

# 目 次

第一次段考範圍

Lesson 1 ..... 1

Lesson 2 ..... 10

第二次段考範圍

Lesson 3 ..... 16

Lesson 4 ..... 24

第三次段考範圍

Lesson 5 ..... 35

Lesson 6 ..... 45

# Lesson 1

## Alan Plays Basketball Every Day

### 文法要點

一、現在簡單式（第一、第二人稱或複數人稱）的用法

#### 1. 使用時機

現在簡單式可分為用「be 動詞」或「一般動詞」所形成的句子，用於表達「永恆不變的真理」、「事實」或「習慣」。

使用時機	例句
不變的真理	Taiwan <u>is</u> an island. (臺灣是一座島嶼。)
現在的事實或狀態	We <u>exercise</u> every morning. (我們每天早上運動。)
習慣的動作	I <u>play</u> baseball after school. (我放學後打棒球。)

### 小試身手

根據句意圈選正確的答案

1. Oh, no. It's eight o'clock. We ( are / go ) late for school.
2. Lillian and her brother ( are / like ) soccer.
3. Jeremy Lin ( is / play ) a good basketball player.
4. Mary and Joe ( are / read ) newspapers (報紙) every morning.
5. I love beautiful dolls. I ( is / have ) fifty dolls now.

#### 2. 現在簡單式第一、第二人稱或複數人稱的句型

##### 句型變化及例句

肯定句	主詞 + 原形動詞...
	We <b>have</b> a car. (我們有一部車。)
否定句	主詞 + do not / don't + 原形動詞...
	We <b>don't need</b> a car. (我們不需要車。)
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Do / Don't + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? Yes, 主詞 + do. / No, 主詞 + don't.
	Ann: <b>Do</b> you <b>like</b> the book? (你喜歡這本書嗎？) Ben: Yes, I do. (是，我喜歡。) / No, I don't. (不，我不喜歡。)
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + do + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? (1) Ann: <b>Where</b> <b>do</b> you <b>live</b> ? (你住哪裡？) Ben: I <b>live</b> in Tainan. (我住在臺南。) (2) Ann: <b>How</b> <b>do</b> you <b>like</b> the book? (你有多喜歡這本書？) Ben: I <b>like</b> it very much. (我非常喜歡它。)
簡化句	I <b>read</b> every night, <b>but</b> my sisters <b>don't</b> ( <b>read</b> every night). (我每晚閱讀，但我妹妹們沒有。)

**注意** 1. 以肯定或否定簡答回覆以 do 為首的疑問句時，只須回答至 do / don't。此用法中 do / don't 代替疑問句中已提及之動作（含其後的字詞）。

**例** (1) A: Do you have a smartphone? ( 你有智慧型手機嗎？ )

B: Yes, I do. ( 是的，我有。 ) → do 代替 have a smartphone

(2) A: Do you know the girl? ( 你們知道那個女孩嗎？ )

B: No, we don't. ( 不，我們不知道。 ) → don't 代替 don't know the girl

2. What do you do? 用來詢問「職業」，也可用 What's your job? 。

**例** A: What do you do? ( 你的職業是什麼？ ) = What's your job?

B: I'm a nurse. ( 我是護理師。 )

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Don't you like the cake? ( 先否定簡答再詳答 )

**No, I don't. I don't like the cake.**

2. No, I don't watch TV after school. ( 造原問句 )

**Do / Don't you watch TV after school?**

3. They play tennis on weekends. ( 以「Brown 夫婦」為主詞，依畫線部分造原問句 )

**What do Mr. and Mrs. Brown do on weekends?**

3. 現在式常用的時間副詞

「on + 星期幾-s」 = 「every + 星期幾」，是用來表達固定的作息或規律的活動。如 on Fridays = every Friday 表「每個星期五」。而「on + 星期幾 + morning / afternoon / evening」 = 「on + the + morning / afternoon / evening + of + 星期幾」。

(1) 「every + 時間」

every morning / afternoon / evening / night ( 每個早上 / 下午 / 傍晚 / 晚上 )

every day / week / month / year ( 每天 / 週 / 月 / 年 )

every Monday / Tuesday... ( 每個星期一 / 星期二…… )

every Wednesday afternoon / Thursday evening... ( 每個星期三下午 / 星期四傍晚…… )

(2) 「on + 時間-s」

on weekends / weekdays ( 每個週末 / 平日 )

on Mondays / Tuesdays... ( 每個星期一 / 星期二…… )

on Friday nights / Saturday mornings... ( 每個星期五晚上 / 星期六早上…… )

**例** ① We go to the movies **on Sundays / every Sunday**. ( 我們每星期天去看電影。 )

② Lily and her husband eat out **on Saturday nights**.

( Lily 和她先生每個星期六晚上在外面吃飯。 )

③ The class is **on Friday evening**. ( 那堂課在星期五傍晚。 )

= The class is **on the evening of Friday**.

**補充** 時間副詞常置於句尾，強調時亦可移至句首。

**例** My sister and I play tennis together **on Saturdays**. ( 我和我妹妹每個星期六都一起打網球。 )

→ **On Saturdays**, my sister and I play tennis together.

## 小試身手

### 整句式翻譯

1. Ken 的祖父母每天傍晚和他們的朋友們聊天。

Ken's grandparents chat with their friends every evening / in the evenings.

2. A：這些學生們每個星期六下午在做什麼？

B：他們在圖書館念書。

A: What do these students do every Saturday afternoon / on Saturday afternoons?

B: They study in the library.

**注意** 1. have 當「有」時，不能用於進行式。但當「吃；喝」時，則能使用於進行式。

例 (1) We're **having** lunch in a Korean restaurant. (我們正在一間韓式餐廳吃午餐。)

(2) I **have** my own room. (我有自己的房間。)

2. 英文動詞裡有一類是「瞬間動詞」，這類動作一旦發生就完成，動作不會持續。像是 catch (接到)、join (參加) 等等。故這類動詞沒有進行式，常用簡單式。

例 (1) I wake up at 7 a.m. every day.

(我每天早上七點起床。) → 用現在簡單式

(2) I woke up late this morning.

(我今天早上睡過頭了。) → 用過去簡單式

## 二、現在簡單式 (第三人稱單數) 的用法

1. 主詞為「第三人稱單數」時，動詞須做變化。

規則	例字
1. 直接在字尾加 -s	cook → cooks、play → plays、take → takes
2. 動詞字尾若為 -s、-z、-x、-sh、-ch 或 -o 時，動詞字尾 + -es	brush → brushes、do → does、go → goes
3. 字尾是「子音 + -y」時，去 -y，加 -ies	cry → cries、study → studies、worry → worries
4. 不規則變化	have → has

## 小試身手

### 填充題 (依照句意填入正確的動詞形式)

1. Mr. Jones' daughters play (play) badminton on weekends.

2. He studies (study) English every night.

3. The doctor goes (go) to work (工作) at 8 o'clock every day.

2. 主詞為「第三人稱單數」時，句中動詞須做適當變化，而形成否定句及疑問句時需助動詞 does。

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + 第三人稱單數動詞... Tom <b>gets</b> up late on weekends. ( Tom 週末都睡很晚。 )
否定句	主詞 + does not / doesn't + 原形動詞... She <b>doesn't like</b> the bike. ( 她不喜歡那輛腳踏車。 )
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Does / Doesn't + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? Yes, 主詞 + does. / No, 主詞 + doesn't. Ann: <b>Does he like</b> the book? ( 他喜歡這本書嗎？ ) Ben: Yes, he does. ( 是，他喜歡。 ) / No, he doesn't. ( 不，他不喜歡。 )
wh- 疑問句 及答句	疑問詞 + does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? (1) Ann: <b>Who does he like?</b> ( 他喜歡誰？ ) Ben: He <b>likes</b> May. ( 他喜歡 May。 ) (2) Ann: <b>When does she exercise</b> every day? ( 她每天什麼時候運動？ ) Ben: She <b>exercises</b> at five p.m. ( 她下午五點運動。 )
簡化句	He <b>likes</b> the book, <b>but</b> his brother <b>doesn't</b> (like the book). ( 他喜歡那本書，但他哥哥不喜歡。 )

3. 第三人稱單數動詞的讀音

規則	例字
1. 字尾發「無聲子音」，字尾的 -s 念 [s]	ask → asks、take → takes、 meet → meets、mop → mops
2. 字尾發「有聲子音」或「母音」，字尾的 -s 念 [z]	end → ends、move → moves、 do → does、go → goes
3. 字尾發 [z]、[s]、[dʒ]、[tʃ]、[ʒ]、[ʃ]、念 [ɪz]	wash → washes、watch → watches、 miss → misses、lose → loses

## 小試身手

### ● 依提示作答

1. He plays basketball after school every day. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

What does he do after school every day?

2. Does Tina like animals? ( 先肯定簡答再詳答 )

Yes, she does. She likes animals.

3. I play tennis with my friends every weekend. ( 將主詞改為 Jackie 並改寫句子 )

Jackie plays tennis with his friends every weekend.

**注意** 句子的時態不能單從時間副詞做判斷，而是要確切了解事情發生的時間。

例 (1) Sara **went** to the library every night last month. ( Sara 上個月每晚都去圖書館。 )

→描述過去一段時間內每晚都做的事情，故用過去式

(2) My father **read** newspapers every day, but now he doesn't do that.

(我爸爸以前每天早上看報紙，但他現在不這麼做了。)

→主詞為第三人稱單數，但動詞 *read* 沒加 *-s*，又從後句的 *now* 可知，前句是在描述過去發生的事，故用過去式

## 練習題

- ( A ) 1. The moon ( 月亮 ) \_\_\_\_\_ around the Earth ( 地球 ) .  
( A ) (B) goes (C) go (D) is going (D) going

( A ) 2. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ out every morning. She is slim ( 苗條的 ) and healthy ( 健康的 ) .  
( A ) (B) works (C) work (D) is working (D) working

( C ) 3. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ the story ( 故事 ) in his room. He can't stop ( 停止 ) it.  
( A ) (B) read (C) reads (D) is reading (D) reading

( B ) 4. Tim always ( 總是 ) \_\_\_\_\_ after school, and his brother does, too.  
( A ) (B) read (C) reads (D) is reading (D) reading

( B ) 5. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ the song a lot. She \_\_\_\_\_ to it every day.  
( A ) (B) like; listen (C) likes; listens (D) like; listens (D) likes; is listening

( B ) 6. Jay seldom ( 很少 ) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at home. He always ( 總是 ) sleeps late.  
( A ) (B) have (C) has (D) is having (D) having

( B ) 7. The girl is heavy ( 重的 ) . She \_\_\_\_\_ any sports or exercise.  
( A ) (B) don't do (C) doesn't do (D) aren't doing (D) can't

( C ) 8. Kate read a book every night before ( 之前 ) , but she \_\_\_\_\_ do that now.  
( A ) (B) aren't (C) don't (D) doesn't (D) isn't

( A ) 9. Jay \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with his family every day, and Kerr does, too.  
( A ) (B) has (C) have (D) is having (D) having

( B ) 10. Ken doesn't like the book, but his sister \_\_\_\_\_.  
( A ) (B) do (C) does (D) don't (D) doesn't

( A ) 11. Ken doesn't like the book, but his sisters \_\_\_\_\_.  
( A ) (B) do (C) does (D) don't (D) doesn't

( A ) 12. Ally: \_\_\_\_\_ you know the answer ( 答案 ) to the question?  
Rita: No. Let's ask Mr. Li.  
( A ) (B) Do (C) Does (D) How do (D) Can

( D ) 13. Ella, please don't \_\_\_\_\_ the picture. It's very expensive.  
( A ) (B) touches (C) be (D) is touching (D) touch

( C ) 14. Mom: Where is Emma? It's time for dinner. Ian: She \_\_\_\_\_ a book in her room.  
( A ) (B) reads (C) read (D) is reading (D) can read

## 會考題

- ( B ) 1. Melody has a great interest ( 興趣 ) in planting flowers ( 種花 ), but her sister \_\_\_\_\_.  
She can't even ( 甚至 ) stay ( 停留 ) in the garden for one minute ( 分鐘 ). 【101-5】  
(A) can't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) won't
- ( B ) 2. Mom: Oh, no! Your sister forgot ( 忘記 ) her sports shoes. When \_\_\_\_\_ she have PE class?  
Can you take the shoes to her school?  
Peter: It's in the afternoon. Don't worry. I will bring ( 將會帶給 ) them to her. 【100-北-18】  
(A) did (B) does (C) has (D) is
- ( D ) 3. Ken's brothers like to watch tennis, but Ken \_\_\_\_\_. He is crazy ( 為……瘋狂 ) about baseball. 【99-2-2】  
(A) is (B) isn't (C) does (D) doesn't
- ( B ) 4. Ms. Wu: What animals \_\_\_\_\_ your sister like?  
Herbert: She likes lions and tigers. 【98-2-15】  
(A) do (B) does (C) are (D) is
- ( A ) 5. Linda: Do you have to ( 必須 ) get up early in the morning?  
Peter: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I can't be late for school. 【98-1-14】  
(A) do (B) can (C) have (D) am
- ( B ) 6. Allen: \_\_\_\_\_ you have twenty minutes ( 分鐘 ) right now? I need to talk to you.  
Bruce: Sure ( 當然 )! Come on in. 【97-2-15】  
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Have (D) Should
- ( A ) 7. Stella is a baseball fan ( 球迷 ). She \_\_\_\_\_ more than ( 超過 ) one hundred pictures of famous ( 有名的 ) baseball players. 【94-2-7】  
(A) has (B) has been (C) is (D) is having
- ( C ) 8. Jane always ( 總是 ) does well ( 好地 ) on English tests, but her sisters \_\_\_\_\_. 【91-2-9】  
(A) doesn't (B) aren't (C) don't (D) didn't

### 三、either 的用法

either 用於否定句，置於句尾，前面加逗號和主要句子隔開，表達「也不……」。

例 (1) Ann isn't my classmate, and Kate isn't, either.

( Ann 不是我的同學，而 Kate 也不是。 )

(2) Lily can't make it to the party, and Fred can't, either.

( Lily 無法來派對，而 Fred 也不行。 )

## 小試身手

填充題 ( 填入 either 或 too )

1. Mark can't dance well ( 很好地 ), and I can't, either.
2. I play tennis every day, and Peter does, too.
3. My dog can catch ( 接住 ) a ball, and my cat can, too.
4. David is not in the classroom, and Ashley isn't, either.

#### 四、how much 問價錢

在英文中，用 How much...? 來問某物的「價錢」。句中 be 動詞是依後面的名詞而定。

**例** (1) A: How much **is this book**? ( 這本書多少錢？ ) → this book 為單數，be 動詞用 is

B: The book is 80 dollars. ( 這本書美金八十元。 )

(2) A: How much **are the cakes**? ( 這些蛋糕多少錢？ ) → the cakes 為複數，be 動詞用 are

B: The cakes are 50 dollars. ( 這些蛋糕美金五十元。 )

**注意** 若需加註貨幣的種類，可用以下兩種方式：

1. 貨幣種類 + 符號 + 數字。如 NT\$80 ( 新臺幣八十元 ) 。

2. 數字 + 貨幣種類 + dollar(s)。如 eighty NT dollars ( 新臺幣八十元 ) 。

### 小試身手

#### 依提示作答

1. The pens are five NT dollars. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How much are the pens?

2. How much is the pencil? ( 以「美金一元」回答 )

It's US\$1. / It's one dollar.

3. Is the ticket US\$100 dollars? ( 以「新臺幣 100 元」回答 )

No, it's not. It's NT\$100. / It's 100 NT dollars.

## 實力挑戰

一、文法選擇（每題 2 分，共 20 分）



### 二、引導式翻譯（每格 3 分，共 30 分）

1. 努力用功，然後你就會在國文得到好成績。  
Study hard, and you can get good grades in Chinese.
  2. Sue 喜愛烹飪。她想參加學校的烹飪社。  
Sue enjoys cooking. She wants to join the school cooking club.
  3. Cathy，起床！上學時間到了。  
Get up, Cathy! It's time for school.

4. A : 那個羽毛球選手會打籃球嗎？ B : 是的，他會。他也會打桌球和棒球。

A: Can the badminton player play basketball?

B: Yes, he can also play table tennis and baseball.

5. 我的名字是 Kelly。我在學校的足球隊裡。

My name is Kelly. I'm on the school soccer team.

### 三、依提示作答 ( 每題 6 分，共 30 分 )

1. I study every day. Maggie studies every day. ( 以簡略句合併句子 )

I study every day, and Maggie does, too.

2. Those men read every morning. ( 畫線部分用 my dad 代替，並改寫句子 )

My dad reads every morning.

3. Sandra is studying English now. ( 畫線部分用 every evening 代替，並改寫句子 )

Sandra studies English every evening.

4. Yes, we play badminton every morning. ( 造原問句 )

Do / Don't you play badminton every morning?

5. Peter 每天放學後和他的同學們一起準備考試。 ( 中翻英 )

Peter prepares for tests with his classmates after school every day.

### 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 4 分，共 20 分 )

Angela: Hi, I'm Angela. 1. you a student here?

Ray: Yes. In fact, it's my first day of school. I'm Ray.

Angela: 2. you want a tour of the school?

Ray: Sure.

Angela: That's Ms. Jones. She teaches math.

Ray: She looks nice.

Angela: Yes, but she's a strict teacher. We 3. a lot of tests.

Ray: I see. Who is that man?

Angela: That's Mr. Morris. He teaches English. His class 4. fun.

Ray: I love English! Does he give his students a lot of tests?

Angela: No, he 5.

Ray: That's great!

 first 第一的 tour 參觀 sure 當然 teach 教 look 看起來

- |                  |          |             |                |
|------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| ( A ) 1. (A) Are | (B) Do   | (C) Does    | (D) Can        |
| ( B ) 2. (A) Are | (B) Do   | (C) Does    | (D) Can        |
| ( B ) 3. (A) has | (B) have | (C) having  | (D) are having |
| ( B ) 4. (A) be  | (B) is   | (C) am      | (D) are        |
| ( C ) 5. (A) do  | (B) is   | (C) doesn't | (D) isn't      |

## Lesson 2

# How Often Do You Clean Your Room?

### 文法要點

#### 一、頻率副詞的用法

1. 定義：頻率副詞是用來描述「事情發生的頻率」，也可用來描述「個人習慣」。

(1) 常見的頻率副詞如下：

頻率副詞	0%						100%
always ( 總是 )							
usually ( 通常 )							
often ( 時常 )							
sometimes( 有時候 )							
seldom ( 很少 )							
never ( 從不 )							

(2) 常見的頻率副詞片語如下，而頻率副詞片語通常置於句尾。

次數 + 一段時間	once a day ( 一天一次 ) 、 twice a week ( 一星期兩次 ) 、 three times a year ( 一年三次 ) 注意 其中的 time 表「次數」。 例 Ivy goes to the movies <b>twice a month</b> . ( Ivy 一個月去看兩次電影。 )
every + 一段時間	every day ( 每天 ) 、 every year ( 每年 ) 、 every two days ( 每兩天 ) 、 every two weeks ( 每兩個禮拜 ) 例 Judy goes to Japan <b>every year</b> . ( Judy 每年去日本。 )
every + other + 單數時間	every other day ( 每兩天一次 ) 、 every other week ( 每兩週一次 ) 例 Ed mops the floor <b>every other day</b> . ( Ed 每兩天拖地一次。 ) = Ed mops the floor <b>every two days</b> .

2. 頻率副詞在句中的位置：

句型變化	例句
be 動詞之後	(1) Kerr <u>is</u> <b>never</b> late for school. ( Kerr 上學從不遲到。 ) (2) Gina <u>is</u> <b>always</b> busy at work. ( Gina 總是忙於工作。 )
一般動詞之前	(1) My family <b>often</b> <u>eats</u> out. ( 我的家人時常在外用餐。 ) (2) My sisters <b>usually</b> <u>go</u> to the movies on Friday nights. ( 我的妹妹們通常週五晚上去看電影。 )
助動詞和原形動詞之間	Al <u>can</u> <b>never</b> <u>finish</u> the work on time. ( Al 純粹無法準時完成工作。 )

簡答句中，放在 be 動詞 或助動詞之前	(1) Ann: Are you always late for work? ( 你上班總是遲到嗎？ ) Ben: No, I <b>never</b> <u>am</u> . ( 不，我從來沒有。 ) (2) Judy sometimes drinks coffee, but her sister <b>never</b> <u>does</u> . ( Judy 有時候會喝咖啡，但她妹妹從來不。 )
-------------------------	--

補充 1. sometimes 在直述句中也可放在句首或句尾的位置。

例 **Sometimes** I have dinner with Ed. ( 我有時會和 Ed 吃晚餐。 )

= I have dinner with Ed **sometimes**.

2. sometimes 和 usually 在否定句中也可放在助動詞的前面。

例 (1) I **usually** don't walk to work. ( 我通常不走路上班。 )

(2) He **sometimes** doesn't eat breakfast. ( 他有時不吃早餐。 )

3. always 和 never 也可放在祈使句的句首。

例 (1) **Always** be nice to your sister. ( 永遠對你妹妹友善。 )

(2) **Never** say never. ( 別說不可能。 )

4. seldom 和 never 本身已經有否定含義，故不能和 not 或 no 連用。

例 (1) I **seldom** play tennis with my sister.

( 我很少跟我姐姐打網球。 )

(2) I **never** walk to school with my brother.

( 我從不跟我弟弟一起走路上學。 )

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Cathy is sad. ( 加入 seldom 並改寫句子 )

Cathy is **seldom** sad.

2. Tom takes out the trash after dinner. ( 加入 often 並改寫句子 )

Tom **often** takes out the trash after dinner.

3. Jay sometimes plays tennis with Lisa. ( 改為 Yes / No 疑問句 )

Does / Doesn't Jay sometimes play tennis with Lisa?

4. Be nice to your classmates. ( 加入 always 並改寫句子 )

Always be nice to your classmates.

5. Do you always work on weekends? ( 用 seldom 否定簡答 )

No, I / we seldom do.

### 3. How often / How many times 詢問頻率

疑問詞 how often 和 how many times 都可用來詢問頻率。用 how often 問時，能用頻率副詞或表頻率的副詞片語回答，但用 how many times 問時，只能用表頻率的副詞片語回答。

句型變化	例句
How often + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? { 主詞 + 頻率副詞 + 助動詞。 表頻率的副詞片語。	Ken: <b>How often</b> do you work out? ( 你多久運動一次？ ) Ann: <b>I seldom</b> do. ( 我很少運動。 ) <b>Twice a week.</b> ( 一週兩次。 )
How many times + 時間 + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? 表頻率的副詞片語。	Ken: <b>How many times a week</b> do you work out? ( 你一週運動幾次？ ) Ann: <b>Twice a week.</b> ( 一週兩次。 )

補充 其他 how 的疑問副詞：

1. How long...? 用來詢問「時間多久；東西多長」。

例 (1) Tina: **How long** is the class? ( 那堂課有多久？ ) Paul: One hour. ( 一小時。 )  
 (2) Tina: **How long** is the street? ( 這條街有多長？ ) Paul: Ten miles. ( 十哩。 )

2. How soon...? 用來詢問「時間多快」。

例 Paul: **How soon** can you finish today's homework? ( 你多快能完成今天的回家功課？ )  
 Ken: Well, about one hour. ( 嗯，大概一小時。 )

3. How far...? 用來詢問「距離多遠」。

例 Nick: **How far** is your school from here? ( 你學校離這裡多遠？ )  
 Jack: Two miles. ( 兩哩遠。 )

4. How tall...? 用來詢問「多高」。

例 Ivy: **How tall** are you? ( 你多高？ )  
 Jill: I'm one hundred and sixty centimeters tall. ( 我一百六十公分高。 )

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Nelson walks to school. ( 加入「每週三次」改寫句子 )

**Nelson walks to school three times a week.**

2. How often do you play basketball with your cousin? ( 以「兩個星期一次」回答 )

**I play basketball with my cousin every two weeks / every other week.**

3. Ashley goes to the gym four times a week. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

**How many times a week does Ashley go to the gym?**

4. Allen goes to a basketball game twice a month. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

**How often does Allen go to a basketball game?**

### 練習題

- ( B ) 1. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ sick ( 生病的 ). She is very healthy ( 健康的 ).  
(A) seldom is      (B) is seldom      (C) is always      (D) always is
- ( C ) 2. Bill: \_\_\_\_\_ does the train ( 火車 ) come? Ann: Every twenty minutes ( 分鐘 ).  
(A) When      (B) What time      (C) How often      (D) How many times
- ( B ) 3. Sam: How often do you go to the gym? Ben: I \_\_\_\_\_. About once a month.  
(A) do seldom      (B) seldom do      (C) seldom go      (D) go seldom
- ( A ) 4. Lily is always late for school, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) never is      (B) is never      (C) never does      (D) does never
- ( C ) 5. Lily always has milk and bread ( 麵包 ) for breakfast, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) never is      (B) is never      (C) never does      (D) does never
- ( C ) 6. My mom always tells ( 告訴 ) me, “\_\_\_\_\_ talk to strangers ( 陌生人 ). It might be dangerous ( 危險的 ) .”  
(A) Always      (B) No      (C) Never      (D) Do
- ( D ) 7. Dan: How many times a week do you play sports? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Every other week.      (B) Once a month.  
(C) Twice a year.      (D) Seven days a week.
- ( C ) 8. Dan: How many times a week do you eat at home? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) I always do.      (B) Sometimes.      (C) Never.      (D) I never am.

### 會考題

- ( A ) 1. Daisy: I went to Taitung to visit ( 拜訪 ) my uncle there.

Grace: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ were you there?

Daisy: For two weeks.

【97-2-17】

(A) How long      (B) How often      (C) How soon      (D) What time

- ( C ) 2. Amy: Would you like some coffee ( 咖啡 ) ?

Bill: No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee. Coffee hurts my stomach ( 傷我的胃 ).

【97-1-17】

(A) almost      (B) already      (C) seldom      (D) still

- ( D ) 3. George: \_\_\_\_\_ do you practice playing the piano ( 鋼琴 ) ?

Tommy: When my mom is at home, I have to practice EVERY DAY, but she's away on a business trip ( 出差 ) this week!

【93-2-18】

(A) How about      (B) How long      (C) How much      (D) How often

- ( D ) 4. Allen: George looks strong ( 看起來強壯 ). Has he ever been sick ( 他有生病過嗎 ) ?

Doris: He's a superman! He \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the doctor.

【92-1-16】

(A) already      (B) even      (C) often      (D) seldom

- ( B ) 5. Alice: How often do you wash your hair ( 頭髮 ) ? Betty: \_\_\_\_\_

【91-2-13】

(A) One day.      (B) Twice a week.      (C) Since yesterday.      (D) Three days ago.

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分，共 22 分)

- ( D ) 1. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ with Tammy, and I do, too.  
(A) never study      (B) never studies      (C) always study      (D) always studies
- ( C ) 2. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ to school with his brother.  
(A) seldom go      (B) go seldom      (C) seldom goes      (D) goes seldom
- ( C ) 3. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner.  
(A) always do      (B) do always      (C) always does      (D) does always
- ( B ) 4. Julia: Do you usually do your homework with George?  
Dora: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) do seldom      (B) seldom do      (C) seldom don't      (D) don't seldom
- ( A ) 5. Kevin never helps (幫助) others, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) often do      (B) do often      (C) never do      (D) do never
- ( D ) 6. Eric: \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the movies?  
Lora: I go to the movies once a week.  
(A) What day      (B) What time      (C) How long      (D) How often
- ( D ) 7. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have dinner with their son \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a week four time      (B) four time a week  
(C) a week four times      (D) four times a week
- ( D ) 8. My brother is always late for school, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) am always      (B) always am  
(C) am seldom      (D) seldom am
- ( C ) 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ work (工作) at night. I have to pick up (必須接送) my daughter at 7 p.m.  
(A) often      (B) usually      (C) seldom      (D) always
- ( B ) 10. Ted is busy (忙碌的) today. He \_\_\_\_\_ time for lunch.  
(A) has      (B) doesn't have      (C) does      (D) does have
- ( C ) 11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ times a week do you play tennis? B: Three times a week.  
(A) How      (B) How often      (C) How many      (D) How much

### 二、引導式翻譯 (每格 3 分，共 33 分)

1. A: 你一個星期去餐廳吃幾次飯？ B: 一個月兩次。

A: How many times a week do you eat at a restaurant?  
B: Twice a month.

2. A: Luke 時常和他爸爸打網球嗎？ B: 不，他沒有。他很少跟他爸爸打網球。

A: Does Luke often play tennis with his dad?  
B: No, he doesn't. He seldom plays tennis with his dad.

3. 絶不要在教室打籃球。

Never play basketball in the classroom.

4. Albert 星期一早上通常會遲到。

Albert is usually late on Monday mornings.

三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. I work out with my sister, Molly. / I always do that. ( 合併句子 )

I always work out with my sister, Molly.

2. Does John usually play baseball after school? ( 肯定簡答 )

Yes, he usually does.

3. May always gets up at 6. / I seldom get up at 6. ( 以 but 合併句子 )

May always gets up at 6, but I seldom do.

4. How often do you go to your classmates' houses? ( 以「從不」詳答 )

I never go to my classmates' houses.

5. I go to Japan three times a year. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How often do you go to Japan?

四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 20 分 )

1.    do you exercise? Everyone needs to exercise. You don't need to exercise every day.

You only have to exercise   . Here are some tips for you:

1. Jog    do sports twice a week.

2. Take the stairs   .

3. Take a walk after meals.

Follow these tips and go to bed before ten o'clock every day. It's good for your health.

book need 需要 tip 指導 jog 慢跑 stair 樓梯 meal 一餐 before 在……以前 health 健康

- |                        |                    |               |                  |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| ( C ) 1. (A) How soon  | (B) How many times | (C) How often | (D) How long     |
| ( D ) 2. (A) every day | (B) always         | (C) never     | (D) twice a week |
| ( C ) 3. (A) but       | (B) with           | (C) or        | (D) for          |
| ( A ) 4. (A) often     | (B) seldom         | (C) never     | (D) always       |

## Lesson 3

# What's the Date Today?

### 文法要點

#### 一、序數的用法

1. 定義：英文裡的數可分為「基數」與「序數」。基數就是 one、two、three...；序數就是 first ( 第一的 )、second ( 第二的 )、third ( 第三的 ) 等，為表達「有順序」的數字，如「日期、樓層、隊伍中的順序」等。

例 (1) Today is April **first**. ( 今天是四月一號。 )

(2) We are on the **second** floor now. ( 我們現在在二樓。 )

(3) Jerry is the **first** boy in the line. ( Jerry 是隊伍當中的第一個男生。 )

#### 2. 序數的形成方式

形成規則		範例	例外
1~3	不規則變化	<b>first</b> (1st)、 <b>second</b> (2nd)、 <b>third</b> (3rd)	
4~19	字尾加 -th	fourth (4th)、sixth (6th) seventh (7th)、tenth (10th)	<b>fifth</b> (5th)、 <b>eighth</b> (8th)、 <b>ninth</b> (9th)、 <b>twelfth</b> (12th)
20, 30...	字尾 -y 改為 -ieth	twentieth (20th)、thirtieth (30th)、fortieth (40th)	
21 以後的數字	十位數用基數， 個位數用序數	twenty-first (21st)、 thirty-sixth (36th)	

注意 first、second、third 也可寫作 1st、2nd、3rd，其餘序數都在數字後加 -th 即可。

### 小試身手

填入下列數字之序數

1. 1 → first

2. 2 → second

3. 3 → third

4. 5 → fifth

5. 9 → ninth

6. 12 → twelfth

7. 23 → twenty-third

8. 30 → thirtieth

9. 35 → thirty-fifth

10. 41 → forty-first

### 3. 序數的使用時機

使用時機	例句
序數當形容詞時，前面要加定冠詞 the 或所有格	(1) February is <b>the second</b> month of the year. (二月是一年中的第二個月分。) (2) That's <b>my first</b> car. (那是我的第一輛車。)
放在基數前面	Gina and Lily are <b>the first two</b> girls in the line. (Gina 和 Lily 是隊伍中的前兩個女孩。)
表示日期時，用來表示「日」	<b>May first</b> is Labor Day. It's also my birthday. (五月一號是勞動節。那也是我的生日。)
表分數時： 分子用基數 分母用序數(-s)  注意 分子大於一時，分母序數加 -s。	(1) <b>One third</b> of the students have their own computers. (三分之一的學生有自己的電腦。) (2) <b>Two thirds</b> of the students have to share a computer with their families. (三分之二的學生必須和家人共用電腦。)

補充 序數當副詞時，前面不加定冠詞 the 或所有格。

例 You have to wash your hands first. (你必須先洗你的手。)

### 小試身手

#### 中翻英

1. 四分之三的學生在教室裡面。

Three fourths of the students are in the classroom.

2. 我的房間在五樓。

My room is on the fifth floor.

3. 在那邊最前面的三個人是 Molly、Jessica 和 Oliver。

The first three people over there are Molly, Jessica, and Oliver.

4. 三月三十日是我的生日。

March thirtieth is my birthday.

### 二、詢問日期的用法

1. 詢問「今天幾月幾號」有兩種問法：「What's the date today?」=「What's today's date?」，而因為 day 和 date 兩字發音太接近，為了避免混淆，所以在詢問今天的日期時，少用「What date is (it) today?」。

2. 回答「今天幾月幾號」有兩種答法：「It is + 月分 + 曰.」或「It is the + 序數 + (day) + of + 月分.」。

例 Jane: What's the date today? / What's today's date? (今天是幾月幾日？)

Leo: It's July 4 / fourth / 4th. = It's the fourth / 4th (day) of July. (七月四日。)

3. 詢問「某事在幾月幾號」可用「What's the date of...?」，回答需介系詞 on。

例 Jane: **What's the date of** the meeting? ( 會議是幾月幾日？ )

Leo: It's **on** May 2 / second / 2nd. = It's **on** the second / 2nd (day) of May. ( 在五月二日。 )

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. What's the date today? ( 以「四月二十五日」回答 )

**It's April 25 / 25th / twenty-fifth. / It's the twenty-fifth / 25th (day) of April.**

2. It's February 14 today. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

**What's the date today? / What's today's date?**

3. What's the date of the basketball game? ( 以「二月十二日」回答 )

**It's on February 12 / 12th / twelfth. / It's on the twelfth / 12th (day) of February.**

## 三、When 為首的問句及其答句

疑問詞 when 是用來詢問「何時……」，範圍比 what time / what day / what's the date 還要大，故回答用時間、星期幾或是日期都可以。

例 Jane: **When** is the meeting? ( 會議是何時？ )

Leo: It's **at** five. ( 在五點。 ) / It's **on** Friday. ( 在週五。 ) / It's **on** March fifth. ( 在三月五號。 )

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. The meeting is at 7 o'clock. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

**When / What time is the meeting?**

2. Teacher's Day is on September 28th. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

**When is Teacher's Day? / What's the date of Teacher's Day?**

## 四、時間介系詞的用法

at	+ 短暫時間	at one o'clock ( 在一點鐘 ) 、 at 5:30 ( 在五點三十分 ) 、 at noon ( 在中午 ) 、 at night ( 在晚上 ) 、 at midnight ( 在半夜 )
in	+ 較長時間	in the morning ( 在早上 ) 、 in a week ( 在某個星期 ) 、 in January ( 在一月 ) 、 in spring ( 在春天 ) 、 in 2011 ( 在 2011 年 ) 、 in the 1980s ( 在 1980 年代 )
on	+ 特定日子	on April 5th ( 在四月五日 ) 、 on Sunday ( 在星期天 ) 、 on Sunday morning ( 在星期天早上 ) = on the morning of Sunday
from... to...	指特定時間內	from Monday to Friday ( 從星期一到星期五 )

### 練習題

- ( C ) 1. Tina: Where is your sister? I can't find her.  
Bill: Look! She is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the line ( 隊伍 ) .  
(A) one (B) first (C) the first (D) the one
- ( B ) 2. Ben: John, is this your car? John: Yes, and it's my \_\_\_\_\_ car. Isn't it cool?  
(A) one (B) first (C) the first (D) the one
- ( C ) 3. One fifth of the students are female ( 女性 ) , and \_\_\_\_\_ are male ( 男性 ) .  
(A) four fifth (B) four five (C) four fifths (D) four fives
- ( B ) 4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ floors in this building, and I live ( 住在 ) on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
(A) fifteenth; fifteenth (B) fifteen; fifteenth  
(C) fifteenth; fifteen (D) fifteen; fifteen
- ( D ) 5. Fred: \_\_\_\_\_ do you work out in the gym? Jay: On Sunday mornings.  
(A) What's the date (B) What time (C) How (D) When
- ( A ) 6. Fred: What time do you usually work out in the gym? Jay: \_\_\_\_\_ five.  
(A) At (B) On (C) In (D) ×
- ( B ) 7. Fred: What's the date of the meeting? Jay: It's \_\_\_\_\_ April first.  
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) ×
- ( A ) 8. Thursday comes \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday and Friday.  
(A) between (B) in (C) on (D) this
- ( D ) 9. Dan: When is Mother's Day? Hank: It's \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
(A) May (B) the fourteenth of May  
(C) fourteenth of May (D) on May fourteenth
- ( D ) 10. Fred's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Sunday (B) December (C) every Friday (D) this Friday
- ( A ) 11. We always have a big dinner \_\_\_\_\_ the evening of Chinese New Year.  
(A) on (B) at (C) in (D) to

### 會考題

- ( B ) 1. Bob: When is Mr. Wang going to Japan? Tim: On \_\_\_\_\_. 【98-1-15】  
(A) June (B) June fourth (C) the year 2010 (D) June, 2010
- ( D ) 2. March is the third month of the year. It comes \_\_\_\_\_ February and April. 【90-2-4】  
(A) about (B) before (C) during (D) between
- ( D ) 3. Lucy and her boyfriend, Daniel, came to Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_ July 10, 1999. 【90-2-14】  
(A) at (B) in (C) with (D) on

## 五、所有格代名詞的用法

1. 所有格代名詞：所有格代名詞具有「所有格」的意思及「代名詞」的功用。

主格	所有格	所有格代名詞	主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
I	my	mine	we	our	ours
you	your	yours	you	your	yours
he	his	his			
she	her	hers	they	their	theirs
it	its	its			
the girl	the girl's	the girl's	the girls	the girls'	the girls'

2. 所有格代名詞相當於「所有格 + 名詞」，可用來代替先前提過的相同名詞。

例 (1) This is not your book. It's mine (= my book). ( 這不是你的書。這是我的。 )

(2) These cars aren't theirs (= their cars). ( 這些車不是他們的。 )

3. 專有名詞的所有格代名詞與其所有格相同。

(1) 字尾不是 -s，所有格與所有格代名詞在字尾後加上 's，如：Evelyn's。

(2) 字尾是 -s，所有格與所有格代名詞在字尾後加上 's 或縮寫符號 '，如：Bess' / Bess's。

4. Whose 的用法：

whose 和名詞連用，詢問「某物的所有者」；在上下文語意清楚時，whose 也可單獨使用。

例 (1) Alan: Whose letter is this? ( 這是誰的信？ ) Bill: It's Ben's. ( 這是 Ben 的。 )

(2) There is a cat under the desk. Whose is that? ( 書桌下有一隻貓。那是誰的？ )

注意 1. 必須在「所有格」後面加上名詞，但「所有格代名詞」後面不可再接名詞。

例 Your room is small, but mine is big. ( 你的房間很小，但我的很大。 )

2. 動詞的單複數取決於所有格代名詞代替的「名詞」。

例 Her legs are long, and mine are long, too. ( 她的腿很長，而我的也是。 ) → mine = my legs

### 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Ray's smartphone is different from my smartphone. ( 將畫線部分用所有格代名詞改寫 )

Ray's smartphone is different from mine.

2. Olivia's bag is different from the boy's bag. ( 將畫線部分用所有格代名詞改寫 )

Olivia's bag is different from the boy's.

3. A：那是誰的智慧型手機？ B：那是 Peter 的。 ( 中翻英 )

A: Whose smartphone is that / it? B: It's Peter's.

### 練習題

- ( D ) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ picture is it? It's so beautiful.  
B: It's Bella's.  
(A) What (B) Which (C) How (D) Whose
- ( B ) 2. Your fingers ( 手指 ) are long, \_\_\_\_\_ mine \_\_\_\_\_ short.  
(A) but; is (B) but; are (C) and; is (D) or; are
- ( D ) 3. A: That red car is so cool!  
B: Thanks. That's \_\_\_\_\_. I can lend ( 借給 ) it to you if ( 如果 ) you want.  
(A) yours (B) your (C) my (D) mine
- ( C ) 4. That is a boys' high school, not a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) girl (B) girls (C) girls' (D) girl's
- ( B ) 5. A: Who left ( 遺留 ) the trash under the desk?  
B: I don't know. Is it \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) her (B) Peter's (C) him (D) he
- ( A ) 6. Your book is on the desk, and mine \_\_\_\_\_ in my schoolbag.  
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) am
- ( C ) 7. John's cellphone is different from \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ cellphone is red, and his is black.  
(A) my; My (B) mine; Mine (C) mine; My (D) my; Mine
- ( D ) 8. Sam: How is Mr. and Mrs. Lin's new house?  
Fred: Well... Their house is not like \_\_\_\_\_; it's small and expensive.  
(A) my (B) her (C) your (D) ours

### 會考題

- ( B ) 1. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks ( 襪子 ) in the refrigerator ( 冰箱 ) ?  
Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask your son. 【100-2-18】  
(A) me (B) mine (C) my (D) myself
- ( D ) 2. Gary: I can't find my pen. Nina: Is the one on Jack's desk \_\_\_\_\_. 【99-1-12】  
(A) mine (B) ours (C) theirs (D) yours
- ( D ) 3. Emma: \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella ( 雨傘 ) is it?  
Sherry: It's Ann's. She forgot ( 忘記 ) to take it home. 【96-2-16】  
(A) What (B) Where (C) Which (D) Whose
- ( C ) 4. Tony: Will ( 將會 ) you go to Cindy's party tonight?  
Jane: No, I have to ( 必須 ) do my homework. Don't you have \_\_\_\_\_?  
Tony: Well. I already ( 已經 ) finished ( 完成 ) it at school. 【95-1-18】  
(A) you (B) your (C) yours (D) you're
- ( B ) 5. John and Susan gave ( 紿 ) \_\_\_\_\_ a nice jacket ( 外套 ) as a Christmas present ( 禮物 ).  
【91-2-1】  
(A) I (B) me (C) mine (D) myself

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

( B ) 1. Tim: What's the \_\_\_\_\_ today?

Joe: It's October 31.

- (A) day (B) date (C) year (D) time

( B ) 2. Valentine's Day (情人節) is \_\_\_\_\_ February fourteenth.

- (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) ×

( C ) 3. Ann: Whose cellphone is under the seat?

Ben: Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ cellphone?

- (A) he (B) him (C) your (D) yours

( B ) 4. Gina: What's today's date?

Amy: It's \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) in the morning (B) March fifth (C) Monday (D) three o'clock

( C ) 5. Tina: Look! There's a kite (風箏) in the tree! \_\_\_\_\_ kite is it?

Bob: I don't know.

- (A) Who's (B) Where (C) Whose (D) How

( C ) 6. My junior high school classmate Jerry has two brothers. One is twenty, and the other is five.

Jerry is \_\_\_\_\_ child in his family.

- (A) first (B) the first (C) the second (D) second

( D ) 7. The game is on \_\_\_\_\_ Monday of every month.

- (A) third (B) three (C) the three (D) the third

( D ) 8. Lorna: \_\_\_\_\_ is Thanksgiving this year?

Cindy: It's on the fourth Thursday in November.

- (A) How (B) What week (C) What time (D) When

( C ) 9. Students in Taiwan go to school \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

- (A) for; to (B) for; and (C) from; to (D) from; and

( A ) 10. Mother's Day is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday of May.

- (A) on; second (B) on; two (C) in; second (D) in; two

### 二、引導式翻譯 (每格 3 分，共 30 分)

1. 距離考試只剩三天了。

The test is only three days \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 那位在隊伍第一個的女孩是誰？

Who's \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the line?

3. 她的眼睛很漂亮，你的也很漂亮。

Her eyes are beautiful, and \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ also beautiful.

4. 四分之三的學生喜歡這位老師。

Three fourths of the students like the teacher.

5. 請照顧你妹妹。

Please take care of your sister.

### 三、依提示作答 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. three / away. / New Year / is / weeks / still ( 重組句子 )

New Year is still three weeks away.

2. When is the game? ( 以「十一月的第三個星期六」詳答 )

It's on the third Saturday in / of November.

3. My new watch is blue, and Ken's new watch is red. ( 將畫線部分用所有格代名詞改寫 )

My new watch is blue, and Ken's is red.

4. It's June 11th today. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

What's the date today? / What's today's date?

5. 我的房間在三樓。我媽媽的也在三樓。 ( 中翻英 )

My room is on the third floor. My mother's is also on the third floor.

### 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

(In the classroom)

Iris: 1. eraser is this? Is it yours, Helen?

Helen: No, it's not. 2. is white, but this one is blue.

Frank: Maybe it's 3. Blue is her favorite color.

Iris: That's possible, and she is 4. using a blue eraser now.

Frank: Karen, is this blue eraser 5. ?

Karen: Yes, it is. Thank you so much.

📖 maybe 也許 favorite 最喜愛的 possible 有可能的

- |                    |             |                |              |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| ( D ) 1. (A) What  | (B) Where   | (C) When       | (D) Whose    |
| ( C ) 2. (A) My    | (B) Ours    | (C) Mine       | (D) Theirs   |
| ( B ) 3. (A) Karen | (B) Karen's | (C) with Karen | (D) of Karen |
| ( D ) 4. (A) then  | (B) either  | (C) too        | (D) also     |
| ( A ) 5. (A) yours | (B) you     | (C) hers       | (D) her      |

## Lesson 4

# How Much Cake Do You Want?

### 文法要點

一、「可數名詞」和「不可數名詞」的區別

1. 不可數名詞視為單數，不須加冠詞 a(n)。有些名詞通常作不可數名詞，但強調種類、數量時為可數名詞。如 candy ( 糖果 )、fruit ( 水果 )、hair ( 毛髮 ) 等。

2. 不可數名詞包括：

- (1) 運動項目，如 basketball ( 籃球 )。
- (2) 液體，如 water ( 水 )。
- (3) 總體類名詞，如 meat ( 肉類 )。
- (4) 難以細數的名詞，如 rice ( 米 )、sand ( 沙 )。

3. 可數名詞和不可數名詞須用不同的數量形容詞來修飾。

只能用來修飾可數名詞	數字、many ( 許多 )、a few ( 一些 )、few ( 幾乎沒有 )
只能用來修飾不可數名詞	much ( 許多 )、a little ( 一些 )、little ( 幾乎沒有 )
可修飾可數或不可數名詞	a lot of / lots of ( 很多 )、some ( 一些 )、no ( 沒有 )、any ( 任何 )

例 (1) There are **many / a lot of / lots of** cars on the street. ( 街道上有很多車。 )

(2) We have **much / a lot of / lots of** homework today. ( 我們今天有很多作業。 )

(3) Ken has **little** money with him. Luckily, he has **a few / some** friends in Taipei.

( Ken 身上幾乎沒有錢。幸運地是，他在臺北還有一些朋友。 )

(4) We don't have **any** food at home. ( 我們家裡沒有任何食物。 )

注意 any 主要用在疑問句或否定句；some 主要用在肯定句，用在疑問句時，通常表「建議某事」。

例 Do you want **some** juice? ( 你想要一些果汁嗎？ )

### 小試身手

#### 中翻英

1. 我包包裡有一些橘子。

I have some / a few oranges in my bag.

2. 桌子上有一些果汁，但沒有任何蘋果。

There is some juice on the table, but there aren't any apples.

3. 我正在製作蛋糕。請給我一些麵粉。

I'm making cakes. Please give me some / a little flour.

### 練習題

- ( A ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cake on the table.  
(A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- ( C ) 2. Tina isn't hungry. She only has \_\_\_\_\_ rice for dinner.  
(A) lots of (B) few (C) a little (D) any
- ( A ) 3. Judy eats \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables ( 蔬菜 ) every day. She has a healthy diet ( 健康的飲食 ).  
(A) lots of (B) few (C) little (D) any
- ( D ) 4. Kevin lost ( 遺失 ) his money ( 錢 ). Now, he doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money with him.  
(A) lots of (B) few (C) a little (D) any
- ( B ) 5. Ann: I'm so hungry. Is there anything ( 任何東西 ) to eat?  
Ben: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_ some noodles at home.  
(A) is (B) are (C) have (D) has
- ( B ) 6. The town is very small. Only \_\_\_\_\_ people know it.  
(A) lots of (B) a few (C) a little (D) many

### 會考題

- ( D ) 1. After a big party, it took ( 花費 ) me \_\_\_\_\_ time to clean the apartment ( 公寓 ). I'm tired ( 疲倦的 ) now. 【100-1-12】  
(A) enough (B) every (C) little (D) some
- ( B ) 2. When Sean came to Taiwan several ( 好幾個 ) years ago ( 在……以前 ), \_\_\_\_\_ people knew about him. But now he is a famous ( 著名的 ) cook in Taiwan. 【98-2-12】  
(A) any (B) few (C) little (D) most
- ( C ) 3. Elsa: Did Eric buy ( 買 ) any vegetables ( 蔬菜 ) in the market?  
Bob: No, he didn't, but he bought \_\_\_\_\_ fish. 【92-1-15】  
(A) no (B) any (C) some (D) both
- ( C ) 4. Tina: The bread ( 麵包 ) looks ( 看起來 ) delicious! You want to buy ( 買 ) some?  
Carl: I'd love to, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money ( 錢 ) with me now. 【91-2-14】  
(A) no (B) all (C) any (D) some

## 二、用 How many 和 How much 詢問數量

how many 用來詢問可數名詞的數量；how much 用來詢問不可數名詞的數量。

### 1. 用 be 動詞形成問句：

句型變化	例句
How many + 複數可數名詞 + are there...? There is / are...	A: <b>How many <u>books</u> are there</b> on the table? ( 桌上有幾本書？ ) B: There is one. ( 有一本。 ) / There are ten. ( 有十本。 )
How much + 不可數名詞 + is there...? There is...	A: <b>How much <u>milk</u> is there</b> in the cup? ( 杯子裡有多少牛奶？ ) B: There is 500 cc. ( 有五百毫升。 )

## 2. 用助動詞形成問句：

句型變化	例句
How many + 複數可數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?	A: <b>How many</b> <u>books</u> do you have? ( 你有幾本書？ ) B: I have ten books. ( 我有十本。 )
How much + 不可數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?	A: <b>How much</b> <u>milk</u> does Mike drink a day? ( Mike 一天喝多少牛奶？ ) B: About two cups. ( 大約兩杯。 )

**注意** How much (money) 也可用來詢問「多少錢；價錢」。

**例** Ken: How much (money) is the book? ( 那本書多少錢？ )

Ben: It's five hundred NT dollars. ( 新臺幣五百元。 )

**補充** 英文中有些單字有兩種意思，故問數量時常常混淆。如：chicken 當可數名詞時，表「雞」；當不可數名詞時，表「雞肉」；fish 為單複數同形的可數名詞時，表「魚」；當不可數名詞時，表「魚肉」。

**例** (1) Ann: **How much** fish do you want? ( 你想要多少魚肉？ )

Ben: Two pounds. ( 兩磅。 )

(2) Ann: **How many** fish do you want? ( 你想要多少條魚？ )

Ben: Two. ( 兩條。 )

## 三、量詞的用法

可數名詞和不可數名詞都可和量詞搭配表達數量，常見的量詞如下：

量詞	名詞
two bottles ( 瓶 ) / cups ( 馬克杯 ) / glasses ( 玻璃杯 ) / cans ( 罐 ) of	milk / water...
five pieces ( 塊；張；片 ) of	cake / pie...
two boxes ( 盒 ) of	cookies / candy...
one bowl ( 碗 ) of	noodles / rice...
five bags ( 袋 ) of	oranges / flour...

**例** (1) There are **three bags of** rice in my car. ( 我車上有三袋米。 )

(2) I'm so thirsty. Can I have **a cup of** tea? ( 我好渴。我可以來杯茶嗎？ )

**注意** 不可數名詞也可和量詞搭配。而不論名詞本身為可數或不可數，當加了計量單位之後，它的單複數將由計量單位決定。

**例** (1) Ken: How much ice cream is there on the table? ( 桌上有多少冰淇淋？ )

Ben: There **are two boxes (of** ice cream). ( 有兩盒 ( 冰淇淋 )。 )

(2) Ken: There isn't any drinking water at home. ( 家裡沒有任何飲用水。 )

Bill: Don't worry. There **are two bottles (of** water). ( 別擔心。我車上有兩瓶 ( 水 )。 )

## 小試身手

### 一、寫出「計量詞 + 名詞」

- |        |                             |         |                              |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. 兩瓶水 | <u>two bottles of water</u> | 2. 四罐果汁 | <u>four cans of juice</u>    |
| 3. 五塊派 | <u>five pieces of pie</u>   | 4. 八杯茶  | <u>eight cups of tea</u>     |
| 5. 六盒蛋 | <u>six boxes of eggs</u>    | 6. 三袋橘子 | <u>three bags of oranges</u> |

### 二、依提示作答

1. I read two books every month. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How many books do you read every month?

2. The pencils are fifty NT dollars. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How much are the pencils?

3. How much salt does Mike want? ( 用「兩包鹽」回答 )

He wants two bags of salt.

### 三、中翻英

1. A : 你們需要多少水和果汁？ B : 我們需要五瓶水和一罐果汁。

A: How much water and juice do you need?

B: We need five bottles of water and a / one can of juice.

2. A : Ivy 有幾杯麵粉？ B : 她有三杯麵粉。

A: How many cups of flour does Ivy have? B: She has three cups of flour.

3. 袋子裡有三顆芭樂、四顆柳橙、兩瓶牛奶和一些鹽。

There are three guavas, four oranges, two bottles of milk, and some salt in the bag.

## 練習題

- ( B ) 1. Leon: How many cars \_\_\_\_\_ in the parking lot ( 停車場 ) ? Andy: I don't know.  
(A) is there                    (B) are there                    (C) have                    (D) are they
- ( A ) 2. Leon: How much money ( 錢 ) does Mike have?  
Andy: \_\_\_\_\_ He is very rich ( 富有的 ).  
(A) A lot.                    (B) Not many.                    (C) Little.                    (D) Not much.
- ( C ) 3. Leon: How many dogs are there in your house? Andy: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) It's a dog.                    (B) Yes, there is a dog.  
(C) Only one.                    (D) No, there is only one.
- ( A ) 4. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ fish do you have? Bill: About twenty fish.  
(A) How many                    (B) How much                    (C) What                    (D) Which
- ( B ) 5. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ fish do you need? Bill: About two kilos.  
(A) How many                    (B) How much                    (C) What                    (D) Which

- ( C ) 6. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ do you have on your farm ( 農場 ) ? Bill: About twenty.
- (A) How many; a sheep (B) How much; sheep  
(C) How many; sheep (D) How much; a sheep
- ( C ) 7. Tina: How much water do you drink a day? Bill: \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) There is 500 cc. (B) Yes, that's enough for me.  
(C) About 500 cc. (D) There is no water at home.
- ( B ) 8. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ rice do you eat a day? Bill: About one bowl.
- (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which
- ( A ) 9. Tina: \_\_\_\_\_ bowls of rice do you eat a day? Bill: One.
- (A) How many (B) How much (C) What (D) Which

**會考題**

- ( B ) 1. Ken: \_\_\_\_\_ is a boat ( 船 ) ticket for children?
- Paul: How old is your child? It's free for kids ( 孩童 ) under three years old.
- (A) How long (B) How much (C) How often (D) How soon 【98-1-18】

**四、Which 的用法**

1. which 可當疑問代名詞，用來詢問「哪一個」，選項須用對等連接詞 or ( 或者 ) 連接。

- 例** **Which** do you want for lunch, a hamburger **or** a sandwich?  
( 你午餐想要哪個，漢堡或三明治？ )

2. which 也可當形容詞，後接名詞，用來詢問「哪個……？」。

- 例** **Which** boy is your student, the tall one **or** the short one?  
( 哪個男孩是你的學生，高個子的還是矮個子的？ )

3. 回答 which 的問句時，不須用 Yes / No 回答，而是必須針對問句所提供的選項來回答。

- 例** Eddie: Which do you like, the red car **or** the black car?  
( 你喜歡哪個，紅色的車還是黑色的車？ )
- Belle: I like the red car. ( 我喜歡紅色的車。 )
- I like the black car. ( 我喜歡黑色的車。 )
- I like both. ( 我兩個都喜歡。 )

**注意** 疑問詞 what( 什麼 )也可用來詢問他人的選擇，但範圍較大，而且問句後面一定沒有選項。  
試比較下列兩問句：

- 例** (1) Amy: **What** do you want? ( 你想要什麼？ )
- Bill: I want some water. ( 我想要一些水。 )
- (2) Amy: There is some water and juice on the table. **Which** do you want?  
( 桌上有一些水和果汁。你想要哪一種？ )
- Bill: I want juice. ( 我想要果汁。 )
- 問句雖然沒有選項，但從前句已知是在水和果汁間做選擇，故用疑問詞 Which 。

## 小試身手

### 一、填充題 ( 根據句意填入 Which 或 What )

1. Mia: Which is your favorite ( 最喜愛的 ) color, blue or green? Amy: I like green.
2. Angel: What does Ken have in his hand ( 手 ) ? Kim: A robot.
3. What is Sunny doing? Is she watching TV in the living room?
4. Dave: What are you reading? Julia: I'm reading *The Little Prince*.
5. Lana: Which do you like, math or English?

Ted: I like English.

### 二、依提示作答

1. Which do you want, noodles or rice? ( 用 「rice」回答 )

I / We want rice.

2. What does Ken have for breakfast every day? ( 用 「一顆蘋果和一杯牛奶」回答 )

He has an apple and a glass of milk (for breakfast every day).

## 五、until 的用法

until 可當連接詞或介系詞，表達動作或狀態結束的時間，表「直到……為止」。

**例** (1) He worked for Mr. Wang until he got sick last year. → until 當連接詞

( 他為王先生工作直到去年他生病為止。 )

(2) He worked for Mr. Wang until last year. → until 當介系詞

( 他為王先生工作直到去年為止。 )

**注意** not... until... 表「( 原本沒有 ) 直到……才……」。表某動作直到 until 後接的時間才開始。

**例** (1) You can't go out until you finish your work. ( 在你完成工作前，你不能出門。 )

(2) I didn't sleep until 4 a.m. ( 我到清晨四點都還沒睡。 )

## 小試身手

### 中翻英

1. 直到贏得比賽前，你每天都必須練習。

You must practice every day until you win the game.

2. 你到下午五點才可以打電動。 ( not... until... )

You can't play video games until 5 p.m.

## 六、both 的用法

both 用於肯定句，表「兩者都……」。

### 1. both 在句中的位置：

(1) 放在 **be** 動詞後面

- 例 ① Mr. Li and Ms. Wang **are both** teachers. ( 李先生和王女士都是老師。 )  
② My sisters **are both** tall. ( 我姐姐們都很高。 )

(2) 放在一般動詞前面

- 例 ① Tina and Ray **both** come from Japan. ( Tina 和 Ray 都來自日本。 )  
② We **both** practice hard for the game. ( 我們都為了那比賽努力練習。 )

### (3) 放句首

- 例 ① **Both** Mr. Li and Ms. Wang are teachers. ( 李先生和王女士都是老師。 )  
② **Both** Tina and Ray come from Japan. ( Tina 和 Ray 都來自日本。 )

2. **both** 當代名詞用：用來代替前面所提過的事物。

- 例 Matt: Is Miss Smith a nurse or a student? ( Smith 小姐是護理師還是學生？ )  
Judy: She is **both**. ( 她兩者都是。 )

## 練習題

- ( B ) 1. We have hot dogs and fruit pies. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?  
(A) What (B) Which (C) Where (D) How

( A ) 2. The teacher didn't start (開始) the class \_\_\_\_\_ everyone stopped (停止) talking.  
(A) until (B) then (C) but (D) or

( B ) 3. There are some apples and oranges on the table. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?  
(A) What (B) Which (C) Where (D) How

( B ) 4. Ellen: Look at the two girls over there. \_\_\_\_\_ is Tony's sister?  
Janet: The one with a tall nose.  
(A) What (B) Which (C) Where (D) How

( A ) 5. Amy can't play baseball \_\_\_\_\_ soccer. In fact, she isn't good at any sports.  
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) both

( A ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ my parents are nice.  
(A) Both (B) All (C) Not all (D) These

( A ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the women are teachers. One teaches math, and the other teaches English.  
(A) Both (B) All (C) Not both (D) Not all

( B ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the women are teachers. One teaches math, and the others teach English.  
(A) Both (B) All (C) Not both (D) Not all

## 會考題

( A ) 1. Kevin: \_\_\_\_\_ sweater (毛衣) looks better (看起來更好) on me, the red one or the blue one?

Betty: The red one, I think.

【95-2-15】



## 七、help 的用法

help 可當名詞或動詞。當動詞表達「幫忙某人做某事」，句型為「help + 人 + with / (to) do + 事」。

例 (1) Thank you for your **help**. You really **helped** me a lot. (感謝你的幫忙。你真的幫了我很多忙。)

→ 第一個 help 當名詞；第二個 help 當動詞

(2) Please **help** me with my work. (請幫忙我的工作。) = Please **help** me (to) **do my work**.

(3) John never **helps with** the dishes. ( John 從不幫忙洗碗。)

= John never **helps** (to) **do** the dishes.

## 練習題

( C ) 1. My sister helps me do my math homework every evening.



( A ) 2. Mom: Jay, my hands are full (我沒手拿東西). Could you help me open the door?

Jay: Sure. Where is the key?

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

- ( C ) 1. Lucia: \_\_\_\_\_ does your friend want, tea or milk? Duke: He wants tea.  
(A) What (B) Who (C) Which (D) Why
- ( C ) 2. Let's get some \_\_\_\_\_. My sister likes them very much.  
(A) egg (B) rice (C) guavas (D) fruit
- ( B ) 3. I need two \_\_\_\_\_ of cheese powder (起司粉) for the cake.  
(A) box (B) bags (C) pan (D) glass
- ( C ) 4. They sell (賣) many \_\_\_\_\_ in the store (店).  
(A) egg (B) rice (C) cakes (D) milk
- ( B ) 5. Ken: How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you need? Paul: A bottle.  
(A) pancakes (B) orange juice (C) cakes (D) apple pies
- ( A ) 6. Don't eat too much \_\_\_\_\_. It's bad for your health (健康).  
(A) sugar (B) noodles (C) eggs (D) guavas
- ( C ) 7. Kobe: Which do you like, papaya milk \_\_\_\_\_ black tea? Nina: Black tea.  
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) so
- ( B ) 8. The kid can't play sports \_\_\_\_\_ he finishes (完成) his homework.  
(A) or (B) until (C) but (D) and
- ( B ) 9. Tanya: \_\_\_\_\_ do you like, math or English? Rose: I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Which; them (B) Which; both (C) What; them (D) What; both
- ( D ) 10. Ben: How much milk \_\_\_\_\_ there in the bottle?  
Lisa: There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the bottle.  
(A) is; some (B) are; some (C) are; any (D) is; any

### 二、引導式翻譯 (每格 3 分，共 30 分)

1. 請放些鹽在碗裡。

Please put some salt in the bowl.

2. A：你需要哪個，玻璃杯還是馬克杯？ B：我兩種杯子都需要。

A: Which do you need, glasses or cups?

B: I need both.

3. A：你想要幾碗飯？

B：我想要一碗。

A：那樣對你來說夠嗎？

A: How many bowls of rice do you want?

B: I want one.

A: Is that enough for you?

### 三、依提示作答 (每題 5 分，共 25 分)

1. there / be / three / bag / salt / kitchen ( 完成句子 )

There are three bags of salt in the kitchen.

2. Susan needs two bottles of milk. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How many bottles of milk does Susan need?

3. We have ten bottles of water. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How much water do you / we have?

4. Do you want any apple juice? ( 肯定詳答 )

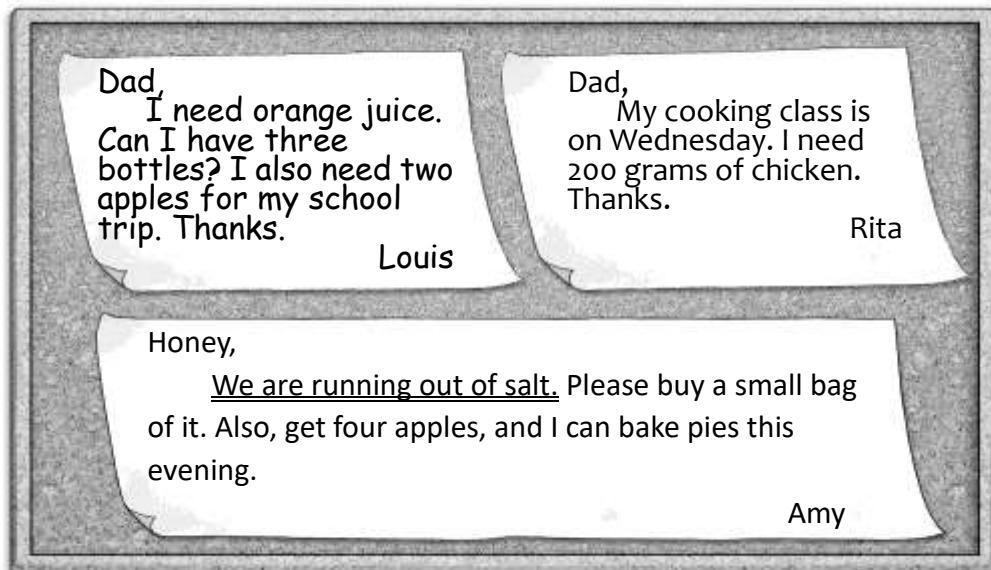
Yes, I / we do. I / We want some apple juice.

5. 你想要哪一個，香蕉牛奶或西瓜汁？ ( 中翻英 )

Which do you want, banana milk or watermelon juice?

### 四、閱讀測驗 ( 每題 5 分，共 25 分 )

Mr. Stone is at the market. His family needs some food. Here are their notes.



book note 便條 trip 旅行 chicken 雞肉 buy 買 bake 烤

( C ) 1. What does Mrs. Stone need?

- (A) Apple pies. (B) Chicken.  
(C) Salt. (D) Orange juice.

( B ) 2. How much juice does Louis want?

- (A) A small bottle. (B) Three bottles.  
(C) One bottle. (D) 200 grams.

( B ) 3. Which is true?

- (A) Rita needs two bottles of milk.
- (B) Louis needs two apples for his school trip.
- (C) Mrs. Stone wants some bananas for her pies.
- (D) Mr. Stone has a cooking class on Wednesday.

( D ) 4. Which DOESN'T Mr. Stone need to buy?

- (A) Apples.
- (B) Salt.
- (C) Chicken.
- (D) Flour.

( C ) 5. What does "We are running out of salt." mean?

- (A) We have a lot of salt at home.
- (B) We have a little salt at home.
- (C) We have little salt at home.
- (D) We have some salt at home.

# Lesson 5

## You Helped Me a Lot

### 文法要點

#### 一、過去簡單式 ( be 動詞 )

一個英文句子中只有一個動詞；而動詞分兩種，一種是「be 動詞」，另一種是「一般動詞」。而時態可分為現在式、過去式及未來式。

1. be 動詞的過去式用來表達「過去的狀態」。am 和 is 的過去式是 was；are 的過去式是 were。

**注意** 過去式 be 動詞也可和 not 縮寫，如 was not → wasn't、were not → weren't，但 was 和 were 不可和主詞縮寫。

**例** (1) Judy **wasn't** tall before. ( Judy 以前不高。 )

(2) We **weren't** friends before. ( 我們以前不是朋友。 )

2. 過去簡單式 ( be 動詞 ) 的句型變化：

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + was / were + 形容詞 / 名詞....  (1) Fred <b>was</b> thin ten years ago. ( Fred 十年前很瘦。 ) (2) My brothers <b>were</b> nurses before. ( 我的哥哥們以前是護理師。 )
	主詞 + wasn't / weren't + 形容詞 / 名詞....  (1) I <b>wasn't</b> nice to you then. ( 我那時對你不友善。 ) (2) My parents <b>weren't</b> teachers before. ( 我的爸媽以前不是老師。 )
Yes / No 疑問句 及簡答	Was / Were + 主詞 + 形容詞 / 名詞...?  Yes, 主詞 + was / were. No, 主詞 + wasn't / weren't.  Ann: <b>Were</b> you sad then? ( 你那時很傷心嗎？ ) Ben: Yes, I <b>was</b> . ( 是的，我是。 ) / No, I <b>wasn't</b> . ( 不，我不是。 )
	疑問詞 + was / were + 主詞...?  (1) Jane: <b>Where were</b> you then? ( 你那時在哪裡？ ) Bill: I <b>was</b> in my room. ( 我那時在我的房間。 ) (2) Jane: <b>How was</b> your dad at that time? ( 你爸爸那時好嗎？ ) Bill: Not so good. ( 不太好。 )

**注意** there is / are 的過去式是 there was / were，表「以前在某處有……」。

**例** (1) **There were** a lot of tall trees here before. ( 這裡以前有很多高的樹。 )

(2) **Wasn't there** a card on the table then? ( 桌上那時不是有張卡片嗎？ )

## 填充題 (根據句意填入正確的 be 動詞時態)

- Jasmine was short and fat five years ago, but now she is tall and thin.
- Henry's father likes baseball very much. He was a baseball player before.
- Mike: Where are your brothers?  
Billy: I have no idea, but they were in the library ten minutes ago.
- Tina: Is your mother a doctor? Eric: No, she is a teacher.
- Nick: Were you late for work yesterday morning? Ken: Yes, I was.

### 3. 搭配過去式使用的時間副詞：

yesterday+一段時間	yesterday morning / afternoon / evening (昨天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚) 、yesterday (昨天)
last+一段時間	last night / week / month / year / Monday (昨晚 / 上禮拜 / 上個月 / 去年 / 上星期一)
一段時間+ago	one hour ago (一小時前)、two days ago (兩天前)、 three months ago (三個月前)、four years ago (四年前)
其他	before (以前)、the day before yesterday (前天)、 at that time=then (那時)、just now (剛才)
this	this morning / afternoon / evening / week / Monday (今天早上 / 今天下午 / 今天傍晚 / 這週 / 這星期一)

**注意** 1. 表達「昨天早上、昨天下午、昨天傍晚及昨天晚上」為固定用法，要用 yesterday morning / afternoon / evening 以及 last night。

2. today (今天) 和 this (這個) 形成的時間副詞，時態可能是「過去式」、「現在式」或「未來式」，其時態要依動作發生的時間而定。

**例** (1) I wanted to have a sandwich **this morning**, but my mom already made some bread for me. (今天早上我本來想吃個三明治，但是我媽已經做了一些麵包給我。) → 過去式

(2) I want to have a sandwich **this morning**.

(今天早上我想吃個三明治。) → 現在式

(3) I will have a sandwich **this morning**. What about you?

(今天早上我會吃個三明治。那你呢？) → 未來式

(4) I met Leo in a coffee shop **today**.

(我今天在一家咖啡廳遇到 Leo。) → 過去式

(5) I will meet Leo in a coffee shop **today**.

(我今天會跟 Leo 在一家咖啡廳見面。) → 未來式

## 練習題

- ( A ) 1. Dan: Where \_\_\_\_\_ the students?  
Ellen: I don't know, but they \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom an hour ago.  
(A) are; were (B) are; are (C) was; were (D) was; was
- ( B ) 2. Dan: Where \_\_\_\_\_ the students this morning?  
Ellen: I don't know. But they are in the library now.  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( C ) 3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat in the park, but now it's gone ( 不見了 ).  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( B ) 4. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ late for school yesterday morning. Her teacher \_\_\_\_\_ angry ( 生氣的 ) with her and asked her to stay ( 留下來 ) after school.  
(A) is; is (B) was; was (C) was; is (D) is; was
- ( C ) 5. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ short and thin, but now he is very different. He \_\_\_\_\_ tall and fat.  
(A) is; is (B) was; was (C) was; is (D) is; was
- ( A ) 6. Lily wasn't home \_\_\_\_\_. She was on a trip ( 旅行 ) to Japan with her friends.  
(A) last week (B) now (C) today (D) ago
- ( D ) 7. The fruit at the market \_\_\_\_ fresh ( 新鮮的 ). Do you want some?  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( C ) 8. The water in the mountains \_\_\_\_ dirty. There weren't any fish in the water.  
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
- ( C ) 9. Bill: How \_\_\_\_\_ your life in New York? Dan: Great. I really like my life here.  
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) was
- ( B ) 10. Ivy: \_\_\_\_\_ you busy this morning?  
Leo: Yes. Luckily ( 幸運地 ), I finished ( 完成了 ) all my homework.  
(A) Are (B) Were (C) Do (D) Did
- ( A ) 11. Ivy: \_\_\_\_\_ you busy this morning? Leo: Yes, and I don't even have time for breakfast.  
(A) Are (B) Were (C) Do (D) Did

## 會考題

- ( B ) 1. Life in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ quieter ( 更安靜 ) than life in big cities. 【 97-2-2 】  
(A) are (B) is (C) to be (D) being
- ( C ) 2. At first, my bookstore's business ( 書店的生意 ) \_\_\_\_\_ not very good. But now it is doing quite well ( 非常好 ). 【 95-1-10 】  
(A) is (B) does (C) was (D) did

## 二、過去簡單式 ( 規則動詞 )

1. 定義：過去簡單式是用來描述在過去時間所發生的「動作」、「事實」或「習慣」。而過去簡單式所陳述的動作、事實或習慣與現在無關，皆已在過去結束。



例 Alan **worked** in a museum before. ( Alan 以前在博物館工作。 )

→ Alan 現在不在博物館工作了

### 2. 規則動詞過去式變化

規則	例字
(1) 直接在字尾加 -ed	join → joined、play → played、visit → visited
(2) 字尾有 -e，直接加 -d	close → closed、like → liked、use → used
(3) 字尾是「子音 + -y」時，去 -y，加 -ied	study → studied、hurry → hurried
(4) 單音節字，字尾是「短母音 + 子音」時，先重複字尾子音，再加 -ed	kid → kidded、mop → mopped

### 小試身手

寫出下列動詞的過去式

- |          |         |            |           |          |         |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. worry | worried | 2. change  | changed   | 3. add   | added   |
| 4. enjoy | enjoyed | 5. explain | explained | 6. share | shared  |
| 7. hurry | hurried | 8. play    | played    | 9. chat  | chatted |

### 3. 規則動詞過去式的字尾發音規則

規則	ed 的發音	例字
(1) 字尾為「無聲子音」	[t]	cook → cooked、wash → washed、watch → watched
(2) 字尾為「有聲子音」或「母音」	[d]	join → joined、play → played、learn → learned
(3) 字尾為 [t]、[d]	[ɪd]	need → needed、want → wanted、visit → visited

## 小試身手

根據下列動詞字尾 -ed 的讀法，分別填入對應的欄位中

added      surfed      loved      stayed      waited      worked

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
surfed      worked	loved      stayed	added      waited

### 三、過去簡單式的句型變化

#### 1. 直述句及 Yes / No 問答句

句型變化及例句	
肯定句	主詞 + 過去式動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) . I <b>cleaned</b> my room yesterday. ( 我昨天整理了我的房間。 )
否定句	主詞 + did not / didn't + 原形動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) . I <b>didn't clean</b> my room yesterday. ( 我昨天沒有整理我的房間。 )
Yes / No	Did / Didn't + 主詞 + 原形動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) ? Yes, 主詞 + did. / No, 主詞 + didn't.
疑問句及簡答	A: <b>Did</b> you <b>mop</b> the floor tonight? ( 你今晚有拖地嗎？ ) B: Yes, I did. ( 是，我有。 ) / No, I didn't. ( 不，我沒有。 )

注意 1. 不論主詞的單複數或人稱為何，助動詞都用 did。

2. 否定疑問句的回答方式和肯定疑問句相同，但語意表「難道不是……嗎？」。

補充 助動詞 did 可以用來代替前面敘述過的過去式動詞片語。

例 (1) David joined a science camp last week, and I did, too.

( David 上禮拜參加了科學營，而我也是。 ) → did 代替 joined a science camp

(2) Cindy watched a movie this afternoon, but Larry didn't.

( Cindy 今天下午看了一部電影，但是 Larry 沒有。 )

→ didn't 代替 didn't watch a movie

## 小試身手

依提示作答

1. Kenny mops the floor and cooks for his kid every day.

( 將畫線部分改為「昨天早上」，並作適當變化 )

**Kenny mopped the floor and cooked for his kid yesterday morning.**

2. Didn't Alice work at a library last year? ( 先肯定簡答再詳答 )

**Yes, she did. She worked at a library last year.**

## 2. Wh- 疑問句

(1) 以 **What** 為首的句型：

問句：What + did + 主詞 + 原形動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) ?

答句：主詞 + 過去式動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ).

例 Peter: What did you do last weekend? ( 你上週末做了什麼？ )

Ken: I visited my grandparents in Taitung (last weekend).

( 我上週末拜訪了我在臺東的祖父母。 )

(2) 其他以 Wh- 疑問詞為首的疑問句

① 句型：Wh- 疑問詞 + did + 主詞 + 原形動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) ?

## ② 直述句改疑問句的句型變換

直述句：Alex helped the old man last Saturday. ( Alex 上週六幫助了那老人。 )

疑問句：When did Alex help the old man? ( Alex 何時幫助那老人？ )

直述句：Simon worked at a restaurant before. ( Simon 以前在一家餐廳上班。 )

疑問句：Where did Simon work before? ( Simon 以前在哪裡上班？ )

## 小試身手

### 依畫線部分造原問句

1. Ben used your computer last night.

## When did Ben use my computer?

2. We studied science at school yesterday afternoon.

Where did you study science yesterday afternoon?

## 練習題

( C ) 1. Ted: Where \_\_\_\_\_ you take your pet dog for a walk this afternoon?

Jim: The park near my house.

( B ) 2. Life in the small town \_\_\_\_\_ easy, but it's convenient ( 方便的 ) now.

( D ) 3. Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ you get the book?

Ben: Yes, and I'm reading it now. It's very interesting (有趣的).

( D ) 4. Tim: What did you    last night? Ivy: I    TV with my brother at home.

(A) did; watch      (B) did; watched      (C) do; watch      (D) do; watched

## 會考題

- ( A ) 1. Ariel \_\_\_\_\_ every night for a week before ( 在……之前 ) her Chinese test and got a very good grade.  
(A) studied (B) studies (C) has studied (D) was going to study 【111-19】
- ( C ) 2. Listen! The baby ( 嬰兒 ) \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom. Why ( 為什麼 ) don't you go in and take a look?  
【110-2】  
(A) cried (B) cries (C) is crying (D) will cry
- ( B ) 3. Dad: Where are you, Mary? Come out!  
Mom: You know, \_\_\_\_\_ with you. She won't ( 將不會 ) come out until you find her.  
(A) she'll play (B) she's playing (C) she plays (D) she played 【109-補-10】

## 四、before 與 ago 的用法

1. before 與 ago 皆為時間副詞，用在描述過去事件。
2. before 可單獨存在，且不與時間單位連用，表示「以前」；ago 不可單獨存在，且須與時間單位連用，表示「……以前」。

- 例 (1) Joe was a tennis player **before**. ( Joe 以前是個網球選手。 )  
(2) Joe was a tennis player ten years ago. ( Joe 十年前是個網球選手。 )

## 小試身手

### 填充題 ( 依照句意填入副詞 ago 或 before )

1. Paula and her friends were in Taipei a week ago.
2. There was a park near my house before.
3. Tony was the captain ( 隊長 ) of the school team three months ago.
4. The town was quiet twenty years ago.
5. The park was very dirty before, but now it's beautiful and clean.

## 五、even 的用法

even 表「甚至」，用來加強語氣。在句中的位置為助動詞之後，或想要強調的名詞或動詞之前。

- 例 (1) You don't even know his name. ( 你甚至不知道他的名字。 )  
(2) **Even** Eva was late for school today. ( 今天甚至連 Eva 都上學遲到了。 )  
(3) Amy likes English a lot. She **even** dreams about English at night.  
( Amy 很喜歡英文。她甚至晚上作夢夢到英文。 )

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3 分 · 共 30 分 )

- ( C ) 1. John went to the beach \_\_\_\_\_. He swam and had a lazy afternoon there.  
(A) tonight (B) ago (C) this morning (D) this evening
- ( B ) 2. Charlie: \_\_\_\_\_ the girls ten minutes ago?  
Daniel: They were on the sports field.  
(A) Where are (B) Where were (C) What are (D) What were
- ( B ) 3. Simon visited his friends in Taipei \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) next week (B) this morning (C) next Monday (D) now
- ( A ) 4. The car \_\_\_\_\_ dirty before, but it \_\_\_\_\_ really clean now.  
(A) was; is (B) is; was (C) was; was (D) is; is
- ( B ) 5. A: Where were you last \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I was at Scott's place.  
(A) evening (B) night (C) morning (D) afternoon
- ( C ) 6. Irene: \_\_\_\_\_ you clean your room? Ken: Yes. It's clean now.  
(A) Do (B) When do (C) Did (D) When did
- ( B ) 7. Willy: Were there \_\_\_\_\_ farms ( 農場 ) in George Town before?  
John: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of farms.  
(A) any; weren't (B) any; were (C) some; weren't (D) some; was
- ( A ) 8. Billy: \_\_\_\_\_ was with you in the library this morning?  
Jason: My cousin Ron was with me.  
(A) Who (B) Where (C) What (D) How
- ( B ) 9. Terry: Were there two basketball courts in your school \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nora: Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) before; was (B) before; were (C) ago; was (D) ago; were
- ( A ) 10. Ellen: Did you surf the Internet yesterday?  
Judy: \_\_\_\_\_, but my brother did. He \_\_\_\_\_ really an Internet addict ( 成癮者 ).  
(A) No; is (B) Yes; was (C) No; did (D) Yes; did

### 二、依提示造句 ( 每題 5 分 · 共 25 分 )

1. The boys are in the classroom now. ( 將畫線部分用 an hour ago 代替並改寫句子 )

The boys were in the classroom an hour ago.

2. Julia is on the school basketball team. ( 加入 before 並改寫句子 )

Julia was on the school basketball team before.

3. The Lin family enjoyed their weekend in the small town. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

Where did the Lin family enjoy their weekend?

4. Sara walks to school every day. ( 將畫線部分改為「昨天」，並改寫成否定句 )

Sara didn't walk to school yesterday.

5. My uncle was a teacher before. He is a cook now. ( 以連接詞合併句子 )

My uncle was a teacher before, but he is a cook now.

### 三、整句式翻譯 ( 每題 5 分，共 25 分 )

1. 那有智慧的男人分享了他對這個營隊的想法。

The wise man shared his ideas about this camp.

2. 小孩爬上那顆樹並在那休息。

The kid climbed the tree and rested there.

3. 李先生又解釋了一遍步驟給我們聽。

Mr. Li explained the steps to us again.

4. 我們拜訪了那座博物館並學到許多。

We visited the museum and learned a lot.

5. Mike 兩小時前在哪裡？他在圖書館嗎？

Where was Mike two hours ago? Was he in the library?

### 四、閱讀測驗 ( 每題 4 分，共 20 分 )

Carl: Hello, Stuart! Where were you last weekend?

Stuart: Oh, I was at Youth Camp. My best friend was there, too. And we were on the same team.

Carl: Were there any tennis courts?

Stuart: No, there weren't, but there were two soccer fields. We practiced soccer there last weekend.

What about you? How was your weekend?

Carl: Wonderful! I was at my grandpa's house in Hualien. It was a beautiful place. \_\_\_\_\_

Stuart: That was great. You know, I always want to visit Hualien.

Carl: You can come with me next time.

 youth 青年 best 最好的

( C ) 1. Who was with Carl last weekend?

(A) His best friend.

(B) His classmates.

(C) His grandfather.

(D) His coach.

( D ) 2. Where was Stuart last weekend?

- (A) In Hualien. (B) At home.  
(C) At his grandpa's house. (D) At Youth Camp.

( A ) 3. Which is true?

- (A) Stuart's weekend was great.  
(B) Carl was with his classmates last weekend.  
(C) There weren't any soccer fields at Youth Camp.  
(D) Stuart and his best friend were on different teams at the camp.

( B ) 4. What does "Wonderful" mean?

- (A) Dirty. (B) Great. (C) Clean. (D) Wise.

( D ) 5. What might be \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) You saved my day. (B) We should go to the camp together.  
(C) Did you have fun? (D) I really enjoyed my weekend.

# Lesson 6

## They Got Lots of People Together and Cleaned Up Bali's Beaches

### 文法要點

#### 一、過去簡單式 ( 不規則動詞 )

- 定義：過去簡單式是用來描述在過去時間所發生的「動作」、「事實」或「習慣」。而過去簡單式所陳述的動作、事實或習慣與現在無關，皆已在過去結束。
- 不規則動詞過去式變化

規則及例字					
母音變化	字首子音不變，字尾 (與母音) 皆變化	全部變化		與原形完全相同	
come → came	buy → bought	eat → ate		hit、let、put、set、	
draw → drew	teach → taught	go → went		read [rid] → read [red]	
不規則動詞及助動詞過去式變化表 ( 目前學過的動詞 )					
現在式	過去式	現在式	過去式	現在式	過去式
am / is	was	have / has	had	set	set
are	were	hit	hit	shine	shined / shone
begin	began	keep	kept	sit	sat
break	broke	know	knew	sleep	slept
bring	brought	lead	led	slide	slid
buy	bought	learn	learned / learnt	stand	stood
can	could	let	let	swim	swam
choose	chose	lose	lost	swing	swung
come	came	make	made	take	took
do / does	did	may	might	teach	taught
draw	drew	meet	met	think	thought
drink	drank	put	put	throw	threw
eat	ate	read	read	wake	woke / waked
find	found	rise	rose	wear	wore
get	got	run	ran	win	won
give	gave	say	said	write	wrote
go	went	see	saw		

## 小試身手

寫出下列動詞的過去式

1. swim	<u>swam</u>	2. find	<u>found</u>	3. go	<u>went</u>
4. choose	<u>chose</u>	5. rise	<u>rose</u>	6. eat	<u>ate</u>
7. hit	<u>hit</u>	8. teach	<u>taught</u>	9. take	<u>took</u>

### 3. 過去簡單式常搭配的時間副詞

yesterday	yesterday morning / afternoon / evening ( 昨天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚 )、 the day before yesterday ( 前天 )
last	last night ( 昨晚 )、last year ( 去年 )、last + 星期 / 月分 / 季節
this	this morning ( 今天早上 )、this week ( 這週 )、this month ( 這個月 )
ago	ten minutes ago ( 十分鐘前 )、three years ago ( 三年前 )
before	其前不須加時間，直接加在句尾
其他	then ( 那時 ) = at that time → 沒有指出明確時間、in + 過去年分

例 (1) Tina **was** five years old then. ( Tina 那時五歲。 )

(2) Tina **liked** country music before, but now she doesn't.  
( Tina 以前喜歡鄉村音樂，但她現在不喜歡了。 )

(3) There **was** a car in front of the school an hour ago.  
( 一小時前有一輛車在那間學校前面。 )

注意 today ( 今天 ) 和 this ( 這個 ) 形成的時間副詞，時態可能是「過去式」、「現在式」或「未來式」，其時態要依動作發生的時間而定。

例 (1) I **wanted** to have some noodles this morning, but my mom already prepared some rice for me. ( 我今天早上想吃麵，但我媽媽已經準備了飯給我。 ) → 過去式

(2) I **want** to have some noodles this morning. What about you?  
( 我今天早上想吃麵。你呢？ ) → 現在式

(3) I **will have** some noodles this morning. What about you?  
( 我今天早上將要吃麵。你呢？ ) → 未來式

### 4. Wh- 疑問句

(1) 以 What 為首的句型：

問句：What + did + 主詞 + 原形動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) ?

答句：主詞 + 過去式動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) .

例 Peter: What did you eat for dinner? ( 你晚餐吃什麼？ )

Ken: I ate fish. ( 我吃了魚。 )

## (2) 其他以 Wh- 疑問詞為首的疑問句

① 句型：Wh- 疑問詞 + did + 主詞 + 原形動詞... ( + 過去時間副詞 ) ?

② 直述句改疑問句的句型變換

直述句：Anna slept on the sofa last night. ( Anna 昨晚睡沙發。 )

疑問句：Where did Anna sleep last night? ( Anna 昨晚睡哪？ )

直述句：The typhoon hit Taiwan last Saturday. ( 颱風在上週六襲擊台灣。 )

疑問句：When did the typhoon hit Taiwan? ( 颱風何時襲擊台灣？ )

### 小試身手

#### 依畫線部分造原問句

1. Ben went to the show last night.

When did Ben go to the show?

2. Tim met his high school classmate on the street.

Where did Tim meet his high school classmate?

3. Jean read the story last night.

What did Jean do last night?

## 二、現在簡單式與過去簡單式的比較

現在簡單式	過去簡單式
<p>1. 說明「不變的真理」、「現在的習慣」、「知覺、狀態或擁有」。</p> <p>2. 常搭配「every + 時間」等時間副詞。</p> <p>例 (1) The sun <b>rises</b> in the east. ( 太陽從東邊升起。 )</p> <p>(2) James <b>surfs</b> the Net every day. ( James 每天上網。 )</p> <p>(3) Judy <b>has</b> a lot of friends. ( Judy 有很多朋友。 )</p>	<p>1. 說明「過去的習慣或動作」、「過去的事實或狀態」。</p> <p>2. 常搭配 yesterday、before、「last + 時間」、「一段時間 + ago」等時間副詞。</p> <p>例 (1) Jack <b>walked</b> to school last Wednesday. ( Jack 上週三走路上學。 )</p> <p>(2) Sue <b>visited</b> her uncle three days ago. ( Sue 三天前拜訪了她叔叔。 )</p>

**注意** 判斷時態不能單從時間副詞做判斷，而是要確切了解事情發生的時間。

例 (1) Ken **swims** every day. ( Ken 每天游泳。 ) → 現在式

(2) Ken **swam** every day last week. ( Ken 上個禮拜每天游泳。 ) → 過去式

(3) I **didn't do** anything today. I just **stayed** at home and **slept**.

( 我今天什麼事也沒做。我只是待在家睡覺。 ) → 過去式

(4) What **are we going to do** today? ( 我們今天要做什麼？ ) → 未來式

**補充** 過去簡單式也可表示「過去如此，現在不再是如此」。

**例**(1) I thought it was an easy question. (我本來認為這是個簡單的問題。)

→現在不這麼認為

(2) She thought I was an American. (她原本以為我是美國人。) →現在知道我不是

## 小試身手

填入適當的動詞形式

1. My dad swam (swim) every morning, and I did, too.
2. I came (come) to the USA a week ago.
3. Jack likes movies. He goes (go) to the movies every weekend.
4. Sam worked (work) at a gym before, but he is (be) the owner (所有者) of a gym now.

## 練習題

- ( A ) 1. Gary: \_\_\_\_\_ John do this morning? Lora: He read some storybooks.  
(A) What did (B) Did (C) What does (D) Does
- ( C ) 2. Gary: \_\_\_\_\_ John usually do in the morning? Lora: He reads storybooks.  
(A) What did (B) Did (C) What does (D) Does
- ( C ) 3. I couldn't be late for the meeting today. So (所以), I \_\_\_\_\_ up early this morning.  
(A) get (B) was getting (C) got (D) am getting
- ( D ) 4. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ every day, but she \_\_\_\_\_ do that now.  
(A) swims; didn't (B) swam; didn't (C) swims; doesn't (D) swam; doesn't
- ( A ) 5. Mr. Li always stayed (待在) by his daughter and \_\_\_\_\_ stories to her at night.  
(A) read (B) to read (C) is reading (D) reads
- ( C ) 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Mark's birthday party and had a lot of fun this evening.  
(A) go (B) are going (C) went (D) going
- ( D ) 7. Amy: \_\_\_\_\_ Jane and her sister at Nancy's birthday party last night?  
Ben: I don't know. I didn't go to the party.  
(A) Did (B) Do (C) Was (D) Were

## 會考題

- ( C ) 1. I don't have any money (錢) with me because (因為) I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet (錢包) this morning. 【107-1-4】
- (A) had lost (B) would lose (C) lost (D) was losing
- ( A ) 2. Excuse me (不好意思). I really need to go now. My kids \_\_\_\_\_ for me at school.  
(A) are waiting (B) were waiting (C) wait (D) waited 【106-1-5】

( B ) 3. Mom: Oh, no! Your sister forgot ( 忘記 ) her sports shoes. When \_\_\_\_\_ she have PE class?  
Can you take the shoes to her school?

Peter: It's in the afternoon. Don't worry. I'll ( 將會 ) bring them to her. 【 100-北-18 】

(A) did (B) does (C) has (D) is

( A ) 4. Mom: What \_\_\_\_\_ after school today? Ryan: Well, I just read some comic ( 漫畫 ) books.  
(A) did you do (B) do you do (C) are you doing (D) will you do 【 98-2-18 】

( B ) 5. Sam: \_\_\_\_\_ you have a good time at Mr. Moore's house tonight?

Tom: Yes. It was a wonderful ( 美好的 ) party. I'm glad ( 高興的 ) I went. 【 95-2-19 】

(A) Do (B) Did (C) Will (D) Would

( D ) 6. My brother doesn't live ( 居住 ) with us. He \_\_\_\_\_ out after he got married ( 結婚 ).  
(A) has moved (B) will move (C) was moving (D) moved 【 95-1-14 】

( C ) 7. Jane: Did you get up early this morning?

Tina: No, I didn't, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_. He gets up early every day. 【 93-1-16 】

(A) does (B) is (C) did (D) was

## 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

- ( C ) 1. I took a bus home yesterday afternoon, and Sam \_\_\_\_\_, too.  
(A) do (B) does (C) did (D) was
- ( D ) 2. Alan: What did the kid \_\_\_\_\_ after school? Ivy: I have no idea.  
(A) drew (B) said (C) wrote (D) read
- ( B ) 3. Ivan put a box of books at my door \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ago (B) this morning (C) next Monday (D) now
- ( A ) 4. Gary: \_\_\_\_\_ did you take out the trash? Lora: I took out the trash ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) When; ago (B) Where; ago (C) When; before (D) Where; before
- ( C ) 5. Molly: \_\_\_\_\_ you give the book to John? Ken: Yes. See? He is reading it now.  
(A) Do (B) When do (C) Did (D) When did
- ( C ) 6. Ted: \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ a walk this afternoon? Jim: In the park.  
(A) What; took (B) What; take (C) Where; take (D) Where; took
- ( B ) 7. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to Taitung and \_\_\_\_\_ his grandma there this January.  
(A) goes; visits (B) went; visited (C) goes; visited (D) went; visits
- ( C ) 8. Sally: Did Leo swim at the beach yesterday afternoon?  
Lisa: No, he \_\_\_\_\_, but he \_\_\_\_\_ it this morning.  
(A) doesn't; did (B) doesn't; does (C) didn't; did (D) didn't; does
- ( C ) 9. Kay: I cleaned my room, did the dishes, and cooked dinner yesterday.  
Jenny: Wow! You really \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of housework.  
(A) were (B) do (C) did (D) does
- ( B ) 10. Peter: Did you find your key?  
Judy: \_\_\_\_\_. I looked everywhere in my room and \_\_\_\_\_ it under my bed.  
(A) No; found (B) Yes; found (C) No; did (D) Yes; did

### 二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分，共 25 分)

1. Yes, Anita won the game this evening. (造原問句)

**Did / Didn't Anita win the game this evening?**

2. Jerry wore a T-shirt to work yesterday. (依畫線部分造原問句)

**When did Jerry wear a T-shirt to work?**

3. Ray teaches science at a junior high school. (在句尾加上「十年前」，並作適當變化)

**Ray taught science at a junior high school ten years ago.**

4. Billy goes to the hospital every week. ( 將畫線部分改為「前天」，並改寫成否定句 )

Billy didn't go to the hospital the day before yesterday.

5. Maggie went to Karen's birthday party last night. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

What did Maggie do last night?

### 三、整句式翻譯 ( 每題 6 分，共 30 分 )

1. Morrie 一個月前去健行 ( go hiking ) 。

Morrie went hiking a / one month ago.

2. 在圖書館請保持安靜。

Please keep quiet in the library.

3. A：你昨天下午跟誰聊天？ B：我那時跟我妹妹聊天。

A: Who did you chat with yesterday afternoon?

B: I chatted with my (little) sister then.

4. Carl 跟 Lucy 以前總是一起去露營 ( go camping )，但是他們現在沒有了。

Carl and Lucy always went camping together before, but they don't now.

5. Stella 上禮拜每天都在海邊游泳，而 Alex 也是。

Stella swam at the beach every day last week, and Alex did, too.

### 四、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分，共 15 分 )

Ricky: How 1. your weekend? 2. you do?

Helen: It was great! I went to a music festival in Kaohsiung and had dinner with my friends there.

What about you? 3.

Ricky: Well... not good. I studied for my science test for two days. I must pass it this time.

Helen: 4.

Ricky: No, I studied at home.

Helen: 5. Hey, let me help you with the test.

Ricky: Thank you.

 music festival 音樂節 pass 通過

- |   |                               |                                    |  |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| ( C ) 1. (A) did                        | (B) are                       | (C) was                            | (D) do                                     |
| ( B ) 2. (A) Where did                  | (B) What did                  | (C) Where were                     | (D) What do                                |
| ( C ) 3. (A) Did you enjoy your dinner? | (C) How did your weekend go?  | (B) Where did you go last weekend? | (D) Did you go to the music festival, too? |
| ( D ) 4. (A) Where did you go?          | (C) Didn't you study at home? | (B) What else did you do?          | (D) Did you study in the library?          |
| ( B ) 5. (A) Let's begin!               | (B) Poor you.                 | (C) Be kind.                       | (D) That's amazing.                        |

# 筆記欄

# 國中英語 1 下 文法即時通解答

## Lesson 1

### P.1 練習題

1. are 2. like 3. is 4. read 5. have

### P.2 練習題

1. No, I don't. I don't like the cake.  
2. Do / Don't you watch TV after school?  
3. What do Mr. and Mrs. Brown do on weekends?

### P.3 練習題

1. Ken's grandparents chat with their friends every evening / in the evenings.  
2. A: What do these students do every Saturday afternoon / on Saturday afternoons?  
B: They study in the library.

### P.3 練習題

1. play 2. studies 3. goes

### P.4 練習題

#### 依提示作答

1. What does he do after school every day?  
2. Yes, she does. She likes animals.  
3. Jackie plays tennis with his friends every weekend.

### P.5 練習題

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B  
6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B  
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. C

### P.6 會考題

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A  
6. B 7. A 8. C

### P.6 練習題

1. either 2. too 3. too 4. either

### P.7 練習題

1. How much are the pens?  
2. It's US\$1. / It's one dollar.  
3. No, it's not. It's NT\$100. / It's 100 NT dollars.

### P.8 實力挑戰

- 一、文法選擇  
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B  
6. D 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C

### 二、引導式翻譯

1. Study; grades 2. enjoys  
3. Get; up 4. badminton; baseball  
5. on; soccer; team

### 三、依提示作答

1. I study every day, and Maggie does, too.  
2. My dad reads every morning.  
3. Sandra studies English every evening.  
4. Do / Don't you play badminton every morning?  
5. Peter prepares for tests with his classmates after school every day.

### 四、克漏字測驗

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

## Lesson 2

### P.11 練習題

1. Cathy is seldom sad.  
2. Tom often takes out the trash after dinner.  
3. Does / Doesn't Jay sometimes play tennis with Lisa?  
4. Always be nice to your classmates.  
5. No, I / we seldom do.

### P.12 練習題

1. Nelson walks to school three times a week.  
2. I play basketball with my cousin every two weeks / every other week.  
3. How many times a week does Ashley go to the gym?  
4. How often does Allen go to a basketball game?

### P.13 練習題

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C  
6. C 7. D 8. C

### P.13 會考題

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

### P.14 實力挑戰

- 一、文法選擇  
1. D 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A  
6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. B  
11. C



## 二、引導式翻譯

1. How; many; times; Twice; month
2. Does; often; seldom
3. Never
4. is; usually

## 三、依提示作答

1. I always work out with my sister, Molly.
2. Yes, he usually does.
3. May always gets up at 6, but I seldom do.
4. I never go to my classmates' houses.
5. How often do you go to Japan?

## 四、克漏字測驗

1. C      2. D      3. C      4. A

## Lesson 3

### P.16 練習題

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. first        | 2. second       |
| 3. third        | 4. fifth        |
| 5. ninth        | 6. twelfth      |
| 7. twenty-third | 8. thirtieth    |
| 9. thirty-fifth | 10. forty-first |

### P.17 練習題

1. Three fourths of the students are in the classroom.
2. My room is on the fifth floor.
3. The first three people over there are Molly, Jessica, and Oliver.
4. March thirtieth is my birthday.

### P.18 練習題

1. It's April 25 / 25th / twenty-fifth. /  
It's the twenty-fifth / 25th (day) of April.
2. What's the date today? / What's today's date?
3. It's on February 12 / 12th / twelfth. /  
It's on the twelfth / 12th (day) of February.

### P.18 練習題

1. When / What time is the meeting?
2. When is Teacher's Day? / What's the date of Teacher's Day?

### P.19 練習題

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D  |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. D |

11. A

### P.19 會考題

1. B      2. D      3. D

### P.20 練習題

1. Ray's smartphone is different from mine.
2. Olivia's bag is different from the boy's.
3. A: Whose smartphone is that / it?   B: It's Peter's.

### P.21 練習題

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D |      |      |

### P.21 會考題

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

### P.22 實力挑戰

- 一、文法選擇
- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C  |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |

## 二、引導式翻譯

1. away
2. Who's; the; first

3. yours; are
4. Three; fourths

5. take; care

## 三、依提示作答

1. New Year is still three weeks away.
2. It's on the third Saturday in / of November.
3. My new watch is blue, and Ken's is red.
4. What's the date today? / What's today's date?
5. My room is on the third floor. My mother's is also on the third floor.

## 四、克漏字測驗

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

## Lesson 4

### P.24 練習題

1. I have some / a few oranges in my bag.
2. There is some juice on the table, but there aren't any apples.
3. I'm making cakes. Please give me some / a little flour.

### P.25 練習題

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. B |      |      |      |      |

### P.25 會考題

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C |
|------|------|------|------|

### P.27 練習題

## 一、寫出「計量詞 + 名詞」

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. two bottles of water | 2. four cans of juice    |
| 3. five pieces of pie   | 4. eight cups of tea     |
| 5. six boxes of eggs    | 6. three bags of oranges |

## 二、依提示作答

1. How many books do you read every month?
2. How much are the pencils?
3. He wants two bags of salt.

## 三、中翻英

1. A: How much water and juice do you need?  
B: We need five bottles of water and a / one can of juice.
2. A: How many cups of flour does Ivy have?  
B: She has three cups of flour.
3. There are three guavas, four oranges, two bottles of milk, and some salt in the bag.

### P.27 練習題

1. B      2. A      3. C      4. A      5. B
6. C      7. C      8. B      9. A

### P.28 會考題

1. B

### P.29 練習題

#### 一、填充題

1. Which      2. What      3. What
4. What      5. Which

## 二、依提示作答

1. I / We want rice.
2. He has an apple and a glass of milk (for breakfast every day).

### P.29 練習題

1. You must practice every day until you win the game.
2. You can't play video games until 5 p.m.

### P.30 練習題

1. B      2. A      3. B      4. B      5. A
6. A      7. A      8. B

### P.31 會考題

1. A

### P.31 練習題

1. C      2. A

### P.32 實力挑戰

- #### 一、文法選擇
1. C      2. C      3. B      4. C      5. B
  6. A      7. C      8. B      9. B      10. D

#### 二、引導式翻譯

1. salt; bowl
2. Which; glasses; both
3. How; many; bowls; of; enough

## 三、依提示作答

1. There are three bags of salt in the kitchen.
2. How many bottles of milk does Susan need?
3. How much water do you / we have?
4. Yes, I / we do. I / We want some apple juice.
5. Which do you want, banana milk or watermelon juice?

## 四、閱讀測驗

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

### Lesson 5

### P.36 練習題

1. was; is      2. was
3. are; were      4. is
5. Were; was

### P.37 練習題

1. A      2. B      3. C      4. B      5. C
6. A      7. D      8. C      9. C      10. B

11. A

### P.37 會考題

1. B      2. C

### P.38 練習題

1. worried      2. changed      3. added
4. enjoyed      5. explained      6. shared
7. hurried      8. played      9. chatted

### P.39 練習題

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
<u>surfed</u> <u>worked</u>	<u>loved</u> <u>stayed</u>	<u>added</u> <u>waited</u>

### P.39 練習題

1. Kenny mopped the floor and cooked for his kid yesterday morning.
2. Yes, she did. She worked at a library last year.

### P.40 練習題

1. When did Ben use my computer?
2. Where did you study science yesterday afternoon?

### P.40 練習題

1. C      2. B      3. D      4. D

### P.41 會考題

1. A      2. C      3. B

### P.41 練習題

1. ago      2. before      3. ago      4. ago      5. before



## P.42 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇

1. C    2. B    3. B    4. A    5. B  
6. C    7. B    8. A    9. B    10. A

### 二、依提示造句

1. The boys were in the classroom an hour ago.
2. Julia was on the school basketball team before.
3. Where did the Lin family enjoy their weekend?
4. Sara didn't walk to school yesterday.
5. My uncle was a teacher before, but he is a cook now.

### 三、整句式翻譯

1. The wise man shared his ideas about this camp.
2. The kid climbed the tree and rested there.
3. Mr. Li explained the steps to us again.
4. We visited the museum and learned a lot.
5. Where was Mike two hours ago? Was he in the library?

### 四、閱讀測驗

1. C    2. D    3. A    4. B    5. D

## Lesson 6

## P.46 練習題

1. swam    2. found    3. went  
4. chose    5. rose    6. ate  
7. hit    8. taught    9. took

## P.47 練習題

1. When did Ben go to the show?
2. Where did Tim meet his high school classmate?
3. What did Jean do last night?

## P.48 練習題

1. swam 2. came 3. goes 4. worked; is

## P.48 練習題

1. A    2. C    3. C    4. D    5. A  
6. C    7. D

## P.48 會考題

1. C    2. A    3. B    4. A    5. B  
6. D    7. C

## P.50 實力挑戰

### 一、文法選擇

1. C    2. D    3. B    4. A    5. C  
6. C    7. B    8. C    9. C    10. B

### 二、依提示作答

1. Did / Didn't Anita win the game this evening?
2. When did Jerry wear a T-shirt to work?

3. Ray taught science at a junior high school ten years ago.

4. Billy didn't go to the hospital the day before yesterday.

5. What did Maggie do last night?

### 三、整句式翻譯

1. Morrie went hiking a / one month ago.

2. Please keep quiet in the library.

3. A: Who did you chat with yesterday afternoon?  
B: I chatted with my (little) sister then.

4. Carl and Lucy always went camping together before, but they don't now.

5. Stella swam at the beach every day last week, and Alex did, too.

### 四、克漏字測驗

1. C    2. B    3. C    4. D    5. B