



Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia?



A 本課主要的句型：天氣的說法、授與動詞及所有格代名詞。

一、天氣的說法

疑問句：(1) How is the weather + 時間副詞 + 地方副詞？

(2) What is the weather like + 時間副詞 + 地方副詞？

答句：It is + 形容詞 (and + 形容詞) + 時間副詞 + 地方副詞。

例：1. A: How is the weather in winter in Taipei? (台北冬天天氣如何？)

B: It is usually cold and wet. (通常很冷很濕。)

2. A: What is the weather like in summer in Poland? (波蘭夏天天氣如何？)

B: It is hot. (很熱。)

特別訊息：

1. what 後面要加上 like，how 則不必。
2. 問句中通常都用 the weather，但答句則常用 it 回答。
3. 問句中的地方副詞與時間副詞可以互換。
4. 若是出現 rain/snow 兩個字及其相關衍生字，則可使用以下句型：

(1) It is 形容詞 + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞。

(2) There is snow/rain + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞。

(3) We/They have snow/rain + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞。

(4) It 動詞(rains/snows) + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞。

例：It is rainy/snowy in the city today. (形容詞)

There is rain/snow in the city today. (名詞)

We/They have rain/snow in the city today. (名詞)

It rains/snows in the city today. (動詞)

(這個城市今天下雨(雪)。)

5. 和天氣相關字詞

(1) 形容詞

下雨的	rainy	溫暖的	warm	多雲的	cloudy
下雪的	snowy	炎熱的	hot	有風的	windy
涼爽的	cool	起霧的	foggy	乾的	dry
冷的	cold	晴天的	sunny	濕的	wet

(2) 名詞

雨(un)	rain	雪(un)	snow
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(3) 修飾天氣名詞的修飾語

a lot of/lots of/much/some/a little/little	rain/snow
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(4) 動詞

下雨	rain	下雪	snow
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基礎練習

1. A：今天台北天氣如何？ B：今天很熱且很潮濕。

(1) A: How is the weather in Taipei today?

B: It is hot and wet.

(2) A: What is the weather like in Taipei today?

B: It is hot and wet.

2. A：日本冬天天氣如何？ B：很冷且下雪。

(1) A: How is the weather in Japan in winter?

B: It is cold and snowy.

(2) A: What is the weather like in Japan in winter?

B: It is cold and snowy.

3. A：秋天天氣如何？ B：很熱且有風。

(1) A: How is the weather in fall?

B: It is hot and windy.

(2) A: What is the weather like in fall?

B: It is hot and windy.

4. A：山上春天天氣如何？ B：很冷，但很乾。

(1) A: How is the weather in the mountains in spring?

B: It is cold but dry.

(2) A: What is the weather like in the mountains in spring?

B: It is cold but dry.

二、授與動詞的用法

(A) 授與動詞的定義：所謂的「授與動詞」是指某些必須接兩個受詞，表「給予」之意的及物動詞。兩個受詞分別為「人」與「物」，又可稱為雙受詞動詞。

(B) 授與動詞的句型

(1) V + O1(人) + O2(物)

例：Ted gave Jack two pens. (Ted 給 Jack 兩隻筆。)

(2) V + O2(物) + 介系詞(to/for) + O1(人)

例：1. Ted gave Jack two pens.

= Ted gave two pens to Jack. (Ted 給 Jack 兩隻筆。)

2. My mom bought me a new bike.

= My mom bought a new bike for me. (我媽媽買了部新的腳踏車給我。)

特別訊息：

1. 介系詞用 to 的授與動詞

中文	英文	中文	英文	中文	英文
給	give	展示	show	讀	read
寄	send	寫	write	賣	sell

2. 介系詞用 for 的授與動詞

中文	英文	中文	英文	中文	英文
買	buy	得到；買	get	製作	make

3. O1 及 O2 不可同時是人稱代名詞，若 O1 及 O2 同時是代名詞時，必須使用

「V + O2(物) + 介系詞(to/for) + O1(人)」的句型。

例：Those are her books. She gave them to me. (那些是她的書。她把他們給了我。)

不可寫成 She gave me them. (X)

基礎練習

1. 我給了這個小孩一本漫畫書。

I gave the kid a comic book.

= I gave a comic book to the kid.

2. Tom 的父親做了一個蛋糕給他。

Tom's father made him a cake.

= Tom's father made a cake for him.

三、所有代名詞的用法：所有格代名詞用來代替前面已經出現過的名詞。

(A) 所有格代名詞列表

(a) 單數代名詞及名詞

主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
the girl	the girl's	the girl's
Vicky	Vicky's	Vicky's

(b) 複數代名詞及名詞

主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs
the girls	the girls'	the girls'

特別訊息：

1. 所有格後面要加上名詞，而所有格代名詞則是等於「所有格+名詞」。
2. 主格放在主詞的位置。

例：1. I like sandwiches. (我喜歡三明治。)

→ **I** 是主格，放主詞位置。

2. This is my toy. (這是我的玩具。)

→ **my** 是所有格，後面要加名詞。

3. This toy is mine (= my toy), not yours (= your toy).

(這個玩具是我的，不是你的。)

→ **mine** 及 **yours** 是所有格代名詞等於「所有格+名詞」。

基礎練習

1. 我的電腦很舊，但她的電腦很新。

My computer is old, but hers is new.

2. 她的哥哥是醫生。我的哥哥是老師。

Her brother is a doctor. Mine is a teacher.

3. 這些是我們的書。那些是你們的書。

These are our books. Those are yours.

4. A：這是誰的錢？ B：它是 Jennifer 的。

A: Whose money is this? B: It's Jennifer's.

5. A：這些是那些男生的玩具嗎？ B：不，他們是我們的玩具。

A: Are those the boys' toys? B: No, they are ours.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 句型選擇題

(A) 1. A: _____ the weather in your city now? B: It's snowy and cold.

(A) How's (B) How (C) What's (D) What

(C) 2. A: _____ a lot of snow in winter.

B: Wow! You can have a white Christmas almost every year.

(A) There are (B) It is (C) We have (D) They are

(B) 3. It _____ now. Please don't go out.

(A) rain (B) is raining (C) has rain (D) rainy

(B) 4. There is _____ rain today.

(A) a few (B) much (C) a lot (D) a

(C) 5. A: _____ the weather like in London? B: It's very hot.

(A) How's (B) How (C) What's (D) What

(C) 6. A: _____ it usually rain in winter in Kaohsiung?

B: No, it's a dry season in winter there.

(A) Is (B) Do (C) Does (D) Are

b. 授與動詞填充題

1. Mary sent Jack an e-mail.

= Mary sent an e-mail to Jack.

2. I will buy Tom a new piano.

= I will buy a new piano for Tom.

3. He showed me the book.

= He showed the book to me.

c. 所有格代名詞填充題

1. These are my mother's rings. Those are my sister's (my sister's rings).

2. It is Jane's pomelo hat, not yours (your pomelo hat).

3. This comic book is mine (my comic book), not his (his comic book).

4. A: Whose milk shake is this? B: It's hers (her milk shake).

d. 句型翻譯題

1. A: 日本秋天天氣如何? B: 很涼且有雨。

A: What is the weather like in fall in Japan?

B: It is cool and rainy.

2. 台北秋天非常多雨。

(1) It is very rainy in Taipei in fall.

(2) There is a lot of rain in Taipei in fall.

(3) We have a lot of rain in Taipei in fall.

3. 我寫了一封信給我的老師。

I wrote a letter to my teacher.

4. Tom 的妹妹做了一張生日卡給他。

Tom's sister made a birthday card for him.

5. 那是我的明信片，不是你的。

That is my postcard, not yours.

5. A: 這是誰的禮物? B: 它是他們的。

A: Whose gift is this? B: It's theirs.

e. 課本重要句子

1. 潔米: 那邊的天氣如何? 柴克: 那裡很熱, 而且下很多雨。

Jamie: How was the weather there?

Zac: It was hot, and it rained a lot.

2. 柴克：那邊天氣如何？ 潔米：那裡蠻冷的，而且還下了幾天雪。

Zac: What was the weather like ?

Jamie: It was cold, and it snowed for a few days.

3. 我從澳洲寄了一張明信片給你。

I sent you a postcard from Australia.

4. 柴克：那個粉紅色滑雪板很可愛耶。它是誰的？

潔米：是我的。我姑丈買給我的。

Zac: That's a lovely pink snowboard. Whose is it?

Jamie: It's mine. My uncle bought it for me.

5. 我的外套不夠溫暖，所以我姑姑給我她的厚外套。

My jacket was not warm enough, so my aunt gave her heavy jacket to me.

6. 我點了餅乾和熱巧克力，因為天氣很冷。

I ordered cookies and hot chocolate because the weather was cold.

C 重要單字

暑假	summer vacation	秋天	autumn
天氣	weather	冬天	winter
臺灣	Taiwan	雲	cloud
樂趣；有趣的	fun	春天	spring
冷的	cold	陽光普照的	sunny
下雪；雪	snow	有雪的；下雪的	snowy
寄；送	send	有雨的；下雨的	rainy
明信片	postcard	多雲的	cloudy
可愛的；美好的	lovely	風大的	windy
誰的（東西）	whose	講話	speak
我的（東西）	mine	生氣的	mad
夾克	jacket	事實上	in fact

討厭	hate	意指	mean
給予	give	點餐；訂購	order
厚重的；大量的	heavy	奇怪的；陌生的	strange
親切的；有同情心的	kind	很快地	soon
季節	season	路	Rd.
太陽	sun	中華民國	ROC
風	wind		

例：1. Before Jack goes to bed, he drinks some milk. (Jack 睡覺前都會喝些牛奶。)

→ 主要子句和從屬子句都是現在式。

2. After Jane left home, it began to rain. (Jane 離開家後，開始下雨。)

→ 主要子句和從屬子句都是過去式。

3. I will go to the museum when I stay in the city.

(當我在那個城市停留時，我將去那間博物館看看。)

→ 主要子句是未來式，而從屬子句用現在式。

★ 未來式請見 U6

基礎練習

1. 他睡覺前喝牛奶。

(1) He drinks milk before he goes to bed.

(2) Before he goes to bed, he drinks milk.

2. 他睡覺前刷牙。

(1) He brushes his teeth before he goes to bed.

(2) Before he goes to bed, he brushes his teeth.

3. 他昨晚喝牛奶後睡覺。

(1) He went to bed after he drank milk last night.

(2) After he drank milk last night, he went to bed.

4. 他刷牙後睡覺。

(1) He went to bed after he brushed his teeth.

(2) After he brushed his teeth, he went to bed.

5. 當我有空，我看書。

(1) I read when I am free.

(2) When I am free, I read.

6. 當我有空，我聽音樂。

(1) I listen to music when I am free

(2) When I am free, I listen to music.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 填充題 (填入正確的連接詞)

1. Ted took a walk yesterday when it was dark.
2. When my grandpa slept on the sofa, I played computer games.
3. After Helen finished the housework, she was very tired.
4. Linda mopped the floor after/before she washed the dishes.

b. 語法測驗

- (B) 1. Helen drank a cup of milk _____ she went to bed. That helped her sleep well.
(A) when (B) before (C) after (D) so
- (A) 2. Jessica usually listens to music _____ she does her homework.
(A) when (B) so (C) but (D) because
- (C) 3. David _____ the book before he did his homework.
(A) is reading (B) reads (C) read (D) to read
- (C) 4. _____ Jack left the classroom, he forgot his schoolbag.
(A) Though (B) Because (C) When (D) After
- (C) 5. Jack fed the dog _____ he washed it.
(A) when (B) so (C) after (D) but
- (C) 6. _____ you finish your homework, please mop the floor for me.
(A) When (B) Because (C) After (D) So

c. 句型翻譯題

1. 當秋天來時，我很開心。

I feel happy when fall comes.

2. 昨天看完電視後，我去洗澡。

After I watched TV yesterday, I took a bath.

3. 在吃晚飯前，我必須餵狗。

Before I had dinner, I have to feed the dog.

4. 當我開心時，我唱歌。

When I am happy, I sing.

5. 在他離開房間前，他關了燈。

He turned off the lights before he left the room.

6. 瑪麗看完電影後，她讀英文。

Mary studied English after she watched the movie.

d. 課本重要句子

1. 我沒辦法下定決心，因為所有的社團都好有趣。

I can't make up my mind because all the clubs are interesting.

2. 你開玩笑的吧？你很不會游泳耶。

Are you pulling my leg? You are a poor swimmer.

3. 所以我一聽到這個社團，就想到你了。或許我們可以參加同一個社團。

So when I heard about the club, I thought of you. Maybe we can join the same club.

4. 在完成課程後，你可以設計你自己的電玩遊戲。

You can design your own video games after you finish the lessons.

C 重要單字

社團	club	足球	soccer
下定決心	make up one's mind	中國的；中國人	Chinese
有趣的	interesting	歷史	history
想；認為	think	小提琴	violin
科學	science	機器人	robot
學科；主題	subject	健康	health
聽見	hear	體育	PE
相同的	same	女士	Ms.
打電話；呼叫	call	工程師	engineer
告訴	tell	學習	learn
開玩笑	pull one's leg	課；課程	lesson
不佳的；貧窮的	poor	困難的	difficult
結尾；結束	end	教導	teach
相機	camera	自己的；擁有	own
錯誤的	wrong	完成；結束	finish
稍候	hold on	節慶	festival
數學	math	開始	start
魔術；神奇的	magic		



Unit 3 Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve



A 本課主要的句型為過去進行式的用法。

一、過去進行式的用法：

「過去進行式」表示「過去某個時刻正在進行的動作」或「過去某段時間持續進行的事」。

(A) 肯定句：主詞 + was/were + Ving + (過去時間副詞)。

例：The children were playing basketball last week.

(孩子們上週都在打籃球。)

特別訊息：

過去進行式常見的時間副詞

時間副詞	中文	時間副詞	中文
then / at that time	那時候	all day today	今天一整天
at + 點鐘 + 過去時間	過去某個時間 幾點鐘時	all week last / this week	一整星期 / 這星期
this morning / afternoon / evening	今天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚	all night tonight / last night	今晚 / 昨晚整晚
yesterday morning / afternoon / evening	昨天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚	從上下文中去判斷是否應該用過去進行式： A: Why didn't you call me yesterday? (你昨天為何沒有打電話給我?) B: Oh, I <u>was listening</u> to the music all night. (我整晚都在聽音樂。)	

基礎練習

1. 我媽媽和奶奶昨天下午兩點在跳舞。

My mother and grandmother were dancing at two yesterday afternoon.

2. Mary 的母親昨天晚上七點在看電視。

Mary's mother was watching TV at seven last night.

3. 他的弟弟那時候在睡覺。

His brother was sleeping at that time.

4. 我的妹妹那時候在用電腦。

My sister was using the computer at that time .

5. 那些學生今天一整天都在學英文。

Those students were learning English all day today.

(B) 否定句：主詞 + was/were + not + Ving + (過去時間副詞).

例：The children were not playing basketball all week last week.

(孩子們並非上週整週都在打籃球。)

(C) 疑問句：Was/Were + 主詞 + Ving + (過去時間副詞)?

例：Were the children playing basketball all week last week?

(孩子們上週整週都在打籃球嗎?)

(D) 肯定簡答句：Yes, 主詞 + was/were.

例：Yes, they were. (是的，他們是。)

(E) 否定簡答句：No, 主詞 + wasn't/weren't.

例：No, they weren't. (不，他們沒有。)

(F) 肯定詳答句：Yes, 主詞 + was/were + Ving + (過去時間副詞).

例：Yes, they were playing basketball all week last week.

(是的，他們上週整週都在打籃球。)

(G) 否定詳答句：No, 主詞 + was/were + not + Ving + (過去時間副詞).

例：No, they weren't playing basketball all week last week.

(不，他們並非上週整週都在打籃球。)

特別訊息：

1. was not = wasn't were not = weren't

2. 過去簡單式與過去進行式的分別：

過去簡單式，是表達短時間內發生的事或過去的事實。但過去進行式則是強調過去某個時間點上正在發生的動作或狀態。

例：1. I **danced** with my mother last Sunday. → 表示過去的事實

(我上星期天和我媽媽跳舞。)

2. I **was dancing** with my mother all night last night. → 過去某個時間點在持續的動作

(我昨晚一整晚都和我媽媽在跳舞。)

3. 含疑問詞 what 的過去進行式及答句：

A. what 疑問句句型：What was/were + 主詞 + Ving + (過去時間副詞)?

B. 答句句型：主詞 + was/were + Ving + (過去時間副詞).

例：1. A: What were you doing at seven last night? B: I was studying English.

(A：你昨天七點在做什麼？ B：我在讀英文。)

2. A: What were you doing all day yesterday? B: I was sleeping.

(A：昨天一整天你都在做什麼？ B：我都在睡覺。)

基礎練習

(肯定簡答與詳答)

1. A: 你媽媽和奶奶昨天下午兩點在跳舞嗎? B: 是的, 他們是。他們那時在跳舞。

A: Were your mother and grandmother dancing at two yesterday afternoon?

B: Yes, they were. They were dancing then.

2. A: Mary 的母親昨天晚上七點在看電視嗎?

B: 是的, 她是。她那時在看電視。

A: Was Mary's mother watching TV at seven last night?

B: Yes, she was. She was watching TV then.

3. A: 他的弟弟那時候在睡覺嗎? B: 是的, 他是。他那時在睡覺。

A: Was his brother sleeping at that time?

B: Yes, he was. He was sleeping at that time.

(否定簡答與詳答)

1. A: 你的妹妹那時候在睡覺嗎? B: 不, 她沒有。她那時沒有在睡覺。

A: Was your sister sleeping at that time?

B: No, she wasn't. She wasn't sleeping at that time.

2. A: 那些學生今天一整天都在學英文嗎?

B: 不, 他們沒有。他們今天沒有一整天都在學英文。

A: Were those students learning English all day today?

B: No, they weren't. They weren't learning English all day today.

3. A: Tom 和 John 今天晚上一整晚都在聽音樂嗎?

B: 不, 他們沒有。他們今天晚上沒有一整晚都在聽音樂。

A: Were Tom and John listening to music all night tonight?

B: No, they weren't. They weren't listening to music all night tonight.

4. A: 你父母昨天一整天都在打掃房子嗎?

B: 不。他們沒有。他們昨天一整天並非都在打掃房子。

A: Were your parents cleaning the house all day yesterday?

B: No, they weren't. They weren't cleaning the house all day yesterday.

(含疑問詞 what 的問句及答句)

1. A: 他父親前天晚上八點時在做什麼? B: 他在擦桌子。

A: What was his father doing at eight p.m. the day before yesterday?

B: He was wiping the table.

2. A: 王先生昨天下午三點時在做什麼? B: 他在看書。

A: What was Mr. Wang doing at three p.m. yesterday afternoon?

B: He was reading.

3. A: 你們整個早上在做什麼? B: 我們在準備宴會。

A: What were you doing all morning?

B: We were preparing for the party.

(H) 含副詞 when 用在過去進行式的句子: when 所引導的時間副詞子句, 表「當某事發生的時候, 某個動作正在進行」。

基本句型: S + was/were + Ving ... when + S + Ved.

When + S + Ved, S + was/were + Ving.

例: Helen was watching TV when Jason got home. (Jason 到家時, Helen 正在看電視。)

基礎練習

1. 當我看到他時, 他正在哭泣。

He was crying when I saw him.

2. 當 Kevin 走出去時, 我正在玩電動。

I was playing computer games when Kevin walked out.

二、時間的表示法

(A) 先「分鐘」再「點鐘」。

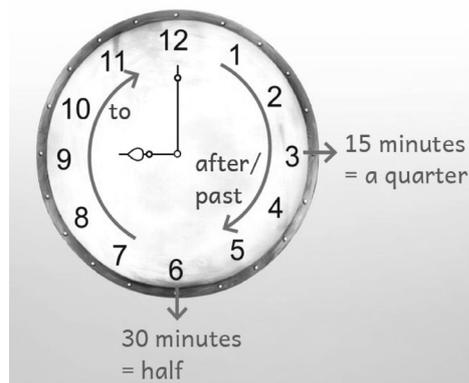
(B) 若「分鐘」的「數字」為「5」的「倍數」, 或為了準確與精確地表達時間, past 與「數字」之間可加入“minutes”。

例: 1. It's three minutes past nine. = It's nine three.

(現在是九點零三分。)

2. It's twenty minutes past four. = It's four twenty.

(現在是四點二十分。)



基礎練習

1. 現在是七點二十五分。 It is twenty-five after seven.

2. 現在是三點十五分。 It is a quarter past three.

3. 現在是八點四十五分。 It is a quarter to nine.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 選擇題

- (C) 1. Teresa _____ the elephant show at nine last night.
(A) is watching (B) watched (C) was watching (D) watches
- (A) 2. The dog _____ after Mary then.
(A) was running (B) is running (C) ran (D) runs
- (A) 3. Nancy _____ a special dinner for her family last weekend.
(A) cooked (B) was cooking (C) cooks (D) cook
- (B) 4. A: What _____ Iris _____ at that time? B: She was crying.
(A) did; do (B) was; doing (C) can; do (D) is; doing
- (D) 5. A: Was Nancy playing with her cat at six yesterday? B: No, she _____.
(A) isn't (B) doesn't (C) didn't (D) wasn't
- (C) 6. When I got home, what _____ Paul _____ in his room?
(A) is; doing (B) did; did (C) was; doing (D) can; do

b. 句型翻譯題

1. 今天早上八點爸爸正在吃早餐。
Dad was eating breakfast at eight this morning.
2. 他那時正在和他朋友聊天。
He was talking to his friend at that time.
3. John 那時候正在打籃球。
John was playing basketball then.
4. A: 你們今天一整天都在玩電動玩具嗎?
B: 不, 我們沒有。我們今天並非一整天都在玩電動玩具。
A: Were you playing computer games all day today?
B: No, we weren't. We weren't playing computer games all day today.
5. A: 她母親昨天晚上六點時在做什麼? B: 她在煮晚餐。
A: What was her mother doing at six p.m. yesterday evening?
B: She was cooking dinner.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 媽媽十二點半的時候在洗碗盤。
Mom was doing the dishes at half past twelve.

2. 嘿，你一點十五分的時候在廚房做什麼？

Hey, what were you doing in the kitchen at a quarter after one?

3. 潔米：你的眼睛沒有睜開。你在做什麼呢？

金：糟糕！我夢遊的時候打破了杯子。

Jamie: Your eyes weren't open. What were you doing ?

Kim: Oh, no! I was sleepwalking when I broke my cup.

4. 她翻來覆去，但就是找不到舒服的姿勢。

She moved around in bed, but she couldn't find a comfortable position.

5. 當她終於要墜入夢鄉，她聽見一個聲音。

She was finally falling asleep when she heard a voice .

C 重要單字

某人	someone	窗戶	window
打破；損壞	break	(使) 乾燥；乾的	dry
洗碗盤	do the dishes	吊；掛	hang
一半；二分之一	half	衣服	clothes
經過；過去(的)	past	可怕的；糟糕的	terrible
離開	leave	然而	however
十五分鐘；四分之一	quarter	睡著	fall asleep
甚至	even	嘗試	try
記得	remember	東西；事情	thing
餵養	feed	移動	move
寵物	pet	找到；發現	find
掃	sweep	舒適的；自在的	comfortable
地板；樓層	floor	數；計算	count
修理；解決	fix	綿羊	sheep
抽屜	drawer	想上廁所	nature calls
拖地；拖把	mop	終於；最後	finally
樓梯	stairs	聲音	voice
擦拭	wipe		



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



A 本課主要的句型為動詞關係、動名詞當主詞、與虛主詞的用法

一、動詞關係 I：動詞後接「不定詞」。英文中某些動詞，後面出現第二個動詞時，必須在第二個動詞前面加上不定詞 **to**。

句型：動詞 1 + to + 動詞 2

例：1. Larry wants to buy a new computer. (Larry 想要買台新的電腦。)

2. Henry needs to work on Sunday. (Henry 星期天需要工作。)

3. David planned to take a trip to Japan. (David 計畫去日本旅行。)

特別訊息：常見要接不定詞的動詞之動詞：

中文	英文	中文	英文
想要	want	需要	need
計畫	plan	決定	decide
學習	learn	希望	hope

基礎練習

1. John 想要和你去看電影。

John wants to go to the movies with you.

2. 我的弟弟們想要當廚師。

My brothers want to be cooks.

3. 那個小男孩需要去看醫生。

That little boy needs to go to the doctor.

二、動詞關係 II：動詞後接「動名詞」。英文中某些動詞，後面出現第二個動詞時，必須將第二個動詞改成動名詞 **Ving**。

句型：動詞 1 + 動名詞

例：1. Jason enjoys eating hamburgers. (Jason 喜歡吃漢堡。)

2. Tina practices playing tennis. (Tina 練習打網球。)

3. The students keep studying English. (這些學生持續在讀英文。)

特別訊息：

1. 常見要接不定詞的動詞：

中文	英文	中文	英文	中文	英文
練習	practice	持續	keep	享受	enjoy

2. 動名詞的形成方式與現在分詞相同。規則如下：

原形動詞直接加上 ing		
中文	原形動詞	動名詞
閱讀	read	reading
做	do	doing
等待	wait	waiting
研讀	study	studying
觀賞	watch	watching
掛	hang	hanging
說	say	saying
吃	eat	eating
要求	ask	asking
拜訪	visit	visiting
字尾為 e，去 e 加 ing		
關閉	close	closing
來	come	coming
跳舞	dance	dancing
寫	write	writing
使用	use	using
製作	make	making
拿走	take	taking
準備	prepare	preparing
字尾為「單母音 + 子音」，重複字尾子音加 -ing		
跑步	run	running
坐	sit	sitting
計畫	plan	planning
聊天	chat	chatting
拖地	mop	mopping

基礎練習

1. John 喜歡打籃球。 John enjoys playing basketball.
2. 那些女孩喜歡看漫畫書。 Those girls enjoy reading comic books.
3. 他們昨天練習彈吉他。 They practiced playing the guitar yesterday.

三、動詞關係 III：動詞後可接「不定詞」或「動名詞」。英文中某些動詞，後面出現第二個動詞時，接不定詞或動名詞 Ving 都可以，語意也相同。

句型：動詞 1 + to + 動詞 2

動詞 1 + 動名詞

特別訊息：常見可接不定詞或動名詞，且語意相同的動詞：

中文	英文	中文	英文	中文	英文
喜歡	like	喜愛	love	討厭	hate

基礎練習

1. 我父親喜歡做蛋糕。
My father likes to make a cake.
My father likes making a cake.
2. 他妹妹不喜愛唱歌。
His sister doesn't love to sing .
His sister doesn't love singing .
3. 我們討厭晾衣服。
We hate to hang the clothes.
We hate hanging the clothes.

四、動名詞當主詞：英文中只有名詞或代名詞可以當句子的主詞，如果句子的主詞是動詞，那麼就要將動詞改為動名詞。而動名詞當主詞時，視為第三人稱單數，因此動詞必須用單數動詞。

句型：Ving + 單數動詞 + ...

例：1. Watching movies is fun. (看電影是有趣的。)

→ 雖然 movies 是複數，但 watching movies 這件事是單數，所以動詞要用單數動詞。

2. Learning English is important. (學英文是重要的。)

→ learning English 這件事是單數，所以動詞要用單數動詞。

特別訊息：

1. 若是主詞有兩個動名詞用 and 連接，那麼動詞就要用複數動詞。

例：Washing the dishes and mopping the floor are my job. (洗碗和拖地是我的工作。)

→ 指兩件事，因此 be 動詞要用 are。

2. 有時 Ving 可能是現在分詞，用來形容名詞，因此要判斷此 Ving 後面接的名詞是不是動詞的受詞。若不是，那動詞的單複數就要由那個名詞決定。

例：1. Cooking lessons are interesting. (烹飪課很有趣。)

→ cooking 此處是修飾 lessons，為形容詞。因此動詞要用 are。

2. Sleeping babies are cute. (睡覺的小嬰兒很可愛。)

→ sleeping 此處是修飾 babies，為形容詞。因此動詞要用 are。

3. be 動詞當主詞時，要將 be 動詞改成 Ving，形式為 being。

例：Being a cook is my dream. (當廚師是我的夢想。)

基礎練習

1. 閱讀是很棒的。

Reading is great.

2. 打籃球很好玩。

Playing basketball is fun.

3. 讀書和運動都很重要。

Studying and exercising are important.

4. 學英文和玩電動都很簡單。

Learning English and playing computer games are easy.

5. 當老師很困難。

Being a teacher is difficult.

五、介系詞 + Ving 用法：

一般而言，英文的介系詞後面加上名詞。如果要表達的是一個動作介系詞後面也可以加上動名詞(Ving)。

句型：介系詞 + Ving

例：1. Nick is good at acting. (Nick 擅長表演。)

→ at 是介系詞，因此原本動詞 act 要改成動名詞 acting。

2. My brother is worrying about taking a plane because he is afraid of height.

(我弟弟很擔心要搭飛機因為他有懼高症。)

→ about 是介系詞，因此原本動詞 take 要改成動名詞 taking。

基礎練習

1. Mike 害怕在很多人前面唱歌。

Mike is afraid of singing in front of many people.

2. 那些學生正在談論拯救那隻流浪狗

Those students are talking about saving the street dog.

六、虛主詞的用法：當句子的主詞為動名詞時，可以用虛主詞 it 改寫句子，但動名詞移到句子中間時要改成不定詞。

句型：It is + 形容詞 + to V + ...

例：1. Watching movies is fun.

→ It is fun to watch movies. (看電影是有趣的。)

It 是虛主詞，真正的主詞是 to watch movies 這件事，原本主詞 watching movies 移到句子中間時，必須改成不定詞 to watch movies。

2. Learning English is important. (學英文是重要的。)

→ It is important to learn English.

It 是虛主詞，真正的主詞是 to learn English 這件事，原本主詞 learning English 移到句子中間時，必須改成不定詞 to learn English。

基礎練習

1. 閱讀是很棒的。

It is great to read .

2. 打籃球很好玩。

It is fun to play basketball.

3. 讀書和運動都很重要。

It is important to study and exercise .

4. 學英文和玩電動都很簡單。

It is easy to learn English and play computer games.

5. 當老師很困難。

It is difficult to be a teacher.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 選擇題

(A) 1. _____ cakes is easy for me.

(A) Making (B) Makes (C) Made (D) Make

- (C) 2. Teresa enjoys _____ cookies for her family.
 (A) to make (B) makes (C) making (D) makes
- (B) 3. Reading books on the bus _____ not good for your eyes.
 (A) are (B) is (C) were (D) am
- (A) 4. Her wife doesn't want _____ the floor.
 (A) to mop (B) mopping (C) mopped (D) mops
- (B) 5. I hate _____ the dishes.
 (A) does (B) to do (C) do (D) did
- (C) 6. _____ is difficult for Larry _____ to use chopsticks.
 (A) He; to learn (B) It; learning (C) It; to learn (D) He; to learn
- (B) 7. _____ ice cream in summer is great.
 (A) Eats (B) Eating (C) Ate (D) Eat
- (A) 8. Sleeping cars in the train _____ very expensive.
 (A) are (B) is (C) does (D) do
- (C) 9. My parents are thinking of _____ to England because they want to open a Chinese restaurant there.
 (A) to move (B) move (C) moving (D) to moving
- (A) 10. Reading and writing _____ important when you learn English.
 (A) are (B) is (C) be (D) being
- (C) 11. Sleeping babies _____ very cute. It's great to look at them.
 (A) is (B) to be (C) are (D) being
- (B) 12. Nancy likes _____ to dancing parties.
 (A) go (B) to go (C) goes (D) went

b. 句型翻譯題

1. 每天練習說英文很有趣。

Practicing speaking English every day is fun.

It is fun to practice speaking English every day.

2. 我們每天練習打棒球一個小時。

We practice playing baseball for one hour every day.

3. 那些小孩討厭吃早餐。

Those kids hate to eat breakfast.

Those kids hate eating breakfast.

4. 聽音樂對我來說很好玩。

Listening to music is fun for me.

It is fun for me to listen to music.

5. 我父母親很享受聽音樂。

My parents enjoy listening to music.

6. Mary 兩年前放棄學習鋼琴

Mary gave up learning the piano two years ago.

7. 餓肚子很可怕。

Being hungry is terrible.

It is terrible to be hungry.

8. 我母親計畫今天晚上煮雞肉飯。

My mother plans to cook/make chicken rice.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 我喜愛製作影片，我希望有一天我能成為知名的 YouTube 影片創作者。

I enjoy making videos, and I hope to be a famous YouTuber one day.

2. 你未來想當什麼？

What do you want to be in the future ?

3. 我計畫當一名律師。我想要幫助需要幫助的人，為他們爭取權利。

I plan to be a lawyer. I want to help people in need and fight for their rights.

4. 當歌手是我夢想的工作。

Being a singer is my dream job.

5. 有夢想很棒。而且你真的很會唱歌。

It's great to have a dream. And you're really good at singing .

6. 但是我討厭在人群面前唱歌。

But I hate singing in front of people.

7. 史黛芬妮在很年輕時就下定決心要成為一名歌手，不過，沒有人相信她能做到。

Stefani decided to become a singer at a young age, but no one believed in her.

8. 甚至她的家人也都要她放棄夢想，但是她沒有這麼做。

Even her family wanted her to give it up, but she didn't.

9. 高中畢業之後，史黛芬妮試著找唱片公司合作。

After high school, Stefani tried to find a record company to work with.

10. 史黛芬妮持續地表演和寫歌。

Stefani kept performing and writing songs.

11. 一直以來，史黛芬妮的夢想就是成為一名成功的歌手，而且她從不放棄她的夢想。

It was always Stefani's dream to become a successful singer, and she never gave up her dream.

C 重要單字

希望	hope	漁夫	fisherman
未來(的)	future	捉；接	catch
規劃；計畫	plan	秘書	secretary
律師	lawyer	老闆	boss
夢想	dream	銷售員；業務員	salesman
工作	job	農夫	farmer
感到緊張	get butterflies in one's stomach	種植；成長	grow
擔心	worry	士兵	soldier
持續；保持	keep	國家	country
主意；想法	idea	卡車司機	truck driver
記者	reporter	成功的	successful
採訪；面試	interview	決定	decide
郵差	mail carrier	成為	become
牙醫	dentist	相信	believe
工廠	factory		



Unit 5 How Do We Go to the Hotel?



Ⓐ 本課主要的句型為「搭乘交通工具」的句型、「問路」及「表示地點的介系詞」。

一、搭乘交通工具

- (1) 問句：How do/does/did/will + 主詞 + 原形動詞(V)...?
- (2) 以「by + 交通工具」為主的答句：
 - a. 主詞 + go to 地方 + by + 交通工具.
 - b. 主詞 + 動詞(V) + ... on foot.
- (3) 以「take/ride + 交通工具」為主的答句：
 - a. 主詞 + take + a bus/train/taxi/boat/ship/plane to 地方.
 - b. 主詞 + take + the metro to 地方.
 - c. 主詞 + ride + a bike/motorcycle to 地方.
 - d. 主詞 + drive + a car/taxi to 地方.
 - e. 主詞 + walk to 地方.

例：1. A：他們怎麼去墾丁？ B：他們搭公車去那裡。

A: How do they go to Kenting?

(1) B: They go there **by bus**.

(2) B: They **take a bus** there.

2. A：你母親怎麼去上班？ B：她騎腳踏車去上班。

A: How does your mother go to work?

(1) B: She goes to work **by bike**.

(2) B: She **rides a bike** to work.

3. A：Susan 怎麼去圖書館？ B：她開車去圖書館。

A: How did Susan go to the library?

(1) B: She went there **by car**.

(2) B: She **drove a car** there.

4. A：你的阿姨們怎麼到達火車站？ B：他們搭捷運去火車站。

A: How did your aunts get to the train station?

(1) B: They got there **by metro**.

(2) B: They **took the metro** there.

5. A: 他們怎麼回家的? B: 他們走路回家。

A: How did they go home?

(1) B: They went home **on foot**.

(2) B: They **walked** home.

特別訊息:

1. 使用「by + 交通工具」時要切記，交通工具前面不可以加任何冠詞或數量詞。

2. 「take + a + 交通工具」中，其中交通工具可以是：

中文	英文	中文	英文
計程車	taxi	公車	bus
小船	boat	大船	ship
火車	train	飛機	plane

** 至於 **metro** (捷運) 前面必須加 **the**，即為 **take the metro**。

3. go to 某地 **on foot** = **walk** to 某地。

4. 「ride + a + 交通工具」中，其中交通工具可以是：

中文	英文	中文	英文	中文	英文
腳踏車	bicycle/bike	摩托車	motorcycle	機車	scooter

5. 至於交通工具 car，常用 drive，即「drive a car to 地方」。

基礎練習

1. A: Tom 每天怎麼去上學? B: 他每天搭公車上學。

A: **How** does Tom **go** to school every day?

B: He **goes** to school **by bus**.

A: **How** does Tom **go** to school every day?

B: He **takes a bus** to school.

2. A: David 昨天怎麼去上學? B: 他昨天騎腳踏車上學。

A: **How** did David **go** to school yesterday?

B: He **went** to school **by bike**.

A: **How** did David **go** to school yesterday?

B: He **rode a bike** to school.

3. A: Helen 昨天怎麼去上學? B: 她昨天走路上學。

A: **How** did Helen **go** to school yesterday?

B: She **went** to school **on foot**.

A: How did Helen go to school yesterday?

B: She walked to school.

4. A: 他們明天將怎麼去台東? B: 他們明天將搭飛機去台東。

A: How will they go to Taitung tomorrow?

B: They will go to Taitung by plane.

A: How will they go to Taitung tomorrow?

B: They will take a plane to Taitung.

5. A: 他們明天將怎麼去那裡? B: 他們明天將搭計程車去那裡。

A: How will they go there tomorrow?

B: They will go there by taxi.

A: How will they go there tomorrow?

B: They will take a taxi there.

二、問路及表示地點的介系詞

(1) 問句: How do + 主詞 + get to 地方...?

(2) 答句: (a) Walk/Go down/along this road. (沿著這條路走。)

(b) Turn right/left at the movie theater. (在電影院向右轉/向左轉。)

(c) Turn right/left on Bank Road. (在 Bank 路向右/左轉。)

(d) Go straight for two blocks. (直走兩個街區。)

回答時會再加入明確的地點，此時會用到表地點的介系詞，如下表所示：

中文	英文	中文	英文
在...對面	across from	在旁邊	next to
在...中間	between...and...	在右邊	on the right
在左邊	on the left	在...轉角	on the corner

例: 1. A: How do we get to the hotel?

B: Walk down the street and turn right on Park Road. It's next to the Chinese restaurant.

(A: 我們要怎麼到達旅館?)

B: 沿著這條街走，並且在公園路右轉。它就在中式餐館旁邊。)

2. A: How do we get to the fire station?

B: Go straight for three blocks. It's between a bookstore and a supermarket.

(A: 我們要怎麼到達消防隊?)

B: 直走三個街區。它就在書店及超市中間。)

3. A: How do we get to the toy museum?

B: Go down this street and turn left on Park Road.

It's on the corner of Park Road and First Street.

(A: 我們要怎麼到達玩具博物館?)

B: 沿著這條街走，並且在公園路左轉。它就在公園路和第一街轉角處。)

特別訊息：

- road 及 street 當成「某條路或某條街名」時，為專有名詞，字首要用大寫。
如 Park Road (公園路)、Fifth Street (第五街)。
- 「on the corner」片語出現時，有時會在後面加入「of 路 and 路」的片語，
表示在「某條路及某條路的轉角處」。

基礎練習

1. A: 我們要怎麼到達那間國小?

B: 沿著這條路走，並且在快樂路右轉。它就在公園旁邊。

A: How do we get to the elementary school?

B: Go down/along this road and turn right on Happy Road.

It's next to the park.

2. A: 我們要怎麼到達那間銀行?

B: 沿著這條路走，並且在第三街左轉。它就在百貨公司對面。

A: How do we get to the bank?

B: Go down/along this road and turn left on Third Street.

It's across from the department store.

3. A: 我們要怎麼到達那間餐廳?

B: 沿著這條路直走三個街區。它就在郵局和廟宇中間。

A: How do we get to the restaurant?

B: Go down/along this road for three blocks.

It's between the post office and the temple.

4. A: 我們要怎麼到達火車站?

B: 沿著這條路直走五個街區，並且在車站路右轉。它就在右手邊。

A: How do we get to the railway station?

B: Go down/along this road for five blocks and turn right

on Station Road. It's on the right.

5. A: 我們要怎麼到達機場?

B: 沿著中山路直走, 並且在第五街左轉。它就在你的左手邊。

A: How do we get to the airport?

B: Go down/along Chong-shan Road and turn left on Fifth Street.

It's on your left.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 選擇題

(A) 1. A: _____ do we get to the park?

B: It's _____ the corner of Fifth Street and Beach Road. Please turn right on Beach Road.

(A) How; on (B) How; in (C) How; around (D) How; with

(D) 2. A: _____ will Tina and her friends go to the mountains next weekend?

B: They will go there _____ bike.

(A) How; on (B) When; on (C) Where; by (D) How; by

(C) 3. The Japanese restaurant is _____ the fish store and the factory.

(A) next (B) across (C) between (D) on

(C) 4. A: Will you go to the library _____ foot? B: Yes.

(A) by (B) in (C) on (D) with

(A) 5. Look! The bus station is _____ your left. Please stop here.

(A) on (B) at (C) in (D) for

(C) 6. Walk along the street for one _____, and you can see the tea shop.

(A) corner (B) road (C) block (D) street

(D) 7. It's easy to take _____ metro to many places in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung.

(A) an (B) a (C) X (D) the

(A) 8. Drive _____ Lake Road for five minutes, and we're going to Fun Lake soon.

(A) along (B) behind (C) between (D) straight

(B) 9. A: I want to go home soon. B: All right. Let's _____ a taxi.

(A) fly (B) take (C) ride (D) walk

(A) 10. A: How did you go to the museum? B: I went there _____ bus.

(A) by (B) in (C) on (D) with

b. 句型翻譯題

1. A: 他們今天早上怎麼去圖書館? B: 他們騎機車去那裡。

A: How did they go to the library this morning?

B: They rode a bike there.

2. 搭船對我來說很可怕。

It is terrible for me to take a boat .

3. A: 停車場在哪裡? B: 它在超市對面。

A: Where is the parking lot ?

B: It's across from the supermarket.

4. 郵局在消防隊和警察局中間。

The post office is between the fire station and the police station.

5. 搭捷運上課很棒。

Taking the metro to school is great.

6. A: 我們要怎麼到達百貨公司?

B: 沿著這條路直走, 並且在快樂路右轉。它就在你的右手邊。

A: How do we get to the department store?

B: Go down/along the road and turn right on Happy Road.

It's on your right .

7. 那個男人將開飛機去美國。

That man will fly a plane to the USA.

8. 讓我們走路去公園吧!

Let's go to the park on foot .

Let's walk to the park.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 由紀: 爸爸我們要怎麼去飯店? 爸爸: 我們可以搭火車或是倫敦地鐵。

Yuki: How do we go to our hotel?

Dad: We can take the train or the Tube.

2. 我們坐捷運去吧, 因為我們的飯店離綠園站很近。

Let's go by metro because our hotel is near Green Park Station.

3. 我們要怎麼去梅費爾飯店呢?

How do we get to the May Fair Hotel?

4. 直走然後在柏克萊街左轉。沿著那條街走兩個街區。轉角有一間超市, 而飯店就在它的對面。

Go straight and turn left on Berkeley Street. Go along the street for two blocks . There's a supermarket on the corner , and the hotel is across from it.

5. 我們去綠園野餐吧。我們可以走路過去。

Let's go picnicking at Green Park. We can go there on foot.

6. 首先，我們搭公車到海德公園賞鳥。

First, we took a bus to Hyde Park and went bird watching there.

7. 接著，我們搭地鐵去大笨鐘。

Later, we went to Big Ben by metro.

C 重要單字

捷運	metro	機車；摩托車	motorcycle
迷路的	lost	機車	scooter
地圖	map	城市	city
請求；詢問	ask	銀行；河岸	bank
(對不起) 請問...	Excuse me.	玩具	toy
直地；直的	straight	郵局	post office
向左轉	turn left	醫院	hospital
沿著	along	水池	pool
街區	block	慢跑	go jogging
超市	supermarket	玩帆船；航行	go sailing
轉角；角落	corner	衝浪	go surfing
在...的對面	across from	碰撞；打擊	hit
地面	ground	聲音	sound
步行	on foot	鐘；鈴	bell
輪船	ship	經驗	experience
計程車	taxi	美好的	wonderful



Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party



A 本課主要的句型為未來式。

一、未來式 will 及 be going to 的用法：未來式用在表達尚未發生的事情。

(A) 肯定句：主詞 + will + 原形 V + (未來式時間副詞).

主詞 + be going to + 原形 V + (未來式時間副詞).

例：Meg will wash her shoes tomorrow.

Meg is going to wash her shoes tomorrow.

(Meg 明天將洗她的鞋子。)

特別訊息：

1. 常出現在未來式中的時間副詞：

中文	英文	中文	英文
今天上午 / 下午 / 傍晚	this morning / afternoon / evening	這週末 / 這個月 / 今年	this weekend / month / year
明天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚 / 晚上	tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening / night	下星期五 / 下星期 / 下周末 / 下個月	next Friday / week / weekend / month
明年 / 明年七月 / 明年夏天 / 明年聖誕節	next year / July / summer / Christmas	下一次 後天 三個月之後	next time the day after tomorrow after three months
今天晚上	tonight	兩天後	in two days

請注意：「今天」這個時間點，可以包含過去及未來，以現在這個時間點而言，只要是發生了，就算過去；還沒發生、還沒到來的，就屬將來。

例：1. I will go to the park this afternoon. (我今天下午要去公園。)

→ 講話時間是今天早上或中午

2. I went to the park this afternoon. (我今天下午去公園。)

→ 講話時間是今天晚上或下午

2. I、you、he、she 等代名詞 + will 可縮寫：

I will = I'll you will = you'll she will = she'll he will = he'll

we will = we'll they will = they'll it will = it'll

3. 若是 will 後面要出現 be 動詞，必須使用原形動詞 be。

例：1. There will be a lot of rain tomorrow. (明天將會下大雨。)

2. Jack will be seven years old tomorrow. (Jack 明天七歲了。)

3. My mom won't be home next Monday. (我媽媽下週一不在家。)

4. be 動詞的形式視主詞而定，be going to 著重在計畫好的事情時使用。

基礎練習

1. 我們明年要搬去美國。

We will move to the USA next year.

We are going to move to the USA next year.

2. 我今天晚上要去參加我叔叔的舞會。

I will join my uncle's dancing party tonight.

I am going to join my uncle's dancing party tonight.

(B) 否定句：主詞 + will + not + 原形 V + (未來時間副詞).

主詞 + be 動詞 + not going to + 原形 V + (未來時間副詞).

例：Meg won't wash her shoes tomorrow.

Meg isn't going to wash her shoes tomorrow.

(Meg 明天將不會洗她的鞋子。)

(C) 疑問句：Will + 主詞 + 原形 V + (未來式時間副詞)?

Be + 主詞 + going to + 原形 V + (未來式時間副詞)?

例：Will Meg wash her shoes tomorrow?

Is Meg going to wash her shoes tomorrow?

(Meg 明天將洗她的鞋子嗎?)

(D) 肯定簡答句：Yes, she will.

Yes, she is. (是的，她會。)

(E) 否定簡答句：No, she won't.

No, she isn't. (不，她不會)

(F) 肯定詳答句：Yes, she will wash her shoes tomorrow.

Yes, she is going to wash her shoes tomorrow.

(是的，她明天將洗她的鞋子。)

(G) 否定詳答句：No, she won't wash her shoes tomorrow.

No, she isn't going to wash her shoes tomorrow.

(不，她明天將不會洗她的鞋子。)

(H) What is/are + 主詞 + going to do + 未來時間?

例：A: What are you going to do tomorrow?

B: I'm going to mop the floor and clean the windows.

(A：你明天要做什麼？ B：我要拖地並且清洗窗戶。)

特別訊息：

1. will not = won't

2. 將 **will** 或 **be** 動詞移至句首，就可形成問句。

3. 問句若是用 will，簡答時，用 will 來代替動詞及後面的部份。問句若是用 be going to，簡答時，用 be 動詞來回答，不可以用 will 回答。

基礎練習

(疑問句與肯定回答)

1. A：他們明年要搬去美國嗎？

B：是的，他們是。他們明年將搬去美國。

A: Will they move to the USA next year?

B: Yes, they will. They will move to the USA next year.

A: Are they going to move to the USA next year?

B: Yes, they are. They are going to move to the USA next year.

2. A：你今天晚上要去參加你叔叔的舞會嗎？

B：是的，我是。我今天晚上要去參加我叔叔的舞會。

A: Will you join your uncle's dancing party tonight?

B: Yes, I will. I will join my uncle's dancing party tonight.

A: Are you going to join your uncle's dancing party tonight?

B: Yes, I am. I am going to join my uncle's dancing party tonight.

(疑問句與否定回答)

3. A：他們今天晚上要去參加王先生的舞會嗎？

B：不，他們不是。他們今天晚上沒有要去參加王先生的舞會。

A: Will they join Mr. Wang's dancing party tonight?

B: No, they won't. They won't join Mr. Wang's dancing party tonight.

A: Are they going to join Mr. Wang's dancing party tonight?

B: No, they aren't. They aren't going to join Mr. Wang's dancing party tonight.

4. A: 他們後天將要去看動物表演嗎?

B: 不，他們沒有。他們後天沒有要去看動物表演。

A: Will they watch the animal show the day after tomorrow?

B: No, they won't. They won't watch the animal show the day after tomorrow.

A: Are they going to watch the animal show the day after tomorrow?

B: No, they aren't. They aren't going to watch the animal show the day after tomorrow.

5. A: 他們明年暑假要做什麼? B: 他們要去英國旅遊。

A: What are they going to do next summer vacation?

B: They are going to travel in England.

二、表示花費金錢的動詞 — cost, spend 和 pay 的用法

(1) cost 為「價值」，僅用於「主詞」為「物」(或虛主詞 It) 時，也僅用於「金錢」上。

句型 1:	物品 + cost(s) + 人(受詞) + \$. → (物) 花了(人)(\$)
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例: The dress cost me two hundred dollars. (這件洋裝花了我 200 元。)

句型 2:	It + cost(s) + 人(受詞) + \$ + to V. → 買(物) 花了(人)(\$)
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例: It cost me two hundred dollars to buy the dress. (這件洋裝花了我 200 元。)

(2) pay 為「付錢」，只能用於「金錢」上，「主詞」只能是「人」。

句型:	人 + pay + \$ + for + 物品. → (人) 付(\$) 買(物)
-----	--

例: I paid five hundred dollars for the brown coat. (我付 500 元買這件咖啡色的大衣。)

(3) spend 為花費「時間、金錢」，主詞只能是「人」，其後若有第二個動詞，則只能用「Ving」的形式。

句型 1:	人 + spend + 時間/\$ + Ving . → (人) 花(時間/\$) 做(事) 或 買(物)
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例: 1. Steve spent ten minutes taking the MRT. (Steve 花了 10 分鐘搭捷運。)

2. Steve spent twenty dollars buying the ticket. (Steve 花了 20 元買票。)

句型 2:	人 + spend + \$ + on + 物. → (人) 花(\$) 買(物)
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例: Alice spent three hundred dollars on the shorts. (Alice 花了 300 元買這件短褲。)

基礎練習

1. 我昨天花了好多錢買那些書。

I spent much money on those books yesterday.

2. 那些 CD 花了他 2,000 元。

Those CDs cost him NT\$2,000.

3. 買這頂紅色的帽子花了我 200 元。

It cost me two hundred dollars to buy the red hat.

4. Ben 昨天花了 50 元買午餐。

Ben paid fifty dollars for his lunch yesterday.

三、take, spend 表「花費時間」的用法

(1) spend 表花費「時間」，主詞只能是「人」，其後若有「第二個動詞」，則只能用「Ving」形式。

句型：S + spend + 時間 + Ving

例：I spend an hour studying English every day. (我每天花一小時讀英文。)

(2) take 為動詞，表花費「時間」，主詞可為「事物或虛主詞 It」，其後若有「第二個動詞」，只能用「不定詞(to V)」形式。

句型：事物/It + take(s) + 人 + 時間 (+ to V)

例：1. The job took Nancy six hours. (這份工作花了 Nancy 六個小時。)

2. It took Nancy six hours to do the job. (做這份工作花了 Nancy 六個小時。)

基礎練習

1. 我昨天花了兩個小時打掃客廳。

I spent two hours cleaning the living room yesterday.

It took me two hours to clean the living room yesterday.

2. 湯姆花了三個星期做這份報告。

Tom spent three weeks doing the report.

It took Tom three weeks to do the report.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 選擇題

(A) 1. A: Will you mop the floor later? It's dirty. B: Yes, I _____.

(A) will (B) won't (C) am (D) am not

(C) 2. A: Will you come to my house _____? B: Yes. I will go at 7 p.m.

(A) last time (B) yesterday (C) tonight (D) this afternoon

- (B) 3. There will _____ a great concert tomorrow.
 (A) is (B) be (C) was (D) are
- (C) 4. The book _____ Helen only two hundred NT dollars.
 (A) took (B) paid (C) cost (D) spent
- (C) 5. A: Is Ted going to wash the car? B: Yes, he _____.
 (A) will (B) is going (C) is (D) will be
- (D) 6. A: What are you going to do? B: I _____ study in the library.
 (A) will (B) won't (C) am not going to (D) am going to
- (C) 7. My father will _____ ten thousand dollars for the car from America.
 (A) spend (B) take (C) pay (D) cost
- (D) 8. My father will _____ home soon.
 (A) is (B) am (C) are (D) be
- (B) 9. Helen planned to _____ two years studying Chinese medicine in Taiwan.
 (A) cost (B) spend (C) take (D) pay

b. 句型翻譯題

1. 我明天將去醫院。

I will go to the hospital tomorrow.

I am going to (go to) the hospital tomorrow.

2. 他下星期一將要放風箏。

He will fly a kite next Monday.

He is going to fly a kite next Monday.

3. 我哥花了一個小時洗車。

It took my brother one hour to wash the car.

4. Tom 替那位老人家付了 500 元

Tom paid five hundred dollars for that old man.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 明天將有一個聖誕醜毛衣派對。

There will be an ugly Christmas sweater party tomorrow.

2. 她穿這件衣服的時候，就會像一顆行走的聖誕樹。

She'll be like a walking Christmas tree when she wears it.

3. 寇弟：這件衣服要多少錢？ 潔米：要價新臺幣五百元。

Cody: How much does it cost ?

Jamie: It costs five hundred NT dollars.

4. 不要花那麼多錢在一件毛衣上。

Don't spend that much money on a sweater .

5. 我要買手套給我爺爺。昨天我在另一家購物中心花了一個小時找手套。

I'm going to buy gloves for my grandpa. I spent an hour looking for gloves at another mall yesterday.

6. 我要買兩雙。

I'll take two pairs.

7. 店員：您想要如何支付，用現金還是刷卡呢？ 潔米：用現金。

Clerk: How would you like to pay , in cash or by card ?

Jamie: In cash .

8. 寇弟：你會和你的爺爺一起過聖誕節嗎？ 潔米：會啊。我們家會搭火車去他家。

Cody: Are you going to spend Christmas with your grandpa?

Jamie: Yes. My family and I will go to his place by train.

9. 寇弟：那樣要花多久時間呀？ 潔米：大概要花兩個小時。

Cody: How long does it take ?

Jamie: It takes about two hours.

10. 為了保持價格低廉，但又仍能賺錢，快時尚公司會不擇手段。

To keep the prices low but still make money, fast fashion companies

will do anything.

11. 透過使用廉價勞工和聚酯纖維，那些快時尚公司不用花很多錢，就能在短時間內製作出便宜的衣服。

By using cheap workers and polyester, it doesn't cost much for those fast fashion companies to make cheap clothes in a short time.

C 重要單字

將	will	牛仔褲	jeans
醜的	ugly	襪子	sock
毛衣	sweater	領帶	tie

明天	tomorrow	長褲	pants
滑稽的	funny	鞋	shoe
穿；戴	wear	T 恤	T-shirt
價錢為；花費	cost	短褲	shorts
昂貴的	expensive	帽子	hat
花費（時間；金錢）	spend	外套	coat
手套	glove	裙子	skirt
特價中	on sale	眼鏡	glasses
（一）雙；（一）對	pair	戒指；環（狀物）	ring
總計（的）；全部（的）	total	快的；快地	fast
付費	pay	低的	low
千	thousand	價格	price
打扮；洋裝	dress	仍然	still
（前有遮簷的）帽子	cap	任何事物	anything
襯衫	shirt	便宜的	cheap
腰帶	belt	大部分的	most