

南一英語第三冊重點語法架構表

課次	重點語法	翰林	康軒
L1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ be 動詞過去式 ◆ 規則動詞過去式 ◆ 以疑問詞 what 為首的問句與答句 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 用 How 或 What 詢問天氣 ◆ 描述天氣狀況 ◆ 授與動詞 ◆ 所有格代名詞 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 規則動詞過去式 ◆ 不規則動詞過去式
L2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 疑問詞 why ◆ 不規則動詞過去式 ◆ 連接詞 because 和 so 的用法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 從屬連接詞：after、before、when 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 授與動詞 ◆ 疑問詞 why ◆ 連接詞 because 和 so * because 和 because of
L3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 過去進行式 ◆ 連接詞 when、before 和 after 的用法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 過去進行式 ◆ 過去進行式與過去式的連用 ◆ 時間的逆讀法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 從屬連接詞：when、before、after ◆ 過去進行式 ◆ 過去進行式搭配連接詞 when *時間的表示法
L4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 不定詞當受詞 ◆ 動名詞當受詞 ◆ 動詞 spend 表花費時間的用法 ◆ 動詞 spend 表花費金錢的用法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 不定詞或動名詞當動詞的受詞 ◆ 動名詞當介系詞的主詞 ◆ 動名詞當主詞 ◆ 虛主詞 it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 不定詞當動詞的受詞 ◆ 動名詞當動詞的受詞 *動名詞當介系詞的受詞 ◆ 動名詞當主詞 ◆ 虛主詞 it
L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 動名詞當主詞 ◆ it 當虛主詞 ◆ How long ...? 的問句及其答句 (動詞 take 的用法) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 表達交通方式 ◆ 指示方向用語 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 未來式 *表花費「時間」的動詞：take、spend
L6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 未來式 ◆ How much ...? 的問句及其答句 (動詞 cost 的用法) ◆ 動詞 pay 的用法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 未來式 ◆ cost、spend 及 pay 表花費金錢 ◆ take、spend 表花費時間 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 問路句型與指示方向用語 ◆ by + 交通工具 ◆ take/ride/drive + 交通工具 *表花費「金錢」的動詞：spend、pay、cost

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- ◆ 未來簡單式 [翰 B3L6], [康 B3L5]
- ◆ be going to [翰 B3L6]
- ◆ pay + 金錢 + 某物 [翰 B3L6]
- ◆ 從屬連接詞 + 未來式
- ◆ 助動詞 will [翰 B3L6]
- ◆ cost + 金錢 [翰 B3L6]
- ◆ would like 與 want

答案 74





一、過去簡單式

(一) 定義：

1. 表示「歷史事實」。

例：Neil Armstrong landed on the moon in 1969. (Neil Armstrong 在一九六九年登陸月球。)

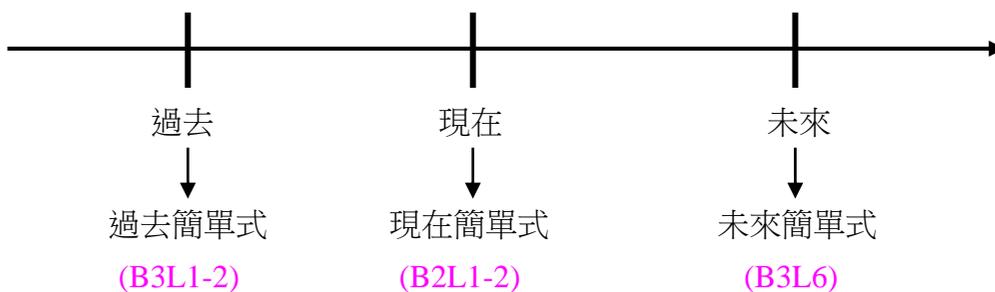
2. 表示「過去發生過的事實或狀態」。

例：Anna talked on the phone ten minutes ago. (Anna 十分鐘前在講電話。)

3. 表示「過去的習慣」，頻率副詞常伴隨出現。

例：My father usually jogged in the morning. [我爸爸(以前)常在早上慢跑。]

(二) 時間軸位置：



以時間軸來表示的話，可將時間分為三大部分：現在時間、過去時間、未來時間。發生於現在時間的動作就用現在(簡單)式表達；發生於過去時間的動作就用過去(簡單)式表達；未來將會發生的動作，用未來(簡單)式表達。

(三) 型態：

1. be 動詞的過去式變化

	現在式→過去式
單數 be 動詞	am → was is → was
複數 be 動詞	are → were

現在簡單式以及過去簡單式的句意變化：

現在式：Amy is an actress now. (Amy (目前)是位女演員。)

過去式：Amy was an actress two years ago. (Amy 兩年前是位女演員。)

當句子的 be 動詞為過去式時，表示該狀態存在於兩年前，跟現在沒有任何關聯。言下之意是說「她現在已經不是位女演員了」。

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▲ 將現在式 be 動詞改為過去式 be 動詞

1. I am → I was

2. they are → they were

3. you are → you were

4. it is → it was

5. he is → he was

6. Tom is → Tom was

7. she is → she was

8. John and Ella are → John and Ella were

9. we are → we were

2. 規則動詞的過去式變化表

一般： 直接+ed	e 結尾 →直接加 d	子音+y： 字尾去 y 加 ied	母音+y： 字尾加 ed	短母音+子音： 重複字尾加 ed
help → <u>helped</u>	save → <u>saved</u>	carry → <u>carried</u>	play → <u>played</u>	chat → <u>chatted</u>
talk → <u>talked</u>	close → <u>closed</u>	study → <u>studied</u>	enjoy → <u>enjoyed</u>	scan → <u>scanned</u>

特殊動詞

字尾加 ked

picnic → picnicked

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▲ 寫出動詞的過去式

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. try → <u>tried</u> | 2. turn → <u>turned</u> | 3. notice → <u>noticed</u> |
| 4. stop → <u>stopped</u> | 5. need → <u>needed</u> | 6. study → <u>studied</u> |
| 7. care → <u>cared</u> | 8. plan → <u>planned</u> | 9. finish → <u>finished</u> |
| 10. wash → <u>washed</u> | 11. enjoy → <u>enjoyed</u> | 12. jog → <u>jogged</u> |
| 13. share → <u>shared</u> | 14. ask → <u>asked</u> | 15. invite → <u>invited</u> |

(四) 過去時間副詞：

過去時間副詞大致分為五類，只要有過去時間副詞出現的句子，就要使用過去式動詞。但 this + 時間點等系列的時間副詞，須根據上下文意作為判斷。

last + 過去時間點	一段時間 + ago	yesterday + 時段	其他
last night	an hour ago	yesterday morning	after (在……之後)
last Friday	two weeks ago	yesterday afternoon	before (在……之前)
last October	three months ago	yesterday evening	then (然後)
last autumn	four years ago		just (剛才)
last year	a decade ago (十年前)	this + 時間點	the day before yesterday (前天)
	a century ago (一世紀前)	this morning	
		this Monday	
		this January	
		this New Year	

小提醒：無 yesterday night 的用法，只可使用 last night (昨天晚上)。

例：Alan was just here a minute ago. (Alan 一分鐘前還在這。)

例：The Chen family lived in Taipei a decade ago. (陳家十年前住在臺北。)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英：寫出過去的時間副詞

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. 半年前 | <u>half a year ago</u> | 2. 昨天晚上 | <u>last night</u> |
| 3. 去年九月 | <u>last September</u> | 4. 剛才 | <u>just</u> |
| 5. 今天傍晚 | <u>this evening</u> | 6. 昨天早上 | <u>yesterday morning</u> |
| 7. 今天早上 | <u>this morning</u> | 8. 去年冬天 | <u>last winter</u> |
| 9. 兩年前 | <u>two years ago</u> | 10. 上星期五 | <u>last Friday</u> |

二、be 動詞過去式（配合課本 p. 11）

（一）肯定句：be 動詞會根據主詞單複數而作變化，單數主詞搭配單數 be 動詞 was，而複數主詞搭配複數 be 動詞 were。

主詞	過去式 be 動詞	名詞／形容詞	時間副詞
I	was	a student	two years ago.
He/She			
Mary		hard-working	
You/We/They	were	students	last year.
Leo and Ivy			
The kids		hard-working	

例：I was tired yesterday.（我昨天很累。）

Kevin and Rose were lazy after school.（Kevin 和 Rose 放學後很懶惰。）

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▲ 圈選正確的 be 動詞

- Dad (is / was / were) busy yesterday, but he (is / was / were) not busy today.
- Jennifer (is / was / were) a nurse ten years ago, but she (is / was / were) a teacher now.
- I (am / was / were) late for school this morning, and my sisters (are / was / were), too.

▲ 依提示作答

- I am a student.（加入 five years ago 並改寫句子）

I was a student five years ago.

- They are busy now.（把畫線部分改為 yesterday）

They were busy yesterday.

▲ 中翻英

- Peter 的父親十年前是一位醫生。 Peter's father was a doctor ten years ago.
- 他們昨天晚上生病了。 They were sick last night.

(二) 否定句：在過去式 be 動詞 was、were 之後，直接加上否定詞 not。

主詞	過去式 be 動詞 + not	名詞／形容詞	時間副詞.
I	was not (=wasn't)	a student	two years ago.
He/She			
Betty		hard-working	
You/We/They	were not (=weren't)	students	last year.
Peter and Lucy			
My friends		hard-working	

例：She was not happy last weekend. (她上週末不開心。)

We weren't hungry at dinner time. (我們晚餐時間並不餓。)

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▲ 根據句意，填入 was、wasn't 或 weren't

1. Stella was not a clerk last year.
2. The dog wasn't sick last Friday; it was okay then.
3. My brothers weren't teachers six months ago, but they are now.

▲ 依提示作答

4. She is not an actress. (加入 last year 並改寫句子)

She was not an actress last year.

5. Our rooms were very dirty then. (改成否定句)

Our rooms were not/weren't very dirty then.

▲ 中翻英

6. Zoe 今天早上上學沒有遲到。

Zoe was not late for school this morning.

7. 我和 Pual 昨天沒有生氣。

Paul and I were not angry yesterday.

8. Ivy 一年前並不是護理師。 Ivy was not a nurse one/a year ago.

9. Leo 今天早上不餓。 Leo was not hungry this morning.

(三) 疑問句

將 be 動詞移到句首，句尾加問號就形成疑問句。

過去式 be 動詞	主詞	名詞／形容詞	時間副詞？
Was	he/she	a student	last year?
Were	you/they	doctors	

肯定句：先簡答，再詳答。

Yes,	主詞	be 動詞.	主詞 + be 動詞 + 名詞 / 形容詞 + 時間副詞.
Yes,	he/she	was.	He/She was a student last year.
	we/they	were.	We/They were doctors last year.

否定句：先簡答，再詳答。

No,	主詞	be 動詞 + not.	主詞 + be 動詞 + not + 名詞 / 形容詞 + 時間副詞.
No,	he/she	was not (=wasn't).	He/She wasn't a student last year.
	we/they	were not (=weren't).	We/They weren't doctors last year.

例：Was Emily's birthday party last Saturday great? (Emily 上星期六的生日派對棒嗎?)

Yes, it was. It was great. (是的，它是。它滿棒的。)

例：Were the trees tall three years ago? (這些樹木三年前高大嗎?)

No, they weren't. They weren't tall three years ago.

(不，它們沒有。它們三年前並不高大。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-5 題為依提示作答、第 6-7 題為中翻英

1. He was an athlete ten years ago. (改為疑問句)

Was he an athlete ten years ago?

2. No, I wasn't an actress. (造原問句)

Were you an actress ?

3. Were your grandfather and grandmother nice to you?

a. 先肯定簡答，再詳答。 Yes, they were. They were nice to me.

b. 先否定簡答，再詳答。 No, they weren't. They weren't nice to me.

4. last June / student / Amanda / Was / senior high school / a (句子重組)

Was Amanda a senior high school student last June?

5. Was the dog a small puppy half a year ago? (用肯定詳答)

Yes, it was a small puppy half a year ago.

6. 昨天風大嗎? Was it windy yesterday?

7. Ben 和 Eva 半小時前在這嗎? Were Ben and Eva here half an hour ago?

三、一般動詞過去式 (配合課本 p. 12)

在過去簡單式中，只要該事件發生在過去時間，無論人稱或單複數，只要將動詞（或助動詞）的部分改為過去式，即可形成過去時態。當動詞或助動詞改成過去時態後，整個句子的狀態與現在時間沒有任何關係。

(一) 肯定句：主詞＋過去式動詞＋(受詞)＋時間副詞。

若要表示「過去習慣」，「頻率副詞」常會置入在過去式動詞的前面，句型可為「主詞＋頻率副詞＋過去式動詞＋(受詞)＋時間副詞。」。

主詞	過去式動詞	(受詞)	時間副詞.
Mom	cooked lunch	(for us)	yesterday.
Jessie's friends	dressed up	(for the costume party)	tonight.

在過去式的情況下，不管人稱是第三人稱單數 (Mom) 或複數人稱 (Jessie's friends)、只需將動詞改為過去式動詞即可。

現在式：Mark dances with a girl every Wednesday. (Mark 每星期三都跟一位女孩跳舞。)

過去式：Mark danced with a girl last night. (Mark 昨天晚上跟一位女孩跳舞。)

例：John always played basketball with his classmates after school.

(John 以前放學後總是跟他的同學們打籃球。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為依提示作答、第 4-5 題為中翻英

1. We celebrate the New Year in Australia. (加入 last month 改寫句子)

We celebrated the New Year in Australia last month.

2. The students jump rope after class. (加入 yesterday morning 改寫句子)

The students jumped rope after class yesterday morning.

3. Henry studies English every day. (把畫線部分改為 last night)

Henry studied English last night.

4. Ella 以前總是走路上學。 Ella always walked to school.

5. 他們昨天早上去公園慢跑。 They jogged at the park yesterday morning.

(二) 否定句：主詞＋否定助動詞＋原形動詞＋(受詞)＋時間副詞。

過去簡單式中，一般動詞需要助動詞來幫助它形成否定、疑問及簡答。而在過去簡單式中，一律都是用 did 來作為助動詞，而助動詞後的動詞，需要還原成原形。

主詞	否定助動詞	原形動詞	(受詞)	時間副詞.
Mom	did not (= didn't)	cook lunch	(for us)	yesterday.
Jessie's friends		dress up	(for the costume party)	tonight.

現在式：Emma doesn't read every day. (Emma 沒有每天看書。)

過去式：Emma didn't read yesterday morning. (Emma 昨天早上沒有看書。)

例：Claire didn't cook dinner yesterday. (Claire 昨天沒有煮晚餐。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-5 題為中翻英

1. Tom listened to music last night. (改為否定句)

Tom didn't listen to music last night.

2. James doesn't play basketball every Saturday. (把畫線部分改為 last Wednesday)

James didn't play basketball last Wednesday.

3. Kevin 昨天沒有完成作業。 Kevin didn't finish his homework yesterday.

4. Lily 在午餐過後沒吃糖果。 Lily didn't eat candy after lunch.

5. 我們上週末沒去電影院。 We didn't go to the movie theater last weekend.

(三) 疑問句：

過去式助動詞置於肯定句句首，並把過去式動詞改為原形動詞，句尾改為問號，即形成疑問句。

助動詞	主詞	原形動詞	(受詞)	時間副詞?
Did	Mom	cook lunch	(for us)	yesterday?
	Jessie's friends	dress up	(for the costume party)	tonight?

肯定句：先簡答，再詳答。

Yes,	主詞	助動詞.	主詞 + 過去式動詞 + (受詞) + 時間副詞.
Yes,	she	did.	She cooked lunch (for us) yesterday.
	they	did.	They dressed up (for the costume party) tonight.

否定句：先簡答，再詳答。

No,	主詞	否定助動詞.	主詞 + 否定助動詞 + 原形動詞 + (受詞) + 時間副詞.
No,	she	didn't.	She didn't cook lunch (for us) yesterday.
	they		They didn't dress up (for the costume party) tonight.

現在式：Does your grandpa often watch TV? Yes, he does. (你祖父常看電視嗎？是，他是。)



過去式：Did your grandpa often watch TV? Yes, he did. (你祖父以前常看電視嗎？是，他是。)

例：Did your parents clean the house last Sunday?

(你父母上星期日打掃房子了嗎？)

Yes, they did. They cleaned the house last Sunday.

(是，他們有。他們上星期日打掃房子了。)

No, they didn't. They didn't clean the house last Sunday.

(不，他們沒有。他們上星期日沒有打掃房子。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為依提示作答、第 4-6 題為中翻英

1. you / Did / the magic show / enjoy (句子重組) Did you enjoy the magic show?
2. The party started at six thirty. (改為疑問句) Did the party start at six thirty?
3. Did Dad plant the flowers this morning?
 - a. 肯定詳答 Yes, he planted the flowers this morning.
 - b. 否定詳答 No, he didn't plant the flowers this morning.
4. 你去年常拜訪你的親戚嗎? Did you often visit your relatives last year?
5. Bella 上星期說故事給你聽嗎?
Did Bella tell you a story last week? / Did Bella tell a story to you last week?
6. 我們去年夏天規劃很多旅行。 We planned many trips last summer.

(四) 疑問詞 What (配合課本 p.14)

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞	時間副詞?
What	did	you	do	yesterday?
		he/she		last month?

答句：

主詞	過去式動詞	地方副詞	時間副詞.
I/We	hiked	in the mountains	yesterday.
He/She			last month.

現在式：What do you do on Thursdays? (你每星期四都做什麼?)



過去式：What did you do this morning? (你今天早上在做什麼?)

例：What did you do last Saturday? (你上星期六在做什麼?)

I picnicked with my family at the park last Saturday.

(我上星期六與家人在公園野餐。)

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▲ 第 1-3 題為中翻英、第 4-6 題為依提示作答

1. Jack: 你三年前在做什麼? Lucy: 我在象糞紙園區工作。
Jack: What did you do three years ago ?
Lucy: I worked at the Elephant POOPOOPAPER Park.
2. 你昨天早餐過後做什麼? What did you do after breakfast yesterday?
3. 她上週末都在做什麼? What did she do last weekend?

4. Stella washed her dad's car with her sister. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What did Stella do with her sister?

5. Gordon played the cards this morning. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What did Gordon do this morning?

6. you and your son / did / ? / last weekend / Where / go (句子重組)

Where did you and your son go last weekend?



綜合演練



一、選擇題

(C) 1. Amy: _____ your parents busy last week?

Leo: Yes, they were.

(A) Is (B) Are (C) Were (D) Was

(D) 2. The roads to the big city _____ very dangerous last spring. Now, the roads _____ very safe.

(A) are; are (B) was; are (C) are; were (D) were; are

(D) 3. Last year, Nina and Kim _____ after school every day.

(A) jog (B) jogs (C) jogging (D) jogged

(D) 4. Five years ago, her life _____ easy, but she _____ give up.

(A) was; does (B) is; doesn't (C) isn't; didn't (D) wasn't; didn't

(C) 5. Henry: What _____ you _____ this morning?

Sofia: I showed my mother around the school.

(A) do; do (B) do; did (C) did; do (D) did; did

(C) 6. Ivy: _____ you plan the trip to the waterfall last night?

Ben: Yes, I _____ the trip to the waterfall.

(A) Can; can plan (B) Do; plan
(C) Did; planned (D) Are; am planning

(D) 7. Ruby: Where _____ you two hours ago?

Alex: I _____ at the museum.

(A) are; am (B) did; was (C) was; were (D) were; was

(C) 8. The reporter _____ Hank a question _____.

(A) ask; every morning (B) asks; last Saturday
(C) asked; this morning (D) is asking; on Tuesdays

(A) 9. My favorite breakfast shop _____ gone. When _____ it move?

(A) is; did (B) was; do
(C) is; does (D) was; does

- (C)10. It _____ cold and windy last night, but it _____ sunny and warm now.
 (A) is; is (B) is; was (C) was; is (D) was; was
- (A)11. My parents _____ very busy last weekend.
 (A) were (B) was (C) are (D) is
- (C)12. I _____ to Amy on the phone this morning.
 (A) talk (B) am talking (C) talked (D) talking
- (D)13. We _____ with those kids in the park last Saturday.
 (A) playing (B) are playing (C) play (D) played
- (C)14. My father _____ a farmer ten years ago.
 (A) is (B) isn't (C) was (D) were
- (D)15. The students _____ in the classroom yesterday afternoon.
 (A) study (B) studies (C) studying (D) studied
- (A)16. A: Was your brother a doctor _____? B: Yes, he was.
 (A) two years ago (B) on Mondays
 (C) every weekend (D) now
- (B)17. A: Was your breakfast delicious? B: Yes, it _____.
 (A) is (B) was
 (C) does (D) did
- (B)18. A: Was _____ in the garden last night? B: No, she wasn't.
 (A) your parents (B) your mom
 (C) you (D) Tina and her sister
- (B)19. A: _____ you in Tainan one year ago? B: No, I _____.
 (A) Were; weren't (B) Were; wasn't
 (C) Was; weren't (D) Was; wasn't
- (C)20. A: _____ your brother a teacher two years ago? B: No, he _____.
 (A) Does; doesn't (B) Did; didn't
 (C) Was; wasn't (D) Is; isn't
- (D)21. My dad _____ yesterday. He _____ sick.
 (A) not work; is (B) can't work; is
 (C) doesn't work; was (D) didn't work; was
- (B)22. My wife _____ lunch for me this morning and the food _____ very delicious.
 (A) cook; is (B) cooked; was
 (C) is cooking; is (D) cooks; be
- (D)23. I _____ a story with Mary last night, but she _____ like it.
 (A) share; isn't (B) share; doesn't
 (C) shared; wasn't (D) shared; didn't
- (C)24. A: _____ the kids happy last night? B: No, they _____.
 (A) Was; wasn't (B) Wasn't; was
 (C) Were; weren't (D) Weren't; were

- (C)25. A: What _____ you and James _____ last Sunday afternoon?
B: We played video games.
(A) are; be (B) is; did (C) did; do (D) do; do
- (A)26. A: Did Dad _____ some water this morning? B: Yes, he did.
(A) boil (B) boiling (C) boils (D) boiled
- (B)27. A: Did you make a cake _____? B: No, I didn't.
(A) three hours (B) three hours ago
(C) on the weekend (D) tomorrow
- (C)28. A: _____ Anna ride a bike last weekend? B: Yes, she did.
(A) Is (B) Can (C) Did (D) Does
- (C)29. A: What _____ you do last night? B: I finished my homework.
(A) are (B) can (C) did (D) do
- (C)30. A: Wasn't Mom angry then? B: No, she _____.
(A) didn't (B) did (C) wasn't (D) was
- (C)31. A: What did Patrick do last night? B: _____
(A) Yes, he did.
(B) Yes, he was.
(C) He talked to Mom.
(D) He was in the park.
- (B)32. A: Was Fred happy this morning? B: _____, he _____.
(A) Yes; is (B) Yes; was
(C) No; didn't (D) No; isn't
- (A)33. A: _____ it cold yesterday? B: No. It _____ very warm.
(A) Was; was (B) Was; wasn't
(C) Did; was (D) Didn't; wasn't
- (D)34. A: What _____ the boys _____ yesterday? B: They played basketball.
(A) do; did (B) do; do
(C) did; did (D) did; do
- (C)35. A: _____ did Grandpa do yesterday morning? B: He _____.
(A) How; did (B) Where; did
(C) What; jogged (D) What; jogs
- (B)36. A: _____ Jim and James students ten years ago?
B: Yes, they _____.
(A) Was; was (B) Were; were
(C) Did; did (D) Are; are
- (B)37. A: _____ you feed the dog today? B: No, I didn't, but Sally _____.
(A) Do; do (B) Didn't; did
(C) Did; didn't (D) Were; was

- (D)38. A: What _____ Sandy and her sister _____ a week ago?
B: They visited their relatives.
(A) were; did (B) do; did
(C) do; do (D) did; do
- (A)39. A: Did Katie _____ the dirty clothes this morning? B: No, she _____.
(A) wash; didn't (B) washed; did
(C) washes; wasn't (D) washing; was
- (B)40. A: What _____ they do an hour ago? B: They _____ in the bedroom.
(A) did; paint (B) did; painted
(C) do; are painting (D) do; paints
- (B)41. Oliver _____ with joy when he saw his favorite band. He kept saying loudly, "I love you guys!"
(A) waited (B) shouted (C) listened (D) agreed

【103.會考】

二、翻譯填空

1. Frank: 你姊姊五年前是導遊嗎? David: 是的, 她是。
Frank: Was your sister a tour guide five years ago?
David: Yes, she was.
2. Mary: 你昨晚有跟 Mike 唱歌嗎? Peter: 不, 我沒有。
Mary: Did you sing with Mike last night?
Peter: No, I didn't.
3. 我三天前預訂了一個房間。
I booked a room three days ago.
4. Nick: 你上週五和你的朋友們做了些什麼?
Amy: 我們在家裡聽音樂。
Nick: What did you and your friends do last Friday?
Amy: We listened to music at home.



一、不規則動詞的過去式變化表（配合課本 p. 27）

不規則動詞過去式變化表							
begin	→began	fall	→fell	meet	→met	spend	→spent
bring	→brought	feed	→fed	picnic	→picnicked	stand	→stood
buy	→bought	fly	→flew	ride	→rode	swim	→swam
become	→became	get	→got	rise	→rose	tell	→told
build	→built	give	→gave	run	→ran	throw	→threw
choose	→chose	have	→had	say	→said	win	→won
catch	→caught	know	→knew	see	→saw	write	→wrote
come	→came	lose	→lost	sell	→sold		
draw	→drew	make	→made	sing	→sang		
drink	→drank	mean	→meant	sleep	→slept		
原形和過去式同型的動詞							
hit	→hit	hurt	→hurt	let	→let	put	→put
						read	→read

馬上驗收

▲ 寫出過去式動詞

1. say → said 2. break → broke 3. study → studied
 4. picnic → picnicked 5. freeze → froze 6. let → let
 7. sing → sang 8. fight → fought 9. hit → hit
 10. sell → sold 11. eat → ate 12. do → did

▲ 中翻英

13. 我們兩天前上了美術課。我們用鉛筆畫了很多花。

We had art class two days ago. We drew many flowers with pencils.

14. 上星期四林家人在我家旁邊的河裡游泳。

The Lin family swam in the river by our house last Thursday.

15. 你昨天去了哪裡？我去了花蓮而且我有買東西給你。

Where did you go yesterday? I went to Hualien and bought something for you.

16. 我今天早上騎腳踏車去學校。

I rode a bike to school this morning./ I went to school by bike this morning.

二、連接詞

- 連接詞，可分為「對等連接詞」及「從屬連接詞」。
- 對等連接詞是用來連接兩個詞性相同的單字、片語、句意相同或補述的句子（例如：**and**）或連接句意轉折的單字或句子（例如：**but**），或連接要從兩者或兩者以上的項目擇一的單字或句子（例如：**or**），或連接表示結果的句子（例如：**so**）。
- 從屬連接詞是用來連接獨立（主要）子句及從屬子句。從屬子句必須依附在主要子句旁，句意才會完整。而從屬子句可分為幾大類：名詞子句、副詞子句及形容詞子句。
- 副詞子句從屬連接詞，可依功能可再細分為「地方」、「時間」、「原因」等。

功能	冊次	句子
地方	B2L6	Where there is a will, there is a way.
時間	B3L3	When Fred arrived at the party, everyone was surprised. Before her dad came home, she cleaned the house. After he finished his homework, he went to the party.
原因	B3L2	Because Amy won the game, she was very happy.

（一）對等連接詞 so（配合課本 p. 29）

so 表示為「所以」，用來連接兩個獨立子句。在 so 前面的獨立子句，是用來表示「原因」的子句；在 so 後面的獨立子句，則是表示「結果」的子句。在 so 的前面，需要加逗號。

句型：獨立子句, so 獨立子句。

（表明原因）（表明結果）

主詞 + be 動詞 + （否定詞） + ...， 主詞 + （否定助動詞） + 動詞...	so + 主詞 + be 動詞 + （否定詞） + so + 主詞 + （否定助動詞） + 動詞....
The weather was bad,	so we didn't picnic at the park.

例：Ella's room was very dirty, so she tidied it up last night.

（Ella 的房間很髒亂，所以她昨晚收拾了她的房間。）

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 今天我生病了，所以才沒去上學。

I was sick yesterday, so I didn't go to school.

2. 上週天氣晴朗，所以我們去公園野餐。

The weather was sunny last week, so we picnicked at the park last week.

3. Tanya 很窮，所以她沒買任何糖果。

Tanya was very poor, so she didn't buy any candy.

(二) 從屬連接詞 because (配合課本 p. 29)

because 表示為「因為」，是用來連接兩個子句；一句表示為「原因句」，此句為「從屬子句」，不可單獨成立；另一句表示為「結果句」，此句為「獨立（主要）子句」。

(1) 句型一：**Because + 原因句, 結果句.**

Because + 主詞 + be 動詞 + (否定詞) + ..., Because + 主詞 + (否定助動詞) + 動詞...	主詞 + be 動詞 + (否定詞) + 主詞 + (否定助動詞) + 動詞....
Because Tom was busy,	he didn't go to the party yesterday.

小提醒：此句型，原因句後面有逗號。

(2) 句型二：**結果句 + because + 原因句.**

主詞 + be 動詞 + (否定詞) + ... 主詞 + (否定助動詞) + 動詞...	because + 主詞 + be 動詞 + (否定詞) + because + 主詞 + (否定助動詞) + 動詞....
Tom didn't go to the party yesterday	because he was busy.

小提醒：此句型，句中無逗號；此時的 because 所引領的原因句有「限制」之意，只針對結果句作出相對的呼應。

例：Because Julia didn't bring an umbrella with her this morning, she got wet.

= Julia got wet because she didn't bring an umbrella with her this morning.

(Julia 淋濕了，因為她今天早上沒有帶雨傘。)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 因為昨天下雨，所以我們沒去電影院。

because 置於句首：Because it rained/was rainy yesterday, we didn't go to the movie theater.

because 置於句中：We didn't go to the movie theater because it rained/was rainy yesterday.

2. 因為 Owen 沒寫完作業，所以老師不開心。

because 置於句首：Because Owen didn't finish his homework, his teacher was not happy.

because 置於句中：Owen's teacher was not happy because he didn't finish his homework.

3. 因為 Amy 摔斷手臂，所以她去看醫生。

because 置於句首：Because Amy broke her arm, she went to the doctor.

because 置於句中：Amy went to the doctor because she broke her arm.

(3) 句型三：**Because of + 原因, 結果句.** (進階用法)

因為此句型無法單獨成立，通常會有先前的情境語；或用來回覆疑問詞 why 所引領的問句。

引導的情境語：I shouted at John. (我對 John 吼叫。)

Because of + 名詞 / 受詞,	主詞 + be 動詞 + (否定詞) + 主詞 + (否定助動詞) + 動詞....
Because of me,	he is crying now.

(4) 句型四：結果句 + **because of** + 原因。(進階用法)

因為此句型無法單獨成立，通常會有先前的情境語；或用來回覆疑問詞 **why** 所引領的問句。

引導的情境語：John gave Claire some flowers. (John 給 Claire 一些花朵。)

主詞 + be 動詞 + (否定詞) + ... 主詞 + (否定助動詞) + 動詞...	because of + 名詞 / 受詞.
Claire is very happy	because of these flowers.

例：Because of you, we missed the bus.

= We missed the bus because of you. (因為你，我們錯過公車了。)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 因為你，所以我們才無法準時趕上公車。(準時 on time)

because of 置於句首：Because of you, we didn't catch the bus on time.

because of 置於句中：We didn't catch the bus on time because of you.

2. 因為他，所以我才遲到。

because of 置於句首：Because of him, I was late.

because of 置於句中：I was late because of him.

3. 因為天氣差，所以我們沒去博物館。

because of 置於句首：Because of the bad weather, we didn't go to the museum.

because of 置於句中：We didn't go to the museum because of the bad weather.

(三) 對等連接詞 **so**、從屬連接詞 **because** 在同一句中的位置

句型：**Because** + 原因句, 結果句.

= 結果句 + **because** + 原因句.

= 原因句, **so** 結果句.

because 和 **so** 兩者皆為大範圍內的連接詞，然而在英文的語法中，兩個句子只需要一個連接詞，因此在因果句中 **because** 和 **so**，只能擇一使用。

下列為中英語法的差異：

例：因為我昨天晚上很晚睡，所以我今天早上遲到了。

→ (在中文語法裡，「因為」、「所以」可同時出現。)

Because I went to bed late last night, so I was late this morning. (X)

→ (此為錯誤的英文句子，它是一個中式英文的句子，並不符合英文文法。在英文文法中，句中寫出 **because**，就不能寫 **so**；寫出 **so**，就不能出現 **because**。)

正確的英文句構寫法為：

Because I went to bed late last night, I was late this morning.

= I was late this morning **because** I went to bed late last night.

= I went to bed late last night, **so** I was late this morning.

馬上驗收

▲ 填入 because 或 so

1. Because Fiona was not in Taiwan, her sister showed me around.
= Fiona's sister showed me around because Fiona was not in Taiwan.
= Fiona was not in Taiwan, so her sister showed me around.
2. It is cold outside, so we are bringing our jackets.
= Because it is cold outside, we are bringing our jackets.
= We are bringing our jackets because it is cold outside.

▲ 中翻英

3. 因為今天早上下雨，所以我搭公車上學。
It rained this morning, so I took the bus to school.
4. Tina 沒有放棄，所以她最後終於贏了。
Because Tina didn't give up, she finally won.

三、疑問詞 why (配合課本 p. 27)

why 意指「為什麼」，用來詢問「原因」。

(一) 現在式

(1) 句型一：

疑問詞	be 動詞 + (not)	主詞	形容詞？
Why	is	he	angry?
	isn't		happy?
	are	they	famous?
	aren't		hungry?

例：Why is Ed Sheeran famous? (為何紅髮艾德有名?)

(2) 句型二：

疑問詞	be 動詞 + (not)	主詞	動詞 ing + (受詞/時間副詞/地方副詞)？
Why	is	she	crying on the street?
	isn't		eating breakfast in the dining room?
	are	you	laughing?
	aren't		going to the museum?

例：Why are Peter and Mary talking in class? (為何 Peter 和 Mary 上課講話呢?)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 浴室為何那麼髒? Why is the bathroom (so) dirty?
2. 為什麼他這麼有名? Why is he so famous?
3. Andy 為何不餓? Why isn't Andy hungry?

(3) 句型三：表示為「當下，對於行為的質疑」

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞 + (受詞 / 時間副詞 / 地方副詞) ?
Why	do	I	have music class every Saturday?
	does	she	

例：Why does Helen go to the swimming pool every day? (為何 Helen 每天都去游泳池呢?)

(4) 句型四：表「建議、提議」，意思為「為什麼不_____ (呢)？」

疑問詞	助動詞 + not	主詞	原形動詞 + (受詞 / 時間副詞 / 地方副詞) ?
Why	don't	you	eat meat?
	doesn't	he	

例：此問句句型的助動詞，亦可用 can't。

或是：

疑問詞 + not	原形動詞 + (受詞 / 時間副詞 / 地方副詞) ?
Why not	try this dish?

例：Why don't you move to London? (你為何不搬到倫敦呢?)

Why not write to Vicky? (為何不寫信給 Vicky 呢?)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. John 為何每餐都吃三碗飯呢?

Why does John eat three bowls of rice with every meal?

2. Helen 為何不走路去游泳池?

Why doesn't Helen walk to the swimming pool?

3. 你為何不去餐廳呢?

Why don't you go to the restaurant? / Why not go to the restaurant?

(二) 過去式

(1) 句型一：

疑問詞	be 動詞 + (not)	主詞	形容詞?
Why	was	the parrot	sleepy?
	wasn't		smart?
	were	the clothes	dirty?
	weren't		clean?

例：Why were you late this morning? (你為何今早會遲到?)

(2) 句型二：表示為「事情發生之後，對於該行為的質疑」

疑問詞	助動詞 + (not)	主詞	原形動詞 + (受詞 / 時間副詞 / 地方副詞) ?
Why	did	Grace	run?
	didn't	Leo	stop me?

例：Why didn't you eat beef noodles for lunch? (你午餐為何不吃牛肉麵呢?)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選適當的疑問詞

1. Q: (Why/ Where) did you sleep in class this morning?

A: I didn't sleep last night.

2. Q: (What/ Why) didn't you clean the kitchen last night?

A: I did my homework, so I didn't clean the kitchen last night.

▲ 中翻英

3. Q: 為什麼那個女孩昨天在哭泣? A: 她找不到她媽媽。

Q: Why did that girl cry yesterday?

A: She couldn't/didn't find her mother.

4. 你昨晚為何那麼忙? Why were you so busy last night?

5. 你為何不吃早餐? Why don't/didn't you eat breakfast?

6. 為何這節目那麼糟? Why is this show so terrible?

四、how come (進階用法)

how come 意同 why，亦表示「為什麼」，可用來詢問「原因」，但屬於「非正式」用法，一般常用在口語上。兩者的句型不同，why 後面接疑問句，但是 how come 後面接直述句。

簡易句型：How come?

完整句型：How come + 直述句?

How come	主詞 + be 動詞 / 動詞 + (受詞)?
How come	Cindy is at home?

例：Why did you miss the train?

= How come you missed the train? (你們怎麼會錯過了火車?)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選適當的疑問詞

1. (How come/ Why) didn't Steve tell you the story?

2. (How come/ Why) you're late for the party?

▲ 中翻英

3. 為什麼你上星期日要去你朋友家?

Why did you go to your friend's home last Sunday?

= How come you went to your friend's home last Sunday?

4. 為什麼他們昨天要在夜市裡買玩具呢?

Why did they buy the toys at the night market yesterday?

= How come they bought the toys at the night market yesterday ?



綜合演練



一、選擇題

- (B) 1. Andy: _____ the Smiths have a party last night?
Lucy: Yes, they _____ a party last night.
(A) Do; have (B) Did; had (C) Can; had (D) Does; have
- (A) 2. It is too hot inside, _____ let's go outside.
(A) so (B) but (C) and (D) because
- (C) 3. _____ my homework was not easy, _____ my father helped me with it.
(A) So; X (B) Because; so (C) Because; X (D) So; because
- (B) 4. Jack: _____ didn't you study math yesterday?
Lily: I went to the night market, so I didn't study math.
(A) How (B) Why (C) What (D) When
- (B) 5. Zoey: _____ didn't Tony go to the movie theater with you?
Jack: Tony had a big test, _____ he didn't go to the movie theater with me.
(A) How; so (B) Why; so
(C) What; and (D) Where; because
- (D) 6. My brother broke his arm yesterday afternoon, _____ he cried for help.
= My brother cried for help _____ he broke his arm yesterday afternoon.
(A) or; so (B) and; so (C) but; because (D) so; because
- (B) 7. Jenny _____ a teacher at the _____ of 25.
(A) become; age (B) became; age
(C) becomes; year (D) is becoming; years
- (C) 8. John: What _____ to Eric?
Anna: Brian _____ him in the face.
(A) happen; hit (B) happens; hits
(C) happened; hit (D) happening; hitting
- (C) 9. Betty: Why did you _____ your new car, Henry?
Henry: I _____ it because I didn't need it anymore.
(A) buy; sell (B) buy; buy (C) sell; sold (D) sell; bought
- (D) 10. _____ the weather was bad, we didn't enjoy the day.
= We didn't enjoy the day _____ the weather was bad.
(A) So; so (B) So; because
(C) Because; so (D) Because; because
- (C) 11. I was late for school _____ I didn't catch the bus.
(A) so (B) but (C) because (D) or
- (B) 12. My mother _____ married at the age of 20.
(A) get (B) got (C) getting (D) is getting

- (D)13. Terry was sick yesterday, _____ he didn't go to the restaurant.
 (A) because (B) but (C) × (D) so
- (B)14. A: _____ was your teacher angry?
 B: My teacher was angry because I didn't finish my homework.
 (A) What (B) Why (C) Where (D) How
- (C)15. The little girl _____ sleep at night because her mom was not there.
 (A) doesn't (B) can't (C) couldn't (D) wasn't
- (A)16. A: Why didn't Mr. Chen come with you?
 B: Mr. Chen didn't come with me because I _____ invite him.
 (A) didn't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) wasn't
- (A)17. A: Why did you throw it away? B: I _____ it away because I didn't like it anymore.
 (A) threw (B) throw (C) not threw (D) throwing
- (C)18. A: Why _____ you so sad? B: I was so sad _____ my brother broke my bike.
 (A) did; so (B) were; so (C) were; because (D) was; because
- (A)19. Mrs. White _____ go to work because her children _____ her.
 (A) couldn't; needed (B) can't; needed (C) didn't; need (D) wasn't; need
- (A)20. She ran away _____ her husband _____ her.
 (A) because; hit (B) so; hits (C) but; not hit (D) and; hitting
- (C)21. A: Why did he _____ that? B: He did that because he _____ no choice.
 (A) did; have (B) does; has (C) do; had (D) doing; having
- (B)22. We _____ to school by bus because it _____ rainy this morning.
 (A) go; is (B) went; was (C) goes; did (D) went; is
- (B)23. A: _____ couldn't they buy a car?
 B: They couldn't buy a car _____ they were too poor.
 (A) How; so (B) Why; because (C) What; because (D) Where; so
- (C)24. A: _____ B: We went there because we were hungry.
 (A) Did you go there? (B) How did you go there?
 (C) Why did you go there? (D) Who did you go there with?
- (D)25. A: Why didn't Marylyn finish her homework? B: _____
 (A) Marylyn finished her homework at home.
 (B) Marylyn didn't finish her homework last Friday.
 (C) Marylyn and her brother finished their homework.
 (D) Marylyn didn't finish her homework because she was sick.
- (C)26. Jack _____ his bike to school yesterday.
 (A) ride (B) rides (C) rode (D) riding
- (A)27. My grandpa didn't _____ a new house last year.
 (A) build (B) builds (C) built (D) building
- (B)28. We _____ a trip to Hawaii last summer.  Hawaii 夏威夷
 (A) take (B) took (C) were (D) was
- (C)29. There was no food at home, so we _____ to the restaurant.
 (A) didn't go (B) don't go (C) went (D) goes
- (C)30. A: _____ did you fight with Jason? B: I fought with him because he took my toy.
 (A) When (B) What (C) Why (D) Where

- (B)31. A: Why _____ we have a picnic last Sunday?
B: We didn't have a picnic last Sunday because it was rainy.
(A) wasn't (B) didn't (C) don't (D) can't
- (D)32. A: _____ B: Dad was busy, so he didn't come home for dinner last night.
(A) What did Dad do last night? 📖 dinner 晚餐
(B) Who did Dad come home with?
(C) Why did Dad work late last night?
(D) Why didn't Dad come home for dinner last night?
- (A)33. A: _____ was she scared? B: She was scared because nobody _____ her.
(A) Why; helped (B) How; helping (C) Who; helps (D) When; help
- (D)34. A: Why did you _____ married? B: We _____ married because we loved each other.
(A) got; gets (B) got; got (C) get; get (D) get; got
- (C)35. Jenny _____ a lot of food because she _____ hungry then.
(A) eats; be (B) is eating; is (C) ate; was (D) eat; were
- (D)36. A: Why _____ you call me last night? B: Sorry, I _____ busy.
(A) did; am (B) was; didn't (C) don't; was (D) didn't; was
- (C)37. A: Why were you so happy with your sister?
B: I was so happy with her _____ she _____ with me yesterday.
(A) but; sing (B) and; sings (C) because; sang (D) so; sing
- (A)38. A: Why _____ Henry _____ a bike yesterday afternoon?
B: He just wanted to take some exercise. 📖 exercise 運動
(A) did; ride (B) did; rode (C) does; ride (D) does; rode
- (D)39. They _____ a party because they _____ the game.
(A) have; winning (B) have; wins (C) had; win (D) had; won
- (B)40. _____ Anita didn't like vegetables, she _____ away her lunch.
(A) So; threw (B) Because; threw (C) And; throw (D) Because; throws
- (D)41. Carson: Bye, girls. See you tomorrow, Phoebe.
Shirley: _____ did Carson say he would see you tomorrow?
Phoebe: We're going out for a picnic. Do you want to come? 【103.會考】
(A) What (B) When (C) Where (D) Why
- (D)42. No one thought James would appear at Katie's party. So when he _____, everyone was surprised and could not believe their eyes. 【104.會考】
(A) would (B) was (C) had (D) did
- (C)43. I don't have any money with me because I _____ my wallet this morning. 【107.會考】
(A) had lost (B) would lose (C) lost (D) was losing
- (D)44. Mozart _____ his first music when he was only six years old. 【109.會考】
(A) is writing (B) has written (C) will write (D) wrote

(A)45. The movie starts at two o'clock, _____ let's meet at the theater at one forty-five.

【111.會考】

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

(A)46. Ariel _____ every night for a week before her Chinese test and got a very good grade.

(A) studied (B) studies 【111.會考】

(C) has studied (D) was going to study

二、翻譯填空

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: Why did you walk to school this morning?

Allison: I lost my bike, so I walked 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: Why couldn't Simon watch TV yesterday?

Jason: He couldn't watch TV because he didn't finish his homework.

3. 媽媽今天早上給了我一些錢，所以我能夠買一些食物。

Mom gave me some money this morning, so I could buy some food.

4. 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: Why didn't you do your homework?

Paul: I didn't do my homework because I looked after my sister last night.



一、過去進行式（配合課本 p. 53）

定義：發生在過去某一時間點的事件，且此事件在當時是持續進行的動作。

句構：主要是現在式 be 動詞 (am/are/is)，改成過去式 be 動詞 (was/were)，並搭配一般動詞加上 ing 型式，句尾會有過去式時間副詞。

（一）肯定句

主詞	過去式 be 動詞	V-ing	過去時間副詞.
I/He/She	was	singing	then.
We/You/They	were	dancing	at that time. at nine last night.

例：I was doing my homework at six yesterday evening.

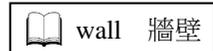
（昨天傍晚六點，我正在寫作業。）

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選出正確的答案

- Mom (cooks / cooked / **was cooking**) lunch at eleven thirty yesterday morning.
- Ken (is painting / painted / **was painting**) the wall at ten last night, so he was very tired.

▲ 中翻英



- Mandy 今天早上八點半的時候正在電腦上打字。

Mandy was typing on the computer at eight thirty this morning.

- 我們上星期二早上十點的時候正在公園野餐。

We were picnicking at the park at ten last Tuesday morning.

- 昨天下午四點，她正在房間裡聽音樂。

She was listening to music in her (bed)room at four yesterday afternoon.

▲ 依提示作答

- He studies English in his bedroom every day. (畫線部分改為 at six last Friday evening)

He was studying English in his bedroom at six last Friday evening.

- Dora is typing some letters now. (畫線部分改為 at that time)

Dora was typing some letters at that time.

(二) 否定句

主詞	過去式 be 動詞	not	動詞 ing	過去時間副詞.
I/He/She	was	not	singing	then.
We/You/They	were		dancing	at that time. at nine last night.

例：Tina was not eating breakfast at seven yesterday morning.

(昨天早上七點，Tina 沒在吃早餐。)

(三) Yes/No 疑問句

過去式 be 動詞+(not)	主詞	動詞 ing	過去時間副詞？
Was/Wasn't	he/she	singing	then? at that time?
Were/Weren't	you/they	dancing	at nine last night?

肯定句：先簡答，再詳答。

Yes,	主詞	過去式 be 動詞.	主詞+過去式 be 動詞+動詞 ing+ (過去時間副詞).
Yes,	he/she	was.	He/She was singing (then).
	we/they	were.	We/They were dancing (at that time).

否定句：先簡答，再詳答。

No,	主詞	過去式 be 動詞+not.	主詞+過去式 be 動詞+not+動詞 ing+ (過去時間副詞).
No,	he/she	was not (= wasn't).	He/She was not singing (then).
	we/they	were not (= weren't).	We/They were not dancing (at that time).

例：Were your parents cleaning the house at five yesterday afternoon?

(你父母親昨天下午五點時正在打掃房子嗎?)

Yes, they were. They were cleaning the house at five yesterday afternoon.

(是的，他們是。他們昨天下午五點時正在打掃房子。)

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示作答

1. Sara was planting flowers in the garden at that time.

a. 改為否定句 Sara was not/wasn't planting flowers in the garden at that time.

b. 改為疑問句 Was Sara planting flowers in the garden at that time?

2. No, Vicky was not having breakfast at seven yesterday morning. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Was Vicky having breakfast at seven yesterday morning?

3. Were Jason and Tom taking selfies inside the museum then?

a. 先肯定簡答，再肯定詳答。

Yes, they were. They were taking selfies inside the museum then.

b. 先否定簡答，再否定詳答。

No, they weren't. They weren't taking selfies inside the museum then.

▲ 中翻英

4. Mia 昨天下午兩點，沒有在喝牛奶。

Mia wasn't drinking milk at two yesterday afternoon.

5. 你昨天早上九點正在研讀英語嗎？

Were you studying English at nine yesterday morning?

6. 是的，他們那個時候正在騎腳踏車。

Yes, they were riding the bike at that time.

(四) 疑問詞 what (配合課本 p. 53)

疑問詞	過去式 be 動詞	主詞	動詞 ing	過去時間副詞？
What	was	he/she	doing	then?
	were	you/they		at that time? at nine last night?

答句：

主詞	過去式 be 動詞	動詞 ing	(過去時間副詞)。
He/She	was	watching TV	(then).
We/They	were		(at that time). (at nine last night).

例：What was John doing at that time? (John 那時正在做什麼?)

He was playing basketball at that time. (他那時正在打籃球。)

● 其他 wh 疑問詞亦可視情況與過去進行式搭配使用。

例：Q: Why were you running away at that time? A: I was very scared.

(Q: 你為何那時跑走呢? A: 我很害怕。)

Q: When was Emily having a fight with her mother? A: At ten thirty last night.

(Q: Emily 何時與她媽媽吵架? A: 昨晚十點半。)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. Q: 上星期六晚上九點時，你在做什麼? A: 我正在夜市吃豬血糕。

Q: What were you doing at nine last Saturday night?

A: I was eating pig blood cake at the night market.

2. Q: 他那時在哪裡慢跑? A: 他那時正在公園慢跑。

Q: Where was he jogging at that time?

A: He was jogging at the park at that time.

3. 你們昨天晚上十點時正在做什麼?

What were you doing at ten last night?

4. 我們今天早上八點時，正在使用電腦。

We were using the computers at eight this morning.

▲ 依畫線部分造原問句

5. Ruby was laughing at that time.

What was Ruby doing at that time?

6. My friends were hiking in the mountains then.

Where were your friends hiking then?

7. I was riding a bike with my father at six last Saturday morning.

Who were you riding a bike with at six last Saturday morning?

二、從屬連接詞 when (配合課本 p. 54)

定義：when 當從屬連接詞時，表「當……時」，用於連接兩個發生時間接近或同時的子句；一個為主要子句（含主詞與動詞），另一個由 when 引導的從屬子句（含主詞與動詞）。另外，When 放句首時，需用逗號隔開兩個子句。

(一) 現在式：常用來表示為「現在習慣」。

When + 現在簡單式,	現在簡單式.
When Leo eats breakfast,	he always listens to music.
現在簡單式	when + 現在簡單式.
Leo always listens to music	when he eats breakfast.

例：When Lisa reads this book, she always cries. (當 Lisa 讀這本書時，她總是會哭泣。)
= Lisa always cries when she reads this book.

(二) 過去式：指「在過去某時間點，某行為正在發生中……」。

when 引導的從屬子句中的動詞，為瞬間動作時，動詞用簡單式；主要子句的動作為持續進行的動作時，用進行式表達。

1. when 置於句首：句中有逗號

When + 過去簡單式, (瞬間動作)	過去進行式. (持續進行的動作)
When Tom woke up (醒來),	his mom was cooking in the kitchen.

2. when 置於句中：when 的前面不加逗號

過去進行式 (持續進行的動作)	when + 過去簡單式. (瞬間動作)
Tom's mom was cooking in the kitchen	when he woke up (醒來).

例：When the phone rang, I was taking a shower. (當電話響起時，我正在洗澡。)
= I was taking a shower when the phone rang.

3. 疑問詞 what + when 的用法 (進階用法)

疑問詞 what 與 when 可同時存在於問句，是用來表示「當(過去)某事發生時，某人在(當時)做什麼」。

例：Q: What were you doing when the earthquake hit?

(當地震發生時，你正在做什麼?)

A: I was watching TV when the earthquake hit.

(當地震發生時，我正在看電視。)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選正確的答案

1. Ryan was jumping rope when his mom (calls / called).
2. When we (are getting / got) home, Rita was playing in the garden.

▲ 依提示作答

3. planting flowers / arrived at my house / I was / my friends / When (重組句子)

When my friends arrived at my house, I was planting flowers.

4. { Everyone at the party was talking and laughing.
The music stopped. (將 when 置於句中，合併兩個句子)

Everyone at the party was talking and laughing when the music stopped.

▲ 中翻英

5. 當 Peter 關門時，他的小孩們正在看電視。

a. when 在句首 When Peter closed the door, his children were watching TV.

b. when 在句中 Peter's children were watching TV when he closed the door.

6. 當 Angel 打電話時，Frank 正在聽音樂。

a. when 在句首 When Angel called, Frank was listening to music.

b. when 在句中 Frank was listening to music when Angel called.

7. Q: 當 Amy 的姊姊開門時，Amy 正在做什麼?

A: 當 Amy 的姊姊開門時，Amy 正在房裡睡覺。

Q: What was Amy doing when her sister opened the door?

A: Amy was sleeping in her (bed)room when her sister opened the door. / When Amy's sister opened the door, she was sleeping in her (bed)room.

8. Q: 當手機響起時，你正在做什麼? (響起：過去式動詞為 rang)

A: 當手機響起時，我正在寫作業。

Q: What were you doing when the cellphone rang?

A: I was doing my homework when the cellphone rang. / When the cellphone rang, I was doing my homework.

三、從屬連接詞 **while** (進階用法)

定義：**while** 當從屬連接詞時，表「在……的時候；與……同時」，用於連接兩個發生時間接近或同時的子句；一個為主要子句（含主詞與動詞），另一個由 **while** 引導的從屬子句（含主詞與動詞）。

(一) **while** 置於句首：句中有逗號

While + 過去進行式, (持續進行的動作)	過去簡單式 (瞬間動作). 過去進行式 (持續進行的動作).
While Tom's mom was cooking in the kitchen,	he woke up (醒來).
While Amy was sleeping in the bedroom,	her sister was cleaning the house.

(二) **while** 置於句中：**while** 的前面不加逗號

過去簡單式 (瞬間動作) 過去進行式 (持續進行的動作)	while + 過去進行式. (持續進行的動作)
Tom woke up (醒來)	while his mom was cooking in the kitchen.
Amy's sister was cleaning the house	while she was sleeping in the bedroom.

例：While Helen was doing the dishes, someone rang the bell.

= Someone rang the bell while Helen was doing the dishes.

(當 Helen 在洗碗時，有人按了電鈴。)

馬上驗收

▲ 用 **while** 改寫句子，一句將 **while** 置於句首，一句將 **while** 置於句中

1. When I walked in, Kate was watching TV.

While Kate was watching TV, I walked in.

= I walked in while Kate was watching TV.

2. When Susan met her friends, she was waiting for the bus.

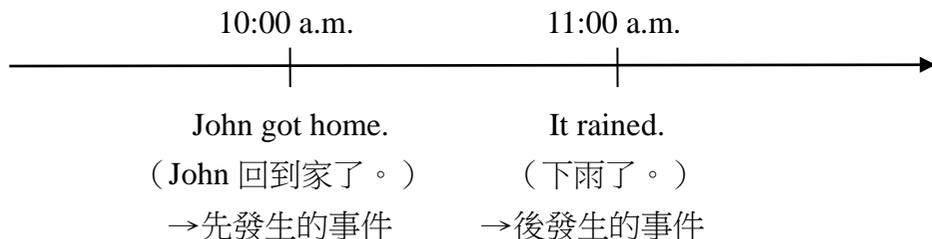
While Susan was waiting for the bus, she met her friends.

= Susan met her friends while she was waiting for the bus.

四、從屬連接詞 **before**、**after** (配合課本 p. 55)

定義：before 與 after 當從屬連接詞時，分別表示為「在……之前」與「在……之後」，用於連接兩個發生時間為先後的子句；一個為主要子句（含主詞與動詞），另一個由 before/after 引導的從屬子句（含主詞與動詞）。

過去式：



(一) 用 **before** 來連接子句 (**before** 若置於句中，前面不加逗號)

Before + 後發生的事件,	先發生的事件.
Before it rained,	John got home.
先發生的事件	before + 後發生的事件.
John got home	before it rained.

(二) 用 **after** 來連接子句 (**after** 若置於句中，前面不加逗號)

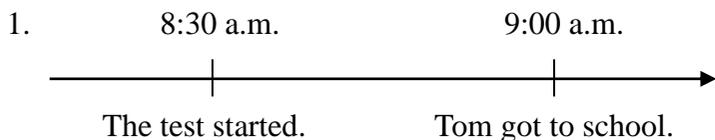
After + 先發生的事件,	後發生的事件.
After John got home,	it rained.
後發生的事件	after + 先發生的事件.
It rained	after John got home.

例：Before Emma went to school, she washed her face and brushed her teeth at home.
 = Emma washed her face and brushed her teeth at home before she went to school.
 (Emma 上學前，在家先刷牙洗臉了。)

例：After Ben put on his socks, he put on his shoes.
 = Ben put on his shoes after he put on his socks.
 (Ben 穿上襪子後，才穿上鞋子。)

馬上驗收

▲ 根據時間軸上事件發生的先後順序，完成句子



- a. The test started before Tom got to school.
- b. Tom got to school after the test started.



綜合演練



一、選擇題

- (C) 1. Hank _____ basketball at ten o'clock this morning.
(A) plays (B) playing
(C) was playing (D) is playing
- (C) 2. When Mr. White _____ in, we were eating lunch.
(A) walk (B) walks
(C) walked (D) walking
- (D) 3. What _____ Anna _____ in the living room at ten last night?
(A) is; do (B) is; doing
(C) was; do (D) was; doing
- (A) 4. _____ Dad got home, he washed his hands and then ate lunch with us yesterday.
(A) After (B) Because
(C) Before (D) And
- (B) 5. I drink a cup of milk _____ I sleep every day.
(A) when (B) before
(C) after (D) because
- (A) 6. Mom: Always listen to your teacher _____ you are at school.
Son: Yes, Mom.
(A) when (B) before
(C) so (D) after
- (C) 7. Diana _____ with her friends at seven yesterday morning.
(A) jogs (B) jogged (C) was jogging (D) is jogging
- (D) 8. When Judy picked up her cellphone, her baby _____.
(A) cry (B) cries (C) is crying (D) was crying
- (D) 9. Grace _____ some gifts for her family before she _____ back home.
(A) buy; goes (B) buys; went
(C) is buying; was going (D) bought; went
- (D) 10. Sam _____ when his friend _____ the ball.
(A) run; is catching (B) runs; caught
(C) ran; catching (D) was running; caught
- (C) 11. He tried over and over again before he _____.
(A) was giving up (B) gives up (C) gave up (D) is giving up
- (D) 12. Alice went to bed _____ she read a book.
(A) when (B) so (C) but (D) after
- (B) 13. What was _____ doing at that time?
(A) they (B) Frank (C) you (D) Mom and Dad

- (C)14. The children were happy when they _____ their parents.
 (A) see (B) seeing
 (C) saw (D) sees
- (D)15. When my husband came home, I _____.
 (A) am cooking (B) don't cook
 (C) not cooking (D) was cooking
- (B)16. The baby cried when he _____ hungry.
 (A) is (B) was (C) did (D) were
- (C)17. A: What _____ you doing at six last night? B: I was reading.
 (A) did (B) are
 (C) were (D) was
- (D)18. A: _____ was Ryan doing at ten last night? B: He was studying English.
 (A) Why (B) Where
 (C) When (D) What
- (A)19. A: What was your mom doing then? B: She _____.
 (A) was dancing (B) watched TV
 (C) didn't go with us (D) is walking
- (A)20. A: What did he do when he saw the fox? B: He _____.
 (A) ran away (B) was running away
 (C) runs away (D) doesn't run away
- (C)21. A: What _____ before you went to school? B: I ate breakfast.
 (A) do you do (B) are you doing (C) did you do (D) can you do
- (B)22. When her grandpa passed away, she was at home. = _____
 (A) She was at home, so her grandpa passed away.
 (B) She was at home when her grandpa passed away.
 (C) She was at home before her grandpa passed away.
 (D) She was at home because her grandpa passed away.
- (C)23. Bill played basketball after he swam. = _____
 (A) Bill swam after he played basketball.
 (B) Bill swam when he played basketball.
 (C) Bill swam before he played basketball.
 (D) Bill swam because he played basketball.
- (C)24. _____ Eva was surprised _____ Peter arrived.
 (A) So; because (B) When; × (C) ×; when (D) Before; after
- (A)25. A: What _____ Mr. and Mrs. Brown _____ at six this morning?
 B: They were jogging.
 (A) were; doing (B) is; doing (C) do; do (D) was; do
- (B)26. What was _____ reading at ten last night?
 (A) they (B) your daughter (C) your sons (D) you

- (B)27. When Jack _____ at the park, he saw an old man there.
 (A) arrivies (B) arrived (C) arriving (D) to arrive
- (A)28. She was scared _____ she heard the ghost story.
 (A) when (B) X (C) so (D) but
- (C)29. The little girl _____ when she couldn't find her mother.
 (A) is busy (B) are tired
 (C) was sad (D) were surprised
- (D)30. They _____ to the party after they dressed up in costumes.
 (A) goes (B) go (C) are going (D) went
- (C)31. A: What were they doing at nine this morning? B: They _____ to school.
 (A) walk (B) walks (C) were walking (D) are walking
- (D)32. A: What were you doing when he went to work? B: I _____.
 (A) were sleeping (B) slept (C) am sleeping (D) was sleeping
- (D)33. A: What _____ Lisa and her friends doing then? B: I don't know.
 (A) can (B) did (C) was (D) were
- (B)34. A: What did you do after you finished your homework? B: I _____ to music.
 (A) was listening (B) listened (C) listening (D) listen
- (B)35. When David invited Helen, she was very happy. = _____
 (A) Helen was very happy, so David invited her.
 (B) Helen was very happy when David invited her.
 (C) When Helen was very happy, David invited her.
 (D) Helen was very happy before David invited her.
- (C)36. Jennifer got all wet when it rained. = _____
 (A) It rained after Jennifer got all wet.
 (B) Jennifer got all wet before it rained.
 (C) When it rained, Jennifer got all wet.
 (D) Because Jennifer got all wet, it rained.
- (A)37. Vincent _____ with Nick after Nick _____ him.
 (A) fought; hit (B) fight; hit
 (C) fights; is hitting (D) was fighting; hits
- (A)38. A: What _____ he _____ at that time? B: He was using his cellphone.
 (A) was; doing (B) is; doing
 (C) did; do (D) does; did
- (C)39. We _____ when we _____ the touching movie.
 (A) are crying; watched (B) crying; watch
 (C) cried; watched (D) cry; were watching
- (A)40. A: What _____ he doing when he _____ you? B: He was listening to music.
 (A) was; saw (B) were; see
 (C) did; seeing (D) does; sees

- (B)41. When the baby cried, Mr. Wu _____ in the kitchen and did not hear it. 【107.會考】
 (A) cooked (B) was cooking (C) has cooked (D) is going to cook
- (D)42. Yesterday when I got home from work, my brother _____ for dinner, so he invited me to join him. 【111.會考】
 (A) goes out (B) went out (C) has gone out (D) was going out
- (B)43. Rex did not feel the earthquake this morning. He _____ in the park at the time. 【112.會考】
 (A) jogged (B) was jogging (C) has jogged (D) would jog

二、翻譯填空

1. 蝴蝶飛過之後，青蛙就跳了起來。

The frog jumped up after the butterfly flew by.

=The butterfly flew by before the frog jumped up.

2. 當我經過時，妹妹正在哭。

My sister was crying when I went by.

3. 王先生在過世之前，完成了他所有的工作。

Mr. Wang finished all his work before he passed away.

=Mr. Wang passed away after he finished all his work.

4. Billy 在訓練兩小時之後，他喝了許多水。

Billy drank a lot of water after he trained for two hours.

=Billy trained for two hours before he drank a lot of water.



一、不定詞當受詞（配合課本 p. 68）

用法：一個句子中，若有兩個動詞，就要在第一個（排序在前）的動詞後面，加入 **to** 來連接第二個動詞，以形成不定詞型式，不定詞 **to** 在此句構中不能省略。

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	第一個動詞	to + 第二個動詞？
What	do	you	want	to do?
			need	
			plan	

答句：

主詞	第一個動詞	to + 第二個動詞 + 名詞（地方副詞／時間副詞）。
I	want	to buy a computer.
	need	to clean the room.
	plan	to live in a big city.

例：What does Emma want to do (every day)? [Emma 想要（每天）做什麼？]

Emma wants to watch cartoons (every day). [Emma 想要（每天）看卡通。]

例：What did John need to do yesterday? (John 昨天需要做什麼？)

John needed to finish his homework yesterday. (John 昨天需要完成他的作業。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為中翻英、第 4-5 題為依提示作答

1. Cindy 計畫明年要去花蓮旅行。

Cindy plans to take a trip to Hualien next year.

2. Betty 需要買一隻手機。 Betty needs to buy a cellphone.

3. 我們想要去衝浪。 We want to go surfing.

4. She wants to jog every morning. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What does she want to do every morning?

5. Tony needed to wash his car yesterday. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What did Tony need to do yesterday?

* 延伸用法 (一)

A 要 B 做某事，只要把 B 放在第一個動詞後面，即 to 的前面，也就是受詞位置，即可形成不定詞作為受詞補語。此句構中的第一個動詞，可以是 want、need、plan、ask、tell、invite 等動詞，且不定詞 to 在此句構中也不能省略。

肯定句：

主詞 (A)	第一個動詞	受詞 (B)	to + 第二個動詞 + 名詞 (地方副詞/時間副詞). to be + 形容詞 (地方副詞).
Lucy	needs	her father	to drive her to school.

例：Mrs. Chen told her daughters to get up early. (陳太太告訴她的女兒們要早點起床。)

例：My mother asks me to be patient. (我媽媽要求我要有耐心。)

否定句：

主詞	第一個動詞	受詞	not	to + 第二個動詞 + 名詞 (地方副詞/時間副詞). to be + 形容詞 (地方副詞).
Lucy	needs	her father	not	to drive her to school.

例：Dad tells me not to go to bed after 11. (爸爸告訴我不要超過 11 點才上床睡覺。)

例：Miss Li asked us not to be late for class. (李老師要求我們上課不要遲到。)

比較一下否定詞在句中的位置，其所代表的意思亦會不同。

例：Miranda doesn't tell me to buy her a drink. (Miranda 沒有告訴我要幫她買飲料。)

→ Miranda 沒有告訴我到底要不要幫她買，我不知道她的意願為何。

例：Miranda tells me not to buy her a drink. (Miranda 告訴我不要幫她買飲料。)

→ Miranda 叫我不需要幫她買飲料，所以 Miranda 不需要我買飲料給她。

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選出正確的答案、第 4-5 題為中翻英

1. Jim asked his brother (to / to be / be) quiet.

2. Dad wants me (study / studying / to study) hard.

3. The work is hard, but Mom told us (not to / to / not) give up.

4. Sandy 昨天邀請她的親戚來她新家。 Sandy invited her relatives to her new house yesterday.

5. 我需要你在這裡。 I need you to be here.

二、動名詞當受詞 (配合課本 p. 69)

用法：一個句子當中，若有兩個動詞，第二個 (排序在後) 的動詞後面可直接加 **ing** 以形成動名詞，作為第一個動詞的受詞。

句型：

主詞	第一個動詞	第二個動詞 ing + 名詞 (地方副詞/時間副詞).
I	enjoy	cooking.
	keep	singing.
	practice	speaking English.

例：David enjoys playing baseball with his friends on weekends.

(David 每個週末都很享受與他的朋友打棒球。)

例：Oliver practiced playing the piano at home last Saturday. (Oliver 上星期六在家練習彈鋼琴。)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選正確的答案

1. Tom enjoys (live / **living** / to live) in the forest.
2. The three little pigs practice (build / **building** / to build) a house.

▲ 中翻英

3. Lisa 的媽媽每個週末都很享受做蛋糕給家人。

Lisa's mother enjoys making cakes for her family every weekend.

4. Amy 每天持續慢跑。 Amy keeps jogging every day.

5. Tom 上星期六練習游泳。 Tom practiced swimming last Saturday.

三、不定詞與動名詞皆可當受詞——意思相同（配合課本 p. 70）

定義：一個句子當中，若有兩個動詞，要在第二個（排序在後）的動詞前面加入 to，或在第二個動詞後面直接加入 ing，以形成不定詞或動名詞，此兩種形式所代表的意思是相同的。

句型：

主詞	第一個動詞	to + 第二個動詞	名詞（地方副詞／時間副詞）.
I	like love	to jog	with my friends at the park every Sunday.
	started began		with my friends at the park at eight last Sunday.
主詞	第一個動詞	第二個動詞+ing	名詞（地方副詞／時間副詞）.
I	like love	jogging	with my friends at the park every Sunday.
	started began		with my friends at the park at eight last Sunday.

小提醒：start 與 begin 若為第一個動詞，後面連姓名詞或動詞時，一般常會以過去簡單式呈現。

例：Ryan started to go surfing last Saturday.

= Ryan started going surfing last Saturday. (Ryan 上星期六開始去衝浪。)

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 我媽媽愛為我們煮午餐。(動詞 love)

My mother loves to cook lunch for us.

2. Mark 在 2018 年起開始研讀英語。(動詞 begin)

Mark began studying English in 2018.

3. Dora 喜歡跟她的朋友自拍。(動詞 like)

Dora likes taking selfies with her friends.

4. Lucy 上個月開始住在臺灣。(動詞 start)

不定詞：Lucy started to live in Taiwan last month.

動名詞：Lucy started living in Taiwan last month.

四、不定詞與動名詞皆可當受詞——意思相反（進階用法）

動詞	形式	中文	例句
stop	+ to V	停下來，去做另一件事	Ben ran for a while, so he stopped to get some rest. (Ben 跑了一陣子，所以他要停下來休息了。)
	+ V-ing	停止正在進行的動作	My father stopped smoking after his doctor gave him some advice. (我爸爸在醫生給他一些建議後，就停止抽菸了。)
remember	+ to V	記得去做 (此事未做)	Remember to buy a bottle of milk. We ran out of milk yesterday. (記得要去買一瓶牛奶。我們昨天用光牛奶了。)
	+ V-ing	記得做過 (此事已做)	I remember buying a bottle of milk yesterday, but I cannot find it now. (我記得昨天有買牛奶，但現在我找不到了。)
forget	+ to V	忘記去做 (此事未做)	Don't forget to buy some apples. (別忘了買些蘋果。)
	+ V-ing	忘記做過 (此事已做)	Mary never forgets meeting John for the first time. (Mary 從沒忘記第一次見到 John 的時候。)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選正確的答案

- I forgot (writing / to write) the letter, but I can do it now.
- Justin, could you please stop (to play / playing) the guitar (吉他). Dad is sleeping.
- Mom, remember (buying / to buy) a birthday cake. Today is Dad's birthday.

五、spend + 時間 + 某事 (配合課本 p. 71)

定義：spend 可用來指出花費多少「時間」在「某事」上，主詞只能限定使用「人名或及其相對稱的人稱代名詞」。

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	動詞	動詞 ing + 名詞 (地方副詞/時間副詞) ?
How long	did	you	spend	traveling around the world?
疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	動詞	on + 名詞 ?
How long	did	you	spend	on your homework?

答句：

主詞	動詞	時間	動詞 ing + 名詞 (地方副詞/時間副詞) .
I	spent	two months	traveling around the world.
主詞	動詞	時間	on + 名詞.
I	spent	an hour	on my homework.

例：How long does Anna spend watching TV every day? (Anna 每天花多久看電視?)

She spends one and a half hours watching TV every day. (她每天花一個半小時看電視。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為中翻英、第 3-4 題為依提示作答

1. 我每天都花半小時在使用電腦。

I spend half an hour using the computer every day.

2. Paul 上個星期日花了三個半小時清理房子。

Paul spent three and a half hours cleaning the house last Sunday.

3. The boy spends an hour reading every day. (用 How long...? 回答)

How long does the boy spend reading every day?

4. How long do your brothers spend sailing every Sunday? (回答六小時)

They spend six hours sailing every Sunday.

六、spend + 金錢 + 某物 (搭配課本 p.72)

定義：spend 在此可用來指出「花費多少金錢」在「某物」上，主詞只能限定使用「人名或人稱代名詞」。

問句：

疑問詞(+ money)	助動詞	主詞	動詞	on + 名詞 ?
How much (money)	did	you	spend	on this couch?

答句：

主詞	動詞	金錢	on + 名詞.
I	spent	five thousand dollars	on this couch.

例：Q: How much (money) did Ruby spend on the violin last year?

(Ruby 去年在這把小提琴上花了多少錢?)

A: She spent twenty thousand dollars on the violin.

(她花了二萬元買這把小提琴。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-4 題為中翻英

1. How much does Alan spend on coffee every morning? (以「四十元」回答)

He spends forty dollars on coffee every morning.

2. Emily spent three hundred dollars on a pizza. (依畫線部分造問句)

How much (money) did Emily spend on a pizza?

3. 你每天花多少錢買晚餐? How much (money) do you spend on dinner every day?

4. Vicky 去年冬天花了五百萬買公寓。

Vicky spent five million dollars on the apartment last winter.

七、go + V-ing (配合課本 p. 65)

從事某活動可用兩種方式來表示。

(一) 以 go + V-ing 形式

go hiking (健行)	go camping (露營)	go sailing (玩帆船)
go dancing (跳舞)	go fishing (釣魚)	go surfing (衝浪)
go jogging (慢跑)	go running (跑步)	go swimming (游泳)

例：Let's go fishing together this weekend. (我們這週末一起去釣魚吧!)

(二) 以 go + 單數名詞 + V-ing 形式

go ice skating (溜冰)
go bird watching (賞鳥)
go mountain climbing (爬山)

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示字填入適當的動詞形式，並做應有的變化

1. Hello, I am Henry. There are five people in my family. We all do different things in our free time. Grandma likes to go (go) mountain climbing (climb). Grandpa loves planting/to plant (plant) flowers in the garden. Mom usually goes (go) jogging (jog) before she walks to school. And my brother, Nick, is an athlete. Every afternoon, he runs to the beach and goes (go) surfing (surf) with the members of his team. And what about me? I always go fishing (fish) in my free time. I really enjoy being (be) near clean water and getting fresh air.

▲ 中翻英

2. Eva 上星期六去湖邊旁露營。 Eva went camping by the lake last Saturday.
3. Jack 和 Mary 每週五去溜冰。 Jack and Mary go ice skating every Friday.



綜合演練



一、選擇題

- (B) 1. The Li family enjoyed _____ by the lake last summer.
(A) camps (B) camping
(C) to camp (D) camped
- (B) 2. Brian _____ living in the city in 2019.
(A) planned (B) began
(C) keeps (D) starts
- (A) 3. Gina _____ to go to the teacher's office. Miss Chen is looking for her now.
(A) needs (B) practices
(C) wants (D) likes
- (C) 4. Audrey is really good at cooking. She only spent thirty minutes _____ three dishes.
(A) make (B) makes
(C) making (D) to make
- (D) 5. Some people like to spend their day _____ at the beach.
(A) go sailing (B) goes sailing
(C) went sailing (D) sailing
- (D) 6. Mary wants _____ some fruit before she _____ home.
(A) buying; go (B) buying; is going
(C) to buy; was going (D) to buy; goes
- (B) 7. Jeremy does not give up basketball. He always _____ basketball after school.
(A) practice; plays (B) practices; playing
(C) is practicing; playing (D) practiced; to play
- (B) 8. Jason _____ watching the sunset every Friday.
(A) plans (B) loves (C) wants (D) needs
- (C) 9. Eva started _____ at the age of five. She really likes _____.
(A) dances; to dance (B) to dance; dances
(C) dancing; to dance (D) danced; dancing
- (D) 10. My brother plans _____ a birthday party at home.
(A) has (B) have (C) having (D) to have
- (A) 11. A: My brother wants _____ with us. Is that okay? B: Sure.
(A) to go (B) goes (C) went (D) going
- (C) 12. Mr. Lin _____ three years _____ his house on the beach.
(A) wanted; building (B) kept; to build (C) spent; building (D) plans; build
- (B) 13. A: Can I help you? B: Yes. I _____ take a look at the white shoes.
(A) want (B) want to (C) wanting (D) wanted

- (A)14. Steven _____ working in the restaurant.
 (A) enjoys (B) want (C) needs (D) keep
- (C)15. A: I'm hungry. Can I eat now? B: You need _____ your hands first.
 (A) wash (B) washing (C) to wash (D) washed
- (C)16. A: What should I do? B: Just keep _____.
 (A) practice (B) to practice (C) practicing (D) practiced
- (B)17. My brother practices _____ English every day.
 (A) to speak (B) speaking (C) spoke (D) speak
- (D)18. A: Do you have any plans for the weekend? B: Yes. I _____ go to the movies.
 (A) plan (B) am planning (C) to plan (D) plan to
- (A)19. A: The baby keeps _____. What can I do? B: Maybe he's hungry.
 (A) crying (B) to cry (C) cried (D) cry
- (B)20. A: How much did Dad spend _____ his new car?
 B: I have no idea.
 (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) of
- (D)21. Mike began _____ English two hours ago.
 (A) study (B) studied (C) studies (D) to study
- (C)22. A: I love _____ movies a lot. B: Me, too.
 (A) watch (B) watched (C) watching (D) watches
- (A)23. Grandpa _____ five thousand dollars on a second-hand cellphone.
 (A) spent (B) practiced (C) enjoyed (D) kept
- (B)24. A: What does Amy enjoy _____? B: She loves singing.
 (A) to do (B) doing (C) do (D) did
- (C)25. My brother only spent three years _____ college. college 大學
 (A) finish (B) finished (C) finishing (D) to finish
- (C)26. A: Why don't you eat your breakfast? B: I _____ to eat eggs for breakfast.
 (A) don't enjoy (B) don't start (C) don't want (D) don't keep
- (D)27. A: What are you doing in the kitchen? B: I am trying _____ beef noodles for lunch.
 (A) make (B) makes (C) made (D) to make
- (D)28. A: How much did you spend _____ the game? B: About one thousand.
 (A) of (B) in (C) at (D) on
- (C)29. The woman kept _____ for her son at home.
 (A) wait (B) to wait (C) waiting (D) waited
- (B)30. Jack doesn't _____ working at the hotel. He wants to find another job.
 (A) start (B) enjoy (C) want (D) need
- (B)31. Grandma is over 65 years old. She _____ to buy any tickets for the bus now.
 (A) not need (B) doesn't need (C) don't need (D) need
- (C)32. Brenda _____ doing the dishes. She wants to _____ a housewife.
 (A) loves; being (B) likes; became (C) enjoys; be (D) plans; becoming

- (B)33. Vincent didn't _____ much money on that cake.
 (A) enjoy (B) spend
 (C) keep (D) practice
- (A)34. Let's keep _____. Don't give up!
 (A) trying (B) to try
 (C) tried (D) try
- (B)35. Oh, no! Grandpa _____ about his trip to the North Pole again! 📖 North Pole 北極
 (A) love to talk
 (B) started to talk
 (C) begin talking
 (D) liked to talk
- (D)36. We love to _____ picnics on sunny days.
 (A) going on (B) went on
 (C) goes on (D) go on
- (C)37. A: When _____ you _____ the piano? B: When I was six. 📖 piano 鋼琴
 (A) do; started to play
 (B) were; started playing
 (C) did; start to play
 (D) does; starting to play
- (B)38. A: Your dress is beautiful. B: Thanks. I _____ three thousand dollars on it.
 (A) began (B) spent
 (C) enjoyed (D) planned
- (A)39. A: Do you want to go out for lunch? B: No. I need _____ later.
 (A) to work (B) work
 (C) working (D) worked
- (D)40. I _____ to spend one month _____ around the island on my bike.
 (A) keep; travel (B) enjoy; traveling
 (C) like; travel (D) plan; traveling
- (B)41. Charles _____ a day in the department store looking for a hat for his wife. 【104.會考】
 (A) cost (B) spent (C) saw (D) made
- (A)42. Josh has planned to make a trip to New York and _____ some of his friends there. 【109.會考】
 (A) visit (B) visits
 (C) visiting (D) visited
- (B)43. I did not do my homework, so my teacher said I _____ stay after school to finish it. 【111.會考】
 (A) failed to (B) had to
 (C) hoped to (D) used to
- (D)44. Dennis enjoys _____ in public. He is proud of his beautiful voice. 【112.會考】
 (A) dancing (B) drawing
 (C) shopping (D) singing

- (C)45. I _____ swimming for several years before I went to this high school. I gave it up because of heavy schoolwork. 【112.會考】
- (A) have practiced (B) are practicing
(C) practiced (D) would practice

二、翻譯填空

1. Ben 花了三年為打工度假做準備。

Ben spent three years preparing for the working holiday.

2. 我很愛跳舞，所以我很享受每天練習。

I love to dance, so I enjoy practicing every day.

3. Jay 想要贏得比賽，所以他三個月前就開始練習。

Jay wanted to win the game, so he started/began practicing three months ago.

4. 我的哥哥很愛去派對。他享受跟朋友吃飯聊天。

My brother likes/loves going to the parties. He enjoys eating and talking/chatting with friends.



一、動名詞當主詞（配合課本 p. 90）

定義：「原形動詞」加上「ing」即形成「動名詞」，可放在句首作為句子的主詞。

用法：(1) 主詞為「動名詞」或「動名詞片語」時，視為單數名詞。

例：Swimming is great. → 動名詞，視為一件事。

例：Listening to music is wonderful. → 動名詞片語，視為一件事。

(2) 動名詞或動名詞片語，若只代表「一件事」，後面接「單數 be 動詞 is」或「單數動詞」；兩個以上的動名詞或動名詞片語，視為複數主詞，後面接「複數 be 動詞 are」或「複數動詞」。

例：Listening to music and playing cards are both fun.

（聽音樂與玩牌這兩件事都很有趣。）

→ 兩個動名詞片語，視為兩件事，故採用複數 be 動詞。

句構：

（一）句型一

主詞	單數 be 動詞	形容詞	(for + 受詞).
Traveling in Taiwan	is	convenient	(for many people).

此句型，動名詞片語可描述「整體概況」或「某個體」。

例：Speaking English is easy for me.（說英語對我來說是容易的。）

（二）句型二

主詞	單數動詞 + 受詞	原形動詞. 形容詞.
Traveling in Taiwan	makes us	happy.

此句型，動名詞片語主要是針對「某個體」。

例：Wearing a smile makes me look friendly.（面帶微笑使我看起來友善。）

（三）句型三

主詞	單數 be 動詞	不定冠詞 + (形容詞) + 名詞 + (for + 受詞). 所有格 + 名詞.
Doing sports	is	a good thing (for you). my hobby (嗜好).

此句型，可用來描述「整體」或「個體」。

例：Drinking water is a good habit (for everyone).

〔喝水（對每個人而言）是個好習慣。〕

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選正確的答案

1. (Jogs / Jogged / **Jogging**) three times a week is good for you.
2. (Be / **Being** / Were) on time is a good habit for everyone.
3. (Make / Made / **Making**) fun of your brother is mean.
4. (**Getting** / Gets / Got) married to old men at such a young age is terrible for those girls.

habit 習慣

mean 卑鄙的

▲ 中翻英

5. 坐在沙發上很舒服。

Sitting on the sofa **is** very **comfortable**.

6. 對爸爸來說，準備驚喜派對是困難的。

Preparing a surprise party **is** **hard/difficult** for Dad.

7. 對 Brian 來說，當個學生很快樂。

Being a student **is** happy **for** Brian.

8. 在寺廟祈求對有些人來說是好的。

Praying at a **temple** **is** nice for some people.

9. 在超商吃午餐是方便的。

Eating lunch at a convenience store is convenient.

10. 對你們來說，按時完成作業是重要的。

Finishing your homework on time is important for you.

二、虛主詞 it + 形容詞 (配合課本 p. 91)

定義：句首的 It，為「虛主詞」，後面接「形容詞」來描述後面的真主詞；真主詞是由「不定詞 (to + 原形動詞)」所形成。

例：It is fun to learn English with friends. (與朋友一起學英語是有趣的。)

↓
(虛主詞)

↓
(真主詞)

句型：

(一) 形容詞若用來描述某事物對某人具某種影響，後面以介系詞 for 接「人名或人稱代名詞」

主詞	單數 be 動詞	形容詞	(for + 受詞)	不定詞 + 原形動詞 + 受詞.
It	is	fun	(for me)	to play basketball every day.

例：During a typhoon, it is best for you to stay at home.

(颱風期間，對你們而言最好是待在家裡。)

(二) 形容詞用來描述某人的行為具某種特質，介系詞 of 接「人名或人稱代名詞」表示

主詞	單數 be 動詞	形容詞	of + 受詞	不定詞 + 原形動詞 + 受詞.
It	is	kind	of you	to always help your friends.

例：It is nice of Janice to always help the kids in the children's home.

(Janice 人真好，總是去幫助育幼院的小孩。)

→ 在此例句中，nice 這個形容詞是用來形容 Janice 的特質，表示 Janice 幫助育幼院的小孩這個行為是很「善良」、「好心的」。

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選正確的答案

1. It is kind (of/ for) Katrina to spend so much time with the elderly.

 the elderly 老人

▲ 中翻英

2. 住在大城市裡，對 Helen 來說很方便。

a. 動名詞： Living in a big city is convenient for Helen.

b. 虛主詞： It is convenient for Helen to live in a big city.

3. 坐捷運是快速的。

a. 動名詞： Taking the metro is fast.

b. 虛主詞： It is fast to take the metro.

4. 對 Mia 來說，通過這考試是不可能的。

It is not possible for Mia to pass the test./ Passing the test is not possible for Mia.

三、take 花費時間的用法 (配合課本 p. 92)

定義：take 可用來表示「花費多少時間完成某事」，但是跟 spend 的用法不太一樣；take 的主詞為「事情或活動」；而 spend 則是以「人」為主詞。

(一) 直述句

使用 take 會有兩種型的句子。第一種是採用「動名詞」，第二種是採用「虛主詞」。

例：每天在公園慢跑花了我四十分鐘。

動名詞當主詞：Jogging around the park **takes** me forty minutes every day.

虛主詞當主詞：It **takes** me forty minutes to jog around the park every day.

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 抓到這麼多魚可是花了這位漁夫兩天的時間。

動名詞當主詞：Catching so many fish took this fisherman two days.

虛主詞當主詞：It took this fisherman two days to
catch so many fish.

2. 我花了很多時間才了解這個問題。

動名詞當主詞：Understanding this problem took me a lot of time.

虛主詞當主詞：It took me a lot of time to
understand this problem.

3. 找一間新房子花了我六個月。

動名詞當主詞：Finding a new house took me six months.

虛主詞當主詞：It took me six months to find a new house.

(二) 問答句

問句：

How long	助動詞	it	原形動詞 + (受詞)	不定詞 + 原形動詞 + 受詞	(時間副詞) ?
How long	does	it	take (you)	to get to school	every day?

答句：

虛主詞	動詞	(受詞)	時間	不定詞 + 原形動詞 + 受詞	(時間副詞) .
It	takes	(me)	thirty minutes	to get to school	every day.

例：How long did it take them to fly to Japan last Saturday?

(他們上星期六飛到日本花了多少時間?)

It took them two and a half hours to fly to Japan last Saturday.

(他們上星期六飛到日本花了兩個半小時。)

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示作答

1. How long did it take you to watch that movie? (用二小時三十分鐘來回答。)

It took me two hours and thirty minutes to watch that movie.

2. It took me one night to finish this book. (依畫線部分造問句)

How long did it take you to finish this book?

▲ 中翻英

3. Q: Paul 上星期日爬山花了多少時間? A: 他花了三小時爬山。

Q: How long did it take Paul to climb the mountain last Sunday?

A: It took him three hours to climb the mountain.

4. Q: Emma 昨天去上學花了多少時間? A: 她花了三十分鐘去上學。

Q: How long did it take Emma to go to school yesterday?

A: It took her thirty minutes to go to school.

(三) take 與 spend 互換

例: 她每天下午花了二十分鐘去遛狗。

It takes her twenty minutes to walk the dog every afternoon.

She spends twenty minutes walking the dog every afternoon.

take 轉換成 spend 句構時:

(1) 先把 It 虛主詞所引導的句子中的受詞 her, 轉換成主詞 She。

(2) 把句尾「不定詞」型式, 改成「動名詞」型式。

例: 他每天傍晚只花了一小時煮晚餐。

He only spends an hour making dinner every evening.

It only takes him an hour to make dinner every evening.

spend 轉換成 take 句構時:

(1) 先新增虛主詞 it。

(2) 把句首 He, 轉換成受詞 him。

(3) 把句尾「動名詞」型式, 改成「不定詞」型式。

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選出正確的答案

1. It (took / spent) Tom three years to build his house.

2. Serena (takes / spends) twenty minutes cooking after school every day.

▲ 依提示作答

3. It takes John two minutes to drink a cup of coffee every morning. (用 spend 改寫)

John spends two minutes drinking a cup of coffee every morning.

4. Irene spent half an hour walking home. (用 It 虛主詞改寫)

It took Irene half an hour to walk home.

四、動詞片語 **have to** (配合課本 p. 84)

定義：中文為「必須」，可直接將其作為一般動詞使用，但 **to** 的後面一律使用原形動詞。

直述句：

主詞	動詞片語	原形動詞.
I/You/We/They	have to	clean the room.
He/She	has to	make a cup of coffee.

例：Selina has to mop the floor every day. (Selina 每天必須拖地板。)

否定句：加入助動詞 **do/does** 以及否定詞 **not** 形成否定句。

主詞	助動詞 + not	動詞片語	原形動詞.
I/You/We/They	don't	have to	clean the room.
He/She	doesn't		make a cup of coffee.

疑問句：

助動詞	主詞	動詞片語	原形動詞？
Do	I/you/they	have to	clean the room?
Does	he/she		make a cup of coffee?

肯定簡答、否定簡答

Yes	主詞 + 助動詞.	No	主詞 + 否定助動詞.
Yes,	you/we/they do .	No,	you/we/they don't .
	he/she does .		he/she doesn't .

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示作答

1. Zoe goes to school at seven fifty. (加入 **have to** 改寫)

Zoe has to go to school at seven fifty.

2. Dylan and his brother prepared for the test.

(a. 加入 **have to** 並改寫成疑問句；b. 根據 a 的句子做肯定詳答)

a. Did Dylan and his brother have to prepare for the test?

b. Yes, they had to prepare for the test.

3. Lori makes lunch for her kids on weekends. (加入 **have to** 並改寫成否定句)

Lori doesn't have to make lunch for her kids on weekends.

4. 他昨天必須去火車站。(中翻英)

He had to go to the train station yesterday.

5. 她必須每天慢跑。(中翻英)

She has to jog every day.



綜合演練



一、選擇題

- (A) 1. _____ is cool to camp by the lake.
(A) It (B) He
(C) She (D) That
- (A) 2. _____ takes Lydia fifteen minutes _____ to the department store every week.
(A) It; to get (B) This; to get
(C) That; getting (D) It; got
- (C) 3. A: How long did it take Tina to get to the station?
B: It _____ her twenty five minutes to get there.
(A) take (B) takes
(C) took (D) taking
- (D) 4. It is kind of you _____ me.
(A) helps (B) helped
(C) helping (D) to help
- (C) 5. _____ an English book is not easy _____ a three-year-old kid.
(A) Reading; of (B) To read; of
(C) Reading; for (D) Read; for
- (B) 6. It _____ Michael an hour to cook breakfast this morning.
(A) takes (B) took
(C) spends (D) spent
- (D) 7. _____ in the mountains is _____.
(A) Hiked; careful (B) Hikes; careful
(C) Hike; fun (D) Hiking; fun
- (C) 8. _____ so many sea turtles at the same time _____ wonderful.
(A) See; is (B) To see; are
(C) Seeing; is (D) Seeing; are
- (B) 9. A: _____ does it take you to finish your homework every night?
B: It takes me about two hours.
(A) How (B) How long
(C) How old (D) How often
- (C) 10. It is good for you _____ to bed early.
(A) go (B) went (C) to go (D) going
- (D) 11. _____ English is fun.
(A) Study (B) Studies (C) Studied (D) Studying
- (B) 12. Training _____ hard.
(A) be (B) is (C) are (D) does

- (D)13. _____ on the street is dangerous.
 (A) Play (B) Played (C) Plays (D) Playing
- (A)14. Eating apples _____ good for your health.
 (A) is (B) are (C) does (D) were
- (D)15. A: Do you like to ride a bike? B: Yes. _____ a bike is fun.
 (A) Ride (B) Rode (C) Rides (D) Riding
- (B)16. A: Why do you love dancing? B: Because _____ fun to dance. I enjoy it a lot.
 (A) this is (B) it is (C) I am (D) there is
- (D)17. It is comfortable _____ around Taipei by metro.
 (A) travel (B) travels (C) traveled (D) to travel
- (C)18. A: _____ dangerous to tell your phone number to a stranger. Be careful.
 B: Okay. 📖 stranger 陌生人
 (A) Be (B) I am (C) It is (D) This is
- (B)19. _____ so difficult to look after a baby. How does Mom do it?
 (A) What's (B) It's (C) She's (D) There's
- (A)20. A: It is great to _____ near a convenience store. B: True.
 (A) live (B) lives (C) lived (D) living
- (C)21. A: _____ does it take to get to the train station from here? B: About ten minutes by car.
 (A) How much (B) How often
 (C) How long (D) How many
- (C)22. A: It usually _____ you just a few minutes to book a room.
 B: That's really fast.
 (A) take (B) took (C) takes (D) taking
- (B)23. A: How long does it take _____ cook this dish? B: Half an hour.
 (A) in (B) to (C) for (D) on
- (C)24. It _____ us a whole weekend to clean the house before Chinese New Year.
 (A) take (B) spent 📖 whole 整個
 (C) took (D) spend
- (D)25. It took them five years to find their house.
 = They _____ five years finding their house.
 (A) took (B) use (C) used (D) spent
- (D)26. It is not possible _____ across the river.
 (A) walking (B) walk (C) walked (D) to walk
- (A)27. _____ without enough light is not good for your eyes.
 (A) Reading (B) Write (C) Watches (D) Drew
- (B)28. _____ is terrible.
 (A) Be sick (B) Being sick (C) Is sick (D) Are sick
- (B)29. Making friends with foreign people _____ not difficult.
 (A) are (B) is (C) were (D) be

- (D)30. _____ a job here was not easy for me.
 (A) Find (B) Finds (C) Found (D) Finding
- (C)31. _____ good to live next to my favorite restaurant.
 (A) We are (B) These are (C) It is (D) She is
- (C)32. It is comfortable _____ in this nice hotel.
 (A) stay (B) stayed (C) to stay (D) for staying
- (A)33. A: _____ nice to take a short break? B: It sure is.
 (A) Isn't it (B) Can I (C) Doesn't it (D) Do you
- (D)34. It is a problem for me _____ three babies at the same time.
 (A) look after (B) looking after
 (C) looked after (D) to look after
- (B)35. A: It is nice _____ dinner at a fine restaurant. B: You can say that again.
 (A) has (B) to have (C) had (D) have
- (B)36. A: _____ did it take you to find me? B: About two hours.
 (A) Why (B) How long (C) What (D) Where
- (A)37. It _____ me six months to save enough money for a new computer.
 (A) took (B) needed (C) spent (D) used
- (C)38. _____ Andy an hour to finish his lunch at school today.
 (A) It is taking (B) It needs (C) It took (D) He spent
- (D)39. It took us about two hours _____ to the night market.
 (A) getting (B) got (C) gets (D) to get
- (B)40. A: How long did it take you to fly to Hualien from Taipei? B: _____.
 (A) Very comfortable (B) One hour (C) Last Friday (D) At noon
- (A)41. Playing sports at least three times a week _____ good for your health. 【105.會考】
 (A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- (A)42. Playing games on the cellphone _____ popular with high school students. 【108.會考】
 (A) is (B) are (C) being (D) to be
- (D)43. It took the police lots of time _____ who entered Liu's house and killed her one year ago. 【107.會考】
 (A) and found out (B) find out
 (C) finding out (D) to find out
- (B)44. Although it took me lots of time _____ a big meal for ten people, I was happy that everyone enjoyed it. 【111.會考】
 (A) prepare (B) to prepare
 (C) preparing (D) prepared

二、翻譯填空

1. Julia 花了十年的時間成為一名女演員。

_____ It _____ took _____ Julia ten years _____ to _____ become _____ an actress.

2. 帶外國遊客在臺灣四處參觀是個美好的經驗。

Showing foreign visitors around Taiwan is a wonderful experience.

= It is a wonderful experience to show foreign visitors around Taiwan.

3. 在圖書館讀書很舒適。

Studying in a library is comfortable.

= It is comfortable to study in a library.

4. 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 to finish this book?

Linda: It took me two days to finish this book.



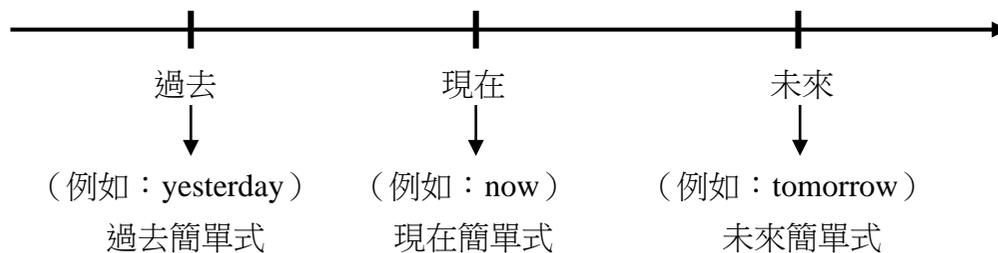
一、未來簡單式

(一) 定義：未來簡單式，是用來表達「即將」或「未來」將要發生的事件或活動。一般會以「will」及「be going to」來呈現未來式。will 和 be going to 兩者雖都可表達未來發生的事，但仍有明顯區別，如 be going to 可用來表示「不久的將來」、「確定」將會發生的事。

(二) 方式：

1. will：陳述未來會發生的事。
2. be going to：陳述「即將發生」或「已經計劃好」，並且在不久的將來「確定會發生」的事。

(三) 時間軸位置：



以時間軸來表示的話，可將時間分為三大部分：現在的時間、過去的時間、未來的時間。發生在未來的時間，將會發生的動作就用未來簡單式表達。

(四) 未來時間副詞：

未來式通常會搭配與未來有關的時間副詞，可分成以下幾類：

tomorrow	next + 時間點	this + 時間點	in + 一段時間	其他
tomorrow morning	next week	this morning	in two days	later
tomorrow afternoon	next autumn	this afternoon	in five weeks	tonight
tomorrow evening	next Halloween	this evening	in three months	soon (不久)
the day after tomorrow (後天)	next year		in four years	

小提醒：

1. this + 時間點：須根據上下語境，去做時態判斷。
2. in + 一段時間：代表「在多久之後」。

馬上驗收

▲ 中翻英

1. 下個星期五 next Friday
2. 三個月後 in three months/ three months later/ after three months
3. 明天晚上 tomorrow night
4. 明年母親節 next Mother's Day/ Mother's Day next year

二、助動詞 will (配合課本 p. 105)

助動詞 will，常用來呈現未來式中的時態，後面會接「原形動詞」，或是「be + 形容詞／地方副詞」。無論主詞為第幾人稱，助動詞皆為 will。

(一) 肯定句

主詞	助動詞	原形動詞	時間副詞.
I/You/We/They	will	go on a trip	next weekend.
He/She			
主詞	助動詞 + be	形容詞／地方副詞	時間副詞.
Olive	will be	safe	in ten minutes.
		there	

例：Helen will go shopping at the department store this Sunday.

(Helen 在這星期日將會去百貨公司購物。)

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示寫出正確的字詞

- Peter will come (come) to our party this evening. I can't wait!
- Dinner will be ready (be ready) in half an hour.

▲ 依提示作答

- Dora watches TV every evening. (把畫線部分改為 tomorrow evening)

Dora will watch TV tomorrow evening.

- Teddy is happy to get your present. (加入 tonight)

Teddy will be happy to get your present tonight.

- 他們明年夏天要去衝浪。(中翻英)

They will go surfing next summer.

(二) 否定句

主詞	助動詞 + not	原形動詞	時間副詞.
I/You/We/They	will not (= won't)	go on a trip	next weekend.
He/She			
主詞	助動詞 + not + be	形容詞／地方副詞	時間副詞.
Olive	will not be (= won't be)	safe	in ten minutes.
		there	

例：Tom won't go swimming tomorrow. (Tom 明天將不會去游泳。)

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示寫出正確的字詞

- Amanda won't be here (not here) tomorrow. She is traveling to Taiwan.

2. Peter won't study (not study) English next week.

▲ 依提示作答

3. Ella and Amy don't clean the house every Saturday. (把畫線部分改為 in two weeks)

Ella and Amy won't clean the house in two weeks.

4. Julia 後天不會去工廠。 Julia won't go to the factory the day after tomorrow.

5. 我們下次不會住在這間旅館。 We won't stay at this hotel next time.

(三) 疑問句

在肯定句中，把助動詞 will，移往句首，並於句尾改成問號，即可形成疑問句。

問句：

助動詞／助動詞 + not	主詞	原形動詞	時間副詞？
Will Won't	you	go on a trip	next weekend?
	he/she		
	主詞 + be	形容詞／地方副詞	時間副詞？
	it be	rainy	tomorrow?

肯定句：先簡答，再詳答。

Yes,	主詞 + 助動詞.	主詞 + 助動詞	原形動詞	時間副詞.
Yes,	I/we will.	I/We will	go on a trip	next weekend.
	he/she will.	He/She will		
Yes,	主詞 + 助動詞.	主詞 + 助動詞 + be	形容詞／地方副詞	時間副詞.
Yes,	it will.	It will be	rainy	tomorrow.

否定句：先簡答，再詳答。

No,	主詞 + 助動詞 + not.	主詞 + 助動詞 + not	原形動詞	時間副詞.
No,	I/we won't.	I/We won't	go on a trip	next weekend.
	he/she won't.	He/She won't		
No,	主詞 + 助動詞 + not.	主詞 + 助動詞 + not + be	形容詞／地方副詞	時間副詞.
No,	it won't.	It won't be	rainy	tomorrow.

例：Will Ryan and Jack go surfing next Saturday? (Ryan 和 Jack 下星期六將會去衝浪嗎?)

Yes, they will. They will go surfing next Saturday. (是的，他們會。他們下星期六將會去衝浪。)

No, they won't. They won't go surfing next Saturday.

(不是的，他們不會。他們下星期六將不會去衝浪。)

馬上驗收

▲ 寫出正確的字詞

1. Will your clothes be dirty (dirty) after school tomorrow?

2. Will your dreams come (come) true one day?

▲ 第 3-4 題為依提示作答、第 5 題為中翻英

3. Did Oscar spend two hours singing last night? (把畫線部分改為 tonight)

Will Oscar spend two hours singing tonight?

4. No, Kate won't go jogging tomorrow afternoon. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Will Kate go jogging tomorrow afternoon?

5. 是的，明天會下雪。

Yes, it will be snowy tomorrow./ Yes, it will snow tomorrow.

(四) 疑問詞

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞	時間副詞?
What	will	you	do	later?

答句：

主詞	助動詞	原形動詞	時間副詞.
I	will	make some coffee	later.

例：What will your brother do this weekend? (你哥哥這週末要做什麼?)

He will work at the farm this weekend. (他這週末將會在農場工作。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-4 題為中翻英

1. She will order the couch on the Net next time. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What will she do next time?

2. Tom will go to the factory next summer. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Where will Tom go next summer?

3. 你們明天將要做什麼? What will you do tomorrow?

4. 我們明天將要去拜訪親戚。We will visit our relatives tomorrow.

三、be going to (配合課本 p. 106)

(一) 肯定句

主詞	be 動詞 + going to	原形動詞	時間副詞.
I	am	go on a trip	tomorrow.
We/You/They	are		
He/She	is		
主詞	be 動詞 + going to be	形容詞 / 地方副詞	時間副詞.
Dora	is going to be	late	this afternoon

例：Henry is going to be in Canada next winter. (Henry 下個冬天將會在加拿大。)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈出正確的字詞

1. Ben (goes / is going) to study in the library tomorrow.
2. They are going to clean the restroom (later / five minutes ago).

▲ 依提示作答

3. James and Mary bought lamps last night. (把畫線部分改為 this weekend)

James and Mary are going to buy lamps this weekend.

4. There will be a basketball game at our school tonight. (畫線部分用 be going to 改寫)

There is going to be a basketball game at our school tonight.

5. 今天下午將會下雨。(中翻英)

It is going to rain this afternoon.

(二) 否定句

主詞	be 動詞 + not going to	原形動詞	時間副詞.
I	am not	go on a trip	tomorrow.
We/You/They	are not (= aren't)		
He/She	is not (= isn't)		
主詞	be 動詞 + not going to be	形容詞 / 地方副詞	時間副詞.
Dora	isn't going to be	in Taiwan	next winter.

例 : Lily isn't going to ride a bike to the park later. (Lily 待會兒不會騎腳踏車去公園。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-5 題為中翻英

1. I am going to run in the park this Sunday. (改為否定句)

I am not going to run in the park this Sunday.

2. He is not going to jump rope later. (把畫線部分改為 They)

They are not/aren't going to jump rope later.

3. Fiona 明天不會為了生日派對裝扮/打扮。

Fiona isn't going to dress up for the birthday party tomorrow.

4. Oscar 這週末不去海灘。 Oscar isn't going to (go to) the beach this weekend.

5. 我不會在網路上訂購沙發。 I am not going to order the couch/sofa on the Net.

(三) 疑問句

Be 動詞(+not)	主詞	going to	原形動詞	時間副詞?
Are/Aren't	you	going to	go on a trip	next weekend?
Is/Isn't	he/ she			
Be 動詞(+not)	主詞	going to be	形容詞	時間副詞?
Is/Isn't	it	going to be	snowy	this winter?

肯定句：先簡答，再詳答。

Yes,	主詞 + be 動詞.	主詞 + be 動詞	going to	原形動詞	時間副詞.
Yes,	I am. we are.	I am We are	going to	go on a trip	next weekend.
	he/she is.	He/She is			
Yes,	it is.	It is	going to be	snowy	this winter.

否定句：先簡答，再詳答。

No,	主詞 + be 動詞 + not.	主詞 + be 動詞 + not	going to	原形動詞	時間副詞.
No,	I am not. we aren't.	I am not We aren't	going to	go on a trip	next weekend.
	he/she isn't.	He/She isn't			
No,	主詞 + be 動詞 + not.	主詞 + be 動詞 + not	going to be	形容詞	時間副詞.
No,	it isn't.	It is not	going to be	snowy	this winter.

例：Are you going to have a test tomorrow? (你明天將會有考試嗎?)

Yes, I am. I am going to have a test tomorrow. (是，我有。我明天將會有考試。)

No, I am not. I am not going to have a test tomorrow. (不，我沒有。我明天將不會有考試。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-4 題為中翻英

1. Yes, she is going to hike in the mountains this Sunday. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Is/Isn't she going to hike in the mountains this Sunday?

2. Are they going to cook dinner tonight?

a. 先肯定簡答，再詳答。Yes, they are. They are going to cook dinner tonight.

b. 先否定簡答，再詳答。No, they aren't. They are not going to cook dinner tonight.

3. 你明天要去買鞋子嗎? Are you going to buy (a pair of) shoes tomorrow?

4. 你今晚不參加派對嗎? Aren't you going to (go to) the party tonight?

(四) 疑問詞

問句：

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞	going to	原形動詞	時間副詞?
What	are	you	going to	do	later?

答句：

主詞	be 動詞 + going to	原形動詞	時間副詞.
I	am going to	do my homework	later.

例：Q: What is Abby going to do the day after tomorrow? (Abby 後天要做什麼?)

A: She is going to go camping the day after tomorrow. (她後天要去露營。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-5 題為中翻英

1. What did you do yesterday? (把畫線部分改為 tomorrow)

What are you going to do tomorrow?/ What will you do tomorrow?

2. He is going to visit the museum next week. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What is he going to do next week?

3. Ben 後天要去買吉他。 Ben is going to buy a guitar the day after tomorrow.

4. 颱風明天即將襲臺。 The typhoon is going to hit Taiwan tomorrow.

5. Tom 下個月將要做什麼? What is Tom going to do next month?

四、cost + 金錢 (配合課本 p. 107)

定義：用來表示「花費金錢」，主詞必須是「物品」或「事情」。

(一) 句構

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	名詞	原形動詞	(受詞)?
How much	did	the lamp	cost	(you)?

答句：

代名詞	動詞	(受詞)	金錢	(to buy + 物品).
It	cost	(me/us)	two hundred dollars	(to buy the lamp).

例：Q: How much does the train ticket cost you every day?

(你每天會花多少錢在火車票?)

A: It costs me fifteen dollars (to buy the train ticket) every day.

(我每天會花十五元買火車票。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-4 題為中翻英

1. It cost Tina nine hundred dollars to buy the beef. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How much did the beef cost Tina?/ How much did it cost Tina to buy the beef?

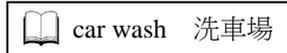
2. Three cups of coffee cost one hundred dollars. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How much do/did three cups of coffee cost?

3. Maria 上星期六在這間冰飯店住一晚就花了一萬元。

It cost Maria ten thousand dollars to stay in this ice hotel for one night last Saturday.

4. 在洗車場洗車總是會花我四十元。



It always costs me forty dollars to wash my car at the car wash.

(二) cost 與 spend 互換

cost 跟 spend 同樣都可以用來表示花錢，但是 spend 是用「人」當主詞，而 cost 則是用「物品」或「事情」當主詞。

例：他昨天在這包糖果上花了 200 元。

This bag of candy cost him two hundred dollars yesterday. → 主詞是「物品」

He spent two hundred dollars on this bag of candy yesterday. → 主詞是「人」

cost 轉換成 spent 句構時：

1. 先把受詞 him，轉換成主詞 He。
2. 再把主詞 This bag of candy，移到句尾，並在 this bag of candy 的前面新增介系詞 on。

例：她上個週末花了一萬元買小提琴。

She spent ten thousand dollars buying the violin last weekend. → 主詞是「人」

It cost her ten thousand dollars to buy the violin last weekend. → 主詞是「物品」

spent 轉換成 cost 句構時：

1. 先在句首新增虛主詞 It。
2. 再把原本的主詞 She，轉換成受詞 her，並把 her 置於 cost 後。
3. 最後，把動名詞轉換成「不定詞」。

馬上驗收

▲ 依提示作答

1. This cellphone cost Jessie twenty thousand dollars. (用 spend 改寫)

Jessie spent twenty thousand dollars on this cellphone.

2. Ben spent three thousand dollars having a great meal last night. (用 cost 改寫)

It cost Ben three thousand dollars to have a great meal last night.

3. 她今天早上花了 50 元買了一個漢堡。(中翻英)

a. spend 造句：She spent fifty dollars on/buying the hamburger this morning.

b. cost 造句：It cost her fifty dollars to buy the hamburger this morning.

五、pay+金錢+某物（配合課本 p. 108）

（一）句型

問句：

疑問詞（+money）	助動詞	主詞	動詞	for+名詞?
How much (money)	did	you	pay	for the cake?

答句：

主詞	動詞	金錢	for+名詞.
I	paid	one hundred dollars	for the cake.

例：A: How much did you pay for the train tickets?（你付多少錢買火車票？）

B: I paid one thousand dollars for them/the train tickets.（我付了一千元買火車票。）

（二）常搭配用法

1. pay + 金錢 → 付錢

例：They paid \$700.（他們付了七百元。）

2. pay (in) cash → 用現金支付

例：Tom paid the driver (in) cash.（Tom 付現金給司機。）

3. pay by credit card → 用信用卡支付

例：Can I pay by credit card?（我能用信用卡支付嗎？）

4. pay + 某人 +（金錢）+ to + 原形動詞 → 支付某人多少錢去做某事

例：Peter paid me \$20 to walk his dogs.（Peter 付我二十美元去遛他的狗。）

5. pay + (somebody) + in + 幣別 → 以某幣別來支付某人

例：Grace paid (Ivy) in dollars.〔Grace 以美金支付（Ivy）。〕

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為依提示作答、第 4 題為中翻英

1. Rita paid sixty dollars for the notebook.（依畫線部分造原問句）

How much did Rita pay for the notebook?

2. Eason spent 2,000 dollars on his jacket in that shop.（以 pay 改寫句子）

Eason paid 2,000 dollars for his jacket in that shop.

3. It cost me one hundred twenty dollars to buy a cup of coffee.（以 I 為句首改寫）

I paid one hundred twenty dollars/\$120 for a cup of coffee.

4. Cindy 花了 240 元買這些鑰匙圈。（...pay...）

Cindy paid two hundred forty dollars/\$240 for these key chains.

(三) cost、spend、take 和 pay 總複習

項目	主詞	動詞	例句
花錢	人	spend	Hank spent eight hundred thousand dollars buying this black car last year.
	事物	cost	It cost Hank eight hundred thousand dollars to buy this black car last year.
	人	pay	Hank paid eight hundred thousand dollars for this black car last year.
花時間	人	spend	I spent fourteen hours flying to the USA.
	事物	take	It took me fourteen hours to fly to the USA.

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選出正確的字詞

1. Betty (spent / cost / took / paid) seven hundred dollars on this bag last Sunday.
2. It (spent / cost / took / paid) Kevin five hours to go to Taipei by bus last Friday.
3. It (spends / costs / takes / pays) me five hundred dollars to buy the food at the supermarket every day.
4. Nick (spent / cost / took / paid) 300 dollars for the bread last night.

六、would like 與 want (配合課本 p. 101)

would like 跟 want 都是指「想要」。在語意上，would like 是比較委婉，且是有禮貌的說法。

(一) 後面接「名詞」

例：I want a cup of black tea. (我想要一杯紅茶。)= I would like a cup of black tea.

(二) 後面接「不定詞」(to+V)

肯定句：

{ Karen wants to celebrate Mother's Day with us.
{ Karen would like to celebrate Mother's Day with us. →would 不因第三人稱，而作動詞變化。

否定句：

{ She doesn't want to celebrate Mother's Day with us. →在 would 後面加上否定詞 not，即形成
{ She wouldn't like to celebrate Mother's Day with us. 否定句。

疑問句：

{ Does Karen want to celebrate Mother's Day with us? →先在肯定句中，把 would 移到句首，即
{ Would Karen like to celebrate Mother's Day with us? 形成疑問句。

肯定、否定簡答句：

{ Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
{ Yes, she would. / No, she wouldn't. (would not = wouldn't)

小提醒：would like 跟 want 的用法差異

want	want 是一般動詞，需要利用助動詞 do/does/did 來形成疑問、否定、簡答。
would like	would like 是一個片語，當中的 would 本身就是一個助動詞。因此在 would like 的句型中，形成疑問、否定、簡答時，都是利用 would 來形成。would 這個助動詞，不隨人稱而作改變。

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為依提示作答、第 3-4 題為中翻英

1. Does Lisa want to give us a ride? Yes, she does. (畫線部分用 would like 改寫)

Would Lisa like to give us a ride? Yes, she would.

2. Don't you want to take a break? No, we don't. (畫線部分用 would like 改寫)

Wouldn't you like to take a break? No, we wouldn't.

3. 你要一杯茶嗎? Would you like a cup of tea?

4. 你想吃些蛋糕嗎? Would you like to have some cake?

七、從屬連接詞 + 未來式 (進階用法)

when、before、after 等從屬連接詞，所連接的兩個子句，原則上時態必須要一致。但是當 when/before/after 所連接的子句為未來式時，必須要將子句中的未來式，改為現在簡單式。

例：當爸爸今晚回家時，我們將會給他一個驚喜派對。

We will give Dad a surprise party when he will come home tonight.(×)

We will give Dad a surprise party when he comes home tonight.(○)

馬上驗收

▲ 圈選出正確的字詞

1. John is going to give Emily some flowers after she (will walk / walks) into the restaurant.

2. Before the summer vacation (will end / ends), my family and I will travel around Taiwan.

 summer vacation 暑假



綜合演練



一、選擇題

- (B) 1. John and Helen _____ watch the movie after school tomorrow.
(A) is going to (B) are going to (C) will to (D) to will
- (D) 2. A: Will Mary go camping this weekend? B: No, she _____.
(A) is not (B) doesn't (C) didn't (D) won't
- (A) 3. Q: What _____ you do tonight?
A: I _____ finish my homework and study math tonight.
(A) will; will (B) will; am (C) are; will (D) do; will
- (D) 4. Charlotte _____ some drinks for us, so we don't have to bring anything to Peter's potluck.
(A) prepare (B) are preparing (C) was preparing (D) will prepare
- (A) 5. A: What are they going _____ this Sunday?
B: They are going to stay at home this Sunday.
(A) to do (B) do to (C) to stay (D) stay to
- (C) 6. Gina paid fifty thousand dollars _____ the computer. It is so expensive.
(A) in (B) on (C) for (D) under
- (B) 7. A: How much does the food _____ Lucy every day?
B: It _____ her three hundred dollars.
(A) cost; cost (B) cost; costs
(C) costs; cost (D) costs; costs
- (B) 8. A: _____ did this book cost you? B: Eighty dollars.
(A) How many (B) How much
(C) How often (D) What about
- (A) 9. A: What _____ Emma going to do tomorrow morning?
B: She _____ going to picnic with her friends tomorrow morning.
(A) is; is (B) am; is
(C) are; is (D) will; is
- (D) 10. A: _____ Jeremy play basketball next weekend? B: Yes, he will.
(A) Do (B) Does
(C) Did (D) Will
- (A) 11. A: Will Mary _____ to school today? B: Yes, she will.
(A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) went
- (C) 12. A: _____ Grandpa come today? B: No, he won't.
(A) Can (B) Does (C) Will (D) Did
- (A) 13. A: Will they go to the department store by train _____? B: Yes, they will.
(A) tomorrow (B) yesterday (C) two hours (D) two days ago

- (D)14. A: Will you call me after you arrive? B: Yes, _____.
 (A) I do (B) I am (C) I'll (D) I will
- (A)15. _____ have a party for Grandma this Friday night. It must be fun.
 (A) We'll (B) We won't (C) We're (D) We don't
- (D)16. A: What are _____ do after school today? B: I'm going to do my homework.
 (A) she will (B) you will (C) she goes to (D) you going to
- (C)17. A: What is James _____ later? B: He's going to cook dinner.
 (A) will do (B) going to (C) going to do (D) go to do
- (C)18. A: What are we going _____ tonight? B: How about pizza?
 (A) eat (B) eats (C) to eat (D) eating
- (A)19. A: _____ Dad going to buy that car? B: No. It's too expensive.
 (A) Is (B) Can (C) Will (D) What
- (D)20. A: Aren't you going to invite Pete and Jack? B: No, _____. I don't like them.
 (A) you won't (B) you don't (C) we can't (D) I'm not
- (D)21. I can't believe it. You _____ five hundred dollars for that piece of junk!
 (A) cost (B) took
 (C) spent (D) paid
-  junk 垃圾
- (B)22. The cellphone _____ over thirty thousand dollars. It's too expensive for me.
 (A) spends (B) costs (C) takes (D) uses
- (A)23. A: Wow! Nice shoes! _____ did they cost you?
 B: Not much. They're very cheap.
 (A) How much (B) How many (C) How long (D) How often
- (D)24. I will not pay any money _____ computer games.
 (A) in (B) to
 (C) on (D) for
- (D)25. Monica spent about one thousand dollars on her new dress.
 = _____ Monica about one thousand dollars.
 (A) It spent (B) It took
 (C) The new dress spent (D) The new dress cost
- (B)26. A: _____ you work tomorrow? B: Yes, I will.
 (A) Do (B) Will (C) Can (D) Are
- (D)27. A: _____ come and visit us next week. B: That's great! I can't wait.
 (A) They (B) They didn't (C) They're (D) They'll
- (B)28. A: Will Becky come to school tomorrow? B: Yes, _____.
 (A) she'll (B) she will (C) she's (D) she is
- (A)29. My parents and I will take a trip to Hualien _____.
 (A) next weekend (B) a week ago (C) last month (D) four days
- (C)30. A: Will your teacher _____ you homework today? B: Yes, he will.
 (A) going to give (B) go to give (C) give (D) is giving

- (D)31. A: _____ you going to do later? B: I'm going to have lunch with Amy.
 (A) What will (B) Why do (C) Why are (D) What are
- (A)32. A: What is Dad going to _____ for Mom? B: Some flowers, I guess.
 (A) buy (B) buys (C) bought (D) buying
- (A)33. Look at the weather map. The typhoon _____ the island in three days.
 (A) is going to hit (B) goes to hit (C) didn't go to hit (D) wasn't hitting
- (A)34. A: What am I going to _____? B: How about the pink dress?
 (A) wear (B) wears (C) wore (D) wearing
- (C)35. A: What _____ you going to have for lunch today, Dad?
 B: I want a bowl of beef noodles.
 (A) will (B) am (C) are (D) is
- (D)36. We paid _____ for the train tickets to Taipei.
 (A) two years (B) many times
 (C) ten o'clock (D) one thousand dollars
- (A)37. Rita never pays her money _____ new clothes or shoes.
 (A) for (B) in (C) on (D) at
- (D)38. A: How much did the books _____ you? B: About eight hundred dollars.
 (A) take (B) spend (C) use (D) cost
- (B)39. This cellphone only cost _____ two thousand dollars. Can you believe it?
 (A) they (B) × (C) our (D) it
- (C)40. The new computer cost Jeffery forty-five thousand dollars.
 =Jeffery _____ forty-five thousand dollars for the new computer.
 (A) took (B) takes (C) paid (D) pays
- (D)41. On Children's Day, Ms. Lee, a famous storybook writer, _____ to Molly's Bookstore to talk about her new book. My two little kids just can't wait to see her. 【104.會考】
 (A) came (B) was coming (C) has come (D) is going to come
- (D)42. Dad: Have you brushed your teeth yet?
 Ann: No, but I _____ before I go to bed. 【107.會考】
 (A) haven't (B) have (C) won't (D) will
- (D)43. _____ that last piece of pie? If not, can I have it? I didn't eat much this morning.
 【108.會考】
 (A) Had you eaten (B) Were you eating
 (C) Do you eat (D) Are you going to eat
- (D)44. My sister is coming to my home today. She _____ with me for a week. 【110.會考】
 (A) stays (B) stayed (C) has stayed (D) will stay
- (C)45. Ed and Jill _____ camping this weekend, so they have to finish their homework by Friday. 【112.會考】
 (A) went (B) were going (C) are going (D) have gone

(C)46. If we play some interesting games in class, there _____ more fun in learning English.

【112.會考】

(A) are

(B) has

(C) will be

(D) will have

二、翻譯填空

1. 這棟房子將不會在地震或颱風期間倒塌。

This house won't fall down during earthquakes or typhoons.

= This house isn't going to fall down during earthquakes or typhoons.

2. 我花了三百萬元買下這間公寓。

I paid three million dollars for this apartment.

3. Peter：這張沙發要多少錢？ Sarah：它要兩萬元。

Peter: How much does this couch cost ?

Sarah: It costs twenty thousand dollars.

4. 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: Will you eat/have dinner with Gina next Monday?

Max: No, I won't. I'm going to watch a movie with friends on that day.

5. James：你花多少錢買這張門票？ Alex：它花了我五千元。

James: How much did you pay for the ticket?

Alex: I paid five thousand dollars for it.



答案



Lesson 1

3 馬上驗收

1. was 2. were 3. were 4. was 5. was
6. was 4 7. was 8. were 9. were

4 馬上驗收

1. tried 2. turned 3. noticed 4. stopped
5. needed 6. studied 7. cared 8. planned
9. finished 10. washed 11. enjoyed 12. jogged
13. shared 14. asked 15. invited

5 馬上驗收

1. half a year ago 2. last night 3. last September
4. just 5. this evening 6. yesterday morning
7. this morning 8. last winter 9. two years ago
10. last Friday

5 馬上驗收

1. was; is 2. was; is 3. was; were
4. I was a student five years ago.
5. They were busy yesterday.
6. Peter's father was a doctor ten years ago.
7. They were sick last night.

6 馬上驗收

1. was 2. wasn't 3. weren't
4. She was not an actress last year.
5. Our rooms were not/weren't very dirty then.
6. was; not; late
7. were; not; angry; yesterday
8. Ivy was not a nurse one/a year ago.
9. Leo was not hungry this morning.

7 馬上驗收

1. Was; he; an
2. Were; you; an; actress
3. (a) Yes, they were. They were nice to me.
(b) No, they weren't. They weren't nice to me.
4. Was Amanda a senior high school student last June?
5. Yes, it was a small puppy half a year ago.
6. Was it windy yesterday?
7. Were Ben and Eva here half an hour ago?

8 馬上驗收

1. We celebrated the New Year in Australia last month.
2. The students jumped rope after class yesterday morning.
3. Henry studied English last night.
4. Ella always walked to school.
5. They jogged at the park yesterday morning.

9 馬上驗收

1. Tom didn't listen to music last night.
2. James didn't play basketball last Wednesday.
3. Kevin didn't finish his homework yesterday.
4. Lily didn't eat candy after lunch.
5. We didn't go to the movie theater last weekend.

10 馬上驗收

1. Did you enjoy the magic show?
2. Did the party start at six thirty?
3. (a) Yes, he planted the flowers this morning.
(b) No, he didn't plant the flowers this morning.
4. Did you often visit your relatives last year?
5. Did Bella tell you a story last week? / Did Bella tell a story to you last week?
6. We planned many trips last summer.

10 馬上驗收

1. did; do; years; ago; worked
2. What did you do after breakfast yesterday?
3. What did she do last weekend?

- 11 4. What did Stella do with her sister?
5. What did Gordon do this morning?
6. Where did you and your son go last weekend?

11 綜合演練

一、選擇題

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. D
8. C 9. A 12 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. D
14. C 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. C
21. D 22. B 23. D 24. C 13 25. C 26. A
27. B 28. C 29. C 30. C 31. C 32. B 33. A
34. D 35. C 36. B 37. B 14 38. D 39. A
40. B 41. B

14 二、翻譯填充

1. Was; ago; Yes; was
2. Did; sing; last; night; No; didn't
3. booked; three; days; ago
4. What; did; last; Friday; listened; music

Lesson 2

15 馬上驗收

1. said 2. broke 3. studied 4. picnicked
5. froze 6. let 7. sang 8. fought 9. hit
10. sold 11. ate 12. did
13. had; two; days; ago; drew
14. swam; last; Thursday
15. go; yesterday; went; bought
16. I rode a bike to school this morning. / I went to school by bike this morning.

16 馬上驗收

1. I was sick yesterday, so I didn't go to school.
2. The weather was sunny last week, so we picnicked at the park last weekend.
3. Tanya was very poor, so she didn't buy any candy.

17 馬上驗收

1. Because it rained/was rainy yesterday, we didn't go to the movie theater.
We didn't go to the movie theater because it rained/was rainy yesterday.
2. Because Owen didn't finish his homework, his teacher was not happy.
Owen's teacher was not happy because he didn't finish his homework.
3. Because Amy broke her arm, she went to the doctor.
Amy went to the doctor because she broke her arm.

18 馬上驗收

1. Because of you, we didn't catch the bus on time.
We didn't catch the bus on time because of you.
2. Because of him, I was late.
I was late because of him.
3. Because of the bad weather, we didn't go to the museum.
We didn't go to the museum because of the bad weather.

19 馬上驗收

1. Because; because; so 2. so; Because; because
3. rained; so; took 4. Because; won

19 馬上驗收

1. Why is the bathroom (so) dirty?
2. Why is he so famous?
3. Why isn't Andy hungry?

20 馬上驗收

1. Why does John eat three bowls of rice with every meal?
2. Why doesn't Helen walk to the swimming pool?
3. Why don't you go to the restaurant? / Why not go to the

restaurant?

21 馬上驗收

- Why
- Why
- Why; cry; couldn't/didn't; find
- Why were you so busy last night?
- Why don't/didn't you eat breakfast?
- Why is this show so terrible?

21 馬上驗收

- Why
- How come
- go; come; went
- did; How come they bought the toys at the night market yesterday

22 綜合演練

一、選擇題

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. B | 6. D | 7. B |
| 8. C | 9. C | 10. D | 11. C | 12. B | 23 | 13. D |
| 14. B | 15. C | 16. A | 17. A | 18. C | 19. A | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. B | 24. C | 25. D | 26. C | 27. A |
| 28. B | 29. C | 30. C | 24 | 31. B | 32. D | 33. A |
| 34. D | 35. C | 36. D | 37. C | 38. A | 39. D | 40. B |
| 41. D | 42. D | 43. C | 44. D | 25 | 45. A | 46. A |

25 二、翻譯填充

- Why; did; walk; lost; so; walked
- Why; couldn't; because; finish
- gave; so; could; buy
- Why; didn't; didn't; because; looked; after

Lesson 3

26 馬上驗收

- was cooking
- was painting
- was; typing; this; morning
- were; picnicking; last; Tuesday; morning
- She was listening to music in her (bed)room at four yesterday afternoon.
- He was studying English in his bedroom at six last Friday evening.
- Dora was typing some letters at that time.

27 馬上驗收

- (a) Sara was not/wasn't planting flowers in the garden at that time.
(b) Was Sara planting flowers in the garden at that time?
- Was Vicky having breakfast at seven yesterday morning?
- (a) Yes, they were. They were taking selfies inside the museum then.
(b) No, they weren't. They weren't taking selfies inside the museum then.

- 28** 4. Mia wasn't drinking milk at two yesterday afternoon.
5. Were you studying English at nine yesterday morning?
6. Yes, they were riding the bike at that time.

28 馬上驗收

- What; were; doing; was; eating
- Where; was; jogging; was; jogging
- What were you doing at ten last night?

- 29** 4. We were using the computers at eight this morning.
5. What was Ruby doing at that time?
6. Where were your friends hiking then?
7. Who were you riding a bike with at six last Saturday morning?

30 馬上驗收

- called
- got
- When my friends arrived at my house, I was planting flowers.
- Everyone at the party was talking and laughing when the music stopped.

- (a) When Peter closed the door, his children were watching TV.
(b) Peter's children were watching TV when he closed the door.
- (a) When Angel called, Frank was listening to music.
(b) Frank was listening to music when Angel called.
- Q: What was Amy doing when her sister opened the door?
A: Amy was sleeping in her (bed)room when her sister opened the door. / When Amy's sister opened the door, she was sleeping in her (bed)room.
- Q: What were you doing when the cellphone rang?
A: I was doing my homework when the cellphone rang. / When the cellphone rang, I was doing my homework.

31 馬上驗收

- Kate was watching TV; I walked in; I walked in; Kate was watching TV
- Susan was waiting for the bus; she met her friends; Susan met her friends; she was waiting for the bus

32 馬上驗收

- (a) The test started; Tom got to school
(b) Tom got to school; the test started
- (a) I got home; Zoe bought some flowers
(b) Zoe bought some flowers; I got home
- (a) Marin studied math after he ate lunch.
(b) Marin ate lunch before he studied math.
- (a) After Ivy climbed the mountain, she drank water.
(b) Before Ivy drank water, she climbed the mountain.
- Leo bought a ticket before he watched the movie.
- Eva did the dishes after she ate lunch last Sunday.

34 綜合演練

一、選擇題

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B | |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. D | 10. D | |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 35 | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. A | |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. C | 24. C | 25. A | |
| 26. B | 36 | 27. B | 28. A | 29. C | 30. D |
| 31. C | 32. D | 33. D | 34. B | 35. B | |
| 36. C | 37. A | 38. A | 39. C | 40. A | |
| 37 | 41. B | 42. D | 43. B | | |

37 二、翻譯填充

- jumped; after; flew; flew; before; jumped
- was; crying; when; went
- finished; before; passed; away; passed; away; after; finished
- drank; after; before; drank

Lesson 4

38 馬上驗收

- plans; trip
- Betty needs to buy a cellphone.
- We want to go surfing.
- What does she want to do every morning?
- What did Tony need to do yesterday?

39 馬上驗收

- to be
- to study
- not to
- Sandy invited her relatives to her new house yesterday.
- I need you to be here.

40 馬上驗收

- living
- building
- Lisa's mother enjoys making cakes for her family every weekend.
- Amy keeps jogging every day.
- Tom practiced swimming last Saturday.

41 馬上驗收

- loves; to; cook
- began; studying
- likes; taking
- Lucy started to live in Taiwan last month. ;
Lucy started living in Taiwan last month.

41 馬上驗收

- to write
- playing
- to buy

42 馬上驗收

- spend; half; using; computer
- Paul spent three and a half hours cleaning the house last Sunday.
- How long does the boy spend reading every day?
- They spend six hours sailing every Sunday.

43 馬上驗收

- He spends forty dollars on coffee every morning.
- How much (money) did Emily spend on a pizza?
- How much (money) do you spend on dinner every day?
- Vicky spent five million dollars on the apartment last winter.

44 馬上驗收

- go; climbing; planting/to plant; goes; jogging; goes; surfing; fishing; being
- Eva went camping by the lake last Saturday.
- Jack and Mary go ice skating every Friday.

45 綜合演練

一、選擇題

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. D | 7. B |
| 8. B | 9. C | 10. D | 11. A | 12. C | 13. B | 46 |
| 14. A | 15. C | 16. C | 17. B | 18. D | 19. A | 20. B |
| 21. D | 22. C | 23. A | 24. B | 25. C | 26. C | 27. D |
| 28. D | 29. C | 30. B | 31. B | 32. C | 47 | 33. B |
| 34. A | 35. B | 36. D | 37. C | 38. B | 39. A | 40. D |
| 41. B | 42. A | 43. B | 44. D | 48 | 45. C | |

48 二、翻譯填充

- spent; preparing
- to; dance; practicing
- wanted; to; win; started/began; practicing
- likes/loves; going; to; eating; talking/chatting

Lesson 5**50 馬上驗收**

- Jogging
- Being
- Making
- Getting
- Sitting; is; comfortable
- Preparing; is; hard/difficult
- Being; is; for
- Praying; temple; is
- Eating lunch at a convenience store is convenient.
- Finishing your homework on time is important for you.

51 馬上驗收

- of
- (a) Living; is; convenient
(b) It is convenient for Helen to live in a big city.
- (a) Taking; is; fast
(b) It is fast to take the metro.
- It is not possible for Mia to pass the test. / Passing the test is not possible for Mia.

52 馬上驗收

- (a) Catching; took
(b) It; took; to ; catch
- (a) Understanding; took; me
(b) It; took; me; to; understand
- (a) Finding a new house took me six months.
(b) It took me six months to find a new house.

52 馬上驗收

- It took me two hours and thirty minutes to watch that movie.

- How long did it take you to finish this book?

53 3. Q: How long did it take Paul to climb the mountain last Sunday?

A: It took him three hours to climb the mountain.

- Q: How long did it take Emma to go to school yesterday?

A: It took her thirty minutes to go to school.

53 馬上驗收

- took
- spends
- John spends two minutes drinking a cup of coffee every morning.
- It took Irene half an hour to walk home.

54 馬上驗收

- Zoe has to go to school at seven fifty.
- (a) Did Dylan and his brother have to prepare for the test?
(b) Yes, they had to prepare for the test.
- Lori doesn't have to make lunch for her kids on weekends.
- He had to go to the train station yesterday.
- She has to jog every day.

55 綜合演練

一、選擇題

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C | 6. B | 7. D |
| 8. C | 9. B | 10. C | 11. D | 12. B | 56 | 13. D |
| 14. A | 15. D | 16. B | 17. D | 18. C | 19. B | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. C | 23. B | 24. C | 25. D | 26. D | 27. A |
| 28. B | 29. B | 57 | 30. D | 31. C | 32. C | 33. A |
| 34. D | 35. B | 36. B | 37. A | 38. C | 39. D | 40. B |
| 41. A | 42. A | 43. D | 44. B | | | |

57 二、翻譯填充

- It ; took; to; become
- Showing; is; It; is; to; show
- Studying; It; is; to; study
- to; finish; took; to; finish

Lesson 6**59 馬上驗收**

- next Friday
- in three months/three months later/after three months
- tomorrow night
- next Mother's Day/Mother's Day next year

60 馬上驗收

- will; come
- will; be; ready
- Dora will watch TV tomorrow evening.
- Teddy will be happy to get your present tonight.
- They will go surfing next summer.

60 馬上驗收

- won't; be; here
- 61** 2. won't; study
- Ella and Amy won't clean the house in two weeks.
- Julia won't go to the factory the day after tomorrow.
- We won't stay at this hotel next time.

61 馬上驗收

- Will; be; dirty
- Will; come

62 3. Will Oscar spend two hours singing tonight?

- Will Kate go jogging tomorrow afternoon?
- Yes, it will be snowy tomorrow. / Yes, it will snow tomorrow.

62 馬上驗收

- What will she do next time?
- Where will Tom go next summer?
- What will you do tomorrow?
- We will visit our relatives tomorrow.

63 馬上驗收

- is going 2. later
- James and Mary are going to buy lamps this weekend.
- There is going to be a basketball game at our school tonight.
- It is going to rain this afternoon.

63 馬上驗收

- I am not going to run in the park this Sunday.
- They are not/aren't going to jump rope later.
- Fiona isn't going to dress up for the birthday party tomorrow.
- Oscar isn't going to (go to) the beach this weekend.
- I am not going to order the couch/sofa on the Net.

64 馬上驗收

- Is/Isn't she going to hike in the mountains this Sunday?
- (a) Yes, they are. They are going to cook dinner tonight.
(b) No, they aren't. They are not going to cook dinner tonight.
- Are you going to buy (a pair of) shoes tomorrow?
- Aren't you going to (go to) the party tonight?

65 馬上驗收

- What are you going to do tomorrow?
- What is he going to do next week?
- Ben is going to buy a guitar the day after tomorrow.
- The typhoon is going to hit Taiwan tomorrow.
- What is Tom going to do next month?

65 馬上驗收

- How much did the beef cost Tina? / How much did it cost Tina to buy the beef?
- How much do/did three cups of coffee cost?

66 3. It cost Maria ten thousand dollars to stay in this ice hotel for one night last Saturday.

- It always costs me forty dollars to wash my car at the car wash.

66 馬上驗收

- Jessie spent twenty thousand dollars on this cellphone.
- It cost Ben three thousand dollars to have a great meal last night.
- (a) She spent fifty dollars on/buying the hamburger this morning.
(b) It cost her fifty dollars to buy the hamburger this morning.

67 馬上驗收

- How much did Rita pay for the notebook?
- Eason paid 2,000 dollars for his jacket in that shop.
- I paid one hundred twenty dollars/\$120 for a cup of coffee.
- Cindy paid two hundred forty dollars/\$240 for these key chains.

68 馬上驗收

- spent 2. took 3. costs 4. paid

69 馬上驗收

- Would Lisa like to give us a ride? Yes, she would.
- Wouldn't you like to take a break? No, we wouldn't.
- Would you like a cup of tea?
- Would you like to have some cake?

69 馬上驗收

- walks 2. ends

70 綜合演練

一、選擇題

- B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B
- B 9. A 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. A **71**
- D 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. A 20. D
- D 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. D 26. B 27. D
- B 29. A 30. C **72** 31. D 32. A 33. A

- A 35. C 36. D 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. C
- D 42. D 43. D 44. D 45. C **73** 46. C

73 二、翻譯填充

- won't; isn't; going; to
- paid; for
- How; much; cost; costs
- Will; eat/have; won't; going; to
- How; much; pay; for; paid

筆記欄



筆記欄



筆記欄

