

# Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia?

## Grammar Focus 1

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請依提示寫出完整句子

1. it / be / rainy / all day  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. it / be / not / cool / here / autumn / in  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. it / raining / in the afternoon / be  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. it / snow / in spring / in Taipei / Does  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. we / have / a lot of / snow / last winter  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. They / not / have / any / rain / last year  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. there / be / snow / in Taiwan / in December  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. there / be / no / rain / last week  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. there / be / no / snow / last winter  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. there / any / snow / in July / here / be  
\_\_\_\_\_

二、請依提示寫出完整句子

1. How's the weather in Taipei? (用 What 改寫)  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. It's warm today. (造出兩個原問句)

(問句 1) How's \_\_\_\_\_

(問句 2) What's \_\_\_\_\_

3. Is it snowy in the mountains now?

(用 sunny 詳答)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you have typhoons in Australia?

(用 Are there...改寫)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. It rained a lot last night.

(用 We...改寫)  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. 今天天氣如何?

(問句 1) How's \_\_\_\_\_

(問句 2) What's \_\_\_\_\_

7. 美國的夏天下雨下很大。

(動詞) It \_\_\_\_\_

(名詞) There is \_\_\_\_\_

(名詞) They have \_\_\_\_\_

8. 日本秋天的天氣如何?

(問句 1) How's \_\_\_\_\_

(問句 2) What's \_\_\_\_\_

9. 這裡的冬天雪下得多嗎?

(問句 1) Does \_\_\_\_\_

(問句 2) Is there \_\_\_\_\_

(問句 3) Do they \_\_\_\_\_

三、翻譯

1. 一月的天氣多雲又有風。  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. 夏天通常很熱，秋天總是很涼爽。  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. 那裡從十一月到二月常常下雪。(It...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. 印度上個月下雪。(There...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. 去年沒有下很多雨。(It...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. 台灣的冬天下很多雨嗎?(Does...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia?

## Grammar Focus 2

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

### 一、請填入適當的介系詞

1. He bought the car \_\_\_\_\_ Jim last year, but Jim sold it \_\_\_\_\_ his friend the day before yesterday.
2. Grandpa told a story about the Moon Festival \_\_\_\_\_ us.
3. Mother makes a birthday cake \_\_\_\_\_ me every year.
4. Sam wrote \_\_\_\_\_ me three days ago. He also sent a picture \_\_\_\_\_ me.
5. Mom gave NT\$200 \_\_\_\_\_ me the day before yesterday, and I used it to buy a gift \_\_\_\_\_ my little brother this afternoon.
6. I really like the robot and the doll very much. Can you sell them \_\_\_\_\_ me?
7. Karen sent a card \_\_\_\_\_ me, and she also wrote a letter \_\_\_\_\_ Dad.  
Let's give it \_\_\_\_\_ Dad now.

### 二、請依提示寫出句子

例：she / give / I / a cap / yesterday

- (1) She gave me a cap yesterday.
- (2) She gave a cap to me yesterday.
- (3) (將帽子用代名詞改寫) She gave it to me yesterday.

1. I / give / he / a pair of gloves / last night

- (1) I gave him \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) I gave a pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) (將手套用代名詞改寫) I gave \_\_\_\_\_

2. I / buy / my sister / a doll / yesterday

- (1) I bought my sister \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) I bought a doll \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) (將玩具娃娃用代名詞改寫) I bought \_\_\_\_\_

3. Joe / make / his wife / a cake / yesterday evening

- (1) Joe made his wife \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Joe made a cake \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) (將蛋糕用代名詞改寫) Joe made \_\_\_\_\_

4. Gary / write / the girl / a postcard / now

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) (將明信片用代名詞改寫) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Ariel / send / I / two boxes of chocolate / last year

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) (將巧克力用代名詞改寫) \_\_\_\_\_

6. The kid / write / his mom / a card / every Christmas

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) (將卡片用代名詞改寫) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Kevin / show / she / his plans / this afternoon

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) (將計劃用代名詞改寫) \_\_\_\_\_

三、請依提示作答

1. He sent me a ball the day before yesterday. (改成代名詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They bought us paintings last year. (改成代名詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I wrote you a postcard ten years ago. (改成代名詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Please make your mom a cake. (改成介系詞寫法)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Did you give her the new toy? (改成介系詞寫法)

\_\_\_\_\_

四、翻譯

1. 爸爸昨天買一輛新的腳踏車給我。(請寫出兩種用法)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

2. 我上個月把我的夾克給我姑姑了。(請寫出兩種用法)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

3. 前天她展示她的新禮物給我們看。(請寫出兩種用法)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

4. 我表哥從美國寄給我一件夾克。(請寫出兩種用法)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia?

## Grammar Focus 1&2&Usage

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請依提示填入答案

| 主格   | 受格       | 所有格      | 所有格代名詞    |
|------|----------|----------|-----------|
| I    | 1. _____ | 4. _____ | 7. _____  |
| you  | you      | your     | yours     |
| we   | 2. _____ | our      | 8. _____  |
| they | 3. _____ | 5. _____ | theirs    |
| he   | him      | his      | 9. _____  |
| she  | her      | 6. _____ | 10. _____ |

二、請依提示填入答案

- My room is big, but \_\_\_\_\_ (her room) is small.
- Our car is red, and \_\_\_\_\_ (the Lins' car) is blue.
- This is our house, and that is \_\_\_\_\_ (his house).
- Harry's house is in the country, but \_\_\_\_\_ (his uncle's house) is in the city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (she) joke isn't funny but \_\_\_\_\_ (he) is.
- His shoes are black, and mine \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- Johnny's parents live in New York, but mine \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your refrigerator is new, but mine \_\_\_\_\_ old.
- My pen is expensive, and hers \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- Mia doesn't go home early, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can I put \_\_\_\_\_ (I) shoes next to \_\_\_\_\_ (Lisa)?
- Fruit should be a part of \_\_\_\_\_ (you) daily food. \_\_\_\_\_ (it) is good for \_\_\_\_\_ (we) health.

- Tony is a good friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (Ethan).
- Hank and Jane live next to \_\_\_\_\_ (we). \_\_\_\_\_ (they) house is beside a tree and \_\_\_\_\_ (we) is beside a lake. \_\_\_\_\_ (we) house is big, but \_\_\_\_\_ (they) has more rooms. \_\_\_\_\_ (I) family likes \_\_\_\_\_ (they) very much because \_\_\_\_\_ (they) are nice.

三、請將句子底線錯誤改正，並將完整句再寫一次

- It is cloud in New York in fall.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There is a lot of snowy in Japan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It rainy a lot here in April.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Does it rainy in the mountains in winter?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They often have a lot of snows in July and August.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What's the weather today in the USA?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mike showed me to a photo. The girl in it is his ex-girlfriend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Chen bought a lot of roses to his wife on Valentine's Day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I often made some eggs to my mom in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A: Who notebook is this? B: It's Tom.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 2 You Can Learn About Game Design After You Join the Club**

**Grammar Focus**

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請分別用 when, before 和 after，並依時間順序合併兩句

例：(1) They have Chinese class at 10.

(2) They have math class at 12.

(before) They have Chinese class before math class.

(after) They have math class after Chinese class.

1. (1) Mina woke up her son at 8:00.

(2) Mina made breakfast at 7:30.

(before) Mina

(after) Mina

2. (1) I went to bed.

(2) I said good night to my parents.

(before) I

(after) I

3. (1) Samantha turned off the light.

(2) Samantha walked out of the classroom.

(before) Before

\_\_\_\_\_

(after) After

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (1) Jean fell off the bed.

(2) Jean called out to her husband.

(請用 when 合併)

When

5. (1) Brush your teeth and wash your face.

(2) You wake up in the morning.

(請用 after 合併)

Brush

6. (1) Tina drank a glass of milk.

(2) Tina went to bed.

(請用 after 合併)

After

7. (1) Dad got home.

(2) Mom was busy in the kitchen.

(請用 when 合併)

When

二、請依提示造句

1. Lucy cleaned the house after the boys went out. (請用 before 改寫)

Before \_\_\_\_\_

2. After Jenny read the book, she went jogging. (請用 before 改寫)

Before \_\_\_\_\_

3. Gabriel watched a TV show before he took a bath. (請用 after 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I finished my homework before I watched TV. (請用 after 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. You don't know anything in class.

You have to ask the teacher.

(請用 when 合併)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. My brother thought of many new ideas.

He was in the computer science club.

(請用 when 合併)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What did you do when there was a lot of rain yesterday?

(請用「訂購餅乾」回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What did Ivan do after he called his wife?

(請用「教女兒數學」回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What does your brother often do before he goes home?

(請用「完成困難的作業」回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

三、翻譯

1. 當我在學校製造麻煩的時候，林先生非常生氣。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 在我們告訴 Mike 這故事之後，他很難過。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 在 Jenny 讀完這本書後，她去看電視。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我去台北的時候，我總是會參加一些免費的慶典。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Allen 在打籃球的時候，弄傷他的腳了。

\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 3 Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve**  
**Grammar Focus 1&2&Usage**

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_  
 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請填入正確動詞形式

- Mrs. Liu \_\_\_\_\_(cook) dinner when her husband came home.
- Leo \_\_\_\_\_(watch) interesting videos at 10 on Sunday night.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_(shop) at 2:30 last Saturday afternoon when his sister fell down the stairs.
- I \_\_\_\_\_(be) a student when I was young. Now I \_\_\_\_\_(be) a teacher.
- We \_\_\_\_\_(talk) to each other before, but we \_\_\_\_\_(not talk) now.
- When Darren \_\_\_\_\_(wake) up in the morning, it \_\_\_\_\_(rain) heavily.
- Alex and Nina \_\_\_\_\_(sweep) and \_\_\_\_\_(mop) the floor at 8 yesterday morning.

二、請依提示寫出完整句子

- Mark / do the dishes / then  
 (肯定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (疑問) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (肯定簡答) \_\_\_\_\_

- We / feed / the dog / at that time  
 (肯定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (疑問) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (肯定簡答) \_\_\_\_\_
- The engineer / hang the clothes / at 8 yesterday  
 (肯定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (疑問) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定簡答) \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Smith / dry her hair / at 8 last night  
 (肯定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (疑問) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定簡答) \_\_\_\_\_
- I / mop the floor / then  
 (肯定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (疑問) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (否定簡答) \_\_\_\_\_

三、請寫出兩種時間的表示方法

1. 7:10

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

2. 4:55

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

3. 9:29

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

4. 11:59

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

5. 2:48

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

6. 5:15

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

7. 10:45

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

8. 6:30

It's \_\_\_\_\_ = It's \_\_\_\_\_

四、請依提示作答

1. Yes, I was eating a hamburger at that time. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. No, she wasn't listening to music in her room. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Were Tim's parents jogging in the park then? (否定, 先簡答再詳答)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

五、翻譯

1. Jerry 今天早上六點正在公園運動。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 當 Alice 在擦窗戶的時候, 她看到一隻寵物狗。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 昨天當爸爸離開家的時候, John 的弟弟正在修理他的玩具。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Dan 昨天晚上打電話給 Teresa 的時候, 她正在做什麼?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 那時她正在掃地。

\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 4 What Do You Want to Be in the Future?

## Grammar Focus 1

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

### 一、請依提示造句

1. Kate / want / play sports

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I / need / go to the factory

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My cousins / enjoy / grow fruit on the farm

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The mail carrier / plan / make a video

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sally / finish / paint / last night

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The mail carrier / plan / make a video / yesterday

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Mom / keep / play the piano

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mr. Lee / finish / do the dishes

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The students / practice / sing / in music class

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The truck driver / hate / work late (請寫出兩種用法)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Bob and John / love / go to the science club / always (請寫出兩種用法)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Tina / like / draw pictures (請寫出兩種用法)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 二、依提示作答

1. Lily kept playing the guitar. (請用現在式改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mina practiced playing baseball. (請用現在式改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Joyce enjoys watching TV. (請用 plan 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Dad practices selling things. (請用 need 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The teachers kept telling stories. (請用 want 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Kevin planned to draw pictures. (請用 enjoy 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Anna needed to mop the floor. (請用 finish 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Neo and Leo wanted to make dinner. (請用 practice 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

三、填入正確的動詞形式

1. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_(jog) in the morning.

2. My grandmother loves \_\_\_\_\_(work) in the garden.

3. The students keep \_\_\_\_\_(study) for the tests.

4. Mr. Lin plans \_\_\_\_\_(buy) a new car.

5. I need \_\_\_\_\_(get) enough sleep.

6. The boy likes \_\_\_\_\_(read) comic books.

7. The Lin family wants \_\_\_\_\_(visit) the Ocean Park this Sunday.

8. The boys keep \_\_\_\_\_(talk) in class.

9. The children enjoy \_\_\_\_\_(live) with their grandparents.

10. We need \_\_\_\_\_(take) a rest after PE class.

11. Miss Lin loves \_\_\_\_\_(eat) a rice ball for breakfast.

12. The students practice \_\_\_\_\_(speak) English in English class.

13. He plans \_\_\_\_\_(watch) a movie this afternoon.

14. I hate \_\_\_\_\_(go) to a doctor.

15. My brother likes \_\_\_\_\_(go) to the beach in the summer.

16. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_(feed) the cows on the farm.

四、翻譯

1. Mary 喜歡和人說話，所以她想當記者。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我爺爺在 60 歲時才開始打網球。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 他在小時候喜歡畫畫跟閱讀。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 爸爸需要在八點前完成擦桌子。

\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 4 What Do You Want to Be in the Future?

## Grammar Focus 2 & Usage 1&2

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

### 一、請依提示填入空格

1. Playing video games \_\_\_\_\_ fun.
2. Watching baseball and basketball games \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.
3. Camping with friends \_\_\_\_\_ fun.
4. Being a teacher and being a student \_\_\_\_\_ both difficult.
5. Making a cake \_\_\_\_\_ good.
6. Cooking your own meal \_\_\_\_\_(help) your health.
7. Drinking enough water \_\_\_\_\_(keep) you thin.
8. Swimming in the sea \_\_\_\_\_(do) you good.
9. Moving the heavy box \_\_\_\_\_(hurt) me.
10. Singing a song and watching movies \_\_\_\_\_ me happy.

### 二、請依提示句造句

1. important / practice English  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. easy / paint the wall  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. nice / walk my dog / sunny days  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. not / difficult / read English stories  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. not / hard / catch the ball  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. not / good / go to school late / every day  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、請依提示句作答

1. 使用電腦對我爺爺而言並不困難。  
(動名詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (虛主詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 在舞台上又唱又跳對我而言並不容易。  
(動名詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (虛主詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 做雪人對那些孩子們來說很有趣。  
(動名詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (虛主詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 吃足夠的水果對每個人都很重要。  
(動名詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (虛主詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 餐後刷牙對我而言很重要。  
(動名詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (虛主詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6. 吃太多糖對你的健康不好。

- (動名詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (虛主詞) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 四、翻譯

1. 對 Judy 來說，明天要參觀動物園實在太棒了。  
(請用動名詞開頭)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 對我兒子來說，掃地很困難。  
(請用虛主詞開頭)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 參加電腦遊戲設計社團很有趣。  
(請用動名詞開頭)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 對 Jack 來說，和朋友一起旅行從來都不容易。  
(請用虛主詞開頭)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 每天早起對我來說很困難。  
(請用虛主詞開頭)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 對你來說，完成數學作業會很困難嗎？  
(用虛主詞造句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 眼見為憑。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 5 How Do We Go to the Hotel?

### Grammar Focus 1

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請寫出正確的動詞，並做出適當變化

1. Shawn \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the library by bike yesterday.
2. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bike to the park to meet the girl last Sunday.
3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle to school every day.
4. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ me to my best friends' birthday party.
5. John \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus every day.
6. The Wangs \_\_\_\_\_ a plane to Japan every summer.
7. Jimmy lives near his school, so he always \_\_\_\_\_ there.

二、請寫出正確的介系詞

1. I like to go to work \_\_\_\_\_ foot because it's healthy for me.
2. It's easy for us to go to the MRT station \_\_\_\_\_ bike.
3. Please get \_\_\_\_\_ the taxi quickly. It's dangerous to stand there in the middle of the road.
4. You can travel around London \_\_\_\_\_ bus very easily.
5. When you get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus, watch your steps.

三、請選出正確的答案

1. ( ) A: How do you go to the museum? B: I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) go there by cars (B) take a bus  
 (C) fly airplanes (D) go there by a taxi
2. ( ) I usually go to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ bike. I can put things inside the basket.  
 (A) in (B) on (C) by (D) with
3. ( ) He always goes to school \_\_\_\_\_. He can do some exercise on the way.  
 (A) by bikes (B) on a bike  
 (C) by a bike (D) in a bike
4. ( ) My dad often \_\_\_\_\_ me to school and back home every day.  
 (A) takes (B) flies  
 (C) rides (D) drives
5. ( ) My uncle makes money by \_\_\_\_\_ every day. He goes around the city for passengers (乘客) all day.  
 (A) taking a bus (B) flying a plane  
 (C) driving a taxi (D) going hiking

## 四、請依題示作答

1. Ann 去看表演遲到了，所以她搭計程車去那裏。

(動詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

(介系詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Henry 正騎機車從圖書館到醫院。

(動詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

(介系詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Kitty 每天和她的表妹們一起走路上學。

(動詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

(介系詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

4. 他們上個月如何到紐約？他們搭飛機去。

(動詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

(介系詞用法) \_\_\_\_\_

5. He took a taxi to school today. (造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. John visited the museum by MRT yesterday. (加入 take 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Did you go to the Jessie's place by car? (用 by bus 回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Did Amy walk to the supermarket? (用 on foot 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

## 五、翻譯

1. 爸爸正在開車載我上學。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 兩年前，我們每天都走去小山丘。(用介系詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 林家人那時候搭飛機到美國。(用介系詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ashley 昨天搭乘火車到那座森林。(用動詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 在台北，你可以搭乘捷運去許多不同的地方。(用動詞)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 5 How Do We Go to the Hotel?

### Grammar Focus 2

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 一、請依提示寫出答句

- Where is the movie theater?  
(between / supermarket / bank)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is the police station?  
(between / toy shop / restaurant)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is the city library?  
(across from / our school)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is the department store?  
(next to / May's Coffee Shop)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is the railway station?  
(on the corner / Park Road / First Street)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How do I get to Uncle Tim's place?  
(walk straight) (across from / bookstore)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How do I get to your school?  
(go straight / two blocks)  
(on the corner / Apple Road / Second Street)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- How do I get to the hospital?  
(go straight / four blocks) (on the corner)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How do I get to the factory?  
(go down this road) (next to / fire station)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How do I get to the new restaurant?  
(turn left) (across from / movie theater)  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 二、依提示寫出問句

- Go straight. The bus stop is in front of the bookstore.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Turn left. The bookstore is between the flower shop and the bank.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Go down this road and you can see the bank on your left.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, the parking lot is across from the police station.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- No, the police station is not on the corner.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- The supermarket is between the post office and the library.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The fire station is on the corner of Park Road and Sun Street.  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 三、翻譯

- 直走三個街區，你就可以看見國小在你的左邊。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 右轉並往前走。那間百貨公司就在捷運站旁。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 不好意思。我們要如何到達夜市呢？  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 科學博物館就在博物館路的右邊。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 超市在圖書館對面。  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party

## Grammar Focus 1&2

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請依提示造句

1. Kate / visit / her grandparents / next Friday

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

2. We / go to the mountains / tomorrow

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ivan / wear the new sweater / the day after tomorrow

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

4. You / not / be a lawyer / in the future

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

5. I / not / take the MRT / later

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

6. The sisters / not / buy / new sweaters / next weekend

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Jimmy / not / send a postcard / soon

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

8. It / not / rain / this week

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

9. There / no / snow / the day after tomorrow

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

10. They / go to work / tomorrow / ?

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

11. He / spend two hours / waiting in line / tomorrow / ?

(will) \_\_\_\_\_

(be going to) \_\_\_\_\_

二、依提示作答

1. She is going to play video games in one hour.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They are going to visit their math teacher this Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jerry and his puppy are going to play frisbee in the park this afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I'm going to watch TV at eight.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Linda is going to make a birthday cake for Jack.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Mom is going to buy eggs, juice, and a bottle of milk in the supermarket.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He is going to buy a tie for his father in the department store.

\_\_\_\_\_

三、翻譯

1. 下個月體育館 (gym) 將有一場精彩的籃球比賽。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Bob 今天下午將在圖書館讀歷史。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我明天將會向 Joanna 借一件裙子因為我的太小件了。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 那位記者明天下午將探訪一位工廠作業員。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 你今天傍晚將和我們一起去看電影嗎？(請用 will)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 我下個月將會去臺北旅行。(請用 be going to)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Judy 後天有要回來嗎？(請用 be going to)

\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party

## Usage 1

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

### 一、請依提示填入空格

1. It cost Eric thirty dollars \_\_\_\_\_ buy that book.
2. I paid five thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ a big dinner for Mother's Day.
3. It cost Willy fifty dollars \_\_\_\_\_ make breakfast.
4. Patty spent two thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday cake.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ Tim ten dollars to buy the card.
6. Fiona \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred dollars for lunch every Sunday.
7. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ ninety dollars buying a bicycle for her son next Saturday.
8. Gigi \_\_\_\_\_ three hundred dollars for two music tickets.

### 二、請依提示句完成句子

1. Jerry spends eighty dollars on dinner every day.

(請以 pay 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

(請以 cost 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Lora spent five thousand dollars on books last year.

(請以 pay 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

(請以 cost 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Chris will spend five hundred dollars on his son's bike tomorrow.

(請以 pay 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

(請以 cost 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It cost Dollie three thousand dollars to help the poor.

(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. It will cost Kelly ten thousand dollars to travel in London.

(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. It costs Zac ninety-nine dollars to buy a new pair of socks.

(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Dora spends fifteen dollars on the bus to school.

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Diago spent one thousand dollars on the snacks last month.

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. It cost Noya five hundred dollars to have a steak.

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. It costs Molly one hundred and fifty dollars to eat two hamburgers.

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

11. It is going to cost Philip eighteen dollars to drink cola.

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

三、翻譯

1. 一天花 99 元，一個月後你將會得到一個大玩具。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 他們總共將會花你 2,000 元。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 在一個月設計出電腦遊戲要花 950 元。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Connie 花了 440 元買那些書。(用 spend)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Steven 每年花多少錢買毛衣?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party

## Usage 2

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

一、請依提示填入空格

- I spent twenty minutes \_\_\_\_\_(drive) to the hospital.
- It took me two hours \_\_\_\_\_(finish) the homework.
- Mia spent the whole afternoon \_\_\_\_\_(make) cookies.
- It takes Lisa fifty minutes \_\_\_\_\_(work) every day.
- The boys usually spend an hour \_\_\_\_\_(practice) the piano every weekend.
- The trip \_\_\_\_\_ the family two weeks.
- Henry and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ four days together last week.
- It usually \_\_\_\_\_ Ollie ten minutes to finish dinner.
- The team \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks studying in America every year.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ Susan forty minutes to exercise every night.

二、請依提示句完成句子

- It took Julian thirty minutes to sing and dance in front of others.  
(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- It takes Patrick ten minutes to go to school.  
(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It took them a month to travel in London.  
(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jerry spends forty minutes making dinner every day. (請以 take 改寫句子，並做適當變化)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Webber spent two years studying in Australia.  
(請以 take 改寫句子，並做適當變化)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It usually takes Dora about fifteen minutes to go to school. (請依畫線部分造原問句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Dora usually spends fifteen minutes going to school. (請依畫線部分造原問句)  
\_\_\_\_\_

三、請寫出兩種表達花費的句子

- Gina 每天花一小時彈鋼琴。  
(spend) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (take) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Steven 昨天花三小時設計電玩遊戲。(design) (spend) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (take) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他們每天花半小時慢跑。  
(spend) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (take) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我們花了兩年的時間學日文。  
(spend) \_\_\_\_\_  
(take) \_\_\_\_\_

四、翻譯

- Fiona 花了三年時間寫那本書。(請用 spend)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 煮午餐花了我姊姊兩個小時。(請用 take)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Nina 昨天花了一個半小時洗貓咪們。  
(請用 spend)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 你回家要花多少時間呀？(請用 spend)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Vivian 每週花多少時間運動呀？  
(請用 take)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia? (Grammar Focus 1)

### P. 1

#### 一、請依提示寫出完整句子

1. It is rainy all day.
2. It's not cool here in autumn.
3. It's raining in the afternoon.
4. Does it snow in spring in Taipei?
5. We had a lot of snow last winter.
6. They didn't have any rain last year.
7. There is snow in Taiwan in December.
8. There was no rain last week.
9. There was no snow last winter.
10. Is there any snow here in July?

#### 二、請依提示寫出完整句子

1. What's the weather like in Taipei?
2. (問句 1) the weather today?  
(問句 2) the weather like today?
3. No, it isn't. It's sunny in the mountains now.
4. Are there typhoons in Australia?
5. We had a lot of rain last night.
6. (問句 1) the weather today?  
(問句 2) the weather like today?

7. (動詞) rains a lot in America in summer.  
(名詞) a lot of rain in America in summer.  
(名詞) a lot of rain in America in summer.
8. (問句 1) the weather in Japan in fall/autumn?  
(問句 2) the weather like in Japan in fall/autumn?
9. (問句 1) it snow a lot here in winter?  
(問句 2) a lot of snow here in winter?  
(問句 3) have a lot of snow here in winter?

#### 三、翻譯

1. It's cloudy and windy in January.
2. It's usually hot in summer and always cool in fall.
3. It often snows there from November to February.
4. There was snow in India last month.
5. It didn't rain a lot last year.
6. Does it rain a lot in Taiwan in winter?

## Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia? (Grammar Focus 2)



### P. 2

一、請填入適當的介系詞

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. for; to | 5. to; for    |
| 2. to      | 6. to         |
| 3. for     | 7. to; to; to |
| 4. to; to  |               |

二、請依提示寫出句子

- (1) a pair of gloves last night.  
(2) to him last night.  
(3) them to him last night.
- (1) a doll yesterday.  
(2) for my sister yesterday.  
(3) it for my sister yesterday.
- (1) a cake yesterday evening.  
(2) for his wife yesterday evening.  
(3) it for his wife yesterday evening.
- (1) Gary is writing the girl a postcard now.  
(2) Gary is writing a postcard to the girl now.  
(3) Gary is writing it to the girl now.

### P. 3

- (1) Ariel sent me two boxes of chocolate last year.  
(2) Ariel sent two boxes of chocolate to me last year.  
(3) Ariel sent them to me last year.
- (1) The kid writes his mom a card every Christmas.  
(2) The kid writes a card to his mom every Christmas.  
(3) The kid writes it to his mom every Christmas.
- (1) Kevin showed her his plans this afternoon.  
(2) Kevin showed his plans to her this afternoon.  
(3) Kevin showed them to her this afternoon.

三、請依提示作答

- He sent it to me the day before yesterday.
- They bought them for us last year.
- I wrote it to you ten years ago.
- Please make a cake for your mom.
- Did you give the new toy to her?

四、翻譯

- (1) My dad bought a new bike for me yesterday.  
(2) My dad bought me a new bike yesterday.
- (1) I gave my jacket to my aunt last month.  
(2) I gave my aunt my jacket last month.
- (1) She showed her new gift to us the day before yesterday.  
(2) She showed us her new gift the day before yesterday.
- (1) My cousin sent me a jacket from the USA.  
(2) My cousin sent a jacket to me from the USA.

## Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia? (Grammar Focus 1&2&Usage)

### P. 4

#### 一、請依提示填入答案

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. me    | 6. her   |
| 2. us    | 7. mine  |
| 3. them  | 8. ours  |
| 4. my    | 9. his   |
| 5. their | 10. hers |

#### 二、請依提示填入答案

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. hers        | 8. is  |
| 2. the Lins'   | 9. is  |
| 3. his         | 10. does   |
| 4. his uncle's | 11. my; Lisa's                                   |
| 5. Her; his    | 12. your; It; our                                |
| 6. are         | 13. Ethan's                                      |
| 7. don't       | 14. us; Their; ours; Our; theirs; My; them; they |

#### 三、請將句子底線錯誤改正，並將完整句再寫一次

- It is cloudy in New York in fall.
- There is a lot of snow in Japan.
- It rains a lot here in April.
- Does it rain in the mountains in winter?
- They often have a lot of snow in July and August.
- How's the weather today in the USA?
- Mike showed me a photo. The girl in it is his ex-girlfriend.
- Mr. Chen bought a lot of roses for his wife on Valentine's Day.
- I often made some eggs for my mom in the morning.
- A: Whose notebook is this? B: It's Tom's.

## Unit 2 You Can Learn About Game Design After You Join the Club (Grammar Focus)

### P. 5

一、請分別用 when, before 和 after，並依時間順序合併兩句

- (before) made breakfast before she woke up her son.  
(after) woke up her son after she made breakfast.
- (before) said good night to my parents before I went to bed.  
(after) went to bed after I said good night to my parents.
- (before) Samantha walked out of the classroom, she turned off the light.  
(after) Samantha turned off the light, she walked out of the classroom.
- Jean fell off the bed, she called out to her husband.
- your teeth and wash your face after you wake up in the morning.
- Tina drank a glass of milk, she went to bed.
- Dad got home, Mom was busy in the kitchen.

### P. 6

二、請依提示造句

- Lucy cleaned the house, the boys went out.
- Jenny went jogging, she read the book.
- Gabriel took a bath after he watched a TV show.
- I watched TV after I finished my homework.
- You have to ask the teacher when you don't know anything in class.
- My brother thought of many new ideas when he was in the computer science club.

- I ordered cookies when there was a lot of rain yesterday.
- He taught his daughter math after he called his wife.
- He often finishes the difficult homework before he goes home.

三、翻譯

- When I made trouble at school, Mr. Lin was very angry.
- After we told Mike the story, he was sad.
- After Jenny read the book, she watched TV.
- When I go to Taipei, I always join some free festivals.
- Allen hurt his leg when he was playing/played basketball.

### Unit 3 Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve (Grammar Focus 1&2&Usage)



#### P. 7

一、請填入正確動詞形式

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. was cooking  | 5. talked; don't talk     |
| 2. was watching | 6. woke; was raining      |
| 3. was shopping | 7. were sweeping; mopping |
| 4. was; am      |                           |

二、請依提示寫出完整句子

- (肯定) Mark was doing the dishes then.  
(否定) Mark wasn't doing the dishes then.  
(疑問) Was Mark doing the dishes then?  
(肯定簡答) Yes, he was.
- (肯定) We were feeding the dog at that time.  
(否定) We weren't feeding the dog at that time.  
(疑問) Were we feeding the dog at that time?  
(肯定簡答) Yes, you were.
- (肯定) The engineer was hanging the clothes at 8 yesterday.  
(否定) The engineer wasn't hanging the clothes at 8 yesterday.  
(疑問) Was the engineer hanging the clothes at 8 yesterday?  
(否定簡答) No, he wasn't.
- (肯定) Ms. Smith was drying her hair at 8 last night.  
(否定) Ms. Smith wasn't drying her hair at 8 last night.  
(疑問) Was Ms. Smith drying her hair at 8 last night?  
(否定簡答) No, she wasn't.
- (肯定) I was mopping the floor then.  
(否定) I wasn't mopping the floor then.  
(疑問) Was I mopping the floor then?  
(否定簡答) No, you weren't.

#### P. 8

三、請寫出兩種時間的表示方法

- seven ten. = ten past / after seven.
- four fifty-five. = five to five.
- nine twenty-nine. = twenty-nine past / after nine.
- eleven fifty-nine. = one to twelve.
- two forty-eight. = twelve to three.
- five fifteen. = a quarter past five.
- ten forty-five. = a quarter to eleven.
- six thirty. = half past six.

四、請依提示作答

- Were you eating a hamburger at that time?
- Was she listening to music in her room?
- No, they weren't. They weren't jogging in the park then.
- What was Anna doing in the park then?
- Where was Anna flying a kite then?
- Who was flying a kite in the park then?
- What was Anna flying in the park then?

五、翻譯

- Jerry was exercising in the park at six this morning.
- When Alice was wiping the windows, she saw a pet dog.
- When Dad left home yesterday, John's brother was fixing his toy.
- What was Teresa doing when Dan called her last night?
- She was sweeping the floor then.

## Unit 4 What Do You Want to Be in the Future? (Grammar Focus 1)

### P. 9

#### 一、請依提示造句

- Kate wants to play sports.
- I need to go to the factory.
- My cousins enjoy growing fruit on the farm.
- The mail carrier plans to make a video.
- Sally finished painting last night.
- The mail carrier planned to make a video yesterday.
- Mom keeps playing the piano.
- Mr. Lee finished doing the dishes.
- The students practice singing in music class.
- The truck driver hates to work late.  
The truck driver hates working late.
- Bob and John always love to go to the science club.  
Bob and John always love going to the science club.
- Tina likes to draw pictures.  
Tina likes drawing pictures.

#### 二、依提示作答

- Lily keeps playing the guitar.
- Mina practices playing baseball.

### P. 10

- Joyce plans to watch TV.
- Dad needs to sell things.
- The teachers wanted to tell stories.
- Kevin enjoyed drawing pictures.
- Anna finished mopping the floor.
- Neo and Leo practiced making dinner.

#### 三、填入正確的動詞形式

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. jogging           | 9. living           |
| 2. working / to work | 10. to take         |
| 3. studying          | 11. to eat / eating |
| 4. to buy            | 12. speaking        |
| 5. to get            | 13. to watch        |
| 6. reading / to read | 14. to go / going   |
| 7. to visit          | 15. to go / going   |
| 8. talking           | 16. feeding         |

#### 四、翻譯

- Mary enjoys talking to/with people, so she wants to be a reporter.
- My grandfather started to play tennis at the age of sixty.
- He enjoyed drawing and reading at a young age.
- Dad needs to finish wiping the table before eight o'clock.

## Unit 4 What Do You Want to Be in the Future? (Grammar Focus 2&Usage 1&2)



### P. 11

#### 一、請依提示填入空格

- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| 1. is  | 6. helps |
| 2. is  | 7. keeps |
| 3. is  | 8. does  |
| 4. are | 9. hurts |
| 5. is  | 10. make |

#### 二、請依提示句造句

1. It is important to practice English.
2. It is easy to paint the wall.
3. It is nice to walk my dog on sunny days.
4. It is not difficult to read English stories.
5. It is not hard to catch the ball.
6. It is not good to go to school late every day.

#### 三、請依提示句作答

1. (動名詞) Using the computer is not difficult for my grandfather.  
(虛主詞) It is not difficult for my grandfather to use the computer.
2. (動名詞) Singing and dancing on the stage is not easy for me.  
(虛主詞) It is not easy for me to sing and dance on the stage.
3. (動名詞) Making snowmen is interesting for those kids.  
(虛主詞) It is interesting for those kids to make snowmen.

4. (動名詞) Eating enough fruit is important for everyone.

(虛主詞) It is important for everyone to eat enough fruit.

5. (動名詞) Brushing my teeth after meals is important for me.

(虛主詞) It is important for me to brush my teeth after meals.

6. (動名詞) Eating too much sugar is bad for your health.

(虛主詞) It is bad for your health to eat too much sugar.

#### 四、翻譯

1. Visiting the zoo tomorrow is wonderful / great for Judy.
2. It is difficult for my son to sweep the floor.
3. Joining a computer game design club is interesting.
4. It is never easy for Jack to travel with friends.
5. It is difficult for me to get up early every day.
6. Is it difficult for you to finish math homework?
7. Seeing is believing.

## Unit 5 How Do We Go to the Hotel? (Grammar Focus 1)

### P. 12

一、請寫出正確的動詞，並做出適當變化

1. went
2. rode
3. rides
4. drove
5. goes
6. take
7. walks

二、請寫出正確的介系詞

1. on
2. by
3. in
4. by
5. on

三、請選出正確的答案

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

### P. 13

四、請依題示作答

1. (動詞用法) Ann was late for the show, so she took a taxi there.  
(介系詞用法) Ann was late for the show, so she went there by taxi.
2. (動詞用法) Henry is riding a scooter from the library to the hospital.  
(介系詞用法) Henry is going from the library to the hospital by scooter.
3. (動詞用法) Kitty walks to school with her cousins every day.  
(介系詞用法) Kitty goes to school on foot with her cousins every day.
4. (動詞用法) How did they go to New York last month? They took a plane there.  
(介系詞用法) How did they go to New York last month? They went there by plane.
5. How did he go to school today?
6. John took the MRT to visit the museum yesterday.
7. No, I went to her place by bus.
8. Did Amy go to the supermarket on foot?

五、翻譯

1. My dad is driving me to school.
2. Two years ago, we went to the hill on foot every day.
3. The Lin family went to the USA by airplane at that time / then.
4. Ashley took a train to the forest yesterday.
5. In Taipei, you can take the MRT to many different places.

**Unit 5 How Do We Go to the Hotel?** (Grammar Focus 2) **P. 14**

## 一、請依提示寫出答句

1. It's between the supermarket and the bank.
2. It's between the toy shop and the restaurant.
3. It's across from our school.
4. It's next to May's Coffee Shop.
5. It's on the corner of Park Road and First Street.
6. Walk straight. It's across from the bookstore.
7. Go straight for two blocks. It's on the corner of Apple Road and Second Street.
8. Go straight for four blocks. It's on the corner.
9. Go down this road. It's next to the fire station.
10. Turn left. It's across from the movie theater.

## 二、依提示寫出問句

1. How do I get to the bus stop?
2. How do I get to the bookstore?
3. How do I get to the bank?
4. Is the parking lot across from the police station?
5. Is the police station on the corner?
6. Where is the supermarket?
7. Where is the fire station?

## 三、翻譯

1. Go straight for three blocks and you can see the elementary school on your left.
2. Turn right and go straight. The department store is next to the MRT station.
3. Excuse me. How do we get to the night market?
4. The science museum is on the right of Museum Road.
5. The supermarket is across from the library.

**Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party** (Grammar Focus 1&2)**P. 15**

## 一、請依提示造句

1. (will) Kate will visit her grandparents next Friday.  
(be going to) Kate is going to visit her grandparents next Friday.
2. (will) We will go to the mountains tomorrow.  
(be going to) We are going to go to the mountains tomorrow.
3. (will) Ivan will wear the new sweater the day after tomorrow.  
(be going to) Ivan is going to wear the new sweater the day after tomorrow.
4. (will) You will not be a lawyer in the future.  
(be going to) You are not going to be a lawyer in the future.
5. (will) I will not take the MRT later.  
(be going to) I am not going to take the MRT later.
6. (will) The sisters will not buy new sweaters next weekend.  
(be going to) The sisters are not going to buy new sweaters next weekend.
7. (will) Jimmy will not send a postcard soon.  
(be going to) Jimmy is not going to send a postcard soon.
8. (will) It will not rain this week.  
(be going to) It is not going to rain this week.
9. (will) There will be no snow the day after tomorrow.  
(be going to) There is going to be no snow the day after tomorrow.
10. (will) Will they go to work tomorrow?  
(be going to) Are they going to go to work tomorrow?

11. (will) Will he spend two hours waiting in line tomorrow?  
(be going to) Is he going to spend two hours waiting in line tomorrow?

**P. 16**

## 二、依提示作答

1. What is she going to do in one hour?
2. When are they going to visit their math teacher?
3. What are Jerry and his puppy going to do in the park this afternoon?
4. What time (When) are you going to watch TV?
5. Who is going to make a birthday cake for Jack?
6. What is Mom going to buy in the supermarket?
7. Where is he going to buy a tie for his father?

## 三、翻譯

1. There will be a great basketball game at the gym next month.
2. Bob is going to study history at the library this afternoon.
3. I'm going to borrow a skirt from Joanna tomorrow because mine is too small.
4. The reporter is going to interview a factory worker tomorrow afternoon.
5. Will you go to the movies with us this evening?
6. I am going to travel to Taipei next month.
7. Is Judy going to come back the day after tomorrow?

## Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party ( Usage 1 )

### P. 17

#### 一、請依提示填入空格

- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. to   | 6. pays       |
| 2. for  | 7. will spend |
| 3. to   | 8. paid       |
| 4. on   |               |
| 5. cost |               |

#### 二、請依提示句完成句子

- Jerry pays eighty dollars for dinner every day.  
It costs Jerry eighty dollars to have dinner every day.
- Lora paid five thousand dollars for books last year.  
It cost Lora five thousand dollars to buy books last year.
- Chris will pay five hundred dollars for his son's bike tomorrow.  
It will cost Chris five hundred dollars to buy his son's bike tomorrow.
- Dollie spent three thousand dollars helping the poor.
- Kelly will spend ten thousand dollars traveling in London.
- Zac spends ninety-nine dollars buying a new pair of socks.

### P. 18

- How much does Dora spend on the bus to school?
- How much did Diago spend on the snacks last month?
- How much did it cost Noya to have a steak?
- How much does it cost Molly to eat two hamburgers?
- How much is it going to cost Philip to drink cola?

#### 三、翻譯

- Spend 99 dollars a day, and you'll get a big toy one month later.
- They will cost you two thousand dollars in total.
- It costs nine hundred and fifty dollars to design computer games in a month.
- Connie spent four hundred and forty dollars buying those books.
- How much does Steven spend on sweaters every year?

## Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party ( Usage 2 )

### P. 19

#### 一、請依提示填入空格

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. driving    | 6. took   |
| 2. to finish  | 7. spent  |
| 3. making     | 8. takes  |
| 4. to work    | 9. spends |
| 5. practicing | 10. takes |

#### 二、請依提示句完成句子

1. Julian spent thirty minutes singing and dancing in front of others.
2. Patrick spends ten minutes going to school.
3. They spent a month traveling in London.
4. It takes Jerry forty minutes to make dinner every day.
5. It took Webber two years to study in Australia.
6. How long does it take Dora to go to school?
7. How long does Dora spend going to school?

#### 三、請寫出兩種表達花費的句子

1. (spend) Gina spends an hour playing the piano every day.  
(take) It takes Gina an hour to play the piano every day.
2. (spend) Steven spent three hours designing video games yesterday.  
(take) It took Steven three hours to design video games yesterday.
3. (spend) They spend half an hour going jogging every day.  
(take) It takes them half an hour to go jogging every day.
4. (spend) We spent two years learning Japanese.  
(take) It took us two years to learn Japanese.

#### 四、翻譯

1. Fiona spent three years writing that book.
2. Cooking lunch took my sister two hours.
3. Nina spent one and a half hour washing cats yesterday.
4. How long do you spend going home?
5. How long does it take Vivian to exercise every week?