

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

It is rainy all day.

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

It's not cool here in autumn.

3. it / raining / in the afternoon / be

It's raining in the afternoon.

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

Does it snow in spring in Taipei?

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

We had a lot of snow last winter.

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

They didn't have any rain last year.

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

There is snow in Taiwan in December.

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

There was no rain last week.

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

There was no snow last winter.

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

Is there any snow here in July?

二、請依提示寫出完整句子

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

What's the weather like in Taipei?

 2. It's warm today. (造出兩個原問句)

 (問句 1) How's the weather today?

 (問句 2) What's the weather like today?

3. Is it snowy in the mountains now?

(用 sunny 詳答)

No, it isn't. It's sunny in the mountains now.

4. Do you have typhoons in Australia?

(用 Are there...改寫)

Are there typhoons in Australia?

5. It rained a lot last night.

(用 We...改寫)

We had a lot of rain last night.

6. 今天天氣如何?

 (問句 1) How's the weather today?

 (問句 2) What's the weather like today?

7. 美國的夏天下雨下很大。

 (動詞) It rains a lot in America in summer.

 (名詞) There is a lot of rain in America in summer.

 (名詞) They have a lot of rain in America in summer.

8. 日本秋天的天氣如何?

 (問句 1) How's the weather in Japan in fall/autumn?

 (問句 2) What's the weather like in Japan in fall/autumn?

9. 這裡的冬天雪下得多嗎?

 (問句 1) Does it snow a lot here in winter?

 (問句 2) Is there a lot of snow here in winter?

 (問句 3) Do they have a lot of snow here in winter?

三、翻譯

1. 一月的天氣多雲又有風。

It's cloudy and windy in January.

2. 夏天通常很熱，秋天總是很涼爽。

It's usually hot in summer and always cool in fall.

3. 那裡從十一月到二月常常下雪。(It...)

It often snows there from November to February.

4. 印度上個月下雪。(There...)

There was snow in India last month.

5. 去年沒有下很多雨。(It...)

It didn't rain a lot last year.

6. 台灣的冬天下很多雨嗎?(Does...)

Does it rain a lot in Taiwan in winter?

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

- He bought the car for Jim last year, but Jim sold it to his friend the day before yesterday.
- Grandpa told a story about the Moon Festival to us.
- Mother makes a birthday cake for me every year.
- Sam wrote to me three days ago. He also sent a picture to me.
- Mom gave NT\$200 to me the day before yesterday, and I used it to buy a gift for my little brother this afternoon.
- I really like the robot and the doll very much. Can you sell them to me?
- Karen sent a card to me, and she also wrote a letter to Dad.
Let's give it to 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 a pair of gloves last night.
- (2) I gave a pair of gloves to him last night.
- (3) (將手套用代名詞改寫) I gave them to him last night.

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

- (1) I bought my sister a doll yesterday.
- (2) I bought a doll for my sister yesterday.
- (3) (將玩具娃娃用代名詞改寫) I bought it for my sister yesterday.

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

- (1) Joe made his wife a cake yesterday evening.
- (2) Joe made a cake for his wife yesterday evening.
- (3) (將蛋糕用代名詞改寫) Joe made it for his wife yesterday evening.

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

- (1) Gary is writing the girl a postcard now.
- (2) Gary is writing a postcard to the girl now.
- (3) (將明信片用代名詞改寫) Gary is writing it to the girl now.

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

(1) Ariel sent me two boxes of chocolate last year.

(2) Ariel sent two boxes of chocolate to me last year.

(3) (將巧克力用代名詞改寫) Ariel sent them to me last year.

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

(1) The kid writes his mom a card every Christmas.

(2) The kid writes a card to his mom every Christmas.

(3) (將卡片用代名詞改寫) The kid writes it to his mom every

Christmas.

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

(1) Kevin showed her his plans this afternoon.

(2) Kevin showed his plans to her this afternoon.

(3) (將計劃用代名詞改寫) Kevin showed them to her this afternoon.

三、請依提示作答

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

He sent it to me the day before yesterday.

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

They bought them for us last year.

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

I wrote it to you ten years ago.

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

Please make a cake for your mom.

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

Did you give the new toy to her?

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) My dad bought a new bike for me yesterday.

(2) My dad bought me a new bike yesterday.

2. 我上個月把我的夾克給我姑姑了。(請寫出兩種用法)

(1) I gave my jacket to my aunt last month.

(2) I gave my aunt my jacket last month.

3. 前天她展示她的新禮物給我們看。(請寫出兩種用法)

(1) She showed her new gift to us the day before yesterday.

(2) She showed us her new gift the day before yesterday.

4. 我表哥從美國寄給我一件夾克。(請寫出兩種用法)

(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

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. <u>me</u>	4. <u>my</u>	7. <u>mine</u>
you	you	your	yours
we	2. <u>us</u>	our	8. <u>ours</u>
they	3. <u>them</u>	5. <u>their</u>	theirs
he	him	his	9. <u>his</u>
she	her	6. <u>her</u>	10. <u>hers</u>

二、請依提示填入答案

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

- Tony is a good friend of Ethan's (Ethan).
- Hank and Jane live next to us (we). Their (they) house is beside a tree and ours (we) is beside a lake. Our (we) house is big, but theirs (they) has more rooms. My (I) family likes them (they) very much because they (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.
It is cloudy in New York in fall.
- There is a lot of snowy in Japan.
There is a lot of snow in Japan.
- It rainy a lot here in April.
It rains a lot here in April.
- Does it rainy in the mountains in winter?
Does it rain in the mountains in winter?
- They often have a lot of snows in July and August.
They often have a lot of snow in July and August.
- What's the weather today in the USA?
How's the weather today in the USA?
- Mike showed me to a photo. The girl in it is his ex-girlfriend.
Mike showed me a photo. The girl in it is his ex-girlfriend.
- Mr. Chen bought a lot of roses to his wife on Valentine's Day.
Mr. Chen bought a lot of roses for his wife on Valentine's Day.
- I often made some eggs to my mom in the morning.
I often made some eggs for my mom in the morning.
- A: Who notebook is this? B: It's Tom.
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

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 made breakfast before she woke up her son.

(after) Mina woke up her son after she made breakfast.

2. (1) I went to bed.

(2) I said good night to my parents.

(before) I said good night to my parents before I went to bed.

(after) I went to bed after I said good night to my parents.

3. (1) Samantha turned off the light.

(2) Samantha walked out of the classroom.

(before) Before Samantha walked out of the classroom, she turned off the light.

(after) After Samantha turned off the light, she walked out of the classroom.

4. (1) Jean fell off the bed.

(2) Jean called out to her husband.

(請用 when 合併)

When Jean fell off the bed, she called out to her husband.

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

(2) You wake up in the morning.

(請用 after 合併)

Brush your teeth and wash your face after you wake up in the morning.

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

(2) Tina went to bed.

(請用 after 合併)

After Tina drank a glass of milk, she went to bed.

7. (1) Dad got home.

(2) Mom was busy in the kitchen.

(請用 when 合併)

When Dad got home, Mom was busy in the kitchen.

二、請依提示造句

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

Before Lucy cleaned the house, the boys went out.

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

Before Jenny went jogging, she read the book.

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

Gabriel took a bath after he watched a TV show.

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

I watched TV after I finished my homework.

5. You don't know anything in class.

You have to ask the teacher.

(請用 when 合併)

You have to ask the teacher when you don't know anything in class.

6. My brother thought of many new ideas.

He was in the computer science club.

(請用 when 合併)

My brother thought of many new ideas when he was in the computer science club.

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

(請用「訂購餅乾」回答)

I ordered cookies when there was a lot of rain yesterday.

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

(請用「教女兒數學」回答)

He taught his daughter math after he called his wife.

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

(請用「完成困難的作業」回答)

He often finishes the difficult homework before he goes home.

三、翻譯

1. 當我在學校製造麻煩的時候，林先生非常生氣。

When I made trouble at school, Mr. Lin was very angry.

2. 在我們告訴 Mike 這故事之後，他很難過。

After we told Mike the story, he was sad.

3. 在 Jenny 讀完這本書後，她去看電視。

After Jenny read the book, she watched TV.

4. 我去台北的時候，我總是會參加一些免費的慶典。

When I go to Taipei, I always join some free festivals.

5. Allen 在打籃球的時候，弄傷他的腳了。

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

班級 _____ 座號 _____

姓名 _____

一、請填入正確動詞形式

- Mrs. Liu was cooking (cook) dinner when her husband came home.
- Leo was watching (watch) interesting videos at 10 on Sunday night.
- Tom was shopping (shop) at 2:30 last Saturday afternoon when his sister fell down the stairs.
- I was (be) a student when I was young. Now I am (be) a teacher.
- We talked (talk) to each other before, but we don't talk (not talk) now.
- When Darren woke (wake) up in the morning, it was raining (rain) heavily.
- Alex and Nina were sweeping (sweep) and mopping (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) 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.

- We / feed / the dog / at that time

(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.

- The engineer / hang the clothes / at 8 yesterday

(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.

- Ms. Smith / dry her hair / at 8 last night

(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.

- I / mop the floor / then

(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.

三、請寫出兩種時間的表示方法

1. 7:10

It's seven ten. = It's ten past / after seven.

2. 4:55

It's four fifty-five. = It's five to five.

3. 9:29

It's nine twenty-nine. = It's twenty-nine past / after nine.

4. 11:59

It's eleven fifty-nine. = It's one to twelve.

5. 2:48

It's two forty-eight. = It's twelve to three.

6. 5:15

It's five fifteen. = It's a quarter past five.

7. 10:45

It's ten forty-five. = It's a quarter to eleven.

8. 6:30

It's six thirty. = It's half past six.

四、請依提示作答

1. Yes, I was eating a hamburger at that time. (造原問句)Were you eating a hamburger at that time?2. No, she wasn't listening to music in her room. (造原問句)Was she listening to music in her room?3. Were Tim's parents jogging in the park then? (否定, 先簡答再詳答)No, they weren't. They weren't jogging in the park then.4. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)What was Anna doing in the park then?5. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)Where was Anna flying a kite then?6. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)Who was flying a kite in the park then?7. Anna was flying a kite in the park then. (造原問句)What was Anna flying in the park then?

五、翻譯

1. Jerry 今天早上六點正在公園運動。

Jerry was exercising in the park at six this morning.

2. 當 Alice 在擦窗戶的時候, 她看到一隻寵物狗。

When Alice was wiping the windows, she saw a pet dog.

3. 昨天當爸爸離開家的時候, John 的弟弟正在修理他的玩具。

When Dad left home yesterday, John's brother was fixing his toy.

4. Dan 昨天晚上打電話給 Teresa 的時候, 她正在做什麼?

What was Teresa doing when Dan called her last night?

5. 那時她正在掃地。

She was sweeping the floor then.

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

Kate wants to play sports.

2. I / need / go to the factory

I need to go to the factory.

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

My cousins enjoy growing fruit on the farm.

4. The mail carrier / plan / make a video

The mail carrier plans to make a video.

5. Sally / finish / paint / last night

Sally finished painting last night.

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

The mail carrier planned to make a video yesterday.

7. Mom / keep / play the piano

Mom keeps playing the piano.

8. Mr. Lee / finish / do the dishes

Mr. Lee finished doing the dishes.

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

The students practice singing in music class.

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

The truck driver hates to work late.

The truck driver hates working late.

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

Bob and John always love to go to the science club.

Bob and John always love going to the science club.

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

Tina likes to draw pictures.

Tina likes drawing pictures.

二、依提示作答

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

Lily keeps playing the guitar.

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

Mina practices playing baseball.

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

Joyce plans to watch TV.

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

Dad needs to sell things.

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

The teachers wanted to tell stories.

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

Kevin enjoyed drawing pictures.

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

Anna finished mopping the floor.

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

Neo and Leo practiced making dinner.

三、填入正確的動詞形式

1. He enjoys jogging (jog) in the morning.

2. My grandmother loves working / to work (work) in the garden.

3. The students keep studying (study) for the tests.

4. Mr. Lin plans to buy (buy) a new car.

5. I need to get (get) enough sleep.

6. The boy likes reading / to read (read) comic books.

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

8. The boys keep talking (talk) in class.

9. The children enjoy living (live) with their grandparents.

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

11. Miss Lin loves to eat / eating (eat) a rice ball for breakfast.

12. The students practice speaking (speak) English in English class.

13. He plans to watch (watch) a movie this afternoon.

14. I hate to go / going (go) to a doctor.

15. My brother likes to go / going (go) to the beach in the summer.

16. We enjoyed feeding (feed) the cows on the farm.

四、翻譯

1. Mary 喜歡和人說話，所以她想當記者。

Mary enjoys talking to/with people, so she wants to be a reporter.

2. 我爺爺在 60 歲時才開始打網球。

My grandfather started to play tennis at the age of sixty.

3. 他在小時候喜歡畫畫跟閱讀。

He enjoyed drawing and reading at a young age.

4. 爸爸需要在八點前完成擦桌子。

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

班級 _____ 座號 _____

姓名 _____

一、請依提示填入空格

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

二、請依提示句造句

1. important / practice English
It is important to practice English.
2. easy / paint the wall
It is easy to paint the wall.
3. nice / walk my dog / sunny days
It is nice to walk my dog on sunny days.
4. not / difficult / read English stories
It is not difficult to read English stories.
5. not / hard / catch the ball
It is not hard to catch the ball.
6. not / good / go to school late / every day
It is not good to 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) Using the computer is not difficult for my grandfather.
(虛主詞) It is not difficult for my grandfather to use the computer.
2. 在舞台上又唱又跳對我而言並不容易。
(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. 做雪人對那些孩子們來說很有趣。
(動名詞) Making snowmen is interesting for those kids.
(虛主詞) It is interesting for those kids to make snowmen.
4. 吃足夠的水果對每個人都很重要。
(動名詞) Eating enough fruit is important for everyone.
(虛主詞) It is important for everyone to eat enough fruit.
5. 餐後刷牙對我而言很重要。
(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. 吃太多糖對你的健康不好。

- (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. 對 Judy 來說，明天要參觀動物園實在太棒了。
(請用動名詞開頭)
Visiting the zoo tomorrow is wonderful/great for Judy.
2. 對我兒子來說，掃地很困難。
(請用虛主詞開頭)
It is difficult for my son to sweep the floor.
3. 參加電腦遊戲設計社團很有趣。
(請用動名詞開頭)
Joining a computer game design club is interesting.
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)
It is never easy for Jack to travel with friends.
5. 每天早起對我來說很困難。
(請用虛主詞開頭)
It is difficult for me to get up early every day.
6. 對你來說，完成數學作業会很困難嗎？
(用虛主詞造句)
Is it difficult for you to finish math homework?
7. 眼見為憑。
Seeing is believing.

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

二、請寫出正確的介系詞

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

三、請選出正確的答案

1. (B) 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. (C) I usually go to the supermarket _____ bike. I can put things inside the basket.
 (A) in (B) on (C) by (D) with
3. (B) 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. (D) My dad often _____ me to school and back home every day.
 (A) takes (B) flies
 (C) rides (D) drives
5. (C) 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) 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. Henry 正騎機車從圖書館到醫院。

(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. Kitty 每天和她的表妹們一起走路上學。

(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. 他們上個月如何到紐約？他們搭飛機去。

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

How did he go to school today?

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

John took the MRT to visit the museum yesterday.

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

No, I went to her place by bus.

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

Did Amy go to the supermarket on foot?

五、翻譯

1. 爸爸正在開車載我上學。

My dad is driving me to school.

2. 兩年前，我們每天都走去小山丘。(用介系詞)

Two years ago, we went to the hill on foot every day.

3. 林家人那時候搭飛機到美國。(用介系詞)

The Lin family went to the USA by airplane at that time / then.

4. Ashley 昨天搭乘火車到那座森林。(用動詞)

Ashley took a train to the forest yesterday.

5. 在台北，你可以搭乘捷運去許多不同的地方。(用動詞)

In Taipei, you can take the MRT to many different places.

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

- How do I get to the hospital?
(go straight / four blocks) (on the corner)
Go straight for four blocks. It's on the corner.
- How do I get to the factory?
(go down this road) (next to / fire station)
Go down this road. It's next to the fire station.
- How do I get to the new restaurant?
(turn left) (across from / movie theater)
Turn left. It's across from the movie theater.

二、依提示寫出問句

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

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

三、翻譯

- 直走三個街區，你就可以看見國小在你的左邊。
Go straight for three blocks and you can see the elementary school on your left.
- 右轉並往前走。那間百貨公司就在捷運站旁。
Turn right and go straight. The department store is next to the MRT station.
- 不好意思。我們要如何到達夜市呢？
Excuse me. How do we get to the night market?
- 科學博物館就在博物館路的右邊。
The science museum is on the right of Museum Road.
- 超市在圖書館對面。
The supermarket is across from the library.

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) Kate will visit her grandparents next Friday.

(be going to) Kate is going to visit her grandparents next Friday.

2. We / go to the mountains / tomorrow

(will) We will go to the mountains tomorrow.

(be going to) We are going to go to the mountains tomorrow.

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

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

(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. I / not / take the MRT / later

(will) I will not take the MRT later.

(be going to) I am not going to take the MRT later.

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

(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. Jimmy / not / send a postcard / soon

(will) Jimmy will not send a postcard soon.

(be going to) Jimmy is not going to send a postcard soon.

8. It / not / rain / this week

(will) It will not rain this week.

(be going to) It is not going to rain this week.

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

(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. They / go to work / tomorrow / ?

(will) Will they go to work tomorrow?

(be going to) Are they going to go to work tomorrow?

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

(will) Will he spend two hours waiting in line tomorrow?

(be going to) Is he going to spend two hours waiting in line tomorrow?

二、依提示作答

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

What is she going to do in one hour?

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

When are they going to visit their math teacher?

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

What are Jerry and his puppy going to do in the park this afternoon?

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

What time (When) are you going to watch TV?

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

Who 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.

What is Mom going to buy in the supermarket?

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

Where is he going to buy a tie for his father?

三、翻譯

1. 下個月體育館 (gym) 將有一場精彩的籃球比賽。

There will be a great basketball game at the gym next month.

2. Bob 今天下午將在圖書館讀歷史。

Bob is going to study history at the library this afternoon.

3. 我明天將會向 Joanna 借一件裙子因為我的太小件了。

I'm going to borrow a skirt from Joanna tomorrow because mine is too small.

4. 那位記者明天下午將採訪一位工廠作業員。

The reporter is going to interview a factory worker tomorrow afternoon.

5. 你今天傍晚將和我們一起去看電影嗎？(請用 will)

Will you go to the movies with us this evening?

6. 我下個月將會去臺北旅行。(請用 be going to)

I am going to travel to Taipei next month.

7. Judy 後天有要回來嗎？(請用 be going to)

Is Judy going to come back the day after tomorrow?

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

Jerry pays eighty dollars for dinner every day.

(請以 cost 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

It costs Jerry eighty dollars to have dinner every day.

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

(請以 pay 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

Lora paid five thousand dollars for books last year.

(請以 cost 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

It cost Lora five thousand dollars to buy books last year.

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)

Chris will pay five hundred dollars for his son's bike tomorrow.

(請以 cost 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

It will cost Chris five hundred dollars to buy his son's bike tomorrow.

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

(請以 spend 改寫句子，並做適當變化)

Dollie spent three thousand dollars helping the poor.

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)

Kelly will spend ten thousand dollars traveling in London.

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)

Zac spends ninety-nine dollars buying a new pair of socks.

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

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

How much does Dora spend on the bus to school?

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

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

How much did Diago spend on the snacks last month?

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

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

How much did it cost Noya to have a steak?

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

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

How much does it cost Molly to eat two hamburgers?

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

(請依畫線部分造原問句)

How much is it going to cost Philip to drink cola?

三、翻譯

1. 一天花 99 元，一個月後你將會得到一個大玩具。

Spend 99 dollars a day, and you'll get a big toy one month later.

2. 他們總共將會花你 2,000 元。

They will cost you two thousand dollars in total.

3. 在一個月設計出電腦遊戲要花 950 元。

It costs nine hundred and fifty dollars to design computer games in a month.

4. Connie 花了 440 元買那些書。(用 spend)

Connie spent four hundred and forty dollars buying those books.

5. Steven 每年花多少錢買毛衣？

How much does Steven spend on sweaters every year?

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 driving (drive) to the hospital.
- It took me two hours to finish (finish) the homework.
- Mia spent the whole afternoon making (make) cookies.
- It takes Lisa fifty minutes to work (work) every day.
- The boys usually spend an hour practicing (practice) the piano every weekend.
- The trip took the family two weeks.
- Henry and Sam spent four days together last week.
- It usually takes Ollie ten minutes to finish dinner.
- The team spends two weeks studying in America every year.
- It takes 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)
Julian spent thirty minutes singing and dancing in front of others.

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

三、請寫出兩種表達花費的句子

- Gina 每天花一小時彈鋼琴。
(spend) Gina spends an hour playing the piano every day.
(take) It takes Gina an hour to play the piano every day.

- Steven 昨天花三小時設計電玩遊戲。(design)
(spend) Steven spent three hours designing video games yesterday.
(take) It took Steven three hours to design video games yesterday.
- 他們每天花半小時慢跑。
(spend) They spend half an hour going jogging every day.
(take) It takes them half an hour to go jogging every day.
- 我們花了兩年的時間學日文。
(spend) We spent two years learning Japanese.
(take) It took us two years to learn Japanese.

四、翻譯

- Fiona 花了三年時間寫那本書。(請用 spend)
Fiona spent three years writing that book.
- 煮午餐花了我姊姊兩個小時。(請用 take)
Cooking lunch took my sister two hours.
- Nina 昨天花了一個半小時洗貓咪們。
(請用 spend)
Nina spent one and a half hour washing cats yesterday.
- 你回家要花多少時間呀?(請用 spend)
How long do you spend going home?
- Vivian 每週花多少時間運動呀?
(請用 take)
How long does it take Vivian to exercise every week?

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

Ans

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

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

二、依提示作答

1. Lily keeps playing the guitar.
2. Mina practices playing baseball.

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3. Joyce plans to watch TV.
4. Dad needs to sell things.
5. The teachers wanted to tell stories.
6. Kevin enjoyed drawing pictures.
7. Anna finished mopping the floor.
8. 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

1. Mary enjoys talking to/with people, so she wants to be a reporter.
2. My grandfather started to play tennis at the age of sixty.
3. He enjoyed drawing and reading at a young age.
4. 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)

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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

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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?

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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.

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- 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?