_\_\_\_\_ do that now.  
(A) aren't                    (B) don't                    (C) doesn't                    (D) isn't
- (     ) 9. Gary \_\_\_\_\_ lunch for his family every day, and Kerr does, too.  
(A) makes                    (B) make                    (C) is making                    (D) making
- (     ) 10. Ken doesn't like the book, but his sister \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) do                    (B) does                    (C) don't                    (D) doesn't
- (     ) 11. Ken doesn't like the book, but his sisters \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) do                    (B) does                    (C) don't                    (D) doesn't
- (     ) 12. Ally: \_\_\_\_\_ you know the answer ( 答案 ) to the question ( 問題 ) ?  
Rita: No. Let's ask ( 詢問 ) Mr. Li.  
(A) Do                    (B) Does                    (C) How do                    (D) Can
- (     ) 13. Rita is a good girl. She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with her mom every night.  
(A) make                    (B) making                    (C) is making                    (D) makes

會考題

- ( ) 1. Melody has a great interest ( 興趣 ) in planting flowers ( 種花 ) , but her sister \_\_\_\_\_.  
She can't even stay ( 停留 ) in the garden for one minute. 【101-5】  
(A) can't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) won't
- ( ) 2. Mom: Oh, no! Your sister forgot ( 忘記 ) her sports shoes. When \_\_\_\_\_ she have PE class?  
Can you take the shoes to her school?  
Peter: It's in the afternoon. Don't worry. I will bring ( 將會帶給 ) them to her. 【100-北-18】  
(A) did (B) does (C) has (D) is
- ( ) 3. Ken's brothers like to watch tennis, but Ken \_\_\_\_\_. He is crazy ( 為……瘋狂 ) about  
baseball. 【99-2-2】  
(A) is (B) isn't (C) does (D) doesn't
- ( ) 4. Ms. Wu: What animals \_\_\_\_\_ your sister like?  
Herbert: She likes lions and tigers. 【98-2-15】  
(A) do (B) does (C) are (D) is
- ( ) 5. Linda: Do you have to get up early in the morning?  
Peter: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I can't be late for school. 【98-1-14】  
(A) do (B) can (C) have (D) am
- ( ) 6. Allen: \_\_\_\_\_ you have twenty minutes right now? I need to talk to you.  
Bruce: Sure! Come on in. 【97-2-15】  
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Have (D) Should
- ( ) 7. Stella is a baseball fan ( 球迷 ) . She \_\_\_\_\_ more than ( 超過 ) one hundred pictures  
of famous ( 有名的 ) baseball players. 【94-2-7】  
(A) has (B) has been (C) is (D) is having
- ( ) 8. Jane always ( 總是 ) does well ( 好地 ) on English tests, but her sisters \_\_\_\_\_. 【91-2-9】  
(A) doesn't (B) aren't (C) don't (D) didn't

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分，共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ English with his sister every evening.  
(A) study (B) studies (C) is studying (D) are studying
- ( ) 2. My sister helps me \_\_\_\_\_ math every evening.  
(A) on (B) in (C) with (D) from
- ( ) 3. Carl always ( 總是 ) \_\_\_\_\_ good grades in every subject ( 科目 ) .  
(A) get (B) gets (C) is get (D) is getting
- ( ) 4. Ms. Martin is a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ in a junior high school.  
(A) teach (B) teaches (C) teaching (D) are teaching
- ( ) 5. Jim and Anna are good at sports. Jim likes tennis, and Anna \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.  
(A) love (B) is love (C) loves (D) is loving
- ( ) 6. The boys love talent shows ( 才藝表演 ) . They \_\_\_\_\_ the shows on TV every weekend.  
(A) watch (B) watches (C) is watching (D) are watching
- ( ) 7. Kate: When \_\_\_\_\_ the PE class? I forgot ( 忘記 ) my tennis racket ( 球拍 ) .  
Billy: It's this afternoon. Don't worry. You can use my racket.  
(A) did (B) does (C) has (D) is
- ( ) 8. Laura: What \_\_\_\_\_ your sister's favorite subject ( 科目 ) ?  
Jeff: She \_\_\_\_\_ math very much.  
(A) is; likes (B) is; like (C) are; likes (D) are; like
- ( ) 9. Ken and Nancy are classmates. Ken \_\_\_\_\_ to school with Nancy every day.  
(A) is walking (B) are walking (C) walks (D) walk
- ( ) 10. Mom: Where is Emma? It's time for dinner. Ian: She \_\_\_\_\_ a book in her room.  
(A) reads (B) read (C) is reading (D) can read

### 二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分，共 30 分 )

1. Nancy 每個星期一在體育館運動。

Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym on \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Sue 喜愛烹飪。她想參加學校的烹飪社。

Sue enjoys cooking. She wants to join the school cooking \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Cathy，起床！上學時間到了。

\_\_\_\_\_, Cathy! It's time for school.

4. Penny：Helen 彈吉他嗎？ Jason：是的，她是。她每天晚上彈吉他。

Penny: \_\_\_\_\_ Helen play the guitar?

Jason: Yes, she does. She \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar every night.

5. Otis : Jack 的妹妹們喜歡這本書嗎? Eric : 不。她們不喜歡, 但 Jack 喜歡。

Otis: \_\_\_\_\_ Jack's sisters like the book?

Eric: No. They \_\_\_\_\_ like it, but Jack \_\_\_\_\_.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分, 共 25 分 )

1. I study every day. Maggie studies every day. ( 以簡略句合併句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Those men read every morning. ( 畫線部分用 my dad 代替, 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Sandra is studying English now. ( 畫線部分用 every evening 代替, 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Samuel / play / tennis / with his sister / on / weekend ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Peter 每天放學後和他的同學們一起準備考試。( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分, 共 25 分 )

Angela: Hi, I'm Angela. 1. you a student here?

Ray: Yes. In fact, it's my first day. I'm Ray.

Angela: Do you want a tour of the school?

Ray: Yes.

Angela: That's Ms. Jones. She 2. math.

Ray: She looks nice.

Angela: Yes, but she 3. us a lot of homework.

Ray: Who is that man?

Angela: That's Mr. Morris. He teaches English. His class 4. fun.

Ray: I love English! Does he give us a lot of tests?

Angela: No, he 5.

Ray: That's great!

 first 第一的    tour 參觀    look 看起來

- |                     |              |             |               |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| (    ) 1. (A) Are   | (B) Do       | (C) Does    | (D) Can       |
| (    ) 2. (A) teach | (B) to teach | (C) teaches | (D) teaching  |
| (    ) 3. (A) give  | (B) gives    | (C) giving  | (D) is giving |
| (    ) 4. (A) be    | (B) is       | (C) am      | (D) are       |
| (    ) 5. (A) do    | (B) is       | (C) doesn't | (D) isn't     |

# Lesson 3

## What's the Date Today?

### 文法要點

#### 一、序數的用法

1. 定義：英文裡的數可分為「基數」與「序數」。基數就是 one、two、three...；序數就是 first ( 第一的 )、second ( 第二的 )、third ( 第三的 ) 等，為表達「有順序」的數字，如「日期、樓層、隊伍中的順序」等。

例 (1) Today is April **first**. ( 今天是四月一號。 )

(2) Ellen lives on the **second** floor. ( Ellen 住在二樓。 )

(3) Jerry is the **first** boy in the line. ( Jerry 是隊伍當中的第一個男生。 )

#### 2. 序數的形成方式

形成規則		範例	例外
1~3	不規則變化	<b>first</b> (1st)、 <b>second</b> (2nd)、 <b>third</b> (3rd)	
4~19	字尾加 -th	fourth (4th)、sixth (6th) seventh (7th)、tenth (10th)	<b>fifth</b> (5th)、 <b>eighth</b> (8th)、 <b>ninth</b> (9th)、 <b>twelfth</b> (12th)
20, 30...	字尾 -y 改為 -ieth	twentieth (20th)、thirtieth (30th)、fortieth (40th)	
21 以後的數字	十位數用基數， 個位數用序數	twenty-first (21st)、 thirty-sixth (36th)	

**注意** first、second、third 也可寫作 1st、2nd、3rd，其餘序數都在數字後加 -th 即可。

### 小試身手

填入下列數字之序數

1. 1 → \_\_\_\_\_

3. 3 → \_\_\_\_\_

5. 9 → \_\_\_\_\_

7. 23 → \_\_\_\_\_

9. 35 → \_\_\_\_\_

2. 2 → \_\_\_\_\_

4. 5 → \_\_\_\_\_

6. 12 → \_\_\_\_\_

8. 30 → \_\_\_\_\_

10. 41 → \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. 序數的使用時機

使用時機	例句
序數當形容詞時，前面要加定冠詞 the 或所有格	(1) February is <b>the second</b> month of the year. ( 二月是一年中的第二個月分。 ) (2) That's <b>my first</b> car. ( 那是我的第一輛車。 )
放在基數前面	Gina and Lily are <b>the first two</b> girls in the line. ( Gina 和 Lily 是隊伍中的前兩個女孩。 )
表示日期時，用來表示「日」	<b>May first</b> is Labor Day. It's also my birthday. ( 五月一號是勞動節。那也是我的生日。 )
表分數時： 分子用基數 分母用序數(-s) <b>注意</b> 分子大於一時，分母序數加 -s。	(1) <b>One third</b> of the students have their own computers. ( 三分之一的學生有自己的電腦。 ) (2) <b>Two thirds</b> of the students have to share a computer with their families. ( 三分之二的學生必須和家人共用電腦。 )

**補充** 序數當副詞時，前面不加定冠詞 the 或所有格。

**例** You have to wash your hands first. ( 你必須先洗你的手。 )

### 小試身手

#### 中翻英

1. 四分之三的學生在教室裡面。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我的房間在五樓。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 隊伍最前面的三個人是 Molly、Jessica 和 Oliver。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 三月三十日是我的生日。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 二、詢問日期的用法

1. 詢問「今天幾月幾號」有兩種問法：「What's the date today?」=「What's today's date?」，而因為 day 和 date 兩字發音太接近，為了避免混淆，所以在詢問今天的日期時，少用「What date is (it) today?」。

2. 回答「今天幾月幾號」有兩種答法：「It is + 月分 + 日。」或「It is the + 序數 + (day) + of + 月分。」。

**例** Jane: What's the date today? / What's today's date? ( 今天是幾月幾日? )

Leo: It's July 4 / fourth / 4th. = It's the fourth / 4th (day) of July. ( 七月四日。 )

3. 詢問「某事在幾月幾號」可用「What's the date of...?」, 回答需介系詞 on。

例 Jane: **What's the date of** the meeting? ( 會議是幾月幾日? )

Leo: It's **on** May 2 / second / 2nd. = It's **on** the second / 2nd (day) of May. ( 在五月二日。 )

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. What's the date today? ( 以「四月二十五日」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It's February 14 today. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What's the date of the basketball game? ( 以「二月十二日」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、When 為首的問句及其答句

疑問詞 when 是用來詢問「何時……」, 範圍比 what time / what day / what's the date 還要大, 故回答用時間、星期幾或是日期都可以。

例 Jane: **When** is the meeting? ( 會議是何時? )

Leo: It's **at** five. ( 在五點。 ) / It's **on** Friday. ( 在週五。 ) / It's **on** March fifth. ( 在三月五號。 )

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. The meeting is at 7 o'clock. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Teacher's Day is on September 28th. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

### 四、時間介系詞的用法

at	+ 短暫時間	at one o'clock ( 在一點鐘 )、at 5:30 ( 在五點三十分 )、 at noon ( 在中午 )、at night ( 在晚上 )、at midnight ( 在半夜 )
in	+ 較長時間	in the morning ( 在早上 )、in a week ( 在某個星期 )、 in January ( 在一月 )、in spring ( 在春天 )、in 2011 ( 在 2011 年 )、 in the 1980s ( 在 1980 年代 )
on	+ 特定日子	on April 5th ( 在四月五日 )、on Sunday ( 在星期天 )、 on Sunday morning ( 在星期天早上 ) = on the morning of Sunday
from... to...	指特定時間內	from Monday to Friday ( 從星期一到星期五 )

**練習題**

- ( ) 1. Tina: Where is your sister? I can't find ( 找到 ) her. Bill: Look! She is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the line.  
(A) one (B) first (C) the first (D) the one
- ( ) 2. Ben: John, is this your car? John: Yes, and it's my \_\_\_\_\_ car. Isn't it cool?  
(A) one (B) first (C) the first (D) the one
- ( ) 3. One fifth of the students are female ( 女性 ), and \_\_\_\_\_ are male ( 男性 ).  
(A) four fifth (B) four five (C) four fifths (D) four fives
- ( ) 4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ floors in this building ( 建築物 ), and I live ( 住在 ) on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
(A) fifteenth; fifteenth (B) fifteen; fifteenth  
(C) fifteenth; fifteen (D) fifteen; fifteen
- ( ) 5. Fred: \_\_\_\_\_ do you go jogging? Jay: On Sunday mornings.  
(A) What's the date (B) What time (C) How (D) When
- ( ) 6. Fred: What time do you go jogging? Jay: \_\_\_\_\_ five.  
(A) At (B) On (C) In (D) ×
- ( ) 7. Fred: What's the date of the meeting? Jay: It's \_\_\_\_\_ April first.  
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) ×
- ( ) 8. Thursday comes \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday and Friday.  
(A) between (B) in (C) on (D) this
- ( ) 9. Dan: When is Mother's Day? Hank: It's \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
(A) May (B) the fourteenth of May  
(C) in May fourteenth (D) on May fourteenth
- ( ) 10. Fred's birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) this Friday (B) December (C) every Friday (D) Sunday
- ( ) 11. We always ( 總是 ) have a big dinner \_\_\_\_\_ the evening of Chinese New Year.  
(A) on (B) at (C) in (D) to

**會考題**

- ( ) 1. Bob: When is Mr. Wang going to Japan? Tim: On \_\_\_\_\_. 【98-1-15】  
(A) June (B) June fourth (C) the year 2010 (D) June, 2010
- ( ) 2. March is the third month of the year. It comes \_\_\_\_\_ February and April. 【90-2-4】  
(A) about (B) before (C) during (D) between
- ( ) 3. Lucy and her boyfriend, Daniel, came to Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_ July 10, 1999. 【90-2-14】  
(A) at (B) in (C) with (D) on

## 五、所有格代名詞的用法

1. 所有格代名詞：所有格代名詞具有「所有格」的意思及「代名詞」的功用。

主格	所有格	所有格代名詞	主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
I	my	mine	we	our	ours
you	your	yours	you	your	yours
he	his	his	they	their	theirs
she	her	hers			
it	its	its			
the girl	the girl's	the girl's	the girls	the girls'	the girls'

2. 所有格代名詞相當於「所有格 + 名詞」，可用來代替先前提過的相同名詞。

【例】(1) This is not your book. It's mine (= my book). (這不是你的書。這是我的。)

(2) These cars aren't theirs (= their cars). (這些車不是他們的。)

3. 專有名詞的所有格代名詞與其所有格相同。

(1) 字尾不是 -s，所有格與所有格代名詞在字尾後加上 's，如：Evelyn's。

(2) 字尾是 -s，所有格與所有格代名詞在字尾後加上 's 或縮寫符號 '，如：Bess' / Bess's。

4. Whose 的用法：

whose 和名詞連用，詢問「某物的所有者」；在上下文語意清楚時，whose 也可單獨使用。

【例】(1) Alan: Whose letter is this? (這是誰的信?) Bill: It's Ben's. (這是 Ben 的。)

(2) There is a cat under the desk. Whose is that? (書桌下有一隻貓。那是誰的?)

**注意** 1. 必須在「所有格」後面加上名詞，但「所有格代名詞」後面不可再接名詞。

【例】Your room is small, but mine is big. (你的房間很小，但我的很大。)

2. 動詞的單複數取決於所有格代名詞代替的「名詞」。

【例】Her legs are long, and mine are long, too. (她的腿很長，而我的也是。) → mine = my legs

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Ray's gift is different from my gift. (將畫線部分用所有格代名詞改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Olivia's bag is different from the boy's bag. (將畫線部分用所有格代名詞改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A: 那是誰的手機? B: 那是 Peter 的。(中翻英)

\_\_\_\_\_

練習題

- ( ) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ picture is it? It's so beautiful.  
B: It's Bella's.  
(A) What (B) Which (C) How (D) Whose
- ( ) 2. Your fingers ( 手指 ) are long, \_\_\_\_\_ mine \_\_\_\_\_ short.  
(A) but; is (B) but; are (C) and; is (D) or; are
- ( ) 3. A: That red car is so cool!  
B: Thanks. That's \_\_\_\_\_. I can lend ( 借給 ) it to you sometimes.  
(A) yours (B) your (C) my (D) mine
- ( ) 4. That is a boys' high school, not a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) girl (B) girls (C) girls' (D) girl's
- ( ) 5. A: Who left ( 遺留 ) the trash ( 垃圾 ) under the desk?  
B: I don't know. Is it \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) his (B) Peter's (C) him (D) he
- ( ) 6. Your book is on the desk, and mine \_\_\_\_\_ in my schoolbag.  
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) am
- ( ) 7. John's cellphone is different from \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ cellphone is red, and his is black.  
(A) my; My (B) mine; Mine (C) mine; My (D) my; Mine
- ( ) 8. Sam: How is Mr. and Mrs. Lin's new house?  
Fred: Well... Their house is not like \_\_\_\_\_; it's small and expensive ( 昂貴的 ).  
(A) my (B) her (C) your (D) ours

會考題

- ( ) 1. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks ( 襪子 ) in the refrigerator ( 冰箱 ) ?  
Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask ( 問 ) your son. 【100-2-18】  
(A) me (B) mine (C) my (D) myself
- ( ) 2. Gary: I can't find ( 找到 ) my pen. Nina: Is the one on Jack's desk \_\_\_\_\_? 【99-1-12】  
(A) mine (B) ours (C) theirs (D) yours
- ( ) 3. Emma: \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella ( 雨傘 ) is it?  
Sherry: It's Ann's. She forgot ( 忘記 ) to take it home. 【96-2-16】  
(A) What (B) Where (C) Which (D) Whose
- ( ) 4. Tony: Will ( 將會 ) you go to Cindy's party tonight?  
Jane: No, I have to do my homework. Don't you have \_\_\_\_\_?  
Tony: Well. I already ( 已經 ) finished ( 完成 ) it at school. 【95-1-18】  
(A) you (B) your (C) yours (D) you're
- ( ) 5. John and Susan gave \_\_\_\_\_ a nice jacket ( 外套 ) as a Christmas present ( 禮物 ). 【91-2-1】  
(A) I (B) me (C) mine (D) myself

## 六、also 的用法

1. also 用來附和，表「也」，用於肯定句，在句中的位置是在 be 動詞及助動詞之後，或一般動詞之前。

**例** (1) Mr. Lin is a math teacher. His wife is **also** a math teacher. → also 在 be 動詞之後

(林先生是數學老師。他太太也是數學老師。)

(2) Sam can play baseball. Steve can **also** play baseball. → also 在助動詞之後

(Sam 會打棒球。Steve 也會打棒球。)

(3) I miss you a lot. I **also** miss the days in the small town. → also 在一般動詞之前

(我好想你。我也想念在小鎮的日子。)

2. too 也表「也」，但須放在句尾。

**例** I like tennis, and I like baseball, **too**. (我喜歡網球，也喜歡棒球。)

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Jay 是一名護理師，他也是一名廚師。(中翻英)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I can play the guitar. I can play soccer. (以 also 合併句子)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I mop the floor every day. I do the dishes every day. (以 also 合併句子)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

( ) 1. Tim: What's the \_\_\_\_\_ today?

Joe: It's October 31.

(A) day (B) date (C) year (D) time

( ) 2. Valentine's Day (情人節) is \_\_\_\_\_ February fourteenth.

(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) ×

( ) 3. Pauline: Whose cellphone is under the seat?

Jared: Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ cellphone?

(A) he (B) him (C) your (D) yours

( ) 4. Gina: What's today's date?

Ken: It's \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) in the morning (B) March fifth (C) Monday (D) three o'clock

- ( ) 5. Tina: Look! There's a kite ( 風箏 ) in the tree! \_\_\_\_\_ kite is it?  
Bob: I don't know.  
(A) Who's (B) Where (C) Whose (D) How
- ( ) 6. I jog every morning, and I \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis every morning.  
(A) too (B) either (C) also (D) don't
- ( ) 7. The game is on \_\_\_\_\_ Monday of every month.  
(A) third (B) three (C) the three (D) the third
- ( ) 8. Lorna: \_\_\_\_\_ is Thanksgiving ( 感恩節 ) ?  
Cindy: It's on the fourth Thursday in November.  
(A) How (B) What week (C) What time (D) When
- ( ) 9. Students in Taiwan go to school \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.  
(A) for; to (B) for; and (C) from; to (D) from; and
- ( ) 10. Mother's Day is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday in May.  
(A) on; second (B) on; two (C) in; second (D) in; two

二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. 距離考試只剩三天了。

The test is only three \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. 那位在隊伍第一個的女孩是誰？

\_\_\_\_\_ girl in the line?

3. 她的眼睛很漂亮，你的也是。

Her eyes are beautiful, and \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

4. 四分之三的學生喜歡這位老師。

\_\_\_\_\_ of the students like the teacher.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. three / away. / New Year / is / weeks / still ( 重組句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When is the game? ( 以「十一月的第三個星期六」詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My new watch is blue, and Ken's new watch is red. ( 將畫線部分用所有格代名詞改寫 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It's June 11th today. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 我的房間在三樓。我媽媽的也在三樓。(中翻英)

---

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

(In the classroom)

Iris: 1. eraser is this? Is it yours, Helen?

Helen: No, it's not. 2. is white, but this one is blue.

Frank: Maybe it's 3.. Blue is her favorite color.

Iris: That's possible, and she is 4. using a blue eraser now.

Frank: Karen, is this blue eraser 5.?

Karen: Yes, it is. Thank you so much.

 maybe 也許 possible 有可能的

- |                      |             |                |              |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| (     ) 1. (A) What  | (B) Where   | (C) When       | (D) Whose    |
| (     ) 2. (A) My    | (B) Ours    | (C) Mine       | (D) Theirs   |
| (     ) 3. (A) Karen | (B) Karen's | (C) with Karen | (D) of Karen |
| (     ) 4. (A) then  | (B) either  | (C) too        | (D) also     |
| (     ) 5. (A) yours | (B) you     | (C) hers       | (D) her      |

# Lesson 4

## How Much Cake Do You Want?

### 文法要點

#### 一、「可數名詞」和「不可數名詞」的區別

1. 不可數名詞視為單數，不須加冠詞 a(n)。有些名詞通常作不可數名詞，但強調種類、數量時為可數名詞。如 candy (糖果)、fruit (水果)、hair (毛髮) 等。
2. 不可數名詞包括：
  - (1) 運動項目，如 basketball (籃球)。
  - (2) 液體，如 water (水)。
  - (3) 總體類名詞，如 meat (肉類)。
  - (4) 難以細數的名詞，如 rice (米)、sand (沙)。
3. 可數名詞和不可數名詞須用不同的數量形容詞來修飾。

只能用來修飾可數名詞	數字、many (許多)、a few (一些)、few (幾乎沒有)
只能用來修飾不可數名詞	much (許多)、a little (一些)、little (幾乎沒有)
可修飾可數或不可數名詞	a lot of / lots of (很多)、some (一些)、no (沒有)、any (任何)

- 例** (1) There are **many / a lot of / lots of** cars on the street. (街道上有很多車。)
- (2) We have **much / a lot of / lots of** homework today. (我們今天有很多作業。)
- (3) Ken has **little** money with him. Luckily, he has **a few / some** friends in Taipei.  
(Ken 身上幾乎沒有錢。幸運地是，他在臺北還有一些朋友。)
- (4) We don't have **any** food at home. (我們家裡沒有任何食物。)

**注意** any 主要用在疑問句或否定句; some 主要用在肯定句，用在疑問句時，通常表「建議某事」。

**例** Do you want **some** juice? (你想要一些果汁嗎?)

### 小試身手

#### 中翻英

1. 我包包裡有一些橘子。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 桌子上有一些果汁，但沒有任何蘋果。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我正在製作蛋糕。請給我一些麵粉。

\_\_\_\_\_

**練習題**

- ( ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cake on the table.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- ( ) 2. Tina isn't hungry. She only has \_\_\_\_\_ rice for dinner.  
 (A) lots of (B) few (C) a little (D) any
- ( ) 3. Judy eats \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables ( 蔬菜 ) every day. She has a healthy diet ( 健康的飲食 ).  
 (A) lots of (B) few (C) little (D) any
- ( ) 4. Kevin lost ( 遺失 ) his money ( 錢 ). Now, he doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money with him.  
 (A) lots of (B) few (C) a little (D) any
- ( ) 5. Ann: I'm so hungry. Is there anything ( 任何東西 ) to eat?  
 Ben: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_ some noodles at home.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- ( ) 6. The town ( 城鎮 ) is very small. Only \_\_\_\_\_ people know it.  
 (A) lots of (B) few (C) a little (D) many

**會考題**

- ( ) 1. After a big party, it took ( 花費 ) me \_\_\_\_\_ time to clean the apartment ( 公寓 ). I'm tired ( 疲倦的 ) now. 【100-1-12】  
 (A) enough (B) every (C) little (D) some
- ( ) 2. When Sean came to Taiwan several ( 好幾個 ) years ago ( 在……以前 ), \_\_\_\_\_ people knew about him. But now he is a famous ( 著名的 ) cook in Taiwan. 【98-2-12】  
 (A) any (B) few (C) little (D) most
- ( ) 3. Elsa: Did Eric buy ( 買 ) any vegetables ( 蔬菜 ) in the market ( 市場 ) ?  
 Bob: No, he didn't, but he bought \_\_\_\_\_ fish. 【92-1-15】  
 (A) no (B) any (C) some (D) both
- ( ) 4. Tina: The bread ( 麵包 ) looks delicious! You want to buy ( 買 ) some?  
 Carl: I'd love to, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money with me now. 【91-2-14】  
 (A) no (B) all (C) any (D) some

二、用 How many 和 How much 詢問數量

how many 用來詢問可數名詞的數量；how much 用來詢問不可數名詞的數量。

1. 用 be 動詞形成問句：

句型變化	例句
How many + 複數可數名詞 + are there...? There is / are...	A: <b>How many books are there</b> on the table? ( 桌上有幾本書？ ) B: There is one.( 有一本。 ) / There are ten.( 有十本。 )
How much + 不可數名詞 + is there...? There is...	A: <b>How much milk is there</b> in the cup? ( 杯子裡有多少牛奶？ ) B: There is 500 cc. ( 有五百毫升。 )

2. 用助動詞形成問句：

句型變化	例句
How many + 複數可數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?	A: <b>How many books</b> do you have? ( 你有幾本書? ) B: I have ten books. ( 我有十本。 )
How much + 不可數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?	A: <b>How much milk</b> does Mike drink a day? ( Mike 一天喝多少牛奶? ) B: About two cups. ( 大約兩杯。 )

**注意** How much (money) 也可用來詢問「多少錢；價錢」。

**例** Ken: How much (money) is the book? ( 那本書多少錢? )

Ben: It's five hundred NT dollars. ( 新臺幣五百元。 )

**補充** 英文中有些單字有兩種意思，故問數量時常常混淆。如：chicken 當可數名詞時，表「雞」；當不可數名詞時，表「雞肉」；fish 為單複數同形的可數名詞時，表「魚」；當不可數名詞時，表「魚肉」。

**例** (1) Amy: **How much fish** do you want? ( 你想要多少魚肉? )

Bill: Two pounds. ( 兩磅。 )

(2) Amy: **How many fish** do you want? ( 你想要多少條魚? )

Bill: Two. ( 兩條。 )

三、量詞的用法

可數名詞和不可數名詞都可和量詞搭配表達數量，常見的量詞如下：

量詞	名詞
two bottles ( 瓶 ) / cups ( 馬克杯 ) / glasses ( 玻璃杯 ) / cans ( 罐 ) of	milk / water...
five pieces ( 塊 ; 張 ; 片 ) of	cake / pie...
two boxes ( 盒 ) of	cookies / candy...
one bowl ( 碗 ) of	noodles / rice...
five bags ( 袋 ) of	oranges / flour...

**例** (1) There are **three bags of** rice in my car. ( 我車上有三袋米。 )

(2) I'm so thirsty. Can I have **a cup of** tea? ( 我好渴。我可以來杯茶嗎? )

**注意** 不可數名詞也可和量詞搭配。而不論名詞本身為可數或不可數，當加了計量單位之後，它的單複數將由計量單位決定。

**例** (1) Ken: How much ice cream is there on the table? ( 桌上有多少冰淇淋? )

Ben: There **are two boxes (of** ice cream). ( 有兩盒 ( 冰淇淋 )。 )

(2) Ken: There isn't any drinking water at home. ( 家裡沒有任何飲用水。 )

Bill: Don't worry. There **are two bottles (of** water) in my car.

( 別擔心。我車上有兩瓶 ( 水 )。 )

## 小試身手

### 一、寫出「計量詞 + 名詞」

1. 兩瓶水 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 四罐果汁 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 五塊派 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 八杯茶 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 六盒蛋 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 三袋橘子 \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、依提示作答

1. I read two books every month. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The pencils are fifty NT dollars. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How much salt does Mike want? ( 用「兩包鹽」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、中翻英

1. A : 你們需要多少水和果汁? B : 我們需要五瓶水和一罐果汁。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A : Ivy 有幾杯麵粉? B : 她有三杯麵粉。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 袋子裡有三顆芭樂、四顆柳橙、兩瓶牛奶和一些鹽。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 練習題

- ( ) 1. Leon: How many cars \_\_\_\_\_ in the parking lot ( 停車場 ) ?

Andy: I don't know.

- (A) is there                      (B) are there                      (C) have                      (D) are they

- ( ) 2. Leon: How much money ( 錢 ) does Mike have?

Andy: \_\_\_\_\_ He is very rich ( 富有的 ) .

- (A) A lot.                      (B) Not many.                      (C) Little.                      (D) Not much.

- ( ) 3. Leon: How many dogs are there in your house?

Andy: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) It's a dog.                      (B) Yes, there is a dog.  
(C) Only one.                      (D) No, there is only one.

- ( ) 4. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ fish do you have? Bill: About twenty fish.

- (A) How many                      (B) How much                      (C) What                      (D) Which

- ( ) 5. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ fish do you need? Bill: About two pounds ( 磅 ).  
 (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which
- ( ) 6. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ do you have on your farm ( 農場 )? Bill: About twenty.  
 (A) How many; a sheep (B) How much; sheep  
 (C) How many; sheep (D) How much; a sheep
- ( ) 7. Tina: How much water do you drink a day? Bill: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) There is 500 cc. (B) Yes, that's enough for me.  
 (C) About 500 cc. (D) There is no water at home.
- ( ) 8. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ rice do you eat a day? Bill: About one bowl.  
 (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which
- ( ) 9. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ bowls of rice do you eat a day?  
 Bill: One.  
 (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which

**會考題**

- ( ) 1. Ken: \_\_\_\_\_ is a boat ( 船 ) ticket for children?  
 Paul: How old is your child? It's free ( 免費的 ) for kids ( 孩童 ) under three years old.  
 (A) How long (B) How much (C) How often (D) How soon 【98-1-18】

四、Which 的用法

1. which 可當疑問代名詞，用來詢問「哪一個」，選項須用對等連接詞 or ( 或者 ) 連接。

**例** Which do you want for lunch, a hamburger or a sandwich?  
 ( 你午餐想要哪個，漢堡或三明治？ )

2. which 也可當形容詞，後接名詞，用來詢問「哪個……？」。

**例** Which boy is your student, the tall one or the short one?  
 ( 哪個男孩是你的學生，高個子的還是矮個子的？ )

3. 回答 which 的問句時，不須用 Yes / No 回答，而是必須針對問句所提供的選項來回答。

**例** Eddie: Which do you like, the red car or the black car?  
 ( 你喜歡哪個，紅色的車還是黑色的車？ )  
 Belle: I like the red car. ( 我喜歡紅色的車。 )  
 I like the black car. ( 我喜歡黑色的車。 )  
 I like both. ( 我兩個都喜歡。 )

**注意** 疑問詞 what ( 什麼 ) 也可用來詢問他人的選擇，但範圍較大，而且問句後面一定沒有選項。  
 試比較下列兩問句：

**例** (1) Amy: What do you want? ( 你想要什麼？ )  
 Bill: I want some water. ( 我想要一些水。 )

(2) Amy: There is some water and juice on the table. **Which** do you want?

( 桌上有一些水和果汁。你想要哪一種? )

Bill: I want juice. ( 我想要果汁。 )

→ 問句雖然沒有選項，但從前句已知是在水和果汁間做選擇，故用疑問詞 **Which**。

## 五、對等連接詞 or 的用法

1. 對等連接詞 or 常用於要人做選擇的情況。

**例** (1) Which is your classmate, Lily **or** Betty?

( 哪個是你同學，Lily 還是 Betty? )

(2) Alice: Can I have a hamburger? ( 我可以點一個漢堡嗎? )

Jean: Sure. For here **or** to go? ( 可以。在這裡吃或帶走? )

2. or 常和否定句連用，表示雙重否定。**注意** 此時不能用 and。

**例** (1) Don't eat **or** drink on the bus. ( 不要在公車上吃東西或喝東西。 )

(2) Don't talk **and** eat at the same time. ( 不要同時講話又吃東西。 )

→ talk and eat at the same time 是同一件事情，故用 and 連接。

## 小試身手

### 一、填充題 ( 根據句意填入 **Which** 或 **What** )

1. Monica: \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite color, blue or green? Emma: I like green.

2. Angel: \_\_\_\_\_ does Ken have in his hand ( 手 )? Kim: That's a robot.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is Sunny doing? Is she watching TV in the living room?

4. Dave: \_\_\_\_\_ are you reading? Julia: I'm reading *The Little Prince*.

5. Lana: \_\_\_\_\_ do you like, math or English?

Ted: I like English.

### 二、依提示作答

1. Which do you want, noodles or rice? ( 用「rice」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What does Ken have for breakfast every day? ( 用「一顆蘋果和一杯牛奶」回答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A: Ann 喜歡哪個，那個機器人還是那隻洋娃娃?

B: 她喜歡那個機器人。( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 六、until 的用法

until 可當連接詞或介系詞，表達動作或狀態結束的時間，表「直到……為止」。

例 (1) He worked for Mr. Wang until he got sick last year. → until 當連接詞

(他為王先生工作直到去年他生病為止。)

(2) He worked for Mr. Wang until last year. → until 當介系詞

(他為王先生工作直到去年為止。)

### 小試身手

#### 中翻英

1. 直到贏得比賽前，你每天都必須練習。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你到下午五點前可以打電動。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 七、both 的用法

both 用於肯定句，表「兩者都……」。

1. both 在句中的位置：

(1) 放在 be 動詞後面

例 ① Mr. Li and Ms. Wang are **both** teachers. (李先生和王太太都是老師。)

② My sisters are **both** sick. (我姐姐們都生病了。)

(2) 放在一般動詞前面

例 ① Tina and Ray **both** come from Japan. (Tina 和 Ray 都來自日本。)

② We **both** practice hard for the game. (我們都為了那比賽努力練習。)

2. both 當代名詞用：用來代替前面所提過的事物。

例 Matt: Is Miss Smith a nurse or a student? (Smith 小姐是護理師還是學生?)

Judy: She is **both**. (她兩者都是。)

### 練習題

( ) 1. We have hot dogs and fruit pie. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?

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

( ) 2. The teacher didn't start (開始) the class \_\_\_\_\_ everyone stopped (停止) talking.

(A) until (B) then (C) but (D) or

( ) 3. There are some apples and oranges on the table. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?

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

- ( ) 4. Ellen: Look at the two girls over there. \_\_\_\_\_ is Tony's sister?  
Janet: The one with a tall nose.  
(A) What (B) Which (C) Where (D) How
- ( ) 5. Amy can't play baseball \_\_\_\_\_ swim ( 游泳 ). In fact, she isn't good at any sports.  
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) so
- ( ) 6. Laura can't sing ( 唱歌 ) \_\_\_\_\_ dance at the same time.  
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) so
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ my parents are nice.  
(A) Both (B) All (C) Not all (D) These
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the women are teachers. One teaches math, and the other teaches English.  
(A) Both (B) All (C) Not both (D) Not all

**會考題**

- ( ) 1. Kevin: \_\_\_\_\_ sweater ( 毛衣 ) looks better ( 更好的 ) on me, the red one or the blue one?  
Betty: The red one, I think. 【95-2-15】  
(A) Which (B) How (C) Where (D) What

**實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇 ( 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 1. Lucia: \_\_\_\_\_ does your friend want, tea or milk? Duke: He wants tea.  
(A) What (B) Who (C) Which (D) Why
- ( ) 2. Let's get some \_\_\_\_\_. My sister likes them very much.  
(A) egg (B) rice (C) guavas (D) fruit
- ( ) 3. I need two \_\_\_\_\_ of cheese powder ( 起司粉 ) for the cake.  
(A) box (B) bags (C) pan (D) glass
- ( ) 4. They sell ( 賣 ) many \_\_\_\_\_ in the store ( 店 ).  
(A) egg (B) rice (C) cakes (D) milk
- ( ) 5. Ken: How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you need?  
Paul: A bottle.  
(A) pancakes (B) orange juice  
(C) cakes (D) apple pies
- ( ) 6. Don't eat too much \_\_\_\_\_. It's bad for your health ( 健康 ).  
(A) cake (B) noodles (C) eggs (D) guavas
- ( ) 7. Kobe: Which do you like, papaya milk \_\_\_\_\_ black tea? Nina: Black tea.  
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) so
- ( ) 8. You can't eat the cake \_\_\_\_\_ you finish ( 完成 ) your homework.  
(A) or (B) until (C) but (D) and

- ( ) 9. Tanya: \_\_\_\_\_ do you like, math or English? Rose: I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Which; them (B) Which; both (C) What; them (D) What; both
- ( ) 10. Betty: How much milk \_\_\_\_\_ there in the bottle?  
Lisa: There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the bottle.  
(A) is; some (B) are; some (C) are; any (D) is; any

二、引導式翻譯 ( 每格 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

1. 請將那些柳橙放進碗裡。

Please put those \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A : 你想要哪個 · 葡萄還是果汁 ?

B : 我都想要。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you want, \_\_\_\_\_ juice?

B: I want \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A : 你需要幾碗飯 ?

B : 我要兩碗。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ rice do you need?

B: I need two.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. there / be / three / bag / salt / kitchen ( 完成句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Susan needs two bottles of milk. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We have ten bottles of water. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you want any apple juice? ( 肯定詳答 )

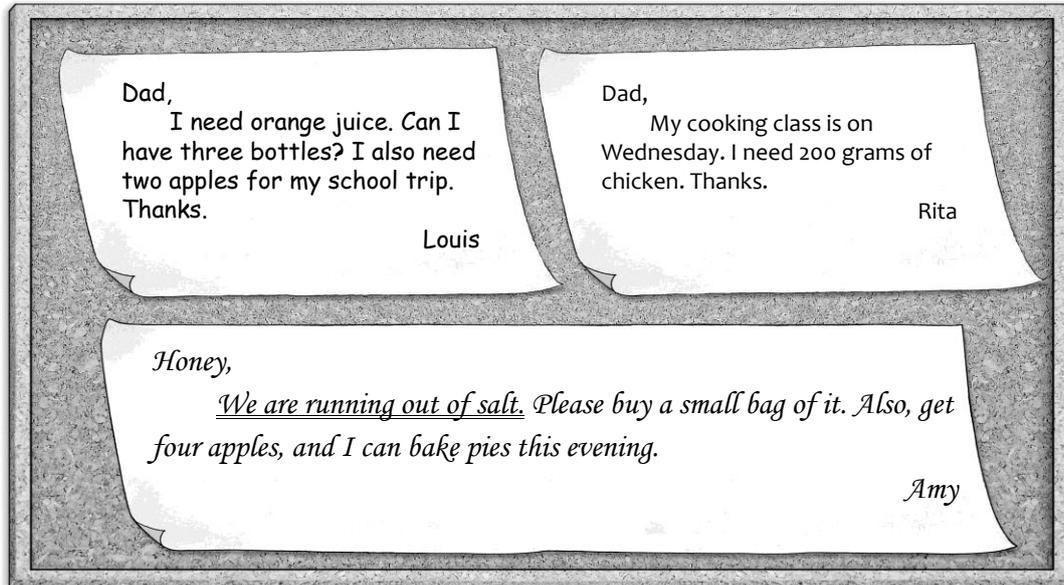
\_\_\_\_\_

5. 你想要哪一個 · 香蕉牛奶或西瓜汁 ? ( 中翻英 )

\_\_\_\_\_

四、閱讀測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

Mr. Stone is at the market. His family needs some food. Here are their notes.



📖 market 市場 note 便條 trip 旅行 gram 公克 chicken 雞肉 buy 買 bake 烤

- ( ) 1. What does Mrs. Stone need?  
(A) Apple pies. (B) Chicken.  
(C) Salt. (D) Orange juice.
- ( ) 2. How much juice does Louis want?  
(A) A small bottle. (B) Three bottles.  
(C) One bottle. (D) 200 grams.
- ( ) 3. Which is true?  
(A) Rita needs two bottles of milk.  
(B) Louis needs two apples for his school trip.  
(C) Mrs. Stone wants some bananas for her pies.  
(D) Mr. Stone has a cooking class on Wednesday.
- ( ) 4. Which DOESN'T Mr. Stone need to buy?  
(A) Apples. (B) Salt.  
(C) Chicken. (D) Flour.
- ( ) 5. What does "We are running out of salt." mean?  
(A) They have a lot of salt at home.  
(B) They have a little salt at home.  
(C) They have no salt at home.  
(D) They have some salt at home.

# Lesson 5

## How Often Do You Clean Your Room?

### 文法要點

#### 一、頻率副詞的用法

1. 定義：頻率副詞是用來描述「事情發生的頻率」，也可用來描述「個人習慣」。

(1) 常見的頻率副詞如下：

	0%				100%
always (總是)					
usually (通常)					
often (時常)					
sometimes (有時候)					
seldom (很少)					
never (從不)					

(2) 常見的頻率副詞片語如下，而頻率副詞片語通常置於句尾。

次數 + 一段時間	once a day (一天一次)、twice a week (一星期兩次)、 three times a year (一年三次) <b>注意</b> 其中的 time 表「次數」。 <b>例</b> Ivy goes jogging <b>twice a month</b> . (Ivy 一個月去慢跑兩次。)
every + 一段時間	every day (每天)、every year (每年)、every two days (每兩天)、 every two weeks (每兩個禮拜) <b>例</b> Judy goes to Japan <b>every year</b> . (Judy 每年去日本。)
every + other + 單數時間	every other day (每兩天一次)、every other week (每兩週一次) <b>例</b> Ed waters the flowers <b>every other day</b> . (Ed 每兩天澆花一次。) = Ed waters the flowers <b>every two days</b> .

2. 頻率副詞在句中的位置：

句型變化	例句
be 動詞之後	(1) Kerr <u>is</u> <b>never</b> late for school. (Kerr 上學從不遲到。) (2) Gina <u>is</u> <b>always</b> busy at work. (Gina 總是忙於工作。)
一般動詞之前	(1) My family <b>often</b> <u>eats</u> out. (我的家人時常在外用餐。) (2) My sisters <b>usually</b> <u>go</u> to the movies on Friday nights. (我的妹妹們通常週五晚上去看電影。)
助動詞和原形動詞之間	Al <u>can</u> <b>never</b> <u>finish</u> the work on time. (Al 絕對無法準時完成工作。)

簡答句中，放在 be 動詞 或助動詞之前	<p>(1) Sam: Are you always late for work? ( 你上班總是遲到嗎？ )</p> <p>Ben: No, I <b>never am</b>. ( 不，我從來沒有。 )</p> <p>(2) Judy sometimes drinks coffee, but her sister <b>never does</b>. ( Judy 有時候會喝咖啡，但她妹妹從來不。 )</p>
-------------------------	--

**補充** 1. sometimes 和 often 在直述句中也可放在句首或句尾的位置。

**例** (1) **Sometimes** I eat dinner with Ed. ( 我有時會和 Ed 吃晚餐。 )  
= I eat dinner with Ed **sometimes**.

(2) **Often** I don't go to bed until 3 a.m. ( 我時常到三點都還沒睡覺。 )  
= I don't go to bed until 3 a.m. **often**.

2. sometimes 和 usually 在否定句中也可放在助動詞的前面。

**例** (1) I **usually** don't walk to work. ( 我通常不走路上班。 )

(2) He **sometimes** doesn't reply to my messages. ( 他有時不回覆我的訊息。 )

3. always 和 never 也可放在祈使句的句首。

**例** (1) **Always** be nice to your sister. ( 永遠對你妹妹友善。 )

(2) **Never** say never. ( 別說不可能。 )

4. seldom 和 never 本身已經有否定含義，故不能和 not 或 no 連用。

**例** (1) I **seldom** play tennis with my sister. ( 我很少跟我姐姐打網球。 )

(2) I **never** walk to school with my brother. ( 我從不跟我弟弟一起走路上學。 )

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Cathy is sad. ( 加入 seldom 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Tom takes out the trash after dinner. ( 加入 often 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jay sometimes plays tennis with Lisa. ( 改為疑問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Be kind to your classmates. ( 加入 always 並改寫句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you always work on weekends? ( 用 seldom 否定簡答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. How often / How many times 詢問頻率

疑問詞 **how often** 和 **how many times** 都可用來詢問頻率。用 **how often** 問時，能用頻率副詞或表頻率的副詞片語回答，但用 **how many times** 問時，只能用表頻率的副詞片語回答。

句型變化	例句
How often + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? { 主詞 + 頻率副詞 + 助動詞. 表頻率的副詞片語.	Ken: <b>How often</b> do you go jogging? (你多久去慢跑一次?) Ann: I <b>seldom</b> do. (我很少去。) <b>Twice a year.</b> (一年兩次。 )
How many times + 時間 + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? 表頻率的副詞片語.	Ken: <b>How many times a year</b> do you go jogging? (你一年慢跑幾次?) Ann: <b>Twice a year.</b> (一年兩次。 )

**補充** 其他 **how** 的疑問副詞：

1. How long...? 用來詢問「時間多久；東西多長」。

**例** (1) Tina: **How long** is the class? (那堂課有多久?) Paul: One hour. (一小時。)

(2) Tina: **How long** is the street? (這條街有多長?) Paul: Ten miles. (十哩。)

2. How soon...? 用來詢問「時間多快」。

**例** Paul: **How soon** can you finish today's homework? (你多快能完成今天的回家功課?)

Ken: Well, about one hour. (嗯，大概一小時。)

3. How far...? 用來詢問「距離多遠」。

**例** Nick: **How far** is your school from here? (你學校離這裡多遠?)

Jack: Two miles. (兩哩遠。)

4. How tall...? 用來詢問「多高」。

**例** Ivy: **How tall** are you? (你多高?)

Jill: I'm one hundred and sixty centimeters tall. (我一百六十公分高。)

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Nelson walks to school. (加入「每週三次」改寫句子)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How often do you play basketball with your cousin? (以「兩個星期一次」回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ashley goes to the gym four times a week. (依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Allen goes to a basketball game twice a month. (依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

練習題

- ( ) 1. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ sick ( 生病的 ) . She is very healthy ( 健康的 ) .  
(A) seldom is (B) is seldom (C) is always (D) always is
- ( ) 2. Bill: \_\_\_\_\_ does the bus come? Ann: Every twenty minutes.  
(A) When (B) What time (C) How often (D) How many times
- ( ) 3. Sam: How often do you go to the gym? Ben: I \_\_\_\_\_. About once a month.  
(A) do seldom (B) seldom do (C) seldom go (D) go seldom
- ( ) 4. Lily is always late for work, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) never is (B) is never (C) never does (D) does never
- ( ) 5. Lily always has milk and bread ( 麵包 ) for breakfast, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) never is (B) is never (C) never does (D) does never
- ( ) 6. My mom always tells ( 告訴 ) me, “\_\_\_\_\_ talk to strangers ( 陌生人 ) . It might be dangerous ( 危險的 ) .”  
(A) Always (B) No (C) Never (D) Do
- ( ) 7. Dan: How many times a week do you study in the library? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Every other week. (B) Once a month.  
(C) Twice a year. (D) Seven days a week.
- ( ) 8. Dan: How many times a week do you eat at home? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) I always do. (B) Sometimes. (C) Never. (D) Five times a month.

會考題

- ( ) 1. Daisy: I went to Taitung to visit ( 拜訪 ) my uncle there.  
Grace: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ were you there?  
Daisy: For two weeks. 【97-2-17】  
(A) How long (B) How often (C) How soon (D) What time
- ( ) 2. Amy: Would you like some coffee ( 咖啡 ) ?  
Bill: No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee. Coffee hurts my stomach ( 傷我的胃 ) . 【97-1-17】  
(A) almost (B) already (C) seldom (D) still
- ( ) 3. George: \_\_\_\_\_ do you practice playing the piano ( 鋼琴 ) ?  
Tommy: When my mom is at home, I have to practice EVERY DAY, but she's away on a  
business trip ( 出差 ) this week! 【93-2-18】  
(A) How about (B) How long (C) How much (D) How often
- ( ) 4. Allen: George looks strong ( 看起來強壯 ) . Has he ever been sick ( 他有生病過嗎 ) ?  
Doris: He's a superman! He \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the doctor. 【92-1-16】  
(A) already (B) even (C) often (D) seldom
- ( ) 5. Alice: How often do you wash your hair ( 頭髮 ) ? Betty: \_\_\_\_\_. 【91-2-13】  
(A) One day. (B) Twice a week. (C) Since yesterday. (D) Three days ago.

## 二、even 的用法

even 表「甚至」，用來加強語氣。在句中的位置為助動詞之後，或想要強調的名詞或動詞之前。

例 (1) You don't **even** know his name. (你甚至不知道他的名字。)

(2) **Even** Eva was late for school today. (今天甚至連 Eva 都上學遲到了。)

(3) Amy likes English a lot. **She even** dreams about English at night.

(Amy 很喜歡英文。她甚至晚上作夢夢到英文。)

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

- ( ) 1. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ to school with his brother.  
(A) seldom go (B) go seldom (C) seldom goes (D) goes seldom
- ( ) 2. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner.  
(A) always do (B) do always (C) always does (D) does always
- ( ) 3. Julia: Do you usually do your homework with George? Dora: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) do seldom (B) seldom do (C) seldom don't (D) don't seldom
- ( ) 4. Kevin never helps others (其他人), but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) often do (B) do often (C) never do (D) do never
- ( ) 5. Eric: \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the movies? Lora: I go to the movies once a week.  
(A) What day (B) What time (C) How long (D) How often
- ( ) 6. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have dinner with their son \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a week four time (B) four time a week  
(C) a week four times (D) four times a week
- ( ) 7. My brother is always late for school, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) am always (B) always am  
(C) am seldom (D) seldom am
- ( ) 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ work at night. I have to pick up (必須接送) my daughter at 7 p.m.  
(A) often (B) usually (C) seldom (D) always
- ( ) 9. Ted is very busy today. He \_\_\_\_\_ have time for lunch.  
(A) even doesn't (B) doesn't even (C) isn't even (D) even isn't
- ( ) 10. A: \_\_\_\_\_ times a week do you play tennis? B: Three times a week.  
(A) How (B) How often  
(C) How many (D) How much

### 二、引導式翻譯 (每格 3 分，共 30 分)

1. A: 你一個星期去餐廳吃飯幾次? B: 一個星期兩次。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ a week do you eat at a restaurant?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ a week.

2. A : Luke 時常和他爸爸打網球嗎? B : 不, 他沒有。他很少跟他爸爸打網球。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ Luke \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis with his dad?

B: No, he doesn't. He \_\_\_\_\_ plays tennis with his dad.

3. 絕不要在教室打籃球。

\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball in the classroom.

4. Albert 星期一早上通常會遲到。

Albert \_\_\_\_\_ late on Monday mornings.

### 三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分, 共 25 分 )

1. I help my sister, Molly, with her homework. / I always do that. ( 合併句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does John usually play baseball after school? ( 肯定簡答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

3. May always gets up at 6. / I seldom get up at 6. ( 以 but 合併句子 )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How often do you go to your classmates' houses? ( 以「從不」詳答 )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I go to Japan three times a year. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

\_\_\_\_\_

### 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分, 共 25 分 )

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you exercise? Everyone needs to exercise. You don't have to exercise every day. You only have to exercise \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_. Here are some tips for you:

1. Jog \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ swim at least twice a week.

2. Don't take the elevator. Take the stairs \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Take a walk after meals.

Follow these tips and go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock every day. It's good for your health.

 have to 必須 tip 指導 swim 游泳 elevator 電梯 meal 一餐 health 健康

- |                      |                    |               |               |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. (A) How soon  | (B) How many times | (C) How often | (D) How long  |
| ( ) 2. (A) every day | (B) always         | (C) never     | (D) sometimes |
| ( ) 3. (A) but       | (B) with           | (C) or        | (D) for       |
| ( ) 4. (A) often     | (B) seldom         | (C) never     | (D) always    |
| ( ) 5. (A) on        | (B) at             | (C) about     | (D) until     |

# Lesson 6

## Where Were You Yesterday?

### 文法要點

#### 一、過去簡單式 ( 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」。而時態可分為現在式、過去式及未來式。本課介紹 be 動詞的過去式，是用來表達「過去的狀態」。am 和 is 的過去式是 was；are 的過去式是 were。

1. 過去式 be 動詞也可和 not 縮寫，如 was not → wasn't、were not → weren't，但 was 和 were 不可和主詞縮寫。

例 (1) Judy **wasn't** tall before. ( Judy 以前不高。 )

(2) We **weren't** friends before. ( 我們以前不是朋友。 )

2. 過去簡單式 ( be 動詞 ) 的句型變化：

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + was / were + 形容詞 / 名詞....
	(1) Fred <b>was</b> thin ten years ago. ( Fred 十年前很瘦。 ) (2) My brothers <b>were</b> nurses before. ( 我的哥哥們以前是護理師。 )
否定句	主詞 + wasn't / weren't + 形容詞 / 名詞....
	(1) I <b>wasn't</b> nice to you then. ( 我那時對你不友善。 ) (2) My parents <b>weren't</b> teachers before. ( 我的爸媽以前不是老師。 )
Yes / No 疑問句及簡答	Was / Were + 主詞 + 形容詞 / 名詞...? Yes, 主詞 + was / were. No, 主詞 + wasn't / weren't.
	Ann: <b>Were</b> you angry then? ( 你那時生氣嗎？ ) Ben: Yes, I <b>was</b> . ( 是的，我是。 ) / No, I <b>wasn't</b> . ( 不，我不是。 )
wh- 疑問句及答句	疑問詞 + was / were + 主詞...?
	(1) Jane: <b>Where were</b> you then? ( 你那時在哪裡？ ) Bill: I <b>was</b> in my room. ( 我那時在我的房間。 ) (2) Jane: <b>Why was</b> she there then? ( 她那時為什麼在那裡？ ) Bill: I have no idea. ( 我不知道。 )

**注意** there is / are 的過去式是 there was / were，表「以前在某處有……」。

例 (1) **There were** a lot of tall trees here before. ( 這裡以前有很多高的樹。 )

(2) **Why was there** a gift on the table then? ( 桌上那時為什麼會有禮物？ )

## 小試身手

填充題 ( 根據句意填入正確的 be 動詞時態 )

1. Jasmine \_\_\_\_\_ short and fat five years ago, but now she \_\_\_\_\_ tall and thin.
2. Henry's father likes baseball very much. He \_\_\_\_\_ a baseball player before.
3. Mike: Where \_\_\_\_\_ your brothers? Billy: They \_\_\_\_\_ in the library now.
4. Tina: Is your mother a doctor? Eric: No, she \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
5. Nick: \_\_\_\_\_ you late for work yesterday morning? Ken: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 搭配過去式使用的時間副詞：

yesterday+一段時間	yesterday morning / afternoon / evening ( 昨天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚 ) 、 yesterday ( 昨天 )
last+一段時間	last night / week / month / year / Monday ( 昨晚 / 上禮拜 / 上個月 / 去年 / 上星期一 )
一段時間+ago	one hour ago ( 一小時前 ) 、 two days ago ( 兩天前 ) 、 three months ago ( 三個月前 ) 、 four years ago ( 四年前 )
其他	before ( 以前 ) 、 the day before yesterday ( 前天 ) 、 at that time = then ( 那時 ) 、 just now ( 剛才 )
this	this morning / afternoon / evening / week / Monday ( 今天早上 / 今天下午 / 今天傍晚 / 這週 / 這星期一 )

**注意** 1. 表達「昨天早上、昨天下午、昨天傍晚及昨天晚上」為固定用法，要用 yesterday morning / afternoon / evening 以及 last night。

2. today ( 今天 ) 和 this ( 這個 ) 形成的時間副詞，時態可能是「過去式」、「現在式」或「未來式」，其時態要依動作發生的時間而定。

**例** (1) I wanted to eat a burger **this morning**, but my mom already made some bread for me. ( 今天早上我本來想吃一個漢堡，但是我媽已經做了一些麵包給我。 )

→ 過去式

(2) I want to eat a burger **this morning**.

( 今天早上我想吃一個漢堡。 ) → 現在式

(3) I will eat a burger **this morning**. What about you?

( 今天早上我會吃一個漢堡。那你呢？ ) → 未來式

(4) I met Leo in a coffee shop **today**.

( 我今天在一家咖啡廳遇到 Leo。 ) → 過去式

(5) I will meet Leo in a coffee shop **today**.

( 我今天會跟 Leo 在一家咖啡廳見面。 ) → 未來式

### 練習題

- ( ) 1. Dan: Where \_\_\_\_\_ the students?  
Ellen: I don't know. They were in the classroom an hour ago.  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 2. Dan: Where \_\_\_\_\_ the students this morning?  
Ellen: I don't know. But they are in the library now.  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a metro station next to the park, but now it's gone (不見了) .  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 4. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ late for school yesterday morning. Her teacher \_\_\_\_\_ angry (生氣的) with her.  
(A) is; is (B) was; was (C) was; is (D) is; was
- ( ) 5. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ short and thin, but now he is very different. He \_\_\_\_\_ tall and fat.  
(A) is; is (B) was; was (C) was; is (D) is; was
- ( ) 6. Lily wasn't home \_\_\_\_\_. She was on a trip with her friends.  
(A) last week (B) now (C) today (D) ago
- ( ) 7. The fruit in the market \_\_\_\_\_ fresh (新鮮的) . Do you want some?  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 8. The water in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ dirty. There weren't any fish in the water.  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 9. Bill: How \_\_\_\_\_ your life in New York? Dan: Great. I really like my life here.  
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) was
- ( ) 10. Ivy: \_\_\_\_\_ you busy this morning?  
Leo: Yes, I'm tired (疲倦的) now. Luckily (幸運地) , I finished (完成了) all my homework.  
(A) Are (B) Were (C) Do (D) Did
- ( ) 11. Ivy: \_\_\_\_\_ you busy this morning? Leo: Yes, and I don't even have time for breakfast.  
(A) Are (B) Were (C) Do (D) Did

### 會考題

- ( ) 1. Life in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ quieter (更安靜) than life in big cities. 【97-2-2】  
(A) are (B) is (C) to be (D) being
- ( ) 2. At first, my bookstore's business (書店的生意) \_\_\_\_\_ not very good. But now it is doing quite well (非常好) . 【95-1-10】  
(A) is (B) does (C) was (D) did

### 二、before 與 ago 的用法

- before 與 ago 皆為時間副詞，用在描述過去事件。
- before 可單獨存在，且不與時間單位連用，表示「以前」；ago 不可單獨存在，且須與時間單位連用，表示「……以前」。

例 (1) Joe was a tennis player **before**. ( Joe 以前是個網球選手。 )

(2) Joe was a tennis player ten years ago. ( Joe 十年前是個網球選手。 )

## 小試身手

填充題 ( 依照句意填入副詞 ago 或 before )

1. Paula and her friends were in Taipei a week \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There was a metro station near my house \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tony was the captain ( 隊長 ) of the school team three months \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The streets in Evergreen Town were quiet twenty years \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The park was very dirty \_\_\_\_\_, but now it's beautiful and clean.

### 三、詢問天氣狀況的問句

「How's the weather + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞?」=「What's the weather like + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞?」

**例** How's the weather in Taiwan in winter? ( 臺灣冬天的天氣如何? )

= What's the weather like in Taiwan in winter?

**注意** What's 為 What is 的縮寫，若詢問過去時間，可用 What was 為首，不可縮寫；  
How's 為 How is 的縮寫，若詢問過去時間，可用 How was 為首，不可縮寫。

### 四、表達天氣狀況的句型

1. 句型 A：The weather / It + is / was + 天氣形容詞...→ It 當主詞的用法較常見

描述天氣狀況的形容詞	sunny ( 晴朗的 )、rainy ( 多雨的 )、cloudy ( 多雲的 )、windy ( 多風的 )、snowy ( 多雪的 ) → 多由名詞加 -y 而形成的
描述感受的形容詞	hot ( 炎熱的 )、warm ( 溫暖的 )、cool ( 涼爽的 )、cold ( 寒冷的 )

**例** (1) A: What's the weather like in Taipei in winter? ( 臺北冬天天氣如何? )

B: It is cold. ( 天氣很冷。 )

(2) A: How was the weather in Taichung yesterday? ( 臺中昨天的天氣如何? )

B: The weather was warm and sunny. ( 昨天天氣溫暖且晴朗。 )

2. 句型 B：It + 動詞 ( rain / snow ) + 程度副詞 ( a lot / hard... ) .

**注意** rain 和 snow 在此句型中當動詞，而在此句型中主詞一定要用 it。

**例** (1) It rains a lot in Taiwan in summer. ( 臺灣夏天下很多雨。 )

(2) It snows a lot in Japan in winter. ( 日本冬天下很多雪。 )

3. 句型 C：We / You / They + have + ( 數量形容詞 ) + 名詞 ( rain / snow ) .

**注意** 1. 此句型用來表達「我們 / 你們 / 他們的天氣狀況」。

2. rain 和 snow 在此句型中當不可數名詞用。

**例** (1) We have a lot of rain here in summer. ( 我們這裡夏天下很多雨。 )

(2) They have a lot of snow in New York City in winter. ( 紐約冬天下很多雪。 )

4. 句型 D : There + be 動詞 + 數量形容詞 + 名詞 ( rain / snow ) .

**注意** rain 和 snow 在此句型中當不可數名詞用。

**例** (1) Was there a lot of rain last spring? ( 去年春天雨水多嗎? )

(2) There wasn't any snow last winter. ( 去年冬天沒有任何的雪。 )

**觀念釐清**

1. 句型 C 和句型 D 可替換，其概念同「人 + have / had...」和「There is / was...」的互換。

2. rain 和 snow 可當動詞，也可當不可數名詞。當動詞用時，主詞一定要用 it；當不可數名詞用時，可用「人 + have / had...」和「There is / was...」的句型。

<b>形容詞</b> <b>rainy / snowy</b>	The weather / It + is / was + rainy / snowy.	It was rainy yesterday. ( 昨天下雨。 )
<b>rain、snow</b> <b>當動詞</b>	It + rains / snows + 程度副詞 ( a lot / hard... ) .	It rains a lot here in summer. ( 這裡夏天下很多雨。 )
<b>rain、snow</b> <b>當不可數名詞</b>	We / You / They + have + 數量形容詞 + rain / snow. = There + be 動詞 + 數量形容詞 + rain / snow.	We have a lot of rain here in summer. = There is a lot of rain here in summer. ( 這裡夏天下很多雨。 )

**練習題**

( ) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ is always a lot of snow in Russia ( 俄羅斯 ) in December.

B: Really? It must be very cold.

(A) It (B) There (C) The weather (D) They

( ) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ have a lot of snow in Russia ( 俄羅斯 ) in December.

B: Really? It must be very cold.

(A) It (B) There (C) The weather (D) They

( ) 3. A: How's the weather?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_. Bring ( 帶著 ) an umbrella ( 雨傘 ) with you.

(A) rain (B) rainy (C) raining (D) is raining

( ) 4. A: What was the weather like yesterday?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ was cold.

(A) It (B) There (C) We (D) Here

( ) 5. A: Does \_\_\_\_\_ often snow a lot in Japan in winter?

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

(A) he; he (B) there; it (C) it; it (D) there; there

( ) 6. A: How's the weather?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

(A) raining (B) was rainy (C) was raining (D) rains

- ( ) 7. There was little \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
 (A) rains (B) snows (C) rain (D) snowy
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of rain in April. It \_\_\_\_\_ almost every day.  
 (A) There is; rain (B) There is; rains (C) There are; rain (D) There are; rains

**會考題**

- ( ) 1. Spring is a wonderful ( 很好的 ) season because ( 因為 ) \_\_\_\_\_ is usually warm and sunny.  
 (A) which (B) this (C) one (D) it 【95-1-4】

**實力挑戰**

一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

- ( ) 1. Teddy: Where \_\_\_\_\_ John yesterday afternoon?  
 Anna: He \_\_\_\_\_ in the movie theater.  
 (A) were; was (B) were; were (C) was; was (D) was; were
- ( ) 2. Susan: \_\_\_\_\_ there a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ here last year?  
 Bob: I have no idea.  
 (A) Was; snows (B) Were; snows (C) Was; snow (D) Were; snow
- ( ) 3. Charlie: \_\_\_\_\_ the girls ten minutes ago?  
 Daniel: They were on the sports field.  
 (A) Where are (B) Where were (C) What are (D) What were
- ( ) 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA in summer? B: It's hot.  
 (A) What; like (B) What; × (C) How's; like (D) How's; ×
- ( ) 5. The car \_\_\_\_\_ dirty before, but it \_\_\_\_\_ really clean now.  
 (A) was; is (B) is; was (C) was; was (D) is; is
- ( ) 6. A: Where were you last \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: I was at Scott's place.  
 (A) evening (B) night (C) morning (D) afternoon
- ( ) 7. Robert: What was the weather like in Hong Kong yesterday?  
 Eddie: \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Weather; rains (B) Weather; sunny (C) It; rains (D) It; sunny
- ( ) 8. Willy: Were there \_\_\_\_\_ farms ( 農場 ) in George Town before?  
 John: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of farms.  
 (A) any; weren't (B) any; were (C) some; weren't (D) some; was
- ( ) 9. Billy: \_\_\_\_\_ was with you in the library this morning?  
 Jason: My cousin Ron was with me.  
 (A) Who (B) Where (C) What (D) How
- ( ) 10. Terry: Were there two basketball courts in your school \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Nora: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) before; was (B) before; were (C) ago; was (D) ago; were

二、依提示造句 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. The boys are in the classroom now. ( 將畫線部分用 an hour ago 代替並改寫句子 )

---

2. Julia is a player on the school basketball team. ( 加入 before 並改寫句子 )

---

3. It is hot in Taiwan in summer. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

---

4. Do you have a lot of snow in winter? ( 否定詳答 )

---

5. My uncle was a teacher before. He is a cook now. ( 以連接詞合併句子 )

---

三、整句式翻譯 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. George Town 是一座靠近山區的小城鎮。

---

2. 那裡的街道都很乾淨，而且建築物都很高。

---

3. 那裡冬天的時候總是多雪的。

---

4. 那裡夏天的時候雨水很多。

---

5. Mike 兩小時前在哪裡？他在圖書館嗎？

---



## Lesson 1

### 小試身手.....p. 1

1. are                      2. like
3. is                        4. read
5. have

### 小試身手.....p. 2

1. Yes, I do. I go to my uncle's house every summer.
2. No, I don't. I don't like the cake.
3. Do you watch TV after school?
4. What do Mr. and Mrs. Brown do on weekends?
5. My sisters don't like badminton.

### 小試身手.....p. 3

1. Ken's grandparents chat with their friends every evening / in the evenings.
2. A: What do these students do every Saturday afternoon / on Saturday afternoons?  
B: They study in the library.

### 小試身手.....p. 4

1. They can play baseball.
2. No, he can't. He can't draw.
3. Where can I / we see the beautiful lake?

### 練習題.....p. 5

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

### 小試身手.....p. 5

1. either                    2. too
3. too                        4. either

### 小試身手.....p. 6

1. Peter can play basketball and baseball.
2. My sister is in the kitchen, but I'm not (in the kitchen).

### 小試身手.....p. 6

1. How much are the pens?
2. It's US\$1. / It's one US dollar.
3. No, it's not. It's NT\$100. / It's 100 NT dollars.

### 實力挑戰.....p. 7

#### 一、文法選擇

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

#### 二、引導式翻譯

1. don't; like
2. play; can; baseball
3. on; soccer; team
4. every; day

#### 三、依提示作答

1. No, I / we don't. I / We don't like animals.
2. What can your dog do?
3. No, he can't. He can't cook.
4. Do you play badminton every morning?
5. My sisters read English newspapers every morning.
6. Jack and Ivy can play tennis and baseball.

#### 四、克漏字測驗

1. A   2. C   3. B   4. B

## Lesson 2

### 小試身手.....p. 9

1. play                      2. studies
3. goes

### 小試身手.....p. 10

#### 一、依提示作答

1. What does he do after school every day?
2. Yes, she does. She likes animals.
3. Jackie plays tennis with his friends every weekend.

#### 二、中翻英

1. My mom prepares breakfast for us every morning.
2. Ann exercises every Monday evening / on Monday evenings, but Sue doesn't.

### 練習題.....p. 11

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

### 11. A 12. A 13. D

### 會考題.....p. 12

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

### 實力挑戰.....p. 13

#### 一、文法選擇

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

#### 二、引導式翻譯

1. exercises; Mondays
2. club
3. Get; up
4. Does; plays
5. Do; don't; does

#### 三、依提示作答

1. I study every day, and Maggie does, too.
2. My dad reads every morning.
3. Sandra studies English every evening.

- Samuel plays tennis with his sister on weekends.
- Peter prepares for tests with his classmates after school every day.

四、克漏字測驗

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

### Lesson 3

**小試身手**.....p. 15

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. first        | 2. second       |
| 3. third        | 4. fifth        |
| 5. ninth        | 6. twelfth      |
| 7. twenty-third | 8. thirtieth    |
| 9. thirty-fifth | 10. forty-first |

**小試身手**.....p. 16

- Three fourths of the students are in the classroom.
- My room is on the fifth floor.
- The first three people in the line are Molly, Jessica, and Oliver.
- March thirtieth is my birthday.

**小試身手**.....p. 17

- It's April 25 / 25th / twenty-fifth. / It's the twenty-fifth / 25th (day) of April.
- What's the date today? / What's today's date?
- It's on February 12 / 12th / twelfth. / It's on the twelfth / 12th (day) of February.

**小試身手**.....p. 17

- When / What time is the meeting?
- When is Teacher's Day? / What's the date of Teacher's Day?

**練習題**.....p. 18

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

11. A

**會考題**.....p. 18

1. B 2. D 3. D

**小試身手**.....p. 19

- Ray's gift is different from mine.
- Olivia's bag is different from the boy's.
- A: Whose cellphone is that / it? B: It's Peter's.

**練習題**.....p. 20

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

**會考題**.....p. 20

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

**小試身手**.....p. 21

- Jay is a nurse, and he is also a cook. / Jay is a nurse, and he is a cook, too.
- I can play the guitar, and I can also play soccer.
- I mop the floor every day, and I also do the dishes every day.

**實力挑戰**.....p. 21

一、文法選擇

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

二、引導式翻譯

- days; away
- Who's; the; first
- yours; are; also
- Three; fourths

三、依提示作答

- New Year is still three weeks away.
- It's on the third Saturday in November.
- My new watch is blue, and Ken's is red.
- What's the date today? / What's today's date?
- My room is on the third floor. My mother's is also on the third floor.

四、克漏字測驗

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

### Lesson 4

**小試身手**.....p. 24

- I have some / a few oranges in my bag.
- There is some juice on the table, but there aren't any apples.
- I'm making cakes. Please give me some / a little flour.

**練習題**.....p. 25

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

**會考題**.....p. 25

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

**小試身手**.....p. 27

一、寫出「計量詞 + 名詞」

- two bottles of water
- four cans of juice
- five pieces of pie
- eight cups of tea
- six boxes of eggs
- three bags of oranges

二、依提示作答

- How many books do you read every month?

2. How much are the pencils?

3. He wants two bags of salt.

三、中翻英

1. A: How much water and juice do you need?

B: We need five bottles of water and a / one can of juice.

2. A: How many cups of flour does Ivy have?

B: She has three cups of flour.

3. There are three guavas, four oranges, two bottles of milk, and some salt in the bag.

練習題.....p. 27

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

會考題.....p. 28

- 1. B

小試身手.....p. 29

一、填充題

- 1. Which                    2. What
- 3. What                    4. What
- 5. Which

二、依提示作答

1. I / We want rice.

2. He has an apple and a glass of milk (for breakfast every day).

3. A: Which does Ann like, the robot or the doll?

B: She likes the robot.

小試身手.....p. 30

- 1. You must practice every day until you win the game.
- 2. You can play video games until 5 p.m.

練習題.....p. 30

- 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A
- 6. B 7. A 8. A

會考題.....p. 31

- 1. A

實力挑戰.....p. 31

一、文法選擇

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

二、引導式翻譯

- 1. oranges; bowl
- 2. Which; grapes; or; both

3. How; many; bowls; of

三、依提示作答

- 1. There are three bags of salt in the kitchen.
- 2. How many bottles of milk does Susan need?
- 3. How much water do you / we have?
- 4. Yes, I do. I want some apple juice.

5. Which do you want, banana milk or watermelon juice?

四、閱讀測驗

- 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C

Lesson 5

小試身手.....p. 35

- 1. Cathy is seldom sad.
- 2. Tom often takes out the trash after dinner.
- 3. Does Jay sometimes play tennis with Lisa?
- 4. Always be kind to your classmates.
- 5. No, I / we seldom do.

小試身手.....p. 36

- 1. Nelson walks to school three times a week.
- 2. I play basketball with my cousin every two weeks / every other week.
- 3. How many times a week does Ashley go to the gym?
- 4. How often does Allen go to a basketball game?

練習題.....p. 37

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

會考題.....p. 37

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

實力挑戰.....p. 38

一、文法選擇

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

二、引導式翻譯

- 1. How; many; times; Twice
- 2. Does; often; seldom
- 3. Never
- 4. is; usually

三、依提示作答

- 1. I always help my sister, Molly, with her homework.
- 2. Yes, he usually does.
- 3. May always gets up at 6, but I seldom do.
- 4. I never go to my classmates' houses.
- 5. How often do you go to Japan?

四、閱讀測驗

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

Lesson 6

小試身手.....p. 41

- 1. was; is                    2. was
- 3. are; are                    4. is

5. Were; was

練習題.....p. 42

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

11. A

會考題.....p. 42

1. B 2. C

小試身手.....p. 43

1. ago                    2. before  
3. ago                    4. ago  
5. before

練習題.....p. 44

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

會考題.....p. 45

1. D

實力挑戰.....p. 45

一、文法選擇

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

二、依提示造句

1. The boys were in the classroom an hour ago.  
2. Julia was a player on the school basketball team before.  
3. How's the weather in Taiwan in summer? /  
What's the weather like in Taiwan in summer?  
4. No, we don't have any snow in winter.  
5. My uncle was a teacher before, but he is a cook now.

三、整句式翻譯

1. George Town is a small town near the mountains.  
2. The streets there are clean, and the buildings are tall.  
3. It's always snowy there in winter.  
4. There's a lot of rain there in summer. / They have lots of rain there in summer.  
5. Where was Mike two hours ago? Was he in the library?

四、閱讀測驗

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