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# Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia?



## 單字片語

- summer vacation** [ˌsʌmər veˈkeɪʃən] (名詞) 暑假
  - (1) vacation 指「假期；休假」，常搭配動詞 take、have、go on 表示「度假」。  
例：Let's take a vacation next month.  
(我們下個月去度假吧。)  
例：She went to an island during her summer vacation.  
(她在暑假期間去了一座島。)
  - (2) 補充：winter vacation 寒假
- weather** [ˈweðə] (名詞) 天氣
  - (1) 為不可數名詞，常搭配定冠詞 the。
  - (2) 例：We didn't climb the mountain because of the bad weather.  
(因為天氣不好，我們沒有去爬山。)
  - (3) 補充：under the weather 生病；不舒服  
例：I'm a bit under the weather. I'm going to bed.  
(我有些不舒服。我要去睡覺了。)
- Taiwan** [ˈtaɪˈwɑːn] (名詞) 臺灣
  - (1) 例：It is hot in July in Taiwan. (臺灣七月很炎熱。)
- fun** [fʌn] (名詞；形容詞) 樂趣；有趣的
  - (1) 當不可數名詞時，指「樂趣；享受」。  
例：What do you do for fun? (你做什麼當娛樂消遣?)  
例：We had great fun at the party. (我們在派對玩得很開心。)
  - (2) 補充：make fun of 取笑  
例：Ryan often makes fun of his friends. (萊恩常取笑他的朋友。)
  - (3) 當形容詞時，指「有趣的」，只能置於要修飾的名詞前。  
例：It is a fun game. (它是一個好玩的遊戲。)
- cold** [kɒld] (形容詞) 冷的
  - (1) 例：It's cold. Put on your jacket. (現在很冷。穿上你的夾克。)
- snow** [snoʊ] (動詞；名詞) 下雪；雪
  - (1) 當動詞，指「下雪」。  
例：It is snowing now. (現在正在下雪。)

(2) 當名詞時，指「雪」，為不可數。但當指「一場雪」時，則為可數。

例：There's a lot of snow in winter. (冬天下很多雪。)

例：There was a heavy snow last month. (上個月有一場大雪。)

7. **send** [send] (動詞) 寄；送

(1) 動詞三態：send — sent — sent

(2) 為授與動詞，表「寄；送」。

例：Please send Jane a card.

= Please send a card to Jane. (請寄一張卡片給珍。)

8. **postcard** [ˈpost,kɑ:d] (名詞) 明信片

(1) 由 post (郵政；郵寄) 與 card (卡片) 兩字組合而成。

(2) 例：I got a postcard from Willy. (我收到威利的明信片。)

(3) 補充：post office 郵局

9. **lovely** [ˈlʌvli] (形容詞) 可愛的；美好的

(1) 由 love 加上形容詞字尾 -ly 所組成。

(2) 例：The dolls are so lovely. Can I buy one?

(這些洋娃娃真可愛。我可以買一個嗎?)

10. **whose** [huz] (代名詞) 誰的 (東西)

(1) 例：Whose bag is it? (它是誰的袋子?)

11. **mine** [maɪn] (代名詞) 我的 (東西)

(1) 為所有格代名詞，等同 my + 名詞。

(2) 例：This is your pen, and that is mine. (這枝是你的筆，那枝是我的。)

12. **jacket** [ˈdʒækɪt] (名詞) 夾克

(1) 例：Your new jacket is cool. (你的新夾克很酷。)

13. **hate** [het] (動詞) 討厭

(1) 例：I really hate rainy days. (我真的很討厭雨天。)

(2) 補充：hatred [ˈhetrɪd] 憎恨；厭惡

14. **give** [gɪv] (動詞) 給予

(1) 動詞三態：give — gave — given

(2) 為授與動詞，表「給予」。

例：She gave me a box of chocolate.

= She gave a box of chocolate to me. (她給了我一盒巧克力。)

15. **heavy** [ˈheɪvɪ] (形容詞) 厚重的；大量的

(1) 可以指物體是「厚實的」或「重的」。

例：The jacket is heavy and warm. (這件夾克厚重且保暖。)

(2) 另外也有「大量的；劇烈的」之意。

例：Look! The rain is so heavy. (看！雨勢好大。)

16. **kind** [kaɪnd] (形容詞) 親切的；有同情心的

(1) 當形容詞時，指「親切的；有同情心的；和藹的」。

例：Jack is kind to everyone. (傑克對每個人都很親切。)

(2) 當名詞時，有「種類」的意思。

例：There are many kinds of animals in the rainforest.

(雨林裡有許多種類的動物。)

17. **season** [ˈsi:zən] (名詞) 季節

(1) 當名詞時，指「季節」。

例：There are four seasons in a year. (一年有四季。)

(2) 補充：in season 當季的

例：Pineapples are in season now. (鳳梨正當季。)

(3) 也可以延伸作「賽季；(節目、戲劇等) 播出期」。

例：The soccer season starts in September. (足球季從九月開始。)

18. **sun** [sʌn] (名詞) 太陽

(1) 只作單數形或不可數名詞，表「太陽；陽光」，常搭配定冠詞 **the**。

(2) 例：They went to the beach and enjoyed the sun last weekend.

(他們上週末去海邊享受陽光。)

19. **wind** [waɪnd] (名詞) 風

(1) 通常作不可數名詞。

例：The wind is strong. It is a little cold. (風很大。有點冷。)

(2) 表「陣風」時，可作可數名詞。

例：There's a light wind blowing. (有一陣微風吹拂著。)

20. **autumn** [ˈɔ:təm] (名詞) 秋天 (= fall [fɔ:l])

(1) autumn 是英式用法，fall 是美式用法。

(2) 例：It is cool in autumn. (秋天天氣涼爽。)

21. **winter** [ˈwɪntə] (名詞) 冬天

(1) 例：We don't have snow in winter. (我們這裡冬天不下雪。)

22. **cloud** [klaʊd] (名詞) 雲

(1) 可以指「雲」或是「雲狀物；一團（塵土、煙霧）」。

例：There are clouds in the sky. (天空上有雲。)

(2) 補充：the cloud (網路) 雲端

例：I save my pictures on the cloud. (我把我的照片存在雲端上。)

23. **spring** [sprɪŋ] (名詞) 春天

(1) 例：It rains a lot here in spring. (這裡春天下很多雨。)

24. **sunny** [ˈsʌni] (形容詞) 陽光普照的

(1) 為 sun +表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾 -y 所組成。與其他天氣形容詞不同的是，sun 要重複字尾 n 再加 y。

(2) 例：It is warm and sunny today. (今天天氣溫暖且陽光普照。)

25. **snowy** [ˈsnəʊi] (形容詞) 有雪的；下雪的

(1) 為 snow +表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾 -y 所組成。

(2) 例：It is snowy. Let's play with snow. (今天下雪。我們來玩雪吧。)

26. **rainy** [ˈreɪni] (形容詞) 有雨的；下雨的

(1) 為 rain +表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾 -y 所組成。

(2) 例：It is rainy, so we can't play in the park.  
(今天是雨天，所以我們不能在公園玩。)

27. **cloudy** [ˈklaʊdi] (形容詞) 多雲的

(1) 為 cloud +表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾 -y 所組成。

(2) 例：It was cloudy yesterday. (昨天是多雲的天氣。)

28. **windy** [ˈwɪndi] (形容詞) 風大的

(1) 為 wind +表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾 -y 所組成。

例：It was a rainy and windy night. (那是個風雨交加的夜晚。)

29. **speak** [spi:k] (動詞) 講話

(1) 動詞三態：speak — spoke — spoken

(2) 指「講話；發言」。想表示「講（某種語言）」或「打電話欲找某人談話」時，動詞會用 speak。

例：Mr. Brown can speak English and Chinese. (布朗先生會說英文和中文。)

例：Hello, may I speak to Lucy? (喂，請問露西在嗎？)

(3) 補充：speak up 提高嗓門

例：Could you speak up? (你能大聲點嗎？)

30. **mad** [mæd] (形容詞) 生氣的

(1) 可以指「生氣的；狂怒的」。

例：The teacher is mad at Steve because he didn't do his homework.  
(老師生史蒂夫的氣，因為他沒做功課。)

(2) 也可指「瘋狂的；著迷的」。

例：My brother is mad about magic. (我弟弟對魔術很著迷。)

31. **in fact** [ɪn ˈfækt] (片語) 事實上

(1) 為副詞片語，常放於句首，用以補充之前說的話或提出反駁的事實。

(2) 例：Gary doesn't drink coffee. In fact, he hates coffee.  
(蓋瑞不喝咖啡。事實上，他討厭咖啡。)

例：My watch shows 7 a.m., but in fact, it's 8 a.m.  
(我的手錶顯示早上七點，但實際上，現在是早上八點。)

32. **mean** [min] (動詞) 意指

(1) 動詞三態：mean — meant — meant

(2) 當動詞時，指「意指；意思是…」，也有「具有…意義」之意。

例：What does “photosynthesis” mean? (「光合作用」是什麼意思?)

例：This watch means a lot to me. (這只手錶對我來說意義重大。)

(3) 當形容詞時，指「卑鄙的；刻薄的」。

例：That man is mean to animals. (那個男人對動物很壞。)

33. **order** [ˈɔ:də] (動詞；名詞) 點餐；訂購

(1) 當動詞時，指「點餐；訂購」。也可當名詞使用，常搭配動詞 **take** 或 **have**。

例：Dad ordered fish soup for me. (爸爸為我點了魚湯。)

例：May I take your order? (我可以為您點餐了嗎?)

(2) 也可作不可數名詞，指「順序；次序」。

例：Can you put these reports in the right order?  
(你可以把這些報告依順序排好嗎?)

34. **strange** [strendʒ] (形容詞) 奇怪的；陌生的

(1) 例：Did you see the strange man? (你有看到那個奇怪的男人嗎?)

35. **soon** [sun] (副詞) 很快地

(1) 用來描述時間，指「很快地；不久地」。

例：Soon after they got home, they went to bed. (他們回家後不久就去睡了。)

例：How soon can you get to my house? (你多快可以到我家?)

36. **Rd.** [rod] (名詞) 路 (Road 的縮寫)

(1) 例：The museum is on Park Road. (博物館在公園路。)

37. **ROC** [ˌɑːr ˌoʊ ˈsi] (名詞) 中華民國 (= Republic of China [rɪˌpʌblɪk əv ˈtʃaɪnə])

(1) 例：ROC means Taiwan. (中華民國指的就是臺灣。)



# 文法解析

## 壹、談論天氣的用法

### 一、描述天氣的字詞

#### 1. 描述天氣型態的形容詞

名詞	太陽 sun	雨 rain	風 wind	雪 snow	雲 cloud
形容詞	有陽光的 <u>sunny</u>	下雨的 <u>rainy</u>	風大的 <u>windy</u>	下雪的 <u>snowy</u>	多雲的 <u>cloudy</u>

#### 2. 描述感受的形容詞

溫暖的 <u>warm</u>	炎熱的 <u>hot</u>	涼爽的 <u>cool</u>	寒冷的 <u>cold</u>	乾燥的 <u>dry</u>	潮濕的 <u>wet</u>
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## 二、詢問天氣的問句與答句

### 1. 問句

疑問詞	天氣		地點	時間
<b>What's</b>	the weather	<b>like</b>	in Australia	in summer?
<b>How's</b>		X		

#### 文法說明 ▶

- (1) the weather 為習慣用法，不用 a/this/that 等字形容 weather。
- (2) “What's / How's” 為 What / How + is 的縮寫，若為過去式 was 時，則不可縮寫。
- (3) 以 **What** 開頭，其後應加上介系詞 **like** 形成問句。**How** 開頭之問句則不用。

### 2. 回答天氣的四種常見句型

句型 1：It is 形容詞(+地方+時間).

句型 2：It rains/snows(+地方+時間). → rain/snow 為動詞

句型 3：We/You/They have rain/snow(+地方+時間). → rain/snow 為名詞

句型 4：There is rain/snow(+地方+時間). → rain/snow 為名詞

#### 句型 1

主詞	be V	形容詞	(地點)	(時間)
It	is	<b>cold and wet</b>	( in Australia )	( in winter ).

#### 文法說明 ▶

- (1) 代名詞 It 指 The weather。
- (2) be 動詞 is，若時態為過去式，應寫成 was，此時不可與主詞 It 縮寫。
- (3) 例 1：A: How's the weather in India in summer? (印度夏天的天氣如何?)  
B: **It's** hot and sunny. (天氣很熱且陽光普照。)
- 例 2：A: How was the weather in India last summer? (印度去年夏天的天氣如何?)  
B: **It was** hot and sunny. (天氣很熱且陽光普照。)

**練習** 依提示作答

- A: What is the weather like in Yilan today? B: It's hot and dry.
- A: What was the weather like in Taipei yesterday?  
B: It was cold and wet.
- A: How is the weather in autumn? B: It is hot and windy (風大的) .

**句型 2**

主詞	動詞	程度副詞	(地點)	(時間)
It	<b>rains</b> <b>snows</b>	( a lot )	( in the city ) ( in Australia )	( in the afternoon ) . ( in winter ) .

文法說明 ▶

- 注意 rain / snow 的「時態」與「動詞變化」。
- 程度副詞：a lot, hard, heavily, little, a little。
- 例：A: What's the weather like in India in summer? (印度夏天的天氣如何?)  
B: It **rains** a lot here. (這裡的夏天下很多雨。)

**練習** 填空

- 這座城市去年的春天下很多雨。  
It rained a lot in the city last spring.
- A: 鎮上會下雪嗎? B: 會的, 但是很少下。  
A: Does it snow in town? B: Yes, but it snows little .

**句型 3**

主詞	動詞	(數量形容詞)	名詞	(地點)	(時間)
We / You / They	have	(a little) (a lot of)	<b>rain</b> <b>snow</b>	(here) (in Australia)	(in winter) . (in August) .

文法說明 ▶

- we** 表示說話者的居住地, **you** 表示聽話者的居住地, **they** 表示第三者的居住地。
  - 注意動詞 **have** 的「時態」與「動詞變化」, 過去式為 **had**。
  - 否定句加上助動詞 **don't / didn't**。
- 例 1 : We **don't** have a lot of rain here in spring. (我們這裡的春天沒有下很多雨。)  
例 2 : We **didn't** have much snow last winter. (我們這邊去年冬天沒有下很多雪。)

**練習** 填空

- 我們這邊的五月通常下很多雨。  
We usually have much rain here in May.
- A: 你們那邊的冬天下雪嗎? B: 是的。有時候會下雪。  
A: Do you have snow there in winter?  
B: Yes. We sometimes have snow .

## 句型 4

主 詞	動 詞	(數 量 形 容 詞)	名 詞	(地 點)	(時 間)
There	is	( a little ) ( a lot of )	<b>rain</b> <b>snow</b>	( in the city )	( in June ) .
There	are	( a few ) ( a lot of )	<b>typhoons</b>		

文法說明 ►

- (1) typhoon (颱風) 為可數名詞，數量形容詞可用數字或 many/a lot of/some/several/a few/few/no 等形容。
- (2) rain 和 snow 為不可數名詞，數量形容詞可用 much/a lot of/some/a little/little/no 等形容，也可用 heavy 來形容。
- (3) 例 1 : A: Is there much snow here in autumn? (這邊秋天會下很多雪嗎?)  
B: No. There is a lot of rain but little snow. (沒有。多雨但不常下雪。)
- 例 2 : A: How was the weather last summer? (去年夏天的天氣如何?)  
B: There were several typhoons then. (那時有好幾個颱風。)

練習 填空

- 在山裡的雪太大了。  
The snow in the mountains is too heavy.
- 這裡七月的雨很多。  
There's a lot of rain here in July.
- 上週這裡沒什麼下雪。  
There was little snow here last week.

## 貳、授與動詞 (Dative Verbs)

### 一、基本概念

- 指某些及物動詞後必須接兩個受詞，兩個受詞分別為「間接受詞」(通常為人)與「直接受詞」(通常為物)，又可稱為「雙賓動詞」。
- 基本句型：
  - (1) S + V + IO (人) + DO (物)
  - (2) S + V + DO (物) + 介系詞 (to / for / of) + IO (人)
 例：我寫一封明信片給 Zac。

主 詞	授 與 動 詞	人		物
I	<b>wrote</b>	Zac		a postcard.
主 詞	授 與 動 詞	物	介 系 詞	人
I	<b>wrote</b>	a postcard	<b>to</b>	Zac.

## 二、與介系詞 (to / for / of) 的搭配

主 詞	V (授與動詞)	DO	介 系 詞	IO
S	give, send, sell, show, tell, read, teach, lend, pass (傳遞)	物	to	人
	buy, make, find, cook, read		for	
	ask		of	

文法說明 ▶

(1) 「直接受詞」及「間接受詞」同時為「代名詞」時，不能放在一起。

例：I wrote **Zac a postcard**. → 不可寫為 I wrote **him it**.

(2) 當「直接受詞」為「代名詞」時，只能放在「間接受詞」之前。

例：I wrote **Zac a postcard**. = I wrote **it to Zac**.

→ 直接受詞以代名詞 **it** 表示時，只能放在間接受詞 (**Zac**) 之前，不可寫為 I wrote **Zac it**。

(3) 授與動詞 bring / write 可接 to 或 for，其意思稍有不同。

★ 搭配介系詞 to，表達「給予...」。

例：Emily brought a jacket **to** me as a birthday gift.

(Emily 帶給了我一件外套當作是生日禮物。)

★ 搭配介系詞 for，表達「為了...」。

例：Emily brought a jacket **for** the cold weather. (Emily 為我帶了一件外套禦寒。)

### 練習

一、改寫句子

1. She made her uncle a cup of tea. (以介系詞改寫句子)

She made a cup of tea for her uncle.

2. Ruby sold Tommy her old car. (以介系詞改寫句子)

Ruby sold her old car to Tommy.

3. My son Eddy always asks me questions at dinner time. (以介系詞改寫句子)

My son Eddy always asks questions of me at dinner time.

4. Can you show him the old pictures? (將畫線處改為代名詞，改寫句子)

Can you show them to him?

5. I bought my little brother a robot. (將畫線處改為代名詞，改寫句子)

I bought it for my little brother.

二、翻譯

1. David 寄了兩本書給我。

David sent me two books. / David sent two books to me.

2. Tim 的母親買了一台腳踏車給他。

Tim's mom bought him a bike. / Tim's mom bought a bike for him.

3. 這個小男孩昨天早上給我們看一些關於澳洲的書籍。(…to…)

The little boy showed some books about Australia to us yesterday morning.

## 參、所有格代名詞

### 一、基本概念

1. 所有格代名詞具有「所有格」的意思及「代名詞」的功用，用來代替前面「已經出現過的名詞」，主要目的為避免名詞的不斷重複。
2. 所有格代名詞 = 所有格 + 名詞。

例：It's not their car. It's my car.

→ It's not **theirs** (their car). It's **mine** (my car).

文法說明▶

- (1) 句中必定先出現所指的名詞，才會出現所有格代名詞，如此才知道所指為何物。

例：It's not your **pen**. It's **mine** (my pen). (這不是你的原子筆。是我的。)

- (2) 「所有格」必須在後面加上名詞，但「所有格代名詞」後面不可再接名詞。

例：Jack's **gift** is big, but **hers** is small. (Jack 的禮物很大，但她的很小。)

- (3) 動詞的單複數取決於所有格代名詞代替的「名詞」。

例：A: Where is your book? B: Mine **is** next to the postcards.

A: Where are your books? B: Mine **are** next to the postcards.

(A：你的書在哪裡？ B：我的在明信片底下。)

### 二、Whose 的用法

1. whose 和「名詞」連用，詢問「某物的所有者」。
2. 在句子上下文意清楚時，whose 也可單獨使用。

3. 練：A: Whose snowboard is it? B: It's mine.

(A：這是誰的滑雪板？ B：這是我的。)

### 三、整理：填入所有格代名詞

人 稱	單 複 數	主 格	所 有 格	所有格代名詞
第一人稱	單數	I (我)	my	<u>mine</u>
	複數	we (我們)	our	<u>ours</u>
第二人稱	單 / 複數	you (你 / 你們)	your	<u>yours</u>
第三人稱	單數	he (他)	his	<u>his</u>
		she (她)	her	<u>hers</u>
	複數	they (他們)	their	<u>theirs</u>
一般名詞	單數	John	John's	<u>John's</u>
		the boy	the boy's	<u>the boy's</u>
	複數	the boys	the boys'	<u>the boys'</u>

文法說明▶

- (1) 一般名詞的所有格代名詞與其所有格相同。

例：This is **Eric's jacket**. = This is **Eric's**.

Those are **the girls' basketball**. = Those are **the girls'**.

(2) 所有格代名詞的單複數同形。

主 詞	動 詞	所 有 格 代 名 詞	原 意
This bike	is	<b>theirs.</b>	(their bike)
These bikes	are	<b>theirs.</b>	(their bikes)
		<b>→ theirs = their bike(s)</b>	

練習

一、填空：填入正確的代名詞

1. Jane met a friend of hers (she) in the park this morning.
2. A: Is this your (you) ruler? B: Yes, it's mine (I).
3. A: Whose bike is this?  
B: Isn't it Andy's (Andy)?  
C: No, it's Mia's (Mia).
4. A: Where is your (you) parents' bedroom?  
B: Their (They) bedroom is behind the kitchen.  
A: How about yours (you)?  
B: My (I) bedroom is next to theirs (they).
5. Those are our (we) gloves, not theirs (they).

二、依提示作答

1. That is his uncle's robot. (依畫線部分造原問句)  
Whose robot is that/this/it?
2. This is my postcard, not your postcard. (將畫線處以所有格代名詞改寫)  
This is mine, not yours.



## 綜合演練

- ( A ) 1. Henry: \_\_\_\_\_ the weather in your city now?  
Noah : It's snowy and cold.  
(A) How's (B) How was (C) What's (D) What was
- ( C ) 2. Elijah: \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like in London? Evelyn: It's very hot.  
(A) How's (B) How (C) What's (D) What
- ( C ) 3. It \_\_\_\_\_ now. Please don't go out.  
(A) rain (B) is rain (C) is raining (D) has rain
- ( A ) 4. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.  
(A) rain (B) snows (C) typhoons (D) cloud
- ( C ) 5. Sophia: \_\_\_\_\_ it usually rain in winter in Tainan (臺南) ?  
Harper: No, it's a dry season in winter there.  
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Does (D) Are
- ( D ) 6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ rain today.  
(A) a (B) a few (C) a lot (D) much
- ( D ) 7. James: \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of snow in winter.  
Emma: Wow! You can have a white Christmas every year.  
(A) There are (B) It is (C) They are (D) We have
- ( C ) 8. Please send this box \_\_\_\_\_ Melody for me.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( A ) 9. Dad gives \_\_\_\_\_ me pocket money on Mondays.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( B ) 10. Lisa is so nice. She cooked delicious meal \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( C ) 11. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ Dad a birthday present.  
(A) buy for (B) give to (C) make (D) send to
- ( A ) 12. The kids showed \_\_\_\_\_ us their new game.  
(A) X (B) to (C) for (D) off
- ( C ) 13. Do you know his name? Please tell \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) me it (B) Eric it (C) Eric his name (D) me to his name
- ( A ) 14. William: Is this Mr. Lin's snowboard? Amelia: No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) his (B) hers (C) she's (D) he's
- ( D ) 15. Liam: Is the lunch box \_\_\_\_\_? Isabella: Yes, that's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) your ; mine (B) our ; their  
(C) yours ; my (D) ours ; our lunch box
- ( C ) 16. Lucas: Isn't that basketball those boys'? Oliver: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it's his (B) it's the boy's  
(C) it's theirs (D) it's hers
- ( A ) 17. Charlotte: \_\_\_\_\_ postcard is it? Mia: Well, I think it's Yuki's.  
(A) Whose (B) Who's (C) What (D) Which

- ( B ) 18. Daniel: \_\_\_\_\_ the girl? Betty: She's \_\_\_\_\_ cousin.  
(A) Who's ; Mr. Green (B) Who's ; my boyfriend's  
(C) Whose ; mine (D) Whose ; Leo
- ( D ) 19. Matthew: Is the bag on the sofa yours? Barbara: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Sure, I do. (B) Yes, it's theirs.  
(C) No, it's not yours. (D) Yes. I bought it yesterday.
- ( B ) 20. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks in the refrigerator (冰箱)?  
Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask your son.  
(A) me (B) mine  
(C) my (D) myself
- ( D ) 21. The \_\_\_\_\_ is so strong today that my hair keeps blowing in the air. 【107.會考】  
(A) rain (B) snow  
(C) sun (D) wind
- ( D ) 22. The book under Mary's desk is \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't know why it is there.  
(A) us (B) me 【108.會考】  
(C) my (D) mine





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



### 單字片語

#### 1. club [klʌb] (名詞) 社團

(1) 為可數名詞，指一群人因共同興趣或活動所組成的「社團」。

例：Which club do you like? (你喜歡哪一個社團?)

(2) 在撲克牌中有「梅花(牌)」的意思。

例：Do you have the three of clubs? (你有梅花三嗎?)

#### 2. make up one's mind [ˌmeɪk ʌp wʌnz `maɪnd] 下定決心

(1) 表「下定決心；打定主意」。

例：A: Which umbrella did you buy, the red one or the blue one?

(你買了哪一把傘，紅色的那把還是藍色的那把?)

B: I didn't buy either because I couldn't make up  
my mind. (我都沒買，因為我無法打定主意。)

(2) mind 為名詞，指「大腦；心智」，與 body (身體) 相對。

(3) 補充：change one's mind 改變主意、come to one's mind 想到某事

例：Grace changed her mind at the last minute. (葛瑞絲在最後一刻改變了主意。)

例：What comes to your mind when you see the color orange?

(你看到橘色時會想到什麼?)

#### 3. interesting [ˈɪnt(ə)rɪstɪŋ] (形容詞) 有趣的

(1) 例：This is an interesting book for children. (這是一本給兒童讀的有趣書籍。)

#### 4. think [θɪŋk] (動詞) 想；認為

(1) 動詞三態：think — thought — thought

(2) 表「想；認為；思考」。

例：She often thinks of her grandmother when she eats this dish.

(她吃到這道菜時，常會想起她的祖母。)

(3) 補充：think twice 三思

例：Think twice before you take this job. (承接這份工作前請三思。)

#### 5. science [ˈsaɪəns] (名詞) 科學

(1) 為不可數名詞，表「科學；自然科學」。

例：My brother studies computer science in school.

(我的哥哥在學校裡讀電腦科學。)

6. **subject** [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] (名詞) 學科；主題

(1) 作名詞時，指「學科；科目」。

例：Math is never my favorite subject. (數學從來都不是我最愛的學科。)

(2) 也指「主題；話題」。

例：He wrote many books on this subject. (他寫了許多關於這個主題的書。)

例：We're talking about something important. Please don't change the subject.  
(我們在談論重要的事。請別轉移話題。)

7. **hear** [hɪr] (動詞) 聽見

(1) 動詞三態：hear — heard — heard

(2) 除了口語外，hear 通常不用於進行式。

(3) 例：Speak up. I can't hear you. (大聲點。我聽不見你說話。)

(4) 補充：hear 與 listen 的比較：

hear	是不經意聽見，並沒有事先做好準備。 例：I didn't hear you. Can you say that again? (我沒聽見你說什麼。你能再說一遍嗎?)
listen	是集中注意力，專心地聽，通常會搭配介系詞 to。 例：Emily listens to music when she's on the bus. (艾蜜莉在公車上時會聽音樂。)

8. **same** [sem] (形容詞) 相同的

(1) 作形容詞時，置於要修飾的名詞前，通常會與 the 連用。

例：My cousin and I go to the same school. (我的表哥跟我讀同一所學校。)

(2) 也可作代名詞，表「相同的人、事、物」。

例：Those two balls are the same. (那兩顆球是一樣的。)

9. **call** [kɔl] (動詞；名詞) 打電話；呼叫

(1) 當動詞時，表「打電話」。

例：Did you call me an hour ago? (你一小時前有打電話給我嗎?)

(2) 也表「呼叫；稱呼」。

例：He called out my name from the kitchen. (他從廚房呼喊我的名字。)

(3) 當名詞時，表「打電話；叫聲」，為可數名詞。

例：She is making a call to her mom. (她正在打電話給她的媽媽。)

例：I heard a call for help. (我聽到一個求救聲。)

10. **tell** [tɛl] (動詞) 告訴

(1) 動詞三態：tell — told — told

(2) 表「告訴」，可作授與動詞，後接兩個受詞。

例：The teacher told the students a story.

= The teacher told a story to the students.

(老師跟學生說了一個故事。)

- (3) 補充：tell a joke/lie 說笑話/謊話  
 (4) tell 也可表「分辨；辨別」，常搭配 from。

例：Can you     tell     Mary     from     her sister?  
 (你可以分辨瑪莉和她的姊姊嗎?)

### 11. pull one's leg [ˌpʊl wʌnz `lɛg] 開玩笑

- (1) pull one's leg 指「哄騙、開玩笑」。

例：Bill Gates is not your dad. You're     pulling         my         leg    .  
 (比爾·蓋茲才不是你爸爸。你在騙我。)

- (2) pull 為動詞，意思為「拉」，反義詞為 push (推)。

例：She pulled the door open when a man came out.  
 (當有個男人走出來時，她把門拉開。)

- (3) 補充：pull 的片語：

pull a fast one (成功地) 欺騙、戲弄
例：There's no party. Eric pulled a fast one on you. (根本就沒有派對。艾瑞克力戲弄了你。)
pull together 同心協力
例：The team pulled together and got first. (那支隊伍同心協力，取得第一名。)

### 12. poor [pʊr] (形容詞) 不佳的；貧窮的

- (1) 在本單元表「不佳的」。

例：Math is my favorite subject, but I'm     poor     at numbers.  
 (數學是我最愛的學科，但我對數字不太在行。)

- (2) 也表「可憐的；貧困的」。the poor 為複數名詞，表「貧困的人」。

例：There's a     poor     small dog under the tree. (樹下有隻可憐的小狗。)

例：Mr. Chu and his wife are nice people. They always help     the         poor    .  
 (朱先生和他的妻子人很好。他們總是幫助貧困的人。)

### 13. end [ɛnd] (名詞；動詞) 結尾；結束

- (1) 當可數名詞時，表「結束；末端」。

例：The boy died at the     end     of the story. (故事的最後，那小男孩過世了。)

- (2) 補充：end 的片語：

in the end 最後
例：In the end, love always wins. (最終，愛總是會戰勝一切。)
come to an end 完結；結束
例：The concert is coming to an end. (這場音樂會即將結束。)
put an end to sth 使...終止
例：Let's put an end to the fight. (讓我們結束這場爭鬥吧。)
for hours/days on end 連續幾小時/幾天
例：For months on end, they went to the shop for lunch. (連續好幾個月，他們都到那家店吃午餐。)

(3) 當動詞時，表「(使) 結束；(使) 停止」。

例：The teacher ended the lesson with a game. (老師用一個遊戲結束了那堂課。)

(4) 補充：end up 最後成為；以…告終

例：The game ended up with a fight. (那場比賽以打鬥收場。)

例：The party started at my place and ended up at Tom's house.

(那場派對從我家開始，在湯姆家結束。)

#### 14. camera [ˈkæməɹə] (名詞) 相機

(1) 例：This pen is special. In fact, it's a camera. (這枝筆很特別。它其實是部相機。)

#### 15. wrong [rɒŋ] (形容詞) 錯誤的

(1) 例：I went the wrong way. (我走錯路了。)

#### 16. hold on [ˌhɒld `ɒn] 稍候

(1) 指「稍候」，用於請人等待時，意同 wait a minute。另外，也有「抓住；撐住」的意思。

例：Hold on. I have another call. (等一下。我有插播。)

例：The kid held on to his mom. (那孩子抱緊他的媽媽。)

例：Please hold on. The help is coming. (請撐住。救援要到了。)

(2) hold 為動詞，指「握住」。動詞三態：hold — held — held。

例：Here. Hold my hand. (來。握住我的手。)

#### 17. math [mæθ] (名詞) 數學 (= mathematics [ˌmæθə`mætɪks])

(1) math 為 mathematics 的簡寫，為不可數名詞。

例：Ethan is poor at math. (伊森的數學不好。)

#### 18. magic [ˈmædʒɪk] (名詞；形容詞) 魔術；神奇的

(1) 作不可數名詞，表「魔術；魔法」，常與 do 搭配。

例：He is doing magic in front of us. (他在我們面前表演魔術。)

(2) 補充：work like magic 立竿見影

例：The drink can warm you up. It works like magic.

(這飲料能讓你暖和起來。它非常有效。)

(3) 也可當形容詞，表「魔術的；神奇的」。

例：Cody can go anywhere with the magic door.

(寇弟能用那扇魔法門去任何地方。)

#### 19. soccer [ˈsɒkə] (名詞) 足球

(1) 美式英文的用法，為不可數名詞，在英式英文中會稱為 football。

例：He is on the soccer team. (他在足球隊上。)

#### 20. Chinese [tʃaɪ`niz] (形容詞；名詞) 中國的；中國人

(1) 作形容詞時，表「中國的；中國人的」。

例：She loves Chinese food. (她熱愛中國食物。)

(2) 當名詞時，表「中國人；中文」，表「中文」時為不可數。

例： Chinese is a difficult language. (中文是個困難的語言。)

## 21. **history** [ˈhɪst(ə)rɪ] (名詞) 歷史

(1) 表「歷史」，為不可數名詞。

例： She is doing her history report. (她正在做她的歷史報告。)

(2) 也表「經歷；沿革」，通常作單數形。

例： The family has a history of health problems. (那家庭有健康問題病史。)

## 22. **violin** [ˌvaɪəˈlɪn] (名詞) 小提琴

(1) 例： He plays the violin in the band. (他在樂團裡演奏小提琴。)

(2) 補充：viola 中提琴、cello 大提琴

## 23. **robot** [ˈrɒbət] (名詞) 機器人

(1) 例： He bought a robot for his son. (他幫他兒子買了一個機器人。)

## 24. **health** [helθ] (名詞) 健康

(1) 表「健康；身體狀況」，為不可數名詞。

例： Fast food is not good for your health. (速食對你的健康無益。)

## 25. **PE** [ˈpiːi] (名詞) 體育 (= physical education [ˈfɪzɪkəl ˌɛdʒʊˈkeɪʃən])

(1) 為 physical education 的簡稱，為不可數名詞。

(2) 例： We played basketball in PE class today. (我們今天體育課打籃球。)

(3) physical 指「身體的」，為形容詞；education 則指「教育」，為不可數名詞。

## 26. **Ms.** [mɪz] (名詞) 女士

(1) 為對女性的尊稱，用於婚姻狀況不明或不願提及婚姻狀況之女性。

(2) 例： Ms. Lee is from the USA. (李小姐來自美國。)

## 27. **engineer** [ˌɛndʒəˈnɪr] (名詞) 工程師

(1) 例： Mr. Lai worked as a computer engineer at his first job.

(賴先生的第一份工作是當一名電腦工程師。)

## 28. **learn** [lɜːn] (動詞) 學習

(1) 動詞三態：learn — learnt/learned — learned/learnt

(2) 表「學習；學到」。

例： We learned about Chinese history today. (我們今天學了中國歷史。)

(3) 也表「聽說；得知」。

例： We were sad when we learned of Ed's death.

(得知艾德的死訊時，我們都很難過。)

29. **lesson** [ˈlɛsn̩] (名詞) 課；課程

(1) 表「課；課程」。

例：Our lesson starts at eight. (我們的課八點開始。)

(2) 也可表「經驗；教訓」。

例：Maggie learned her lesson from the experience.  
(瑪姬從那次經驗中記取了教訓。)

30. **difficult** [ˈdɪfəˌkəlt] (形容詞) 困難的

(1) 例：The problem is too difficult for me. (這問題對我來說太難了。)

31. **teach** [titʃ] (動詞) 教導

(1) 動詞三態：teach — taught — taught

(2) teacher 即是由 teach + -er 組成。

(3) 例：Vanessa teaches English in an elementary school.  
(凡妮莎在一間小學教英文。)

32. **own** [on] (形容詞；動詞) 自己的；擁有

(1) 當形容詞或代名詞時，表「自己(的)；本人(的)」。

例：He has his own coffee shop. (他有一間自己的咖啡店。)

(2) 補充：(all) on one's own 獨自

例：He finished the report all on his own. (他靠自己完成那份報告。)

(3) 作動詞時，表「擁有」。

例：He owns a coffee shop. (他擁有一間咖啡店。)

33. **finish** [ˈfɪnɪʃ] (動詞) 完成；結束

(1) 為作格動詞 (ergative verb)，意即 finish 當及物動詞時，它後接的受詞，同時也會是 finish 當不及物動詞時的主詞。常見的作格動詞還有 begin、break、drop、end、grow 等。

(2) 例：The teacher finished the lesson with a song. (老師用一首歌結束課程。)

例：The lesson finished at 4 p.m. (課程在下午四點結束。)

34. **festival** [ˈfestɪvəl] (名詞) 節慶

(1) 例：There's a music festival this weekend. (這週末有個音樂節。)

35. **start** [stɑ:t] (動詞；名詞) 開始

(1) 亦為作格動詞，表「開始」。

例：We started the movie before he came.  
(在他來之前，我們就開始播放電影了。)

例：The movie started at 9 p.m. (電影在晚上九點開始。)



## 壹、從屬連接詞

### 一、基本概念

1. 連接兩個互相從屬的子句。較重要的稱作「主要子句」；次重要的稱作「附屬（從屬）子句」，用以補充或修飾主要子句。
2. 「附屬（從屬）子句」必須依附主要子句，不可單獨存在。

### 二、表示時間的從屬連接詞 — when, before, after

1. 用來連接與時間順序相關的兩個句子。
  - when — 描述同一時間發生的事件。
  - before — 在…之前。
  - after — 在…之後。
2. 基本句型：從屬子句在前時，與後面的主要子句中需加逗號，將兩個子句分開，讓語意清楚；反之，則不用。

主要子句	從屬子句（不須加逗號）
I practice soccer	<b>when</b> I have free time.
從屬子句,（須加逗號）	主要子句
<b>When</b> I have free time,	I practice soccer.

- 例 • Meggie played the violin **before** she had lunch. (Meggie 在吃午餐前拉小提琴。)  
 = **Before** Meggie had lunch, she played the violin.
- Jason watched TV **after** he finished his homework. (Jason 在完成作業後看電視。)  
 = **After** Jason finished his homework, he watched TV.

#### 文法說明 ▶

- (1) when 的使用時機：連接兩個同時發生的句子。

When I got home, my mom was busy in the kitchen.

(當我到家時，我的媽媽在廚房忙。)

- (2) before, after 用以連接兩個先後發生的句子。可以互換，但須注意前後事件發生的順序。

I bought a sandwich **before** I go to school. (我在上學前，買了個三明治。)

= I go to school **after** I bought a sandwich. (我在買了個三明治後去上學。)

- (3) when, after 和 before 前後子句的時態要一致。但若主要子句是未來式，則從屬子句要用現在式來表示未來式的事件（用現在式代替未來式）。

• Ann **brushes** her teeth before she **goes** to bed. → 「現在式」

• Mom **went** to work after she **cleaned** the house. → 「過去式」

• I **will go** to the museum when I **visit** the city.

→ 從屬連接詞連接兩個未來式的子句，從屬子句必須使用「現在簡單式」代替未來式。意即主要子句為「未來式」，從屬子句則變為「現在式」。(◆未來式請見 U6)

### 三、when / before / after + V-ing 的用法

1. 當主要子句和從屬子句的「主詞相同」時，從屬子句的主詞可省略，動詞改為 V-ing 形式。  
例

(1) **Rudy** cooks dinner after **he walks** the dog.

主詞

主詞 = Rudy

→ Rudy cooks dinner after **walking** the dog.

將 he walked 合併為 **walking**

(2) **Annie** brushed her teeth before **she went** to bed.

主詞

主詞 = Annie

→ Annie brushed her teeth before **going** to bed.

將 she went 合併為 **going**

#### 練習

一、填空：依句意填入 when / before / after

1. When my father slept on the sofa, I played computer games.
2. After Jenny finished all the housework, she was very tired.
3. Kevin sent the gift box to his little sister after he put a doll in it.
4. Jamie is a good student. She always studies hard before she takes an exam.

二、翻譯

1. 當我有空的時候，我會看書。(When...)

When I am free / have free time, I read books.

2. 當 Ken 到家的時候，他打電話給他的爸媽。(...when...)

Ken called his parents when he got home.

3. Carol 去工作前，喝了一杯咖啡。(Before...)

Before Carol went to work, she drank a cup of coffee.

4. Uncle Billy 在吃晚餐前都會去運動。(...before...)

Uncle Billy exercises before he has / eats dinner.

5. 他昨天喝牛奶後睡覺。(After...)

After he drank milk, he went to bed yesterday.

6. 昨天下午在我看完電視後，就去洗澡了。(...after...)

I took a bath after I watched TV yesterday afternoon.



## 綜合演練

- ( A ) 1. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ the comic book before he did his homework.  
(A) read (B) reads (C) is reading (D) to read
- ( C ) 2. When I was on my way to school, I \_\_\_\_\_ Ben.  
(A) meet (B) meets (C) met (D) am meeting
- ( B ) 3. Look at your dirty hands. Please wash them \_\_\_\_\_ you have lunch.  
(A) when (B) before (C) after (D) because
- ( D ) 4. Zoey got tired after \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 hours.  
(A) she studies (B) studies (C) studied (D) studying
- ( B ) 5. Dylan turned off the light \_\_\_\_\_ he left the room.  
(A) but (B) before (C) after (D) because
- ( A ) 6. Annie seldom went to bed before \_\_\_\_\_ home. "Don't come home so late," she always said to her son when she saw him.  
(A) her son got (B) she got (C) her son gets (D) getting
- ( C ) 7. Brandon: Did you go to the night market before you had dinner?  
Debra : No, I didn't. I went there \_\_\_\_\_ I finished my dinner.  
(A) when (B) before (C) after (D) because
- ( D ) 8. Kathleen: Can I buy this painting \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
Rachel : Of course. Just wait two more days.  
(A) before ; finish (B) before ; draw (C) when ; finished (D) after ; finish
- ( B ) 9. The little boy always drinks a glass of milk \_\_\_\_\_ he sleeps.  
(A) when (B) before (C) after (D) because
- ( A ) 10. Before \_\_\_\_\_ home, Emily bought some vegetables in the supermarket.  
(A) going (B) she goes (C) goes (D) went





## Unit 3 Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve



### 單字片語

- someone** [ˈsʌm,wʌn] (代名詞) 某人 (= somebody [ˈsʌm,bʌdɪ])
  - 為代名詞，用來指不知其名或不需要講清楚身分的對象，代名詞常會用 **they** 或 **he or she**。
  - 例： **Someone** was in the room. They didn't close the windows.  
(之前有人在這房間裡。他沒關窗戶。)  
例： Sorry, I don't know the answer. Maybe you can ask **somebody** else.  
(抱歉，我不知道答案。或許你可以問問別人。)
- break** [brek] (動詞) 打破；損壞
  - 動詞三態： **break** — **broke** — **broken**
  - 表「打破；弄斷；損壞」，指某物因外力而分離成兩個以上的碎塊。  
例： The man fell from the balcony and **broke** his arm.  
(那名男子從陽臺上跌下來，摔斷了胳膊。)
  - 補充： **break into pieces** 破成碎片  
例： The plate dropped and **broke into pieces**. (盤子掉下去摔成了碎片。)
  - 也可作可數名詞，表「休息(時間)；假期」，常搭配動詞 **take** 或 **have**。  
例： Let's take a bathroom **break** before we start the next lesson.  
(我們開始下堂課之前，先上個廁所休息一下。)
  - 指學校的「課間休息」時，則為不可數名詞。  
例： We usually play basketball at **break**. (我們通常會在下課時間打籃球。)
- do the dishes** [ˌdu ðə ˈdɪʃɪz] (片語) 洗碗盤
  - the dishes** 表碗盤、刀叉等用餐過的「餐具」，常與動詞 **do**、**wash** 來表示「洗碗盤」的動作。  
例： Dad did **the dishes** after the meal. (爸爸在飯後洗了碗盤。)
  - dish** 表「盤子」。  
例： I bought a beautiful **dish** at the new supermarket.  
(我在新開的那間超市買了一個美麗的盤子。)
  - dish** 也可表「菜餚」。  
例： The restaurant is famous for its Chinese **dishes**.  
(這家餐廳的中國菜很有名。)
  - 補充： **side dish** 副餐；配菜  
例： I want a burger and some salad as a side dish.  
(我想要一個漢堡和一些沙拉當副餐。)

4. **half** [hæf] (名詞) 一半；二分之一

(1) -l-在此不發音。複數形為 halves。in half / into halves 為「兩半」。

例： Half of forty is twenty. (四十的一半是二十。)

例： Molly broke the cookie in half and gave me a half.  
(茉莉把餅乾分成兩半，並給了我一半。)

5. **past** [pæst] (介系詞；副詞；形容詞；名詞) 經過；過去 (的)

(1) 當介系詞、副詞時，表「經過」。

例： She said hi to us when she walked past (us).  
(她經過我們的時候說了聲嗨。)

(2) 當形容詞、名詞時，表「過去 (的)」。

例： We can always learn from past experience.  
(我們總能從過去的經驗學習。)

例： There was a lake here in the past. (這裡過去有一汪湖泊。)

6. **leave** [liv] (動詞) 離開

(1) 動詞三態：leave — left — left

(2) 當動詞，可指「離開」。

例： The woman left home for a job in Taipei.  
(那名女子為了臺北的工作而離開家鄉。)

(3) 也可指「遺留」，可能是有意留下，或忘了帶走。

例： Tony left some money on the table for his son.  
(東尼在桌上留了一些錢給他兒子。)

例： I left my umbrella on the bus. (我把雨傘忘在公車上了。)

7. **quarter** [ˈkwɔ:tə] (名詞) 十五分鐘；四分之一

(1) 指「四分之一」。時鐘一圈為一小時，故 a quarter 也可指「十五分鐘」。

例： Dad cut the cake into quarters. (爸爸把蛋糕切成四等份。)

例： Larry waited a quarter of an hour for Susan at the party.  
(賴瑞在派對上等了蘇珊十五分鐘。)

8. **even** [ˈi:vən] (副詞) 甚至

(1) 指「甚至；就算；連」，用來更進一步地描述某事，通常是不尋常、令人出乎意料的。

例： There are many animals in this zoo. We can even see white lions.  
(這座動物園有很多動物。我們甚至能看到白獅。)

例： Even my little sister can sing the song. (就連我年幼的妹妹都會唱那首歌。)

9. **remember** [rɪˈmɛmbə] (動詞) 記得

(1) 指「記得；回想起」。

例： I can't remember my parents' phone numbers. (我記不住我爸媽的電話號碼。)

(2) 反義詞：forget 忘記

10. **feed** [fid] (動詞) 餵養

(1) 動詞三態：feed — fed — fed

(2) 指「餵養；餵食」。feed + 食物 + to... 或 feed... + on/with + 食物，表「餵...吃食物」。

例：I fed some fish to my cat. (我餵我的貓吃一些魚。)

例：We fed the baby on milk. (我們餵小嬰兒牛奶。)

11. **pet** [pet] (名詞) 寵物

(1) 表「寵物」，keep/have a pet 表「養寵物」。

例：My friend Johnny keeps a pet rabbit. (我朋友強尼養了一隻寵物兔。)

12. **sweep** [swip] (動詞) 掃

(1) 動詞三態：sweep — swept — swept

(2) 例：She is sweeping the living room. (她正在掃客廳。)

13. **floor** [flɔr] (名詞) 地板；樓層

(1) 指室內的「地板；地面」，通常為單數。

例：The kids are playing cards on the floor. (孩子們在地上玩牌。)

(2) 也可指「樓層」。

例：The coffee shop has three floors, and we're on the second floor now.  
(這間咖啡店有三層樓，而我們現在在二樓。)

14. **fix** [fiks] (動詞) 修理；解決

(1) 例：I couldn't fix my bicycle, so I walked to work.

(我修不好我的腳踏車，所以我用走的去上班。)

例：He fixed the problem without others' help.

(他憑藉一己之力解決了問題。)

15. **drawer** [ˈdrɔə] (名詞) 抽屜

(1) 由動詞 draw (拖曳；拉) + 名詞字尾 -er 所組成的名詞。通常會用 open、close 來表示「打開抽屜」、「關上抽屜」的動作。

例：She opened the drawer and took out a notebook.

(她打開抽屜，拿出了一本筆記本。)

16. **mop** [map] (動詞；名詞) 拖地；拖把

(1) 當動詞時，指「拖地」或「擦拭(臉)」。

例：Dad is mopping the kitchen floor. (爸爸正在拖廚房的地板。)

例：Mop your face and have a glass of water. (擦一擦你的臉，來喝杯水。)

(2) 當名詞時，指「拖把；洗碗刷」。

例：There's water on the floor. Can you get the mop ?

(地板上有水。你能去拿拖把嗎?)

17. **stairs** [stɜːz] (名詞) 樓梯

(1) **stair** 指「樓梯的一階」，但通常樓梯都不會只有一階，所以會用複數形。

例：The boy ran up the **stairs** to his bedroom. (男孩跑上樓梯進了房間。)

(2) 補充：climb / go up the stairs 指「爬樓梯；上樓」，go down the stairs 指「下樓」

例：Be careful when you go down the stairs. (下樓時小心一點。)

18. **wipe** [waɪp] (動詞) 擦拭

(1) 可搭配介系詞 **off**，wipe...off...指「把...從...擦掉」。

例：I **wiped** the flour **off** my face. (我把臉上的麵粉擦掉。)

(2) 補充：wipe out 徹底摧毀

例：The fire wiped out the forest. (那場大火摧毀了那座森林。)

19. **window** [ˈwɪndoʊ] (名詞) 窗戶

(1) 表「窗戶；窗口」，也可指「商店的展示櫥窗」或是「電腦視窗」。

例：We can see the sea from the **window**. (我們能從窗戶看到海。)

例：The jacket in the shop **window** is nice. (商店櫥窗裡的那件夾克很好看。)

20. **dry** [draɪ] (動詞；形容詞) (使) 乾燥；乾的

(1) 當動詞時，表「(使) 乾燥；弄乾」。

例：I **dried** my hair before I went to sleep. (我在睡前把頭髮弄乾。)

(2) 補充：dry out (使) 乾涸、變乾、hairdryer 吹風機

例：The mop is too wet. Let it dry out. (那拖把太濕了。讓它變乾。)

(3) 當形容詞時，表「乾的」。

例：The cake is too **dry**. Can I have some water?

(這蛋糕太乾了。我可以喝點水嗎?)

21. **hang** [hæŋ] (動詞) 吊；掛

(1) 動詞三態：hang — hung — hung

(2) 例：Ben **hung** a picture of his wife on the wall.

(班在牆上掛了一張他妻子的照片。)

(3) 補充：hang 的相關片語：

<b>hang up</b> 掛斷電話
例：She said goodbye to me and hung up the phone. (她跟我說再見之後便掛了電話。)
<b>hang on</b> 等一下；緊握
例：Can you hang on a minute? (你能等一下嗎?) 例：The boy hung on to the money and didn't let go. (那小男孩緊握著錢，不肯放手。)
<b>hang out</b> 廝混；和某人消磨時間
例：Gabriel hangs out with Paul and Ryan a lot. (加百列常和保羅和萊恩玩在一起。)

22. **clothes** [kloz] (名詞) 衣服

(1) 表「衣服；衣物」，恆為複數形。單數的 **cloth** 是指「布料」。

(2) 可搭配 **put on**、**take off** 表示「穿上衣服」、「脫掉衣服」。

例：Mike took off his **clothes** and jumped into the lake.

(麥克脫了衣服，跳進了湖裡。)

(3) 補充：a change of clothes 一套換洗衣物

例：There's a change of clothes in my bag. (我的包包裡有一套換洗衣物。)

23. **terrible** ['tɜrəb!] (形容詞) 可怕的；糟糕的

(1) 例：The weather yesterday was so **terrible**. (昨天的天氣非常糟糕。)

例：I'm **terrible** at sports. (我對體育很不擅長。)

24. **however** [haʊ`evə] (副詞) 然而

(1) 表語氣的轉折，代表接下來要說的事情，將與前文相反或不相稱，可放在句首、句中及句末。

(2) 注意：**however** 不是連接詞，不能用來連接兩個句子。

(3) 例：Sandy likes basketball. **However**, she didn't join the basketball club.

(珊迪喜歡籃球。然而，她並沒有加入籃球社。)

25. **fall asleep** [fɔl ə`slip] 睡著

(1) **fall** 在此指「陷入(某種狀態)」，而 **asleep** 為形容詞，表「睡著的」。

例：Jason **fell** **asleep** during the movie. (傑森在電影播映中睡著了。)

例：I got up really early today, but I'm still half asleep.

(我今天很早起床，但是我現在仍未完全睡醒。)

26. **try** [traɪ] (動詞；名詞) 嘗試

(1) 當動詞時，有「嘗試；試圖」的意思。

例：I made soup. **Try** some! (我煮了湯。你嚐嚐看！)

(2) 補充：try 的相關片語：

<b>try on</b> 試穿
例：Try on this jacket. (試穿這件夾克。)
<b>try out</b> 試用；試驗
例：This cellphone has a nice camera. You can try it out. (這手機有個不錯的相機。你可以試用看看。)
<b>try for</b> 爭取；謀求
例：Sam and Jessica are both trying for that job. (山姆和潔西卡兩人都在爭取那份工作。)
<b>try one's hand at sth</b> 初次嘗試做
例：I tried my hand at cooking the other day, and I was terrible. (我前幾天初次嘗試做菜，然而我搞砸了。)

(3) 也可當名詞，通常用作單數形。

例：Your idea is great. Why don't you give it a try ?

(你的主意很棒。為何你不試一下?)

27. **thing** [θɪŋ] (名詞) 東西；事情

(1) 表「東西；事情」。

例：A: What's that thing under the table? B: That's my pet rat, Coco.

(A：桌子下面的是什麼東西？ B：那是我的寵物鼠，可可。)

28. **move** [mʊv] (動詞；名詞) 移動

(1) 當動詞時，指「(使) 移動」。

例：I couldn't move because I was so scared. (我害怕得動彈不得。)

(2) 也可指「搬遷；搬家」。

例：Mr. and Mrs. Hill moved out last month. (希爾夫婦上個月搬走了。)

(3) 當名詞時，有「移動；動作」的意思，但只作單數形。

例：The police officer watched the guy's every move .

(那警官盯著那傢伙的每一步。)

29. **find** [faɪnd] (動詞) 找到；發現

(1) 動詞三態：find — found — found

(2) 表「找到；發現」。

例：I found my watch in the desk drawer. (我在書桌的抽屜找到了我的手錶。)

(3) 也可表「發覺；認為」，find + 受詞+形容詞，表「發覺...是如何的」。

例：Eric found the work interesting. (艾瑞克發覺這份工作很有趣。)

30. **comfortable** [ˈkʌmfə-təbəl] (形容詞) 舒適的；自在的

(1) 可以描述事物是「讓人感到舒服的」，也可描述人「感到舒坦的；安心的」。

例：Kelly doesn't make a lot of money, but she's comfortable .

(凱莉沒有賺非常多錢，但還算安逸。)

例：This is a comfortable sofa. Let's buy it. (這張沙發很舒適。我們把它買下來吧。)

31. **count** [kaʊnt] (動詞) 數；計算

(1) 可作動詞或可數名詞，表「計算；算數」。

例：Can you count from one to one hundred in English?

(你能用英文從一數到一百嗎?)

(2) 補充：count...in 算...參加一份；包括...

例：A: I'm going to the department store. B: I love shopping. Count me in!

(A：我要去百貨公司。 B：我愛逛街。算我一份！)

32. **sheep** [ʃi:p] (名詞) 綿羊

(1) 表「羊；綿羊」，其單複數同形。

例：The farmer has over 500 sheep . (這名農夫養了超過五百隻的綿羊。)

33. **nature calls** [ˈnetʃəˌkɔːlz] 想上廁所

(1) 指「想上廁所；內急」，也可以用 **the call of nature** 表示。

例：A: Where are you going?

B: Sorry. **Nature** **calls**. / I need to answer the call of nature.

(A：你要去哪裡？ B：抱歉。我內急。)

(2) **nature** 表「大自然；自然界」，為不可數名詞。

例：Dr. Chen knows a lot about **nature**. He studies animals and plants.

(陳博士很懂大自然。他研究動、植物。)

34. **finally** [ˈfaɪnli] (副詞) 終於；最後

(1) 為副詞，可置於動詞前修飾動詞，或置於句首修飾整句。

例：She **finally** found her son's favorite toy.

(她終於找到她兒子最愛的玩具了。)

例：I waited for half an hour. **Finally**, he came out of the bathroom.

(我等了半小時。終於，他從廁所出來了。)

35. **voice** [vɔɪs] (名詞) 聲音

(1) **voice** 指「說話聲；嗓音」，為可數名詞。

例：Because of a bad cold, Irene lost her **voice** for two days.

(因為重感冒，艾琳失聲了兩天。)



## 文法解析

### 壹、過去進行式

#### 一、定義

1. 表示過去某個特定時間或某段時間正在持續或進行的動作。
2. 動詞變化：**was/were** + V-ing

#### 二、與過去簡單式的不同

1. 「過去簡單式」表達發生過的事件或過去的事實。  
例：Mark **wrote** a letter to her **last night**.
2. 「過去進行式」強調過去某個時間點/某段時間正在發生的動作。  
例：Mark **was writing** a letter to her at nine **last night**.

### 三、過去進行式常見的「時間副詞」

時間副詞	中文	備註
then / at that time	那個時候	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>從上下文判斷是否使用「過去進行式」</li> </ul> A: Why didn't you answer my phone yesterday? B: Oh, I was listening to the music at that time.
at + 點鐘 + 過去時間	過去某個時間 / 幾點幾分時	
this morning / afternoon / evening	這個早上 / 下午 / 傍晚	
this week	這星期	
last night	昨晚	
一段時間 + ago	...時間以前	

#### 文法說明 ▶

(1) 過去簡單式表示「過去的事實或習慣」，過去進行式則強調「過去某個時間點當下或某段時間所進行的動作」。

例：We had dinner at six every evening. → 「過去的事實 / 習慣」  
 (我們每晚六點吃晚餐。)

例：We were having dinner at six yesterday evening. → 「當時正在進行的動作」  
 (我們昨晚六點正在吃晚餐。)

例：We were writing a paper this summer. → 「過去某段期間進行的事」  
 (今年夏天，我們在寫一份報告。)

### 四、句型

#### 1. 直述句：肯定句與否定句

	主詞	was/were + V-ing...	(時間副詞)
肯定句	I	<b>was mopping</b> the stairs	at that time.
	Sam and Cindy	<b>were cleaning</b> the house	
否定句	Jamie	<b>wasn't</b> watching TV	at 7 p.m.
	Jamie and Kim	<b>weren't</b> doing their homework	

#### 2. Wh- 疑問句與答句

問句	Wh- 疑問詞	過去式 beV + 主詞 + V-ing	時間副詞
	<b>What</b>	<b>was</b> your sister <b>doing</b>	at 10 last night?
答句	主詞 + 過去式 beV + V-ing		(時間副詞).
	She <b>was drinking</b> water		(at 10 last night).

#### 3. Yes / No 疑問句與答句

##### (1) 主詞為單數

問句	Was	主詞 + V-ing	時間副詞
	<b>Was</b>	Zoe <b>drying</b> her hair	then?
答句	簡 答		詳 答

	Yes, she <b>was</b> .	Zoe (She) <b>was drying</b> her hair then.
	No, she <b>wasn't</b> .	Zoe (She) <b>wasn't drying</b> her hair then.

(2) 主詞為複數

問句	Was / Were	主詞 + V-ing	時間副詞
	<b>Were</b>	Pam and Papa <b>fixing</b> the drawer	then?
答句	簡 答	詳 答	
	Yes, they <b>were</b> .	Pam and Papa (They) <b>were fixing</b> the drawer.	
	No, they <b>weren't</b> .	Pam and Papa (They) <b>weren't fixing</b> the drawer.	

文法說明 ►

(1) **was/were** 不與前面名詞縮寫，以免與 **is/are** 混淆。

例：He's hanging the clothes. → He's 為 He is 的縮寫

(2) 過去進行式的否定 **was/were not** 可以縮寫成 **wasn't** 及 **weren't**。

(3) 過去式 beV：was/were 依「主詞」決定單複數。

(4) Yes/No 疑問句：beV (was/were) 問，beV (was/were) 簡答。

(5) 若問句有確切表明時間，則答句可省略時間副詞。

例：A: What were your parents doing at that time?

B: They were wiping the windows (at that time). ←at that time 可省略

(6) 否定簡答句回答時，通常會使用縮寫 **wasn't/weren't**，且用人稱代名詞回答。

例：A: Was your aunt working at the desk ten minutes ago?

B: No, she wasn't.

練習

一、填入正確的動詞形式（過去式或過去進行式）

- Yuki was doing (do) the dishes at that time.
- It was raining (rain) at 6 yesterday evening, but it stopped (stop) at 6:30.
- A: What were you doing (do) at 6:30 in the morning?  
B: I was having (have) breakfast.
- A: Did Cindy hang (hang) the clothes last night?  
B: No, she didn't.
- A: Were you and your brother taking out the trash then?  
B: Yes, we were taking (take) out the trash then.
- A: I called (call) you at 7 last night, but you didn't answer. Where were you?  
B: I was (be) in the bathroom. I was taking (take) a shower then.

## 二、看圖回答問題

1.



2.



3.



4.



1. What were Paul and Lisa doing?

→ They were wiping the windows.

2. What was Jack doing?

→ He was sweeping the floor.

3. What was Zac doing?

→ He was doing/washing the dishes.

4. What was Mrs. Lin doing?

→ She was hanging the clothes.

## 三、看圖回答問題（請依據圖片，先簡答再詳答）

1.



2.



3.



4.



1. Was Peter sleeping at ten last night?

→ Yes, he was. He was sleeping (at ten last night).

2. Were they having dinner in the living room then?

→ No, they weren't. They were watching TV (in the living room then).

3. Was Mom going jogging at six last night?

→ No, she wasn't. She was cooking (at six last night).

4. Were Mrs. Chen and her daughter buying clothes at the market?

→ Yes, they were. They were buying clothes (at the market).

## 五、過去進行式與從屬連接詞 when 的應用

1. 使用時機：在過去某動作正在發生或進行時，另外一個動作也發生了。

2. 可用「when + 過去簡單式」的子句搭配「過去進行式」的主要子句，表達在「過去短暫時間內正在進行或持續的動作」。

3. 句型：當過去一事件發生了，另一事件「正在進行中」。

主要子句	從屬子句	
主詞 + 過去進行式	when	主詞 + 過去簡單式
I <u>was sleeping</u>	<b>when</b>	John <u>called</u> .
當 John 打電話來的時候，我正在睡覺。		
I <u>was cooking</u> in the kitchen	<b>when</b>	she <u>came</u> to visit me.
當她來拜訪我的時候，我正在廚房煮飯。		

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 描述時，持續的動作用「過去進行式」，短暫發生、瞬間就完成的動作用「過去簡單式」。
- (2) **when** 可放在句首，但兩句須以逗點隔開。

例： **When** she came to visit me, I was cooking in the kitchen.

**When** John called, I was sleeping.

練習 整句式翻譯

1. 當我到家時，他們的兒子正在牆壁上塗鴉。(When...)

**When I got home, their son was drawing on the wall.**

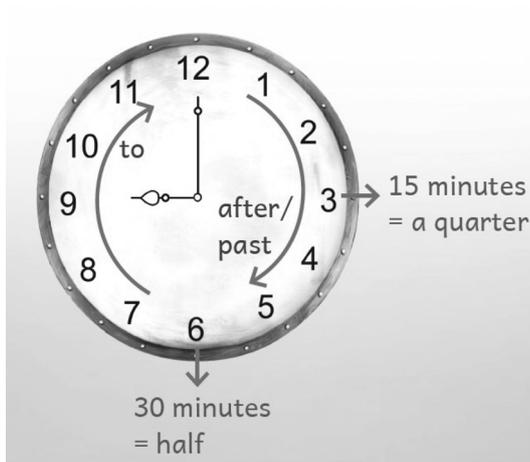
2. 當我在街上看見 Mr. Rock 時，他正在和 Allen 說話。(...when...)

**Mr. Rock was talking to Allen when I saw him on the street.**

3. 當 Jamie 在洗碗的時候，她把盤子打破了。(...when...)

**Jamie broke the plate/dish when she was doing/washing the dishes.**

貳、時間的表示法 (逆讀法：先表示「分」，再表示「時」)



It's **分鐘** + **after / past / to** + **點鐘**

1. 分針 1-30 分以 **past / after** 表示

It's 4:10 = It's **ten past four**.

2. 分針 31-59 分以 **to** 表示

It's 9:55 = It's **five to ten**.

3. 15 minutes 以 **a quarter** 表示

It's 12:15 = It's **a quarter after twelve**.

4. 30 minutes 以 **half** 表示

It's 1:30 = It's **half past one**.

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 先「分鐘」再「點鐘」。

- (2) 為了準確與精確地表達時間或讓語意更清楚，**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。)

例 2：It's twenty minutes past four. = It's four twenty. (現在是四點二十分。)

練習 以 **past / after / to** 改寫下列句子

1. It's six twenty-five.

**It's twenty-five past/after six.**

2. It's five fifteen.

**It's a quarter past/after five.**

3. It's seven fifty.

**It's ten to eight.**

4. It's nine forty-five.

**It's fifteen minutes/a quarter to ten.**

5. It's twelve thirty.

**It's half past twelve.**

6. It's two thirty.

**It's half past two.**

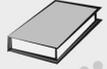


## 綜合演練

- ( D ) 1. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ TV when his dad came home.  
(A) watch (B) watched (C) is watching (D) was watching
- ( A ) 2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ John at the library at three forty this afternoon.  
(A) saw (B) was seeing (C) sees (D) see
- ( B ) 3. At this time last month, we \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party with each other.  
(A) had (B) were having (C) have (D) are having
- ( A ) 4. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ me at six yesterday, and then we \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone for two hours.  
(A) called ; talked (B) was calling ; talk  
(C) called ; talk (D) was calling ; were talking
- ( C ) 5. Hurry up! The basketball game is at half \_\_\_\_\_ ten.  
(A) on (B) of (C) past (D) in
- ( B ) 6. What happened? The dog \_\_\_\_\_ after Minnie ten minutes ago.  
(A) is running (B) was running (C) runs (D) ran
- ( A ) 7. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ a big meal with her family last Sunday.  
(A) had (B) is having (C) has (D) was having
- ( B ) 8. Robert: Was Jamie doing the dishes at that time? Barbara: No, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) didn't (B) wasn't (C) doesn't (D) isn't
- ( C ) 9. I'm sorry. I didn't hear your call. I \_\_\_\_\_ to music at that time.  
(A) listen (B) listened  
(C) was listening (D) am listening
- ( A ) 10. Excuse me. I really need to go now. My kids \_\_\_\_\_ for me at school.  
(A) are waiting (B) were waiting 【106 會考】  
(C) wait (D) waited
- ( B ) 11. When the baby cried, Mr. Wu \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen and didn't hear it.  
(A) cooked (B) was cooking 【107 會考】  
(C) has cooked (D) is going to cook
- ( D ) 12. Yesterday when I got home from work, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner, so he invited (邀請) me to join him. 【111 會考】  
(A) goes out (B) went out  
(C) has gone out (D) was going out
- ( A ) 13. Ariel \_\_\_\_\_ every night for a week before her Chinese test and got a very good grade. 【111 會考】  
(A) studied (B) studies  
(C) has studied (D) was going to study
- ( B ) 14. Rex did not feel the earthquake this morning. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the park at the time. 【112 會考】  
(A) jogged (B) was jogging  
(C) has jogged (D) would jog



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



### 單字片語

#### 1. **hope** [hɒp] (動詞；名詞) 希望

(1) 當動詞時，指「希望；盼望」。

例：Bob hopes to be a famous YouTuber one day.

(鮑伯希望有天能成為一個知名的 YouTube 影片創作者。)

(2) 補充：I hope so/not. 我希望如此/不是。

(3) 也可作不可數名詞。

例：They got up early in the hope of seeing their favorite singer.

(他們早起，希望能看到他們最愛的歌手。)

#### 2. **future** [ˈfju:tʃə] (名詞；形容詞) 未來 (的)

(1) 當名詞，表「未來」，只作單數形。

例：The boy wants to be a baseball player in the future.

(這男孩未來想當一名棒球選手。)

(2) 也可當形容詞，但僅能置於修飾的名詞前面。

例：Come meet my future wife, Caroline. (來見見我未來的妻子，凱若琳。)

#### 3. **plan** [plæn] (動詞；名詞) 規劃；計畫

(1) 當動詞時，表「計劃；規劃」。

例：We plan to build a house by the lake. (我們計劃在湖邊建造一棟屋子。)

(2) 也可當名詞，表「計畫；方案」。

例：What are your plans for the weekend? (你週末有什麼計畫嗎?)

(3) 補充：Plan B 替代方案

#### 4. **lawyer** [ˈlɔ:jə] (名詞) 律師

(1) 美式英語也可用 attorney [əˈtɔ:nɪ]。

(2) 例：These poor workers need a lawyer to help them.

(這些可憐的工人需要一名律師來幫助他們。)

(3) 補充：law 法律

#### 5. **dream** [dri:m] (形容詞；名詞；動詞) 夢想 (的)；做夢

(1) 當形容詞時，表「夢想的；理想的」，置於要修飾的名詞前面。

例：My dream job is to design clothes for famous people.

(我夢想的工作是替名人設計衣服。)

(2) 當名詞時，則表「夢境；夢想」。

例：I had a strange dream about my dog. (我夢到了我的狗，那個夢很奇怪。)

- (3) 補充：daydream 白日夢、nightmare 噩夢  
 (4) 當動詞時，表「做夢；夢想要...」。  
 動詞三態：dream — dreamed/dreamt — dreamed/ dreamt。  
 例：Fannie **dreamed/dreamt** of a black tiger last night.  
 (芬妮昨晚夢到了一隻黑色的老虎。)

6. **job** [dʒɑb] (名詞) 工作

- (1) 當可數名詞，表「工作；職位」。  
 例：My aunt is looking for a teaching **job**. (我阿姨正在找教書的工作。)  
 (2) 補充：job 的相關片語：

out of a job 失業
例：Emma is worried about money because she's out of a job. (艾瑪因為失業而擔心財務。)
do a good job 做得好
例：I like your history report. You did a good job. (我喜歡你的歷史報告。做得好。)
do the job 有效；起作用
例：A: How can we fix the drawer? B: Just some oil can do the job. (A：我們要如何修理這個抽屜？ B：只要一些油就行了。)

7. **get butterflies in one's stomach** [get `bʌtə-flaɪz ɪn wʌnz , stʌmək] 感到緊張

- (1) 通常指「(對即將要做的事)感到緊張、心慌」，也可省略成 **get butterflies**。  
 例：I **got butterflies** when I spoke to Jill.  
 (當我跟吉兒講話時，我很緊張。)  
 (2) butterfly 為可數名詞，指「蝴蝶」。  
 (3) stomach 為可數名詞，指「胃部；肚子」，複數形為 **stomachs**。  
 (4) 補充：have a strong stomach 能夠承受令人不舒服的事  
 例：You need to have a strong stomach to watch that scary movie.  
 (你需要有強大的忍耐力才能看那部恐怖片。)

8. **worry** [ˈwʊɹɪ] (動詞；名詞) 擔心

- (1) 當動詞時，表「(使)擔心」，常與介系詞 **about** 搭配。  
 例：I'm fine. Don't **worry** about me. (我很好。別擔心我。)  
 (2) 當名詞時，表「擔憂」。口語中常說 **No worries**，有「別擔心。；不客氣。；沒關係。」的意思。  
 例：A: Sorry, I can't go to your birthday party. B: **No worries**.  
 (A：抱歉，我無法去你的生日派對。 B：沒關係。)  
 (3) 補充：worried 擔心的  
 例：Grandma broke her leg, and everyone was worried about her.  
 (奶奶腿斷了，大家都很擔心她。)

9. **keep** [ki:p] (動詞) 持續；保持

- (1) 動詞三態：keep — kept — kept

(2) 當動詞，表「持續（做）；保持（做）」。

例：These dogs are really hungry. They just keep eating.

（這些狗真的很餓。牠們一直吃個不停。）

(3) 也表「保持（狀態）」，後加形容詞。

例：Please keep quiet.（請保持安靜。）

(4) 也有「飼養（動物）」之意。

例：My uncle kept 500 pigs before.（我舅舅以前養過五百隻豬。）

#### 10. idea [aɪˈdiə]（名詞）主意；想法

(1) 可指「主意；想法；意見」，為可數名詞。

例：A: Let's go to the beach. B: That's a good idea !

（A：我們去海邊吧。 B：那是個好主意！）

(2) 亦可指「知道；概念；構想」，常作單數形或不可數名詞。

例：A: Where's Jerry going? Do you have any idea ?

B: I have no idea .

（A：傑瑞要去哪裡？你知道嗎？ B：我不知道。）

#### 11. reporter [rɪˈpɔrtə]（名詞）記者

(1) 由動詞 report（報告）+表「動作執行者」的名詞字尾 -er 所組成。

(2) 例：My sister's dream is to be a reporter .（我妹妹的夢想是當一名記者。）

#### 12. interview [ˈɪntəˌvju]（動詞；名詞）採訪；面試

(1) 當動詞時，有「採訪；面試」的意思。

例：He interviewed his favorite dancer this afternoon.

（今天下午，他訪問了他最愛的舞者。）

(2) 當名詞時，指「採訪；面試」。

例：Janet has a job interview this Wednesday.

（珍妮特本週三有一場工作面試。）

#### 13. mail carrier [ˈmeɪlˌkæriə]（名詞）郵差（= mailman [ˈmeɪlˌmæn]）

(1) 指「郵差」。

例：The dog is running after the mail carrier .（那隻狗正追著那名郵差。）

(2) mail 為不可數名詞，指「信件；郵包；郵政」。

例：The secretary is checking mail for his boss.

（那祕書正在幫他的老闆檢查信件。）

(3) carrier 為可數名詞，意思為「運送人；搬運工具」。

(4) 補充：cellphone carrier 手機電信公司、mailbox 信箱

#### 14. dentist [ˈdentɪst]（名詞）牙醫

(1) dent 為法語「牙齒」之意，而字尾 -ist 表「從事...的人」，故 dentist 意思為「牙醫」。

(2) 例：The dentist fixed my teeth.（牙醫幫我修補好牙齒。）

(3) 補充：go to the dentist 去看牙醫、at the dentist's 在牙醫看診處

15. **factory** [ˈfækt(ə)rɪ] (名詞) 工廠

- (1) 例：His parents work at the same shoe factory.  
(他的雙親在同一間鞋子工廠工作。)

16. **fisherman** [ˈfɪʃəmən] (名詞) 漁夫

- (1) 為可數名詞，複數形為 fishermen。  
(2) 例：A fisherman's job is to catch fish. (漁夫的工作就是捕魚。)

17. **catch** [kætʃ] (動詞) 捉；接

- (1) 動詞三態：catch — caught — caught  
(2) 例：The kid caught a butterfly near the lake. (小孩在湖泊附近捉了一隻蝴蝶。)  
(3) 補充：catch 的相關片語：

catch one's eye 引起某人注意
例：That picture caught my eye. It was very unique. (那張圖片引起了我的注意。它非常獨特。)
catch some z's 睡覺
例：I'm tired. I need to catch some z's. (我好累。我需要睡覺。)
catch up 趕上
例：Pam went to the office early to catch up on some reports. (潘為了趕一些報告，很早就去公司。)
Catch you later! 再見！
例：A: Bye. B: Catch you later! (A：再見。 B：再見！)

18. **secretary** [ˈsekɹəˌtɛrɪ] (名詞) 秘書

- (1) 由名詞 secret (祕密；機密) + 表「與...有關的人事物」的字尾 -ary 所組成。  
(2) 例：My uncle works as a secretary in that company. (我舅舅在那家公司當祕書。)

19. **boss** [bɒs] (名詞) 老闆

- (1) 當名詞，表「上司；老闆」。  
例：The boss of the company often helps poor people.  
(這家公司的老闆常常幫助窮人。)  
(2) 補充：be one's own boss 自己做老闆；做自己的主宰  
(3) 也可當動詞，意思為「對...發號施令；一直差遣...做事」。  
例：Stop bossing me around, please.

20. **salesman** [ˈselzmən] (名詞) 銷售員；業務員

- (1) 由名詞 sales (銷售) + -man 組成，複數形為 salesmen。現今常會以無性別的 salesperson 取代。  
(2) 例：The salesman in blue works hard and makes a lot of money.  
(穿藍色衣服的業務員工作很努力，賺了很多錢。)

21. **farmer** [ˈfɑ:mə] (名詞) 農夫

(1) 由動詞 farm (種植；養殖) + 表「動作執行者」的名詞字尾 -er 所組成。

(2) 例：Lots of farmers here are in their sixties. (這裡很多農夫都六十幾歲了。)

22. **grow** [gro] (動詞) 種植；成長

(1) 動詞三態：grow — grew — grown

(2) 例：Aunt Shelly grows fruit in the mountains. (雪莉阿姨在山上種水果。)

(3) 補充：grow up 長大

例：Susan grew up in the USA. (蘇珊在美國長大。)

23. **soldier** [ˈsɒldʒə] (名詞) 士兵

(1) -di-發音為[dʒ]。

(2) 例：Tina wants to be a soldier when she grows up.

(蒂娜長大後想當一名士兵。)

24. **country** [ˈkʌntri] (名詞) 國家

(1) 當可數名詞，表「國家；國土」。

例：The students in our class come from five countries.

(我們班上的學生來自五個國家。)

(2) 也表「鄉村；鄉下」，此時為不可數名詞。

例：Mr. and Mrs. Lu plan to move to the country in the future.

(呂氏夫婦打算將來搬到鄉下去住。)

25. **truck driver** [ˈtrʌk ˌdraɪvə] (名詞) 卡車司機

(1) 同義詞為 trucker [ˈtrʌkə]。

(2) truck 指「卡車；貨車」，而 driver 指「駕駛；司機」。

例：Gary likes driving, so he decided to be a truck driver.

(蓋瑞喜歡開車，所以他決定要當一名卡車司機。)

26. **successful** [səkˈsɛsfəl] (形容詞) 成功的

(1) 由名詞 success (成功) + 表「充滿...的」的形容詞字尾 -ful 所組成。

(2) 例：The concert last night was successful. (昨晚的演唱會很成功。)

27. **decide** [dɪˈsaɪd] (動詞) 決定

(1) 例：We decided to visit Australia for summer vacation.

(我們決定暑假去澳洲玩。)

28. **become** [bɪˈkʌm] (動詞) 成為

(1) 動詞三態：become — became — become

(2) 例：She became a computer engineer at age 26.

(她二十六歲時成為一名電腦工程師。)

## 29. believe [br`liv] (動詞) 相信

(1) 當動詞，表「相信（某事為真或認為某人所說為真）」，不用在進行式。

例：The young man there is your father? I don't believe it.

(在那裡的年輕男子是你父親？我不相信。)

(2) believe in +名詞，有兩個意思，一是「確信某事存在」，二是「確信某事是對的或對某人的能力有信心」。

例：Lisa doesn't believe in the next life. (麗莎不相信有來生。)

例：Kevin can finish his homework tonight. I believe in him.

(凱文今晚能完成他的作業。我相信他的能力。)



## 文法解析

### 壹、認識「不定詞 (to Vr)」與「動名詞 (Ving)」

★ 完整的英文句子中，一般只會有一個主要動詞，當有第二個動詞出現時，常會以「不定詞」或「動名詞」呈現。

1. 不定詞：to + 原形 V

例：I **want** to be a Youtuber. → 不定詞片語當主要動詞 want 的「受詞」  
動詞      受詞

2. 動名詞：V-ing

例：Playing basketball **is** fun. → 動名詞片語當「主詞」  
主詞                  動詞

### 貳、「不定詞 (to Vr)」與「動名詞 (Ving)」當作「受詞」

#### 一、動詞關係 1：搭配不定詞 (to Vr) 作受詞的動詞

1. 句型

作受詞	主詞	want / need / plan / learn hope / decide / agree	+ to <u>原形 V</u> ...
作受詞補語		ask (要求) / tell (吩咐) / teach / invite (邀請)	+ <u>受詞</u> + to <u>原形 V</u> ...

例句：

(1) My cousin **plans** to be a lawyer. (我的堂弟計畫當一位律師。)

(2) Matt **wants** to see a movie with you. (Matt 想要和你去看電影。)

(3) Sam's mom **told** him to take out the trash. (Sam 的媽媽告訴他要去倒垃圾。)

文法說明 ▶

(1) 不定詞的否定在不定詞前加入 not 來表示 → **not + to V**

例：I planned **not to buy** the hat. (我決定不買這頂帽子了。)

Dad wants us **not to watch** too much TV. (爸爸要我們不要看太多的電視。)

(2) 主要動詞的否定與不定詞的否定意思不同。

例：The teacher **didn't** ask her students to stand up.

→ 這位老師「沒有要求」她的學生站起來。

The teacher asked her students **not to** stand up.

→ 這位老師要求她的學生「不要」站起來。

**練習**

一、依提示作答

1. The reporter interviewed famous people. (加入 plan)

→ The reporter planned to interview famous people.

2. Sammy grows fruit on her farm. (加入 want)

→ Sammy wants to grow fruit on her farm.

3. Mike has a party tonight. (加入 Mike invites us...)

→ Mike invites us to have a party tonight.

4. I read a story to the kids. (加入 Nancy told me...)

→ Nancy told me to read a story to the kids.

二、翻譯

1. Cody 計畫要當一名銷售員。

Cody plans to be a salesman.

2. 晚餐後，你需要洗碗盤和倒垃圾。

You need to wash/do the dishes and take out the trash after dinner.

3. 這個女孩邀請我們一起吃晚餐。

The girl invited us to have dinner together.

4. 老師告訴我們要準時到學校。

The teacher told us to go to school on time.

5. Mr. Lee 要求他的女兒今天不要買新衣服。

Mr. Lee asked his daughter not to buy new clothes today.

二、動詞關係 2：搭配動名詞 (V-ing) 作受詞的動詞

1. 句型

主詞	動詞	動名詞 + Ving
	+ enjoy / keep / practice / finish	
	+ be busy / mind (介意) / quit (戒; 停止) / avoid (避免) / have fun (玩得開心)	

2. 例句

(1) Those girls **enjoy** reading novels. (那些女孩們很享受看小說。)

(2) We **practice** playing basketball every day. (我們每天練習打籃球。)

文法說明 ▶

(1) 動名詞片語也可當「介系詞」的受詞。例：be afraid of..., be poor at..., give up...

例 1：John is afraid **of** eating carrots. (John 害怕吃紅蘿蔔。)

例 2：Cindy is poor **at** counting numbers. (Cindy 不擅長算數。)

(2) need 的主詞若為「物」，後接 V-ing。

例：Your clothes **need washing**. (你的衣服需要洗了。)

(3) 介系詞後可接 V-ing，亦可接名詞。

常見介系詞搭配 N. / V-ing 的用法如下：

1.	for 為了	I bought this bottle <b>for you</b> . (我買這個瓶子給你。) I bought this bottle <b>for drinking</b> water. (我買這個瓶子是為了喝水。)
2.	without 沒有	He can't live <b>without you</b> . (他無法過著沒有你的生活。) He can't sleep <b>without turning</b> off the light. (他不關燈會睡不著。)
3.	by 藉由	The businessman is reading some short stories <b>by Chekhov</b> . (這個生意人正在讀 Chekhov 寫的短篇故事。) The businessman became rich <b>by working</b> hard day and night. (這個生意人藉由日以繼夜的工作而變得有錢。)
4.	in 在...方面	They paint <b>in watercolor</b> . (他們用水彩作畫。) Students face a lot of difficulties <b>in learning</b> English. (學生們在學習英文時面臨了很多困難。)
5.	about 關於	We were talking <b>about a tall girl</b> . (我們正在談論一個高個兒女孩。) They are talking <b>about holding</b> a Christmas party. (他們在討論舉辦一個聖誕派對。)
6.	be good at... be poor at... 擅長 / 不擅長...	Dora is poor <b>at sports</b> . (Dora 對運動很不擅長。) Sara is good <b>at playing</b> tennis. (Sara 很擅長打網球。)

### 練習

#### 一、填空

1. 她不擅長讀歷史。

She is poor at studying (study) history.

2. 謝謝你來到我的演唱會。

Thanks for coming (come) to my concert.

#### 二、依提示作答

1. He laughed loudly. (加入 keep 做動詞變化)

He kept laughing loudly.

2. She plays the piano every day. (加入 practice 後改寫)

She practices playing the piano every day.

3. How about an egg sandwich for breakfast? (加入 make 後改寫)

How about making an egg sandwich for breakfast?

4. Ken doesn't smoke because he wants to be healthy.

(畫線部分改為 quit，並注意動詞變化)

Ken quits smoking because he wants to be healthy.

5. My mom works every day. (加入 be busy 後改寫)

My mom is busy working every day.

### 三、翻譯

1. 這個學生在課堂中不斷地講話。

The student keeps talking in class.

2. Sam 喜歡在他有空的時候游泳。(enjoy)

Sam enjoys swimming in his free time.

3. 他們每天不斷和彼此練習說英文。

They keep practicing speaking English with each other every day.

4. 我弟弟每個週末都練習騎腳踏車。

My brother practices riding a bike(bicycle) on weekends/every weekend.

### 三、動詞關係 3：動詞後可接「不定詞」或「動名詞」，且語意相同

#### 1. 句型

主詞	動詞	+ V-ing + to 原形 V
	+ like / love / hate + start / begin	

#### 2. 例句：

(1) My father **likes** to make cakes.

= My father **likes** making cakes. (我的爸爸喜歡做蛋糕。)

(2) We **hate** to hang the clothes.

= We **hate** hanging the clothes. (我們討厭晾衣服。)

(3) The workers **began** to build the house in January.

= The workers **began** building the house in January. (那些工人一月時開始蓋這間房子。)

#### 練習 翻譯

1. Bella 喜歡在家烤餅乾。(like)

Bella likes baking/to bake cookies at home.

2. Leo 不擅長唱歌。他不喜愛唱歌。

Leo is not good at singing. He doesn't love singing/to sing.

3. Mr. Lin 討厭做家事，但他喜歡看電視。

Mr. Lin hates doing/to do housework, but he likes watching/to watch TV.

4. Mr. Brown 在大家都進教室後開始講故事。(start)

Mr. Brown started telling/to tell stories after everyone came in the classroom.

5. Dora 喜愛在她的空閒時間看漫畫。(love)

Dora loves reading/to read comic books in her free time.

#### 四、動詞關係 4：動詞後可接「不定詞」或「動名詞」，但語意不相同

##### 1. 句型

remember (記得)	(1) remember + to 原形 V → 記得去做… (2) remember + V-ing → 記得做過…
forget (忘記)	(1) forget + to 原形 V → 忘記去做… (2) forget + V-ing → 忘記做過…
stop (停止)	(1) stop + to 原形 V → 停下來去做… (2) stop + V-ing → 停下正在做的事情
try (嘗試)	(1) try + to 原形 V → 試著做… (努力去嘗試) (2) try + V-ing → 試著做… (試試看以找出方法)

##### 2. 例句

remember (記得)	(1) 我記得要去關電燈。 I remember <b>to turn</b> off the light. (2) 我記得我把電燈關了。 I remember <b>turning</b> off the light.
forget (忘記)	(1) Kevin 忘記要去吃藥了。 Kevin forgot <b>to take</b> medicine. (2) Kevin 忘記他吃過藥了。 Kevin forgot <b>taking</b> medicine.
stop (停止)	(1) 這隻狗停下來去喝水。 The dog stops <b>to drink</b> water. (2) 這隻狗停止喝水 (的動作)。 The dog stops <b>drinking</b> water.

##### 練習 翻譯

1. Kelly 停止寫作業，然後開始玩電腦遊戲。

Kelly stopped doing her homework and started playing/to play computer games.

2. 我忘記把窗戶關了。你可以幫我嗎？

I forgot to close the window. Can you help me?

3. 我記得我有帶外套和水壺。

I remember taking the jacket and the water bottle.

4. 記得隨身帶把雨傘。

Remember to take the/an umbrella with you.

5. 在附近的街上有一個表演。人們停下來看表演。

There is a show on the street nearby. People stop to watch the show.

## 參、「動名詞 (V-ing)」作「主詞」

### 一、基本概念

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或動詞片語時，常以「動名詞」呈現。

二、動名詞當主詞用時，若指一件事時，則視為單數，若是兩件事情以上，則視為複數。

1. **Living alone** is hard. (一個人住是很不容易的。) → 主詞：Living alone 這一件事
2. **Helping others** is easy. (幫助他人是很容易的。) → 主詞：Helping others 這一件事
3. **Reading and watching movies** are my hobbies. (閱讀和看電影是我的嗜好。) → 主詞：Reading and watching movies 這兩件事情
4. **Studying science and studying math** are fun. (讀科學和算數學很有趣。) → 主詞：Studying science 和 studying math 這兩件事情

文法說明 ►

(1) 當句首出現 V-ing 時，並不一直都是動名詞，有可能是現在分詞（形容詞的一種），用來形容後面的名詞。

- Driving too fast **is** dangerous.  
→ Driving too fast 在此作句子的主詞，表示「車開太快」這件事情，視為單數。
- Driving lessons in Taiwan **are** expensive.  
→ Driving 作為形容詞修飾後方的 lessons，表示「駕訓課程」。因 lessons 為複數，故後方用複數動詞 are。
- Eating a lot of fruits and vegetables **is** good for your health.  
→ Eating a lot of fruits and vegetables 在此作句子的主詞，表示「吃很多蔬菜和水果」這件事情，視為單數。
- Eating habits **are** not easy to change.  
→ Eating 作為形容詞修飾後方的 habits，表示「吃東西的習慣」。

### 練習

#### 一、填空

1. 當一個 NBA 籃球明星是 Larry 的夢想。  
Being an NBA player is Larry's dream.
2. 洗碗和清桌子是這個服務生的工作。  
Doing/Washing the dishes and cleaning the table are the waiter's job.
3. 每天做家事很累。  
Doing housework every day is tiring.

#### 二、翻譯

1. 有充足的睡眠對我們的健康很重要。(Getting...)  
Getting enough sleep is important for our health.
2. 採訪名人很有趣。  
Interviewing famous people is interesting.
3. 幫助人民和抓小偷是警察的工作。  
Helping people and catching thieves are the police's job.

## 肆、「虛主詞 It」的用法

### 一、使用時機

為了避免主詞字數過多或讓語意更為清楚，句子的主詞常會用虛主詞 **it** 的形式表示。

### 二、句型形成

(1) **Growing plants in the garden** is interesting.

→ **It** is interesting **to grow plants in the garden.**

(2) **Making cakes with friends** is fun.

→ **It** is fun **to make cakes with friends.**

(3) **Doing exercise every day** is healthy.

→ **It** is healthy **to do exercise every day.**

文法說明 ▶

(1) 使用「虛主詞 **it**」來取代動名詞開頭的真正的主詞，真正的主詞移到句尾，以精簡句子。

(2) 「虛主詞 **it**」所引導的句子中，後面的真主詞通常用「不定詞（片語）」。

### 三、虛主詞 It 的其他句型

1. It is interesting **for them** to work at the supermarket. (對他們來說在超市工作很有趣。)

→ interesting 描述的是 to work at the supermarket 這件事

2. It is nice **of you** to help people. (你人真好，會幫助他人。)

→ nice 描述的是 you 這個人

文法說明 ▶

(1) 在虛主詞 **It** 的句型中，表「對某人而言，做某事是...的」，可在「形容詞」與「不定詞片語」之間加入「**for** + 某人」：

★ It is + 形容詞 + **for** 人 + to 原形 V...

(2) 在虛主詞 **It** 的句型中，描述「某人做某事所表現出的性格或個性是...的」時(例：nice, kind, sweet, smart)，可在「形容詞」與「不定詞片語」之間加入「**of** + 某人」：

★ It is + 形容詞 + **of** 人 + to 原形 V...

#### 練習

一、將下列句子改寫成以虛主詞 **It** 開頭的句子

1. Finding a nice job is not easy.

**It's not easy to find a nice job.**

---

2. Swimming on a hot sunny day is nice.

**It's nice to swim on a hot sunny day.**

---

3. Fixing people's teeth is the dentist's job.

**It's the dentist's job to fix people's teeth.**

---

4. Playing the piano is difficult for my brother.

**It's difficult for my brother to play the piano.**

---

5. Cooking meals for the family is easy for my dad.

**It's easy for my dad to cook meals for the family.**

---

二、翻譯（以虛主詞的句型作答）

1. 對 May 來說，錯過公車是很糟糕（terrible）的。

It's terrible for May to miss the bus.

2. 對 Stefani 來說，要成功並不容易。

It's not easy for Stefani to be successful.

3. 他人很好（nice），陪我走路回家。

It's nice of him to walk me home/walk home with me.

4. 準時睡覺對我們是有益的。

It's good for us to go to bed on time.

5. 你人真友善（kind），和你弟弟分享食物。

It's kind of you to share food with your brother.



綜合演練

- ( A ) 1. Playing basketball with my friends \_\_\_\_\_ fun.  
(A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- ( B ) 2. Annie doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.  
(A) mop (B) to mop (C) mopping (D) mopped
- ( C ) 3. My son likes \_\_\_\_\_ milk, but he hates \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.  
(A) to drink ; eat (B) drinking ; ate  
(C) to drink ; to eat (D) drank ; ate
- ( A ) 4. Dad told me \_\_\_\_\_ to bed after twelve o'clock. It's not good for my health.  
(A) not to go (B) don't go (C) didn't go (D) not go
- ( D ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ things at people is not polite.  
(A) Throw (B) Throws (C) Threw (D) Throwing
- ( B ) 6. I never give up things easily (容易地), and I always keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) try (B) trying (C) tries (D) tried
- ( D ) 7. Running shoes \_\_\_\_\_ expensive at this store. Let's not buy them.  
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
- ( A ) 8. It is fun \_\_\_\_\_ beach volleyball.  
(A) to play (B) play (C) plays (D) playing
- ( C ) 9. Stacy stopped \_\_\_\_\_ her homework and then played her video games.  
(A) does (B) to do (C) doing (D) did
- ( B ) 10. It is very sweet \_\_\_\_\_ you to help the old woman.  
(A) for (B) of (C) to (D) by
- ( B ) 11. Reading books in the car \_\_\_\_\_ not good for your eyes.  
(A) am (B) is (C) are (D) does
- ( A ) 12. Peter and Carl are talking about \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies next Sunday.  
(A) going (B) to go (C) go (D) goes
- ( C ) 13. Hans forgot \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning, so he is really hungry now.  
(A) ate (B) eating (C) to eat (D) eats

- ( D ) 14. Ian's family \_\_\_\_\_ having some snacks after dinner.  
 (A) needs (B) wants (C) prepares (D) enjoys
- ( C ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ now, or (否則) you are going to be late for school.  
 (A) To get up (B) Getting up (C) Get up (D) Got up
- ( C ) 16. Jim always forgets my birthday. He has asked me many times and still can't \_\_\_\_\_ it. 【106 會考】  
 (A) answer (B) celebrate (C) remember (D) understand
- ( B ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ a map with you when you go to a place for the first time. 【106 會考】  
 (A) Have taken (B) Take (C) Taking (D) To take
- ( D ) 18. You need not only good luck but also hard work to become a \_\_\_\_\_ baseball player. 【107 會考】  
 (A) young (B) happy (C) friendly (D) successful
- ( A ) 19. Playing games on the cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ popular with high school students. 【108 會考】  
 (A) is (B) are (C) being (D) to be
- ( A ) 20. Josh has planned to make a trip to New York and \_\_\_\_\_ some of his friends there. 【109 會考】  
 (A) visit (B) visits (C) visiting (D) visited
- ( A ) 21. Playing sports at least three times a week \_\_\_\_\_ good for your health. 【111 會考參考題本】  
 (A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have

題組題 (22.~26.)

Ken: Hey, John. Jack and I plan 22. bike riding this afternoon. Do you want to join us?

John: Bike riding? I enjoy 23. TV at home.

Ken: Come on, 24. good for you to do some exercise. Don't be a couch potato.

John: Well, you're right. I will go with you. Oh, by the way, you have to mop the floor with me after that. Mom asked us 25. it.

Ken: No problem. 26. the floor is also good for our body.

 couch potato 呆坐在沙發上看電視的人 will 將會

- ( B ) 22. (A) go (B) to go (C) going (D) went
- ( C ) 23. (A) watch (B) to watch (C) watching (D) watched
- ( B ) 24. (A) let's (B) it's (C) they're (D) this is
- ( B ) 25. (A) do (B) to do (C) doing (D) does
- ( D ) 26. (A) Mop (B) To mopping (C) Mopped (D) Mopping



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



### 單字片語

#### 1. metro [ˈmetro] (名詞) 捷運

(1) 當名詞，指一些城市（如臺北、巴黎和洛杉磯）的「地鐵、捷運系統」。

例：They went to the museum by metro. (他們搭地鐵去那間博物館。)

(2) 補充：subway [ˈsʌb,we] 美國地鐵

the Tube / underground [ˈʌndə,graʊnd] 英國地鐵

#### 2. lost [lɒst] (形容詞) 迷路的

(1) 當形容詞，表「迷路的；走失的；失蹤的」。

例：The little boy was lost in the forest. (小男孩在森林裡迷路了。)

(2) 也表「不知所措的；迷惘的」。

例：People sometimes feel lost in life. (人們在人生中有時會感到迷惘。)

#### 3. map [mæp] (名詞) 地圖

(1) 例：Cathy hung a world map on the wall of her bedroom.

(凱西在她房間的牆上掛了一幅世界地圖。)

#### 4. ask [æsk] (動詞) 請求；詢問

(1) 表「請求；要求」，常見用法有 ask + 人 + for + 物，表「向某人要求某物」，ask + 人 + to + 動詞，表「要求某人做某事」。

例：Amy asked the clerk for a glass of water.

(艾咪向店員要了一杯水。)

例：The teacher asked the students to stand up.

(老師要求學生們起立。)

(2) 補充：ask for trouble 自找麻煩；自討苦吃

例：Don't fight with that big guy. You're just asking for trouble.

(別和那個大個兒打架。你只是在自找麻煩而已。)

(3) 也表「詢問」。

例：Andy kept asking Linda about the party. (安迪一直在問琳達關於派對的事。)

#### 5. Excuse me. [ɪkˈskjuːz ,mi] (對不起) 請問…。

(1) 用來引起他人（尤其是陌生人）的注意，中文也常翻譯為「不好意思」。

例：Excuse me. Can you lend me your eraser?

(不好意思。你可以借我你的橡皮擦嗎？)

(2) **excuse** 當動詞時，表「原諒；寬恕」；當名詞時，表「(辯解的)理由；藉口」。

例：Please excuse me for being late. My car broke down on my way here.  
(請原諒我遲到。我的車子在來這裡的路上拋錨了。)

例：Don't make excuses for your mistake. (不要為你的錯誤找藉口。)

6. **straight** [stret] (副詞；形容詞) 直地；直的

(1) 例：Go straight for three blocks. The bookstore is on your right.  
(直走三個街區。書店在你的右手邊。)

7. **turn left** [ˌtɜːn ˈleft] 向左轉

(1) turn left/right/around 表「向左/右/後轉」。

例：Turn left at the supermarket and go straight for one block.  
(在超市左轉，然後直走一個街區。)

8. **along** [əˈlɒŋ] (介系詞) 沿著

(1) 當介系詞時，表「沿著；順著」。

例：The workers planted flowers along the street. (工人們沿著這條街種花。)

(2) 當副詞時，表「向前」或「一起」。

例：Ben drove along and turned left on Golden Road.  
(班向前開，然後在金色大道左轉。)

例：The boss, along with her secretary, is having lunch in a café.  
(老闆和她的祕書正在一間咖啡廳用午餐。)

(3) 補充：all along 始終、get along 相處融洽

例：Sam knew all along Susan was the one. (山姆一直都知道蘇珊是他的真命天女。)

例：Gabriel doesn't get along with his family. (加百列跟他的家人處得不太好。)

9. **block** [blak] (名詞) 街區

(1) 當名詞時，表「街區」。

例：You need to go along the street for two blocks to get to the hotel.  
(為了抵達飯店，你需要沿著這條街走兩個街區。)

(2) 當動詞時，表「堵塞；阻礙」。

例：A: Water can't go down the drain. B: Maybe something is blocking the pipe.  
(A：水流不下去。 B：可能有東西堵住水管了。)

10. **supermarket** [ˈsupəˌmɑːkɪt] (名詞) 超市

(1) 例：My mom goes to the supermarket for food once a week.  
(我媽媽一星期去一次超市採買食物。)

11. **corner** [ˈkɔːnə] (名詞) 轉角；角落

(1) corner 與不同介系詞搭配：

on the corner	在建築物/馬路的轉角處
例：I just met her on the corner.	(我剛在轉角遇見她。)
in the corner	在一空間內的角落
例：The old sofa is in the corner of the living room.	(那張舊沙發在客廳角落。)

(2) 補充：around the corner 在附近；即將來臨

例：Halloween is around the corner. Would you like to join the costume party?  
(萬聖夜即將來臨。你想參加化裝舞會嗎?)

12. **across from** [əˈkrɒs frəm] 在...的對面

(1) across 作介系詞，表「橫越；穿過」。

例：The man swam across the river. (那個男人游過這條河。)

(2) across 和 through 表「穿越」之比較：

across	穿越一個平面到達對面，如過馬路到對面。 例：Mary walked across the street. (瑪麗走到這條街的對面。)
through	穿越一個立體的空間，如穿過隧道、公園等。 例：Peter biked through the park. (彼得騎單車穿過公園。)

13. **ground** [graʊnd] (名詞) 地面

(1) 當名詞，表「地面」，常與定冠詞 the 搭配，只作單數形。

例：There is a lot of trash on the ground. (地上有好多垃圾。)

(2) ground 和 floor 表「地面」之比較：

ground	建築物外的地面，如附近的空地、房屋旁的土地、水泥地、雪地等。
floor	建築物裡的地面，如樓層（一樓、二樓等）或地點（房間地板、客廳地板等）。

(3) 也表「土壤；土地」，為不可數名詞。

例：The farmer grew fruit in the ground. (那位農夫在這片土地種水果。)

14. **on foot** [ɒn ˈfʊt] 步行

(1) on foot 為「步行；徒步」的意思。

例：He goes to school on foot. (他走路上學。)

(2) foot 為名詞，意思是「腳」，複數形為 feet。

例：Mike hurt his feet in the game. (麥克在那場比賽中弄傷了他的雙腳。)

(3) 補充：be back on one's feet (病後) 恢復健康

例：After two months, he's finally back on his feet again.  
(經過了兩個月，他終於康復了。)

15. **ship** [ʃɪp] (名詞) 輪船

(1) 當名詞，表「(航海的) 大船；輪船；船艦」。

例：Hank took a ship to the UK. (漢克搭船去英國。)

(2) 也可當動詞，表「運輸；運送」。

例：They ship fruit to Japan every week. (他們每週都運送水果到日本。)

16. **taxi** [ˈtæksi] (名詞) 計程車

(1) 也可稱為 **taxicab** 或 **cab**。

(2) 例：Grace went to the lake by taxi. (葛瑞絲搭計程車到湖邊。)

(3) 補充：taxi driver 計程車司機、taxi stand 計程車招呼站

17. **motorcycle** [ˈmɒtəˌsaɪkl] (名詞) 機車；摩托車

(1) 當名詞，指「摩托車」，也可稱為 **motorbike**，與 **scooter** 的差別在於騎摩托車須跨坐。

例：My aunt rides a motorcycle to the park. (我阿姨騎摩托車去公園。)

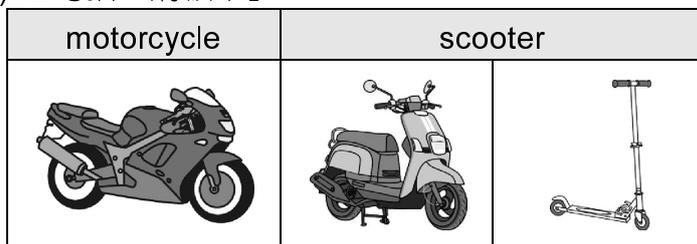
18. **scooter** [ˈsku:tə] (名詞) 機車

(1) 當名詞，指「機車」。與 **motorcycle** 的差別在於騎機車不須跨坐，雙腳擺前即可。

例：Many people go to work by scooter in Taiwan.

(在臺灣，許多人騎機車上班。)

(2) 也可指「滑板車」。



19. **city** [ˈsɪti] (名詞) 城市

(1) 例：Elsa lives in a big city. (艾莎住在大城市。)

20. **bank** [bæŋk] (名詞) 銀行；河岸

(1) 當名詞，表「銀行」。

例：The bank is next to a fast food restaurant. (銀行在一間速食餐廳旁邊。)

(2) 補充：break the bank 花費不起；花費過高

例：Jeremy broke the bank when he bought that car.

(傑瑞米買那輛車時花太多錢了。)

(3) 也表「河岸；河堤」。

例：There is a dog walking along the bank. (有一隻狗沿著河堤散步。)

21. **toy** [tɔɪ] (名詞) 玩具

(1) 例：There is a toy museum in Munich, Germany.

(在德國慕尼黑有一間玩具博物館。)

22. **post office** [ˈpɒst ˌɒfɪs] (名詞) 郵局

(1) **post** 表「郵政；郵遞」，為不可數名詞，與 **office** 搭配表「郵局」。

例：Most post offices in Taiwan close at 5 p.m.

(臺灣大部分的郵局下午五點關門。)

(2) **post** 也可作動詞，表「張貼；公布」。

例：Fiona posted a picture on Facebook. (費歐娜在臉書上發了一張照片。)

23. **hospital** [ˈhɒspɪtl] (名詞) 醫院

(1) 例：My brother works at the hospital nearby. (我哥哥在附近的一間醫院工作。)

(2) 補充：clinic [ˈklɪnɪk] 診所、pharmacy [ˈfɑːməsi] 藥局；藥房

24. **pool** [puːl] (名詞) 水池

(1) 表「水池；水塘；潭」。

例：It's great to swim in the pool when the weather is hot.

(天熱時，在水池裡游泳是一件很棒的事。)

25. **go jogging** [ɡoʊ ˈdʒɔːɡɪŋ] 慢跑

(1) go + V-ing 表「從事某活動」，jogging 為動詞 jog (慢跑) 的現在分詞。

例：Sam sometimes goes jogging around the park after work.

(山姆有時下班後會繞著公園慢跑。)

26. **go sailing** [ɡoʊ ˈseɪlɪŋ] 玩帆船；航行

(1) 動詞 sail 表「航行；行駛」。

例：We went sailing at the beach near the hotel.

(我們去飯店附近的海邊玩帆船。)

例：The ship sailed from London. (這艘船從倫敦啓航。)

27. **go surfing** [ɡoʊ ˈsɜːfɪŋ] 衝浪

(1) 動詞 surf 表「衝浪」。

例：Jenny loves to go surfing on hot summer days.

(珍妮非常喜歡在炎炎夏日時去衝浪。)

(2) surf 也可表「上網」。

例：James likes surfing the Internet in his free time.

(詹姆斯在空閒時喜歡上網。)

28. **hit** [hɪt] (動詞；名詞) 碰撞；打擊

(1) 動詞三態：hit — hit — hit

(2) 可當動詞或名詞，表「碰撞；打擊」。

例：Did you hear? A car hit Mrs. Green last night.

(你聽說了嗎？一輛車子昨晚撞到葛林太太。)

例：Jeff hit Nick on the head. (傑夫打了尼克的頭。)

(3) hit 的相關片語：

hit the road 出發；離開
例：Let's hit the road, so we can be on time. (我們上路吧，這樣才能準時。)
hit it off 相處得好
例：Joel and I met three years ago, and we hit it off right away. (喬爾和我三年前相遇，我們一拍即合。)

hit the books 學習
例：There's a test tomorrow. I need to hit the books tonight. (明天有個測驗。我今晚得讀書。)
hit the sack/hay 睡覺
例：I'm tired. I want to hit the sack. (我累了。我想睡覺。)
hit the wall (運動時疲倦到無法繼續) 達到極限
例：I hit the wall after I ran for 30 kilometers. (跑了三十公里後，我精疲力盡。)

(4) 當名詞時，也表「受歡迎或成功的人事物」。

例：His first record was a big hit in the 1980s.  
(他的第一張唱片在八零年代十分受歡迎。)

## 29. sound [saʊnd] (名詞) 聲音

(1) 指「聲音；聲響」。

例：I heard a sound from the box. (我聽到一個聲音從箱子裡傳出來。)

(2) 也可指「音量」，可搭配 turn up/down，表「調大/小音量」。

例：Please turn down the sound on your phone. (請把你手機的音量調小一點。)

(3) voice 指「(說話的) 聲音；嗓音」，noise 則指「噪音」。

## 30. bell [bɛl] (名詞) 鐘；鈴

(1) 當名詞，表「鐘；鈴；門鈴」。

例：There is a service bell on each table in this restaurant.  
(這間餐廳每張桌子上都有個服務鈴。)

(2) 補充：give someone a bell 打電話給某人

例：Hailey gave me a bell last night. (海莉昨晚打了電話給我。)

(3) 補充：doorbell 門鈴、dumbbell 啞鈴、bellhop/bellboy 飯店門僮

## 31. experience [ɪkˈspɪriəns] (名詞；動詞) 經歷；經驗

(1) 可當名詞。指「透過某項活動、工作而獲得知識和技能的經驗」時，為不可數名詞，常與介系詞 in 和 of 連用；指「發生在身上的經歷」時，則為可數名詞。

例：I don't have much experience in teaching. (我沒有豐富的教學經驗。)

例：The book is about the writer's life experiences in the USA.  
(這本書是關於作者在美國的生活經歷。)

(2) 也可當動詞。

例：We stopped the party because we experienced some problems.  
(我們暫停了派對，因為我們遇到了一些問題。)

## 32. wonderful [ˈwʌndəfəl] (形容詞) 美好的

(1) 例：Thanks for inviting me. I really had a wonderful time.  
(謝謝你邀請我。我玩得很開心。)



# 文法解析

## 壹、交通工具

### 一、詢問交通工具

問句	How	do / does / did	主詞	go	to 地點?
		can		get	home/here/there?

例：How can we get to the metro station? (我們如何到捷運站呢?)

答句	主詞	go	to 地點	by + 交通工具.
		get	home/here/there	in / on + 冠詞/所有格 + 交通工具.
	take / ride / drive / fly + 冠詞/所有格 + 交通工具			to 地點. home/here/there.

例：You can get there by bus. / You can get there on the bus. / You can take the bus there. (你們可以搭公車去。)

### 二、交通工具的句型

	主詞	搭乘交通工具	地點
句型一	I	take a bus ride a/my bicycle drive a/my car walk	to my office. home/here/there.
	主詞	抵達地點	交通工具
句型二	I	go/get to the office go/get home/here/there	by bus. by bicycle. by car. on foot.
句型三	I	go/get to the office go/get home/here/there	on a bus. on a bicycle. in a car. on foot.

#### 文法說明 ►

(1) **by + 交通工具**：交通工具需用單數形，而且前面不加冠詞 (a, an, the) 或所有格。

例：Meg went to her grandpa's house by bus. (○)

Meg went to her grandpa's house by a bus / by the bus / by buses. (X)

例：They decided to take a trip to Taitung by train. (他們決定搭火車去臺東。)

(2) in / on + 冠詞/所有格 + 交通工具

on	冠詞/所有格	bike, bus, train, motorcycle, scooter, boat, ship, plane, airplane
in	冠詞/所有格	car, taxi
on <b>the</b> metro, on foot		

★ the metro 為固定用法。

★ walk to 地點 = go to 地點 on foot

例：We go to the library by bus. = We go to the library on a bus.

例：Cindy goes to school by metro. = Cindy goes to school on the metro.

例：Dad likes to walk to his office. = Dad likes to go to his office on foot.

(3) take / ride / drive / fly + 冠詞/所有格 + 交通工具

take (搭乘...)	冠詞/所有格	bus, train, taxi, car, boat, ship, plane, airplane, metro
ride (騎...)	冠詞/所有格	bike, scooter, motorcycle
drive (駕駛...)	冠詞/所有格	car, taxi
fly (開...)	冠詞/所有格	plane, airplane
過去式變化：take→took    ride→rode    drive→drove    fly→flew		

例：Judy goes to the metro station by bike every morning.

= Judy goes to the metro station on a bike every morning.

= Judy rides a bike to the metro station every morning.

(Judy 每天早上騎腳踏車到捷運站。)

例：I never drove a car there before. (我以前從未開車去那裡。)

例：David is a pilot. He flies an airplane to Japan twice a week.

(David 是個飛行員。他一週飛日本兩次。)

練習

一、填入正確的介系詞：by / in / on

1. I plan to go there on foot.
2. You can come here on your bike.
3. We always go to Hualien on a train.
4. They sailed across the ocean by ship.
5. Do you go to school by bus every day?
6. Mia and Ted went to the concert by taxi.
7. It's raining. Let's not walk. Let's go by metro.
8. The Browns decided to go to Tainan by plane.

二、填入正確的動詞：ride / take / drive

1. We're late. Let's take a taxi.
2. I never ride my bike on rainy days.
3. Are you going to drive cars or walk?
4. Dave learned to ride a motorcycle at age 18.
5. You can take a plane to Tainan or go by ship.

6. The island is a long way from here. They decided to take a boat.

三、依提示作答

1. How does she go to work? (by / metro)

She goes to work by metro.

2. How did they get to the theater? (by / taxi)

They got to the theater by taxi.

3. How does Tina go home every day? (on / bus)

She goes home on a bus every day.

4. How are they going to Grandpa's house? (on / train)

They are going to Grandpa's house on a train.

四、用 ride / take / drive 改寫下列句子

1. Let's go by plane.

Let's take a plane.

2. You can go there on your bike.

You can ride your bike there.

3. They went to the island by boat.

They took a boat to the island.

4. We need to go to the restaurant by car.

We need to drive(a car) to the restaurant.

5. She usually goes to the department store by metro.

She usually takes the metro to the department store.

6. Mom went to the market on her scooter this morning.

Mom rode her scooter to the market this morning.

五、翻譯

1. 我們決定了要搭飛機。(by)

We decided to go by plane.

2. 搭火車旅遊是個好主意。(by)

It's a good idea to take/go on a trip by train.

3. 那個男人計畫搭小船到那兒。(on)

That man planned to get there on a boat.

4. A: 他要如何來? B: 他正要騎他的腳踏車來。(on)

A: How does he come? B: He's coming on his bike.

5. A: 他們昨天怎麼去市場的? B: 他們走路去的。

A: How did they go to the market yesterday?

B: They went there on foot. / They walked there.

## 貳、問路與指示方向的句型

### 一、問路的句型

基本句型	例句
Where is 地點?	Where is Luodong Night Market?
Which is the way to 地點?	Which is the way to Luodong Night Market?
Can/Could you tell/show me the way to 地點?	Could you show me the way to Luodong Night Market?
How do/can I/we get to 地點 (from here)?	How do I get to Luodong Night Market from here?
Is 地點 near here? / Is 地點 far from here?	Is Luodong Night Market near here?
Where is the nearest(最近的) 地點?	Where is the nearest night market?

#### 文法說明 ►

- 若是向陌生人問路時，會於問路前先說 **Excuse me**. 表示禮貌，意為「不好意思；打擾一下；請問一下」。
- here/there** 前一般不加 **to**。例：How can we get there? (我們如何到那裡?)
- 若為疑問詞開頭的句子，無須回答 Yes/No，若詢問 **Is...?** 時，則需先回答 Yes/No。

### 二、指引方向的句型

#### 1. 回答地點的所在關係位置

基本句型			意思
地 點 (建築物)	is	across from	地方 / 地點. 在...的對面
		next to	地方 / 地點. 在...的隔壁
		in front / back of	地方 / 地點. 在...的前面 / 後面
		in the middle of	城鎮 / 城市 / 地區. 在 (鎮 / 市 / 地區) 的中間
		on the corner of	路 / 街 and 路 / 街. 在 (路 / 街) 的角落
		at the corner.	在...轉角 (角落) 在...的角落
		between (二者之間)	A 地 and B 地. 在...之間
		on the/one's right. 或 on the/one's left.	在左邊 / 在右邊

例：The library is across from the bank. (圖書館在銀行對面。)

The library is in back of the bank. (圖書館在銀行的後面。)

The library is in the middle of the town. (圖書館在鎮中心。)

The library is on your right. (圖書館在你的右手邊。)

#### 文法說明 ►

- across** 為介系詞，意思為「在...的另一邊；在...的對面」。cross 為動詞，意思為「穿過；橫過」。

- Go / Walk / Run across... = Cross ... 穿越；橫越...

例：Walk across the road, and you can see the post office on your left.

(過馬路，你就可以看到郵局在你的左手邊。)

- A is across from B 表「A 在 B 的對面」。

例：The bookstore **is across from** the school. (書店在學校的對面。)

(2) corner (n.) 角落

- **on the corner of...** 在...轉角

例：You can see the flower shop **on the corner of** First Road and Second Street.  
(你可以在 First Road 和 Second Street 的轉角處看到花店。)

- **in the corner of...** 在...角落

例：You can see the cat **in the corner of** the cage. (你可以籠子的角落看到貓。)

- **at the corner** 在角落 (轉角處)

例：You can see the flower shop **at the corner**. (你可以在轉角處看到花店。)

## 2. 使用祈使句表示路線

基本句型		意思
Go / Walk / Ride / Drive	up / down + 路 / 街道	順著路往上 / 下
	along + 路 / 街道	沿著路
	straight + (for 距離)	直走 (多遠)
	past + 地點 / 建築物	經過
Turn	left / right (+ on 路 / 街道)	左 / 右轉
Cross	+ 路 / 街道	穿越

文法說明 ▶

(1) 右轉或左轉的說法也可用 make a right/left turn 或 take a right/left。

(2) 路名的介系詞一般用 on，地點的介系詞一般用 at。

例：You can make a right turn **on** Station Road or **at** the police station.

(你可以在車站路或警察局那裡右轉。)

(3) 有時會加入距離或時間，讓指示更清楚。

例：Drive **for two blocks**, and the hospital is on the left.

(往前開車兩個街區，醫院就在左手邊。)

Ride **for about ten minutes**, and you can see the hospital next to the bank.

(往前騎約十分鐘，你就可以看到銀行隔壁的醫院。)

### 練習 翻譯填空

1. Q: How do we get to Moon Hotel? (我們要怎麼去 Moon Hotel?)

A: Go along the street and turn right on Spring Road.

It is next to the flower shop.

(沿著這條街走，並且在 Spring Road 右轉。它就在花店旁邊。)

2. Q: How do we get to the train station? (我們要怎麼到達火車站?)

A: Go along Middle Road and turn left on Main Road.

It's on your left.

(沿著 Middle Road 直走，然後在 Main Road 左轉。它就在你的左手邊。)

**練習** 翻譯

1. Q : 彩虹公園 (Rainbow Park) 在哪裡? A : 它在百貨公司的對面。

**Q: Where is Rainbow Park?**

**A: It's across from the department store.**

2. Q : 哪一條是到電影院的路? A : 沿著這條街騎, 在市場右轉。

**Q: Which is the way to the movie theater?**

**A: Ride along the street and turn right at the market.**

3. Q : 你可以告訴我到警察局的路嗎? A : 它在 Main Road 和 Park Street 的轉角處。

**Q: Can you tell me the way to the police station?**

**A: It's on the corner of Main Road and Park Street.**

4. Q : 咖啡店離這裡很遠嗎? A : 不大會。從這邊去只有三個街區遠。

**Q: Is the coffee shop far from here?**

**A: Not really. It's only three blocks away from here.**

**三、其他延伸**

**1. 常見場所名稱**

bakery	麵包店	fish market	魚市場	bus station	公車站
gym	體育館;健身房	flower market	花市	metro station	捷運站
restroom	洗手間	night market	夜市	TV station	電視公司
parking lot	停車場	convenience store	便利超商	gas station	加油站

2. 若對路線不清楚, 可向對方表示不熟悉這個區域或不清楚等。

例: Sorry. I'm new here, too. (抱歉, 我也是剛到這邊。)

Sorry. I'm a stranger here myself. (抱歉, 我不是這邊的人。)

Sorry. I'm not sure about it. (抱歉, 我不是很確定。)

Sorry. I don't know. / Sorry. I have no idea. (抱歉, 我不知道。)

**參、從事休閒活動的用法**

A : <b>What</b> do you do in your free time?		B : I _____ in my free time.	
go + V-ing		go + 單數名詞 + V-ing	
騎腳踏車	go biking	去賞鳥	go bird watching
去露營	go camping	去賞鯨	go whale watching
去釣魚	go fishing	去爬山	go mountain climbing
去健行	go hiking	去攀岩	go rock climbing
去慢跑	go jogging	去騎馬	go horseback riding
去划船; 航行	go sailing	去購物 (只看不買)	go window shopping
去購物	go shopping	去玩高空彈跳	go bungee jumping
去衝浪	go surfing		
去游泳	go swimming		

文法說明 ▶

(1) 「go + V-ing」常用於表達從事休閒活動。

例：He enjoys **going swimming** at the beach on weekends.

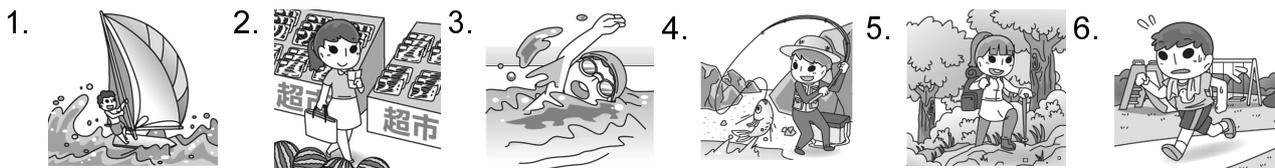
(週末時他喜愛去海邊游泳。)

(2) 「V-ing」若要與受詞連用，要移到 V-ing 之前，需用「單數名詞」，且名詞前不可使用定冠詞 (the)、不定冠詞 (a, an) 與所有格。

例：Mr. Wang likes to **go mountain climbing** in his free time.

(Mr. Wang 喜歡在他空閒時間去爬山。)

**練習** 依照圖示，以 “go + V-ing” 完成句子



1. Q: What is Tom going to do this weekend?

A: He's going to **go sailing** this weekend.

2. Mrs. Lin **went shopping** at the supermarket this morning.

3. George likes swimming a lot. He **goes swimming** every day.

4. Mike **went fishing** by the river in the early morning.

5. Alice enjoys **going mountain climbing** on weekends.

6. Leo always **goes jogging** at the park every afternoon.



綜合演練

( C ) 1. I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

(A) in

(B) at

(C) on

(D) by

( B ) 2. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ fishing tomorrow.

(A) goes on

(B) is going

(C) going to

(D) go for

( D ) 3. They enjoy taking a trip \_\_\_\_\_ train.

(A) on

(B) in

(C) at

(D) by

( A ) 4. They are going \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.

(A) bird watching

(B) a bird watching

(C) watching bird

(D) watch a bird

- ( B ) 5. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ for some food and drinks.  
 (A) to shop (B) shopping  
 (C) shops (D) to shopping
- ( C ) 6. They went across the sea \_\_\_\_\_ boat.  
 (A) on (B) in  
 (C) by (D) taking
- ( C ) 7. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a train or go by boat?  
 (A) drive (B) ride  
 (C) take (D) go in
- ( C ) 8. Tina usually goes to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ her bike.  
 (A) by (B) in  
 (C) on (D) with
- ( B ) 9. The bank is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of Third Street and Mesa Road.  
 (A) of (B) on  
 (C) to (D) with
- ( B ) 10. Forest Park is \_\_\_\_\_ the Flower Market and Kitty's Restaurant.  
 (A) on the right (B) between  
 (C) cross (D) on the corner
- ( A ) 11. Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the corner, and you can see the May Fair Hotel.  
 (A) at (B) for (C) with (D) in
- ( C ) 12. Go straight \_\_\_\_\_ one block, and the department store is \_\_\_\_\_ your left.  
 (A) for ; in (B) in ; on (C) for ; on (D) on ; for
- ( A ) 13. Drive \_\_\_\_\_ Station Road for about three minutes, and we can see the train station soon.  
 (A) along (B) straight (C) between (D) behind
- ( C ) 14. After you \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket, you can see the fire station in front of you.  
 (A) past (B) go (C) pass (D) across
- ( B ) 15. Yuki: Excuse me. Where is City Bank?  
 Jason: \_\_\_\_\_ the park. City Bank is next to it.  
 (A) Go straight (B) Past  
 (C) Go down (D) Walk
- ( B ) 16. Amy: How do I \_\_\_\_\_ *Wilson's Coffee Shop*?  
 Bill: Go down Ocean Street, and you can see it on your right.  
 (A) get on (B) get to  
 (C) get off (D) get into
- ( B ) 17. Coco: How do they go there? Rita: They ride a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) bus (B) scooter  
 (C) car (D) plane
- ( C ) 18. Jerry: How did Kevin get to the museum? Will: \_\_\_\_\_ taxi.  
 (A) In (B) On  
 (C) By (D) Took

( B ) 19. Look at the picture. The dog is sitting \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) on the bag
- (B) next to the woman
- (C) inside the bag
- (D) between the woman and the bag



( B ) 20. Edward had worked as a computer engineer for ten years. This \_\_\_\_\_ helped him a lot when he started his own computer shop. 【110 會考】

- (A) chance
- (B) experience
- (C) hobby
- (D) knowledge

克漏字 (21.~22.)

John sells hot dogs outside the flower market. Sometimes people come up to him and ask for directions. Look at the map and answer the questions.

**I.**

Rose: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the 21. ?

John: Of course. Just go down Market Road for two blocks and turn left. You'll see a church. It's next to the church, on First Street.

Rose: I see. Thanks.

John: You're welcome.

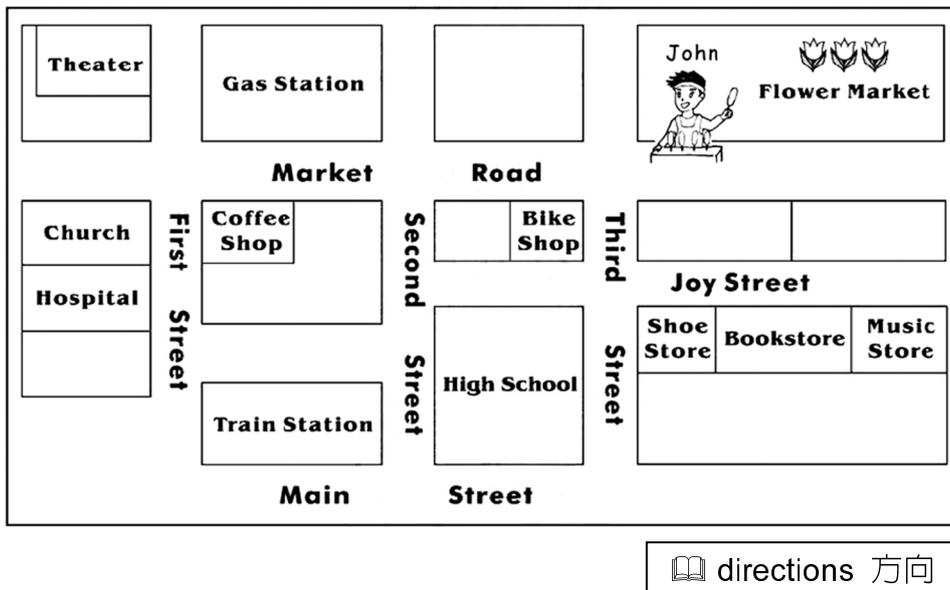
**II.**

John: Good morning. Would you like a hot dog?

Fred: Yes, one please. By the way, where can I find a bookstore near here?

John: Go down Third Street and 22.. It's between a shoe store and a music store.

Fred: Thank you.



( D ) 21. (A) theater (B) train station

(C) gas station (D) hospital

( C ) 22. (A) turn to your right (B) stop at the bike shop

(C) turn left on Joy Street (D) walk past Main Street



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



### 單字片語

#### 1. will [wɪl] (助動詞) 將

(1) 表未來的助動詞，後面接原形動詞；表「說話者認為未來會發生的事」時，亦可替換成 be going to。

(2) 例：Jonathan will visit his sister in May.

= Jonathan is going to visit his sister in May.

(喬納森五月的時候會去拜訪他妹妹。)

#### 2. ugly [ʌɡli] (形容詞) 醜的

(1) 例：A lot of buildings here are ugly. (這裡很多建築外觀不佳。)

#### 3. sweater [ˈswetə] (名詞) 毛衣

(1) 例：That pink sweater is too small for Ross.

(那件粉紅色的毛衣對羅斯來說太小了。)

#### 4. tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ] (副詞；名詞) 明天

(1) 當時間副詞，如 tomorrow morning (明天早上)、tomorrow night (明天晚上)。

例：Can we have dinner together tomorrow night?

(我們明天晚上可以一起吃晚餐嗎?)

(2) 也可當名詞。

例：Tomorrow is my sister's birthday. (明天是我妹妹的生日。)

(3) 補充：the day after tomorrow 後天

#### 5. funny [ˈfʌni] (形容詞) 滑稽的

(1) 指「滑稽的；好笑的」。

例：That picture of the baby is funny. (那嬰兒的照片很好笑。)

(2) 也指「奇怪的」。

例：Why are you giving me that funny look? (你為何那樣奇怪地看我?)

(3) 也指「不舒服的」。

例：My stomach feels funny. (我的胃怪怪的。)

#### 6. wear [weə] (動詞) 穿；戴

(1) 動詞三態：wear — wore — worn

(2) 與 put on 意思相近，但 put on 通常指「穿上的動作」，而 wear 則通常指「穿著的狀態」。

例：Billy wore a pair of brown pants to school today.

(比利今天穿了一件棕色的褲子去學校。)

7. **cost** [kɒst] (動詞) 價錢為；花費

(1) 動詞三態：cost — cost — cost

(2) 當動詞時，表某物品「要價多少錢」，所以主詞會是事物。

例：The coat costs three thousand dollars. (那件大衣要價三千元。)

8. **expensive** [ɪkˈspensɪv] (形容詞) 昂貴的

(1) 例：That watch is expensive. It costs more than a car.

(那只手錶很昂貴。它要價比一輛車還多。)

9. **spend** [spend] (動詞) 花費 (時間、金錢)

(1) 動詞三態：spend — spent — spent

(2) 表「花費 (時間或金錢)」，

用法為 spend + 時間/金錢 + V-ing 或 spend + 時間/金錢 + on + N。

例：Kevin spent twenty minutes fixing the drawer.

(凱文花了二十分鐘修理抽屜。)

例：Tiffany spends much money on food. (蒂芬妮在食物上花很多錢。)

10. **glove** [glʌv] (名詞) 手套

(1) 須注意-o-在此發音為[ʌ]。

(2) 可數名詞，因手套通常是一雙的，故常用複數。

例：She wore gloves to keep her hands warm. (她戴手套來保持她的雙手溫暖。)

11. **on sale** [ɒnˈseɪl] 特價中

(1) 表「特價中」及「上市銷售中」。

例：Everything in the store is now on sale.

(現在店裡的每樣東西都在特價中。)

例：The writer's new book will go on sale tomorrow.

(那位作家的新書將於明天開賣。)

(2) sale 表「出售；銷售」，可作可數名詞。

例：The shop is having a sale. (這間商店正舉行一個特賣會。)

例：Is this computer for sale? (這臺電腦有要出售嗎?)

12. **pair** [peɪr] (名詞) 一 (雙)；一 (對)

(1) 用於表示成雙成對的東西，為可數名詞。

例：There are two pairs of gloves, three pairs of shoes, and five pairs of shorts on the floor. (地上有兩隻手套、三隻鞋子及五件短褲。)

13. **total** [ˈtɒtəl] (名詞；形容詞) 總計 (的)；全部 (的)

(1) 當可數名詞時，表「總額；總數」。in total 指「總計」。

例：A: What's the total for the food? B: It's NT\$500 in total.

(A：這些食物總價多少？ B：總價新臺幣五百元。)

(2) 當形容詞時，表「全部的」。

例：The total number of students in this class is twenty.

(這個班上一共有二十個學生。)

(3) 補充：totally 完全地

例：Mary is totally different from her husband. (瑪莉跟她的老公截然不同。)

#### 14. pay [peɪ] (動詞) 付費

(1) 動詞三態：pay — paid — paid [ped]

(2) 可直接接金額或人，若要表示「為了...付錢」，須搭配介系詞 for。

例：Bruce didn't pay me back for the movies.

(布魯斯沒有還我電影的錢。)

(3) 補充：pay the price 付出代價；吃苦

例：She'll pay the price one day. (有一天她會付出代價的。)

#### 15. thousand [ˈθaʊzənd] (名詞) 千

(1) thousands of + 複數名詞，表「數以千計的...」。

(2) 例：Thousands of people are waiting for the famous singers from Japan. (好幾千人正在等候那些來自日本的知名歌手。)

(3) 補充：數字單位整理：

英文	中文	數字
hundred	百	100
thousand	千	1,000
million	百萬	1,000,000
billion	十億	1,000,000,000
trillion	兆	1,000,000,000,000

#### 16. dress [dres] (動詞；名詞) 打扮；洋裝

(1) 當動詞時，表「穿衣；打扮」。

例：Mike dresses his kids every morning. (麥克每天早上都幫他的孩子穿衣服。)

(2) 補充：dress up 盛裝打扮

例：Nathan dressed up for his sister's birthday. (納森為了他姊姊的生日盛裝打扮。)

(3) 當名詞時，表「洋裝」。

例：Katherine wore a dress to her sister's birthday party.

(凱薩琳穿了一件洋裝去她妹妹的生日派對。)

17. **cap** [kæp] (名詞) (前有遮簷的) 帽子

(1) 可數名詞，表「(無邊或前有遮簷的) 帽子」。

swimming cap 泳帽	shower cap 浴帽	baseball cap 棒球帽
		

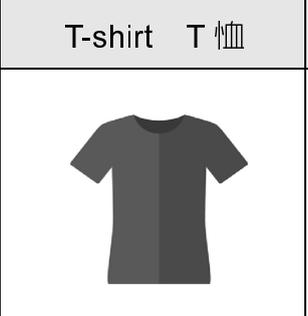
(2) 例：The girl took off her jacket and cap when she got home.  
(那個女孩回到家，就脫下了外套和帽子。)

18. **shirt** [ʃɜ:t] (名詞) 襯衫

(1) 一般指長袖或短袖的「襯衫」。

(2) 例：Brian is wearing a blue shirt today. (布萊恩今天穿了一件藍色的襯衫。)

(3) 補充：和 shirt 有關的衣物：

shirt 襯衫	T-shirt T 恤	Polo shirt polo 衫
		

19. **belt** [bɛlt] (名詞) 腰帶

(1) 表「腰帶」，材質可是皮革或布料，為可數名詞。

例：I need a belt for the pants. (我需要一條搭配這件褲子的腰帶。)

(2) 表「帶狀物」，為可數名詞。

例：There is a belt of trees between the two towns.  
(這兩個城鎮之間有一片狹長的樹林。)

20. **jeans** [dʒi:nz] (名詞) 牛仔褲

(1) 在英文裡，褲類因有兩個褲管，所以須用複數形，並可搭配量詞 pair, a pair of jeans 表「一條牛仔褲」。

(2) 例：Those boys' jeans are dirty. (那些男孩穿的牛仔褲都髒髒的。)

21. **sock** [sɒk] (名詞) 襪子

(1) 表「襪子」，a pair of socks 指「一雙襪子」。

(2) 例：Julian wore two different socks to school yesterday.  
(朱利安昨天穿了兩隻不一樣的襪子去學校。)

22. **tie** [taɪ] (名詞) 領帶

(1) 當名詞時，指「領帶」，也可作 necktie。

例：Dan's father gave him a tie on his first day of work.  
(丹的父親在他第一天上班時送了他一條領帶。)

(2) 當動詞時，指「打結；繫上」。

例：Little Meg can't tie her own shoelaces. (小梅格不會繫她自己的鞋帶。)

23. **pants** [pænts] (名詞) 長褲

(1) 因褲管有兩條，故用複數形 pants。a pair of pants 表「一條褲子」。

(2) 例：The kids hung their wet pants on the tree.  
(那些孩子把他們的濕褲子掛在樹上。)

24. **shoe** [ʃu] (名詞) 鞋子

(1) 可數名詞，a pair of shoes 表「一雙鞋子」。

(2) 例：I need a new pair of shoes because my old pair is broken.  
(因為我的舊鞋壞了，所以我需要一雙新鞋。)

(3) 補充：running shoes 跑鞋、basketball shoes 籃球鞋、tennis shoes 網球鞋

25. **T-shirt** [ti,ʃɜ:t] (名詞) T 恤

(1) 例：Ellen is wearing a T-shirt with her face on it.  
(艾倫穿著一件有她的臉的 T 恤。)

26. **shorts** [ʃɔ:ts] (名詞) 短褲

(1) 同 pants、jeans，因褲管有兩條，故用複數形。a pair of shorts 表「一件短褲」。

(2) 例：The students wear shorts to school in summer.  
(學生們夏天穿短褲去學校。)

(3) 例：Ted's mom made a pair of shorts for him. (泰德的媽媽做了一條短褲給他。)

27. **hat** [hæt] (名詞) 帽子

(1) 和 cap 不同，hat 可泛指所有帽子。

(2) 例：It's very sunny today. Put on a hat. (今天陽光普照。戴頂帽子吧。)

28. **coat** [kəʊt] (名詞) 外套

(1) 表「厚外套」或「大衣」。

例：This brown coat is very warm. (這件棕色的外套很溫暖。)

(2) 也表動物的「毛、皮」。

例：To live through cold weather, many animals change their coats for winter.  
(為了度過寒冷的天氣，許多動物會為冬季換毛。)

29. **skirt** [skɜ:t] (名詞) 裙子

(1) 例：Mia seldom wears a skirt ; she often wears pants.

(米雅不常穿裙子；她常穿長褲。)

例：Do they like long skirts or short skirts ? (他們喜歡長裙還是短裙?)

30. **glasses** [ˈglæsɪz] (名詞) 眼鏡

(1) 表「眼鏡」時，恆為複數，量詞會用 pair。

例：I can't see very far. Maybe I need glasses .

(我無法看太遠。也許我需要眼鏡。)

(2) **glass** 也當可數名詞表「玻璃杯」；作不可數名詞時，指「玻璃」。

例：Can I have a glass of water? (我可以要一杯水嗎?)

31. **ring** [rɪŋ] (名詞) 戒指；環 (狀物)

(1) 表「戒指」。

例：My mom gave me a ring for my birthday.

(我媽媽在我生日時給了我一枚戒指。)

(2) 也表「環 (狀物)」。

例：The man is holding a ring of fire. (那個男人握著一個火圈。)

32. **fast** [fæst] (形容詞；副詞) 快的；快地

(1) 例：Scarlett is a fast runner. (史嘉蕾是一名速度很快的跑者。)

例：Scarlett runs fast . (史嘉蕾跑得很快。)

33. **low** [lo] (形容詞) 低的

(1) 可以用來形容高度、價格、程度是「低的」。

例：The water in the river is low in summer. (在夏天，這條河的水位很低。)

例：The price for the TV is low . (那臺電視的價格很低。)

34. **price** [praɪs] (名詞) 價格

(1) 為可數名詞，常與介系詞 **of** 和 **for** 搭配，表「某物的價格」。表「價格高/低」時，形容詞常用 **high** 和 **low**。

(2) 例：The price of the bag is too high for us.

(那個包包的價錢對我們來說太高了。)

35. **still** [stɪl] (副詞) 仍然

(1) 當副詞時，表「仍然」。

例：Ray is rich now, but he still rides his old bicycle every day.

(雷現在很有錢，但他仍然每天騎著他的舊腳踏車。)

(2) 當形容詞時，表「靜止不動的」。

例：The water of the lake is still . (這池湖水是靜止的。)

36. **anything** [ˈɛni,θɪŋ] (代名詞) 任何事物

(1) 當代名詞，表「任何事物；任何東西」，通常用於疑問句或否定句中。

例：Did you find anything in the box? (你有在箱子裡發現任何東西嗎?)

37. **cheap** [tʃi:p] (形容詞) 便宜的

(1) 為形容詞，表「便宜的」。

例：Those bananas are cheap. Let's buy some.

(那些香蕉很便宜。我們買一些吧。)

(2) 有時有貶意，表「物差價廉的」，使用上須小心。要避免混淆的話，可用 **inexpensive** 來表示「不貴的」。

例：Look at this cheap watch. It's broken already!

(看看這隻爛手錶。它已經壞掉了!)

例：We went to a nice restaurant last night. The food was good and inexpensive.

(我們昨晚去了家不錯的餐廳。東西好吃也不貴。)

38. **most** [mɒst] (形容詞) 大部分的

(1) 當形容詞時，表「大部分的」。

例：Most toys here are from our students.

(這裡大多數的玩具來自我們的學生。)

(2) 當副詞時，表「最...」。

例：The most important thing is to be happy. (最重要的事情就是要快樂。)



## 文法解析

### 壹、未來式

#### 一、基本概念

1. **will** 為助動詞，表示「未來時間」將會發生的動作或情況，後接原形 **V**。若表否定，則於 **will** 後面加上 **not**，**will not** 可縮寫為 **won't**。

例：Cody **will have** lunch later. (Cody 晚點會吃午餐。)

例：Cody **will not (won't) have** lunch later. (Cody 晚點不會吃午餐。)

2. 兩種型式：

(1) **will** + 原形 **V**

例：Cody **will have** lunch later. (Cody 晚點會吃午餐。)

(2) **be going to** + 原形 **V**

例：Cody **is going to have** lunch later. (Cody 晚點會吃午餐。)

### 3. 人稱代名詞與 will 的縮寫

第一人稱	單數	I	I will = I'll
	複數	we	we will = we'll
第二人稱	單 / 複數	you	you will = you'll
第三人稱	單數	he she it	he will = he'll she will = she'll it will = it'll
	複數	they	they will = they'll

文法說明 ►

#### (1) 比較 will 與 be going to

對未來的預測	兩者皆可	They <b>will</b> eat buffet for dinner. They <b>are going to</b> eat buffet for dinner. (他們晚餐要吃自助餐。)
已預定的計畫	<b>be going to</b>	I bought the paints because I <b>am going to</b> paint my house. (我買了這些油漆，因為我今天要粉刷我的家。)
志願或意願	<b>will</b>	<b>Will</b> you open the door for me? (你會幫我開門嗎?) → 意願 I <b>will</b> be a police officer in the future. (我未來想當一名警察。) → 未來的志願

(2) be going to 後面的動詞要用原形動詞，否定句是在 be 動詞後面加 not。

例：I **am not** going to buy the toy for my son. (我不會買玩具給我的兒子。)

## 二、表示「未來的時間」

this + 一段時間		tomorrow + 一段時間	
今天上午	this morning	明天	tomorrow
今天下午	this afternoon	明天早上	tomorrow morning
今天傍晚	this evening	明天下午	tomorrow afternoon
這週末	this weekend	明天傍晚	tomorrow evening
這個月	this month	明天晚上	tomorrow night
今年	this year		
這個冬天	this winter		
next + 一段時間		in + 一段時間	
下週五	next Friday	五分鐘後	in five minutes
下週	next week	三天後	in three days
下週末	next weekend	在早上	in the morning
明年	next year	在下午	in the afternoon
明年冬天	next winter	在傍晚	in the evening
明年聖誕節	next Christmas		
其 他			
今晚 / 今天	tonight / today	後天	the day after tomorrow
下一次	next time	不久	soon
稍後；晚點	later	某一天	someday

### 文法說明 ►

(1) 「this + 一段時間」及 today 為相對時間，可以包含過去及未來，以當下使用時間決定描述事件為過去式或未來式。

例 1：I **will go** to the club **this afternoon**. (我今天下午會去社團。)

→ 說此話的時間可能為「今天上午或中午」。

例 2：I **went** to the club **this afternoon**. (我今天下午去了社團。)

→ 說此話的時間為「今天下午之後」，來回述今天下午「做過」的事情。

## 三、句型應用 — 直述句

### 1. 肯定句

主詞	未來式動詞	原形動詞		(地點)	(時間)
My parents	<b>will</b>	buy	some coats	in the store	later.
	<b>are going to</b>				
(我的父母稍後會在這家店買一些外套。)					

## 2. 否定句

主詞	未來式動詞	原形動詞		(地點)	(時間)
My parents	<b>will not / won't</b>	buy	some coats	in the store	later.
	<b>are not going to</b>				
(我的父母稍後不會在這家店買一些外套。)					

文法說明 ►

(1) **there is/are** 的未來式為 **there will be** 或 **there is/are going to be**。

例：There **will be** a show next week.

= There **is going to be** a show next week. (下週將有一場表演。)

(2) 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** heavy snow tomorrow. (明天將會下大雪。)

例 2：Johnny **will be** eight years old next year. (Johnny 明年要八歲了。)

例 3：I **won't be** home this afternoon. (我今天下午不會在家。)

### 練習

#### 一、翻譯

1. 我的哥哥明天不會去圖書館。

My brother won't go to the library tomorrow .

2. Amy 的爸爸下週末不會開車到墾丁。

Amy's father won't drive to Kenting next weekend .

3. 陳家一家人明年會搬去澳洲。

The Chen family will move to Australia next year .

4. 我們今天晚上會一起練習吉他。

We are going to practice the guitar together tonight .

#### 二、句子改寫

1. Kevin won't wear a shirt to work tomorrow. (將畫線處以 **be going to** 改寫)

Kevin isn't going to wear a shirt to work tomorrow.

2. Jane will have dinner at the restaurant tonight. (將畫線處以 **be going to** 改寫)

Jane is going to have dinner at the restaurant tonight.

3. Lily and her family are free. (加入 **this weekend** 後改寫)

Lily and her family will/are going to be free this weekend.

#### 四、句型應用 — 疑問句

##### 1. Yes/No 疑問句 (will)

疑問句	<b>Will he wear the white shirt tomorrow?</b> (他明天會穿白色的襯衫嗎?)
簡 答	<b>Yes, he will.</b> (會, 他會。)
	<b>No, he won't.</b> / No, he'll not. / No, he <b>won't.</b> (不, 他不會。)
詳 答	<b>Yes, he will wear the white shirt tomorrow.</b> (會的, 他明天會穿白色的襯衫。)
	<b>No, he won't wear the white shirt tomorrow.</b> (不, 他明天不會穿白色的襯衫。)

##### 2. Yes/No 疑問句 (be going to)

疑問句	<b>Is Hank going to visit the UK someday?</b> (Hank 有朝一日會去英國旅遊嗎?)
簡 答	<b>Yes, he is.</b> (會的, 他會。)
	<b>No, he is not.</b> / No, he's not. / No, he <b>isn't.</b> (不, 他不會。)
詳 答	<b>Yes, he is going to visit the UK someday.</b> (會的, 他有朝一日會去英國旅遊。)
	<b>No, he isn't going to visit the UK someday.</b> (不會, 他不會去去英國旅遊。)

##### 3. Wh- 疑問句 (will)

疑問句	<b>What will you do tomorrow?</b> (你明天要做什麼?)
答句	<b>I will study math tomorrow.</b> (我明天要讀數學。)
疑問句	<b>What will she do tomorrow?</b> (她明天要做什麼?)
答句	<b>She will study math tomorrow.</b> (她明天要讀數學。)

##### 4. Wh- 疑問句 (be going to)

疑問句	<b>What are you going to do tomorrow?</b> (你明天要做什麼?)
答句	<b>I am going to study math tomorrow.</b> (我明天要讀數學。)
疑問句	<b>What is she going to do tomorrow?</b> (她明天要做什麼?)
答句	<b>She's going to study math tomorrow.</b> (她明天要讀數學。)

## 文法說明 ►

(1) 助動詞 **will** 不因主詞為第幾人稱而有所變化，**be going to** 中的 **be** 動詞則需視主詞而有所變化。

(2) 若要形成 **Yes/No** 問句，將 **will** 或 **be** 動詞挪到句首即形成問句。

例：His mom **will** cook tonight. (他的媽媽今晚會煮飯。)

→ **Will** his mom cook tonight? (他的媽媽今晚會煮飯嗎?)

例：He **is going to** play basketball this evening. (他今天傍晚會去打籃球。)

→ **Is** he **going to** play basketball this evening? (他今天傍晚會去打籃球嗎?)

(3) 問句 **Will...?** 中，簡答句中須用 **will** 回答，而問句 **Be...going to...?** 中，簡答句則用 **be** 動詞回答，但詳答則不在此限制中。

例：**Will** his mom cook tonight?

→ Yes, she **will**. She **will / is going to** cook tonight.

→ No, she **won't**. She **won't / isn't going to** cook tonight.

例：**Is** his mom going to cook tonight?

→ Yes, she **is**. She **will / is going to** cook tonight.

→ No, she **isn't**. She **won't / isn't going to** cook tonight.

• 肯定簡答不能縮寫成 Yes, she'll. 或是 Yes, she's.。

(4) **Wh-** 疑問句的形成會因為所要問的內容而配合不同的 **Wh-** 疑問詞，如 **What, Where, When, Who**...等。

例：A: **Who** will John visit tomorrow? (John 明天要去拜訪誰?)

B: He will visit **his teacher** tomorrow. (他明天要去拜訪他的老師。)

**練習** 翻譯 (第 1-2 題用 **be going to** 完成句子，第 3-5 題用 **will** 完成句子)

1. Betty 後天要做什麼?

**What is Betty going to do the day after tomorrow?**

2. Q: 你哥哥明天要做什麼事情? A: 他明天會為我們做餅乾。

**Q: What is your brother going to do tomorrow?**

**A: He is going to make cookies for us tomorrow.**

3. Cindy 待會要買什麼給爸媽?

**What will Cindy buy for Mom and Dad later?**

4. Q: John 和他的同學們會去參觀科博館嗎? A: 會的，他們會。

**Q: Will John and his classmates visit the science museum?**

**A: Yes, they will.**

5. Q: 你會買手套給你的祖父母嗎? A: 不，我不會。我會買毛衣給他們。

**Q: Will you buy gloves for your grandparents?**

**A: No, I won't. I will buy sweaters for them.**

## 五、延伸補充

1. 與來去相關的動詞，常用現在進行式的語氣來表示未來式。

例：My aunt **is leaving** Taiwan next month. (我姑姑下個月要離開台灣。)

My aunt **is going** to Poland next month. (我姑姑下個月要到波蘭。)

My aunt **is coming** back from Poland this summer. (我姑姑這個夏天要從波蘭回來。)

2. 從屬連接詞後的子句，用現在簡單式來呈現未來式的語境。

例：He will call you **when he gets home**. (他到家就會打電話給你。)

He will pay the money **after he works in the factory**. (他在工廠工作後會付錢。)

**練習** 填入適當的動詞形式 (每格不限一個字)

1. Yuki is going (go) mountain climbing tomorrow afternoon.
2. Their PE teachers are coming (come) to the classroom ten minutes later.
3. What are we going to do before Ashly moves (move) back here this fall?
4. Henry and Nancy are leaving (leave) for their dream country when they get (get) old.

## 貳、表示花費的動詞 — pay, spend, cost, take

<b>pay</b> 付錢	主詞為人 用於金錢	I <b>paid</b> one thousand dollars <b>for</b> the jeans. (我付了一千元買這條牛仔褲。)
<b>spend</b> 花費	主詞為人 用於金錢/ 時間	I <b>spent</b> one thousand dollars <b>on</b> the jeans. (我花了一千元買這條牛仔褲。) I <b>spent</b> fifteen minutes <b>sweeping</b> the floor. (我花了十五分鐘掃地。)
<b>cost</b> 價錢為 花費	主詞為物/ 虛主詞 用於價錢	The jeans <b>cost</b> me one thousand dollars. It <b>cost</b> me one thousand dollars to buy the jeans. (這條牛仔褲花了我一千元。)
<b>take</b> 花費	主詞為虛主 詞/物 用於時間	It <b>took</b> me half an hour to find the jeans. <u>Finding the jeans</u> <b>took</b> me half an hour. (我花了半小時找這條牛仔褲。)

過去式：pay → paid    spend → spent    cost → cost    take → took

文法說明 ►

(1) **pay** 表「付錢」，主詞為「人」，介系詞常與 **for** 搭配。

句型 1	人 <b>pay</b> 金錢 <b>for</b> 物.
例句	Gary <b>paid</b> forty dollars <b>for</b> the cake. (Gary 付了四十元買這個蛋糕。)
句型 2	<b>A</b> <b>pay</b> <b>B</b> 金錢.
例句	Gary <b>paid</b> <u>me forty dollars</u> <b>for</b> the lemon cake. (Gary 付了四十元給我買這個蛋糕。)
句型 3	<b>A</b> <b>pay</b> 金錢 <b>to</b> <b>B</b> .
例句	Gary <b>paid</b> forty dollars <b>to</b> me <b>for</b> the cake. (Gary 付了四十元給我買這個蛋糕。)



(4) take 表「花費」，用於「時間」，主詞通常為「虛主詞 it」或「事物」。

句型 1	<b>It takes 人 時間 (to 原形 V).</b>
例句	<b>It took Gary half an hour to make the cake.</b> (Gary 花了半小時做這個蛋糕。)
句型 2	<b>事物 (V-ing) takes 人 時間.</b>
例句	<b>Making the cake took Gary half an hour.</b> (做這個蛋糕花了 Gary 花了半小時。)

★ 問句常與 How long...? 連用。

例：Q: **How long** does it take Amy to study science every day?

A: It took her three hours to study science every day.

(Q: Amy 每天花多久的時間唸自然呢? A: 她每天都會花三個小時唸自然。)

**練習**

一、翻譯填空 (依照題意填入正確的動詞—spend, cost, pay, take)

- 她花了十年時間寫那本書。  
It took her ten years to write that book.
- Ken 可以花一天的時間讀那本書。  
Ken can spend one day reading that book.
- Ben 昨天花了 50 元買午餐。  
Ben paid fifty dollars for his lunch yesterday.
- 那些洋裝花了他好幾千元。  
Those dresses cost him thousands of dollars.
- 我昨天花了好多錢買那些書。  
I spent much money on those books yesterday.
- 買這頂紅色的帽子花了我 200 元。  
It cost me two hundred dollars to buy the red hat.

二、依提示作答

- It took Jane three hours to jog from the park to the beach. (畫線處以 spent 改寫)  
Jane spent three hours jogging from the park to the beach.
- Nick spends twenty minutes walking here. (畫線處以 take 改寫)  
It takes Nick twenty minutes to walk here. / Walking here takes Nick twenty minutes.
- The dinner took my mom two hours to prepare. (主詞改寫為動名詞開頭)  
Preparing the dinner took my mom two hours.
- Lisa spent NT\$300 on the pair of pants. (造原問句)  
How much did Lisa spend on the pair of pants?
- Going to the supermarket takes Tony 15 minutes. (用虛主詞 it 造原問句)  
How long does it take Tony to go to the supermarket?



## 綜合演練

- ( D ) 1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ take a trip to Yilan tomorrow.  
(A) is (B) was (C) does (D) will
- ( B ) 2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Ms. Chen's house tomorrow evening.  
(A) to go (B) will go (C) going (D) won't
- ( C ) 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ buy some drinks at the supermarket. Do you want to come with me?  
(A) am (B) am going (C) am going to (D) won't
- ( C ) 4. What is she \_\_\_\_\_ do tonight?  
(A) will go (B) to go (C) going to (D) going
- ( A ) 5. We \_\_\_\_\_ Mark's birthday at Sally's house this evening. \_\_\_\_\_ you come?  
(A) are going to ; Will (B) go to ; Are (C) going to ; Will (D) will go to ; Are
- ( D ) 6. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping this afternoon, but Jacky won't.  
(A) is going (B) isn't going to (C) won't (D) will
- ( C ) 7. After Jane's parents \_\_\_\_\_ home, she will take a train to Taipei.  
(A) got (B) will get (C) get (D) getting
- ( D ) 8. Ann will buy some food in the supermarket before \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
(A) will go (B) went (C) goes (D) going
- ( C ) 9. We're going to study in the library, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) is (B) won't (C) isn't (D) will
- ( B ) 10. It \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Lee an hour to fix his car.  
(A) spent (B) took (C) paid (D) cost
- ( D ) 11. The old bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ Dad two hundred dollars.  
(A) spent (B) took (C) paid (D) cost
- ( A ) 12. It usually \_\_\_\_\_ Laula an hour to study English every night to get ready for the test.  
(A) takes (B) uses (C) costs (D) spends
- ( C ) 13. He \_\_\_\_\_ his summer vacation taking a trip in the USA, and he had a wonderful time there.  
(A) paid (B) took (C) spent (D) needed
- ( D ) 14. What? You \_\_\_\_\_ NT\$30,000 on that dress! That's really expensive.  
(A) bought (B) took  
(C) had (D) spent
- ( D ) 15. Steve's office is clean. He always spends 20 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ it every day.  
(A) clean (B) to clean  
(C) cleans (D) cleaning
- ( C ) 16. Emily: What \_\_\_\_\_ you so long to get to school?  
Frank: Sorry. I got up too late.  
(A) cost (B) made  
(C) took (D) spent

- ( B ) 17. George: \_\_\_\_\_ did it take you to finish your homework?  
Helen: About two hours.  
(A) How much (B) How long  
(C) What (D) When
- ( A ) 18. Cindy: \_\_\_\_\_ did you spend on the museum ticket? Dan: NT\$50.  
(A) How much (B) How long (C) What (D) When
- ( B ) 19. Jack: Your new pair of shoes look good. How much?  
Rich: I \_\_\_\_\_ only NT\$500 for it.  
(A) spent (B) paid (C) bought (D) cost
- ( D ) 20. What did you just say? Elle spent ten thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ the bike?  
(A) in (B) at (C) of (D) on
- ( D ) 21. Jennifer: Does the dress on you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot?  
Peggy: No, my friend gave it to me as my birthday gift.  
(A) spend (B) take (C) pay (D) cost
- ( A ) 22. Lily: When will Uncle Tom come to see me?  
Mom: He'll visit us this weekend. He \_\_\_\_\_ me that by e-mail.  
(A) told (B) tell (C) will tell (D) is going to tell
- ( D ) 23. It took the police lots of time \_\_\_\_\_ who entered Liu's house and killed her one year ago. 【107 會考】  
(A) and found out (B) find out  
(C) finding out (D) to find out
- ( A ) 24. My mom puts the \_\_\_\_\_ on to keep her hands away from water when she washes the dishes. 【109 會考】  
(A) gloves (B) jacket (C) ring (D) socks
- ( D ) 25. My sister is coming to my home today. She \_\_\_\_\_ with me for a week. 【110 會考】  
(A) stays (B) stayed (C) has stayed (D) will stay
- ( C ) 26. Duncan spent all his money trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the bookstore his mom left him. Sadly, the business never got better, and he had to close it in the end. 【110 會考】  
(A) build (B) buy (C) save (D) start
- ( B ) 27. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ a day in the department store looking for a hat for his wife. 【111 會考參考題本】  
(A) cost (B) spent (C) saw (D) made
- ( B ) 28. Although (雖然) it took me lots of time \_\_\_\_\_ a big meal for ten people, I was happy that everyone enjoyed it. 【111 會考】  
(A) prepare (B) to prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared
- ( C ) 29. Aunt Gina has lived (已經居住) in this town (城鎮) for more than sixty years, and she \_\_\_\_\_ it very well. 【111 會考】  
(A) will know (B) knew  
(C) knows (D) was going to know

- ( B ) 30. Jason didn't understand (瞭解) what "took off" meant in the reading below:

...He just took off. He couldn't wait for the meeting to finish. He needed to pick up his daughter at the airport.

He looked it up in the dictionary and found more than one meaning.

What does "took off" mean here?

【111 會考參考題本】

(A) To start to be successful.

(B) To leave without telling anyone.

(C) To leave the ground and begin to fly.

(D) To copy something somebody does and make people laugh.

- ( C ) 31. If we play some interesting games in class, there \_\_\_\_\_ more fun in learning English. 【112 會考】

(A) are

(B) has

(C) will be

(D) will have

題組題 (32.~34.)

【109 會考】

### Big Apple News

#### Taiwanese Bian-dang in Manhattan, New York City

5/30/ 2014 by Eva Schmidt

During lunch time, on 53<sup>rd</sup> Street, you'll see a long line of people in front of a Taiwanese food truck for their "bian-dang," a Taiwanese word for "lunch box." On the menu you can find fried chicken with rice, pork dumplings, tea eggs, and other popular Taiwanese dishes.



The owners of the food truck are Thomas and Diana Yang, two Taiwanese-Americans. This brother-sister team started their business in 2009. Back then, there were a few Taiwanese restaurants in the city and several thousand food trucks, but the Yangs were the first to sell Taiwanese food on a food truck.

At first, business was slack. People thought they were just another Chinese food truck, and the food truck's name, "Cravings," often made people think of desserts, not lunch. Few people would stop by and try their food. "I couldn't even give away free food," said Thomas. To catch people's eye, they painted their truck blue, and drew Taiwan's national flower, the plum blossom, on it. They also changed the food truck's name to "bian-dang." Soon people started to notice them, and business finally got better. Now on a good day, they can sell about 150 bian-dangs in about two hours.

So what's next for Thomas and Diana? Well, they hope one day there will be a block with Taiwanese food in the city, just like there is a Chinatown, a Korea Town, and a Little Italy. And their bian-dang food truck might just help to make that happen.

national 國家的

- ( D ) 32. What does the news story say about the Yangs' food truck?  
(A) What people love about their food.  
(B) What made them start their business.  
(C) How they made delicious fried chicken.  
(D) How they fixed their business problems.
- ( A ) 33. What does it mean when business is slack?  
(A) It is bad. (B) It is for sale.  
(C) It is growing. (D) It is open every day.
- ( C ) 34. What does that mean in the news story?  
(A) A Taiwanese restaurant.  
(B) A second Taiwanese food truck.  
(C) A city block that sells Taiwanese food.  
(D) A business that is popular across the country.





## Unit 1

### p.2 單字片語

- ① vacation ; summer ; vacation
- ② weather
- ③ Taiwan
- ④ fun ; fun ; fun
- ⑤ cold
- ⑥ snowing ; snow ; snow

### p.3 單字片語

- ⑦ send ; send
- ⑧ postcard
- ⑨ lovely
- ⑩ Whose
- ⑪ mine
- ⑫ jacket
- ⑬ hate
- ⑭ gave ; gave

### p.4 單字片語

- ⑮ heavy ; heavy
- ⑯ kind ; kinds
- ⑰ seasons ; season
- ⑱ sun
- ⑲ wind
- ⑳ autumn
- ㉑ winter

### p.5 單字片語

- ㉒ clouds
- ㉓ spring
- ㉔ sunny
- ㉕ snowy
- ㉖ rainy
- ㉗ cloudy
- ㉘ windy
- ㉙ speak ; speak

### p.6 單字片語

- ⑳ mad ; mad
- ㉑ In ; fact ; in ; fact
- ㉒ mean ; means ; mean
- ㉓ ordered ; order ; order
- ㉔ strange
- ㉕ Soon ; soon
- ㉖ Road
- ㉗ ROC

### p.7 文法解析

一、描述天氣的字詞

- ① sunny ; rainy ; windy ; snowy ; cloudy
- ② warm ; hot ; cool ; cold ; dry ; wet

### p.8 文法解析

二、詢問天氣的問句與答句

- ① What
- ② What ; like ; was
- ③ How ; windy
- ① rained ; last
- ② snow ; snows ; little
- ① We ; usually ; rain
- ② have ; snow ; sometimes ; have ; snow

### p.9 文法解析

- ① snow ; heavy
- ② There's ; rain
- ③ was ; little

### p.10 文法解析

二、與介系詞 (to / for / of) 的搭配

- ① She made a cup of tea for her uncle.
- ② Ruby sold her old car to Tommy.
- ③ My son Eddy always asks questions of me at dinner time.
- ④ Can you show them to him?

- ⑤ I bought it for my little brother.
- ① David sent me two books. / David sent two books to me.
- ② Tim's mom bought him a bike. / Tim's mom bought a bike for him.
- ③ The little boy showed some books about Australia to us yesterday morning.

**p.11** 文法解析

二、Whose 的用法

- ③ Whose ; mine

三、整理：填入所有格代名詞

mine ; ours ; yours ; his ; hers ; theirs ;  
John's ; the boy's ; the boys'

**p.12** 文法解析

- ① hers
- ② your ; mine
- ③ Andy's ; Mia's
- ④ your ; Their ; yours ; My ; theirs
- ⑤ our ; theirs
- ① Whose robot is that/this/it?
- ② This is mine, not yours.

**p.13** 綜合演練

- ①A    ②C    ③C    ④A    ⑤C  
⑥D    ⑦D    ⑧C    ⑨A    ⑩B  
⑪C    ⑫A    ⑬C    ⑭A    ⑮D  
⑯C    ⑰A    ⑱B    ⑲D    ⑳B  
㉑D    ㉒D

**Unit 2**

**p.15** 單字片語

- ① club
- ② make ; up ; my ; mind
- ③ interesting
- ④ thinks
- ⑤ science

**p.16** 單字片語

- ⑥ subject ; subject ; subject

- ⑦ hear
- ⑧ same ; same
- ⑨ call ; called ; call ; call
- ⑩ told ; told ; tell ; from

**p.17** 單字片語

- ⑪ pulling ; my ; leg
- ⑫ poor ; poor ; the ; poor
- ⑬ end ; ended

**p.18** 單字片語

- ⑭ camera
- ⑮ wrong
- ⑯ Hold ; on ; held ; on ; hold ; on ; Hold
- ⑰ math
- ⑱ magic ; magic
- ⑲ soccer
- ⑳ Chinese ; Chinese

**p.19** 單字片語

- ㉑ history ; history
- ㉒ violin
- ㉓ robot
- ㉔ health
- ㉕ PE
- ㉖ Ms.
- ㉗ engineer
- ㉘ learned ; learned

**p.20** 單字片語

- ㉙ lesson ; lesson
- ㉚ difficult
- ㉛ teaches
- ㉜ own ; owns
- ㉝ finished ; finished
- ㉞ festival
- ㉟ started ; started

**p.22** 文法解析

三、when / before / after + V-ing 的用法

- ① When
- ② After
- ③ after
- ④ before
- ① When I am free / have free time, I read books.
- ② Ken called his parents when he got home.
- ③ Before Carol went to work, she drank a cup of coffee.
- ④ Uncle Billy exercises before he has / eats dinner.
- ⑤ After he drank milk, he went to bed yesterday.
- ⑥ I took a bath after I watched TV yesterday afternoon.

**p.23** 綜合演練

- ①A    ②C    ③B    ④D    ⑤B
- ⑥A    ⑦C    ⑧D    ⑨B    ⑩A

### Unit 3

**p.24** 單字片語

- ① Someone ; somebody
- ② broke ; break ; break
- ③ the ; dishes ; dish ; dishes

**p.25** 單字片語

- ④ Half ; half
- ⑤ past ; past ; past
- ⑥ left ; left ; left
- ⑦ quarters ; quarter
- ⑧ even ; Even
- ⑨ remember

**p.26** 單字片語

- ⑩ fed ; fed
- ⑪ pet
- ⑫ sweeping
- ⑬ floor ; floors ; floor
- ⑭ fix ; fixed

- ⑮ drawer
- ⑯ mopping ; Mop ; mop

**p.27** 單字片語

- ⑰ stairs
- ⑱ wiped ; off
- ⑲ window ; window
- ⑳ dried ; dry
- ㉑ hung

**p.28** 單字片語

- ㉒ clothes
- ㉓ terrible ; terrible
- ㉔ However
- ㉕ fell ; asleep
- ㉖ Try ; try

**p.29** 單字片語

- ㉗ thing
- ㉘ move ; moved ; move
- ㉙ found ; found
- ㉚ comfortable ; comfortable
- ㉛ count
- ㉜ sheep

**p.30** 單字片語

- ㉝ Nature ; calls ; nature
- ㉞ finally ; Finally
- ㉟ voice

**p.32** 文法解析

四、句型

- ① was doing
- ② was raining ; stopped
- ③ were ; doing ; was having
- ④ Did ; hang ; didn't
- ⑤ Were ; were taking
- ⑥ called ; was ; was taking

**p.33** 文法解析

二、

- ① They were wiping the windows.
- ② He was sweeping the floor.

③ He was doing/washing the dishes.

④ She was hanging the clothes.

三、

① Yes, he was. He was sleeping (at ten last night).

② No, they weren't. They were watching TV (in the living room then).

③ No, she wasn't. She was cooking (at six last night).

④ Yes, they were. They were buying clothes (at the market).

**p.34** 文法解析

① When I got home, their son was drawing on the wall.

② Mr. Rock was talking to Allen when I saw him on the street.

③ Jamie broke the plate/dish when she was doing/washing the dishes.

貳、時間的表示法

① It's twenty-five past/after six.

② It's a quarter past/after five.

③ It's ten to eight.

④ It's fifteen minutes/a quarter to ten.

⑤ It's half past twelve.

⑥ It's half past two.

**p.35** 綜合演練

①D    ②A    ③B    ④A    ⑤C

⑥B    ⑦A    ⑧B    ⑨C    ⑩A

⑪B    ⑫D    ⑬A    ⑭B

## Unit 4

**p.36** 單字片語

① hopes ; hope

② future ; future

③ plan ; plans

④ lawyer

⑤ dream ; dream ; dreamed/dreamt

**p.37** 單字片語

⑥ job

⑦ got ; butterflies

⑧ worry ; No ; worries

**p.38** 單字片語

⑨ keep ; keep ; kept

⑩ idea ; idea ; idea

⑪ reporter

⑫ interviewed ; interview

⑬ mail ; carrier ; mail

⑭ dentist

**p.39** 單字片語

⑮ factory

⑯ fisherman's

⑰ caught

⑱ secretary

⑲ boss

⑳ salesman

**p.40** 單字片語

㉑ farmers

㉒ grows

㉓ soldier

㉔ countries ; country

㉕ truck ; driver

㉖ successful

㉗ decided

㉘ became

**p.41** 單字片語

㉙ believe ; believe ; in ; believe ; in

**p.42** 文法解析

① planned ; to ; interview

② wants ; to ; grow

③ invites ; us ; to ; have

④ told ; me ; to ; read

① Cody plans to be a salesman.

- ② You need to wash/do the dishes and take out the trash after dinner.
- ③ The girl invited us to have dinner together.
- ④ The teacher told us to go to school on time.
- ⑤ Mr. Lee asked his daughter not to buy new clothes today.

**p.43** 文法解析

- ① poor ; at ; studying
- ② for ; coming
- ① He kept laughing loudly.
- ② She practices playing the piano every day.
- ③ How about making an egg sandwich for breakfast?

**p.44** 文法解析

- ④ Ken quits smoking because he wants to be healthy.
- ⑤ My mom is busy working every day.
- ① The student keeps talking in class.
- ② Sam enjoys swimming in his free time.
- ③ They keep practicing speaking English with each other every day.
- ④ My brother practices riding a bike(bicycle) on weekends/every weekend.

三、

- ① Bella likes baking/to bake cookies at home.
- ② Leo is not good at singing. He doesn't love singing/to sing.
- ③ Mr. Lin hates doing/to do housework, but he likes watching/to watch TV.

- ④ Mr. Brown started telling/to tell stories after everyone came in the classroom.
- ⑤ Dora loves reading/to read comic books in her free time.

**p.45** 文法解析

四、

- ① Kelly stopped doing her homework and started playing/to play computer games.
- ② I forgot to close the window. Can you help me?
- ③ I remember taking the jacket and the water bottle.
- ④ Remember to take the/an umbrella with you.
- ⑤ There is a show on the street nearby. People stop to watch the show.

**p.46** 文法解析

參、「動名詞 (V-ing)」作「主詞」

- ① Being ; is
- ② Doing/Washing ; cleaning ; are
- ③ Doing ; is
- ① Getting enough sleep is important for our health.
- ② Interviewing famous people is interesting.
- ③ Helping people and catching thieves are the police's job.

**p.47** 文法解析

肆、「虛主詞 It」的用法

- ① It's not easy to find a nice job.
- ② It's nice to swim on a hot sunny day.
- ③ It's the dentist's job to fix people's teeth.

- ④ It's difficult for my brother to play the piano.
- ⑤ It's easy for my dad to cook meals for the family.

**p.48** 文法解析

- ① It's terrible for May to miss the bus.
- ② It's not easy for Stefani to be successful.
- ③ It's nice of him to walk me home/walk home with me.
- ④ It's good for us to go to bed on time.
- ⑤ It's kind of you to share food with your brother.

**p.48** 綜合演練

- ①A    ②B    ③C    ④A    ⑤D
- ⑥B    ⑦D    ⑧A    ⑨C    ⑩B
- ⑪B    ⑫A    ⑬C    ⑭D    ⑮C
- ⑯C    ⑰B    ⑱D    ⑲A    ⑳A
- ㉑A    ㉒B    ㉓C    ㉔B    ㉕B
- ⑳D

## Unit 5

**p.50** 單字片語

- ① metro
- ② lost ; lost
- ③ map
- ④ asked ; for ; asked ; to ; asking
- ⑤ Excuse ; me ; excuse ; excuses

**p.51** 單字片語

- ⑥ straight
- ⑦ Turn ; left
- ⑧ along ; along ; along
- ⑨ blocks ; blocking
- ⑩ supermarket

**p.52** 單字片語

- ⑪ corner

- ⑫ across
- ⑬ ground ; ground
- ⑭ on ; foot ; feet
- ⑮ ship ; ship

**p.53** 單字片語

- ⑯ taxi
- ⑰ motorcycle
- ⑱ scooter
- ⑲ city
- ⑳ bank ; bank
- ㉑ toy
- ㉒ post ; offices ; posted

**p.54** 單字片語

- ㉓ hospital
- ㉔ pool
- ㉕ goes ; jogging
- ㉖ went ; sailing
- ㉗ go ; surfing ; surfing
- ㉘ hit ; hit ; hit

**p.55** 單字片語

- ㉙ sound ; sound
- ㉚ bell
- ㉛ experience ; experiences ; experienced
- ㉜ wonderful

**p.57** 文法解析

- ① on
- ② on
- ③ on
- ④ by
- ⑤ by
- ⑥ by
- ⑦ by
- ⑧ by
- 二、
- ① take
- ② ride

- ③ drive
- ④ ride
- ⑤ take

**p.58** 文法解析

- ⑥ take
- 三、

- ① She goes to work by metro.
- ② They got to the theater by taxi.
- ③ She goes home on a bus every day.
- ④ They are going to Grandpa's house on a train.

四、

- ① Let's take a plane.
- ② You can ride your bike there.
- ③ They took a boat to the island.
- ④ We need to drive(a car) to the restaurant.
- ⑤ She usually takes the metro to the department store.
- ⑥ Mom rode her scooter to the market this morning.

五、

- ① We decided to go by plane.
- ② It's a good idea to take/go on a trip by train.
- ③ That man planned to get there on a boat.
- ④ A: How does he come? B: He's coming on his bike.
- ⑤ A: How did they go to the market yesterday?  
B: They went there on foot. / They walked there.

**p.60** 文法解析

貳、問路與指示方向的句型

- ① How ; get ; Go ; along ; right ; next ; to
- ② How ; get ; Go ; along ; left ; on ; on ; left

**p.61** 文法解析

- ① Q: Where is Rainbow Park?  
A: It's across from the department store.
- ② Q: Which is the way to the movie theater?  
A: Ride along the street and turn right at the market.
- ③ Q: Can you tell me the way to the police station?  
A: It's on the corner of Main Road and Park Street.
- ④ Q: Is the coffee shop far from here?  
A: Not really. It's only three blocks away from here.

**p.62** 文法解析

- ① go sailing
- ② went shopping
- ③ goes swimming
- ④ went fishing
- ⑤ going mountain climbing
- ⑥ goes jogging

**p.62** 綜合演練

- ①C    ②B    ③D    ④A    ⑤B
- ⑥C    ⑦C    ⑧C    ⑨B    ⑩B
- ⑪A    ⑫C    ⑬A    ⑭C    ⑮B
- ⑯B    ⑰B    ⑱C    ⑲B    ⑳B
- ㉑D    ㉒C

**Unit 6**

**p.65** 單字片語

- ① will ; is ; going ; to
- ② ugly

- ③ sweater
- ④ tomorrow ; Tomorrow
- ⑤ funny ; funny ; funny
- ⑥ wore

p.66 單字片語

- ⑦ costs
- ⑧ expensive
- ⑨ spent ; spends
- ⑩ gloves
- ⑪ on ; sale ; on ; sale
- ⑫ pairs ; pairs ; pairs
- ⑬ total ; total

p.67 單字片語

- ⑭ pay ; for
- ⑮ Thousands ; of
- ⑯ dresses ; dress

p.68 單字片語

- ⑰ cap
- ⑱ shirt
- ⑲ belt ; belt
- ⑳ jeans
- ㉑ socks

p.69 單字片語

- ㉒ tie ; tie
- ㉓ pants
- ㉔ shoes
- ㉕ T-shirt
- ㉖ shorts ; shorts
- ㉗ hat
- ㉘ coat ; coats

p.70 單字片語

- ㉙ skirt ; skirts ; skirts
- ㉚ glasses ; glass
- ㉛ ring ; ring
- ㉜ fast ; fast
- ㉝ low ; low
- ㉞ price

- ㉟ still ; still

p.71 單字片語

- ㊱ anything
- ㊲ cheap
- ㊳ Most ; most

p.74 文法解析

- ① won't ; go ; library ; tomorrow
  - ② won't ; drive ; next ; weekend
  - ③ will ; move ; next ; year
  - ④ are ; practice ; the ; guitar ; tonight
- 二、
- ① Kevin isn't going to wear a shirt to work tomorrow.
  - ② Jane is going to have dinner at the restaurant tonight.
  - ③ Lily and her family will/are going to be free this weekend.

p.76 文法解析

- 四、
- ① What is Betty going to do the day after tomorrow?
  - ② Q: What is your brother going to do tomorrow?  
A: He is going to make cookies for us tomorrow.
  - ③ What will Cindy buy for Mom and Dad later?
  - ④ Q: Will John and his classmates visit the science museum?  
A: Yes, they will.
  - ⑤ Q: Will you buy gloves for your grandparents?  
A: No, I won't. I will buy sweaters for them.

p.77 文法解析

- 五、
- ① is going

- ② are coming
- ③ moves
- ④ are leaving ; get

p.79 文法解析

- ① took
- ② spend
- ③ paid
- ④ cost
- ⑤ spent
- ⑥ cost
- ① Jane spent three hours jogging from the park to the beach.
- ② It takes Nick twenty minutes to walk here. / Walking here takes Nick twenty minutes.
- ③ Preparing the dinner took my mom two hours.
- ④ How much did Lisa spend on the pair of pants?
- ⑤ How long does it take Tony to go to the supermarket?

p.80 綜合演練

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

# Note 筆記



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