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解答

Lesson 1

I Play Basketball Every Day

單字片語

Word Bank

1. badminton (n.) 羽毛球

[ˈbædmɪntən]

例：Paul and his sister are playing badminton in the park.

(Paul 和他的姐姐正在公園打羽毛球。)

2. soccer (n.) 足球

[ˈsɒkə]

例：I don't watch soccer games. (我不看足球比賽。)

易混淆字

圖示		
單字	soccer (美式英文) 或 football (英式英文)	football (美式英文)

3. volleyball (n.) 排球

[ˈvɒlɪbɔːl]

例：We can play volleyball or basketball this afternoon.

(我們今天下午可以打排球或籃球。)

4. tennis (n.) 網球

[ˈtenɪs]

例：My dad is playing tennis with my mom. (我爸爸正和我媽媽打網球。)

補：table tennis 桌球

5. baseball (n.) 棒球

[ˈbeɪsbɔːl]

base (壘包) + ball

可指運動項目或單顆棒球。

例：(1) I watch baseball games on weekends. (我每週末看棒球比賽。)

(2) Can you play baseball? (你會打棒球嗎?)

6. team (n.) 隊伍

[tiːm]

例：I'm on the school basketball team. (我在籃球校隊。)

補：teamwork (n.) 團隊合作、teammate (n.) 隊友、team sport (n.) 團隊運動

90 年第二次基測試題

(A) Soccer is a kind of _____ sport. That means you cannot play it by yourself.

(A) team (B) popular (C) funny (D) boring

一字多義

(v.) 組隊；合作

補：team up (with...) (和……) 組隊／合作

例：You can team up with Tom for the game. (你可以和 Tom 組隊參加比賽。)

7. player (n.) 運動員；選手

[ˈpleɪə]

play (從事……運動) + er

例：Jason is a very good badminton player on the school team.

(Jason 是校隊中一位非常棒的羽毛球選手。)

補：在電玩遊戲中常看到的 player 指「玩家」。

Dialogue

8. practice (v. ; n.) 練習

[ˈpræktɪs]

動詞變化：practices ; practiced ; practicing

例：(1) Judy and her friends are practicing basketball at school.

(Judy 和她朋友們正在學校練習籃球。)

(2) We have baseball practice every Saturday.

(我們每週六有棒球練習。)

96 年第二次基測試題

(D) If we want to win the ball game, we'll have to _____ long hours every day.

(A) celebrate (B) follow (C) grow (D) practice

9. after school 放學後

[ˌæftə `skul]

例：Let's play soccer after school. (我們放學後來踢足球吧。)

補：after-school (adj.) 課後的

an after-school club / activity 課後的社團／活動

10. every (adj.) 每一

[ˈɛvri]

every 後面接單數名詞，其後的動詞要用第三人稱單數動詞。

例：(1) My friends and I practice English every day.

(我和我的朋友們每天練習英文。)

(2) Every girl likes him. (每一個女孩都喜歡他。)

11. can (aux.) 會；能；可以

[kæn ; kən]

1. 無論人稱為何，後面都接原形動詞。

例：Ann: Can I have the cake on the dining table? (我可以吃餐桌上的蛋糕嗎?)

Ben: OK. (好的。)

2. 表「能力」。

例：Kevin can play volleyball. (Kevin 會打排球。)

3. 表「許可」。

例：A: Can I play video games after dinner? (我晚餐後能玩電玩遊戲嗎?)

B: No, you can't. (不，你不能。)

4. 表「請求」。

例：Can you go to the movies with me tonight? (你今晚可以跟我去看電影嗎?)

12. worry (v.) 擔心

[ˈwʌrɪ; ˈwɒrɪ]

動詞變化：worries; worried; worrying

例：I'm fine. Don't worry about me. (我很好。別擔心我。)

補：worry about... 擔心……

13. really (adv.) 真地

[rɪəli]

1. 表對某事感興趣或驚訝。

例：Jay: I like the strawberry cake. (我喜歡這個草莓蛋糕。)

Lily: Really? I like it, too. (真地嗎？我也喜歡。)

2. 表某事物的真假。

例：Ivy isn't really his sister. (Ivy 真地不是他的妹妹。)

3. 強調形容詞或副詞，用法同 very。

例：Wow. Your brother is really tall. (哇。你哥哥真高。)

補：real (adj.) 真的

14. study (v.; n.) 研讀；研究

[stʌdi]

動詞變化：studies; studied; studying

例：(1) I study English and math every night. (我每天晚上讀英文和數學。)

(2) Dr. Kent is doing a study on birds in Taiwan. (Kent 博士正在進行臺灣鳥類的研究。)

15. video game (n.) 電玩遊戲

[ˈvɪdɪo ˌɡeɪm]

例：David and his father are playing video games in the living room.

(David 和他爸爸正在客廳玩電玩遊戲。)

16. either (adv.) 也 (用於否定句)

[iðə]

例：Ken: I don't like the storybook. (我不喜歡這本故事書。)

Leo: I don't like it, either. (我也不喜歡。)

比較：too (也) 則用於肯定句。

17. must (aux.) 一定；必須

[mʌst]

1. must 後面接原形動詞。

例：It's late. You must go home now. (很晚了。你現在必須回家。)

2. 「must not + V」表「禁止、不准……」。

例：You must not shout at your mom. (你不准對你媽媽大喊。)

3. must 的過去式為 had to。

例：John had to practice tennis after school when he was on the school team.

(當 John 在校隊時，他放學後必須練習網球。)

18. enjoy (v.) 享受

[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]

動詞變化：enjoys；enjoyed；enjoying

例：I enjoy my school life. What about you?

(我享受我的學校生活。那你呢?)

19. sure (adv.) 當然；(adj.) 確定的

[ʃʊr]

口語中，用來表達同意。

例：(1) Leo: Do you play tennis? (你打網球嗎?)

Kate: Sure. It's my favorite sport. (當然。那是我最喜愛的運動。)

(2) The two tickets are five hundred dollars. Are you sure?

(這兩張票是 500 元。你確定嗎?)

20. then (adv.) 那麼；然後

[ðen]

例：(1) John, get a papaya. Then make some papaya milk.

(John，拿一顆木瓜。然後打一些木瓜牛奶。)

(2) Hurry up, and then you can meet us at the station.

(快點，那麼你可以在車站跟我們會合。)

一字多義

(adv.) 當時

例：I was in the room then. (我當時在這個房間裡。)

21. ticket (n.) 票；券

[ˈtɪkɪt]

ticket for... 常用來表「……的門票」；ticket to... 常用來表「……的車票」。

例：Paul: I have two tickets for the baseball game.

(我有兩張這場棒球比賽的門票。)

Betty: Can I go with you?

(我可以跟你一起去嗎?)

一字多義

(n.) 交通罰單

例：Mason got a speeding ticket. (Mason 收到一張超速罰單。)

22. together (adv.) 一起

[təˈɡeðə]

例：My brother and I go to school together every day.

(我和我哥哥每天一起上學。)

23. how much 多少錢

[ˌhaʊ ˈmʌtʃ]

例：Zack: How much are these books? (這些書多少錢?)

Ally: They are four hundred dollars. (它們是四百元。)

24. hundred (n.) 百

[ˈhʌndrəd]

hundred 和數字連用時，恆用單數。

例：There are one hundred students in my school.

(我的學校有一百個學生。)

補：hundreds of... (phr.) 數以百計的……

例：Look! There are hundreds of people in the park.

(看！有數百人在公園裡。)

25. dollar (n.) 元

[ˈdɒlə]

例：Rita: How much is the tea? (這茶多少錢?)

John: It's thirty-five dollars. (它是三十五元。)

Reading

26. love (v. ; n.) 喜愛

[lʌv]

動詞變化：loves ; loved ; loving

例：(1) I love my parents, and they love me, too.

(我愛我的父母，而他們也愛我。)

(2) I don't know Calvin's love for baseball.

(我不知道 Calvin 對棒球的喜愛。)

補：be in love with... 和……戀愛

fall in love with... 愛上……

例：Ron fell in love with Kelly when he first saw her.

(Ron 第一次見到 Kelly 時就愛上她。)

反：hate (n. ; v.) 憎恨；厭惡

27. join (v.) 參加

[dʒɔɪn]

動詞變化：joins ; joined ; joining

例：(1) Let's join the badminton team this year. (我們今年加入羽球隊吧。)

(2) I can play baseball. Can I join you? (我會打棒球。我可以加入你們嗎?)

28. choose (v.) 選擇

[tʃuːz]

動詞變化：chooses ; chose ; choosing

例：Come here and choose your ice cream, Jonny.

(過來這裡選擇你的冰淇淋，Jonny。)

補：choice (n.) 選擇

29. thought (n.) 想法

[θɔ:t]

表「想法」時，恆用複數。

例：Linda: Can you tell me your thoughts? (你可以告訴我你的想法嗎?)

Jim: Sure. (當然可以。)

30. thing (n.) 事；物

[θɪŋ]

例：My father can do a lot of things. (我爸爸會做很多事情。)

31. score (v. ; n.) 得分

[skɔ:r]

動詞變化：scores ; scored ; scoring

例：(1) What's the score now? (現在的比分是多少?)

(2) They always score in the last minute of the game.

(他們總是在比賽的最後一分鐘得分。)

32. steal (v.) 抄球；偷竊

[stil]

動詞變化：steals ; stole ; stealing

例：(1) Tony is a basketball player, but he is not good at stealing the ball in the games.

(Tony 是一名籃球選手，但他在球賽中不擅長抄球。)

(2) Hey! Don't steal money from that old man.

(嘿！不要偷那位老人的錢。)

33. even (adv.) 甚至

['ivən]

例：You can even see white rhinos in the zoo.

(你甚至可以在這動物園看到白犀牛。)

34. win (v.) 贏

[wɪn]

動詞變化：wins ; won ; winning

例：Ann: Can you win the tennis game? (你可以贏得這場網球比賽嗎?)

Tom: Yes, I can. (是的，我可以。)

補：win a game / race 贏得球賽／賽跑

反：lose (v.) 輸掉(比賽)

35. lose (v.) 輸掉(比賽)；失去

[lu:z]

動詞變化：loses ; lost ; losing

例：(1) They are good at soccer. They seldom lose. (他們很擅長足球。他們很少輸。)

(2) David is a good player. We can't lose him.

(David 是一位好球員。我們不能失去他。)

補：lost (adj.) 迷路的；走失的，常用 be / get lost。

例：My dog was lost in the park yesterday. (我的狗昨天在公園裡走失了。)

36. last (adj.) 最後的；前一個的

[læst]

- 例：(1) Can I have the last orange, Mom? (我能吃最後一顆柳橙嗎，媽媽?)
(2) Where were you last weekend? (你上週末在哪裡?)

一字多義

(v.) 持續

動詞變化：lasts；lasted；lasting

例：This kind of battery can last for ten hours. (這種電池可以持續十小時。)

37. few (adj.) 幾個；很少

[fju]

後接複數可數名詞，有否定意味，表「幾乎沒有」。

- 例：(1) John and his brother have few friends at school.
(John 和他哥哥在學校的朋友很少。)
(2) Few students can get good grades on the test. It's too difficult for them.
(很少學生能在這個考試中得到高分。這對他們來說太困難了。)

補：a few 指「一些」，後接複數可數名詞，等同 some。

- 例：I need a few things to make fruit cakes.
(我需要一些東西來製作水果蛋糕。)

38. second (n.) 秒

[ˈsekənd]

例：There are 60 seconds in a minute. (一分鐘有 60 秒。)

補：minute (n.) 分鐘；hour (n.) 小時

39. everything (pron.) 一切事物

[ˈevriθɪŋ]

當主詞時視為單數，須接單數動詞。

例：Is everything all right? (一切都好嗎?)

40. possible (adj.) 可能的

[ˈpɒsəbl̩]

例：We can't win the game. It's not possible.

(我們無法贏得這場比賽。這是不可能的。)

反：impossible (adj.) 不可能的

112 年會考試題

- (C) It's not easy to see those islands clearly from here on sunny days, and it's even less _____ to see them on cloudy days.
(A) difficult (B) lucky (C) possible (D) special

41. over (prep.) 越過

[ˈovə]

例：We can't jump over the river.

(我們無法跳過這條河。)

42. net (n.) (球) 網

[net]

例：There are two basketball nets on the court. (球場上有兩個籃球網。)

43. touch (n. ; v.) 觸碰

[tʌtʃ]

動詞變化：touches ; touched ; touching

例：(1) Don't touch the dog. It is sleeping.

(不要碰這隻狗。牠正在睡覺。)

(2) I love the touch of my mom's fingers on my face.

(我愛我媽媽的手指在我臉上的觸碰。)

一字多義

(v.) 感動；觸動

例：The story touched many people's hearts. (那故事觸動了許多人的心。)

44. push around 推擠

[ˌpuʃ əˈraʊnd]

動詞變化：pushes ; pushed ; pushing

例：You can't push people around in the game.

(你在這場遊戲中不能推擠人。)

補：push (v.) 推

反：pull (v.) 拉

例：Push the door. Don't pull it. (推門。別拉它。)

45. hard (adj.) 辛苦的；困難的

[hard]

例：(1) The math test is not hard. (這數學考試不難。)

(2) The practice must be hard. (這練習一定很辛苦。)

一字多義

(adj.) 硬的

例：The guava is too hard. Grandpa can't eat it. (這芭樂太硬了。爺爺無法吃它。)

(adv.) 努力地

例：They study hard every day. (他們每天努力讀書。)

46. picture (v.) 想像

[ˈpɪktʃə]

動詞變化：pictures ; pictured ; picturing

例：I can't picture you as a math teacher. (我無法想像你是個數學老師。)

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 have a car. (我們有一部車。)
否定句	主詞 + do not / don't + 原形動詞...
	We don't need 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: Do you like 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: Where do you live ? (你住哪裡?) Ben: I live in Tainan. (我住在臺南。)
	(2) Ann: How do you like the book? (你有多喜歡這本書?) Ben: I like it very much. (我非常喜歡它。)
簡化句	I jog every night, but my sisters don't (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? (你有一枝紅筆嗎?)

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)

Yes, I do. I go to my uncle's house every summer.

2. Don't you like the cake? (否定詳答)

No, I don't. I don't like the cake.

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

Do you watch TV after school?

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

What do Mr. and Mrs. Brown do on weekends?

5. My sisters like badminton. (改為否定句)

My sisters don't like badminton.

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。

Ken's grandparents chat with their friends every evening / in the evenings.

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。

A: What do these students do every Saturday afternoon / on Saturday afternoons?

B: They study in the library.

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 can dance . (Harry 會跳舞。)
否定句	主詞 + cannot / can't + 原形動詞...
	Students can't eat or drink 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: Can your dog take 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: What can your dog do? (你的狗會做什麼?) Bill: It can take newspapers for me. (牠會幫我拿報紙。) (2) Jane: How can I finish the work on time? (我要如何才能準時完成工作?) Bill: You can ask your sister for help. (你可以請你姐姐幫忙。)
簡化句	(1) Ben can't go out tonight, but I can (go out tonight). (Ben 今晚不能外出, 但我可以。) (2) Ben can't go out tonight, and I can't (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)

They can play baseball.

2. Can Daniel draw? (先否定簡答再詳答)

No, he can't. He can't draw.

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

Where can I / we see the beautiful lake?

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 couldn't dance last year, but he can 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 can watch TV after you finish homework. (在你完成作業之後, 你可以看電視。) (2) You could 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: Can / Could I use the phone? (我可以用電話嗎?) Ben: Yes, you can . (是的, 你可以。)

練習題

- (B) 1. Tony can play tennis, but I _____.
(A) can (B) can't (C) am (D) am not
- (B) 2. Mr. Wang can _____ a good father. He loves kids (小孩).
(A) am (B) be (C) is (D) are
- (A) 3. Sara: _____ I come in? Bill: Yes. Please come in.
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Am (D) Be
- (A) 4. Ann: _____ I go to the restroom? Ben: Sure.
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Am (D) Be
- (C) 5. Hank: _____ I do for you? Bill: Could you give me some water?
(A) Who can (B) How can (C) What can (D) Can
- (B) 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
- (A) 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
- (A) 8. Jerry: I'm hungry. _____ we eat now? Mom: OK. Let's eat.
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Are (D) Be
- (C) 9. I don't have a car, but I _____ walk to school.
(A) do (B) have (C) can (D) can't
- (D) 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, either .
2. I play tennis every day, and Peter and Sam do, too .
3. My dog can catch (接住) a ball, and my cat can, too .
4. David is not in the classroom, and Ashley isn't, either .

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.

Peter can play basketball and baseball.

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

My sister is in the kitchen, but 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)

How much are the pens?

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

It's US\$1. / It's one US dollar.

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

No, it's not. It's NT\$100. / It's 100 NT dollars.

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分 · 共 20 分)

- (C) 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
- (B) 2. Penny: What _____ the bird do?
Brian: It can _____.
(A) can; talking (B) can; talk (C) does; talk (D) do; talking
- (C) 3. Jeff: _____ can your brother do?
Ella: He can sing and draw.
(A) Who (B) Where (C) What (D) How
- (B) 4. The boys like video games, but the girls _____.
(A) can't (B) don't (C) aren't (D) isn't
- (B) 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
- (D) 6. They _____ watch TV every day. They do it only on weekends.
(A) are (B) aren't (C) do (D) don't
- (A) 7. Molly is a painter (畫家) . She _____ draw beautiful pictures.
(A) can (B) be (C) is (D) can be
- (D) 8. Rebecca and Ivy like basketball, _____ they aren't good at sports.
(A) and (B) or (C) either (D) but
- (D) 9. Mario: _____ are the cakes?
Ken: 120 NT dollars.
(A) How (B) How old (C) How long (D) How much
- (C) 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 don't like 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 play basketball?

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

3. 我的名字是 Kelly。我在學校的足球隊裡。

My name is Kelly. I'm on the school soccer team.

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 every day.

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)

No, I / we don't. I / We don't like animals.

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

What can your dog do?

3. Can Mr. Smith cook? (先否定簡答再詳答)

No, he can't. He can't cook.

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

Do you play badminton every morning?

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

My sisters read English newspapers every morning.

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

Jack and Ivy can play tennis and baseball.

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

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

Lesson 2

My Brother Gets up at Five in the Morning

單字片語

Word Bank

1. get up 起床

[ˌɡet `ʌp]

動詞變化：gets；got；getting

例：I get up at 6:30 every morning. (我每天早上六點半起床。)

補：wake up 醒來、wake sb up 叫醒某人

例：My mom wakes me up at 7 o'clock every morning.
(我媽媽每天早上七點叫醒我。)

2. teeth (n.) 牙齒 (tooth [tuθ] 為單數形)

[tiθ]

「brush one's teeth」表「刷牙」。

例：Toby brushes his teeth every night. (Toby 每晚刷牙。)

補：toothbrush (n.) 牙刷

toothpaste (n.) 牙膏 (不可數名詞)

3. face (n.) 臉

[fes]

例：Helen has a beautiful face. (Helen 有一張美麗的臉孔。)

補：make a face 扮鬼臉、face to face 面對面

4. take a shower 淋浴

[ˌtek ə `ʃaʊə]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：My brother is taking a shower in the bathroom.

(我哥哥正在浴室淋浴。)

補：shower (n.) 淋浴；沖澡

5. breakfast (n.) 早餐

[ˌbrekfəst]

「have... for breakfast」表「吃……當早餐」。

例：(1) We eat breakfast and then go to school every morning.

(我們每天早上吃早餐然後去上學。)

(2) I have hamburgers for breakfast every day.

(我每天吃漢堡當早餐。)

補：lunch 午餐、dinner 晚餐、brunch 早午餐

6. classmate (n.) 同學

[ˌklæs.meɪt]

class (班級) + mate (同伴；伙伴)

例：Jim is my classmate. We are in Class 701.

(Jim 是我的同學。我們在 701 班。)

7. play the guitar 彈吉他

[ˌpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]

1. 動詞變化：plays；played；playing
2. 「彈奏樂器」常用「play + the + 樂器」。

例：Tom is cool. He can play the guitar.
(Tom 很酷。他會彈吉他。)

8. teach (v.) 教

[titʃ]

1. 動詞變化：teaches；taught；teaching

例：My uncle teaches math at this school. (我叔叔在這所學校教數學。)

2. 「teach + 人 + 名詞...」

例：Can you teach me math? (你可以教我數學嗎?)

3. 「teach + 人 + to + 動詞...」

例：Can you teach me to play the guitar?
(你可以教我彈吉他嗎?)

補：learn (v.) 學習

9. help (v. ; n.) 幫助

[help]

1. 動詞變化：helps；helped；helping
2. 「help + 人 + with + 事物」；「help + 人 + (to) + 原形動詞」。

例：(1) How can I help you? (我可以如何幫助你?)

(2) Gary helps me with these books. He is very nice.
(Gary 幫我搬這些書。他人很好。)

(3) Can you help me (to) do my homework?
(你可以協助我做作業嗎?)

(4) Thank you for your help. (謝謝你的幫忙。)

補：helpful (adj.) 有幫助的

10. homework (n.) 家庭作業

[ˈhɒm.wɜːk]

1. 表學校給的作業，為不可數名詞。

例：My father's English is good. He can help me with my English homework.
(我爸爸的英文很好。他可以幫助我做英文作業。)

2. 表「做作業」，動詞用 do。

例：Fred is doing his homework in the room. (Fred 正在房間裡做作業。)

11. take a bath 泡澡

[ˌteɪk ə ˈbæθ]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：My brother takes a bath every morning.
(我哥哥每天早上泡澡。)

補：bath (n.) 洗澡

97 年第二次基測試題

(A) When we stayed at the country house, we had only enough water for drinking. That's why we did not take a _____ for two days.

(A) bath (B) rest (C) vacation (D) walk

12. break (n.) 暫停；休息

[brek]

例：Let's have a short **break** for lunch. (我們短暫休息吃午餐吧。)

補：a lunch break 午餐時間、a spring break 春假、a winter break 寒假

一字多義

(v.) 打破

動詞變化：breaks；broke；breaking

例：Don't break the cup. (不要打破杯子。)

Dialogue

13. again (adv.) 再一次

[ə`geɪn]

例：Don't do that **again**. That's not nice.

(不要再做那件事了。那樣不好。)

補：over and over (again) 一再地

14. mean (v.) 意指

[min]

動詞變化：means；meant；meaning

例：Larry: I don't like this video game. (我不喜歡這個電玩遊戲。)

Betty: What do you **mean**? Don't you play it with your friends every day?

(你是指什麼？你不是每天和你朋友們一起玩它嗎？)

補：mean it 說真的

例：Give it back to me! I mean it. (把東西還我！我是說真的。)

一字多義

(v.) 試圖；打算

mean to V 故意……

例：I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

(對不起。我不是故意要傷害你的感情。)

(adj.) 小氣的；刻薄的

例：He is a mean person. (他是一個小氣的人。)

15. share (v.) 分享；共用

[ʃer]

1. 動詞變化：shares；shared；sharing
2. 「share + 物 + with + 人」指「與某人分享某物」。

例：(1) The cake is too big. Let's share it with our friends.

(這蛋糕太大了。我們和我們的朋友們一起分享它吧。)

(2) My brother and I share a room. (我哥哥跟我共用一間房間。)

96 年第一次基測試題

(D) We don't have enough toys for each child, so they will have to _____ them with each other.

(A) follow (B) prepare (C) repeat (D) share

16. use (v. ; n.) 使用

[juz ; jus]

動詞變化：uses；used；using

例：Bella uses the bathroom for 30 minutes every night.

(Bella 每天晚上使用浴室三十分鐘。)

補：make use of... 利用……

例：You should make good use of your time. (你應該好好利用時間。)

補：useful (adj.) 有用的

一字多義

(n.) 用途；用處

例：The cellphone is out of use. (這支手機已不再被使用了。)

17. almost (adv.) 幾乎

[ˈɔːl.mɒst]

例：(1) Teddy is almost 16 years old. (Teddy 快要 16 歲了。)

(2) Kelly loves video games. She plays them almost every night.

(Kelly 喜愛電玩遊戲。她幾乎每晚都玩。)

18. hour (n.) 小時

[aʊr]

字首為母音，不定冠詞要用 an。

例：Cindy studies English for two hours every day.

(Cindy 每天讀英文兩小時。)

補：minute (n.) 分鐘、second (n.) 秒

19. exercise (v. ; n.) 運動

[ˈeksə.saɪz]

1. 動詞變化：exercises；exercised；exercising

2. 當名詞表「運動」時，不可數。

例：(1) Let's exercise in the gym. (我們去健身房運動吧。)

(2) Ken does / takes exercise every morning. (Ken 每天早上做運動。)

一字多義

(n.) 習題 (可數名詞)

例：Do the exercises on page 10. (做第 10 頁的習題。)

20. jog (v.) 慢跑

[dʒɑːɡ]

動詞變化：jogs；jogged；jogging

例：Don't jog after dinner. It's not good for you.

(晚餐後別慢跑。那樣對你不好。)

補：run (v.) 跑

21. know (v.) 知道

[noʊ]

動詞變化：knows；knew；knowing

例：Ben: Do you know that man? (你認識那個男人嗎?)

Ann: Yes, he's my uncle. (是的，他是我的叔叔。)

22. come on 算了吧

[kʌm `ɑːn]

1. 動詞變化：comes；came；coming

例：Emily: I know everyone on the school team. (我認識校隊裡的每個人。)

Jay: Oh, come on. You don't. (噢，算了吧。你沒有。)

2. 也可用於鼓勵或催促某人，似中文的「快點」。

例：Come on, let's go. (快點，我們走吧。)

23. Give me a break. 饒了我吧。

[gɪv mi ə `breɪk]

1. 動詞變化：gives；gave；giving

2. break 在此是名詞，指「休息時間」。片語字面上是「給我點休息時間吧」，故可解釋為「饒了我吧」。

例：Tony: Let's jog, and then we can practice tennis.

(我們來慢跑吧，然後我們可以練習網球。)

Cindy: Oh, give me a break. It's late now.

(噢，饒了我吧。現在時間很晚了。)

Reading

24. club (n.) 社團；俱樂部

[klʌb]

例：(1) There is a soccer club for young people near our school.

(我們學校附近有個為年輕人設立的足球社團。)

(2) Are you a visitor or a club member?

(你是訪客還是俱樂部會員?)

25. **film (n.)** 影片；電影

[film]

例：(1) What is your favorite film?

(你最喜愛的電影是什麼?)

(2) Cathy watches films on TV at home every weekend.

(Cathy 每個週末在家看電視上的電影。)

同：movie (n.) 電影

26. **start (v. ; n.)** 開始

[start]

動詞變化：starts ; started ; starting

例：(1) Our English class starts at 8:10.

(我們的英文課在八點十分開始。)

(2) Did you have a good start in your junior high school life?

(你的國中生活有好的開始嗎?)

反：end (v. ; n.) 結束

同：begin (v.) 開始

補：beginning (n.) 開始

27. **develop (v.)** 發展

[dɪˈveləp]

動詞變化：develops ; developed ; developing

例：We can develop our ideas now. Then we can talk about them this afternoon.

(我們現在可以提出想法。然後今天下午我們可以討論它們。)

28. **story (n.)** 故事

[ˈstɔːri]

例：Cindy is reading a story to her daughter.

(Cindy 正在讀一則故事給她的女兒聽。)

補：表達「說故事」，動詞用 tell。

例：My grandpa is telling a story about love.

(我爺爺正在說一個關於愛的故事。)

29. **idea (n.)** 想法；點子

[aɪˈdiːə]

例：(1) Alex: Let's go to the zoo this weekend. (我們這個週末去動物園吧。)

Kate: That's a good idea. (那是個好點子。)

(2) Does Sam have any ideas about the story?

(Sam 對於這個故事有任何想法嗎?)

補：I have no idea. 我不知道。／我不清楚。

30. **into (prep.)** 進入；到……裡面

[ɪntə]

例：(1) Let's make these grapes into juice. (我們來將這些葡萄榨成汁吧。)

(2) Don't go into my room, please. (請不要進入我的房間。)

一字多義

(prep.) 成為

例：We can develop your story into a great film.

(我們可以把你的故事發展成一部很棒的電影。)

31. learn (v.) 學習；得知

[lɜ:n]

1. 動詞變化：learns；learned / learnt；learning

2. 「learn to V」表「學習做……」。

例：(1) James can't play the guitar, but he is learning.

(James 不會彈吉他，但他正在學習。)

(2) I'm learning to play the guitar.

(我正在學習彈吉他。)

(3) What can we learn from the book?

(我們從這本書可以得知什麼？)

32. upload (v.) 上傳

[ʌp'lod]

動詞變化：uploads；uploaded；uploading

例：I'm uploading the pictures from my cellphone.

(我正在從我手機上傳這些圖片。)

反：download (v.) 下載

33. rising (adj.) 上升的

[ˈraɪzɪŋ]

例：Naomi is a rising tennis star. (Naomi 是個上升中的網球明星。)

補：rise (v.) 上升

例：A: What time does the sun rise? (太陽在幾點升起？)

B: At 5:37 a.m. (在早上 5 點 37 分。)

34. star (n.) 明星；星星

[stɑː]

例：(1) Emma Stone is my favorite movie star.

(Emma Stone 是我最喜愛的電影明星。)

(2) There are many stars in the sky. (天上有很多星星。)

補：sun (n.) 太陽、moon (n.) 月亮

35. business (n.) 行業；生意

['bɪznɪs]

例：(1) What business are you in? (你從事什麼行業？)

(2) How is the business? (生意如何？)

96 年第一次基測試題

- (A) The _____ at Linda's supermarket is very good, so she makes a lot of money.
(A) business (B) example (C) knowledge (D) menu

一字多義

(n.) 公司

例：Tracy runs her own computer business.
(Tracy 經營她自己的電腦公司。)

36. does (aux.) 助動詞 (do 的第三人稱單數形)

[dʌz]

1. 用於現在簡單式的否定與疑問句。
2. 使用於主詞為第三人稱 he / she / it。

例：Jay: Does your brother go to junior high school? (你哥哥讀國中嗎?)
Amy: Yes, he is a junior high school student. (是的，他是一個國中生。)

37. I see. 我了解了。

[aɪ `si]

例：Ken: I can't talk to you now. I'm doing my homework.
(我現在無法跟你說話。我正在做我的家庭作業。)
Ann: I see. (我了解了。)

38. has (v.) 有 (have 的第三人稱單數形)

[hæz]

使用於現在簡單式中主詞為第三人稱 he / she / it。

例：Ivy has two sisters, but I don't. I don't have any sisters.
(Ivy 有兩個姐姐，但我沒有。我沒有任何姐妹。)

39. last (v.) 持續

[læst]

動詞變化：lasts ; lasted ; lasting

例：The movie lasts for about two hours. (這部電影長度大約兩小時。)

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 (play) badminton on weekends.
- He studies (study) English every night.
- The doctor goes (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 eats 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 doesn't like 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: Does he like 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: Who does he like? (他喜歡誰?) Ben: He likes May. (他喜歡 May。) (2) Ann: When does she exercise every day? (她每天什麼時候做運動?) Ben: She exercises at five p.m. (她下午五點運動。)
簡化句	He likes the book, but his brother doesn't (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)

What does he do after school every day?

2. Does Tina like animals? (先肯定簡答再詳答)

Yes, she does. She likes animals.

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

Jackie plays tennis with his friends every weekend.

二、中翻英

1. 我媽媽每天早上為我們準備早餐。

My mom prepares breakfast for us every morning.

2. Ann 每個星期一傍晚運動，但 Sue 沒有。

Ann exercises every Monday evening / on Monday evenings, but Sue doesn't.

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

- (A) 1. The moon (月亮) _____ around the Earth (地球).
(A) goes (B) go (C) is going (D) going
- (A) 2. Ann _____ jogging for an hour every morning. It helps her keep (保持) thin.
(A) goes (B) go (C) is going (D) going
- (C) 3. Tim _____ the story in his room. He can't stop (停止) it.
(A) read (B) reads (C) is reading (D) reading
- (B) 4. Tim always (總是) _____ after school, and his brother does, too.
(A) read (B) reads (C) is reading (D) reading
- (B) 5. Kate _____ the song (歌曲) a lot. She listens to it every day.
(A) like (B) likes (C) is liking (D) is like
- (B) 6. Jay seldom (很少) _____ breakfast at home. He always (總是) sleeps late.
(A) have (B) has (C) is having (D) having
- (B) 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
- (C) 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
- (A) 9. Gary _____ lunch for his family every day, and Kerr does, too.
(A) makes (B) make (C) is making (D) making
- (B) 10. Ken doesn't like the book, but his sister _____.
(A) do (B) does (C) don't (D) doesn't
- (A) 11. Ken doesn't like the book, but his sisters _____.
(A) do (B) does (C) don't (D) doesn't
- (A) 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
- (D) 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

- (B) 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
- (B) 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
- (D) 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
- (B) 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
- (A) 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
- (B) 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
- (A) 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
- (C) 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)

- (B) 1. Bill _____ English with his sister every evening.
(A) study (B) studies (C) is studying (D) are studying
- (C) 2. My sister helps me _____ math every evening.
(A) on (B) in (C) with (D) from
- (B) 3. Carl always (總是) _____ good grades in every subject (科目) .
(A) get (B) gets (C) is get (D) is getting
- (B) 4. Ms. Martin is a teacher. She _____ in a junior high school.
(A) teach (B) teaches (C) teaching (D) are teaching
- (C) 5. Jim and Anna are good at sports. Jim likes tennis, and Anna _____ soccer.
(A) love (B) is love (C) loves (D) is loving
- (A) 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
- (D) 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
- (A) 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
- (C) 9. Ken and Nancy are classmates. Ken _____ to school with Nancy every day.
(A) is walking (B) are walking (C) walks (D) walk
- (C) 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 exercises in the gym on Mondays .

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 club .

3. Cathy，起床！上學時間到了。

Get up , 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: Does Helen play the guitar?

Jason: Yes, she does. She plays 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: Do Jack's sisters like the book?

Eric: No. They don't like it, but Jack does.

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)

I study every day, and Maggie does, too.

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

My dad reads every morning.

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

Sandra studies English every evening.

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

Samuel plays tennis with his sister on weekends.

5. Peter 每天放學後和他的同學們一起準備考試。(中翻英)

Peter prepares for tests with his classmates after school every day.

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

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

Lesson 3

What's the Date Today?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. month (n.) 月

[mʌnθ]

例：(1) There are twelve months in a year. (一年有十二個月。)

(2) The baby is only two months old. (這個嬰兒只有兩個月大。)

補：day (n.) 日、week (n.) 週、year (n.) 年

2. January (n.) 一月

[dʒænjʊ.eri]

縮寫為 Jan.。

例：(1) The year starts with January.

(一年始於一月。)

(2) Ann's birthday is on January 1st.

(Ann 的生日在一月一日。)

3. February (n.) 二月

[febru.eri]

縮寫為 Feb.。

例：My grandma's birthday is in February.

(我奶奶的生日在二月。)

4. March (n.) 三月

[mɑ:rtʃ]

縮寫為 Mar.。

例：Ted's birthday is on March 10th.

(Ted 的生日在三月十號。)

90 年第二次基測試題

(D) March is the third month of the year. It comes _____ February and April.

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

5. April (n.) 四月

[eprəl]

縮寫為 Apr.。

例：Alex goes to the USA with his parents every April.

(Alex 每年四月和他的父母去美國。)

6. May (n.) 五月

[me]

例：Mother's Day is on the second Sunday in May.

(母親節在五月的第二個星期日。)

一字多義

(aux.) (用於請求許可) 可以

例：May I go to the bathroom? (我可以去洗手間嗎?)

7. **June (n.)** 六月

[dʒʊn]

縮寫為 Jun.。

例：_____ **June** _____ is the 6th month of the year. (六月是一年中第六個月分。)

8. **July (n.)** 七月

[dʒʊˈlaɪ]

縮寫為 Jul.。

例：We don't go to school _____ **in** _____ **July** _____.
(我們七月不用上學。)

9. **August (n.)** 八月

[ˈɔɡəst]

縮寫為 Aug.。

例：(1) It is very hot _____ **in** _____ **August** _____ in Taipei.
(臺北八月非常熱。)

(2) Father's Day in Taiwan is _____ **on** _____ **August** _____ 8th.
(臺灣的父親節在八月八日。)

10. **September (n.)** 九月

[sepˈtembə]

縮寫為 Sept.。

例：Teacher's Day is _____ **in** _____ **September** _____. (教師節在九月。)

11. **October (n.)** 十月

[ɒkˈtəbə]

縮寫為 Oct.。

例：September is between August and _____ **October** _____.
(九月介於八月和十月之間。)

12. **November (n.)** 十一月

[noʊˈvembə]

縮寫為 Nov.。

例：It is cold _____ **in** _____ **November** _____ here. (這裡十一月很冷。)

13. **December (n.)** 十二月

[dɪˈsembə]

縮寫為 Dec.。

例：Students in the USA don't go to school _____ **on** _____ **December** _____ 25th.
(美國的學生十二月二十五日不用上學。)

Dialogue

14. race (n. ; v.) 賽跑；競賽

[res]

1. 動詞變化：races；raced；racing

2. 特別指「競速」的比賽，如賽跑、游泳競賽。

例：(1) I watch the car race every Sunday. (我每個星期日看賽車。)

(2) Come on! I'll race against you. (來啊！我要跟你競賽。)

15. whose (adj. ; pron.) 誰的

[huz]

放疑問句的句首，後面可接名詞。

例：(1) Zack: Whose dog is running in the park? (誰的狗在公園裡跑?)

Joan: That's John's dog. (那是 John 的狗。)

(2) There's a cup on the table. Whose is it?

(桌子上有一個杯子。是誰的?)

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(D) Emma: _____ umbrella is it?

Sherry: It's Ann's. She forgot to take it home.

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

16. when (adv.) 何時

[(h)wen]

為詢問時間的疑問詞。

例： Leo: When is the meeting with the students in New York City?

(和紐約學生的會議是何時?)

Kelly: It's at 8 p.m. (是晚上八點。)

一字多義

(conj.) 當……時

例：When Oscar studied in the UK, he met his wife.

(當 Oscar 在英國讀書時，他認識了他的妻子。)

17. date (n.) 日期；約會

[det]

例：(1) Ann: What's the date today? (今天幾月幾日?)

Ben: It's May 28th. (五月二十八日。)

(2) Jenny and David have a date tonight. (Jenny 和 David 今晚有個約會。)

18. third (adj. ; n.) 第三 (的)

[θɜd]

three 的序數。

例：(1) Tuesday is the third day of the week. (星期二是一週的第三天。)

(2) Her birthday is on August third. (她的生日在八月三日。)

補：one-third (n.) 三分之一、two-thirds (n.) 三分之二

19. away (adv.) 離……之遠；離開

[ə`we]

可以指時間上或空間上的距離。

例：(1) Today is May 8th. Father's Day is three months away.

(今天是五月八日。父親節是在三個月後。)

(2) The museum is ten miles away.

(博物館離這裡有十英里遠。)

(3) Stay away from him. (離他遠一點。)

20. first (adj. ; n. ; adv.) 第一 (的) ; 首先

[fɜst]

one 的序數。

例：(1) Sunday is the first day of the week.

(星期日是一週的第一天。)

(2) Leo is my first friend in this school.

(Leo 是我在這間學校的第一個朋友。)

(3) I can go with you, but I have to call my mom first.

(我可以跟你去，但我必須先打電話給我媽媽。)

21. runner (n.) 跑者

[rʌnə]

例：Eddie is a good runner. He can win the race.

(Eddie 是個很棒的跑者。他可以贏得這場賽跑。)

補：swimmer (n.) 泳者、dancer (n.) 舞者、singer (n.) 歌手

補：run (v.) 跑；經營

動詞變化：runs ; ran ; running

例：(1) I can run a mile in ten minutes.

(我可以在十分鐘內跑一英里。)

(2) Larry's father runs a small business in town.

(Larry 的父親在鎮上經營一間小商店。)

22. work (v. ; n.) 工作

[wɜk]

1. 動詞變化：works ; worked ; working

2. 當名詞表「工作」時為不可數名詞。

例：(1) My parents work from Monday to Friday.

(我父母星期一到星期五上班。)

(2) Jasmine starts her work at nine every day.

(Jasmine 每天九點開始她的工作。)

一字多義

(n.) 作品；著作 (可數名詞)

例：I like the writer's works very much.

(我非常喜歡那位作家的作品。)

23. take care of 照顧

[ˈteɪk ˌkeɪ əv]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：My sister has a pet. She takes care of it every day.
(我姐姐有一隻寵物。她每天照顧牠。)

98 年第一次基測試題

(C) Jim grew up with many animals at home and knows well how to _____ pets.
(A) belong to (B) get away from (C) take care of (D) wake up

一字多義

處理；負責

例：Don't worry. I'll take care of the drinks for the party.
(別擔心。我會處理派對所需的飲料。)

24. also (adv.) 也

[ˈɔːlsəʊ]

用於肯定句，通常放在 be 動詞後或一般動詞前。

同：too (也) 則放在句尾。

例：(1) Jane is good at tennis. She is also good at badminton.
(Jane 很擅長網球。她也擅長羽毛球。)

(2) Kenny plays the guitar every day, and Judy also plays the guitar every day.
(Kenny 每天彈吉他，Judy 也每天彈吉他。)

25. play the role of... 扮演……的角色

[ˌpleɪ ðə ˈrɒl əv]

動詞變化：plays；played；playing

例：Frank plays the role of a young doctor in the movie.
(Frank 在這部電影中扮演年輕醫生的角色。)

Reading

26. letter (n.) 信件

[ˈletə]

例：Daniel is writing a letter to his mom.
(Daniel 正在寫信給他的媽媽。)

一字多義

(n.) 字母

例：Our names all start with the letter S.
(我們的名字都是以字母 S 開頭。)

27. dear (adj.) 親愛的

[dɪr]

例：Nice to see you again, my dear friend.

(很高興再次遇見你，我親愛的朋友。)

補：在英文書信裡，常用 Dear 開頭作問候語。

例：Dear Mom / Mr. Smith / Rita (親愛的媽媽 / Smith 先生 / Rita)

28. still (adv.) 仍然

[stɪl]

用於肯定句，通常放在 be 動詞後或一般動詞前。

例：(1) John: Do you still have Linda's phone number?

(你仍有 Linda 的電話號碼嗎?)

Mary: Yes. It's 8665-1234. (有。是 8665-1234。)

(2) It's late, but Carl is still watching TV.

(現在很晚了，但 Carl 仍然在看電視。)

29. busy (adj.) 忙碌的

['bɪzi]

1. 「人 + be busy + V-ing...」。

2. 「人 + be busy with + 事...」。

例：(1) I can't go out with you. I'm busy now.

(我沒辦法跟你出去。我現在很忙碌。)

(2) Cindy is busy making videos. She can't go with us.

(Cindy 正忙著製作影片。她不能跟我們去。)

(3) The children are busy with their homework.

(孩子們忙著做作業。)

30. miss (v.) 想念

[mɪs]

動詞變化：misses；missed；missing

例：My dad works in the USA. I miss him a lot.

(我爸爸在美國工作。我很想念他。)

一字多義

(v.) 錯過

例：I missed the beginning of the movie.

(我錯過了那部電影的開頭。)

31. housework (n.) 家事

['haʊs,wɜ:k]

「做」家事的動詞須使用 do。

例：(1) William helps his father with the housework every day.

(William 每天幫他父親做家事。)

(2) Sandra does housework every day.

(Sandra 每天做家事。)

32. mop (v. ; n.) 拖 (地) ; 拖把

[mɒp]

動詞變化：mops ; mopped ; mopping

例：(1) Let's mop the floor together. (我們一起來拖地吧。)

(2) The mop is dirty. Don't use it. (那支拖把是髒的。不要用它。)

90 年第二次基測試題

(D) When the floor is dirty, my brother is always the first one to _____ it.

(A) finish (B) solve (C) change (D) mop

33. floor (n.) 地板 ; 樓層

[flɔː]

例：(1) There is a big box on the floor.

(地上有一個大箱子。)

(2) My room is on the second floor.

(我的房間在二樓。)

辨別：floor 用以指稱「室內的地板」，而 ground 則用以指稱「室外的地面」。

34. do the dishes 洗碗盤

[du ðə `dɪʃɪz]

動詞變化：does ; did ; doing

例：Ian does the dishes after dinner every night.

(Ian 每天晚上晚餐後洗碗。)

35. second (adj. ; n.) 第二 (的)

[sɛkənd]

two 的序數。

例：(1) My second class starts at 9:10 a.m.

(我的第二堂課在早上九點十分開始。)

(2) Today is April second. (今天是四月二日。)

36. over there 在那邊

[ˌovə `ðer]

例：Lisa: Who's the boy over there? (那邊那個男孩是誰?)

Bill: He's Gina's brother. (他是 Gina 的弟弟。)

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	first (1st)、 second (2nd)、 third (3rd)	
4~19	字尾加 -th	fourth (4th)、sixth (6th) seventh (7th)、tenth (10th)	fifth (5th)、 eighth (8th)、 ninth (9th)、 twelfth (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 → first

3. 3 → third

5. 9 → ninth

7. 23 → twenty-third

9. 35 → thirty-fifth

2. 2 → second

4. 5 → fifth

6. 12 → twelfth

8. 30 → thirtieth

10. 41 → forty-first

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 the second month of the year. (二月是一年中的第二個月分。) (2) That's my first car. (那是我的第一輛車。)
放在基數前面	Gina and Lily are the first two 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」	May first 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) 注意 分子大於一時，分母序數加 -s。	(1) One third of the students have their own computers. (三分之一的學生有自己的電腦。) (2) Two thirds 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。

Three fourths of the students are in the classroom.

2. 我的房間在五樓。

My room is on the fifth floor.

3. 隊伍最前面的三個人是 Molly、Jessica 和 Oliver。

The first three people in the line are Molly, Jessica, and Oliver.

4. 三月三十日是我的生日。

March thirtieth is my birthday.

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)

It's April 25 / 25th / twenty-fifth. / It's the twenty-fifth / 25th (day) of April.

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

What's the date today? / What's today's date?

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

It's on February 12 / 12th / twelfth. / It's on the twelfth / 12th (day) of February.

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)

When / What time is the meeting?

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

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

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

- (C) 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
- (B) 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
- (C) 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
- (B) 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
- (D) 5. Fred: _____ do you go jogging? Jay: On Sunday mornings.
(A) What's the date (B) What time (C) How (D) When
- (A) 6. Fred: What time do you go jogging? Jay: _____ five.
(A) At (B) On (C) In (D) ×
- (B) 7. Fred: What's the date of the meeting? Jay: It's _____ April first.
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) ×
- (A) 8. Thursday comes _____ Wednesday and Friday.
(A) between (B) in (C) on (D) this
- (D) 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
- (D) 10. Fred's birthday is on _____.
(A) this Friday (B) December (C) every Friday (D) Sunday
- (A) 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

- (B) 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
- (D) 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
- (D) 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)

Ray's gift is different from mine.

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)

Olivia's bag is different from the boy's.

3. A: 那是誰的手機? B: 那是 Peter 的。(中翻英)

A: Whose cellphone is that / it? B: It's Peter's.

練習題

- (D) 1. A: _____ picture is it? It's so beautiful.
B: It's Bella's.
(A) What (B) Which (C) How (D) Whose
- (B) 2. Your fingers (手指) are long, _____ mine _____ short.
(A) but; is (B) but; are (C) and; is (D) or; are
- (D) 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
- (C) 4. That is a boys' high school, not a _____.
(A) girl (B) girls (C) girls' (D) girl's
- (B) 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
- (A) 6. Your book is on the desk, and mine _____ in my schoolbag.
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) am
- (C) 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
- (D) 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

- (B) 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
- (D) 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
- (D) 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
- (C) 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
- (B) 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)

Jay is a nurse, and he is also a cook. / Jay is a nurse, and he is a cook, too.

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

I can play the guitar, and I can also play soccer.

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

I mop the floor every day, and I also do the dishes every day.

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

(B) 1. Tim: What's the _____ today?

Joe: It's October 31.

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

(B) 2. Valentine's Day (情人節) is _____ February fourteenth.

(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) ×

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

Jared: Isn't it _____ cellphone?

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

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

Ken: It's _____.

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

- (C) 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
- (C) 6. I jog every morning, and I _____ play tennis every morning.
(A) too (B) either (C) also (D) don't
- (D) 7. The game is on _____ Monday of every month.
(A) third (B) three (C) the three (D) the third
- (D) 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
- (C) 9. Students in Taiwan go to school _____ Monday _____ Friday.
(A) for; to (B) for; and (C) from; to (D) from; and
- (A) 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 days away.

2. 那位在隊伍第一個的女孩是誰？

Who's the first girl in the line?

3. 她的眼睛很漂亮，你的也是。

Her eyes are beautiful, and yours are also beautiful.

4. 四分之三的學生喜歡這位老師。

Three fourths 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)

New Year is still three weeks away.

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

It's on the third Saturday in November.

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)

My new watch is blue, and Ken's is red.

4. It's June 11th today. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What's the date today? / What's today's date?

5. 我的房間在三樓。我媽媽的也在三樓。(中翻英)

My room is on the third floor. My mother's is also on the third floor.

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

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

Lesson 4

How Much Cake Do You Want?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. food (n.) 食物

[fud]

1. 泛指「食物」時為不可數名詞，如 junk food (垃圾食物)。

2. 指「食物種類」時為可數名詞，如 frozen foods (冷凍食品)，表「各式各樣的冷凍食品」。

例：(1) The food here is yummy. Let's have dinner here.

(這裡的食物很美味。我們在這裡吃晚餐吧。)

(2) Sam eats a lot of junk food and doesn't do any exercise.

(Sam 吃很多垃圾食物且不做任何的運動。)

2. bottle (n.) 瓶子

[batl]

例： Ian: Where is the water bottle? (水瓶在哪?)

Jean: Isn't it in the kitchen? (它不是在廚房嗎?)

3. water (n.; v.) 水；澆水

[wɔtə]

1. 動詞變化：waters；watered；watering

2. 當「水」時是不可數名詞。

例：(1) There isn't any water in the bottle.

(瓶子裡沒有任何水。)

(2) Ann is watering flowers in the garden.

(Ann 正在花園裡澆花。)

一字多義

(v.) 流口水

例：There are many delicious dishes on the dining table. It makes my mouth water.

(餐桌上有許多美味的菜肴。這讓我流口水。)

4. pie (n.) 派

[pai]

1. a pie (一個派) → 可數名詞

例：Cindy and her brother are eating a pie in the kitchen.

(Cindy 和她哥哥正在廚房吃一個派。)

2. a piece of pie (一塊派) → 不可數名詞

例：I want two pieces of pie.

(我想要兩塊派。)

5. **piece (n.)** 塊；片；張

[pis]

例：(1) There are two pieces of cake on the plate.

(盤子上有兩片蛋糕。)

(2) Please give me a piece of paper.

(請給我一張紙。)

補：a piece of cake 很容易的事

6. **glass (n.)** 玻璃杯；玻璃

[glæs]

1. 當「玻璃杯」時，為可數名詞。

例：I'm thirsty. Can I have a glass of water? (我很渴。我可以要一杯水嗎?)

2. 當「玻璃」時，為不可數名詞。

例：Look at this glass. It's really beautiful. (看這個玻璃。它真漂亮。)

109 年教育會考試題

(B) Look at the picture. The man is holding one of the _____.

(A) bowls

(B) glasses

(C) plates

(D) spoons



7. **plate (n.)** 盤子

[plet]

例：Please wash these plates after lunch. (請在午餐後洗這些盤子。)

8. **noodle (n.)** 麵條

[ˈnuːdl]

常用複數形 noodles。

例：Ken: Let's eat noodles for dinner. (我們晚餐吃麵吧。)

Lena: That's a good idea. (那是個好主意。)

補：rice noodles 米粉、instant noodles 泡麵

9. **bowl (n.)** 碗

[bol]

例：Tina: Can I have a bowl of rice? (我可以要一碗飯嗎?)

John: Sure, you can. (當然可以。)

10. **rice (n.)** 米；飯

[raɪs]

為不可數名詞。

例：We eat rice for lunch at school every day.

(我們每天在學校吃飯當午餐。)

補：a grain of rice 表「一粒米」；a bowl of rice 表「一碗飯」

Dialogue

11. pancake (n.) 鬆餅

[ˈpæŋ.kek]

例：Jerry is eating pancakes for breakfast. (Jerry 正在吃鬆餅當早餐。)

補：pan (n.) 平底鍋

比較：pancake 和 waffle：

	
pancake 鬆餅	waffle 格子鬆餅
外型：扁平、無紋路	外型：略厚、格紋

12. how many 多少 (個)

[haʊ ˈmeni]

其後接複數可數名詞。

例：Sam: How many brothers do you have? (你有多少個兄弟?)

Lily: I have two. (我有兩個。)

13. flour (n.) 麵粉

[flaʊr]

為不可數名詞。

例：I can make noodles with flour. (我可以用麵粉做麵條。)

辨別：flower (花) 與 flour 發音相同。

14. of course 當然

[əv ˈkɔ:rs]

例：Peter: Can I go to the basketball game with you? (我可以和你一起去籃球比賽嗎?)

Linda: Of course. (當然。)

補：course (n.) 課程

反：Of course not. 當然不是。

15. which (adj. ; pron.) 哪一個

[(h)wɪtʃ]

which 用在有選擇的情況下，詢問對方是哪一個。

例：Jay: Which do you want, the green tea or the strawberry milk?

(你要哪個，綠茶還是草莓牛奶?)

Tina: The strawberry milk is fine. (草莓牛奶好了。)

16. enough (adj.) 足夠的

[ə ˈnʌf ; ɪ ˈnʌf]

例：I'm not hungry. One piece of apple pie is enough for me.

(我不餓。一片蘋果派對我來說就夠了。)

99 年第二次基測試題

- (A) The poor family have only _____ bread for today. Nothing is left for them to eat tomorrow.
(A) enough (B) few (C) much (D) other

102 年基測試題

- (A) I don't have _____ workers to finish painting the office in two days. Can you find some more to do the job?
(A) enough (B) few (C) most (D) total

補：Enough is enough. 夠了；適可而止。

17. **yummy (adj.)** 美味的

[ˈjʌmi]

例：These pies are yummy. (這些派很美味。)

同：delicious (adj.)、tasty (adj.) 美味的

18. **easy (adj.)** 容易的

[ˈi:zi]

例：I can make noodles. It is very easy for me.

(我會做麵條。那對我來說很簡單。)

反：difficult (adj.)、hard (adj.) 困難的

Reading

19. **step (n.)** 步驟；一步

[step]

例：(1) Follow the steps, and you can make a cake.

(遵循這些步驟，你就可以做蛋糕。)

(2) Watch your step. (小心你的腳步。)

一字多義

(v.) 踩；踏

動詞變化：steps；stepped；stepping

例：Oh, you stepped on my foot! (喔，你踩到我的腳了！)

20. **delicious (adj.)** 美味的

[dɪˈlɪʃəs]

例：My brother can make delicious breakfast. (我哥哥會做好吃的早餐。)

94 年第二次基測試題

- (B) When I am hungry, any food looks _____ to me.
(A) common (B) delicious (C) honest (D) simple

同：yummy (adj.)、tasty (adj.) 美味的

21. **difficult (adj.)** 困難的

[ˈdɪfə.kəlt]

例：Joe can make pies. It is not difficult for him. (Joe 會做派。那對他來說並不困難。)

100 年第二次基測試題

(B) To build a bridge over this big river is a very _____ job. Most people do not believe it can be done.

(A) common (B) difficult (C) helpful (D) popular

反：easy (adj.) 容易的

22. put (v.) 放置

[pʊt]

動詞變化：puts；put；putting

例：Don't **put** your bag on the table.

(不要把你的包包放在桌上。)

補：put down 放下、put on 穿上

例：(1) Put down your pencil. (放下你的鉛筆。)

(2) Put on your jacket. (穿上你的夾克。)

23. add (v.) 添加

[æd]

1. 動詞變化：adds；added；adding

2. 「add A to B」表「將 A 加到 B 中」。

例： **Add** some milk **to** the tea, and you get milk tea.

(加一些牛奶在茶裡，你就有奶茶。)

一字多義

(v.) 把……相加

例：Add five and three to make eight. (五加三等於八。)

24. salt (n.) 鹽

[sɔlt]

例：Don't add too much **salt** to the egg. (不要加太多鹽在這蛋上。)

25. mix (v.) 混合

[mɪks]

動詞變化：mixes；mixed；mixing

例：(1) **Mix** black tea **and** milk. Let's have some milk tea.

(混合紅茶和牛奶。我們來喝些奶茶吧。)

(2) **Mix** the eggs **into** the flour. (在麵粉裡加入雞蛋混合。)

26. heat (v. ; n.) 加熱；熱

[hit]

1. 動詞變化：heats；heated；heating

2. 「heat (up)+某物」表示「把……加熱；使……變熱」。

例：(1) Please **heat up** the pan first. (請先加熱這個平底鍋。)

(2) Cook the meat on a high **heat**. (用高溫來烹調肉。)

27. pan (n.) 平底鍋

[pæn]

例：My mother cooks with a **pan**. (我媽媽用平底鍋煮菜。)

28. **butter (n.)** 奶油

[ˈbʌtə]

例：I need some butter to make pancakes. (我需要一些奶油來做鬆餅。)

29. **little (adj.)** 小的

[ˈlɪtl]

例：John's dog is not big. It's little. (John 的狗不大隻。牠很小隻。)

一字多義

(adj.) 年幼的

例：Henry takes care of his little brother every day.

(Henry 每天照顧他弟弟。)

30. **round (adj.)** 圓形的

[raʊnd]

例：Frank has a round face. (Frank 有一張圓圓的臉。)

一字多義

(n.) 圓形物

例：Cut the carrots into rounds. (把紅蘿蔔切成圓形。)

31. **batter (n.)** 糊狀物

[ˈbætə]

此為由麵粉、雞蛋和牛奶混合而成的麵糊，指「糊狀物」時為不可數名詞。

例：Please use the batter to make pancakes. (請用這麵糊去做鬆餅。)

一字多義

(n.) 打擊手 (可數名詞)

例：Carol is a great batter on the school baseball team.

(Carol 在棒球校隊裡是一位很棒的打擊手。)

32. **until (conj. ; prep.)** 直到……為止

[ənˈtɪl]

例：(1) Don't wait until it's too late.

(不要等到為時已晚。)

(2) You must practice every day until next Friday.

(直到下禮拜五為止，你一定要每天練習。)

97 年第二次基測試題

(D) I walked to school every day _____ my dad bought me a bike last month. It's really fun and convenient to go to school by bike.

(A) after

(B) because

(C) if

(D) until

補：「not... until...」表「直到……才……」。

例：You can't leave until your parents come here.

(直到你父母來這裡，你才能離開。)

33. brown (adj. ; n.) 棕色 (的)

[braʊn]

- 例：(1) Ken has beautiful brown eyes. (Ken 有雙美麗的棕色眼睛。)
(2) There's too much brown in the picture. (這幅畫有太多棕色。)

34. both (adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

[boθ]

- 例：(1) My parents are both teachers. (我的父母都是老師。)
(2) The banana cake and the apple pie look good. I want both.
(香蕉蛋糕和蘋果派看起來很棒。我兩個都想要。)

補：both 在句子的位置：

(1) be 動詞後

- 例：Tim and Ali are both students now.
(Tim 和 Ali 兩個現在都是學生。)

(2) 一般動詞前

- 例：My sister and I both love the cake.
(我姐姐和我都愛這個蛋糕。)

(3) 所有格前

- 例：Papayas and bananas are both my favorite fruit.
(木瓜跟香蕉都是我喜愛的水果。)

(4) 複數名詞前

- 例：There are two books on the table. Both books are old.
(桌上有兩本書。兩本書都很舊。)

35. side (n.) 邊；面

[saɪd]

- 例：The dog is sitting on the right side of the playground.
(那隻狗正坐在遊樂場的右邊。)

36. ready (adj.) 準備好的

[ˈredɪ]

「ready for + N / to + V」表示「準備好做……」。

- 例：Ann: Are you ready? (你準備好了嗎?)
Ben: No, give me a minute. (還沒，給我一分鐘。)

100 年北北基聯測試題

(C) Jason: Dear, dinner's almost _____. Are you hungry?

Joyce: Yes! I can't wait to eat!

(A) full

(B) good

(C) ready

(D) right

37. can (n.) (鐵、鋁) 罐

[kæn]

- 例：I need six cans of apple juice.
(我需要六罐蘋果汁。)

38. need (v.) 需要

[nid]

1. 動詞變化：needs；needed；needing

2. need to V 需要做某事。

例：(1) Jenny: How many apples do you need? (你需要多少顆蘋果?)

Alex: Four. (四顆。)

(2) Iris needs to do the dishes this evening. (Iris 今晚需要洗碗。)

39. how much 多少

[ˌhaʊ ˈmʌtʃ]

其後接不可數名詞。

例：Ken: How much milk do you want? (你們要多少牛奶?)

Amy: We want three glasses of milk. (我們要三杯牛奶。)

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。

I have some / a few oranges in my bag.

2. 桌子上有一些果汁，但沒有任何蘋果。

There is some juice on the table, but there aren't any apples.

3. 我正在製作蛋糕。請給我一些麵粉。

I'm making cakes. Please give me some / a little flour.

練習題

- (A) 1. There _____ some cake on the table.
 (A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- (C) 2. Tina isn't hungry. She only has _____ rice for dinner.
 (A) lots of (B) few (C) a little (D) any
- (A) 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
- (D) 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
- (B) 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
- (B) 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

- (D) 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
- (B) 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
- (C) 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
- (C) 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: How many books are there 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: How much milk is there 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: How many books 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: How much milk 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 two bottles of water 2. 四罐果汁 four cans of juice
3. 五塊派 five pieces of pie 4. 八杯茶 eight cups of tea
5. 六盒蛋 six boxes of eggs 6. 三袋橘子 three bags of oranges

二、依提示作答

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

How many books do you read every month?

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

How much are the pencils?

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

He wants two bags of salt.

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。

A: How much water and juice do you need?

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

2. A : Ivy 有幾杯麵粉? B : 她有三杯麵粉。

A: How many cups of flour does Ivy have? B: She has three cups of flour.

3. 袋子裡有三顆芭樂、四顆柳橙、兩瓶牛奶和一些鹽。

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

練習題

- (B) 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

- (A) 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.

- (C) 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.

- (A) 4. Tina: _____ fish do you have? Bill: About twenty fish.

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

- (B) 5. Tina: _____ fish do you need? Bill: About two pounds (磅) .
 (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which
- (C) 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
- (C) 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.
- (B) 8. Tina: _____ rice do you eat a day? Bill: About one bowl.
 (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which
- (A) 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

- (B) 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: Which is your favorite color, blue or green? Emma: I like green.

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

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

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

5. Lana: Which 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)

I / We want rice.

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

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

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)

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

B: She likes the robot.

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。

You must practice every day until you win the game.

2. 你到下午五點前可以打電動。

You can play video games until 5 p.m.

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

(B) 1. We have hot dogs and fruit pie. _____ do you want?

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

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

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

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

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

- (B) 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
- (A) 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
- (B) 6. Laura can't sing (唱歌) _____ dance at the same time.
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) so
- (A) 7. _____ my parents are nice.
(A) Both (B) All (C) Not all (D) These
- (A) 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

- (A) 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)

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

- (B) 9. Tanya: _____ do you like, math or English? Rose: I like _____.
(A) Which; them (B) Which; both (C) What; them (D) What; both
- (D) 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 oranges in the bowl.

2. A : 你想要哪個 · 葡萄還是果汁 ?

B : 我都想要。

A : Which do you want, grapes or juice?

B : I want both.

3. A : 你需要幾碗飯 ?

B : 我要兩碗。

A : How many bowls of 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)

There are three bags of salt in the kitchen.

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

How many bottles of milk does Susan need?

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

How much water do you / we have?

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

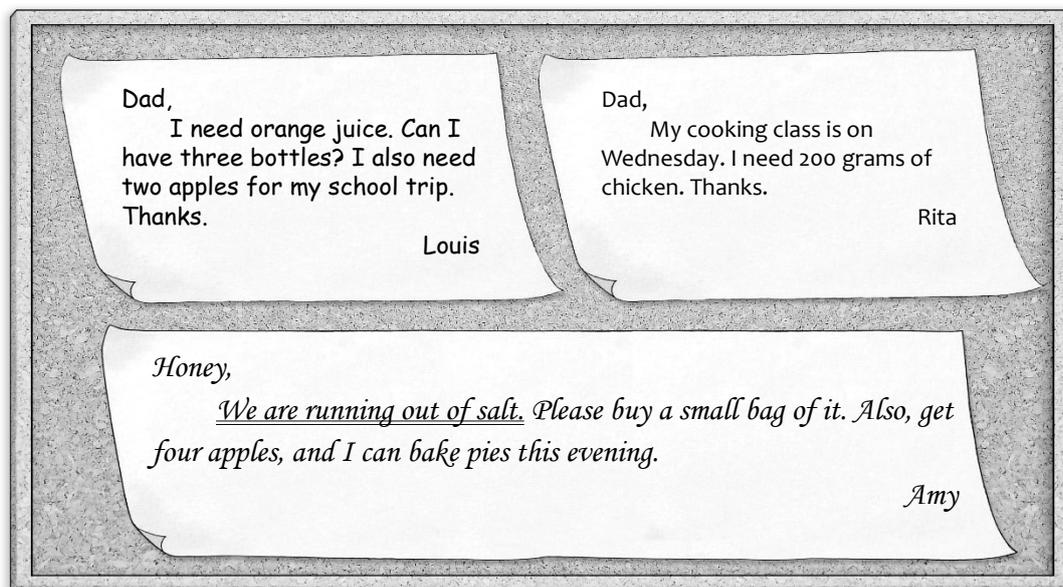
Yes, I do. I want some apple juice.

5. 你想要哪一個 · 香蕉牛奶或西瓜汁 ? (中翻英)

Which do you want, banana milk or watermelon juice?

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

- (C) 1. What does Mrs. Stone need?
(A) Apple pies. (B) Chicken.
(C) Salt. (D) Orange juice.
- (B) 2. How much juice does Louis want?
(A) A small bottle. (B) Three bottles.
(C) One bottle. (D) 200 grams.
- (B) 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.
- (D) 4. Which DOESN'T Mr. Stone need to buy?
(A) Apples. (B) Salt.
(C) Chicken. (D) Flour.
- (C) 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?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. clean (v. ; adj.) 打掃；乾淨的

[klin]

動詞變化：cleans；cleaned；cleaning

例：(1) The room is dirty. Let's clean it together. (這房間好髒。我們一起打掃吧。)

(2) The table is not clean. (這張桌子不乾淨。)

反：dirty (adj.) 髒的

2. set the table 擺碗盤

[ˌset ðə `teɪ]

動詞變化：sets；set；setting

例：John is setting the table in the dining room. (John 正在飯廳裡擺碗盤。)

3. take out 拿出去

[ˌtek `aʊt]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：Please take out the trash at seven. (請在七點時把垃圾拿出去。)

補：takeout (n.) 外帶 (餐點)

4. trash (n.) 垃圾

[træʃ]

例：(1) There is a lot of trash in the house. It's dirty.

(這間屋子裡有很多垃圾。好髒。)

(2) Don't leave your trash here. (別把你的垃圾留在這裡。)

同：garbage (n.) 垃圾

Dialogue

5. street (n.) 街道

[stri:t]

street 在英文住址上可簡寫為 St.。

例：(1) The bus station is on a busy street.

(公車站在繁忙的街上。)

(2) Johnny and I live on the same street.

(Johnny 和我住在同一條街上。)

補：road (n.) 路

6. market (n.) 市場

[ˌmɑ:kɪt]

例：Ron goes to the market with his mom every Sunday morning.

(Ron 每個星期天早上和他媽媽去市場。)

補：supermarket (n.) 超級市場

7. town (n.) 城鎮

[taʊn]

例：There is a night market in town. (鎮上有個夜市。)

補：city (n.) 城市、country (n.) 鄉間；國家

8. anytime (adv.) 任何時候

[ˈenɪtaɪm]

例：You can come here anytime. (你隨時可以來這裡。)

補：anywhere (adv.) 任何地方、anything (pron.) 任何東西

9. seldom (adv.) 很少

[ˈseldəm]

為頻率副詞，有否定意味，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：(1) I seldom eat out. I often eat at home. (我很少外食。我時常在家吃飯。)

(2) I am seldom late for school. (我上學很少遲到。)

→ I seldom go to school late.

100 年北北基試題

(C) This kind of animal is _____ seen in everyday life because it lives 4,000m under the sea and is hard to find.

(A) commonly (B) possibly (C) seldom (D) still

10. always (adv.) 總是

[ˈɔlweɪz]

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：Ivan always does his homework after school. (Ivan 總是在放學後做回家功課。)

11. habit (n.) 習慣

[ˈhæbɪt]

例：Sally always takes a walk in the afternoon. That is her habit.

(Sally 總是在下午散步。那是她的習慣。)

補：break the habit 改變習慣

例：It's never easy to break a bad habit.

(改掉壞習慣從來不是件容易的事。)

俚：Old habits die hard. 積習難改。

97 年第二次基測試題

(D) Kay: What do you do in your free time?

Amy: I go swimming a lot. Almost every day.

Kay: Wow! That's a good _____. It keeps you healthy.

(A) business (B) chance (C) dream (D) habit

12. never (adv.) 從不

[ˈnevə]

為頻率副詞，有否定意味，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：Alan cleans his house every Sunday morning. He never breaks his habits.

(Alan 每週日早上打掃他的房子。他從來沒有更改他的習慣。)

13. often (adv.) 時常

[ˈɒfən]

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：Nancy often eats pancakes for breakfast.

(Nancy 時常吃鬆餅當早餐。)

14. sometimes (adv.) 有時候

[sʌmˈtaɪmz]

1. 為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：The little boy often drinks milk in the morning, but he sometimes drinks juice.

(這小男孩時常在早上喝牛奶，但他有時候喝果汁。)

2. 也可放在句首。

例：Sometimes we have lunch together. (有時我們一起吃午餐。)

15. usually (adv.) 通常

[ˈjuːʒuəli]

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：(1) We usually go to school at 7 a.m.

(我們通常在早上七點上學。)

(2) Jason doesn't usually go to the market.

(Jason 不常去市場。)

16. dirty (adj.) 髒的

[dɜːti]

例：Your room is very dirty. Clean it now!

(你的房間非常髒。現在清理它！)

反：clean (adj.) 乾淨的

108 年會考試題

(B) Last night a garbage truck hit a tree and turned over. Now the street is _____ with lots of garbage.

(A) dark (B) dirty (C) heavy (D) poor

17. believe (v.) 相信

[bɪˈliːv]

動詞變化：believes；believed；believing

例：Irene: I can eat five bowls of rice at a time. (我一次可以吃五碗飯。)

Ivan: Come on! I don't believe you. (少來！我不相信你。)

俚：Believe it or not. 信不信由你。

補：believe in sth 為「確信某人、事、物」之意，比單純使用 believe 更堅定。

例：Do you believe in ghosts? (你相信有鬼嗎?)

96 年基測試題

(B) My three-year-old brother watched a magic show on TV last month. Since then he has always _____ that rabbits may come out of hats.

(A) asked (B) believed (C) forgot (D) planned

18. once (adv.) 一次

[wʌns]

例：Tina goes to the night market once a week. (Tina 每週逛夜市一次。)

19. twice (adv.) 兩次

[twɑ:z]

例：My brother loves animals. He goes to the zoo twice a month.

(我哥哥喜歡動物。他一個月去動物園兩次。)

20. terrible (adj.) 可怕的；糟糕的

[ˈterəbəl]

例：(1) Jay: There is a lot of trash in the kitchen. (這廚房有好多垃圾。)

Zoe: That's terrible. (真糟糕。)

(2) There's a terrible noise in the bathroom. (浴室裡有一個很可怕的声音。)

Reading

21. following (n. ; adj.) 下列事物 (或人員) ; 下述的

[ˈfɒləwɪŋ]

當名詞時指「下列 (一連串的人、事或物)」。若指涉的人、事或物為單數，其後接單數動詞；若指涉的人、事或物為複數，其後接複數動詞。

例：(1) Please read the following with me. (請跟著我閱讀下面的內容。)

(2) Please answer the following questions. (請回答下列問題。)

補：follow (v.) 跟隨

例：Please follow me. I'll show you your seat.

(請跟著我。我將會帶你到你的座位。)

22. may (aux.) 也許

[meɪ]

無論人稱為何，其後均接原形動詞。

例：Ron: May I come in and wait? (我可以進來等嗎?)

Liza: Sure. (當然。)

補：May (n.) 五月

23. change (v. ; n.) 改變

[tʃeɪndʒ]

動詞變化：changes ; changed ; changing

例：(1) Let's make some changes to our house.

(我們把我們的房子做些改變吧。)

(2) I don't like this color. Please change it.

(我不喜歡這個顏色。請改掉它。)

一字多義

(n.) 零錢 (不可數名詞)

例：I don't have any change now. I only have a thousand-dollar bill.

(我目前沒有任何零錢。我只有一張千元大鈔。)

24. more (adj.) 更多的

[mɔː]

可修飾複數可數名詞及不可數名詞。

例：I'm thirsty. I want more water. (我很渴。我要更多的水。)

一字多義

(adv.) 更

例：You have to practice the guitar more often.

(你必須更常練習吉他。)

(pron.) 更多的數量、人或事物

例：The cake is delicious. Can I have more?

(這個蛋糕真好吃。我可以吃更多嗎?)

25. germ (n.) 細菌

[dʒɜːm]

多使用複數形 germs。

例：There are a lot of germs on the dining table. (餐桌上有很多細菌。)

26. toilet (n.) 馬桶；廁所

[ˈtɔɪlət]

例：(1) Tim: Where is the toilet? (廁所在哪裡?)

Rita: It's in the back of the house. (它在這房子的後面。)

(2) The toilet seat is dirty. Please clean it.

(這個馬桶坐墊很髒。請清潔它。)

補：其他廁所說法為 restroom 或 ladies'/men's room。

27. answer (n.; v.) 答案；回答

[ˈænsə]

1. 動詞變化：answers；answered；answering

2. answer to sth 表示「某事物的答案」。

例：(1) John: Do you know the answer? (你知道答案嗎?)

Ivy: Yes, it's B. (知道，是 B。)

(2) Please answer my question, Sandy. (請回答我的問題，Sandy。)

補：answer the door 應門、answer the phone 接電話

28. might (aux.) 可能 (may 的過去式)

[maɪt]

1. 用來表示某事發生的可能性，無論人稱為何，後方均搭配原形動詞。

2. might 除了是 may 的過去式以外，在請求許可或表達可能性時，比 may 更加婉轉。

例：It might be cold, but it's still a nice day.

(天氣可能很冷，但這還是美好的一天。)

29. show (v. ; n.) 呈現；表演

[ʃo]

1. 動詞變化：shows；showed；showing

2. show sb sth = show sth to sb 表示「給某人看某物／事」。

例：(1) This book shows some fun ideas. You can take a look.

(這本書提出了一些有趣的想法。你可以看看。)

(2) The magic show is great. (這個魔術秀很棒。)

30. check (v. ; n.) 查看；檢查

[tʃek]

動詞變化：checks；checked；checking

例：(1) My father checks the doors every night.

(我爸爸每天晚上檢查門戶。)

(2) I have a health check once a year.

(我一年做一次健康檢查。)

補：check in 登記；報到，反義詞為 check out。

31. for example 舉例來說

[fɔr ɪg`zæmpəl]

必須用逗點與主要句子隔開。

例：Zoe likes fruit. For example, she likes guavas and oranges.

(Zoe 喜歡水果。例如，她喜歡芭樂和柳橙。)

補：example (n.) 例子

例：Can you give me an example of a badminton player in Taiwan?

(你可以給我一個臺灣羽球選手的例子嗎？)

32. free (adj.) 空閒的；免費的

[fri]

例：(1) Lily: What do you usually do in your free time? (你空閒時間通常都做什麼？)

Ken: I play video games. (我玩電動。)

(2) There's a free gift with this month's magazine.

(本月雜誌附贈一份免費禮物。)

一字多義

(adj.) 自由的

例：You are free to go now. (你現在可以自由離開了。)

33. move (v.) 移動；搬家

[muv]

1. 動詞變化：moves；moved；moving

2. 「move+物+to+地」表「搬某物到某處」；「move+to+地」表「搬家到某處」。

例：(1) Please move your car. (請移動你的車。)

(2) We may move to Kaohsiung next month. (我們下個月也許會搬到高雄。)

34. **finger (n.)** 手指

[ˈfɪŋgə]

例：Don't eat with your **fingers** . It's dirty. (請不要用手指拿東西吃。那樣很髒。)

補：thumb 大拇指、fore / index finger 食指、middle finger 中指、ring finger 無名指、
little finger 小指、toe 腳趾頭

35. **kill (v.)** 殺

[kɪl]

動詞變化：kills ; killed ; killing

例：It's difficult to **kill** germs. (要殺死細菌很困難。)

反：save (v.) 拯救

補：kill time 打發時間

36. **break (v.)** 打破

[breɪk]

動詞變化：breaks ; broke ; breaking

例：(1) I never **break** my habits. I always go to bed at 9 p.m.

(我從來沒有更改我的習慣。我總是在晚上九點上床睡覺。)

(2) My brother always **breaks** things. (我哥哥總是打破東西。)

補：break a leg 祝你好運

一字多義

(n.) 休息

例：It's lunch break now. Let's go out and eat. (現在是午休時間。我們出去吃東西吧。)

37. **how often** 多常

[ˌhaʊ ˈɒfən]

用來詢問某事發生的頻率。

例：Amy: **How** **often** do you play the guitar? (你多常彈吉他?)

Bill: I play the guitar six days a week. (我一週彈六天吉他。)

38. **time (n.)** 次數

[taɪm]

例：I mop the floor three **times** a week. (我一週拖地三次。)

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) 注意 其中的 time 表「次數」。 例 Ivy goes jogging twice a month . (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) 例 Judy goes to Japan every year . (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) 例 Ed waters the flowers every other day . (Ed 每兩天澆花一次。) = Ed waters the flowers every two days .

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> never late for school. (Kerr 上學從不遲到。) (2) Gina <u>is</u> always busy at work. (Gina 總是忙於工作。)
一般動詞之前	(1) My family often <u>eats</u> out. (我的家人時常在外用餐。) (2) My sisters usually <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> never <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?) Ben: No, I never am. (不，我從來沒有。)</p> <p>(2) Judy sometimes drinks coffee, but her sister never does. (Judy 有時候會喝咖啡，但她妹妹從來不。)</p>
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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)

Cathy is seldom sad.

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

Tom often takes out the trash after dinner.

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

Does Jay sometimes play tennis with Lisa?

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

Always be kind to your classmates.

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

No, I / we seldom do.

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: How often do you go jogging? (你多久去慢跑一次?) Ann: I seldom do. (我很少去。) Twice a year. (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: How many times <u>a year</u> do you go jogging? (你一年慢跑幾次?) Ann: Twice a year. (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)

Nelson walks to school three times a week.

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

I play basketball with my cousin every two weeks / every other week.

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

How many times a week does Ashley go to the gym?

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

How often does Allen go to a basketball game?

練習題

- (B) 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
- (C) 2. Bill: _____ does the bus come? Ann: Every twenty minutes.
(A) When (B) What time (C) How often (D) How many times
- (B) 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
- (A) 4. Lily is always late for work, but her brother _____.
(A) never is (B) is never (C) never does (D) does never
- (C) 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
- (C) 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
- (D) 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.
- (C) 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

- (A) 1. Daisy: I went to Taitung to visit (拜訪) my uncle there.
Grace: Really? _____ were you there? 【97-2-17】
Daisy: For two weeks.
(A) How long (B) How often (C) How soon (D) What time
- (C) 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
- (D) 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
- (D) 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
- (B) 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)

- (C) 1. Frank _____ to school with his brother.
(A) seldom go (B) go seldom (C) seldom goes (D) goes seldom
- (C) 2. Susan _____ the dishes after dinner.
(A) always do (B) do always (C) always does (D) does always
- (B) 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
- (A) 4. Kevin never helps others (其他人), but I _____.
(A) often do (B) do often (C) never do (D) do never
- (D) 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
- (D) 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
- (D) 7. My brother is always late for school, but I _____.
(A) am always (B) always am
(C) am seldom (D) seldom am
- (C) 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
- (B) 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
- (C) 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: How many times a week do you eat at a restaurant?

B: Twice 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: Does Luke often play tennis with his dad?

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

3. 絕不要在教室打籃球。

Never play basketball in the classroom.

4. Albert 星期一早上通常會遲到。

Albert is usually 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)

I always help my sister, Molly, with her homework.

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

Yes, he usually does.

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

May always gets up at 6, but I seldom do.

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

I never go to my classmates' houses.

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

How often do you go to Japan?

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

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

Lesson 6

Where Were You Yesterday?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. season (n.) 季節

[ˈsiːzən]

例：There are four **seasons** in a year. (一年有四季。)

補：in season 當季的

例：Fruit is cheap when it is **in** **season**. (當季水果很便宜。)

90年基測試題

(B) I like summer most because it is the warmest _____ of the year.

(A) number (B) season (C) village (D) example

2. weather (n.) 天氣

[ˈweðə]

例：Ian: **How's** the **weather** today? (今天天氣如何?)

Jill: It's warm. (很溫暖。)

補：be / feel under the weather 身體不舒服

例：I was **under** the **weather** this afternoon. (我今天下午身體不舒服。)

3. rain (n. ; v.) 雨；下雨

[reɪn]

動詞變化：rains；rained；raining

例：(1) We have a lot of **rain** in May. (我們這裡五月下很多雨。)

(2) It's **raining** outside. Let's watch TV at home.

(外面正在下雨。我們在家看電視吧。)

補：heavy rain 大雨

補：(come) rain or shine 風雨無阻

例：Frank goes jogging every day, rain or shine. (Frank 每天都會慢跑，風雨無阻。)

4. rainy (adj.) 下雨的

[ˈreɪni]

例：It is **rainy** today. We can't play baseball. (今天下雨。我們無法打棒球。)

補：raincoat (n.) 雨衣、raindrop (n.) 雨滴

5. sunny (adj.) 晴朗的

[ˈsʌni]

例：It is **sunny**. Let's go to the park and play. (今天是晴天。我們去公園玩吧。)

補：sun (n.) 太陽、sunshine (n.) 陽光

97年第一次基測試題

(D) The weather is going to be really _____, so I don't think you should take a heavy coat on your trip.

(A) clear but windy (B) cold but dry (C) cool and wet (D) hot and sunny

6. cloud (n.) 雲

[klaʊd]

例：Black clouds usually mean rain. (烏雲通常意味降雨。)

一字多義

(n.) (the~) (網路) 雲端

例：You can upload your photos to the cloud. (你可以把你的相片上傳到雲端。)

7. cloudy (adj.) 多雲的；陰天的

[ˈklaʊdi]

例：Today is cold and cloudy. (今天冷且多雲。)

8. wind (n.) 風

[waɪnd]

通常為不可數，但強調一陣風時則為可數，如 a strong wind 表「一陣強勁的風」。

例：There is no wind today. It's hot. (今天沒有風。很熱。)

107 年會考試題

(D) The _____ is so strong today that my hair keeps blowing in the air.

(A) rain (B) snow (C) sun (D) wind

9. windy (adj.) 風大的

[ˈwaɪndi]

例：Today is cool and windy. (今天涼爽且風大。)

94 年第二次基測試題

(D) It was very _____ this morning. My hat was blown away when I was walking on the street.

(A) cloudy (B) dry (C) warm (D) windy

10. snow (n. ; v.) 雪；下雪

[snoʊ]

動詞變化：snows；snowed；snowing

例：(1) It never snows in this city. (這城市從未下雪。)

(2) Let's go and play in the snow. (我們去玩雪吧。)

補：heavy snow 大雪、snowman (n.) 雪人

11. snowy (adj.) 下雪的

[ˈsnoʊi]

例：It is snowy here in winter. (這裡冬天下雪。)

12. spring (n.) 春天

[sprɪŋ]

例：It is warm in spring. (春天很暖和。)

補：spring break 春假

一字多義

(n.) 泉

例：Let's have a hot spring bath in Beitou. (我們去北投泡溫泉吧。)

13. summer (n.) 夏天

[ˈsʌmər]

例：It is very hot in summer. (夏天非常熱。)

補：summer camp 夏令營、summer vacation 暑假

14. autumn / fall (n.) 秋天

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔːl]

例：(1) We often go bird-watching in autumn / fall. (我們時常在秋天去賞鳥。)

(2) The weather is cool in early autumn. (早秋的天氣是涼爽的。)

一字多義

(v.) 跌倒；落下

動詞變化：falls；fell；falling

例：(1) Jeff fell down the stairs and broke his leg. (Jeff 跌下樓梯且摔斷了腿。)

(2) Leaves start to fall in October. (葉子在十月開始掉落。)

15. winter (n.) 冬天

[ˈwɪntər]

例：It is cold here in winter. (這裡冬天很冷。)

補：winter vacation 寒假

Dialogue

16. trip (n.) 旅行

[trɪp]

「go on / take a trip」表「去旅行」。

例：Let's go on a trip to the mountains.

(我們去山上旅行吧。)

一字多義

(v.) 絆倒

動詞變化：trips；tripped；tripping

例：A boy tripped and fell into the river. (一個男孩絆倒，跌入河裡。)

17. river (n.) 河

[ˈrɪvər]

例：My new house is near a river. (我的新家靠近一條河。)

18. before (adv.) 以前

[bɪˈfɔː]

用於過去式，單獨使用，前不須加時間。

例：The river was dirty before, but now it is very clean.

(這條河以前很髒，但它現在非常乾淨。)

一字多義

(conj.) 在……之前

例：Before you leave the house, please close the windows.

(在你離開房子之前，請關上窗戶。)

19. ago (adv.) ……之前

[əˈɡo]

用於過去式，前須加一段時間。

例：Zoe was short two years ago, but now she is tall.

(Zoe 兩年前很矮，但她現在很高。)

100 年北北基試題

(B) The boss called from the airport an hour _____, so I guess he will arrive at the office soon.

(A) after (B) ago (C) before (D) later

20. factory (n.) 工廠

[ˈfæktəri]

複數形：factories

例：There are a lot of factories in the big city.

(這座大城市裡有很多工廠。)

21. along (prep.) 沿著

[əˈlɒŋ]

例：Jamie and her friends are walking along the river.

(Jamie 和她的朋友們正沿著河走路。)

易混淆字

along (prep.) 沿著

例：I walk my dog along the river every day. (我每天都會沿著這條河遛狗。)

alone (adv.) 獨自地

例：I live alone. I don't live with my family. (我一個人住。我沒有跟我家人住。)

22. air (n.) 空氣

[ɛr]

例：The air in the city was not clean five years ago.

(五年前這城市的空氣不乾淨。)

補：in the air 在空中

23. space (n.) 空地；空間

[speɪs]

表「空地」時可數，表「空間」時不可數。

例：(1) There are a lot of green spaces in the small town.

(這小鎮有很多綠色空地。)

(2) There is no space for all my shoes.

(這裡沒有空間放我所有的鞋子。)

24. yesterday (adv.) 昨天

[ˈjestədeɪ]

例：I was late for school yesterday. (我昨天上學遲到。)

補：yesterday morning / afternoon / evening 昨天早上／下午／傍晚、
the day before yesterday 前天

Reading

25. fishing town (n.) 漁村

[ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌtaʊn]

fishing 表「釣魚；捕魚」，town 表「城鎮」。

例：The city was a fishing town 20 years ago.

(這城市二十年前是個漁村。)

26. building (n.) 建築物

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

形容建築物很高，要用 tall。

例：My uncle is in the tall building.

(我叔叔在這棟很高的建築物裡面。)

補：build (v.) 建造

動詞變化：builds；built；building

例：They want to build a house by the lake.

(他們想要在湖邊建造一棟房子。)

27. fishermen (n.) 漁夫 (fisherman 為單數形)

[ˈfɪʃəməŋ]

例：(1) Andy is a fisherman. (Andy 是一位漁夫。)

(2) Both my father and my brother are fishermen.

(我爸爸跟我哥哥兩人都是漁夫。)

28. visitor (n.) 訪客

[ˈvɪzɪtə]

visit (拜訪) + or

例：There are many visitors in Taipei 101 now.

(現在臺北 101 裡有很多觀光客。)

29. activity (n.) 活動

[ækˈtɪvəti]

複數形：activities

例：(1) What is your favorite activity?

(你最喜愛的活動是什麼?)

(2) There are a lot of activities at my school this weekend.

(這週末我的學校有很多活動。)

30. rich (adj.) 富有的

[rɪtʃ]

例：Mr. Smith is very rich. He has 12 big houses.

(Smith 先生很富有。他有十二間大房子。)

反：poor (adj.) 貧窮的；可憐的

31. businessmen (n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

business (商業) + man (男人)

businessman 指「男性商人」；businesswoman 指「女性商人」。為避免性別之分，常用 businessperson 及 businesspeople 統稱「商人」。

例：Mr. Smith is a businessman. He is rich.

(Smith 先生是個商人。他很富有。)

91 年第二次基測試題

(D) Mr. Huang is a _____; he sells a lot of things in his supermarket.

(A) driver (B) singer (C) police officer (D) businessman

32. visit (v. ; n.) 造訪；拜訪

[ˈvɪzɪt]

動詞變化：visits ; visited ; visiting

例：(1) Let's visit our grandma this weekend.

(我們這週末去拜訪我們的外婆吧。)

(2) This is my first visit to Taichung.

(這是我首次造訪臺中。)

33. restaurant (n.) 餐廳

[ˈrɛstərənt]

例：I often eat out at this restaurant with my parents on weekends.

(我週末時常和我的父母在這間餐廳吃飯。)

34. buy (v.) 購買

[baɪ]

1. 動詞變化：buys ; bought ; buying

2. 「buy + 人 + 物」及「buy + 物 + for 人」表示「買某物給某人」。

例：(1) Let's buy some fruit in the street market. (我們在這街邊市場買些水果吧。)

(2) I can buy you a cake. (我可以買個蛋糕給你。)

= I can buy a cake for you.

反：sell (v.) 賣

動詞變化：sells ; sold ; selling

例：The restaurant also sells delicious cakes. (這間餐廳也賣美味的蛋糕。)

35. were (v.) 是 (are 的過去式)

[wɜː ; wɜː]

例：There were a lot of birds in the mountains, but now there are not.

(這山裡以前有很多鳥，但現在沒有很多。)

36. was (v.) 是 (am 和 is 的過去式)

[wəz ; wɒz]

例：It was a small town, but now it is a big city.

(這以前是個小鎮，但它現在是個大城市。)

37. many (adj.) 許多的

[ˈmeni]

many 後接複數可數名詞。

例： Many people work in that big factory. (很多人在那間大工廠工作。)

38. then (adv.) 那時；當時

[ðen]

例： Tony: Where was Kevin last weekend? (Kevin 上週末在哪裡?)

Bella: He was with his friends in the USA then.

(他當時和他的朋友們在美國。)

一字多義

(adv.) 那麼；然後

例： He always eats breakfast at home, and then he goes to school.

(他總是在家吃早餐，然後去上學。)

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 was thin ten years ago. (Fred 十年前很瘦。) (2) My brothers were 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 wasn't nice to you then. (我那時對你不友善。) (2) My parents weren't 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: Were you angry then? (你那時生氣嗎？) Ben: Yes, I was . (是的，我是。) / No, I wasn't . (不，我不是。)
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + was / were + 主詞...?
	(1) Jane: Where were you then? (你那時在哪裡？) Bill: I was in my room. (我那時在我的房間。) (2) Jane: Why was 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 was short and fat five years ago, but now she is tall and thin.
2. Henry's father likes baseball very much. He was a baseball player before.
3. Mike: Where are your brothers? Billy: They are in the library now.
4. Tina: Is your mother a doctor? Eric: No, she is a teacher.
5. Nick: Were you late for work yesterday morning? Ken: Yes, I was.

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

- (A) 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
- (B) 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
- (C) 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
- (B) 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
- (C) 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
- (A) 6. Lily wasn't home _____. She was on a trip with her friends.
(A) last week (B) now (C) today (D) ago
- (D) 7. The fruit in the market _____ fresh (新鮮的) . Do you want some?
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- (C) 8. The water in the mountains _____ dirty. There weren't any fish in the water.
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- (C) 9. Bill: How _____ your life in New York? Dan: Great. I really like my life here.
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) was
- (B) 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
- (A) 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

- (B) 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
- (C) 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 ago.
2. There was a metro station near my house before.
3. Tony was the captain (隊長) of the school team three months ago.
4. The streets in Evergreen Town were quiet twenty years ago.
5. The park was very dirty before, 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。

形容詞 rainy / snowy	The weather / It + is / was + rainy / snowy.	It was rainy yesterday. (昨天下雨。)
rain、snow 當動詞	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。)
rain、snow 當不可數名詞	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

(B) 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

(D) 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

(D) 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

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

B: _____ was cold.

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

(C) 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

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

B: It _____ a lot.

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

- (C) 7. There was little _____ last year.
 (A) rains (B) snows (C) rain (D) snowy
- (B) 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

- (D) 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)

- (C) 1. Teddy: Where _____ John yesterday afternoon?
 Anna: He _____ in the movie theater.
 (A) were; was (B) were; were (C) was; was (D) was; were
- (C) 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
- (B) 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
- (D) 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; ×
- (A) 5. The car _____ dirty before, but it _____ really clean now.
 (A) was; is (B) is; was (C) was; was (D) is; is
- (B) 6. A: Where were you last _____?
 B: I was at Scott's place.
 (A) evening (B) night (C) morning (D) afternoon
- (D) 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
- (B) 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
- (A) 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
- (B) 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)

The boys were in the classroom an hour ago.

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

Julia was a player on the school basketball team before.

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

How's the weather in Taiwan in summer? / What's the weather like in Taiwan in summer?

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

No, we don't have any snow in winter.

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

My uncle was a teacher before, but he is a cook now.

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。

George Town is a small town near the mountains.

2. 那裡的街道都很乾淨，而且建築物都很高。

The streets there are clean, and the buildings are tall.

3. 那裡冬天的時候總是多雪的。

It's always snowy there in winter.

4. 那裡夏天的時候雨水很多。

There's a lot of rain there in summer. / They have lots of rain there in summer.

5. Mike 兩小時前在哪裡？他在圖書館嗎？

Where was Mike two hours ago? Was he in the library?

四、閱讀測驗 (每題 4 分 · 共 20 分)

Carl: Hello, Stuart! Where were you last weekend?

Stuart: Oh, I was at Youth Camp. It was great! My best friend was there, too. And we were in the same team.

Carl: Were there any tennis courts?

Stuart: No, there weren't, but there were three basketball courts and two soccer fields. What about you? How was your weekend?

Carl: Wonderful! I was at my grandpa's house in Hualien. It was a beautiful place, and the weather was so nice. It was warm and sunny. I really enjoyed my weekend.

 youth 青年 camp 營隊 best 最好的

- (C) 1. Who was with Carl last weekend?
(A) His best friend.
(B) His classmates.
(C) His grandfather.
(D) His coach.
- (D) 2. Where was Stuart last weekend?
(A) In Hualien.
(B) At home.
(C) At his grandpa's house.
(D) At Youth Camp.
- (A) 3. Which is true?
(A) Stuart's weekend was great.
(B) Carl was with his classmates last weekend.
(C) There weren't any soccer fields at Youth Camp.
(D) Stuart and his best friend were in different teams at the camp.
- (B) 4. What does "Wonderful" mean?
(A) Dirty. (B) Great.
(C) Clean. (D) Rich.
- (D) 5. What was the weather like in Hualien last weekend?
(A) There was a lot of rain. (B) There was a lot of snow.
(C) It was rainy and cold. (D) It was warm and sunny.

筆記欄

筆記欄

筆記欄

國中英語 1 下 文法即時通解答

Lesson 1

P.1 單字片語

1. badminton
2. soccer
3. volleyball
4. tennis
5. baseball; play; baseball
6. team; A
7. badminton; player
8. practicing; D
9. after; school
10. every; day
11. Can; can; play; Can; Can
12. worry; about
13. Really; really; really
14. study; study
15. video; games
16. either
17. must; must; not
18. enjoy
19. Sure; sure
20. Then; then
21. tickets; for
22. together
23. How; much
24. one; hundred; hundreds; of
25. dollars
26. love; love; in; love; with
27. join; join
28. choose
29. thoughts
30. things
31. score; score
32. stealing; steal
33. even
34. win
35. lose; lose
36. last; last; weekend
37. few; friends; Few; students; a; few
38. seconds
39. everything
40. possible; C
41. over

42. nets
43. touch; touch
44. push; around; Push; pull
45. hard; hard
46. picture

P.9 小試身手

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

P.10 小試身手

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.

P.11 小試身手

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.

P.12 小試身手

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

P.13 練習題

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

P.13 小試身手

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

P.14 小試身手

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

P.14 小試身手

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.



P.15 實力挑戰

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

P.17 單字片語

1. get; up; wakes; me; up
2. brushes; teeth
3. face
4. taking; a; shower
5. breakfast; have; for; breakfast
6. classmate
7. play; the; guitar
8. teaches; teach; teach
9. help; helps; with; help; do; help
10. English; homework; doing; homework
11. takes; a; bath; A
12. break
13. again
14. mean
15. share; with; share; D
16. uses
17. almost; almost
18. hours
19. exercise; does / takes; exercise
20. jog
21. know
22. come; on; Come; on
23. give; a; break

24. soccer; club; club
25. film; films
26. starts; start
27. develop
28. reading; story; telling; story
29. idea; ideas
30. into; go; into
31. learning; learning; learn
32. uploading
33. rising
34. star; stars
35. business; in; business; A
36. Does
37. I; see
38. has
39. lasts; for

P.25 小試身手

1. play
2. studies
3. goes

P.26 小試身手

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.

P.27 練習題

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

P.28 會考題

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

P.29 實力挑戰

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.
4. Samuel plays tennis with his sister on weekends.
5. 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

P.31 單字片語

1. months; months
2. January; on; January
3. in; February
4. on; March; D
5. every; April
6. in; May
7. June
8. in; July
9. in; August; on; August
10. in; September
11. October
12. in; November
13. on; December
14. race; race
15. Whose; Whose; D
16. When
17. date; date
18. third; third
19. away; away; away
20. first; first; first
21. runner
22. work; work
23. takes; care; of; C
24. also; also
25. plays; role; of

26. letter
27. dear
28. still; still
29. busy; busy; busy; with
30. miss
31. housework; does; housework
32. mop; mop; D
33. on; floor; floor
34. does; dishes
35. second; class; April; second
36. over; there

P.38 小試身手

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

P.39 小試身手

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

P.40 小試身手

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

P.40 小試身手

1. When / What time is the meeting?
2. When is Teacher's Day? / What's the date of Teacher's Day?

P.41 練習題

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

P.41 會考題

1. B 2. D 3. D

P.42 小試身手

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

P.43 練習題

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

P.43 會考題

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

P.44 小試身手

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

P.44 實力挑戰

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

1. days; away
2. Who's; the; first
3. yours; are; also
4. Three; fourths

三、依提示作答

1. New Year is still three weeks away.
2. It's on the third Saturday in November.
3. My new watch is blue, and Ken's is red.
4. What's the date today? / What's today's date?
5. 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

P.47 單字片語

1. food; junk; food
2. bottle
3. water; watering
4. pie; two; pieces; of; pie

5. two; pieces; of; cake; a; piece; of; paper
6. glass; glass; B
7. plates
8. noodles
9. bowl
10. rice
11. pancakes
12. How; many
13. flour
14. Of; course
15. Which
16. enough; A; A
17. yummy
18. easy
19. steps; step
20. delicious; B
21. difficult; B
22. put
23. Add; to
24. salt
25. Mix; and; Mix; into
26. heat; up; heat
27. pan
28. butter
29. little
30. round
31. batter
32. until; until; D
33. brown; brown
34. both; both; both; both; both; Both
35. side
36. ready; C
37. cans
38. need; needs
39. How; much

P.55 小試身手

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

P.56 練習題

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

P.56 會考題

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

P.58 小試身手

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?
- How much are the pencils?
- He wants two bags of salt.

三、中翻英

- A: How much water and juice do you need?
B: We need five bottles of water and a / one can of juice.
- A: How many cups of flour does Ivy have?
B: She has three cups of flour.
- There are three guavas, four oranges, two bottles of milk, and some salt in the bag.

P.58 練習題

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

P.59 會考題

1. B

P.60 小試身手

一、填充題

- Which 2. What
- What 4. What
- Which

二、依提示作答

- I / We want rice.
- He has an apple and a glass of milk (for breakfast every day).
- A: Which does Ann like, the robot or the doll?
B: She likes the robot.

P.61 小試身手

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

P.61 練習題

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

P.62 會考題

1. A

P.62 實力挑戰

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

- oranges; bowl
- Which; grapes; or; both
- How; many; bowls; of

三、依提示作答

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

P.65 單字片語

- clean; clean
- setting; table
- take; out
- trash; trash
- street; on; street
- market
- in; town
- anytime
- seldom; seldom; C
- always
- habit; break; bad; habit; D
- never
- often
- sometimes; Sometimes
- usually; usually
- dirty; B
- believe; B
- once
- twice
- terrible; terrible

21. following; following; follow
22. May
23. changes; change
24. more
25. germs
26. toilet; toilet; seat
27. answer; answer
28. might
29. shows; show
30. checks; check
31. For; example
32. free; free
33. move; move
34. fingers
35. kill
36. break; breaks
37. How; often
38. times

P.73 小試身手

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.

P.74 小試身手

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?

P.75 練習題

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

P.75 會考題

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

P.76 實力挑戰

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、克漏字測驗

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

Lesson 6

P.78 單字片語

1. seasons; in; season; B
2. How's; weather; under; weather
3. rain; raining
4. rainy
5. sunny; D
6. clouds
7. cloudy
8. wind; D
9. windy; D
10. snows; snow
11. snowy
12. in; spring
13. in; summer
14. in; autumn / fall; autumn
15. in; winter
16. go; on; a; trip
17. river
18. before
19. two; years; ago; B
20. factories
21. along
22. air
23. spaces; space
24. yesterday
25. fishing; town
26. building
27. fisherman; fishermen
28. visitors
29. activity; activities
30. rich
31. businessman; D
32. visit; visit

33. restaurant
34. buy; buy; buy; for
35. were
36. was
37. Many
38. then

P.86 小試身手

1. was; is
2. was
3. are; are
4. is
5. Were; was

P.87 練習題

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

P.81 會考題

1. B 2. C

P.88 小試身手

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

P.89 練習題

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

P.90 會考題

1. D

P.90 實力挑戰

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



筆記欄