



本課主要的句型：形容詞比較級、連綴動詞、形容詞原級比較

A 形容詞比較級，比較級的形成可以分為三種：

一、單音節或雙音節形容詞比較級的規則變化

直接加 -er		
中文	原級	比較級
年輕的	young	younger
便宜的	cheap	cheaper
暗的	dark	darker
舊的；老的	old	older
高的	tall	taller
小的	small	smaller
字尾為 e，直接加 -r		
可愛的	cute	cuter
好的	fine	finer
安全的	safe	safer
不錯的	nice	nicer
大的	large	larger
字尾為「單母音 + 子音」，重複字尾子音加 -er		
胖的	fat	fatter
熱的	hot	hotter
瘦的	thin	thinner
傷心的	sad	sadder
字尾為「子音 + y」，去 y 再加 -ier		
容易的	easy	easier
忙的	busy	busier
餓的	hungry	hungrier
重的	heavy	heavier
快樂的	happy	happier
醜的	ugly	uglier

二、不規則變化

中文	原級	比較級
好的	good	better
壞的	bad	worse
很多的（可數及不可數）	many / much	more
少許的（不可數）	little	less

三、雙音節或多音節形容詞比較級的規則變化

在形容詞前加 more		
中文	原級	比較級
英俊的	handsome	more handsome
特別的	special	more special
困難的	difficult	more difficult
美味的	delicious	more delicious
可怕的	terrible	more terrible
有趣的	interesting	more interesting
便利的	convenient	more convenient
昂貴的	expensive	more expensive
受歡迎的	popular	more popular

例：1. The elephant is bigger than the lion. （這隻大象比獅子大。）

2. Julia became more popular than her husband after the movie.

（在這部電影後，Julia 變得比她老公受歡迎。）

基礎練習

(一) 形容詞原級

- 那間房子很高。 The house is tall .
- 那個女生很可愛。 The girl is cute .
- 他兒子很瘦。 His son is thin .
- 我的狗很餓。 My dog is hungry .
- 騎腳踏車是安全的。 Riding a bicycle is safe .
- Vicky 的車子很漂亮。 Vicky's car is beautiful .
- 那個作家的書很受歡迎。 The writer's books are popular .

(二) 形容詞比較級句型 **A is/are 形容詞比較級 than B.**

1. 那間房子比我舊的房子高。

That house is taller than my old one.

2. 那個女生比 Vicky 可愛。

The girl is cuter than Vicky.

3. 他兒子比 Tom 瘦。

His son is thinner than Tom.

4. 我的狗比我的貓餓。

My dog is hungrier than my cat.

5. 騎腳踏車比騎機車安全。

Riding a bicycle is safer than riding a motorcycle.

6. Vicky 的車子比他們的車子漂亮。

Vicky's car is more beautiful than theirs.

7. 那個作家的書比 Tom 的書受歡迎。

The writer's books are more popular than Tom's.

四、可用比較級的疑問句 **Which 名詞 is 形容詞比較級, A or B?**

例：A: Which car is more expensive, the red one or the black one? B: The red one.

(A：哪部車比較貴，紅色的車還是黑色的？ B：紅色的。)

B 連綴動詞，此類動詞可分為兩種：

一、表示感官的連綴動詞

中文	嚐起來	聞起來	看起來	聽起來	感覺
英文	taste	smell	look	sound	feel

二、表示狀況改變的連綴動詞

中文	變成；成為	變得	轉變
英文	become	get	turn

特別訊息：

1. feel 也可表示「摸起來」。

例：The sweater feels soft. (這件毛衣摸起來很柔軟。)

2. sound 可指「某個主意或某個人口氣聽起來如何」。

例：His idea sounds great. (他的主意聽起來很棒。)

3. become/get 可以用在現在進行式，也可以和形容詞比較級連用。

例：1. The weather is getting hot. (天氣漸漸熱了。)

2. My sister is getting thinner and thinner. (我妹妹越來越瘦。)

4. 連綴動詞基本句型：連綴動詞 + 形容詞

例：1. The black coffee tastes delicious. (黑咖啡喝起來很美味。)

2. The factory worker looks tired. (這個工廠的工人看起來很累。)

基礎練習

1. 這道菜聞起來很美味。 The dish smells delicious.
2. 這道牛排嚐起來很可怕。 The steak tastes terrible.
3. 他感覺很冷。 He feels cold.
4. 他們感覺很冷。 They feel cold.
5. 天氣變溫暖了。 It gets warm. (請用 get)
6. 天氣變炎熱了。 It becomes hot. (請用 become)
7. John 越來越高。 John is getting tall. (請用 get)
8. 我奶奶越來越老。 My grandma is getting old. (請用 get)
9. 我們越來越快樂。 We are becoming happier and happier. (請用 become)
10. 他們越來越生氣。 They are becoming angrier and angrier. (請用 become)

三、進階比較：表示感官的連綴動詞後面加名詞時，必須在名詞前面加上介系詞 like (像)。

句型：smell/taste/look/sound/feel **like** + 名詞

例：1. John looks sad. (John 看起來很傷心。)

2. John looks like this actor. (John 看起來很像這個演員。)

基礎練習

(一) smell/taste/look/sound/feel + 形容詞

1. 湯聞起來很奇怪。 The soup smells strange.
2. 這道魚嚐起來很奇怪。 The fish tastes strange.
3. 這個南瓜派看起來很奇怪。 The pumpkin pie looks strange.
4. 這個故事聽起來很奇怪。 The story sounds strange.
5. 這個老人家感覺很快樂。 The old man feels happy.

(二) smell/taste/look/sound/feel **like** + 名詞

1. 我哥哥看起來很像我爸爸。 My brother looks like my father.
2. 這食物吃起來很像魚。 The food tastes like fish.
3. 你聽起來像個老人家。 You sound like an old man.

四、含有連綴動詞的 Wh-疑問句

a. How does/do + 主詞 + 連綴動詞？

例：1. A: How does the soup taste? B: It tastes great.

(A：湯嚐起來如何？ B：它嚐起來很棒。)

2. A: How does he look? B: He looks mad.

(A：他看起來如何？ B：他看起來很生氣。)

b. What does/do + 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + like?

例：1. A: What does the soup taste like? B: It tastes like milk.

(A：湯嚐起來如何？ B：它嚐起來像牛奶。)

2. A: What does he look like? B: He looks like a teacher.

(A：他看起來如何？ B：他看起來像老師。)

基礎練習

1. A：你妹妹感覺怎樣？ B：她覺得很快樂。

A: How does your sister feel ?

B: She feels happy.

2. A：他父親感覺怎樣？ B：他覺得很生氣。

A: How does his father feel ?

B: He feels angry.

3. A：Tom 和 John 感覺怎樣？ B：他們覺得很特別。

A: How do Tom and John feel ?

B: They feel special.

4. A：那些貓看起來像什麼？ B：他們看起來像獅子。

A: What do those cats look like ?

B: They look like lions.

5. A：我看起來像什麼？ B：你看起來像作家。

A: What do I look like ?

B: You look like a writer.

C 形容詞原級比較

一、意義：形容詞除了比較級之外，兩個名詞也可以進行同等比較，表示兩個名詞的狀態是一樣的。

二、句型：A (名詞) + be 動詞/連綴動詞 + as + 形容詞原級 + as + B (名詞)

例：1. The big smartphone is as expensive as the small one.

(這隻大隻的智慧型手機跟那隻小隻的一樣貴。)

2. The orange is as sweet as the apple.

(這顆柳橙跟那顆蘋果一樣甜。)

基礎練習

1. 這本繪本和那本漫畫一樣有趣。

The picture book is as interesting as the comic book.

2. 湯和炒飯一樣好吃。

The soup is as delicious as the fried rice.

D 句型綜合練習

a. 選擇題

(B) 1. This ruler is 15 cm. That ruler is 30 cm. This ruler is _____ than that one.

(A) long (B) shorter (C) longer (D) short

(D) 2. This new car is _____ than the old one.

(A) the more expensive (B) most expensive

(C) expensive (D) more expensive

(B) 3. The tall tree is 20 years old. The house is 20 years old. The tree is as _____ as the house.

(A) older (B) old (C) very old (D) oldest

(A) 4. The old house is smaller _____ the new one.

(A) than (B) to (C) for (D) as

(C) 5. The old books are heavier than the new _____.

(A) one (B) it (C) ones (D) them

(A) 6. Jogging is _____ than swimming.

(A) more interesting (B) very interesting

(C) not interesting (D) the more interesting

(A) 7. You _____ your father.

(A) look like (B) looks (C) smells (D) tastes like

(C) 8. The boy _____ happy.

(A) tastes (B) smells (C) looks (D) likes

(B) 9. A: _____ does that girl sound like? B: She sounds like a singing bird.

(A) Where (B) What (C) Who (D) How

(D) 10. A: _____ does Mom look now? B: She is still angry. Let's go back to the bedroom.

(A) Where (B) What (C) Who (D) How

b. 句型翻譯題

1. Anna 的年紀比我大。

Anna is older than I.

2. 我比我哥哥忙。

I am busier than my brother.

3. 他妹妹比他快樂。

His sister is happier than he.

4. 這隻鳥比那隻鳥大隻。

This bird is bigger than that one.

5. 這些黃色的襪子和那些綠色的襪子一樣長。

These yellow socks are as long as than the green ones.

6. 這些智慧型手錶比那些舊的便宜。

These smartwatches are cheaper than those old ones.

7. 這位醫生和那位醫生一樣仁慈。

This doctor is as kind as that one.

8. 這派看起來很好吃。

The pie looks yummy.

9. 這杯子蛋糕嚐起來很可口。

The cupcake tastes delicious.

10. 天越來越暗了。

It is getting/becoming darker and darker.

11. 那些老虎看起來像貓。

Those tigers look like cats.

12. 那些狗看起來像山羊。

Those dogs look like goats.

13. 那些男孩聽起來像生意人。

Those boys sound like businessmen.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 柴克：艾拉，你的國家是什麼樣子？ 艾拉：土耳其比臺灣大，也比臺灣冷。

Zac: What's your country like, Ela?

Ela: Turkey is bigger and colder than Taiwan.

2. 這裡的牛肉料理比我們家鄉的還好吃。

Beef dishes here are more delicious than the ones back home.

3. 我現在覺得餓了。

I feel hungry now.

4. 我也餓了。

I am getting hungry, too.

5. 聽起來是個好主意。

That sounds like a great idea.

6. 我可以要牛排搭配薯條嗎？

May I have the steak with fries?

7. 女服務生：請問你的牛排要幾分熟？ 艾拉：請幫我做五分熟。

Waitress: How would you like your steak?

Ela: Medium, please.

8. 我超餓的。

I am as hungry as a bear.

9. 你們兩個的胃口比我們的還好。

You two have a better appetite than we do.

10. 人們攝取的肉量高於以往。

People eat more meat than before.

11. 然而，地球的人口數仍不斷攀升，所以需要養活的人口也更多。

However, the number of people on earth is still growing, so there will be more mouths to feed.

12. 此外，飼養動物會產生很多溫室氣體，但培養肉不會。

What's more, raising animals creates a lot of greenhouse gas, but growing lab meat doesn't.

13. 它對環境較友善，對地球也更好。

It is more friendly to the environment and better for the earth.

14. 培養肉嚐起來如何？

How does the lab meat taste?

15. 許多人試過後都無法將其與真正的肉作分辨，因為它嚐起來就像真的一樣。

Many people tried it and couldn't tell it from real meat because it tastes just like the real thing.

E 重要單字

比	than	麵	noodle
便利的	convenient	刀	knife
豬肉	pork	筷子	chopsticks
牛肉	beef	湯匙	spoon
更...	more	男服務生	waiter
美味的	delicious	奶油	butter
感到	feel	烤土司；烤麵包片	toast
牛排；肉排	steak	小圓麵包	bun
菜單	menu	麵包	bread
女服務生	waitress	肉	meat
火腿	ham	地球	earth
乳酪	cheese	答案；回答	answer
薯條	fries	飼養	raise
五分熟；中等的	medium	氣體；汽油	gas
派	pie	友善的	friendly
聞起來	smell	真實的	real
嚐起來；味道	taste	問題	question
如同...一樣...	as...as...		



A 形容詞最高級，最高級的形形成可以分為三種：

一、單音節或雙音節形容詞最高級的規則變化

直接加 -est			
中文	原級	比較級	最高級
年輕的	young	younger	youngest
便宜的	cheap	cheaper	cheapest
暗的	dark	darker	darkest
舊的；老的	old	older	oldest
高的	tall	taller	tallest
小的	small	smaller	smallest
字尾為 e，直接加 -st			
可愛的	cute	cuter	cutest
好的	fine	finer	finest
安全的	safe	safer	safest
不錯的	nice	nicer	nicest
大的	large	larger	largest
形容詞字尾為「單母音 + 子音」，重複字尾子音加 -est			
胖的	fat	fatter	fattest
熱的	hot	hotter	hottest
瘦的	thin	thinner	thinnest
傷心的	sad	sadder	saddest
字尾為「子音 + y」，去 y 加 -iest			
容易的	easy	easier	easiest
忙的	busy	busier	busiest
餓的	hungry	hungrier	hungriest
重的	heavy	heavier	heaviest
快樂的	happy	happier	happiest
醜的	ugly	uglier	ugliest

二、不規則變化

中文	原級	比較級	最高級
好的	good	better	best
壞的	bad	worse	worst
很多的(可數及不可數)	many / much	more	most
少許的(不可數)	little	less	least

三、雙音節或多音節形容詞最高級的規則變化

在形容詞前加 most			
中文	原級	比較級	最高級
英俊的	handsome	more handsome	most handsome
特別的	special	more special	most special
困難的	difficult	more difficult	most difficult
美味的	delicious	more delicious	most delicious
可怕的	terrible	more terrible	most terrible
有趣的	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
便利的	convenient	more convenient	most convenient
昂貴的	expensive	more expensive	most expensive
受歡迎的	popular	more popular	most popular

基礎練習

(一) 形容詞原級

- 我兒子很善良。 My son is nice .
- 那個 YouTuber 很快樂。 The YouTuber is happy .
- 我的老師很忙。 My teacher is busy .
- 那部電影很受歡迎。 The movie is popular .
- Alex 很帥氣。 Alex is handsome .

(二) 形容詞最高級句型

A is/are the 形容詞最高級	{ of all. in (the/所有格 地點). in the world. }
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1. Jason 是這三個人中最善良的。

Jason is the nicest of the three.

2. 我哥哥是所有人當中最快樂的。

My brother is the happiest of all.

3. Rachel 是這三個護士中最忙碌的。

Rachel is the busiest of the three nurses.

4. Eva 是她班上最受歡迎的。

Eva is the most popular in her class.

5. 尼羅河是世上最長的河流。

The Nile River is the longest river in the world.

B 反身代名詞

一、英文反身代名詞

主格	反身代名詞	主格	反身代名詞
I	myself	we	ourselves
you	yourself	you	yourselves
he	himself	they	themselves
she	herself		
it	itself		

二、反身代名詞用在以下三種狀況：

1. 當句子的主詞和受詞相同時，會用反身代名詞作為受詞。

2. 說話時加強語氣，放在句中或句尾。

3. by + 反身代名詞(without anyone else's help) – 表示獨自。

例：(1) Judy taught herself to play the piano. (Judy 自學彈鋼琴。)

(2) Be careful. Don't hurt yourself. (小心點。不要傷了自己。)

(3) My mom prepared the big Christmas dinner by herself. (我媽媽獨自準備了聖誕大餐。)

基礎練習

1. 史考特有時候會自言自語。

Scott sometimes talks to himself.

2. 這個皇后正看著鏡中的自己。

The queen is looking at herself in the mirror.

3. 我父親通常自己修理汽車。

My father usually fixes the car by himself.

4. 那位老先生自己住。

That old man lives by himself.

C 句型綜合練習

a. 選擇題

(C) 1. People in New Zealand eats _____ meat in the world. One person has 126.9 kilograms of meat every year.

(A) many (B) a lot of (C) the most (D) more

(C) 2. Keats _____ loves to play the guitar in his free time.

(A) his (B) he (C) himself (D) him

(A) 3. Mice are _____ animal to me. They can make many people sick.

(A) the most dangerous (B) dangerous
(C) more dangerous (D) dangerously

(D) 4. Tiffany's hair is _____ of the three girls, but she will cut it short tomorrow.

(A) long (B) the longer (C) longer (D) the longest

(A) 5. Janet is _____ cook in her family. All her family like her Japanese food a lot.

(A) the best (B) best (C) the better (D) better

(B) 6. Bella's eyes are _____ than her mother's.

(A) very big (B) bigger (C) biggest (D) as big

(D) 7. Vatican is the smallest country _____.

(A) of the two (B) than others (C) of my family (D) in the world

b. 句型翻譯題

1. Wesley 是他家年紀最大的小孩。

Wesley is the oldest child in his family.

2. Celine 的房間比她姐姐的房間乾淨。

Celine's room is cleaner than her sister's.

3. Peter 的車子是這間店裡面最貴的。

Peter's room is the most expensive of all.

4. 我爸爸打棒球時傷到他自己。

My dad hurt himself when he played baseball.

5. 牛肉麵對我來說是全世界最好吃的食物。

Beef noodles are the most delicious food in the world to me.

6. 我的表姊們獨自居住在山中。她們喜歡和自己相處。

My cousins live in the mountains by themselves. They love to be with themselves.

7. 這件紅色的毛衣是所有毛衣裡面最特別的。

The red sweater is the most special of all.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 上面寫著：「小心紅火蟻！」

It says, “Be Careful of Red Fire Ants!”

2. 牠們是所有螞蟻中最危險的。

They're the most dangerous ants of all.

3. 用熱水將牠們殺死是最簡單且最快速的方式。

Killing them with hot water is the easiest and fastest way.

4. 遠離牠們是目前最好的主意。

Staying away from them is the best idea for now.

5. 我想要搬動這塊石頭坐到你們旁邊，但是我自己搬不動。

I want to move this rock and sit next to you guys, but I can't do it by myself.

6. 小心。石頭下可能會有蛇。

Watch out. There might be a snake under it.

7. 安全勝過遺憾。

It's better to be safe than sorry.

8. 一切都完美，直到一件可怕的意外發生。

Everything was perfect until a terrible accident happened.

9. 很少人知道這個地方，所以那裡除了我們之外，只有一位漁夫。

Very few people knew about this place, so we were the only ones there besides a fisherman.

10. 寇弟仍在海灘很遠的地方自己游泳。

Cody was swimming by himself far from the beach.

11. 他是我們學校最好的泳者，所以我一點都不擔心。

He is the best swimmer in our school, so I wasn't worried at all.

12. 今天真是我人生中最糟糕，卻也是最幸運的一天。

It's the most terrible but also the luckiest day of my life.

13. 今天寇弟和我兩人都學到了關於水上安全的一課。

Today Cody and I both learned a lesson in water safety .

D 重要單字

草地	grass	公克	gram
紅火蟻	red fire ant	昆蟲	insect
危險的	dangerous	蜜蜂	bee
咬；咬（傷）	bite	吋	inch
死亡	death	寬的	wide
踢	kick	公斤	kilogram
他們自己	themselves	在…之下；在下面	below
殺死	kill	海平面	sea level
遠離…	stay away from...	英里	mile
同意	agree	直到	until
岩石	rock	害怕的	scared
我自己	myself	浪	wave
蛇	snake	遠	far
潮濕的	wet	擔心的	worried
令人害怕的	scary	喊叫	shout
深的	deep	沒什麼；無事；無物	nothing
真實的	true	忘記	forget
蜘蛛	spider		



本課主要的句型：情態副詞與使役動詞。

情態副詞

Ⓐ 情態副詞，通常由「形容詞 + ly」變化而來，但也有其他變化形及不規則變化，形成規則如下表所示：

一、規則變化

直接加 -ly		
中文	形容詞	副詞
美麗的	beautiful	beautifully
壞的	bad	badly
親切的	kind	kindly
安靜的	quiet	quietly
迅速的	quick	quickly
小心的	careful	carefully
有智慧的	wise	wisely
生氣的	mad	madly
字尾為 y，去 y 加 -ily		
容易的	easy	easily
快樂的	happy	happily
饑餓的	hungry	hungrily
重的	heavy	heavily
忙碌的	busy	busily
生氣的	angry	angrily
字尾為 le，去 e 加 -y		
舒服的	comfortable	comfortably
可怕的	terrible	terribly
形容詞與副詞同形		
早的	early	early
晚的	late	late
快速的	fast	fast
努力的	hard	hard
高的	high	high
遠的	far	far

二、不規則變化

中文	形容詞	副詞
好的	good	well

特別訊息：

1. 情態副詞用來形容「一般動詞」，表示各種動作的「狀態」。

2. 情態副詞的位置：

(A) 一般動詞之前：

例：Because I broke the window, Dad **madly** looked at me.

(因我打破窗戶，爸爸生氣地看著我。)

(B) 一般動詞之後：

例：Because I broke the window, Dad looked **madly** at me.

(因我打破窗戶，爸爸生氣地看著我。)

(C) 句尾：

例：Because I broke the window, Dad looked at me **madly**.

(因我打破窗戶，爸爸生氣地看著我。)

(D) 與形容詞同形的情態副詞和 **well**，只能放在一般動詞後面。

例：Please don't run too **fast**. (請不要跑太快。)

基礎練習

1. Tom 唱歌很可怕。 Tom sings terribly.
2. Cathy 彈琴彈得很優美。 Cathy plays the piano beautifully.
3. 他開心地走進圖書館。 He happily walked into the library.
4. Carson 緩慢地走在街上。 Carson walks slowly on the street.
5. 那隻狗快速地吃著早餐。 That dog is eating breakfast fast.
6. 那位工人狼吞虎嚥地吃著早餐。
That worker is hungrily eating his breakfast.
7. 我爺爺每天早起。
My grandfather gets up early every day.
8. 那些老人每天早上努力運動。
Those old people exercise hard every morning.

B 進階比較：連綴動詞 look，後面加形容詞。「look at 人」，則必須用副詞修飾。

例：1. John looks sad. (John 看起來很傷心。)(look 是連綴動詞)

2. John looks at me sadly. (John 傷心地看著我。)(look at 為一般動詞)

基礎練習

1. 我弟弟看起來很快樂。 My brother looks happy .
2. 我弟弟很快樂地看著我。 My brother looks at me happily .
3. 我妹妹看起來很生氣。 My sister looks angry .
4. 我妹妹很生氣地看著我。 My sister looks at me angrily .

C 副詞的比較級與最高級

字尾為 -ly 者，比較級、最高級在前面加 more、most			
中文	原級	比較級	最高級
迅速地	quickly	more quickly	most quickly
慢慢地	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
小心地	carefully	more carefully	most carefully
容易地	easily	more easily	most easily
可怕地	terribly	more terribly	most terribly
安靜地	quietly	more quietly	most quietly
與形容詞相同者，在字尾加 -er、-est			
早地	early	earlier	earliest
晚地	late	later	latest
快速地	fast	faster	fastest
努力地	hard	harder	hardest
高地	high	higher	highest
不規則變化			
壞地	badly	worse	worst
好地	well	better	best

*重要提醒：副詞的最高級前面可加 the，也可不加。

基礎練習

1. Vincent 跑得比 John 快。

Vincent runs faster than John.

2. David 游得比 Tom 慢。

David swims more slowly than Tom.

3. Kevin 跳得比 Henry 高。

Kevin jumps higher than Henry.

4. Peter 圖畫得比我好。

Peter draws better than I.

5. 他是這三個人中唱歌唱得最好的。

He sings (the) best of the three.

6. 他是這三個人中畫圖畫得最棒的。

He paints (the) best of the three.

7. 他是這三個人中鋼琴彈得最差的。

He plays the piano (the) worst of the three.

8. 他是這三個人中製作影片製作得最好的。

He makes videos (the) best of the three.

D 句型綜合練習

a. 填入形容詞或副詞

1. It is easy (easy) for me to play basketball.
2. Don't play any dangerous (dangerous) games on the street.
3. The boys are playing water happily (happy).
4. Jeff slowly (slow) wiped his glasses.
5. Jack rode his bike too fast (fast). I couldn't catch him.

b. 語法測驗

- (C) 1. The singer writes new songs _____. He can write one in an hour.
(A) difficult (B) hardly (C) quickly (D) slowly
- (B) 2. A: _____ do you cook steak? B: Not very well.
(A) What (B) How (C) When (D) Who
- (A) 3. The test was very _____ and we all got good grades.
(A) easy (B) easily (C) difficult (D) difficultly

- (C) 4. Jack looked _____ at me, so I felt nervous.
 (A) happy (B) happily (C) madly (D) mad
- (C) 5. Playing the violin is never _____ for me.
 (A) easily (B) easier (C) easy (D) easiest
- (D) 6. The dog runs _____ than the cat.
 (A) fast (B) the fastest (C) fastest (D) faster
- (A) 7. Jack drives _____ in his family.
 (A) the most carefully (B) more carefully
 (C) careful (D) more careful

使役動詞

A 英文中的使役動詞：

make – made (表命令，語氣最強烈)	has/have – had (表命令，語氣比 make 弱一點)	let – let (表允許)
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基本句型：

(1) 肯定句：主詞 + 使役動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞...

例：1. My teacher makes us study hard by giving us tests.

(我們老師藉著給我們考試讓我們用功念書。)

2. My daddy let me join the video game design club.

(我爸允許我參加電玩設計社。)

(2) 否定句 A：主詞 + 使役動詞 + 受詞 + not + 原形動詞...

(表示「要某人不要做某事」。)

例：Jack has his brother not eat too much meat.

(Jack 要他弟弟不要吃太多肉。)

重要提醒：help + 人 + (to) V (不定詞 to 可省略)

(help 不是使役動詞，僅是語法表現與使役動詞相近)

例：He helps his father (to) sell fruit at the market. (他幫他父親在市場賣水果。)

基礎練習

(肯定句)

1. Mary 的英文老師叫她站在那裡。

Mary's English teacher made her stand there.

2. David 的英文老師叫他寫功課。

David's English teacher made him do the homework.

3. 我母親讓我看電視。

My mom let me watch TV.

4. 我母親讓我玩電動。

My mom let me play computer games.

5. Wang 先生每天要我們打掃教室。

Mr. Wang has us clean the classroom every day.

6. Wang 先生要我們每天看本書。

Mr. Wang has us read a book every day.

7. Wang 先生每天要我們保持安靜。

Mr. Wang has us be/keep quiet every day.

8. 請幫我打掃客廳。

Please help me (to) clean the living room.

9. 我兒子每天幫我洗碗。

My son helps me (to) wash the dishes every day.

基礎練習

(否定句)

1. Mary 的英文老師叫她不要站在那裡。

Mary's English teacher made her not stand there.

2. David 的英文老師叫他不要寫功課。

David's English teacher made him not do the homework.

3. 我母親要我不要看電視。

My mom let me not watch TV.

4. 我母親要我不要玩電動。

My mom let me not play computer games.

5. Wang 先生沒有每天要我們打掃教室。

Mr. Wang has us not clean the classroom every day.

6. Wang 先生沒有每天要我們看本書。

Mr. Wang has us not read a book every day.

7. Wang 先生沒有每天要我們保持安靜。

Mr. Wang has us not be/keep quiet every day.

B 句型綜合練習

a. 語法測驗

- (D) 1. Don't make the little boy _____ the heavy box.
(A) to carry (B) carries (C) carried (D) carry
- (A) 2. The boy helped his grandfather _____ rice on the farm.
(A) grow (B) grows (C) growing (D) grew
- (B) 3. My mother lets me _____ the Net for one hour after dinner.
(A) surfs (B) surf (C) to surf (D) surfing
- (D) 4. Meg made her sister _____ the floor.
(A) cleaned (B) cleaning (C) to clean (D) clean
- (A) 5. Jack has me _____ out the garbage(垃圾) for him.
(A) take (B) taking (C) takes (D) took

b. 課本重要句子

1. 他要我們日夜工作，又很少讓我們休息。

He makes us work day and night and seldom lets us take a break.

2. 我們努力工作，但是瓊斯先生並沒有善待我們。

We work hard, but Mr. Jones doesn't treat us well.

3. 我們工作最勤奮，生產了大量的蛋，但是瓊斯先生對我們很惡劣。

We work the hardest and produce lots of eggs, but Mr. Jones is bad to us.

4. 瓊斯先生對我們很壞。

Mr. Jones treats us badly.

5. 沒有他，我們可以過得更好。

We can live better without him.

6. 瑞歐，你是所有人之中跑得最快的。

Rio, you run the most quickly of all.

7. 他們會要求他改善我們的生活。

They'll have him improve our lives.

8. 帕克絲，你可以幫我查證一下這項資訊嗎？我看不清楚。

Pox, could you help me check out the information? I can't see clearly.

9. 單美國人在一年中最甜蜜的時節——情人節當天，就買了超過五千八百萬磅的巧克力。

Americans alone buy more than 58 million pounds of chocolate for Valentine's Day, the "sweetest" time of the year.

10. 他們比大多數成人還努力工作，但他們一天只能賺到六十五美分。

They work harder than most adults but only get about 65 cents a day.

11. 有些人選擇不買這些公司的巧克力，而其他人則把這些孩童的故事說出去。

Some choose not to buy chocolate from these companies, and others tell the children's stories.

C 重要單字

努力地；困難的	hard	西瓜	watermelon
好地	well	芭樂	guava
分享	share	梨子	pear
虛弱的	weak	番茄	tomato
母雞	hen	桃子	peach
髒的	dirty	葡萄	grape
沒有；無	without	烏龜	turtle
快地	quickly	蔬菜	vegetable
網頁	web page	草莓	strawberry
服務	service	慢地	slowly
清楚地	clearly	美國人	American
沒問題	No problem.	百萬	million
明智的	wise	磅	pound
鵝（單數）	goose	採摘；撿拾	pick
鴨	duck	豆	bean
大聲地	loudly	美分	cent
山羊	goat	機會	chance
木瓜	papaya	選擇	choose



本課主要文法焦點為感官動詞、情態助動詞、從屬連接詞 if

A 感官動詞

中文	原形	過去式
感覺	feel	felt
看到	see	saw
觀賞	watch	watched
聽到	hear	heard
聽	listen	listened

感官動詞的基本句型：

a. 感官動詞 + 人/物 + 原形動詞. → 表示動作的瞬間

Jack felt the house shake. (Jack 感到房子在搖晃。)

→ 表示房子從搖晃到結束，他都感受到了。

b. 感官動詞 + 人/物 + Ving. → 表示動作的持續

I saw Peter running through the red light. (我看到 Peter 闖紅燈。)

→ 表示闖紅燈的動作在持續。

重要提醒：

- 使用原形動詞時，代表我們看到聽到或感受到某個瞬間動作的全部。而使用 Ving 時，通常表示動作的持續或進行。
- hear (聽到)、see (看到)、feel (感覺到) ⇒ 不可以用於現在進行式。

基礎練習

- John 看到我跳舞。 John saw me dance/dancing.
- Jack 聽到我唱歌。 Jack heard me sing/singing.
- Tina 感覺車子在動。 Tina felt the car move/moving.
- Sandra 看著這隻鳥在飛翔。 Sandra is watching the bird fly/flying.
- Mike 聽著他女兒講故事。 Mike listened to his daughter tell/telling stories.
- 我聽到那個女生在哭。 I heard that girl cry/crying.

B 情態助動詞

必須	must	應該	should
----	------	----	--------

重要提醒：

1. 助動詞後面要加原形動詞。
2. 助動詞形成否定句時，只要在助動詞後面加上 not 即可，not 也可與助動詞縮寫，如 should not = shouldn't、must not = mustn't。
3. mustn't 表「強烈禁止」；「don't/doesn't have to」表「不需要；不必」。

基礎練習

1. John 應該要早起。

John should get up early.

2. John 必須在八點前到公司。

John must get to the office before eight.

3. John 不應該晚睡。

John shouldn't go to bed late.

4. John 今天不必上學。

John doesn't have to go to school today.

5. 你不可在捷運上喝水。

You mustn't drink water on the metro.

C 從屬連接詞 if (假如；如果)

if 的基本句型：

- (1) If + 主詞 + 現在式動詞, 主詞 + 未來式(will/be going to)或情態助動詞(can, may 等)祈使句.
- (2) 主詞 + 未來式(will/be going to)或情態助動詞(can, may 等)祈使句 + if + 主詞 + 現在式動詞.

(if 的條件句放句首，與主要子句間必須要用逗點隔開)

例：1. If your brother is free tomorrow, take him to the party.

(如果你弟明天有空，帶他到派對來吧。)

2. If Peter visits me tomorrow, I will give the book to him.

(如果 Peter 來看我，我將會把這本書給他。)

重要提醒：

if 子句為條件句，另一個句子則為「主要子句」。如果條件句所陳述事情，是未來會發生的，if 子句要用「現在式」；主要子句則用「未來式、含有可表達未來的情態助動詞或祈使句」。

基礎練習

1. 如果明天是晴天，我們將會去野餐。

(1) We will go on a picnic if it is sunny tomorrow.

(2) If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.

2. 如果你吃了藥，你將會覺得好些。

(1) If you take the medicine, you will feel better.

(2) You will feel better if you take the medicine.

3. 如果 Tom 有時間，他將會去看醫生。

(1) If Tom has time, he will go to the doctor.

(2) Tom will go to the doctor if he has time.

D 句型綜合練習

a. 語法測驗

(C) 1. I saw Mr. Lin _____ to my mom.

(A) to talk (B) talked (C) talking (D) talks

(B) 2. I listened to the singer _____ for three hours and felt very excited.

(A) to sing (B) sing (C) sings (D) sang

(D) 3. I can feel my heart _____. It is so amazing.

(A) to beat (B) beats (C) is beating (D) beating

(A) 4. All the students _____ do their homework after school.

(A) must (B) is (C) want (D) has to

(D) 5. Peter heard Mary _____ a story to the kids.

(A) to tell (B) tells (C) told (D) telling

(C) 6. If Tom _____ a lot of money, he will donate(捐贈) a lot to the poor.

(A) will have (B) have (C) has (D) is having

(D) 7. We will still play the game _____ it rains next Friday.

(A) after (B) because (C) until (D) if

b. 句型翻譯題

1. 他看到他母親哭。

He saw his mother cry/crying .

2. 我正在聽他說英文故事。

I am listening to him tell/telling the English story.

3. 你兒子應該要學習保護環境。

Your son should learn to protect the environment.

4. 我們看到很多房子倒下。

We saw many houses fall/falling down.

5. 他覺得地在搖。

He felt the ground move/moving .

6. 如果我去他的宴會，他父母會很開心。

If I go to his party, his parents will be/feel happy.

7. 如果你沒有足夠的錢，我可以借你。

If you don't have enough money, I can lend some to you.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 我可以看到街上的樹在搖。

I can see the trees on the street swaying .

2. 我可以聽到風在吹。

I can hear the wind blow .

3. 這是我們第一次碰到颱風。我們一定要做好萬全的準備。

This is our first typhoon. We must be ready for it.

4. 我們得準備一些食物。

We have to prepare some food.

5. 我們也應該要買蠟燭。

We should get candles, too.

6. 你真的應該要訓練自己面對你對黑暗的恐懼。

You really should train yourself to face your fear of the dark.

7. 我們應該打開收音機，聽聽最新的新聞消息嗎？

Should we turn on the radio and listen to the latest news?

8. 如果颱風變強了，我們明天就不用上學了。

 If the typhoon gets stronger, we won't need to go to school tomorrow.

9. 我們常視狗兒為我們最好的朋友，因為牠們總是在我們的身邊不離不棄。

We often see dogs as our best friends because they are always there for us.

10. 牠們的嗅覺比我們的好上幾千倍。

Their sense of smell is thousands of times better than ours.

11. 牠們讓搜救工作更快速。

They make rescue work go faster .

E 重要單字

颱風	typhoon	巨大的	giant
吹	blow	彩虹	rainbow
玫瑰花	rose	漂亮的	pretty
陽台	balcony	花園	garden
必須；一定	must	青蛙	frog
準備	prepare	聲響；噪音	noise
應該	should	池塘	pond
蠟燭	candle	地震	earthquake
燈；光；點亮	light	勇敢地	bravely
收音機；廣播	radio	穿越	through
新聞；消息	news	尖銳的	sharp
如果	if	到達	reach
星星	star	空間	space
閃耀；照耀	shine	大小；尺寸	size



A 不定代名詞

可數							
一個	one	兩個	two	一些	some	很多	many
每一個	each	大部分	most	兩者	both	全部	all

不可數							
一些	some	很多	much	大部分	most	全部	all

基本句型：

one/some/many/both... + of + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the/所有格 + 名詞 (可數或不可數)} \\ \text{代名詞受格} \end{array} \right.$

重要提醒：

1. 名詞前面要加 the 或所有格 my, your, his, her, our, their 等加以限定。
2. of 後面的名詞可以用代名詞代替。可數複數名詞用 them, us 等；不可數名詞則用 it。
3. 若不定代名詞為數字 one，後面動詞要用單數動詞，其他數字則用複數動詞。
4. 若不定代名詞是 both，則指總數只有兩個；two 則是群體中，選其中兩個。
5. some, most, all 之後的名詞，可以接可數名詞或不可數名詞。若後面名詞是複數名詞，則動詞用複數動詞。若是不可數名詞，則動詞用單數動詞。
6. much 後面的名詞，只可接不可數名詞，且動詞要用單數動詞。
7. every 不可以當不定代名詞。

基礎練習

(可數)

1. 我其中一個兒子喜歡跳舞。 One of my sons enjoys dancing.
2. 我兩個兒子都喜歡設計電動遊戲。 Both of my sons like to design video games.
3. 我其中兩個兒子是 YouTubers。 Two of my sons are YouTubers.
4. 我很多學生喜歡吃中國菜。 Many of my students like to eat Chinese food.
5. 我大部分的同學在台北工作。 Most of my classmates work in Taipei.
6. 我全部的學生正在做機器人。 All of my students are making robots.

(不可數)

1. 今天晚餐很多道菜將會花我很多錢。

 Much of the food for tonight's dinner is going to cost me a lot.

2. 這家店有些水果都來自澳洲。

 Some of the fruit at the store is from Australia.

3. 這些藥大部分是治療感冒的。

 Most of the medicine is for a cold.

4. 這個袋子裡面所有的蜂蜜聞起來都很棒。

 All of the honey in the bag smells great.

B 從屬連接詞 **although/though** (雖然)

although/though 的基本句型：

(1) **Although/Though** + 主詞 + 動詞, 主詞 + 動詞.

(2) 主詞 + 動詞 + **although/though** + 主詞 + 動詞.

(although/though 的從屬子句放句首時，與主要子句間，必須要用逗點隔開)

例：1. Although/Though I am busy, I want to eat dinner with you.

(雖然我很忙，我還是想和你吃晚餐。)

2. Although/Though it is cold, many people are eating ice cream.

(雖然很冷，還是很多人在吃冰淇淋。)

重要提醒：

although 也可以寫成 **though**，語意相同。同時，出現 **although/though** 的句子，可以和 **but** (但是) 互換。但 **although** 及 **but** 不可以同時出現在一個句子中。

基礎練習

1. 雖然他很高，但他籃球打不好。

(1) Although / Though he is tall, he can't play basketball well.

(2) He can't play basketball well although / though he is tall.

(3) He is tall, but he can't play basketball well.

2. 雖然那隻手錶很貴，我還是買給我爸爸。

(1) Although / Though the watch was expensive, I bought it for my dad.

(2) I bought the watch for my dad although / though it was expensive.

(3) The watch was expensive, but I bought it for my dad.

3. 雖然 Cory 頭痛，他還是去上學。

(1) Although / Though Cory had a headache, he went to school.

(2) Cory went to school although / though he had a headache.

(3) Cory had a headache, but he went to school.

4. 雖然我很窮，我還是很快樂。

(1) Although / Though I am poor, I am happy.

(2) I am happy although / though I am poor.

(3) I am poor, but I am happy.

5. 雖然我們很累，我們還是自己做晚餐。

(1) Although / Though we were tired, we made dinner ourselves.

(2) We made dinner ourselves although / though we were tired.

(3) We were tired, but we made dinner ourselves.

C 句型綜合練習

a. 語法測驗

(C) 1. All of the food at the restaurant _____ delicious. I like it.

(A) is tasting (B) taste (C) tastes (D) tasted

(C) 2. One of my classmates _____ not at home last night. He went to a piano class.

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

(A) 3. _____ the cow is very old, it has to work every day.

(A) Although (B) If (C) Because (D) When

(C) 4. All of my money _____ in the bank now. I want to save enough money for a new car.

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

(D) 5. There are some men standing there. _____ of them is Jack.

(A) All (B) Some (C) Both (D) One

(A) 6. _____ Jack is busy, he still has dinner with his wife every night.

(A) Though (B) If (C) Because (D) When

(B) 7. Many of _____ decided to sell tea on School Fair Day.

(A) her classmate (B) her classmates
(C) the classmate (D) classmates

b. 句型翻譯題

1. 這些男孩中有一些很高。

Some of the boys are tall.

2. 這些女孩全部都喜歡那個樂團。

All of these girls like the band.

3. 這些學生每一個都想變漂亮。

Each of the students wants to become beautiful.

4. 這個池子內的水大部分很髒。

Most of the water in the pond is dirty.

5. 這個盒子所有的巧克力都是我的。

All of the chocolate in the box is mine.

6. 雖然我生病，我還是要去上課。

(1) Although / Though I am sick, I have to go to school.

(2) I am sick, but I have to go to school.

7. 雖然我沒有錢，但我可以自己做卡片。

(1) Although / Though I don't have money, I can make a card myself.

(2) I don't have money, but I can make a card myself.

8. 雖然我很高，但是我不會打籃球。

(1) Although / Though I am tall, I can't play basketball.

(2) I am tall, but I can't play basketball.

c. 課本重要句子

1. 這裡所有的食物攤販看起來都很棒。

All of the food stands here look great.

2. 雖然這裡大部分的食物聞起來很不錯，但是我一點也不想吃。

Although most of the food here smells good, I don't feel like eating at all.

3. 我今天在學校聽到你咳嗽。

I heard you cough at school today.

4. 我爸媽生病時都是這麼做的。

Both of my parents do that when they are sick.

5. 舉例來說，蜂蜜配檸檬就是我最喜歡的止咳食譜之一。

For example, one of my favorite recipes for a cough is honey with lemons.

6. 然而，當我們只是得到一般的感冒，看醫生不一定是件必要的事。

However, going to the doctor is not always a must when we have a common cold.

7. 當我們感冒時，我們的身體非常努力地對抗它。

When we catch a cold, our body fights it really hard.

8. 儘管薑和大蒜可能嚐起來和聞起來不是那麼的好，但是它們對抵抗感冒很有效。

Although ginger and garlic may not taste or smell good, they are good for fighting a cold.

D 重要單字

雖然	although	頭痛	headache
問題；事件	matter	胃痛	stomachache
喉嚨痛	sore throat	發燒	fever
解釋	explain	流鼻水	runny nose
咳嗽	cough	膝蓋	knee
很可能；大概	probably	指甲	nail
照顧	take care of	手指	finger
中午	noon	脖子	neck
兩者（都）	both	肩膀	shoulder
生病的	sick	常見的；共同的	common
藥	medicine	實際上；事實上	actually
蜂蜜	honey	有幫助的	helpful
檸檬	lemon	根	root
有用的	useful	原因；理由	reason
頭	head		



Unit 6 You Can Throw a Ball, Can't You?



A 本課主要的句型為附加問句。

1. 附加問句是附加在「直述句」後的簡短問句。直述句和附加問句之間用逗點隔開。
2. 附加問句的句型：

(1) 直述句含有 be 動詞的附加問句：

(直述句為肯定句)

主詞 + be 動詞 + ..., be 動詞與 not 的縮寫 + 人稱代名詞?

(直述句為否定句)

主詞 + be 動詞 not + ..., be 動詞 + 人稱代名詞?

(肯定答句) Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞.

(否定答句) No, 主詞 + be 動詞與 not 的縮寫.

例：1. A: Tom is a mail carrier, isn't he? B: Yes, he is.

(A: Tom 是郵差，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他是郵差。)

2. A: Meg isn't cleaning the beach now, is she? B: No, she isn't.

(A: Meg 現在沒有在淨灘，對嗎？ B: 不，她沒有。)

(2) 直述句含有一般動詞的附加問句

(直述句為肯定句)

主詞 + 一般動詞 + ..., don't/doesn't/didn't + 人稱代名詞?

(直述句為否定句)

主詞 + don't/doesn't/didn't + 原形動詞 + ..., do/does/did + 人稱代名詞?

(肯定答句) Yes, 主詞 + do/does/did.

(否定答句) No, 主詞 + don't/doesn't/didn't.

例：1. A: Tom goes to school by metro every day, doesn't he?

B: Yes, he does.

(A: Tom 每天搭捷運上學，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他搭捷運。)

2. A: They interviewed Tom Cruise, didn't they?

B: No, they didn't.

(A: 他們訪問了 Tom Cruise，對不對啊？ B: 不，他們沒有。)

(3) 直述句含有助動詞的附加問句

(直述句為肯定句)

主詞 + 助動詞 + 原形動詞 + ..., 助動詞與 not 的縮寫 + 人稱代名詞?

(直述句為否定句)

主詞 + 助動詞 + not + 原形動詞 + ..., 助動詞 + 人稱代名詞?

(肯定答句) Yes, 主詞 + 助動詞.

(否定答句) No, 主詞 + 助動詞與 not 的縮寫.

例：1. A: Tom can ride a motorcycle, can't he? B: Yes, he can.

(A: Tom 會騎機車，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他會。)

2. A: Meg won't spend much money buying a new car, will she? B: No, she won't.

(A: Meg 將不會花很多錢買新車，對不對啊？ B: 不，她將不會。)

特別訊息：

1. 直述句是肯定句，附加問句用否定句。附加問句為否定時，be 動詞助動詞要和 not 縮寫 (am not 不縮寫)，並放在附加問句的主詞前。

例：David **is** a teacher, **isn't he?** (David 是老師，不是嗎?)

→ **is not** 要縮寫成 **isn't**。

2. 直述句是否定句，附加問句用肯定句。

例：Peter **doesn't** like pizza, **does he?** (Peter 不喜歡披薩，對嗎?)

3. 附加問句主詞必須是與直述句相對應的人稱代名詞。唯一的例外，是當直述句為 **there is/are** 的句型時，附加問句的主詞必須用 **there**。請注意 **this, that, these, those** 不可以當附加問句的主詞。

例：1. **Mary** is dear to her family, **isn't she?** (Mary 對她家人很好，不是嗎?)

2. **There** are some old men exercising in the park, **aren't there?**

(公園裡有一些老人家在運動，對不對?)

4. 直述句若是 be 動詞，附加問句就用 be 動詞。

5. 直述句用一般動詞，附加問句就用相對應的助動詞 do/does/did。請注意：若直述句是現在簡單式，要視主詞的單複數，複數用 **do** 而單數用 **does**。若句子的時態是過去簡單式，就要使用 **did**。

6. 直述句有指定的助動詞，附加問句就用該助動詞。

7. 直述句本身若已有否定字眼，如 **never** (從不)，**seldom** (很少)，**no** (沒有)，**little** (很少)，**few** (很少)，**nothing** (沒有東西)，**nobody** (沒有人)，附加問句就要使用肯定句。

例：They **are seldom** sick, are they? (他們很少生病，對嗎?)

8. 附加問句的回答，不管附加問句是肯定句或否定句，回答內容為肯定就說 yes，回答內容為否定，就說 no，和一般問句的回答方式一樣。

例：1. A: You are a student, aren't you? B: Yes, I am.

(A: 你是學生，不是嗎？ B: 是的，我是。)

2. A: You like Chinese food, don't you? B: No, I don't.

(A: 你喜歡中國菜，不對嗎？ B: 不，我不喜歡。)

基礎練習

1. A: David 是工程師，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他是。

A: David is an engineer, isn't he ?

B: Yes, he is .

2. A: Tina 不是記者，不是嗎？ B: 不，她不是。

A: Tina isn't a reporter, is she ?

B: No, she isn't .

3. A: David 昨天生病了，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他是。

A: David was sick yesterday, wasn't he ?

B: Yes, he was .

4. A: Tina 昨天並沒有很忙碌，不是嗎？ B: 不，她沒有。

A: Tina wasn't busy yesterday, was she ?

B: No, she wasn't .

5. A: David 喜歡這個節目，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他喜歡。

A: David likes the program, doesn't he ?

B: Yes, he does .

6. A: Tina 不喜歡這部電影，不是嗎？ B: 不，她不喜歡。

A: Tina doesn't like the movie, does she ?

B: No, she doesn't .

7. A: David 和 Tom 喜歡音樂，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他們喜歡。

A: David and Tom like music, don't they ?

B: Yes, they do .

8. A: Tina 和她妹妹不喜歡網球，不是嗎？ B: 不，他們不喜歡。

A: Tina and her sister don't like tennis, do they ?

B: No, they don't .

9. A: David 昨天買了這件外套，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他買了。
A: David bought the jacket yesterday, didn't he ?
B: Yes, he did .
10. A: Tina 昨天沒買那雙鞋，不是嗎？ B: 不，她沒買。
A: Tina didn't buy the shoes yesterday, did she ?
B: No, she didn't .
11. A: David 明天將買這本書，不是嗎？ B: 是的，他將會買。
A: David will buy the book tomorrow, won't he ?
B: Yes, he will .
12. A: Tina 明天將不會買這台車，不是嗎？ B: 不，她將不會買。
A: Tina won't buy this car tomorrow, will she ?
B: No, she won't .
13. A: 書桌上有兩本書，不是嗎？ B: 是的，有。
A: There are two books on the desk, aren't there ?
B: Yes, there are .
14. A: 書桌上沒有任何筆記簿，不是嗎？ B: 不，沒有。
A: There aren't any notebooks on the desk, are there ?
B: No, there aren't .

B 名詞子句的使用時機

- 「名詞子句」當名詞使用，附屬在主要子句中的子句。
本身結構為「that + 主詞 + 動詞 + ...」。子句前會以 that 引導。
- 名詞子句當「動詞的受詞」。
- 句型：主詞 + 動詞 + (人) + that 子句。

例：1. Many students think (that) Mr. Smith is an excellent teacher.

(很多學生認為 Smith 先生是個很優秀的老師。)

2. I hope (that) I can be a good father.

(我希望我可以當個好父親。)

3. He told us (that) he has an old car.

(他告訴我們他有一部老爺車。)

特別訊息：

1. that 所引導的名詞子句當動詞的受詞時，that 可以省略。
2. 常與 that 連用的動詞有：remember (記得)、think (想)、believe (相信)、hope (希望)、understand (了解)、forget (忘記)、hear (聽說)、say (說)、feel (感覺)、know (知道)、tell (告訴)等。

基礎練習

1. 他告訴我他喜歡籃球。 He told me that he likes basketball.
2. 我希望她喜歡閱讀。 I hope that she likes reading.
3. 我相信他喜歡印度。 I believe that he likes India.
4. 他聽說 John 喜歡拍攝影片。
He heard that John likes making videos.
5. Mary 決定她要學英文。
Mary decided that she will learn English.
6. Helen 決定她明年要去美國。
Helen decided that she will go to the USA next year.

C 句型綜合練習

a. 填入正確的附加問句及答句

1. Dad cut the cake into five pieces, didn't he ?
Yes, he did .
2. Mary is guessing the riddles(猜謎語) in the living room, isn't she ?
Yes, she is .
3. There's nothing special about the report, is there ?
No, there isn't .
4. Radford can't walk fast, can he ?
No, he can't .
5. Ted will learn to study the animals in the forest, won't he ?
Yes, he will .
6. His brother bought two bottles of glue last night, didn't he ?
No, he didn't .

b. 選擇題

- (B) 1. They have to trust Peter, _____ they?
(A) haven't (B) don't (C) won't (D) aren't
- (A) 2. I hope _____ I can be a dancer in the future.
(A) that (B) when (C) what (D) how
- (C) 3. Lisa's watching the dog monitor, _____?
(A) is Lisa (B) is she (C) isn't she (D) isn't Lisa
- (D) 4. There were a lot of kids at the zoo yesterday, _____?
(A) weren't they (B) were there (C) were those (D) weren't there
- (B) 5. Those actors are eating noodles, aren't _____?
(A) those (B) they (C) there (D) these
- (D) 6. The boy read the book yesterday, _____ he?
(A) won't (B) isn't (C) doesn't (D) didn't

c. 課本重要句子

1. 你是男生，不是嗎？

You're a boy, aren't you ?

2. 我得到的分數比你多，不是嗎？

I got more points than you, didn't I ?

3. 你知道我昨天的考試不及格嗎？我怕我會拖累你們。

Do you know that I failed the test yesterday? I'm afraid that I will hold you back.

4. 他說他在學校從來不是最好的，但現在那些頂尖的學生都為他工作。

He said that he was never the best in school, but today the top students work for him.

5. 想像你在一間醫院生病了。

Picture that you're sick in a hospital.

6. 你剛剛想像的護理師是位女性，而醫生是位男性，對不對？

You pictured the nurse as a woman, and the doctor as a man, didn't you ?

7. 人們常說男生應該要強壯、勇敢和擅於運動。

People often say boys should be strong, brave, and good at sports.

8. 他的媽媽從未在他兒時阻止他玩洋娃娃，而且她總是在他身邊支持他。

His mom never stop him from playing with dolls as a child, and she was always there for him.

D 重要單字

傳遞	pass	預計；期望	expect
丟；投擲	throw	錯誤	mistake
得分	point	立場；角度	angle
贏；獲勝	win	允許	allow
團體	group	笑；笑聲	laugh
成績	grade	帶來；攜帶	bring
考不及格；失敗	fail	誠實的；可信的	honest
考試	test	導致	lead to
害怕的；擔憂的	afraid	迫使；推動	push
聰明的	smart	優秀的；極佳的	excellent
開始	begin	能夠	be able to
會議；會面	meeting	下定義；界定	define
簡單的	simple		