

# 國中英語(三)文法一點通

## Lesson 1 We Visited Our Relatives Yesterday

年 班 號  
姓名

☆句型 1☆

(1)

直述句	I/He/She	was	(not)	busy	then. yesterday. last week. a few hours ago.
	You/We/They	were			

(2)

問句	Was	he/she	a teacher	then? two years ago?
	Were	you /they	teachers	

肯定答句	Yes,	he/she	was.
		we/they	were.

否定答句	No,	he/she	wasn't.
		we/they	weren't.

### 【即刻救援】

1. be 動詞過去式的基本句型：「主詞 + be 動詞過去式 + 補語。」。
2. be 動詞後的補語可為「形容詞」、「名詞片語」或「地方副詞片語」等。
3. 單數第一人稱及第三人稱的 be 動詞過去式為 was，否定形式為 was not = wasn't；第二人稱及複數所有人稱的 be 動詞過去式為 were，否定形式為 were not = weren't。
4. 問句只要將 be 動詞移到句首即可。

### 【出神入化】

1. I was happy then.  
我那時很開心。
2. They weren't at home last night.  
他們昨晚不在家。
3. A: Was your mom a teacher ten years ago?      B: No, she wasn't.  
A: 你的母親十年前是個老師嗎?      B: 不，她不是。

### 【現學現用】

1. 我的父母親昨天很生氣。  
My parents \_\_\_\_\_ angry \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tom 上週並沒有生病。  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ sick \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cindy: 你爺爺幾年前是農夫嗎? Eric: 是的，他是。  
Cindy: \_\_\_\_\_ your grandfather a farmer \_\_\_\_\_?  
Eric: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

☆句型2☆

(1)

直述句	I/You/He/She/We/They	watched TV didn't watch TV	this morning. last night.
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(2)

問句	Did	you/he/she/they	watch TV	this morning? last night?
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肯定答句	Yes,	I/we/he/she/they	did.	否定答句	No,	I/we/he/she/they	didn't.
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【即刻救援】

- 一般動詞過去簡單式的基本句型：「主詞+動詞過去式+受詞。」。
- 動詞過去式分為「規則變化」及「不規則變化」兩種。以下為規則變化：
  - 動詞加 -ed，如 help → helped；play → played
  - e 結尾，動詞加 -d，如 share → shared；dance → danced
  - 短母音加子音，重複字尾加 -ed，如 jog → jogged；plan → planned
  - 子音+y，去 y 加 -ied，如 carry → carried；study → studied
- 規則動詞過去式的字尾發音如下：

[ d ]	[ t ]	[ ɪd ]
cleaned [ klɪnd ] enjoyed [ ɪn'dʒɔɪd ]	cooked [ kʊkt ] washed [ wɑʃt ]	visited [ 'vɪzɪtɪd ] needed [ 'niːdɪd ]

- didn't 為 did not 的縮寫，後需接原形動詞。

【出神入化】

- We jogged this morning.  
我們今天早上慢跑。
- They didn't visit their relatives last weekend.  
他們上週末沒有拜訪親戚。
- A: Did the boys play basketball an hour ago?      B: No, they didn't.  
A: 男孩們一小時前有打籃球嗎?      B: 不，他們沒有。

【現學現用】

- Jerry 幾天前研讀過英文。  
Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mike: 你的爺爺是三年前過世的嗎?      Simon: 是的，他是。  
Mike: \_\_\_\_\_ your grandfather \_\_\_\_\_?  
Simon: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

(3)

問句	What	did	you	do	last Sunday?
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答句	I/We	danced at a street party			(last Sunday).
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**【即刻救援】**

詢問過去時間的事件或動作，以疑問詞 what 為句首，主詞後接原形動詞。

**【出神入化】**

1. A: What did Mom cook last night?                      B: She cooked beef noodles (last night).  
A: 媽媽昨晚煮了什麼?                                      B: 她(昨晚)煮了牛肉麵。
2. A: What did Frank do yesterday afternoon?              B: He jumped rope (yesterday afternoon).  
A: Frank 昨天下午做了什麼?                              B: 他(昨天下午)跳了繩。

**【現學現用】**

1. Peter: Gina 上週末做了什麼?    Larry: 她(上週末)跳了舞。  
Peter: What \_\_\_\_\_ Gina \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?  
Larry: She \_\_\_\_\_ (last weekend).
2. Allen: 爸爸今天早上做了什麼?    Judy: 他(今天早上)洗了車。  
Allen: What \_\_\_\_\_ Dad \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Judy: He \_\_\_\_\_ the car (\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_).
3. Hank: 妳兩天前做了什麼?    Lisa: 我(兩天前)種了一些花。  
Hank: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Lisa: I \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_).

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ very happy last night. 📖 cousin 堂弟  
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
- ( ) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Eric at the office yesterday. 📖 office 辦公室  
(A) talk (B) talking (C) talked (D) am talking
- ( ) 3. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ away last year.  
(A) pass (B) passess (C) passed (D) passing
- ( ) 4. Uncle Sam \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher many years ago. 📖 uncle 叔叔  
(A) is (B) was (C) were (D) did
- ( ) 5. My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the library last Saturday.  
(A) study (B) studies (C) studying (D) studied
- ( ) 6. A: Was your aunt a farmer \_\_\_\_\_? B: No, she wasn't.  
(A) at six o'clock (B) now (C) few years ago (D) every day
- ( ) 7. A: Was your lunch yummy? B: Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) is (B) does (C) was (D) did
- ( ) 8. A: Were \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip last week? B: Yes, they were.  
(A) your parents (B) your mom (C) you (D) Mr. Wang
- ( ) 9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you in Taipei two years ago? B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Were; was (B) Were; wasn't (C) Was; were (D) Was; wasn't
- ( ) 10. A: \_\_\_\_\_ your sister a student three years ago? B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Is; isn't (B) Was; wasn't (C) Were; wasn't (D) Did; didn't
- ( ) 11. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ feeling well.  
(A) wasn't work; wasn't (B) can't work; isn't (C) doesn't work; was (D) didn't work; wasn't
- ( ) 12. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for me this evening and I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. 📖 dinner 晚餐  
(A) cook; enjoy (B) cooked; enjoyed (C) cooking; was enjoy (D) cooks; enjoyed
- ( ) 13. I \_\_\_\_\_ with Alice yesterday, and she \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.  
(A) play; is (B) play; was (C) played; was (D) played; didn't
- ( ) 14. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the students happy last weekend? B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Was; wasn't (B) Wasn't; was (C) Were; weren't (D) Weren't; were
- ( ) 15. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you and your brother \_\_\_\_\_ last night?  
B: We studied together.  
(A) did; do (B) did; did (C) do; do (D) do; did

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. Frank: 你姊姊五年前是老師嗎? David: 是的, 她是。  
Frank: \_\_\_\_\_ your sister a teacher five years \_\_\_\_\_?  
David: \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mary: 你昨晚有跟 Mike 唱歌嗎? Peter: 不, 我沒有。  
Mary: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ with Mike \_\_\_\_\_?  
Peter: \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. A: Did mom \_\_\_\_\_ dinner this evening? B: Yes, she did.  
(A) cook (B) cooking (C) cooks (D) cooked
- ( ) 2. A: Did you study for the test \_\_\_\_\_? B: Of course I did.  test 考試  
(A) now (B) every night (C) yesterday afternoon (D) on Mondays
- ( ) 3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Bill play video games last weekend? B: Yes, he did.  
(A) Is (B) Does (C) Can (D) Did
- ( ) 4. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ Tom do last night? B: He watched TV.  
(A) is (B) does (C) was (D) did
- ( ) 5. A: Wasn't everyone happy then? B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) was (B) were (C) did (D) didn't
- ( ) 6. A: What did Olivia do last Friday? B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Yes, she was happy (B) She walks to school.  
(C) She studied at home. (D) She was at a party.
- ( ) 7. A: Was Ian happy this noon? B: \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Yes; is (B) Yes; was (C) Yes; did (D) Yes; were
- ( ) 8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ it hot yesterday? B: No. It \_\_\_\_\_ very cold.  
(A) Was; was (B) Was; wasn't (C) Did; was (D) Didn't; wasn't
- ( ) 9. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ the girls \_\_\_\_\_ last night? B: They danced together.  
(A) do; did (B) do; do (C) did; did (D) did; do
- ( ) 10. A: \_\_\_\_\_ did Mr. Lee do yesterday evening? B: He \_\_\_\_\_ noodles.  
(A) How; did (B) Where; did (C) What; cooked (D) What; cooks
- ( ) 11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ your parents students twenty years ago?  
B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Are; are (B) Was; was (C) Were; were (D) Did; did
- ( ) 12. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you sing a song last Tuesday? B and C: No, we didn't, but Una \_\_\_\_\_.  
 song 歌曲  
(A) Do; do (B) Didn't; did (C) Did; didn't (D) Were; was
- ( ) 13. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ Tina and her brother \_\_\_\_\_ one month ago?  
B: They visited Japan.  
(A) were; did (B) did; do (C) did; did (D) were; do
- ( ) 14. A: Did Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ the car this morning? B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fix; did (B) fixed; did (C) fixed; was (D) fix; was
- ( ) 15. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you do an hour ago? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework in my room.  
(A) do; did (B) did; do (C) did; did (D) were; did

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. 我三天前預訂了一個房間。

I \_\_\_\_\_ a room \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Nick: 你上週五和你的朋友們做了些什麼?

Amy: 我們在家裡看了一場電影。

Nick: \_\_\_\_\_ you and your friends do \_\_\_\_\_?

Amy: We \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

☆句型1☆

問句	Why	did	she	take a bus to school	yesterday?
		didn't		go to the party	last weekend?

答句	She took a bus to school	because	her sister broke her bike.
	She didn't go to the party		she was sick.

【即刻救援】

1. 疑問詞 why 問的是某事件的「原因」；過去式助動詞 did 後需接原形動詞。
2. 說明某事發生的原因時，常以連接詞 because（因為）引導表達原因的句子。
3. 不同於過去式規則變化的動詞，不規則變化的動詞的過去式沒有固定的模式，如 bring → brought；see → saw 等。
4. 原形動詞和過去式動詞同形的動詞有：hit、hurt、let、put、read。

【出神入化】

1. A: Why did you fight with your brother this morning?  
B: I fought with him because he broke my cup.  
A: 你今天早上為什麼跟你哥哥吵架?  
B: 我跟他吵架，是因為他弄壞我的杯子。
2. A: Why didn't Fiona join us for lunch yesterday?  
B: She didn't join us for lunch yesterday because she was busy.  
A: Fiona 昨天為什麼沒有跟我們一起吃午餐?  
B: 她昨天沒跟我們一起吃午餐是因為她很忙碌。

【現學現用】

1. Peter: 你昨天為什麼跑步到學校? Jeff: 我跑步到學校是因為我上學遲到了。  
Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ to school \_\_\_\_\_?  
Jeff: I \_\_\_\_\_ to school \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.
2. Joe: 你今天早上為何沒吃早餐? Eric: 我沒吃早餐，是因為我上班遲到了。  
Joe: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning?  
Eric: I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ late for work.
3. Lillian 上個月沒來上班，因為她去日本旅行了。  
Lillian \_\_\_\_\_ to work last month \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Japan.
4. Brown 先生賣掉他的房子，因為他需要錢。  
Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ his house \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ money.

☆句型 2 ☆

連接詞because和so的用法

Because Amy won the game, she was very happy.  
= Amy was very happy because she won the game.  
= Amy won the game, so she was very happy.

【即刻救援】

1. 連接詞 because 可置於句首或句中，引導表「原因」的句子。置於句首時，須以逗號與後句隔開；置於句中時則不需逗號，直接使用 because 來連接句子。
2. 連接詞 so (所以) 用來引導表示「結果」的句子。英文句子中，「原因句」及「結果句」不能同時存在，因此 because 和 so 不得用於同一個句子。
3. 連接詞 so 一般置於句中，並須以逗號與前句隔開。

【出神入化】

1. Because Leo was sick, he went to the doctor.  
= Leo went to the doctor because he was sick.  
= Leo was sick, so he went to the doctor.  
因為 Leo 生病了，所以他去看醫生。
2. Because David was too busy, he didn't feed his cat.  
= David didn't feed his cat because he was too busy.  
= David was too busy, so he didn't feed his cat.  
因為 David 太忙碌了，所以他沒有餵他的貓。
3. Because Mom wasn't at home, she didn't cook yesterday.  
= Mom didn't cook yesterday because she wasn't at home.  
= Mom wasn't at home, so she didn't cook yesterday.  
因為媽媽不在家，所以她昨天沒煮飯。

【現學現用】

1. Kevin 沒有足夠的錢，所以他無法買一台新電腦。  
Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.
2. 我們沒有吃完那道菜，因為它非常糟糕。  
We \_\_\_\_\_ the dish \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 因為 Gina 的家很貧窮，她的父親將她賣給一個老男人。  
\_\_\_\_\_ Gina's family \_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_, her father \_\_\_\_\_ her to an old man.
4. 那些孩子們因為肚子餓而哭泣。  
\_\_\_\_\_ those children \_\_\_\_\_ hungry, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
= Those children \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.  
= Those children \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. David was late for work \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't catch the bus.  
(A) so (B) but (C) because (D) or
- ( ) 2. Many years ago, people \_\_\_\_\_ married under the age of 20.  
(A) get (B) gets (C) got (D) getting
- ( ) 3. The weather was terrible yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't go on a picnic.  
(A) so (B) but (C) × (D) because
- ( ) 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ was Tim so sad?  
B: Tim was sad because someone laughed at him. 📖 laugh 大笑  
(A) What (B) How (C) Where (D) Why
- ( ) 5. Mrs. Morris \_\_\_\_\_ go to the party because her son was sick.  
(A) doesn't (B) can't (C) couldn't (D) wasn't
- ( ) 6. A: Why didn't John take a bus to work?  
B: John didn't \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to work because he was in a hurry. 📖 in a hurry 倉促  
(A) takes (B) take (C) took (D) taking
- ( ) 7. A: Why did you eat so much? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot because I was very hungry.  
(A) eat (B) eats (C) eating (D) ate
- ( ) 8. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ you so happy? B: I was so happy \_\_\_\_\_ I got 100 on the test.  
(A) did; so (B) were; so (C) were; because (D) was; because
- ( ) 9. Mrs. White \_\_\_\_\_ go to work because she \_\_\_\_\_ sick.  
(A) can't; did (B) can't; was (C) couldn't; was (D) couldn't; did
- ( ) 10. The bad guys \_\_\_\_\_ me, \_\_\_\_\_ I ran away.  
(A) hit; so (B) hit; X (C) hits; and (D) hits; but
- ( ) 11. A: Why didn't Tina have lunch? B: She didn't \_\_\_\_\_ lunch because she \_\_\_\_\_ brunch. 📖 brunch 早午餐  
(A) have; have (B) have; had (C) had; had (D) had; have
- ( ) 12. We \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to school because we \_\_\_\_\_ almost late this morning.  
(A) take; are (B) took; was (C) took; did (D) took; were
- ( ) 13. A: \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't John play basketball?  
B: He couldn't play basketball \_\_\_\_\_ he hurt his left hand.  
(A) What; so (B) Why; because (C) Where; because (D) How; so
- ( ) 14. A: \_\_\_\_\_ B: They got married because they loved each other.  
(A) Did they get married? (B) How did they get married?  
(C) Why did they get married? (D) Where did they get married?
- ( ) 15. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bike as a birthday gift from my aunt last year.  
(A) get (B) gets (C) getting (D) got

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. Daniel: 你今天早上為什麼走來學校? Allison: 我弄丟了腳踏車, 所以走來學校。  
Daniel: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to school this morning?  
Allison: I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike, \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
2. Peter: Simon 昨天為什麼不能看電視? Jason: 他不能看電視, 是因為他沒有完成作業。  
Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ Simon watch TV yesterday?  
Jason: He couldn't watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. Travis \_\_\_\_\_ his bike to work last week.  
(A) ride (B) rides (C) rode (D) riding
- ( ) 2. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new house many years ago.  
(A) build (B) builds (C) built (D) building
- ( ) 3. The Yangs \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Tainan last month.  
(A) take (B) took (C) were (D) was
- ( ) 4. Ten years ago, Helen's husband often \_\_\_\_\_ her, so she \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
(A) hit; ran (B) hits; runs (C) hit; runs (D) hit, run
- ( ) 5. A: At the beginning of the story, everyone lived a poor life. 📖 beginning 開始  
B: What \_\_\_\_\_ next?  
(A) happen (B) happens (C) happening (D) happened
- ( ) 6. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ the kids go to the zoo last Sunday?  
B: They didn't go to the zoo because it was rainy.  
(A) wasn't (B) didn't (C) don't (D) can't
- ( ) 7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ B: Yes, I did. The book was great.  
(A) What did you do last night? (B) What did you read last night?  
(C) Did you read the book last night? (D) Why did you read the book last night?
- ( ) 8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ was Tina scared? B: She was scared because she \_\_\_\_\_ a spider.  
📖 spider 蜘蛛  
(A) Why; see (B) How; sees (C) Why; saw (D) How; see
- ( ) 9. A: Why did you \_\_\_\_\_ the house? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ it because I needed money.  
(A) sell; sell (B) sell; sold (C) sold; sold (D) sold; sell
- ( ) 10. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of toys last Christmas because he loves toys.  
(A) buy (B) buys (C) buying (D) bought
- ( ) 11. David \_\_\_\_\_ a handsome man at the end of the story.  
(A) become (B) becoming (C) to become (D) became
- ( ) 12. A: Why were you angry with Paul?  
B: I was angry with him \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ me to dance with at the party.  
(A) but; choose (B) and; chose (C) because; choose (D) so; chose
- ( ) 13. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ John cry yesterday? B: His father \_\_\_\_\_ his birthday.  
(A) did; forgot (B) did; forget (C) does; forget (D) does; forgot
- ( ) 14. The school team practiced hard and \_\_\_\_\_ the game last week. 📖 practice 練習  
(A) win (B) wins (C) wining (D) won
- ( ) 15. Ten years ago, the player was very strong and could \_\_\_\_\_ the ball very far. 📖 far 遙遠地  
(A) throw (B) throws (C) threw (D) throwing

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. 媽媽今天早上給了我一些錢，所以我能夠買一些食物。

Mom \_\_\_\_\_ me some money this morning, \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ some food.

2. Ms. Lin: 你為什麼沒寫作業? Paul: 我沒寫作業是因為我昨晚照顧我妹妹。

Ms. Lin: \_\_\_\_\_ you do your homework?

Paul: I \_\_\_\_\_ do my homework \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ my sister last night.

☆句型 1☆

What	was	she/he	doing	then?
	were	you/they		at that time? at six last night?

I/She/He	was	singing dancing	(then).
We/You/They	were	having snacks	

【即刻救援】

- 過去進行式是指過去某個特定時間正在發生的事情或持續的動作，動詞為：「過去式 be 動詞 + V-ing」。
- 過去進行式經常搭配「過去某個特定時間」的時間副詞，如 then（當時）、at that time（在那個時候）、at six last night（昨晚六點）等。
- 過去進行式的答句可省略時間副詞，或是將已知時間用 then 來表示。

【出神入化】

- A: What were you doing at eight this morning?      B: I was sleeping in my bed then.  
A: 你今天早上八點正在做什麼?  
B: 我那時正在我的床上睡覺。
- A: What were Mom and Dad doing at that time?      B: They were jogging in the park.  
A: 爸爸和媽媽那個時間正在做什麼?  
B: 他們正在公園慢跑。

【現學現用】

- Stacy: 你昨晚七點在做什麼?      George: 我那時正在跟我弟弟玩電腦遊戲。  
Stacy: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at seven \_\_\_\_\_?  
George: I \_\_\_\_\_ computer games with my brother \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sophie: 你太太那時候在做什麼?      Mike: 她那時在煮午餐。  
Sophie: \_\_\_\_\_ your wife \_\_\_\_\_ at that \_\_\_\_\_?  
Mike: She \_\_\_\_\_ lunch \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mom: 孩子們今天下午三點在做什麼?      Dad: 他們正在讀英文。  
Mom: What \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ at three \_\_\_\_\_?  
Dad: They \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- 我們昨天早上九點正在市場買食物。  
We \_\_\_\_\_ food at the market \_\_\_\_\_.

☆句型 2☆

(1)

When Fred arrived at the party, everyone was surprised.  
= Everyone was surprised when Fred arrived at the party.

(2)

They were crying for help when a rabbit went by.  
= When a rabbit went by, they were crying for help.

【即刻救援】

1. 從屬連接詞 when 是指「當……的時候」，用來引導「動作或事件的發生時間」的句子。
2. when 引導的「時間副詞子句」放在句首時，需以逗號與後句隔開；when 子句放在句中時，與前句「不需要」以逗點隔開。

【出神入化】

1. I was angry when Peter broke my bike.  
= When Peter broke my bike, I was angry.  
當 Peter 弄壞我的腳踏車時，我很生氣。
2. James was very sad when his grandfather passed away.  
= When James' grandfather passed away, he was very sad.  
當 James 的爺爺過世時，他非常難過。
3. When Dad came home last night, we were watching TV.  
= We were watching TV when Dad came home last night.  
爸爸昨晚回家時，我們正在看電視。

【現學現用】

1. 當他正在等待援救時，一名男子經過。  
\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ for help, a man \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 當 Mary 跌倒時，她哭了。  
Mary \_\_\_\_\_ she fell down.
3. 當 Jerry 站起來時，Sherry 正在喝水。  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jerry \_\_\_\_\_, Sherry \_\_\_\_\_ water.
4. 孩子們看見彼此時非常地快樂。  
The children were very happy \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ each other, they were very happy.

☆句型 3☆

Before her dad came home, she cleaned the house.  
= She cleaned the house before her dad came home.

After he finished his homework, he went to the party.  
= He went to the party after he finished his homework.

【即刻救援】

1. 從屬連接詞 before (在……之前)，表示「在某動作或事件發生之前」。從屬連接詞 after (在……之後)，表示「在某動作或事件發生之後」。如：before/after we finished dinner (在我們吃完晚餐前/後)。
2. before/after 所引導的副詞子句用來表示「動作(事件)發生之前/後」，而非「某動作持續進行期間」，因此子句的動詞用簡單式，不用進行式。
3. before/after 引導的「時間副詞子句」放在句首時，需以逗號與後句隔開；放在句中時，與前句「不需要」以逗號隔開。

【出神入化】

1. Before Neil studied, he drank a cup of milk.  
= Neil drank a cup of milk before he studied.  
Neil 讀書前喝了一杯牛奶。
2. After Jack sat down, he ate his lunch.  
= Jack ate his lunch after he sat down.  
Jack 坐下後，他吃了午餐。
3. Before Mom came home, we finished our homework.  
= We finished our homework before Mom came home.  
在媽媽回家之前，我們完成了我們的回家作業。
4. After he sold his computer, he bought a new cellphone.  
= He bought a new cellphone after he sold his computer.  
在他賣掉他的電腦之後，他買了一支新手機。

【現學現用】

1. Mary 上床睡覺前洗了臉。  
Mary washed her face \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
2. 我們在客廳看電視前餵了狗。  
We fed the dog \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.
3. 他們贏得比賽之後就慶祝。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the game.
4. 我姊姊種了一些花之後就出了門。  
My sister \_\_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ when he read a funny story.  
(A) was laughing (B) laugh (C) to laugh (D) laughs
- ( ) 2. I ate breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ I went to work yesterday morning.  
(A) or (B) before (C) but (D) so
- ( ) 3. What were \_\_\_\_\_ doing at that time?  
(A) your brother (B) your parents (C) Amy (D) she
- ( ) 4. Every child was surprised when they \_\_\_\_\_ Santa.  
(A) see (B) seeing (C) sees (D) saw
- ( ) 5. When my mom came home, I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
(A) am doing (B) did (C) to do (D) was doing
- ( ) 6. Little John cried when he \_\_\_\_\_ his left knee. 📖 knee 膝蓋  
(A) hurt (B) hurts (C) hurting (D) to hurt
- ( ) 7. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing at eight last night? B: I was listening to music.  
(A) was (B) were (C) did (D) are
- ( ) 8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ were your parents doing at noon yesterday? B: They were watching TV.  
(A) How (B) Where (C) What (D) Who
- ( ) 9. A: What was your aunt doing \_\_\_\_\_? B: She was sleeping.  
(A) then (B) at this time (C) yesterday (D) now
- ( ) 10. A: What did Ann do when her mother yelled at her? B: She \_\_\_\_\_. 📖 yell 叫喊  
(A) cry (B) cries (C) cried (D) to cry
- ( ) 11. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ before he went to work? B: He washed his face.  
(A) does your dad do (B) did your dad do (C) was your dad do (D) can your dad do
- ( ) 12. A: What was Frank doing when Tina saw him at three today? B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) He is seeing his boss. (B) He took a taxi to work.  
(C) He did a good job today. (D) He was talking on a phone then.
- ( ) 13. Tim played basketball after he finished his homework. = \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Tim finished his homework before he played basketball.  
(B) Tim finished his homework when he played basketball.  
(C) Tim finished his homework so he played basketball.  
(D) Tim finished his homework because he played basketball.
- ( ) 14. The students were tired \_\_\_\_\_ they studied for a long time.  
(A) before (B) after (C) so (D) but
- ( ) 15. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ the Lins \_\_\_\_\_ at seven this morning? B: They were sleeping.  
(A) were; doing (B) is; doing (C) do; do (D) are; do

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. 蝴蝶飛過之後，青蛙就跳了起來。

The frog \_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_ the butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ by.

= The butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ the frog \_\_\_\_\_ up.

2. 當我經過時，妹妹正在哭。

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ by.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. What was \_\_\_\_\_ reading at nine last night?  
(A) you (B) Kenny (C) your sisters (D) they
- ( ) 2. When we \_\_\_\_\_ at the zoo, we saw many cute animals there.  
(A) arrivies (B) arrived (C) arriving (D) to arrive
- ( ) 3. Everyone was scared \_\_\_\_\_ they saw the snake on the ground. ground 地面  
(A) when (B) before (C) so (D) X
- ( ) 4. When Ben couldn't find his toy, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cry (B) cries (C) cried (D) were crying
- ( ) 5. They \_\_\_\_\_ to school after they had breakfast.  
(A) going (B) go (C) to go (D) went
- ( ) 6. A: What were we doing at nine yeserday morining? B: We \_\_\_\_\_ a test  
(A) take (B) took (C) to take (D) were taking
- ( ) 7. A: What was your mom doing when your dad went to work? B: She \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
(A) was cleaning (B) cleaned (C) cleans (D) to clean
- ( ) 8. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ Tony and John doing then? B: They were taking a nap. nap 小睡  
(A) are (B) did (C) were (D) should
- ( ) 9. A: What did you do after you went home yesterday? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ to music.  
(A) listen (B) listened (C) listening (D) listen
- ( ) 10. When Mr. Wang kissed Mrs. Wang, she was very happy. = \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Mrs. Wang was very happy, so Mr. Wang kissed her.  
(B) Mrs. Wang was very happy when Mr. Wang kissed her.  
(C) Before Mr. Wang kissed Mrs. Wang, she was very happy.  
(D) Mrs. Wang was very happy before Mr. Wang kissed her.
- ( ) 11. Tina got home before it rained. = \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) It rained after Tina got home. (B) Tina got home because it rained.  
(C) When it rained, Tina got home. (D) Because Tina got home, it rained.
- ( ) 12. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ Nathan after Nathan \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
(A) hits; laugh at (B) hits; laughed at (C) hit; laughed at (D) hit; laughs at
- ( ) 13. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ Rita \_\_\_\_\_ at that time? B: She was shopping. shop 購買  
(A) was; doing (B) is; doing (C) did; do (D) does; did
- ( ) 14. We \_\_\_\_\_ when the prince died in the end. in the end 最後  
(A) cry (B) crying (C) cried (D) to cry
- ( ) 15. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ they doing when you \_\_\_\_\_ them? B: They were playing games.  
(A) was; saw (B) were; saw (C) did; seeing (D) does; sees

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. 王先生在過世之前，完成了他所有的工作。

Mr. Wang finished all his work \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ .  
= Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ he finished all his work.

2. Billy 在訓練兩小時之後，他喝了許多水。

Billy \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water \_\_\_\_\_ he trained for two hours.  
= Billy trained for two hours \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water.

☆句型 1☆

不定詞當受詞			
I	want	to	clean the beach.
	need		take a week off.
	plan		arrive in Taipei at four.

【即刻救援】

1. 句子中有兩個動詞時，第二個動詞需使用不定詞形式：「to+原形動詞」。
2. 句子中的第一個動詞根據主詞的人稱或時態做變化；而使用不定詞形式的第二個動詞，無論主詞及時態為何，在 to 之後始終維持「原形動詞」。
3. 句子中如果有第三或第四個動詞，皆使用「不定詞形式」，如 I want to go to sleep. (我想要去睡覺。)

【出神入化】

1. I want to take a selfie.  
我想要自拍。
2. I need to go to the market.  
我需要去市場。
3. They are planning to go to a party.  
他們正在計畫去一場派對。
4. We were trying to plant some flowers.  
我們正試著要種些花。

【現學現用】

1. 爸爸想要買一輛新車。  
Dad \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
2. 你需要去看醫生。  
You \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
3. Billy 計畫在今年夏天去日本旅行。  
Billy \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Japan this summer.
4. 我們正在計畫這個週末去拜訪爺爺。  
We \_\_\_\_\_ Grandfather this weekend.

☆句型 2☆

動名詞當受詞		
He	enjoys	cooking.
	keeps	singing the song.
She	practiced	speaking English every day.
	finished	doing her homework last night.

【即刻救援】

1. 特殊動詞如 enjoy (喜愛)、keep (保持)、practice (練習) 等後有動詞時，第二個動詞不使用不定詞形式，而須使用「動名詞」(V-ing) 形式，即「原形動詞」後加 ing，如 play→playing；read→reading。
2. 在動詞 finish (完成) 及片語動詞 give up (放棄) 後面出現的動詞也須使用「動名詞」形式，如 finish reading this book (看完這本書)、give up dancing (放棄跳舞)。

【出神入化】

1. Doris and I enjoy watching movies.  
Doris 和我很喜歡看電影。
2. The baby kept crying all afternoon.  
那個寶寶整個下午一直哭個不停。
3. Rita's brother practices riding his bike every day.  
Rita 的弟弟每天都練習騎腳踏車。
4. Many young people enjoy taking selfies.  
很多年輕人喜歡自拍。

【現學現用】

1. 我先生每天都整天一直看電視。  
My husband \_\_\_\_\_ TV all day every day.
2. 我哥哥和我很喜歡玩電腦遊戲。  
My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.
3. 校隊的成員每天都練習游泳。  
The members of the school team \_\_\_\_\_ swimming every day.
4. 媽媽整個下午一直在講電話。  
Mom \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone all afternoon.

☆句型 3☆

I We They	began started love like	to play playing	water sports on weekends.
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【即刻救援】

有些動詞如 begin/start (開始)、love (喜愛)、like (喜歡) 等，後面可接不定詞 (to+V)，也可接動名詞 (V-ing) 來表達相同的語意。例如：

begin to dance = begin dancing (開始跳舞)

love to read = love reading (喜愛閱讀)。

【出神入化】

1. We started to plan for the long weekend.

= We started planning for the long weekend.

我們開始為週末連假做計畫。

2. The girl began to cry.

= The girl began crying.

那女孩開始哭泣。

3. Jenny loves to travel with her family.

= Jenny loves traveling with her family.

Jenny 很愛跟她家人一起旅行。

4. Many people like to go surfing in summer.

= Many people like going surfing in summer.

許多人喜歡夏天去衝浪。

【現學現用】

1. Henry 上星期六開始準備數學考試。

Henry started \_\_\_\_\_ for the math test last Saturday.

= Henry \_\_\_\_\_ for the math test last Saturday.

2. 爺爺去年開始讀英文。

Grandpa began \_\_\_\_\_ English last year.

= Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ English last year.

3. 我姊姊喜愛跟她的朋友們聊天。

My sister loves \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends.

= My sister \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends.

4. Peter 喜歡做菜給他的家人和朋友們吃。

Peter likes \_\_\_\_\_ for his family and friends.

= Peter \_\_\_\_\_ for his family and friends.

## ☆句型 4☆

動詞 spend 表花費時間的用法

問句	How long	did you spend	looking for a job?
----	----------	---------------	--------------------

答句	I	spent	one month	(looking for a job).
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### 【即刻救援】

1. 動詞 spend 用來表示「花費（時間）」，主詞必須是「人」。
2. spend 後面若接動詞，必須為「動名詞 V-ing」形式。  
基本句型：主詞 + spend + (一段時間) + 動名詞 V-ing...  
用來表示「某人花多少時間做某事」。

### 【出神入化】

1. A: How long did you spend cooking dinner last night?  
B: I spent three hours cooking dinner last night.  
A: 你昨晚花多少時間煮晚餐?  
B: 我昨晚花了三小時煮晚餐。
2. A: How long did Molly spend studying for the English test?  
B: Molly spent two weeks studying for the English test.  
A: Molly 花多少時間研讀英語考試?  
B: Molly 花了兩星期研讀英語考試。
3. Mom spent all morning cleaning the living room.  
媽媽花了一個上午清理客廳。
4. Many people spend eight hours sleeping every day.  
很多人每天花八小時睡覺。

### 【現學現用】

1. A: Tom 每天花多少時間吃午餐?  
B: Tom 每天花一小時的時間吃午餐。  
A: How \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ eating lunch every day?  
B: Tom \_\_\_\_\_ an hour \_\_\_\_\_ lunch every day.
2. A: 你每天花多少時間走路去學校?  
B: 我每天花一小時走路到學校。  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ you spend walking to school every day?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ an hour \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.
3. 爸爸上星期每天花大約十小時的時間工作。  
Dad \_\_\_\_\_ about ten hours \_\_\_\_\_ every day last week.
4. 他昨天只花了半小時寫他的回家作業。  
He only \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ his homework yesterday.

☆句型 5☆

動詞 spend 表花費金錢的用法

問句	How much	did you spend	on the book?
----	----------	---------------	--------------

答句	I	spent	two hundred dollars (on the book).
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【即刻救援】

1. spend 表示「花費（金錢）」的動詞。spend 的主詞必須是「人」，表示「某人花了多少錢」。

基本句型為： 人 + spend + 錢 + on 物

2. 詢問某人花了多少錢，疑問詞用 how much。基本問句句型為：

How much + 助動詞 + 主詞（人） + spend + on + 物？

【出神入化】

1. A: How much did you spend on this computer?

B: I spent twenty thousand dollars on this computer.

A: 這臺電腦花了你多少錢？

B: 我花了兩萬元買這臺電腦。

2. A: How much did Tom spend on these flowers?

B: He spent one hundred dollars on these flowers.

A: 這些花朵花了 Tom 多少錢？

B: 他花了一百元買這些花朵。

3. A: Dad spent three thousand dollars on a new pair of shoes.                      B: They are expensive.

A: 爸爸花了三千元買了雙新鞋。                      B: 他們好貴。

4. A: I don't want to spend eight hundred dollars on a terrible pizza.      B: Okay.

A: 我並不想花八百元買一個難吃的披薩。              B: 好。

【現學現用】

1. 我哥哥花了一萬元買了他的新吉他。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ ten thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ his new guitar.

2. 爺爺把所有的錢花在這棟房子上了。

Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ all his money \_\_\_\_\_ this house.

3. Ben: 這臺腳踏車花了 Sandy 多少錢？

Ivy: 她花了九百元買這臺腳踏車。

Ben: How much did Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ this bike?

Ivy: She \_\_\_\_\_ nine hundred \_\_\_\_\_ on this bike.

4. Mary: 這張沙發花了你多少錢？

John: 我在這張沙發上花了十萬元。

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa?

John: I \_\_\_\_\_ one hundred thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. A: My sister wants \_\_\_\_\_ with your toy. B: Sure.  
(A) play (B) to play (C) playing (D) played
- ( ) 2. They \_\_\_\_\_ five years \_\_\_\_\_ this tall building.  building 建築物  
(A) enjoyed; building (B) kept; to build (C) spent; building (D) planed; build
- ( ) 3. A: Excuse me. How may I help you? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ buy a nice bag.  
(A) want (B) want to (C) wanting (D) wanted
- ( ) 4. Grace \_\_\_\_\_ going to school.  
(A) enjoys (B) wants (C) need (D) keep
- ( ) 5. A: Mom, can I play video games? B: You need \_\_\_\_\_ your homework first.  
(A) do (B) to do (C) doing (D) did
- ( ) 6. A: How do you play basketball so well? B: Just keep \_\_\_\_\_.  well 很好地  
(A) practice (B) to practice (C) practicing (D) practiced
- ( ) 7. Emily practices \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
(A) dance (B) dancing (C) to dance (D) danced
- ( ) 8. A: What do you want to do after school? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ to have dinner at that restaurant.  
 dinner 晚餐  
(A) plan (B) am planning (C) to plan (D) plans
- ( ) 9. A: The boys keep \_\_\_\_\_, so the teacher is very angry.  
(A) talk (B) to talk (C) talked (D) talking
- ( ) 10. Mr. Lee spent an hour \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers this morning.  
(A) water (B) watering (C) to water (D) watered
- ( ) 11. My baby brother began \_\_\_\_\_ meals by himself three months ago.  himself 他自己  
(A) have (B) has (C) had (D) having
- ( ) 12. A: My sisters love \_\_\_\_\_. B: Me, too.  
(A) sing (B) sings (C) to sing (D) to singing
- ( ) 13. Bob \_\_\_\_\_ two thousand dollars on a bicycle.  
(A) spent (B) prepared (C) finished (D) kept
- ( ) 14. A: What do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_? B: I love cooking.  
(A) to do (B) doing (C) do (D) did
- ( ) 15. My cousin only spent three minutes \_\_\_\_\_ for the big test.  
(A) prepare (B) prepares (C) prepared (D) preparing

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 2 分)

1. Ben 花了三年為打工度假做準備。

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ three years \_\_\_\_\_ for working holiday.

2. 我很愛跳舞，所以我很享受每天練習。

I love \_\_\_\_\_, so I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. A: Why don't you finish \_\_\_\_\_ your homework? B: It's too hard for me.  
(A) do (B) to do (C) doing (D) did
- ( ) 2. A: What is your brother doing in the garage? B: He is trying \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
(A) fix (B) fixes (C) to fix (D) fixing
- ( ) 3. A: How long did you spend \_\_\_\_\_ for the test? B: About a week.  
(A) prepare (B) prepares (C) prepared (D) preparing
- ( ) 4. It is raining outside. We need \_\_\_\_\_ our umbrellas.  umbrella 雨傘  
(A) to bring (B) bring (C) bringing (D) brought
- ( ) 5. The workers don't \_\_\_\_\_ working on weekends. They need to rest.  rest 休息  
(A) enjoy (B) finish (C) want (D) live
- ( ) 6. Billy is on summer vacation now. He \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.  vacation 假期  
(A) not need (B) doesn't need (C) don't need (D) need
- ( ) 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ all my money on a computer. I need it to do my homework.  
(A) started (B) needed (C) spent (D) made
- ( ) 8. My uncle didn't \_\_\_\_\_ much time looking for his keys.  
(A) enjoy (B) spend (C) keep (D) practice
- ( ) 9. Keep \_\_\_\_\_. You can do it!  
(A) trying (B) to try (C) tried (D) try
- ( ) 10. Robert is on the school team. He practices \_\_\_\_\_ basketball for two hours every day.  
(A) play (B) to play (C) playing (D) plays
- ( ) 11. Ivy and Tracy love \_\_\_\_\_ out every Friday.  
(A) eat (B) to eat (C) eats (D) to eating
- ( ) 12. A: When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? B: When I was five.  
(A) do; started to learn (B) were; started learning  
(C) did; start to learn (D) was; starting to learn
- ( ) 13. A: You look tired today. B: I spent five hours \_\_\_\_\_ at the park.  
(A) jog (B) jogged (C) jogging (D) to jog
- ( ) 14. A: Do you want to play with us? B: No. I need \_\_\_\_\_ later.  
(A) to study (B) study (C) studying (D) studied
- ( ) 15. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ trying and he found out the answer to the question.  answer 答案  
(A) kept (B) needed (C) planned (D) wanted

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. Jay 想要贏得比賽，所以他三個月前就開始練習。

Jay \_\_\_\_\_ the game, so he \_\_\_\_\_ three months ago.

2. 我的哥哥很愛去派對。他享受跟朋友吃飯聊天。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the parties. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ with friends.

### ☆句型 1☆

動名詞當主詞		
Traveling in Taiwan	is	safe.
		convenient.

#### 【即刻救援】

- 動名詞是由「動詞+ing」所形成，具有名詞的性質，因此能作為句子的主詞。
- 動名詞或動名詞片語作為句子的主詞時，視為單數主詞，後面的 be 動詞或動詞要使用單數動詞型。

#### 【出神入化】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Reading is fun.<br>A: 閱讀很好玩。                               | B: It really is.<br>B: 真的。                                       |
| 2. A: Looking after a baby is not easy.<br>A: 照顧一個小嬰兒並不容易。       | B: Right.<br>B: 沒錯。  |
| 3. A: Living in the big city is so convenient.<br>A: 居住在大城市裡很方便。 | B: So I like cities a lot.<br>B: 所以我很喜歡城市。                       |
| 4. A: Playing with knives is very dangerous.<br>A: 玩刀子很危險。       | B: Yeah, so we should not play with knives.<br>B: 對啊，所以我們不應該玩刀子。 |

#### 【現學現用】

- 去打工度假是個很美好的經驗。  
\_\_\_\_\_ on a \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
- 和朋友聊天很有趣。  
\_\_\_\_\_ with friends \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fun.
- 研讀英語很困難。  
\_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_.
- 搭捷運上班又快又方便。  
\_\_\_\_\_ to work by metro \_\_\_\_\_ fast and \_\_\_\_\_.

☆句型 2☆

It 當虛主詞		
It is	safe	to travel in Taiwan.
	convenient	

【即刻救援】

1. 不定詞是由「to+原形動詞」所形成，跟動名詞一樣，具有「名詞」的特性，可以作為句子的主詞使用。

2. 以不定詞為主詞的句子，常以 it 代替不定詞，作句子的「虛主詞」，並將真正的主詞—不定詞 (to+V) 移到句子後面

基本句型為：It is + 形容詞 + 不定詞 (to+原形動詞) .

如：It is convenient to live in Taiwan. (住在臺灣很方便。)

3. 以動名詞作主詞及以虛主詞 it 搭配不定詞的句型可以互換，如：

Traveling in Taiwan is safe. = It is safe to travel in Taiwan.

【出神入化】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A: It is fun to read.<br>A: 閱讀很好玩。                           | B: It really is.<br>B: 真的。                                       |
| 2. A: It is not easy to look after a baby.<br>B: 照顧一個小嬰兒並不容易。   | B: Right.<br>B: 沒錯。  |
| 3. A: It is convenient to live in a big city.<br>A: 居住在大城市裡很方便。 | B: So I like cities a lot.<br>B: 所以我很喜歡城市。                       |
| 4. A: It is very dangerous to play with knives.<br>A: 玩刀子很危險。   | B: Yeah, so we should not play with knives.<br>B: 對啊，所以我們不應該玩刀子。 |

【現學現用】

- 在早上喝一杯咖啡很不錯。  
\_\_\_\_\_ is nice \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee in the morning.
- 和家人一起旅行很美好。  
\_\_\_\_\_ is wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ with family.
- 在外國找一份好工作很困難。  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ a good job in a \_\_\_\_\_ country.
- 住在海邊很舒適。  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ near the beach.

☆句型 3☆

問句	How long	does	it	take (you)	to get to Hualien by train?
----	----------	------	----	------------	-----------------------------

答句	It	takes (me/ us)	about two hours	(to get to Hualien by train).
----	----	----------------	-----------------	-------------------------------

【即刻救援】

- 動詞 take 可以用來表示「花費(時間)」,主詞為虛主詞 it 時,必須用單數動詞 takes 或過去式 took。
- take 後面的動詞須為「不定詞(to+V)」。用動詞 take 表達「花多少時間做某事」的基本句型為:  

It takes (人) + 一段時間 + 不定詞 (to+V) .
------------------------------------
- How long 為詢問「多久」的疑問詞,詢問「做某事要花多久時間」的問句句型為:  
How long does it take (人) + 不定詞 (to+V) ?
- 動詞 spend 也可表示「花費(時間)」,主詞必須為人,且 spend 後的動詞必須是「動名詞 V-ing」。  
因此: It takes + 人 + 時間 + to + V. = 人 + spend + 時間 + V-ing.

【出神入化】

- A: How long does it take you to write a book?      A: 你寫一本書要花多久時間?  
B: It takes me about two years to write a book.      B: 我寫一本書大約要花兩年時間。
- A: How long does it take to finish senior high school in Taiwan?  
B: It takes three years to finish senior high school in Taiwan.  
A: 在臺灣讀完高中要花多久時間?  
B: 在臺灣讀完高中要花三年的時間。
- It took Mom ten minutes to wash the dishes.  
= Mom spent ten minutes washing the dishes.  
媽媽花了十分鐘洗碗。

【現學現用】

- Amy: 搭火車從臺南到臺北要多久?    Bill: 大約四小時。  
Amy: \_\_\_\_\_ does it \_\_\_\_\_ from Tainan to Taipei by train?  
Bill: About four hours.
- John: 看這部電影要多久?    Susan: 要花一個半小時。  
John: \_\_\_\_\_ does it \_\_\_\_\_ this movie?  
Susan: \_\_\_\_\_ one and a half hours.
- 我昨天花了三小時完成回家作業。  
It \_\_\_\_\_ me three hours \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yesterday.  
= I \_\_\_\_\_ three hours \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yesterday.
- 我們花了兩個月的時間為這個家庭旅行做規劃。  
It \_\_\_\_\_ us two months \_\_\_\_\_ for this family trip.  
= We \_\_\_\_\_ two months \_\_\_\_\_ for this family trip.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to music is great.  
(A) Listen (B) Listens (C) Listening (D) Listened
- ( ) 2. Taking nice photos \_\_\_\_\_ hard.  photo 照片  
(A) is (B) am (C) are (D) can
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ by yourself is sometimes dangerous.  yourself 你自己  
(A) Travel (B) Traveling (C) Travels (D) Traveled
- ( ) 4. Eating vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ good for your health.  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) were
- ( ) 5. A: Do you like to sing songs? B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ songs is great.  song 歌曲  
(A) Sing (B) Sang (C) Singing (D) To singing
- ( ) 6. A: Why do you love reading books? B: Because \_\_\_\_\_ good to read some books.  
(A) it is (B) they are (C) I am (D) there is
- ( ) 7. It is comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ to friendly people.  
(A) talk (B) talks (C) talking (D) to talk
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ not safe to run on the streets. A car may hit you.  
(A) I am (B) It is (C) There is (D) This is
- ( ) 9. Reading classes \_\_\_\_\_ so good for Diana. She enjoys a lot.  
(A) is (B) are (C) can (D) do
- ( ) 10. A: It is nice \_\_\_\_\_ a life in the country.  
(A) live (B) lives (C) to live (D) living
- ( ) 11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ does it take to get to the hospital from here? B: About ten minutes by bus.  
(A) How long (B) How often (C) How much (D) How many
- ( ) 12. A: It usually \_\_\_\_\_ Henry a few hours to clean his house.  
(A) take (B) spend (C) takes (D) spends
- ( ) 13. A: How long does it take \_\_\_\_\_ your homework? B: About an hour.  
(A) finish (B) to finish (C) finishing (D) finishes
- ( ) 14. It \_\_\_\_\_ us much time to walk home yesterday. I was really tired.  
(A) take (B) spent (C) took (D) spend
- ( ) 15. It took them thirty minutes fixing their car.  fix 修理  
= They \_\_\_\_\_ thirty minutes fixing their car.  
(A) took (B) spent (C) used (D) prepared

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. Julia 花了十年的時間成為一名女演員。  
\_\_\_\_\_ Julia ten years \_\_\_\_\_ an actress.
2. 帶外國遊客在臺灣四處參觀是個美好的經驗。  
\_\_\_\_\_ foreign visitors around Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful experience.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful experience \_\_\_\_\_ foreign visitors around Taiwan.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. It is not possible \_\_\_\_\_ across the bridge in one minute.  
(A) walking (B) walk (C) walked (D) to walk
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ without taking a break is not good for you.  
(A) Work (B) Works (C) Working (D) Worked
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a happy thing for Johnny.  
(A) Met new friends (B) Meets new friends  
(C) Meet new friends (D) Meeting new friends
- ( ) 4. Reading a map for me \_\_\_\_\_ not difficult.  
(A) is (B) are (C) do (D) does
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ a job here was not easy for a foreigner.  
(A) Find (B) Finds (C) Found (D) Finding
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ good to live near a metro station.  
(A) It is (B) These are (C) There is (D) I am
- ( ) 7. It is comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ a hot bath after working for a long day.  bath 洗澡  
(A) take (B) taking (C) to take (D) took
- ( ) 8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ nice to have steak for lunch today? B: It sure is.  steak 牛排  
(A) Isn't it (B) Is there (C) Am I (D) Do you
- ( ) 9. It is dangerous for Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ play by the river. She cannot swim.  
(A) in (B) to (C) on (D) at
- ( ) 10. A: It is nice \_\_\_\_\_ you as my best friend.  
(A) has (B) to have (C) had (D) have
- ( ) 11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ did it take you to find the hotel? B: About thirty minutes.  
(A) How often (B) How much (C) How long (D) Where
- ( ) 12. It \_\_\_\_\_ me a year to save enough money to buy a new car.  
(A) took (B) needed (C) spent (D) used
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ Joey an hour to finish the math test yesterday.  
(A) It spent (B) It needed (C) It took (D) He spent
- ( ) 14. It took us about an hour \_\_\_\_\_ the department store.  drive 駕駛  
(A) to getting to (B) to get to (C) gets to (D) to got to
- ( ) 15. A: How long did it \_\_\_\_\_ you to drive to Hualien from Taipei?  
B: About three hours.  
(A) spend (B) spent (C) take (D) took

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. 在圖書館念書很舒適。  
\_\_\_\_\_ in a library is comfortable.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ in a library.
2. Jason: 你花了多久時間讀完這本書?  
Linda: 我花了兩天讀完這本書。  
Jason: How long did it take you \_\_\_\_\_ this book?  
Linda: It \_\_\_\_\_ me two days \_\_\_\_\_ this book.

### ☆句型 1☆

問句	Will	it	rain	tomorrow?
----	------	----	------	-----------

答句	Yes,	it	will.	It	will rain	tomorrow.
	No,		won't.		won't rain	

問句	Will	you they	have dinner with Amy	tonight? tomorrow? next Monday?
----	------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------------------------

答句	Yes,	I/we they	will.	I/we They	will have dinner with Amy	tonight. tomorrow. next Monday.
	No,		won't.		won't have dinner with Amy	

#### 【即刻救援】

- 助動詞 will (將會、將要) 用在未來簡單式的句型中，表示「未來時間發生的動作或事件」。無論主詞為第幾人稱，都是用「will + 原形動詞」來表達未來動作。  
句型為：「主詞 + will + 原形動詞」，如 He will come. (他將會來。)
- 未來簡單式的否定句以助動詞 will + not 或縮寫成 won't 後加上原形動詞來表達，如 He will not/won't come. (他將不會來。)
- 將句子中的助動詞 will 移到句首，即可形成疑問句。簡答時只要回答到助動詞 will 或 won't 的部分即可。
- 主格代名詞跟 will 可以縮寫為：「主格代名詞'll」，如 I will → I'll；you will → you'll。  
注意：簡答時，主格代名詞與 will 不可縮寫。
- 未來式的句型經常搭配表示「未來時間」的時間副詞，如 tonight (今晚)、tomorrow (明天)、next week (下週) 等。

#### 【出神入化】

- A: Will you come tomorrow?  
A: 你明天會來嗎?  
B: Yes, I will. I will come tomorrow.  
B: 會，我會。我明天將會來。
- A: Will Larry go surfing with us this Saturday?  
B: No, he won't. He won't go surfing with us this Saturday.  
A: Larry 這星期六將會跟我們一起去衝浪嗎?  
B: 不，他不會。他這星期六將不會跟我們一起去衝浪。
- A: Will the Lin family move to Hualien next year?  
B: Yes, they will. They will move to Hualien next year.  
A: 林家明年會搬到花蓮嗎?  
B: 會，他們會。他們明年將會搬到花蓮。

【現學現用】

1. Rita：我們明天會參觀博物館嗎？

Gray：不，我們不會。我們明天將不會參觀博物館。

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_ we visit the museum \_\_\_\_\_?

Gray: No, we \_\_\_\_\_. We \_\_\_\_\_ visit the museum \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Jasper：你今晚會去 Mary 的生日派對嗎？

Alice：會，我會。我今晚將會去她的生日派對。

Jasper: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to Mary's birthday party \_\_\_\_\_?

Alice: Yes, I will. \_\_\_\_\_ to her party \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Kelly：你姊姊明天會為我們演奏小提琴嗎？

Willy：會，她會。她明天將會為我們演奏小提琴。

Kelly: \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ for us tomorrow?

Willy: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ for us tomorrow.

4. Doris：你明年會去美國旅遊嗎？

Jojo：是的，我會去美國旅遊。

Doris: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA \_\_\_\_\_?

Jojo: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA \_\_\_\_\_.

☆句型 2☆

問句	What	are	you	going to	do	later?
		is	she		buy	this evening? the day after tomorrow?

答句	I She We	am is are	going to	visit a relative buy a lamp	(later). (this evening). (the day after tomorrow).
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【即刻救援】

1. 說明未來時間即將發生的動作或事件，除了用「will+原形動詞」來表達之外，還可以用「be 動詞+going to+原形動詞」的句型來表達。
2. 以「be 動詞+ going to+原形動詞」句型表達的未來式，因為有 be 動詞，因此只要將 be 動詞移到句首，即可形成 Yes-No 疑問句；be 動詞後面+not，即可形成否定句。
3. 疑問句前加上疑問詞如 what，則可詢問「未來時間將做的動作或發生的事」。

【出神入化】

1. A: What are you going to do tomorrow?  
A: 你明天將要做什麼?  
B: I am going to watch a movie.  
B: 我明天將要看一場電影。
2. A: What is Mom going to cook tonight?  
A: 媽媽今晚要煮什麼?  
B: She is going to cook beef noodles.  
B: 她將要煮牛肉麵。
3. A: What is Terry going to do later?  
A: Terry 待會將要做什麼?  
B: He is going to buy a new printer.  
B: 他將要買一臺新印表機。
4. A: What are they going to buy at the market?  
A: 他們將在市場買什麼?  
B: They are going to buy some pork.  
B: 他們將要買一些豬肉。

【現學現用】

1. Jenny: 我們今天午餐將吃些什麼? Vicky: 我們將要吃漢堡。  
Jenny: What \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch today?  
Vicky: We \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers.
2. Nick: 你等一下要吃甚麼? David: 我要吃墨西哥捲餅。  
Nick: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ later?  
David: I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ tacos.
3. Carrie: 爸爸後天將要做什麼? Hank: 他將清理車庫。  
Carrie: What \_\_\_\_\_ Dad \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the day after \_\_\_\_\_?  
Hank: \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the garage.
4. Doris: 我等會兒要跟他說些什麼? Mom: 說「謝謝你」就好。  
Doris: What \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to him later?  
Mom: Just say "thank you".

☆句型 3☆

動詞 cost 表花費金錢的用法

問句	How much	does	the printer cost?
		did	the shoes cost you?

答句	It	costs	three thousand dollars.
	They	cost me/us	two hundred dollars.

【即刻救援】

- cost 是可以表示「花費（金錢）」的動詞。cost 的主詞則必須是「物」，表示「某物要花（某人）多少錢」。基本句型為：物 + cost + (人) + 錢
- 詢問某人花了多少錢，疑問詞用 how much。基本問句句型為：  
How much + 助動詞 + 主詞（物） + cost + (人)？

【出神入化】

- A: How much did this cellphone cost you?      B: It only cost me two thousand dollars.  
A: 這支手機花了你多少錢?                      B: 它只花了我兩千元。
- A: How much does this apartment cost?          B: It costs five million dollars.  
A: 這間公寓要價多少?                              B: 它要價五百萬元。

【現學現用】

- Mandy: 這趟旅行花了你多少錢?      Linda: 它花了我大約十萬元。  
Mandy: \_\_\_\_\_ did this trip \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
Linda: It \_\_\_\_\_ me about one hundred thousand dollars.
- Cynthia: 不好意思。請問這個別針要多少錢?      Clerk: 它現在只要一百元。  
Cynthia: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ does this pin \_\_\_\_\_?  
Clerk: \_\_\_\_\_ only one hundred dollars now.

☆句型 4☆

動詞 pay 表花費金錢的用法

問句	How much	did	you	pay	for	the jacket?
答句	I	paid	three hundred dollars		for	it.

【即刻救援】

1. pay 表「花費金錢」，主詞為「人」，後面接的介系詞為 for：

句型：人+pay+金錢+for+物品

2. 答句中的物品可用代名詞 it 或 them 表示，不需再重複提及。

【出神入化】

1. A: How much did you pay for the book?                      B: I paid one hundred dollars for it.  
A: 你花了多少錢買這本書?                                      B: 我花了一百元買了它。
2. A: I don't want to pay so much money for a new cellphone.                      B: I agree with you.  
A: 我不想花那麼多錢買新手機。                                      B: 我認同你。

【現學現用】

1. A: 你爸爸明年將會花多少錢買一輛新車?    B: 我爸爸明年將會花一百萬元買一輛新車。  
A: How much \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ for a new car next year?  
B: My father will \_\_\_\_\_ one million dollars \_\_\_\_\_ a new car next year.
2. A: 你花了多少錢買這把吉他?    B: 我花了兩千元。  
A: How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ for this guitar?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. A: Will John \_\_\_\_\_ to his office today? B: Yes, he will. office 辦公室  
(A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) to go
- ( ) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Uncle Bob come to our house today? B: No, he won't.  
(A) Can (B) Will (C) Does (D) Did
- ( ) 3. A: Will they go to the Hualien by car \_\_\_\_\_? B: No, they won't.  
(A) next week (B) yesterday (C) last night (D) two days ago
- ( ) 4. A: Will you talk to Mary when you see her? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) I do (B) I will (C) I'll (D) I am
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ have a birthday party for Amy this evening. Come join us.  
(A) We'll (B) We are going (C) We're (D) We are
- ( ) 6. A: What are \_\_\_\_\_ do this Sunday? B: I'm going to see a nice movie.  
(A) will you (B) you will (C) you (D) you going to
- ( ) 7. A: What is Tina \_\_\_\_\_ later? B: She's going to buy some cookies. cookie 餅乾  
(A) will do (B) going to do (C) going to does (D) go to do
- ( ) 8. A: What are we going \_\_\_\_\_ today? B: How about beef noodles?  
(A) eat (B) eats (C) to eat (D) eating
- ( ) 9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Grandpa going to water the flowers today? B: Yes, he is.  
(A) Will (B) Can (C) Is (D) What
- ( ) 10. A: Aren't you going to visit your aunt next Monday? B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. I have other plans.  
(A) I will (B) I am not (C) I am (D) I won't
- ( ) 11. The man \_\_\_\_\_ six hundred dollars for the delicious meal.  
(A) paid (B) took (C) spent (D) cost
- ( ) 12. The bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ me three thousand dollars. I have no money now.  
(A) spent (B) cost (C) took (D) paid
- ( ) 13. A: Your dress looks nice! \_\_\_\_\_ did it cost you? B: About two hundred dollars.  
(A) How much (B) How many (C) How long (D) How often
- ( ) 14. My father will not pay any money \_\_\_\_\_ the toy.  
(A) in (B) to (C) for (D) on
- ( ) 15. Leona paid twenty thousand dollars for her new car.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Leona twenty thousand dollars.  
(A) The new car spent (B) The new car cost  
(C) It spent (D) It took

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. 這棟房子將不會在地震或颱風期間倒塌。

This house \_\_\_\_\_ fall down during earthquakes or typhoons.

= This house \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ fall down during earthquakes or typhoons.

2. 我花了三百萬元買下這間公寓。(用 pay 回答)

I \_\_\_\_\_ three million dollars \_\_\_\_\_ this apartment.

3. Peter: 這張沙發要多少錢? Sarah: 要兩萬元。

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ does this couch \_\_\_\_\_?

Sarah: It \_\_\_\_\_ twenty thousand dollars.

一、選擇 90% (每題 6 分)

- ( ) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Paul visit your uncle tomorrow? B: Yes, he will.  
(A) Do (B) Will (C) Can (D) Are
- ( ) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ have dinner with us tonight. B: Great! I can't wait.  
(A) They'll (B) They (C) They're (D) They are
- ( ) 3. A: Will Ms. Lee talk to your mom tomorrow? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) she'll (B) she will (C) she's (D) she is
- ( ) 4. My family will take a trip to Taipei \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) next month (B) a week ago (C) yesterday (D) now
- ( ) 5. A: Will your father \_\_\_\_\_ you a present on your 10<sup>th</sup> birthday? B: Yes, he will.  
(A) going to give (B) give (C) to give (D) giving
- ( ) 6. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Tom going to do later? B: He is going to take a nap. nap 小睡  
(A) What will (B) Why does (C) What is (D) Where is
- ( ) 7. A: What is Tim going to \_\_\_\_\_ for Rachel? B: Chocolate and dolls.  
(A) buy (B) buys (C) bought (D) buying
- ( ) 8. Tony will \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport by five. airport 機場  
(A) arrive (B) to arrive (C) arrives (D) arriving
- ( ) 9. A: What is Gina going to \_\_\_\_\_ to the party? B: I have no idea.  
(A) to wear (B) wear (C) wears (D) wearing
- ( ) 10. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you going to study on Sunday? B: I am going to study English.  
(A) is (B) are (C) will (D) do
- ( ) 11. We paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the plane tickets to the USA. plane 飛機  
(A) one hour (B) three minutes (C) 60,000 dollars (D) two o'clock
- ( ) 12. Kate only paid ten dollars \_\_\_\_\_ the cup of coffee.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for
- ( ) 13. A: How much did the pencils \_\_\_\_\_ you? B: They are eighty dollars.  
(A) take (B) spend (C) cost (D) need
- ( ) 14. These comic books only cost \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred dollars. How cheap!  
(A) me (B) we (C) our (D) ours
- ( ) 15. The new cellphone cost Kevin five thousand dollars.  
= Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ five thousand dollars for the new cellphone.  
(A) took (B) spent (C) needed (D) paid

二、翻譯填空 10% (每格 1 分)

1. Mark: 你下週一會跟 Gina 吃晚飯嗎?

Max: 不, 我不會。 我那天將跟朋友去看電影。

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with Gina next Monday?

Max: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ watch a movie with friends on that day.

2. James: 你花多少錢買這張門票? Alex: 它花了我五千元。

James: \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ the ticket?

Alex: I \_\_\_\_\_ five thousand dollars for it.