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## Unit 1 The Steak Looks Yummy



### 單字片語

#### 1. **than** [ðæn] (連接詞；介系詞) 比

(1) 當連接詞，後面接子句（主詞＋動詞），子句中的動詞可省略。

例：Brenda is smarter than I (am). (布蘭達比我聰明。)

(2) 當介系詞，後接名詞。

例：My uncle stayed in the hospital for more than a week.  
(我舅舅在醫院待了一個多禮拜。)

(3) 補充：better late than never 遲做總比不做好

例：A: Kim was an hour late for our meeting yesterday.

B: Better late than never. Kanye didn't even show up.

(A：我們昨天的會議金遲到了一小時。B：遲到總比不到好。肯伊連出現都沒有。)

#### 2. **convenient** [kən'veinjənt] (形容詞) 便利的

例：It is convenient to live near a metro station. (住在捷運站附近很便利。)

#### 3. **pork** [pɔrk] (名詞) 豬肉

(1) 表「豬肉」，為不可數名詞。

例：People there don't eat pork. (那裡的人不吃豬肉。)

#### 4. **beef** [bi:f] (名詞) 牛肉

(1) 表「牛肉」，為不可數名詞。

例：The beef noodles here smell good but taste bad.  
(這裡的牛肉麵聞起來很香，但嚐起來很糟。)

#### 5. **more** [mɔr] (副詞；形容詞) 更…

(1) 當副詞時可用來形成比較級，表「更…」，常與 **than** 搭配使用。

例：Life is more convenient than before. (生活比以前更便利了。)

(2) 也表「更多(的)」，可作形容詞、副詞和代名詞。

例：Eva has more toys than we do. (依娃的玩具比我們多。)

例：We need to exercise more to stay healthy.  
(我們需要多運動來保持健康。)

例：The story sounds interesting. Tell me more.  
(這故事聽起來很有趣。跟我多說點。)

6. **delicious** [dɪ'lɪʃəs] (形容詞) 美味的

- (1) 意同 yummy，但更正式。須注意 delicious 為表達強烈意思的形容詞，故不常用 very 修飾。

例：The chicken rice here is delicious. (這裡的雞肉飯很美味。)

7. **feel** [fi:l] (動詞) 感到

- (1) 動詞三態：feel — felt — felt

- (2) 當連綴動詞時，後面接形容詞，表「感到；覺得」。

例：Logan feels hungry now because he only had a sandwich for lunch.  
(羅根現在覺得餓，因為他午餐只吃了一個三明治。)

- (3) 補充：feel like (+V-ing) + 名詞，表「想要；想做」。

例：Damon felt like (having) a cup of ice tea on this hot summer afternoon.  
(戴蒙想要在這炎熱的夏日午後來一杯冰茶。)

- (4) 當一般動詞時，表「觸摸；觸感」。

例：The wind is blowing. I can feel it. (風正在吹。我可以感受到。)

8. **steak** [stek] (名詞) 牛排；肉排

- (1) -ea-的發音為 [e]。

- (2) 通常是指「牛排」，為不可數名詞，但是在指份數時，可作可數名詞。

例：Let's have steak for dinner. (晚餐吃牛排吧。)

例：We'd like two steaks. (我們要兩份牛排。)

- (3) 也指「肉排」，如 fish steak (魚排)、turkey steak (火雞排)

9. **menu** ['menju] (名詞) 菜單

- (1) 表「菜單」。

例：What's on the menu? (菜單上有什麼?)

- (2) 也指電腦上的「功能表；選單」。

例：Click "Cut" on the menu. (在選單上點選「剪下」。)

10. **waitress** ['wetris] (名詞) 女服務生

例：My cousin is a waitress at a Chinese restaurant.

(我堂姊是一家中式餐廳的女服務生。)

11. **ham** [hæm] (名詞) 火腿

- (1) 不可數名詞，常搭配量詞 slice。

例：I want three slices of ham on my sandwich.  
(我的三明治裡想要三片火腿。)

12. **cheese** [tʃiz] (名詞) 乳酪

- (1) 表「乳酪；起司」，為不可數名詞，常搭配量詞 slice 或 piece[pi:s] (片；塊)。

例：Would you like some cheese on your bread?  
(你想要一些乳酪放麵包上嗎?)

13. **fries** [fraɪz] (名詞) 薯條 (=French[frentʃ] fries)

(1) fry 為「一根薯條」，但通常一份薯條都是多根，故較常以複數形 **fries** 呈現。

例：I'd like some cheese fries. (我想要來點起司薯條。)

(2) French 作形容詞指「法國(人)的」；作名詞時，表「法語」。

例：Leann fell in love with French food when she was in France.

(黎安在法國時，愛上了法國食物。)

(3) 補充：France 法國

14. **medium** [ˈmiːdiəm] (形容詞) 五分熟；中等的

(1) 表「五分熟的」。

例：A: How would like your steak, medium, medium well, or well-done?

B: Medium, please.

(A：請問你的牛排要幾分熟，五分、七分，或是全熟？) (B：五分熟，謝謝。)

(2) 表「中等的」。

例：I will take the medium size shirt. (我要買那件中號尺寸的襯衫。)

例：Nick is a boy of medium height. (尼克是一個中等身高的男孩。)

15. **pie** [paɪ] (名詞) 派

(1) 指「一整個派」時，為可數名詞。作不可數名詞時，是指「部分的派」，常搭配計量詞 slice 和 piece。

例：Mom made a pumpkin pie. Do you want a slice of the pie?

(媽媽做了一個南瓜派。你想要一片嗎？)

16. **smell** [smɛl] (動詞) 聞起來

(1) 當連綴動詞時，後面接形容詞，表「聞起來」。

例：The meat pie smells delicious. (這個肉派聞起來很美味。)

(2) 當一般動詞時，表「發出味道」或「聞；嗅」。

例：Your hair really smells! (你的頭髮好臭!)

例：There's something wrong with my nose. I can't smell.

(我的鼻子有問題。我聞不到。)

(3) 也可當可數名詞，表「氣味」。

例：The smell of the flowers is wonderful. (那些花的味道很美好。)

17. **taste** [test] (動詞；名詞) 嚐起來；味道

(1) 當連綴動詞時，後面接形容詞，表「嚐起來」。

例：Chicken from Nobel Farm tastes delicious. (諾貝爾農場的雞肉吃起來很美味。)

(2) 也可當名詞，表「味道；味覺」

例：The taste of ice cream always gives me joy. (冰淇淋的味道總帶給我喜悅。)

(3) 當一般動詞時，表「嚐；吃」。

例：Come and taste the soup for me. (來幫我嚐嚐看這湯。)

(4) 當名詞時，也指「品味；鑑賞力」，為不可數。

例：Carolina has good taste in clothes. (卡洛琳娜對衣服有很好的品味。)

18. **as... as...** [æz æz] 如同……一樣……

- (1) **as... as...**用於同級比較，第一個 **as** 接形容詞原級，而第二個 **as** 接名詞。

例：The beef pie is as expensive as the steak. (這牛肉派和牛排一樣昂貴。)

- (2) **as... as...**也可與連綴動詞搭配使用。

例：The coffee tastes as sweet as the tea. (這咖啡嚐起來跟這茶一樣甜。)

19. **noodle** ['nu:dl] (名詞) 麵

- (1) 指「麵條」，為可數名詞。由於麵通常會有很多條，所以常會以複數形呈現。

例：He had a big bowl of noodles. (他吃了一大碗麵。)

- (2) 當把麵視為一道料理時，則搭配單數動詞。

例：Beef noodles is my favorite dish. (牛肉麵是我最喜歡的菜。)

- (3) 補充：rice noodle 米粉、instant ['ɪnstənt] noodle 泡麵

20. **knife** [naɪf] (名詞) 刀

- (1) 指「刀」，複數形為 **knives**。

例：I need a knife to cut the steak. (我需要一把刀來切牛排。)

- (2) 補充：knife 的相關片語

<b>pull a knife on someone</b> 拔刀威脅
例：The bad guy pulled a knife on that old woman. (那壞人拔刀威脅那老太太。)
<b>the knives are out</b> 劍拔弩張；磨刀霍霍
例：His mistake cost the company a lot of money, and the knives are out for him. (他的錯誤讓公司損失很多錢，現在他大禍臨頭了。)
<b>under the knife</b> 動手術
例：She needed to go under the knife. (她需要接受手術。)

21. **chopsticks** ['tʃɒp,stɪks] (名詞) 筷子

- (1) chopstick 為「一根筷子」，因為筷子通常為一雙，故較常以複數形呈現。

例：My five-year-old sister can't use chopsticks. (我五歲的妹妹不會用筷子。)

22. **spoon** [spun] (名詞) 湯匙

例：There are three spoons on the table. (桌上有三支湯匙。)

23. **waiter** ['wetə] (名詞) 男服務生

例：The waiter gave Dad the menu. (男服務生遞菜單給爸爸。)

24. **butter** ['bʌtə] (名詞) 奶油

- (1) 為不可數名詞。

例：She put some butter into her coffee. (她在咖啡裡放了一些奶油。)

25. **toast** [tɒst] (名詞) 烤吐司；烤麵包片

- (1) 指「(烤過的) 麵包片；烤吐司」，為不可數名詞。

例：Mom sliced some bread to make French toast.  
(媽媽切了些麵包片來做法式吐司。)

26. **bun** [bʌn] (名詞) 小圓麵包

- (1) 指「小圓麵包」，為可數名詞。用來做漢堡的「圓麵包」或是西餐前的「餐包」也稱作 bun。

例：Do you want some buns for breakfast? (你早餐想吃點小圓麵包嗎?)

27. **bread** [brɛd] (名詞) 麵包

- (1) 為不可數名詞。

例：Could you buy some bread at the market? (你能在市場買一些麵包嗎?)

28. **meat** [mit] (名詞) 肉

- (1) 指「(可食用的) 肉」，為不可數名詞。

例：Carrie doesn't eat meat. (凱莉不吃肉。)

29. **earth** [ɜːθ] (名詞) 地球

- (1) 指「地球；世界」，為不可數名詞，有時會用作單數形。表「地球」時，有時會以 Earth 表示，作專有名詞。

例：The environment is getting worse. We need to save the earth.  
(環境變糟了。我們需要拯救地球。)

- (2) 也表「陸地；地面」。

例：Do you feel it? The earth is shaking! (你有感覺到嗎？地面在晃！)

30. **answer** ['ænsə] (名詞；動詞) 答案；回答

- (1) 當名詞時，表「答案；回答；解決辦法」。

例：Everyone in the office is looking for an answer to this problem.  
(辦公室的每個人都在尋找這問題的解決辦法。)

- (2) 當動詞時，表「回答；回應」。

例：Please answer my question. (請你回答我的問題。)

例：I went to your house last night, but no one answered the door.  
(我昨晚去了你家，但沒人應門。)

31. **raise** [rez] (動詞) 飼養

- (1) 作動詞，有「飼養；養育」的意思。

例：Rosa raises three kids on her own. (羅莎獨自撫養三個小孩。)

- (2) 也有「舉起；抬起；提高」的意思。

例：Please raise your hand before you speak. (說話前請先舉手。)

### 32. **gas** [gæs] (名詞) 氣體；汽油

(1) 「氣體；瓦斯」，為不可數名詞，但描述氣體種類時為可數。

例：Turn off the gas when you finish cooking. (煮完東西時要關瓦斯。)

例：Greenhouse gases are making the world warmer.

(溫室氣體正在使世界更溫熱。)

(2) 也指「汽油」，為不可數名詞。

例：We are out of gas. Let's get some at the gas station.

(我們的車沒油了。我們在加油站加些油吧。)

(3) 補充：gas station 加油站

### 33. **friendly** ['frɛndli] (形容詞) 友善的

(1) 比較級可以為 more friendly 或 friendlier。

例：Gary is friendly to his classmates. (蓋瑞對他的同學很友善。)

### 34. **real** ['riəl] (形容詞) 真實的

(1) 指「真實的；實際存在的；真正的」。

例：The story is not real. Don't believe it.

(這個故事不是真的。不要相信。)

### 35. **question** ['kwɛstʃən] (名詞) 問題

例：The boy keeps asking his mother questions. (那男孩一直問他媽媽問題。)



## 文法解析

### 一、形容詞的比較級

形容詞會隨著所表示程度的差別而有所變化，可分為原級、比較級和最高級。

「比較級」用在兩個或兩群同類的人、事、地、物的比較。

原級	He is <b>tall</b> .
比較級	He is <b>taller</b> than Jack.
最高級	He is the <b>tallest</b> boy in his class.

#### 1. 如何形成形容詞的比較級

(1) 規則變化

方法	原級	比較級
字尾加上 er	short long	shorter longer
字尾有 e，則加上 r	large safe	larger safer

字尾是「短母音 + 子音」，則重複字尾加 er	hot big	hotter bigger
字尾是「子音 + y」，則去掉 y 加上 ier	early busy	earlier busier
多音節的字，則在形容詞前加 more	beautiful delicious	more beautiful more delicious

## (2) 不規則變化

原級	比較級	原級	比較級	原級	比較級
good	better	many	more	little	less
bad	worse	much	more	far	farther / further

**練習** 寫出下列形容詞的比較級

- |               |                        |                |                         |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. convenient | <u>more convenient</u> | 2. hungry      | <u>hungrier</u>         |
| 3. nice       | <u>nicer</u>           | 4. important   | <u>more important</u>   |
| 5. special    | <u>more special</u>    | 6. fat         | <u>fatter</u>           |
| 7. easy       | <u>easier</u>          | 8. interesting | <u>more interesting</u> |
| 9. thirsty    | <u>thirstier</u>       | 10. bad        | <u>worse</u>            |
| 11. thin      | <u>thinner</u>         | 12. popular    | <u>more popular</u>     |
| 13. little    | <u>less</u>            | 14. angry      | <u>angrier</u>          |
| 15. terrible  | <u>more terrible</u>   | 16. cheap      | <u>cheaper</u>          |

## 2. 形容詞比較級的句型

句 型	例 句
A + be V + 比較級形容詞 + than + B.	Sue is younger than you.
Who / Which + be V + 比較級形容詞, A or B?	Who is younger, you or Sue?
A + be V + <b>the</b> + 比較級形容詞 + of the two.	Sue is <b>the</b> younger of the two.

文法說明▶

(1) than 後面原本要用主格，口語上有逐漸接受使用受格的趨勢；若有寫出 be V 或助動詞，則要用主格。

例：Sue is younger than he is. (O)

Sue is younger than him. (O)

Sue is younger than him is. (X)

(2) 常見修飾形容詞比較級的字有：even / much / a lot / a little / far。

例：Susan's dress is much more expensive than Tina's.

(3) 要同類相比。

例：Helen's eyes are bigger than mine. (mine = my eyes) (O)

Helen's eyes are bigger than I. (eyes 和 I 不同類) (X)



**練習** 填入正確的形容詞形式

- Judy's husband is much stronger (strong) than Lisa's.
- The white computer is heavier (heavy) than the black one.
- Amy has less (little) money than her husband.
- This gray washing machine is more beautiful (beautiful) than that red one.
- There are more (many) students in the gym than in the classroom.
- Who is busier (busy), Patty or Vicky?
- Which car is newer (new), the red one or the yellow one?
- For further (far) information, please ask your teacher.
- Jordan has fewer (few) shoes than Kobe (does).
- My watch is the more expensive (expensive) of the two.

**練習** 依所提示的字，造比較級句子

- Her classmates / young / than / theirs  
Her classmates are younger than theirs.
- The refrigerator / much / expensive / than / the fan  
The refrigerator is much more expensive than the fan.
- The Christmas card / ugly / than / the birthday card  
The Christmas card is uglier than the birthday card.

**練習** 翻譯

- 那臺洗衣機比智慧型手機便宜。  
The washing machine is cheaper than the smartphone.
- 她的堂弟比她還友善一些。(... she...)  
Her cousin is a little friendlier than she is.

### 3. 原級比較

基本句型

A	beV / 連綴動詞	as	原級形容詞	as	B.
Mr. Garcia	is		weak		his wife.
Her shoes	looked	as	dirty	as	mine.

文法說明 ►

- (1) 兩者的性質須為可以合理比較的人事物。

Karen's hair is as long as you. (×) → 頭髮不與人比較

Karen's hair is as long as yours. (○) → 頭髮與頭髮比較，yours=your hair

- (2) 此句型的形容詞需用原級，不適用比較級或最高級。

(3) 後者主詞的動詞可以省略。

The mother was as worried as the father (was). (這位母親跟這位父親一樣擔憂。)

Mike gets as healthy as Alice (does) by doing lots of exercise.

(Mike 和 Alice 一樣透過運動變得健康。)

(4) 原級比較相關句型

a. 原級比較的否定句型

Hills are **not** as high as mountains. (丘陵不比山高。)

The steak in this restaurant is **not** as delicious as the steak in that one.

(這家餐館的牛排不如那家牛排好吃。)

b. as + 原級形容詞 + 名詞 + as

Melody has as **many guavas** as her brother.

(Melody 和她弟弟有一樣多顆的芭樂。)

Jacky drank as **much papaya milk** as Jerry.

(Jacky 和 Jerry 喝一樣多的木瓜牛奶。)

c. as + 原級形容詞 + as possible = as + 原級形容詞 + as + 主詞 + can

Please keep as quiet as possible/you can when you are in libraries.

(在圖書館時，請盡可能保持安靜。)

In emails, people often use ASAP to mean "as soon as possible."

(在電子郵件裡，人們常常用 ASAP 來表示「盡可能快」。)

d. 倍數 + as + 原級形容詞 + as

Your house is **twice** as large as mine. (你的房子是我的兩倍大。)

e. 其他慣用語

as busy as a bee (像蜜蜂一樣忙碌)	as slow as a snail (像蝸牛一樣緩慢)
as cold as ice (像冰塊一樣冰冷)	as strong as an ox (像公牛一樣強壯)
as hungry as a bear (像熊一樣飢餓)	as proud as a peacock (像孔雀一樣驕傲)
as quiet as a mouse (像老鼠一樣安靜)	as sweet as pie (心善的像派一樣甜)
as brave as a lion (像獅子一樣勇敢)	as warm as toast (溫暖的像烤土司一樣)
as slow as a turtle (像烏龜一樣緩慢)	A miss is as good as a mile. (失之毫釐，差之千里)

f. 其他相關用法

(1) as long as (只要)

You can have that pet **as long as** you can give your word to take good care of it. (只要你可以承諾好好照顧那隻寵物，你就可以養。)

(2) as soon as (一……就……)

The phone rang **as soon as** Gina left her bedroom.

(Gina 一離開房間，電話就響了。)

**練習** 寫出正確的形容詞形式或名詞

1. Your scooter is as expensive (expensive) as mine.
2. You can take as many (many) plates as you want because I have a lot here.
3. The clerk is as busy as a bee. She doesn't have much free time to hang out with her friends.
4. The boy is as quiet as a mouse. It's not easy to talk with him.
5. The tomato soup was not as delicious (delicious) as the beef soup. I like the beef soup better.
6. Please make a phone call as soon as you get to the airport. We have to make sure you get there safely.

**練習** 引導式翻譯

1. 這件褲子和那件牛仔褲一樣長。  
The pants are as long as the jeans.
2. 那位有名的男演員強壯如牛。  
The famous actor is as strong as an ox.
3. 我跟你喝一樣多的水。  
I drank as much water as you.
4. 你無法預知未來，但你可以盡其所能。  
You can't know about the future, but you can do as much as you can.
5. 只要晾好衣服，你就可以跟你表姊去看電影。  
You can go to the movie with your cousin as long as you finish hanging the clothes.

4. 補充句型

★ 句型一：

句 型	例 句
A + be V + less + 形容詞原級 + than + B. (不如…)	You are less strong than he.
more and more + 形容詞 / 形容詞比較級 + and + 形容詞比較級 (越來越…)	You are stronger and stronger.
less and less + 形容詞原級 (越來越不…)	You are less and less strong.

**練習** 寫出正確的形式

1. Anna is less nervous (nervous) than Teddy.
2. Molly is becoming more and more beautiful (beautiful).
3. The weather in Taiwan is getting colder and colder (cold).

**練習** 引導式翻譯

1. 這位作曲家不如那位導演有名。  
This composer is less famous than that director.
2. 我的心情變得越來越差。  
My feelings are getting worse and worse.
3. 這個孤單的老人越來越不開心。  
The lonely old man is less and less happy.

★ 句型二：

A 在團體 (地方) 內	A + be V + 形容詞比較級 + than + any <b>other</b> + 單數名詞 all the <b>other</b> + 複數名詞	+ 團體 / 地方.
A 不在團體 (地方) 內	A + be V + 形容詞比較級 + than + any + 單數名詞 all the + 複數名詞	+ 團體 / 地方.

例 1 : Is New York bigger than any **other** city in America?  
→ New York 是美國的城市，故要加 other

例 2 : Is New York bigger than all the cities in Taiwan?  
→ New York 不是臺灣的城市，故不用加 other

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

1. Allen is ( tall ; taller ; the tallest ) than any other boy in his class.
2. Taipei is more beautiful than ( all the cities ; all the other cities ) in America.
3. Linda is thinner than ( anyone else ; anyone ) in her class.
4. Jimmy is nicer than ( any boys ; all the other boys ) in his class.
5. Jack is richer than ( any other boy ; any other boys ; all other boys ) in his class.

二、連綴動詞——look, sound, smell, taste, feel

1.
 

look (看起來)
sound (聽起來)
主詞 + smell (聞起來) + 形容詞 (原級／比較級／最高級) + ...
taste (嚐起來)
feel (感覺起來)

文法說明►

feel 可用**進行式**強調現在的感覺，但其他連綴動詞則不用於進行式。

例 1：These strawberries look fresh. (這些草莓看起來很新鮮。)

例 2：I was sick yesterday, but now I am feeling much better.

(我昨天生病了，但現在感覺好多了。)

練習 翻譯

1. 這些菜聞起來很香。

These dishes smell good.

2. 院子裡的腳踏車看起來很髒。

The bike in the yard looks dirty.

3. 這麵嚐起來很棒。

The noodles taste great.

4. 他的故事聽起來比我的有趣多了。

His story sounds much more interesting than mine.

5. 芭樂吃起來比其他水果好吃。

Guavas taste more delicious than all the other fruits.

6. 在漫長的工作日後你不覺得疲倦嗎？

Didn't you feel tired after a long working day?

2. 連綴動詞的原問句

「連綴動詞 + 形容詞」的句型 —— 造原問句，疑問詞用 how

How	do does did	+ 主詞 +	look, sound, smell, taste, feel	?
-----	-------------------	--------	---------------------------------	---

例：The rice tasted delicious. → 問：How did the rice taste? (這米飯嚐起來如何？)

練習 依提示作答

1. Eric's father looks young. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How does Eric's father look?

2. 你祖父母昨天感覺如何？

How did your grandparents feel yesterday?

3. 那個男人的聲音聽起來如何？

How does that man's voice sound?

4. Ted：這道菜嚐起來如何？ Lynn：它很美味。

Ted: How does the dish taste?

Lynn: It tastes delicious.

- 3.
- |                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| look (看起來)                      |
| sound (聽起來)                     |
| 主詞 + smell (聞起來) + like + 名詞... |
| taste (嚐起來)                     |
| feel (感覺起來)                     |

文法說明▶

連綴動詞後可加 **like**，再接名詞。此處 **like** 為介系詞，表「像…」之意。

例：Those buns tasted like cakes. (那些小圓麵包嚐起來像蛋糕。)

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

1. The candy (tastes ; **tastes like**) apple juice.
2. The fat bunny (**looks** ; looks like) cute.
3. Your voice (sounds ; **sounds like**) Jay Chou's.
4. This animal (looks ; **looks like**) a tiger.
5. Lucky always (**feels** ; feels like) excited at the park.
6. Canned chicken (smells ; **smells like**) delicious fish.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. the fruit / taste / like / grape (依字序造句)

**The fruit tastes like grapes.**

2. 那聽起來像是個有趣的想法。

That sounds like an interesting idea.

3. Jack 和 Jenny 看起來像兄妹。

**Jack and Jenny look like brother and sister.**

4. 「連綴動詞 + like + 名詞」的句型 —— 造原問句，疑問詞用 what

What	do does did	+ 主詞 +	look, sound, smell, taste, feel	+ like?
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文法說明▶

若是 **like** 後面的受詞是「某人」，則疑問詞用 **who**。

例 1：A: What did the fruit taste like? (這水果嚐起來像什麼?)

B: It tasted like watermelons. (它嚐起來像西瓜。)

例 2：A: Who does Emma look like? (Emma 看起來像誰?)

B: She looks like her aunt. (她看起來像她阿姨。)

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

1. (What ; How) did these lunch boxes taste like?
2. (What ; How) did you feel yesterday?
3. (What ; How) does this song sound?
4. (What ; How) does the church look like?

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Kevin looks like his grandpa. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Who does Kevin look like ?

2. The drink smells like apple juice. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What does the drink smell like?

3. That man / look / a mail carrier / . (依字序造句)

That man looks like a mail carrier.

4. Mr. Lin : 這隻大貓看起來像什麼? Fred : 牠看起來像隻老虎。

Mr. Lin: What does the big cat look like?

Fred: It looks like a tiger.

### 三、連綴動詞 —— get, become, turn

1.	主詞 +	get become turn	+ 形容詞 (變得...)
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例 1 : My mom got angry after a phone call.

(我媽媽在一通電話後變得生氣。)

例 2 : The tomatoes became red two days ago.

(這些番茄兩天前變紅了。)

例 3 : The weather suddenly turned cold.

(天氣突然變涼。)

2.	主詞 + be V +	getting becoming turning	+	形容詞 比較級形容詞 比較級形容詞 and 比較級形容詞	(漸漸...)
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例 : The weather is getting hot. (天氣漸漸熱了。)

The weather is getting hotter. (天氣漸漸更熱了。)

The weather is getting hotter and hotter. (天氣漸漸愈來愈熱了。)

3. 主詞 + become + 名詞 (成為…)

例：Sam wants to become an engineer. (Sam 想要成為一位工程師。)

練習 圈出正確的答案

1. Mike eats too much. He is becoming (heavy ; fat boy).
2. It is (feeling ; getting ; smelling) colder and colder, so you need to put on a coat before going out.

練習 依提示作答

1. the sky / is / get / dark / . (依字序造句)  
The sky is getting dark.
2. the weather / become / warm / yesterday morning (依字序造句)  
The weather became warm yesterday morning.
3. 去年這個廚師變得更厲害了。 (... become...)  
This cook / chef became much better last year.
4. 那個女演員漸漸變得愈來愈美了。 (... get...)  
That actress is getting more and more beautiful.
5. 我的學生，Jack，想成為一位有名的鋼琴家。  
My student, Jack, wants to become a famous pianist.

#### 四、連綴動詞的否定

主詞 +	don't	+ 連綴動詞 (look、sound、taste、smell...) + ....
	doesn't	
	didn't	
(看起來不…、聽起來不…、嚐起來不…、聞起來不…)		

例：He doesn't look tall. (他看起來不高。)

練習 翻譯

1. 這聽起來不像是個好主意。  
This doesn't sound like a good idea.
2. 他看起來不像他媽媽。  
He doesn't look like his mother.





## 綜合演練

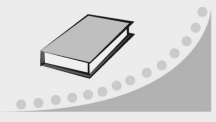
- ( B ) 1. Your shoes are a little larger than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) she (B) hers (C) hers is (D) Tina
- ( D ) 2. Of the two students, John is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) noisy (B) noisier (C) the noisy (D) the noisier
- ( C ) 3. Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins.  
(A) the smartest (B) smarter (C) the smarter (D) more smarter
- ( A ) 4. My computer is as \_\_\_\_\_ as yours.  
(A) cheap (B) cheaper (C) the cheaper (D) more cheaper
- ( A ) 5. Mary is less \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister.  
(A) tall (B) more beautiful (C) taller (D) uglier
- ( C ) 6. A basketball is \_\_\_\_\_ than a baseball.  
(A) very big (B) a little smaller (C) much bigger (D) even smaller
- ( B ) 7. The red bag is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the pink one.  
(A) better (B) special (C) cheaper (D) light
- ( D ) 8. He did better on the math test than I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) am (B) was (C) got (D) did
- ( B ) 9. The peaches look \_\_\_\_\_. Let's try some.  
(A) terrible (B) great (C) easy (D) well
- ( C ) 10. Sandy: \_\_\_\_\_ does the music sound to you? Mike: It sounds beautiful.  
(A) What (B) Where (C) How (D) Which
- ( D ) 11. To Peter, math is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ difficult. Can you teach him?  
(A) much (B) less (C) even (D) more and more
- ( D ) 12. Aaron: \_\_\_\_\_ does the dish taste like? Sam: It tastes like chicken soup.  
(A) How (B) How much (C) Who (D) What
- ( C ) 13. Ken looks \_\_\_\_\_ than his father.  
(A) much thin (B) as thin (C) thinner (D) more thinner
- ( B ) 14. February is shorter than \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.  
(A) all the other (B) any other (C) another (D) the others'
- ( A ) 15. Test Two is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as Test One. Study harder and practice more.  
(A) easy (B) easier (C) difficult (D) more difficult
- ( B ) 16. Emma has as \_\_\_\_\_ as her brother. They are so lucky.  
(A) friendly classmates (B) many friendly classmates  
(C) more friendly classmates (D) less friendly classmates
- ( B ) 17. I am not as thin as Ailsa. She looks much \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe I should exercise more and try eating less.  
(A) thin (B) thinner (C) heavy (D) heavier
- ( D ) 18. My daughter is much \_\_\_\_\_ now. The pants she wore last year are already too short for her.  
(A) higher (B) longer (C) older (D) taller

【100.基測 I】

- ( B ) 19. Business at Jane's shop has not been good these days. And the new supermarket across the street only makes things \_\_\_\_\_. 【112.會考】
- (A) easier (B) worse  
(C) more boring (D) more convenient



## Unit 2 Red Fire Ants Are the Most Dangerous Ants



### 文法解析

#### 1. **grass** [græs] (名詞) 草地

(1) 為不可數名詞，指「草地；草」。

例：They will have an Easter egg hunt on the grass behind the church.  
(他們將在教堂後面的草地上舉行復活節尋蛋活動。)

例：The cows are eating grass over there. (牛兒們正在那邊吃草。)

#### 2. **red fire ant** ['red 'faɪ ənt] (名詞) 紅火蟻

(1) 也可作 **fire ant**。**ant** 表「螞蟻」，為可數名詞。

例：Red fire ant bites can sometimes cause death.  
(被紅火蟻咬傷有時候可能會造成死亡。)

#### 3. **dangerous** ['dendʒərəs] (形容詞) 危險的

(1) 由名詞 **danger** (危險) + 形容詞字尾-ous 所組成。

例：Playing on the street is dangerous. (在馬路上玩耍是危險的。)

#### 4. **bite** [baɪt] (名詞；動詞) 咬、咬傷

(1) 當可數名詞時，表「被咬的傷口」。

例：Snake bites can cause death. (蛇所咬的傷有可能會造成死亡。)

(2) 也指「咬」的動作，常與動詞 **have**、**take** 搭配。

例：Anderson took a bite of the apple. (安德森咬了一口蘋果。)

(3) 動詞三態：bite — bit — bitten

(4) 作動詞時，指「咬；咬傷」。

例：The dog bit my sister on her leg. (那隻狗咬傷我妹妹的腿。)

#### 5. **death** [deθ] (名詞) 死亡

(1) 表「死；死亡」，為不可數名詞。

例：It's a matter of life and death. (這是攸關生死的事情。)

(2) 補充：death 的相關片語

<b>be at death's door</b> 病入膏肓
例：Nick took some days off to be with his mom because she's at death's door. (尼克請了幾天假陪他媽媽，因為她已病入膏肓。)
<b>to death</b> 至死；直到死亡
例：I watched a scary movie last night, and I was scared to death. (我昨晚看了一齣恐怖片，而我嚇死了。)

meet one's death 死亡
例：He met his death on the way to work. (他在去工作的途中喪生了。)

## 6. kick [kɪk] (動詞) 踢

(1) 當動詞，表「踢」。

例：She felt the baby kicking inside her. (她感受到腹中的胎兒在踢。)

(2) 補充：kick 的相關片語

kick back 放鬆
例：It's fun to kick back and enjoy a movie. (放鬆享受一部電影是一大樂趣。)
kick in 開始見效；起作用
例：After ten minutes, the medicine finally kicked in. (十分鐘過後，那藥終於發揮效用。)
kick off (活動) 開始
例：The basketball game will kick off in half an hour. (籃球賽將在半小時後開始。)
kick out 剔除；攆走
例：They kicked Amanda out of the team because she was mean to everyone. (亞曼達因為對所有人刻薄而被踢出了團隊。)

## 7. themselves [ðəm'selvz] (代名詞) 他們自己

(1) 為第三人稱複數的反身代名詞。

例：The kids can start a fire by themselves. (那些小孩會自己生火。)

## 8. kill [kɪl] (動詞) 殺死

(1) 表「殺死」。

例：The lion killed the zebra. (那隻獅子殺死了那隻斑馬。)

(2) 補充：killer 殺手

例：The police caught the killer today. (警方今天抓到了那名殺人犯。)

(3) 用在無生命的事物上時，指「終止；破壞」。

例：The city killed the plan because it cost too much money.  
(市政府終止了那計畫，因為它花費太高。)

(4) 補充：kill time 消磨時間

例：We can go to that café to kill time. (我們可以去那間咖啡店消磨時間。)

## 9. stay away from... [ˌste ə've 'frɑm] 遠離...

(1) stay 可以用 keep 代替，皆有「保持」的意思。

例：Stay away from the beach during a typhoon.  
(颱風時要遠離海灘。)

10. **agree** [ə'gri] (動詞) 同意

(1) 表「同意」，常與介系詞 **with** 搭配。

例：I agree with Lana's plan. (我同意拉娜的計畫。)

(2) 補充：I couldn't agree more. 我非常同意。

例：A: We need to take action now. B: I couldn't agree more.

(A：我們需要現在採取行動。 B：我非常同意。)

11. **rock** [rak] (名詞) 岩石

(1) 表「岩石；石塊」時，為可數名詞。

例：There are many rocks near the river. (河邊附近有很多岩石。)

(2) 也可表「搖滾樂」。

例：Rock music is Freddy's life. (搖滾樂是佛萊迪的一切。)

(3) 當動詞時，表「(使)搖晃」。

例：The mother rocked her baby to sleep. (那母親搖著她的寶寶入睡。)

12. **myself** [maɪ'self] (代名詞) 我自己

(1) 由所有格 **my** + **self** (自己；自我) 組成的第一人稱單數的反身代名詞。

例：I often talk to myself. (我經常自言自語。)

13. **snake** [snek] (名詞) 蛇

例：Many people don't like snakes, but I do. (許多人不喜歡蛇，但我喜歡。)

14. **wet** [wɛt] (形容詞) 潮濕的

(1) 反義詞為 **dry**。

例：It rained suddenly, and we were all wet.

(剛突然下了一陣雨，我們都淋濕了。)

15. **scary** ['skɛɪ] (形容詞) 令人害怕的

例：I don't like listening to scary stories. (我不喜歡聽恐怖故事。)

16. **deep** [di:p] (形容詞) 深的

(1) 作形容詞，表「深的」。

例：Mom doesn't want me to swim in the lake because the water is deep.

(媽媽不想我在這湖裡游泳，因為水很深。)

(2) 補充：**depth** 深度

(3) 也指「深奧的」。

例：His book is too deep. It's not easy to read. (他的書太深奧。不易閱讀。)

## 17. **true** [tru] (形容詞) 真實的

### (1) true 和 real 的比較：

<b>true</b>
根據事實，正確而非虛構的。 例：a <u>true</u> story (一則真實的故事)
真正的，有實質意義的。 例： <u>true</u> love (真愛)
<b>real</b>
真實的，非想像或假設的。 例：the <u>real</u> world (真實世界)
非人造的。 例： <u>real</u> leather (真皮)

### (2) 補充：truth 為不可數名詞，表「真實性」；the truth 則為「事實；真相」。

例：There's no truth in his story. (他的故事毫無真實可言。)

例：Don't get mad at me. I'm just telling the truth. (別氣我。我只是說實話。)

## 18. **spider** ['spaidə] (名詞) 蜘蛛

例：My brother loves spiders. (我弟弟喜愛蜘蛛。)

## 19. **gram** [græm] (名詞) 公克

### (1) 為公制的重量單位，縮寫為 g 或 gm。

例：The baby weighed only two thousand grams.  
(那個嬰兒只有兩千公克重。)

## 20. **insect** ['ɪnsɛkt] (名詞) 昆蟲

### (1) 指具備頭、胸、腹三部分軀體及三對腳的「昆蟲」，且大多數具有翅膀。

例：Bees, butterflies, and ants are all insects.  
(蜜蜂、蝴蝶和螞蟥全都是昆蟲。)

## 21. **bee** [bi] (名詞) 蜜蜂

### (1) 指「蜜蜂」。

例：Bees are important to the environment. (蜜蜂對環境很重要。)

### (2) 補充：(as) busy as a bee 忙得團團轉

例：I can't go to the party. I'm as busy as a bee. (我不能去派對。我忙翻了。)

## 22. **inch** [ɪntʃ] (名詞) 吋

### (1) 為英制的長度單位，一吋約為 2.54 公分。

例：The bug is about two inches long. (這隻蟲約為兩吋長。)

23. **wide** [waɪd] (形容詞) 寬的

- (1) 作形容詞，表「寬的；寬闊的」或是「寬度為…的」。

例：The swimming pool is twenty feet wide. (這個泳池有二十英尺寬。)

- (2) 補充：width 寬度；廣度

例：The swimming pool is twenty feet in width. (這個游泳池寬度二十英尺。)

24. **kilogram** ['kɪlə,græm] (名詞) 公斤

- (1) 由字首 kilo- (千) + gram 所組成，縮寫為 kg。

例：My son is about 33 kilograms. (我的兒子大約三十三公斤。)

25. **below** [bə'loʊ] (介系詞；副詞) 在…之下；在下面

- (1) 當介系詞時，表「在…之下」。

例：Please sign your name below the picture. (請在照片下方簽上你的名字。)

- (2) 當副詞時，表「在下面」的意思。

例：Please answer the questions below. (請回答下面的問題。)

26. **sea level** ['si ,lɛv] (名詞) 海平面

- (1) 指「海平面；海拔」。

例：Yushan is about 3,952 meters above sea level.  
(玉山海拔大約三千九百五十二公尺。)

- (2) level 指「高度」或是「級別；程度」。

例：The car is at my eye level. (那輛車在我的視線高度。)

例：Students at lower levels need more help from the teacher.  
(較低程度的學生需要更多老師的協助。)

27. **mile** [maɪl] (名詞) 英里

- (1) 為英制長度單位，一英里約為 1.6 公里，縮寫為 mi。

例：The hotel is two more miles away. (旅館距離這裡再兩英里。)

- (2) 補充：be miles away 心不在焉

例：What's wrong, Sam? You're miles away. (怎麼了，山姆？你心不在焉的。)

28. **until** [ən'tɪl] (連接詞；介系詞) 直到

- (1) 可當連接詞或介系詞，後面接表「某事件結束時間點」的名詞或子句。

例：The boys played video games until ten last night.  
(男孩們昨晚玩電視遊樂器直到十點。)

例：Alice didn't do the homework until her mom came home.  
(艾莉絲直到她媽媽回家才做功課。)

29. **scared** [skɛrd] (形容詞) 害怕的

- (1) 表「害怕的」，常搭配介系詞 of。

例：I'm scared of bugs. (我害怕蟲子。)

### 30. wave [wev] (名詞) 浪

- (1) 表「浪；波浪」，為可數名詞。

例：Look! A dog is riding the waves. (你看！有一隻狗在衝浪。)

- (2) 作動詞，可指「揮（手）；擺動」。

例：The little girl is waving goodbye to her grandparents.  
(那小女孩正跟她的祖父母揮手道別。)

### 31. far [far] (副詞；形容詞) 遠

- (1) 作副詞，表「遠；久遠地」，常與 away 和 from 搭配。

例：There's a good restaurant not far away. (不遠處有一家不錯的餐廳。)

例：My house is not far from my office. (我家離我工作的地方沒有很遠。)

例：They didn't go very far. (他們沒有走很遠。)

- (2) 作形容詞，表「遠的」，常置於修飾的名詞前。

例：Mia is sitting and reading in the far corner. (蜜雅正坐在遠處的角落閱讀。)

- (3) 作副詞，指「非常；遠遠」，用來表示程度。

例：Your car is far more expensive than mine. (你的車遠比我的還要貴。)

例：Eric takes taxis far too often. It costs a lot.  
(艾瑞克太常搭計程車。這花費很高。)

### 32. worried ['wʊɪd] (形容詞) 擔心的

- (1) 由動詞 worry 衍生而來，常與 about 搭配，表「為…感到擔心的」。

例：Susan is worried about the test tomorrow. (蘇珊很擔心明天的考試。)

### 33. shout [ʃaʊt] (動詞) 喊叫

- (1) 作動詞時，表「喊叫；呼喊」，可作及物或不及物動詞。

例：He shouted so loudly. Everyone could hear him.  
(他喊叫得很大聲。每個人都聽得到。)

例：The mother can't find her son. She's now shouting his name.  
(那位母親找不到她的兒子。現在她正呼喊他的名字。)

- (2) 也可作可數名詞，表「喊叫；叫聲」。

例：Please give a shout when you hear your name.  
(當你聽到你的名字時，請出聲。)

### 34. nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] (代名詞) 沒什麼；無事；無物

- (1) 作代名詞時，表「沒什麼；無事；無物」。要使用形容詞修飾時，須放在 nothing 後面。

例：Nothing is going to change my love for you. (沒有任何事會改變我對你的愛。)

例：There's nothing interesting on TV. Do you want to go to the movies?  
(電視上沒什麼有趣的東西。你想要去看場電影嗎？)



### 35. forget [fə'get] (動詞) 忘記

(1) 動詞三態：forget — forgot — forgotten

(2) 後方接 to V，表示「忘了去做某事」，而接 V-ing 則表示「忘記做過某事」。

例：I forgot to turn off my computer before I left my room.  
(我離開房間前忘記關電腦了。)

例：I will never forget shaking hands with my favorite singer.  
(我永遠不會忘記與我最愛的歌手握過手。)



## 文法解析

### 一、形容詞的最高級

形容詞會隨著所表示程度的差別而有所變化，可分為原級、比較級和最高級。

「最高級」用在三者（或以上）同類的人、事、地、物的比較。

原級	Your bike is <b>cheap</b> .
比較級	Your bike is <b>cheaper</b> than his / hers.
最高級	Your bike is the <b>cheapest</b> of the three.

#### 1. 如何形成形容詞的最高級

##### (1) 規則變化

方法		原級	最高級
單音節	字尾加上 est	short long	shortest longest
	字尾有 e，則加上 st	large safe	largest safest
	字尾是「短母音 + 子音」，則重複字尾加 est	hot big	hottest biggest
字尾是「子音 + y」的單音節或雙音節字，則去 y 加上 iest		dry busy	driest busiest
少數雙音節及三音節或以上的字，則在形容詞前加 most		beautiful delicious	most beautiful most delicious

##### (2) 不規則變化

原級	最高級	原級	最高級
good / well	best	many	most
bad	worst	much	most
little	least	far	farthest / furthest

### (3) 特殊用法

a.

原級	比較級	最高級	原級	比較級	最高級
late (表順序)	latter (後者)	last (最後的)	late (表時間)	later (較晚)	latest (最新的)

b. 有些形容詞本身已有「到達極限」之意，故沒有比較級或最高級的用法，例：favorite（最喜歡的）、excellent（極好的）、perfect（完美的）、super（頂好的）。

**練習** 寫出下列形容詞的最高級

1. popular	<u>most popular</u>	2. good	<u>best</u>
3. useful	<u>most useful</u>	4. lucky	<u>luckiest</u>
5. light	<u>lightest</u>	6. healthy	<u>healthiest</u>
7. famous	<u>most famous</u>	8. hard	<u>hardest</u>
9. little	<u>least</u>	10. amazing	<u>most amazing</u>
11. few	<u>fewest</u>	12. cold	<u>coldest</u>

### 2. 形容詞最高級的句型

句 型	例 句
A + be V + the + 最高級形容詞 + ... + 團體 / 地方 (介系詞片語) .	Sue is the youngest girl in the class.
A + be V + the + 最高級形容詞 + ... + of { all / them the three (或以上) .	Sue is the youngest girl of all.
Who Which + be V + the 形容詞最高級 + ... A, B or C?	Who is the youngest student, Ted, Sue, or Ben?

文法說明►

最高級的前面要加 the 或所有格。

例：John, my best friend, has the most money of all.

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

- Of all the months, February is (short ; shorter ; the shortest) . It usually only has 28 days.
- Is Jolin (popular ; more popular ; the most popular) singer in Taiwan?
- The black tea is (sweet ; sweeter ; the sweetest) than the milk tea.
- Peter is as (friendly ; friendlier ; the most friendly) as Jerry.
- My house is (expensive ; more expensive ; the most expensive) than yours.
- Andy drank as (much ; more ; the most) water as you did.
- Who is (weak ; weaker ; the weakest) , Sam, Nina, or Peter?

8. This story is ( interesting ; more interesting ; the most interesting ) one in the book.
9. Although Jim isn't strong enough, he is ( the most tall ; the tallest ; taller ) one of the three teachers.
10. A: Who has ( more ; the most ; much ; most ) basketball cards, Jay, Amy or Ken?  
B: Ken does.

**練習** 填入正確的形容詞形式 (每格不限填一字)

1. The watermelon has the most (much) juice of all.
2. Jack has the least (little) money in his community.
3. Which is easier (easy), washing the dishes or mopping the floor?
4. Her English is worse (bad) than yours.
5. Who has the fewest (few) friends at school, Mike, Kevin, or Frank?
6. The pink scarf is the cheapest (cheap) of the four gifts.
7. Teacher Jeff is the younger (young) of the two teachers.
8. A computer is more expensive (expensive) than a tape recorder.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. The yellow tomatoes / sweet / of all (依字序造句)  
The yellow tomatoes are the sweetest of all .
2. Jeremy / famous player / on his team (依字序造句)  
Jeremy is the most famous player on his team.
3. Which / difficult subject, / math, / English, / or Chinese / ? (依字序造句)  
Which is the most difficult subject, math, English, or Chinese?
4. Both my sister and my brother have less money than I. (用 I... of the three. 改寫)  
I have the most money of the three.

**練習** 翻譯

1. 在你的餐廳中最好吃的食物是什麼?  
What is the most delicious food in your restaurant?
2. 大象是我看過世界上最大的動物。(The... is...)  
The elephant is the biggest animal that I ever saw in the world .
3. 劉先生攤位上的冰淇淋和巧克力是市場上最受歡迎的。  
The ice cream and chocolate at Mr. Liu's stand are the most popular in the market .
4. 這是店裡最漂亮的洋裝。  
This is the most beautiful dress in the store.

### 3. 形容詞最高級之相關補充

#### (1) 比較級和最高級可相互替換

句型	A + be V + 比較級形容詞 + than + { any other + 單數名詞 all the other + 複數名詞 } + 團體 / 地方. = A + be V + the 最高級形容詞 + 單數名詞 + 團體 / 地方.
例句	Allen is taller than any other student in his class. = Allen is taller than all the other students in his class. = Allen is the tallest student in his class.

< 句型比較 >

例：New York is bigger than any city in Taiwan.

= New York is bigger than all the cities in Taiwan.

→ 因為 New York 不屬於臺灣的城市，不可用 any other city 或 all the other cities。

#### (2) 其他互換句型

例：Taipei is the biggest city in Taiwan.

= No other city in Taiwan is bigger than Taipei.

= No other city in Taiwan is as big as Taipei.

#### (3) 反向最高級（最不…）：主詞 + be V + the least + 形容詞原級 + 限定範圍.

例：This book is the least useful of the five.（這本書是這五本中最無益的。）

#### (4) 最不可能的：the last N + to V

例：He is the last man to tell a lie.（他是最不可能說謊的人。）

#### (5) 跟最高級相關的片語

at (the) least 至少	at (the) most 至多
at (the) worst 在最壞的狀況下	at (the) best 充其量
do one's best 盡全力	

例 1：The little girl was five years old at most.

例 2：The doll cost at least 100 dollars.

## 二、反身代名詞

		主 格	受 格	所 有 格	反 身 代 名 詞
單 數	第一人稱	I	me	my	myself
	第二人稱	you	you	your	yourself
	第三人稱	he	him	his	himself
		she	her	her	herself
		it	it	its	itself
複 數	第一人稱	we	us	our	ourselves
	第二人稱	you	you	your	yourselves
	第三人稱	they	them	their	themselves

文法說明 ►

(1) 第一、二人稱：所有格 + **self / selves**；第三人稱：受格 + **self / selves**。

(2) 反身代名詞的使用時機

- ① 句中的主詞與受詞為同一人或物時，受詞須用反身代名詞，避免混淆，其人稱須和主詞一致。

例：The boy is talking to himself. → 指男孩跟自己在說話

The boy is talking to him. → 指男孩跟另一個「他」說話

- ② **oneself** 常指此事為某人「親自」做，**by oneself** 則強調表示「獨自做某事」、「沒有別人的幫助」。

例：My grandparents made all those paper umbrellas themselves.

(我外公外婆親自製作那些紙傘。)

Don't help Jack. He can do it by himself. (別幫 Jack。他可以自己做。)

- ③ 用於加強語氣，放在主詞或受詞正後方，表「親自、本人」。

例：I myself finished all the pizza in five minutes.

(我自己一個人在五分鐘內吃完全部的比薩。)

I saw Jolin herself at the railway station. (我在火車站看到 Jolin 本人。)

- ④ 反身代名詞不能當主詞。

Myself finished the work. (X)

I myself finished the work. (O)

(3) 含有反身代名詞常見的片語

片 語	意 思	片 語	意 思
for oneself	為自己	all by oneself	全靠自己
talk to oneself	自言自語	do it yourself	自己完成
enjoy oneself	玩得愉快	take care of oneself	照顧自己
help oneself to	自行取用	make oneself at home	當自己家
be oneself	做自己	teach oneself	自學
worry oneself	自尋煩惱	dress oneself	穿衣
behave oneself	守規矩	excuse oneself	請求離開

**練習** 填入適當的反身代名詞

- I always make myself a sandwich for breakfast every morning.
- Ken likes to talk to himself when he plays with toys.
- Ella's sister likes to stay at home by herself on weekends.
- Tom, behave yourself.
- Boys, behave yourselves.
- The room won't clean itself. We should spend some time on housework every other day.
- How can we teach ourselves to sing, without any teachers to teach us?

8. The Anderson family enjoyed themselves at their dinner party tonight.  
They had a wonderful time together.



### 綜合演練

- ( D ) 1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ movie of the year.  
(A) most popular (B) more popular  
(C) the more popular (D) the most popular
- ( B ) 2. Our son makes \_\_\_\_\_ cards than yours and theirs. He makes \_\_\_\_\_ cards of the three.  
(A) much; more (B) more; the most  
(C) the more; most (D) the less; the least
- ( C ) 3. Leo is \_\_\_\_\_ tall in his family. He's only 135 centimeters tall.  
(A) less (B) more (C) the least (D) the most
- ( A ) 4. The blue camera is \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
(A) the smallest (B) smaller (C) the smaller (D) small
- ( C ) 5. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ way to take a trip around the island, riding a bike, taking a bus, or driving a car?  
(A) fast (B) the faster (C) the fastest (D) faster
- ( A ) 6. Jack ate 20 dumplings. Susan ate 16 dumplings. Jessica ate 12 dumplings. Jack ate \_\_\_\_\_ dumplings of all.  
(A) the most (B) the least (C) the fewest (D) the worst
- ( C ) 7. Is Kaohsiung bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ city in Taiwan?  
(A) any (B) all the (C) any other (D) all the other
- ( D ) 8. Judy did \_\_\_\_\_ more homework than Lucas.  
(A) very (B) pretty (C) too (D) much
- ( C ) 9. Who is the most \_\_\_\_\_ clerk in the store?  
(A) sweet (B) kind (C) interesting (D) good
- ( A ) 10. Bob has the longest ears \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in his family (B) than all the other students in the class  
(C) of the two boys (D) than Bill
- ( D ) 11. In this five-person game, the one who finds \_\_\_\_\_ hidden balls will win the last free ticket for the movie.  
(A) many (B) some (C) the more (D) the most
- ( D ) 12. Jimmy came in first. Sam came in second. Lynn came in third. Lynn got \_\_\_\_\_ place of all.  
(A) the most (B) the least (C) the fewest (D) the worst
- ( C ) 13. Emma, please make \_\_\_\_\_ at home and enjoy the party.  
(A) themselves (B) himself (C) yourself (D) herself
- ( A ) 14. Jessica: Where did you buy this delicious cake?  
Robert : I made it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) myself (B) himself (C) yourself (D) herself

- ( D ) 15. Yesterday my cousin and I went to a party at Eddy's house. He told us to make \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
 (A) him (B) himself (C) us (D) ourselves
- ( A ) 16. We can see many people enjoy taking pictures of \_\_\_\_\_ with their cellphone in public (公共的) places.  
 (A) themselves (B) ourselves (C) yourselves (D) herself
- ( D ) 17. Boys, can't you do your homework \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) for myself (B) yourself (C) yours (D) by yourselves
- ( A ) 18. Ella, did you mop the stairs \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) yourself (B) yourselves (C) herself (D) themselves
- ( D ) 19. Mike's sister fell off the bike and hurt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) him (B) oneself (C) himself (D) herself
- ( B ) 20. Mrs. Lin: \_\_\_\_\_ if you want more apple tea, kids.  
 Tim and Jane: Thank you, Mrs. Lin.  
 (A) Make yourselves (B) Help yourselves  
 (C) Enjoy yourselves (D) Be yourselves
- ( D ) 21. You can \_\_\_\_\_ here. People in this country are free, so don't worry about speaking for yourselves.  
 (A) worry yourselves (B) help yourselves  
 (C) enjoy yourselves (D) be yourselves
- ( B ) 22. My mom told me to take care of \_\_\_\_\_ in England. She worried that I couldn't eat or sleep well there. 【105.會考】  
 (A) me (B) myself (C) her (D) herself
- ( C ) 23. My wife enjoys going to the movies with her friends, but I like to watch TV at home by \_\_\_\_\_. 【109.會考】  
 (A) I (B) me (C) myself (D) mine
- ( D ) 24. For Mike, the price is \_\_\_\_\_ important thing when he shops for jeans. He cares even more about the shape and the size of the pockets. 【109.會考】  
 (A) the more (B) the most (C) the less (D) the least
- ( D ) 25. Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ of the boys in the family. He never does any housework. His brothers at least take out the garbages sometimes. 【111.會考】  
 (A) lazier (B) the lazy (C) the lazier (D) the laziest



## Unit 3 The Animals Work Hard



### 單字片語

#### 1. **hard** [hɑ:d] (副詞；形容詞) 努力地；困難的

- (1) 當副詞，表「努力地；認真地；勤奮地」。

例：Everyone is studying hard for the test tomorrow.

(每個人都為了明天的考試而努力研讀。)

- (2) 也可當形容詞，表「困難的；費力的」。

例：This question is the hardest of all. (這個問題是所有之中最困難的。)

例：The singer lived a hard life before she became famous.

(那位歌手在成名前，過著困苦的生活。)

- (3) 作形容詞，也表「堅硬的；堅固的」。

例：This ball is harder than that one. (這顆球比那顆球硬。)

#### 2. **well** [wɛl] (副詞) 好地

- (1) 副詞，表「很好地；令人滿意地」。

例：Jill plays the guitar very well. (吉兒吉他彈得非常好。)

- (2) 也可當形容詞，表「健康的」，常接在 be 動詞和連綴動詞後方。

例：What's wrong with Bill? He doesn't look well.

(比爾怎麼了？他看起來不太對勁。)

- (3) 也可當感嘆詞，用來引出要說的話或表示驚訝、懷疑、不太同意或生氣，譯作「那麼；好吧；嗯；啊；哎呀」等。

例：A: Do you like the cake? B: Well, not really.

(A：你喜歡這個蛋糕嗎？ B：呃，沒有很喜歡。)

#### 3. **share** [ʃɛr] (動詞) 分享

- (1) 當動詞，用法為 share + 物 + with + 人，表「與某人分享某物」。

例：Gary shared the pie with his sister. (蓋瑞把派分給他妹妹吃。)

- (2) 也可當名詞，表「一份；份額」。

例：Besides doing her share of the work, Kate often helps her colleagues.

(除了做自己份內的工作，凱特經常幫助她的同事。)

- (3) 補充：the lion's share 最大的部分

例：Dolly makes a lot of money, and she spends the lion's share of her money on helping people in need.

(桃莉賺很多錢，而把她大部分的錢都花在幫助需要的人。)

#### 4. **weak** [wik] (形容詞) 虛弱的

- (1) 當形容詞，表「虛弱無力的」。

例：I'm feeling weak; I need a rest. (我覺得很虛弱；我需要歇息。)

- (2) 反義詞：strong



5. **hen** [hɛn] (名詞) 母雞

(1) 當名詞，指「成年母雞」。

例：People raise hens for their eggs. (人們養母雞來生蛋。)

(2) 補充：「成年公雞」的美式英語為 rooster['rustə]，英式英語為 cock[kak]。

6. **dirty** ['dɜːtɪ] (形容詞) 髒的

(1) 當形容詞，表「不乾淨的；骯髒的」。

例：Don't sit on that chair. It's dirty. (不要坐那張椅子。它很髒。)

(2) 反義詞：clean

(3) 也表「卑鄙的；下流的」。

例：Josh played a dirty trick on me by telling me the wrong date for the party. (喬許用告訴我錯的派對日期的卑鄙手段，擺了我一道。)

(4) 補充：dirty 的相關片語

play dirty 欺騙；比賽作弊；耍花招
例：We don't like to play games with Sam because he always plays dirty. (我們不喜歡跟山姆玩遊戲，因為他總是作弊。)
give someone a dirty look 怒視...；對...擺臭臉
例：All the people in the shop gave Ben a dirty look because he cut in line. (店裡所有的人都對班怒目而視，因為他插隊。)
do someone's dirty work 替...做髒活
例：Stop doing her dirty work. In the end, everyone will hate you, not her. (停止幫她做髒活了。最後，大家會討厭你，而不是她。)

7. **without** [wɪˈðaʊt] (介系詞) 沒有；無

(1) 當介系詞，表「沒有；缺少；無」，後接名詞、代名詞或動名詞。

例：They live without clean water. (他們過著沒有乾淨水源的生活。)

例：Tony took my pen without telling me. (東尼沒有知會我就拿走了我的筆。)

(2) 也可當副詞，常與 do 連用，表「湊合；將就」。

例：A: Do we have butter for the bread? B: No. We'll just have to do without.  
(A：我們有奶油可以拿來塗麵包嗎？ B：沒有。我們只能將就著吃。)

8. **quickly** ['kwɪkli] (副詞) 快地

(1) 由形容詞 quick (快的) + 副詞字尾-ly 組成的副詞。

例：Come quickly! Grandpa needs our help. (快來！外公需要我們的幫忙。)

9. **web page** ['wɛb ,peɪdʒ] (名詞) 網頁

(1) web page 由名詞 web (網) 和名詞 page (頁) 組成，亦可簡稱為 page。

例：Have a look at this web page. The information is interesting.  
(看看這個網頁。這些資訊很有趣。)

(2) page 指「(書報雜誌的) 頁、面」，可以縮寫為 p.，為可數名詞。

例：Please turn to page six. (請翻到第六頁。)

## 10. **service** ['sɜːvɪs] (名詞) 服務

- (1) 指「(公司、商業機構提供的) 服務業務」，為可數名詞。

例：The restaurant provides a delivery service. (那家餐廳有提供外送服務。)

- (2) 意思為「(服務人員的) 服務、招待」，為不可數名詞。

例：I like Jason's Café. The service is good and fast.

(我喜歡傑森咖啡廳。他們的服務又好又快。)

- (3) 補充：service 的相關片語

be of service (to someone) 幫助 (某人)
例：A: Thank you so much! B: I'm glad to be of service to you. (A：非常感謝你！ B：我很高興能幫助你。)
do someone a service 幫助某人
例：You really did me a service. I can't thank you enough. (你真的幫了我個大忙。我真不知該如何謝你才好。)
in service 在使用中
例：That plane is the biggest one in service now. (那架飛機是現在服役中最大的一架。)
out of service 無人使用；暫停使用
例：The bathroom is out of service now. (廁所現在無法使用。)

## 11. **clearly** ['klɪrli] (副詞) 清楚地

- (1) 由形容詞 clear (清楚的) + 副詞字尾-ly 組成的副詞。

例：I can't see clearly without my glasses. (沒有眼鏡，我看不清楚。)

- (2) clear 作形容詞時，表「晴朗的；清楚的；清澈的」。

例：The sky is clear today. (今日天空晴朗無雲。)

例：The water in the river is so clear. (那條河的水好清澈。)

- (3) clear 亦可作動詞用，表「清理；清除」。

例：Please clear your things from the table. (請把你的東西從桌上清走。)

## 12. **No problem.** [no 'prɒbləm] 沒問題。

- (1) 指「沒問題。」，用來表示樂意(為某人)做某事。亦可用來回應他人的感謝，意思為「沒什麼；不客氣」。

例：A: May I use your bathroom? B: No problem.

(A：我可以用你的洗手間嗎？ B：沒問題。)

例：A: Thanks for letting me use your bathroom. B: No problem.

(A：謝謝你讓我借用洗手間。 B：那沒什麼。)

- (2) problem 為可數名詞，指「(須解決的) 問題或困難」。

例：The girl has a hearing problem. (這女孩有聽力困難。)

例：The singer's past caused a lot of problems for him.

(那歌手的過去對他造成許多麻煩。)

### 13. **wise** [waɪz] (形容詞) 明智的

- (1) 表「明智的；英明的；聰明的」。

例：It's wise to save some money every month.  
(每個月都存一點錢是明智的。)

- (2) 補充：wisdom 智慧

- (3) wise 與 smart 的比較：

<b>wise</b>
指一個人有智慧、有謀略、知識和經驗，能明辨是非，老謀深算。
<b>smart</b>
用來形容人的腦筋很機靈、反應很快，或是有許多鬼點子。

### 14. **goose** [gus] (名詞) 鵝 (複數為 geese[gis])

- (1) 當可數名詞，表「鵝；雁」。也可指其肉，為不可數名詞。

例：We saw some wild geese by the lake. (我們在湖邊看到一些野雁。)

### 15. **duck** [dʌk] (名詞) 鴨

- (1) 當可數名詞，表「鴨子」。也可指其肉，為不可數名詞。

例：The ducks are swimming happily in the pond. (鴨子正在池塘裡快樂地游泳。)

例：The restaurant is famous for its roast duck. (這間餐廳以烤鴨聞名。)

- (2) 當動詞時，指「(為避免被擊中而) 猛地低頭或彎腰」。

例：Duck your head, or you'll hit it on the door. (低下頭，不然你的頭會撞到門。)

### 16. **loudly** ['laʊdli] (副詞) 大聲地

- (1) 由形容詞 loud (大聲的) + 副詞字尾 -ly 組成的副詞。

例：The old man told the students not to talk loudly.  
(老人告訴那些學生不要大聲講話。)

- (2) loud 為形容詞，表「大聲的；吵鬧的」，也可當副詞使用。

例：We heard a loud noise from the room. (我們聽到從那房間傳來的巨響。)

例：Speak louder, please. I can't hear you.  
(講話請大聲點。我聽不到你的聲音。)

- (3) 補充：out loud 大聲地、loud and clear 清楚明白的

例：Could you read this page out loud? (你能大聲讀出這一頁嗎?)

例：A: Do I have to say it again? B: No. I heard you loud and clear.  
(A：我需要再說一遍嗎？ B：不必。我聽得很清楚。)

- (4) loud 作形容詞時，也表「(衣物) 過度鮮豔、花俏的」和「(人) 招搖的」。

例：All eyes were on Amy at the party because of her loud dress.  
(派對上大家都在注意艾咪，因為她的洋裝很花俏。)

### 17. **goat** [got] (名詞) 山羊

例：Uncle Ted raises goats on his farm. (泰德叔叔在他的農場上飼養山羊。)

18. **papaya** [pə'paɪə] (名詞) 木瓜

例： Papayas are easy to grow. (木瓜很好種。)

19. **watermelon** ['wɔ:tə,mɛlən] (名詞) 西瓜

(1) 由 water 與 melon (瓜；甜瓜) 組成。

例：This watermelon is heavy. Can you help me move it into the kitchen?  
(這顆西瓜很重。你可以幫我搬到廚房嗎?)

20. **guava** ['gwavə] (名詞) 芭樂

例： Guavas have the most vitamin C of all fruit.  
(所有水果之中，芭樂含有最多的維他命 C。)

21. **pear** [pɛr] (名詞) 梨子

例：We picked pears on a farm yesterday. (我們昨天在一個果園採梨子。)

22. **tomato** [tə'meto] (名詞) 番茄

(1) 指「番茄」，複數形為 tomatoes。

例：The tomato soup tastes great. (這番茄湯嚐起來很棒。)

(2) 補充：ketchup['kɛtʃəp] 番茄醬

23. **peach** [pitʃ] (名詞) 桃子

(1) 指「桃子」，複數形為 peaches。

例：The peach cake looks delicious. (這桃子蛋糕看起來很美味。)

(2) 口語上可稱人或物為 peach，指「傑出的人；極好的東西；特別討人喜歡的人(或物)」。

例：Thank you for helping me paint the house, Hank. You're a peach.  
(漢克，謝謝你幫我粉刷房子。你人真好。)

24. **grape** [ɡreɪp] (名詞) 葡萄

(1) 單位詞常用 bunch[bʌntʃ] (串；束)，如 two bunches of grapes (兩串葡萄)。

例：I don't like the grape juice. It's too sweet for me.  
(我不喜歡這葡萄汁。對我而言它太甜了。)

(2) 補充：grapefruit 葡萄柚

25. **turtle** ['tɜ:təl] (名詞) 烏龜

(1) 表「龜；海龜」；「陸龜」則為 tortoise['tɔ:təs]。

例：Look! There's a sea turtle hiding behind the rock.  
(看呀！有一隻海龜躲在那塊石頭後面。)

26. **vegetable** ['vedʒətəbl] (名詞) 蔬菜

- (1) 表「菜；蔬菜」，口語上可以簡稱為 **veggie**['vedʒɪ]，為可數名詞。

例：It's not healthy to eat only **vegetables** every meal.  
(每餐只吃蔬菜是不健康的。)

- (2) 補充：vegetarian[,vedʒə'teɪrɪən] 素食主義者(的)、vegan['veɡən] 不食用或不使用任何動物產品者(的)

27. **strawberry** ['strɔ,bɛrɪ] (名詞) 草莓

- (1) 由 straw (禾稈) + berry (漿果) 組成。

例：Grace planted some **strawberries** behind the house.  
(格瑞絲在屋後種了些草莓。)

28. **slowly** ['sləʊli] (副詞) 慢地

- (1) 由形容詞 slow (慢的) + 副詞字尾-ly 組成的副詞。

例：I walked **slowly** because my feet hurt. (我慢慢地走，因為我腳痛。)

- (2) slow 為形容詞，表「慢的」，也可當副詞使用。

例：I fell asleep because the movie was so **slow**.  
(我睡著了，因為那電影劇情拖泥帶水。)

例：Could you drive **slower**? (你開車可以慢一點嗎?)

29. **American** [ə'merɪkən] (名詞) 美國人

- (1) 當名詞，指「美國人」。

例：We met a few **Americans** at the beach. (我們在海邊遇到了一些美國人。)

- (2) 也可當形容詞，指「美國的」。

例：John drives an **American** car. (約翰開的是一輛美國轎車。)

30. **million** ['mɪljən] (名詞) 百萬

- (1) 指數字「一百萬」。

例：Peter saved over one **million** dollars in the bank.  
(彼得在銀行裡存了超過一百萬元。)

- (2) 補充：Thanks a million. 非常感謝。、millionaire[,mɪljən'er] 百萬富翁

31. **pound** [paʊnd] (名詞) 磅

- (1) 表「磅」，為重量單位，其縮寫為 lb。

例：One **pound** is about 454 grams. (一磅大約四百五十四公克。)

- (2) 也表「英鎊」，為貨幣單位，其符號為£。一英鎊約為 35—40 臺幣。

例：Lucy spent 25 **pounds** on this dress. (露西花了二十五英鎊買這件洋裝。)

### 32. pick [pɪk] (動詞) 採摘；撿拾

- (1) 當動詞，指「從…摘下或撿起」。

例：The farmers usually pick vegetables early in the morning.  
(農夫通常一大早去摘菜。)

- (2) 也指「挑選；選擇」。

例：I picked a gift for my cousin in the department store.  
(我在百貨公司挑了一個禮物給表妹。)

- (3) 補充：pick 的相關片語

pick someone's brain 請教某人
例：Can I pick your brain about something? (我能請教你某件事嗎?)
pick someone's pocket 扒竊
例：Someone picked my pocket. They took my phone. (我遭扒竊了。有人摸走了我的手機。)
pick... up 把…撿起來；去接某人
例：Could you pick me up from school today? (你今天能到學校接我嗎?)
pick up on something 注意到某事
例：I picked up on the strange smell in the room. (我注意到了房間裡奇怪的味道。)
pick oneself up (off the floor) 振作起來
例：The fire took everything from Ben, but he picked himself up off the floor and moved on. (那場大火奪去班的一切，但他重振旗鼓，並繼續生活。)

### 33. bean [bin] (名詞) 豆

- (1) 指「豆莢；豆科植物」，為可數名詞。

例：Sara had a ham and egg sandwich with some beans for breakfast.  
(莎拉早餐吃了火腿蛋三明治和一些豆子。)

- (2) 補充：green bean 四季豆、coffee bean 咖啡豆

### 34. cent [sent] (名詞) 美分

- (1) 為錢幣單位，符號為¢。

例：There are one hundred cents in a dollar. (一美元等於一百美分。)

### 35. chance [tʃæns] (名詞) 機會

- (1) 指「機會；時機」，為可數名詞。

例：Rick didn't have a chance to thank Helen for her help in person.  
(瑞克沒有機會當面感謝海倫的幫忙。)

- (2) 也表「可能性」，常作可數名詞，有時作不可數。

例：Do we have a chance to win the contest? (我們有可能贏得這個比賽嗎?)

例：Is there any chance of talking him out of buying that building?  
(有可能說服他不要買那棟大樓嗎?)

(3) 補充：chance 的相關片語

stand a chance 有成功的希望
例：We don't stand a chance of winning the game. (我們不可能贏這場比賽。)
by any chance 可能 (禮貌地詢問或請求)
例：Are you American, by any chance? (你或許是美國人?)
on the off chance 抱著一線希望
例：Wendy got to the restaurant early on the off chance of getting a table. (溫蒂懷著可以有座位的希望，提早到那間餐廳。)
fighting chance 一線生機
例：Victor is dying, but there's still a fighting chance to save him. (維特瀕臨死亡，但仍舊有救他的一線生機。)

36. choose [tʃu:z] (動詞) 選擇

(1) 動詞三態：choose — chose — chosen

(2) 指「挑選；選取；選擇」，後常接不定詞為受詞，也可搭配介系詞 from 和 between。

例：Mark chose to go back to his own country and work at a small hospital.  
(馬克選擇回到自己的國家，並且在一間小醫院工作。)

例：This shirt is a good buy, and there are five colors to choose from.  
(這件襯衫很划算，而且有五款顏色能選。)

例：It's so hard to choose between chocolate ice cream and strawberry ice cream. I love them both.  
(好難從巧克力冰淇淋和草莓冰淇淋中挑選一個。我兩種都愛。)



文法解析

一、情狀副詞

1. 情狀副詞的形成規則 —— 多由形容詞變化而來。

方 法	例 字	
字尾 + ly	bad → badly	cold → coldly
字尾有 y，去 y + ily	happy → happily	easy → easily
字尾為 le，去 e + y	terrible → terribly	comfortable → comfortably
字尾為 ue，去 e + ly	true → truly	
字尾為 ll + y	full → fully	
副詞與形容詞同形	high → high	early → early
	hard → hard	late → late
	fast → fast	deep → deep
	long → long	low → low
不規則	good → well	



文法說明►

(1) late (晚)、high (高)、hard (努力) 若在字尾加上 ly，會形成另外一個不同意思的單字，lately (近來)、highly (非常)、hardly (幾乎不)。

例 1：He hardly studies. (他幾乎不讀書。)

He studies hard. (他認真讀書。)

例 2：He went to school late yesterday. (他昨天上學遲到。)

Have you seen Jane lately? (你最近有看到 Jane 嗎?)

(2) really (真地)、so (如此地)、very (非常) 和 too (過於) 可用來修飾情狀副詞。

(3) 形容詞放在 be/連綴動詞之後，或是修飾名詞；情狀副詞是修飾動作。

例：Lily is a beautiful singer. She sings beautifully.

形容詞修飾名詞

副詞修飾動作

例：Judy lives in a high building. The kite flies high.

形容詞修飾名詞

副詞修飾動作

**練習** 寫出正確的副詞

1. hard hard

2. early early

3. beautiful beautifully

4. hungry hungrily

5. weak weakly

6. bad badly

7. good well

8. careful carefully

9. comfortable comfortably

**練習** 依提示填入適當的形容詞或副詞

1. Listen to the teacher carefully. She is always careful. (careful)

2. Students were hungry after school, so they ate hungrily. (hungry)

3. You have to study hard for tomorrow's English test because it is a very hard test. (hard)

4. Irene is a fast runner. She always runs very fast. (fast)

2. 情狀副詞的位置 —— 情狀副詞主要用來修飾做某動作時的狀態。

句 型	例 句
動詞 + 情狀副詞	例 1：He walked fast. 例 2：The little girl runs slowly.
be V + V-ing (現在分詞) + 情狀副詞 = be V + 情狀副詞 + V-ing (現在分詞)	Bill is dancing happily. = Bill is happily dancing.
<u>動詞 + 受詞</u> + 情狀副詞 = 情狀副詞 + <u>動詞 + 受詞</u>	He walked into the room quietly. = He quietly walked into the room.
<u>動詞 + 介系詞 + 受詞</u> + 情狀副詞 = 情狀副詞 + <u>動詞 + 介系詞 + 受詞</u> = <u>動詞</u> + 情狀副詞 + <u>介系詞 + 受詞</u>	He chatted with me happily. = He happily chatted with me. = He chatted happily with me.



**練習** 圈出正確的答案（可複選）

1. He is a professional swimmer, so he can (swim fast ; fast swim).
2. Allen (is shouting loudly ; is loudly shouting ; loudly is shouting).
3. The baby girl (cried sadly ; sadly cried) for her kitten's death.
4. The disabled (walked slowly ; slowly walked) on the street.
5. He (cut the paper carefully ; cut carefully the paper ; carefully cut the paper).
6. Mom (looked at me coldly ; coldly looked at me ; looked coldly at me).
7. May (walked the dog slowly ; walked slowly the dog ; slowly walked the dog).
8. They (happily listened to the song ; listened to the song happily ; listened to happily the song ; listened happily to the song).

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Ted / watch TV / happy / last night  
→ Ted watched TV happily last night.
2. My sister / always / dance / beautiful  
→ My sister always dances beautifully.
3. Maria / loud / talk on the phone / now (依字序造句)  
Maria is loudly talking on the phone now.
4. It / might / rain / heavy / this evening (依字序造句)  
It might rain heavily this evening.
5. We talked to each other on the bus. (加入 loudly, 寫出三種句型)  
(1) We loudly talked to each other on the bus.  
(2) We talked loudly to each other on the bus.  
(3) We talked to each other loudly on the bus.
6. My sister looks at me. (加入 nervously, 寫出兩種句型)  
(1) My sister looks at me nervously.  
(2) My sister looks nervously at me.

**練習** 翻譯

1. Dad 傷心地看著遠方。  
Dad sadly looked / looked sadly at the distance.
2. 我每天在課堂上都仔細聽老師上課。  
I listen to the teacher carefully in class every day.
3. 他今天下午一點半的時候狼吞虎嚥地吃著他的午餐。  
He was hungrily eating lunch at one thirty this afternoon.
4. 她很冷淡地看著我。  
She looked at me coldly / looked coldly at me / coldly looked at me.

5. 我們可以輕易地完成這個作業。

We can finish the homework easily / easily finish the homework.

### 3. 特殊用法

句 型	例 句
與形容詞同形的情狀副詞 (early, late, fast, hard, far, high) 和 well → 只能放動詞後面。	例 1 : Students often study hard before tests. 例 2 : You play the guitar well.
連綴動詞後面須接形容詞	例 : The idea sounds good. <比較> 例 1 : He looked happy at that time. 例 2 : He looked happily at me yesterday.
多種副詞同時出現，依序為： 情狀副詞 + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞	He watched TV happily in the living room last night.
形容詞和情狀副詞的互換 形容詞 + N → V + 情狀副詞	He is a good singer. He sings well.
詢問「狀態」的疑問詞用 How	問 : How did Chris dance last night? 答 : He danced poorly.

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

- You (speak English well ; well speak English).
- He (late goes to school ; goes to school late) every morning.

**練習** 依提示作答

- Mr. Lin drives carefully. = Mr. Lin is a careful driver.
- Miss Lin is a very good teacher. (用 well 改寫)

Miss Lin teaches very well.

**練習** 翻譯

- Alex : 他跑步跑得如何? Mark : 他跑得很快。

Alex: How does he run?

Mark: He runs very fast.

- 你的膝蓋傷得很嚴重。

You hurt your knee badly.

## 二、副詞的比較級和最高級

### 1. 變化的規則

方法	原級	比較級	最高級
字尾為 ly 者，比較級在前面加 more，最高級在前面加 most	beautifully busily slowly	more beautifully more busily more slowly	most beautifully most busily most slowly
與形容詞同一字，其變法同形容詞	late hard	later harder	latest hardest
不規則變化	well badly much little	better worse more less	best worst most least

**練習** 寫出下列副詞的比較級和最高級

1. high	<u>higher</u>	<u>highest</u>
2. badly	<u>worse</u>	<u>worst</u>
3. quickly	<u>more quickly</u>	<u>most quickly</u>
4. early	<u>earlier</u>	<u>earliest</u>
5. wisely	<u>more wisely</u>	<u>most wisely</u>
6. terribly	<u>more terribly</u>	<u>most terribly</u>
7. far	<u>farther / further</u>	<u>farthest / furthest</u>
8. little	<u>less</u>	<u>least</u>
9. many	<u>more</u>	<u>most</u>
10. few	<u>fewer</u>	<u>fewest</u>

### 2. 副詞的比較級和最高級的句型

(一) 比較級	A + 一般動詞 + 比較級副詞 + than + B + (do, does, did).
	Who / Which + 一般動詞 + 比較級副詞, A or B?

- 修飾一般動詞用副詞。

例 1：Ken runs faster than his brother (does).

例 2：Who talked more loudly in class, Allen or Andy?

(二) 最高級	A + 一般動詞 + (the) + 最高級副詞 +	團體 / 地方.
		of all / the three (以上).
	Who / Which + 一般動詞 + (the) + 最高級副詞, A, B, or C?	

- 修飾一般動詞用副詞，最高級副詞前加 the，也可以省略。

例 1：He runs (the) fastest in his class.

例 2 : Her sister sings (the) most beautifully of the three.

例 3 : Who cried (the) most loudly, Ethan, Jason, or David?

● 句型互換。

例 : Willy studies (the) hardest in his class.

= Willy studies harder than **any other** student in his class.

= Willy studies harder than **all the other** students in his class.

● 表示程度的最高級副詞 most 可以用 best 替換。

例 : I like math (the) most. = I like math (the) best.

**練習** 填入正確的形式

1. Who can jump higher (high), Lin or Wu?
2. Paul draws (the) worst (bad) in his class.
3. Peter enjoys driving fast (fast), but that's why I hate him (the) most (much).
4. Daisy's mom cooks better (good) than mine.
5. Helen is the most beautiful (beautiful) girl in the world. She looks much more beautiful (beautiful) than any other girl in her school.
6. Eliza swam more slowly / slower (slow) than any other student in her class.
7. Jack drives (the) most carefully (careful) in his family.
8. Please walk faster (fast). You are walking as slowly (slow) as a snail.
9. Jimmy practiced (the) hardest (hard) this week.
10. Phelps is an excellent swimmer. He can swim fast (fast). He is also the fastest (fast) swimmer in his class.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Rita sings badly. / Rita's brother sings very badly. (用比較級合併)  
Rita's brother sings worse than her.
2. Betty gets up at 6:00 every morning. / Julia gets up at 7:00 every morning.  
(用比較級合併並以 Julia 開頭)  
Julia gets up later every morning than Betty (does).
3. Lisa talked more loudly than any other person in her family. (用最高級改寫)  
Lisa talked (the) most loudly in her family.
4. Jim gets higher scores than Ken. / Ken gets high scores than Max.  
(以 Max 開頭用最高級改寫句子)  
Max gets the lowest scores of the three.

5. Jack has 20 dollars. / Mary has 40 dollars.

(以 Jack 開頭用比較級改寫句子)

Jack has less money than Mary.

**練習** 翻譯

1. 我們應該更不常開車並且試著搭乘公車或捷運。

We should drive less and try to take a bus or the MRT.

2. 他讀書比他班上任何其他同學更努力。

He studies harder than any other classmate in his class.

3. 少吃多運動對健康有益。

Eating less and exercising more are good for health.

4. 要更明智地使用水才可以節省更多的水。

Using water more wisely can save more water.

5. 現在黃色的風箏是所有中飛得最高的。

The yellow kite is flying (the) highest of all now.

6. Jim 起得比爺爺早。他是全家最早起的人。

Jim gets up earlier than his grandfather. He gets up the earliest among his family.

7. 我跑得很慢，但我會更努力練習。

I run slowly, but I will practice harder.

### 三、使役動詞

	make (迫使)	
主詞 +	have (使)	+ 受詞 + (not) + 原形動詞 + ...
	let (讓)	

1. 使役動詞包括 let、make、have，後面接原形動詞。make、have 具強制性，let 則否。

例 1：I made / had Jack clean the bathroom. (我叫 Jack 清理浴室。)

例 2：Paul let the kids play outside. (Paul 讓孩子們在外面玩。)

2. make 的受詞後面也可接形容詞表「使…感到」，或名詞表「使…變得；成為…」。

例 1：The good news made them happy. (這好消息讓他們感到高興。)

例 2：Hard work made him a great man. (努力讓他成為很棒的人。)

3. 有個較特殊的使役動詞 get (使)，接完受詞後，須接 to V... 的句型。

例：Mom gets Dad to pick me up after school. (媽媽叫爸爸放學後接我。)

## 四、help 的用法

原形動詞
主詞 + help(幫忙) + 受詞 + to 原形動詞 + ...
with + 名詞

例：I helped my sister (to) do her homework.

= I helped my sister with her homework.

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

1. Lisa made her daughters have (have) regular meals.
2. Kevin helped me (to) look (look) for my favorite pen.
3. Mr. Wang asked me to write (write) him a letter in English.
4. Judy's father wants her to be (be) a doctor in the future.
5. Our teacher doesn't let us use (use) cellphones in class.
6. My mom gets me to clean (clean) up my bedroom once a week.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Jason took a bus to school.  
→ Jason's mom had Jason / him take a bus to school.
2. Jimmy helped his son (to) do his homework.  
→ Jimmy helped his son with his homework.
3. Teacher Jeff asked us to turn off the TV. (將 asked 換成 made 並改寫句子)  
Teacher Jeff made us turn off TV.
4. My mom cleaned the house and cooked dinner.  
My dad helped my mom do those things. (用 My dad 開頭合併成一句)  
My dad helped my mom (to) clean the house and cook dinner.

**練習** 翻譯

1. 你可以幫我丟掉這個箱子嗎？  
Could you help me throw away the box?
2. 媽媽常常叫我們不要使用塑膠袋。(… make...)  
Mom often makes us not use plastic bags.
3. Linda 昨天早上幫忙她媽媽做早餐。  
Linda helped her mom (to) make breakfast yesterday morning.
4. 讓我走，否則我要求警方抓你。  
Let me go, or I'll ask the police to catch you.
5. 我爸媽要我當個好孩子。(… ask...)  
My parents ask me to be a good kid.



## 綜合演練

- ( B ) 1. It's raining \_\_\_\_\_, so why not study \_\_\_\_\_ at home?  
(A) heavy; hard (B) hard; hard  
(C) heavily; hardly (D) heavy; hardly
- ( D ) 2. Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ are the students playing volleyball?  
Victor: Very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) What; happily (B) What; happy  
(C) How; happy (D) How; happily
- ( C ) 3. Bob's teacher looked \_\_\_\_\_ at him because he kept talking in class.  
(A) colder (B) very cold (C) coldly (D) cold
- ( D ) 4. Mom asked me to think \_\_\_\_\_ before I joined the school team.  
(A) careful (B) much more careful  
(C) the least carefully (D) carefully
- ( B ) 5. Peter didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, so he got a \_\_\_\_\_ grade (成績) in English.  
(A) good; badly (B) well; bad (C) bad; badly (D) bad; well
- ( C ) 6. Tom speaks \_\_\_\_\_ than Anny. He can talk to the foreigners.  
(A) good (B) well (C) better (D) badly
- ( C ) 7. Jack is a \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer than his sisters. He swims \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.  
(A) more slowly; the most slowly (B) slow; the slower  
(C) slower; the most slowly (D) the more slowly; the slowest
- ( A ) 8. Jacob: I can't speak English as well as my classmates.  
Anita: Are you saying you speak English \_\_\_\_\_ in your class?  
(A) the worst (B) the best (C) most (D) least
- ( D ) 9. Please speak \_\_\_\_\_ to those children with hearing problems (問題) so that they can read your lips more easily and understand better. 【99.基測 II】  
(A) honestly (誠實地) (B) politely (有禮貌地)  
(C) quietly (D) slowly
- ( A ) 10. Gina worked late and was worried she might not be able (能夠) to catch the bus. \_\_\_\_\_, she saw a bus coming just after she arrived at the bus station. 【100.基測 I】  
(A) Luckily (B) Quickly  
(C) Safely (安全地) (D) Truly
- ( A ) 11. Jo likes summer the \_\_\_\_\_ because she has serious problems (嚴重的問題) sleeping in the summer heat. 【100.基測 II】  
(A) least (B) last (C) first (D) best
- ( B ) 12. I think the road ends here; it won't go any \_\_\_\_\_. Shouldn't (不應該) we turn back? 【103.會考】  
(A) closer (B) farther (C) faster (D) longer
- ( C ) 13. Let the children \_\_\_\_\_ over there and have dinner together.  
(A) sitting (B) to sit (C) sit (D) sat

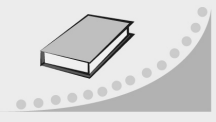
- ( C ) 14. My dad helped me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
(A) doing (B) did (C) to do (D) does
- ( A ) 15. That funny man often makes the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) laugh (B) to laugh (C) laughed (D) laughing
- ( D ) 16. Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ us wash the dishes after dinner.  
(A) ask (B) want (C) like (D) have
- ( C ) 17. Mrs. Lin \_\_\_\_\_ her son \_\_\_\_\_ TV two hours ago.  
(A) let; to watch (B) lets; watching (C) let; watch (D) lets; watch
- ( B ) 18. The teacher made her students \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) not to sort trash (B) not talk in class  
(C) making a habit of washing hands (D) finished the homework
- ( D ) 19. Poor Jim! He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends here, and he has \_\_\_\_\_ money now.  
He's in a difficult situation.  
(A) a few / a little (B) a little / a few (C) little / few (D) few / little
- ( B ) 20. My meal is \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.  
(A) best (B) the sweetest (C) the most fresh (D) most delicious
- ( A ) 21. Taipei is \_\_\_\_\_ than all the other cities in Taiwan.  
(A) much larger (B) more larger (C) the largest (D) much large
- ( C ) 22. I study hard and finish all my homework every day, so my grades are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) more and more better (B) more terrible  
(C) better and better (D) more and more high
- ( A ) 23. David is the most popular singer; you can't find a \_\_\_\_\_ singer in the world.  
(A) more popular (B) popular (C) better popular (D) much popular
- ( A ) 24. In this activity, we prepared \_\_\_\_\_ gifts for the kids.  
(A) thousands of (B) two thousands (C) thousand of (D) two thousand of
- ( B ) 25. Anna came to school \_\_\_\_\_ of the two girls.  
(A) later (B) the earlier (C) earlier (D) the earliest
- ( D ) 26. Kobe is a basketball player. He can jump \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) highly (B) higher (C) the highest (D) high
- ( C ) 27. The boss had the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ several calls after the meeting.  
(A) makes (B) made (C) make (D) making
- ( D ) 28. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me finish the report? I couldn't do it by myself.  
(A) make (B) have (C) let (D) help
- ( A ) 29. It was time to listen to the winner announcement. All of the players looked \_\_\_\_\_ at that time, and they looked \_\_\_\_\_ at the host.  
(A) nervous / nervously (B) nervous / nervous  
(C) nervously / nervous (D) nervously / nervously
- ( D ) 30. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes this evening.  
(A) made / to do (B) had / to wash (C) let / to wash (D) got / to do
- ( D ) 31. The king \_\_\_\_\_ his son \_\_\_\_\_ the men to attack the dragon.  
(A) let / led (B) lets / to lead (C) let ; to lead (D) let / lead
- ( D ) 32. Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ us wash the dishes after dinner.  
(A) ask (B) want (C) like (D) have



- ( A ) 33. Deborah put some sugar and cream (奶油) in her coffee to make it \_\_\_\_\_ better. 【97.基測 II】
- (A) taste                      (B) tasted                      (C) tasting                      (D) to taste



## Unit 4 I Can Hear the Wind Blow



### 單字片語

#### 1. typhoon [taɪ'fun] (名詞) 颱風

(1) 表「颱風」，指在太平洋西部產生的劇烈熱帶氣旋，為可數名詞。

例：The weather looked good right before the typhoon hit.

(颱風來襲之前，天氣看起來很好。)

(2) 補充：hurricane['hʊrɪ,ken] 颶風

#### 2. blow [blo] (動詞) 吹

(1) 動詞三態：blow — blew[blu] — blown[blɒn] 指「(風)吹」。

例：The wind blew hard, and it blew the rain into the house.

(風吹得很強勁，把雨都吹進屋子裡了。)

(2) She blew the hot tea to cool it down. (她把熱茶吹涼。)

(3) 補充：blow 的相關片語

blow... a kiss 送...一個飛吻

例：At the end of the concert, the singer blew many kisses to her fans to say goodbye.

(演唱會尾聲，那位歌星以送飛吻來向他的歌迷道別。)

blow your nose 擤鼻子

例：Don't blow your nose in front of other people. (不要在別人面前擤鼻子。)

#### 3. rose [roz] (名詞) 玫瑰花

例：Ninety-nine roses show my love for you. (九十九朵玫瑰花代表我對你的愛。)

#### 4. balcony ['bælkəni] (名詞) 陽台

(1) 指「陽台；露台」或「(戲院)樓座、廂房」。

例：My cats are playing on the balcony. (我的貓咪們正在陽台上玩耍。)

#### 5. must [mʌst] (助動詞) 必須；一定

(1) 指「必須；一定」，為情態助動詞，用來表示責任、義務，或是告誡和命令。

例：I must go to bed earlier today. (我今天必須早一點上床睡覺。)

例：You must come back here before 8 p.m., or we'll leave without you.

(你一定要在晚上八點前回到這，不然我們就不等你，先離開了。)

(2) 也表「想必；一定」，表示推測。

例：Ben studied late last night. He must be tired now.

(班昨晚讀書讀到很晚。他現在一定很累。)

(3) 也可以當字首，搭配動詞來組成名詞，表「一定要...的事物」，如 must-have (必備)、must-see (必看)、must-read (必讀)。

例：The new movie is a must-see. (那部新電影是一部必看的電影。)

6. **prepare** [pri'pɜr] (動詞) 準備

(1) prepare + N, 表「準備…」, 而 prepare for + N, 則表「為了…做準備」。

例: Mom is preparing dinner in the kitchen. (媽媽正在廚房裡做晚餐。)

例: My parents are preparing for the Christmas dinner.

(我父母正在為聖誕晚餐做準備。)

7. **should** [ʃʊd] (助動詞) 應該

(1) 表「應該」, 為情態助動詞, 用來表示建議。

例: You should see a doctor. (你該去看個醫生。)

(2) 也可用來表示推測, 表「應該」。

例: He should be home soon, but I'm not sure.

(他應該快要到家了, 但我不確定。)

8. **candle** ['kændl] (名詞) 蠟燭

(1) light a candle 指「點蠟燭」, 而 blow out a candle 是「吹熄蠟燭」。

例: Let's light the candles on the cake. (我們來點燃蛋糕上的蠟燭吧。)

(2) 補充: candle 的相關片語

burn the candle at both ends 蠟燭兩頭燒
例: After burning the candle at both ends for months, Alison started to have health problems. (在數個月的過度勞累後, 艾利森的健康開始出了問題。)
can't hold a candle to 不能和…相比
例: The writer's latest book is great, but it can't hold a candle to her first one. (那名作家最新的書很棒, 但它無法和她的第一本書相比。)

9. **light** [laɪt] (名詞; 動詞) 燈; 光; 點亮

(1) 動詞三態: light — lit/lighted — lit/lighted

(2) 表「燈; 發光體」, 為可數名詞。

例: We can see the city lights from here. (我們可以從這裡看到城市的燈。)

(3) 也表「光; 光線; 光亮」, 為不可數名詞。

例: The room doesn't get much light. (這房間光線不足。)

(4) 作動詞時, 表「點亮; 照亮」或「點燃」。

例: The sun lit up the sky. (太陽照亮了天空。)

(5) 補充: light 的相關片語

go out like a light 立即入睡
例: He was very tired, and he went out like a light. (他非常疲憊, 倒頭就睡了。)
give the green light to something 准許
例: The city gave the green light to the company's plan to build a museum. (市政府許可那家公司蓋一座博物館的計畫。)
in light of something 因為
例: In light of COVID-19, everyone must wear a mask on the metro. (鑒於新型冠狀病毒, 每個人在捷運上都必須戴口罩。)
come to light 被披露
例: The truth finally came to light when he died. (在他死亡後, 真相終於水落石出。)

## 10. **radio** ['redɪ,o] (名詞) 收音機；廣播

- (1) 指「收音機」，為可數名詞。

例：Grandma turned on the radio and listened to the news.  
(奶奶打開收音機聽新聞。)

- (2) 也指「廣播」，為不可數名詞。廣播節目常會用 radio program['progræm] 或 radio show 表示。

例：I listen to my favorite radio program every morning.  
(我每天早上都會收聽我最愛的廣播節目。)

## 11. **news** [njuz] (名詞) 新聞；消息

- (1) 指「新聞」或是「消息」，為不可數名詞。the news 表「新聞節目；新聞報導」，on the news 表「(人或事物)出現在新聞上」，而 in the news 則為「新聞討論或報導(某人或事物)」。

例：I saw that man on the news yesterday. (我昨天在新聞裡看到那男人。)

例：The queen was in the news because of her health.  
(女王因為健康問題，被新聞報導了。)

- (2) 補充：break the news 透露壞消息

例：I hate to break the news to you, but there will be a math test next week.  
(我不想告訴你壞消息，但下週有一個數學測驗。)

## 12. **if** [ɪf] (連接詞) 如果

- (1) 表「如果」，為表示條件的從屬連接詞。

例：If I decide to go to the party with you, I'll call you.  
= I'll call you if I decide to go to the party with you.  
(如果我決定要和你一起去參加派對，我就會打電話給你。)

## 13. **star** [star] (名詞) 星星

例：You can see many bright stars in the sky at night.  
(你可以在夜空中看到許多明亮的星星。)

## 14. **shine** [ʃaɪn] (動詞) 閃耀；照耀

- (1) 表「閃耀；發光」時，動詞三態：shine — shone — shone。

例：The stars shone brightly in the night sky. (星星在夜空中閃耀。)

- (2) 也可表「擦亮」，動詞三態：shine — shined — shined。

例：You should shine your shoes. They look very dirty.  
(你應該擦你的鞋了。它們看起來很髒。)

15. **giant** ['dʒaɪənt] (形容詞) 巨大的

(1) 當形容詞，表「巨大的」。

例：They just bought a giant TV. (他們剛買了一個超大的電視。)

(2) 也當名詞，表「巨人；巨頭」。

例：Giants are not smart in most stories. (在大多數的故事裡，巨人並不聰明。)

例：He is a giant in the car business. (他是個汽車業大亨。)

16. **rainbow** ['ren,bəʊ] (名詞) 彩虹

(1) 由名詞 rain + 名詞 bow (弓) 所組成。

例：There was a rainbow after the rain. (那場雨後有道彩虹。)

17. **pretty** ['prɪti] (形容詞) 漂亮的

(1) 表「漂亮的」。

例：Your sister has pretty eyes. (你姐姐有漂亮的眼睛。)

(2) 當副詞時，表「頗；非常」。

例：The house is pretty big. (這間屋子蠻大的。)

18. **garden** ['gɑːdn̩] (名詞) 花園

(1) 表「花園；菜園」，如 rose garden (玫瑰花園)、vegetable garden (蔬菜園)。

例：My dream is to have a beautiful garden.

(我的夢想是擁有一個漂亮的花園。)

19. **frog** [fræg] (名詞) 青蛙

例：You can hear the sound of frogs in summer. (夏天時你可以聽到蛙鳴。)

20. **noise** [nɔɪz] (名詞) 聲響、噪音

(1) 表「聲響；噪音」，為可數名詞，有時也作不可數名詞。

例：Did you hear a strange noise from the next room?

(你有沒有聽到隔壁房間有奇怪的聲響？)

21. **pond** [pʌnd] (名詞) 池塘

例：There is a beautiful pond in my school. (我的學校裡有個美麗的池塘。)

22. **earthquake** ['ɜːθ,kwek] (名詞) 地震

(1) earthquake 由 earth + quake (震動) 所組成，口語常簡稱為 quake。

例：The strong earthquake woke me up, and I was very scared.

(強震將我震醒，我非常害怕。)

### 23. **bravely** ['breɪlɪ] (副詞) 勇敢地

- (1) 由形容詞 **brave** (勇敢的) + 副詞字尾 **-ly** 組成。

例：I am small, but I will face the problem bravely.  
(我雖渺小，但我會勇敢地面對這個問題。)

- (2) 補充：put on a brave face 強裝勇敢

例：Susan looked fine when she heard the bad news. However, she was just putting on a brave face. (蘇珊聽到那壞消息時看起來很好。然而，她只是強裝勇敢。)

### 24. **through** [θru] (介系詞) 穿越

- (1) 作介系詞或副詞，表「穿越；通過」，非正式用法可簡寫成 **thru**。

例：I couldn't get through the front door because there were too many people.  
(我無法穿越前門，因為人太多了。)

- (2) 也表「透過；利用」。

例：Gabriel got the job through his friend.  
(加百列透過他的朋友得到那份工作。)

- (3) 也表「從頭到尾；自始至終」。

例：Sam couldn't see his friends in Taiwan all through the summer.  
(山姆整個夏天都無法見到他在臺灣的朋友。)

### 25. **sharp** [ʃɑrp] (形容詞) 尖銳的

- (1) 表「尖銳的；鋒利的」。

例：I cut the rope with a sharp knife. (我用一把銳利的刀子割斷繩子。)

- (2) 也表「敏銳的；精明的」。

例：He has sharp eyes. (他有銳利的眼神。)

- (3) 也表「(穿著)時尚的、吸引人的」。

例：You look sharp in that jacket. (你穿那夾克看起來很時尚。)

### 26. **reach** [ritʃ] (動詞) 到達

- (1) 表「到達；抵達」，同義字為 **arrive**，但 **reach** 可直接接名詞，**arrive** 則需要接介系詞 **in/at**，再接名詞。

例：We finally reached the mountain top after hours of hiking.  
(歷經數小時的步行，我們終於抵達山頂。)

- (2) 也可表「(伸手)觸及；(物件)延伸碰到」。

例：The table is too high. The baby can't reach the cup.  
(桌子太高了。那嬰兒無法拿到杯子。)

例：The cord isn't long enough to reach my bedroom.  
(那電線不夠長，無法延伸到我房間。)

- (3) 補充：reach for the stars 追求難以實現的東西

例：Dream big. Don't be scared to reach for the stars.  
(勇敢逐夢。別害怕追求難以實現的東西。)

- (4) 也表「聯絡；與...取得聯繫」。

例：I couldn't reach you all morning. Where were you?  
(我整個早上都聯繫不上你。你在哪裡？)

## 27. space [spes] (名詞) 空間

(1) 指「實在的空間」，如場所、位置、地方時，可作可數及不可數名詞。

例：There aren't many parking spaces around here. (這附近沒有很多停車位。)

(2) 指「抽象的空間」時，為不可數名詞。

例：We don't have enough space for a new sofa.

(我們沒有足夠的空間放新沙發。)

(3) 補充：open space 空地

例：There's not much open space in the city. (城市裡的空地不多。)

## 28. size [saɪz] (名詞) 大小；尺寸

(1) 表「大小；規模」，通常作不可數名詞。

例：Sherry's new house is about the same size as ours.

(雪莉的新房子和我們的差不多大。)

(2) 也指「尺寸；尺碼」。

例：This shirt is too small for me. Do you have it in a bigger size?

(這襯衫對我來說太小了。你有大一號的嗎?)



## 文法解析

### 一、感官動詞

1. 常見的感官動詞有：see、watch、look at、hear、listen to、feel、notice。

### 2. 基本句型

主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 +	原形動詞 + ...
	V-ing + ...

3. 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 動作 —— 此動作可以用原形動詞或現在分詞 (V-ing) 來呈現。  
接「原形動詞」為表達事實；接「現在分詞」則表達動作正在進行。

例 1：I saw a lady cross the street. → 強調「a lady 過馬路」的事實

例 2：I saw a lady crossing the street. → 強調「a lady 正在過馬路」

### 4. listen to 和 hear 的比較

英文	字義和使用時機	例句
listen to	專心聽、注意聽、傾聽 表示人在聽時的「態度」	We listen to the singer singing. (我們專心聽歌手唱歌。)
hear	聽到 (耳朵自然地接受聲音) 表示人的「生理本能」	We heard someone calling. (我們聽到有人正在呼喊。)

## 5. see、watch、look at 的比較

英文	字義和使用時機	例句
see	看見 表示人看得見的「生理本能」	I see girls chatting there. (我看見女孩們正在那兒聊天。)
watch	觀賞(電視、球賽、賞鳥等)	I like to watch TV on the weekend. (我喜歡在週末的時候看電視。)
look at	專心地注視	Look at the blackboard, Andy. (Andy, 專心看黑板。)

**練習** 圈出正確的答案(可複選)

- My girlfriend enjoys (listening to ; hearing) the singer singing.
- Mr. Brown asks his wife (make ; to make ; making) coffee every day.
- Teacher Daniel told me not (play ; played ; to play ; playing) in class again.
- Would you like (hear ; to hear ; hearing) the frogs sing in the pond?
- Yesterday morning I watched the sun (rising ; rises ; rise) in the east at four-thirty.
- On September 21, 1999, everyone felt the ground (shake ; to shake ; shaking) .

**練習** 依提示作答

- The sky became darker and darker.  
Leo watched the sky become / becoming darker and darker.
- The students sang their favorite song. (以 The teacher listened to 開頭改寫)  
The teacher listened to the students sing their favorite song.

**練習** 翻譯

- 你可以聽到海浪撞擊石頭的聲音嗎?  
Can you hear the waves hit / hitting the rocks?
- 這裡是觀賞日出和日落的好地方。(... go down...)  
It's a good place to watch the sun go up and down here.

## 二、情態助動詞 should (應該) / must (必須)

### 1. should 的用法

直述句	主詞 + should + 原形動詞...	(應該...)
疑問句	Should + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?	(應該...嗎?)
否定句	主詞 + should not + 原形動詞...	(不應該...)

文法說明►

should 是情態助動詞，後面接原形動詞，表「應當、應該、義務」，should not 的縮寫為 shouldn't。

例 1：You should brush your teeth after each meal. (每餐飯後你應該刷牙。)

例 2：The students shouldn't cheat on the exam. (學生不應該作弊。)



## 2. must 的用法

直述句	主詞 + must + 原形動詞... (必須...)
疑問句	Must + 主詞 + 原形動詞...? (必須...嗎?)
否定句	主詞 + don't / doesn't have to + 原形動詞... (不必...)

### 文法說明►

(1) must 可和 have / has to 代換，但 have / has to 是一般動詞，must 語氣也較強烈。

例 1：You must finish your homework before dinner. (晚餐前你必須完成作業。)

例 2：Must you go there? (你必須去那裡嗎?)

例 3：The children don't have to get up early on holidays. → 否定用法  
(孩子假日不必早起。)

例 4：You must do it now. = You have to do it now. (你必須現在做。)

(2) must 不能用在過去式的句型，須用 had to 表達；mustn't (must not) 語意為「不可以」，表示強烈禁止。

例 1：Last Saturday, we had to go to work. (上禮拜六，我們必須上班。)

例 2：Students mustn't smoke or take drugs. (學生不可以抽煙和吸毒。)

(3) must 可用在肯定的推測，表「一定」，語氣比 can 更強烈。

例 1：He must be an actor. (他一定是個演員。)

例 2：He can be a food courier. (他可能是個食物外送員。)

### 練習 依提示作答

1. Everyone / quiet / in the museum (加入 should 造句)

Everyone should be quiet in the museum.

2. You drive after drinking. (加入 must not 改寫)

You must not / mustn't drive after drinking.

3. Should I follow the school regulations today? (用肯定簡答)

Yes, you should.

4. Must the boys clean the windows after school? (用否定「不必」詳答)

No, they don't have to clean the windows after school.

### 練習 翻譯

1. 我們應該做什麼來幫助拯救野生動物？

What should we do to help save the wildlife?

2. Vivian 上星期天必須幫忙垃圾分類嗎？

Did Vivian have to help sort trash last Sunday?

3. 人們不可以在捷運上飲食。(… must not… or…)

People must not / mustn't eat or drink on the MRT.

4. 我們不應該在動物園餵食動物。

We shouldn't feed the animals in the zoo.



## 綜合演練

- ( C ) 1. Everyone saw Jack \_\_\_\_\_ after the bus this morning.  
(A) ran (B) to run (C) running (D) runs
- ( B ) 2. Kevin heard his teacher \_\_\_\_\_ at the bad student.  
(A) shouted (B) shouting (C) to shout (D) to shouting
- ( C ) 3. Mrs. Lin \_\_\_\_\_ her son \_\_\_\_\_ TV two hours ago.  
(A) let; to watch (B) lets; watching (C) let; watch (D) lets; watch
- ( C ) 4. Jimmy felt so \_\_\_\_\_ because he felt someone \_\_\_\_\_ his body.  
(A) angrily ; touch (B) angry ; touched  
(C) angry ; touch (D) angrily ; touching
- ( B ) 5. Sandy heard her baby \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cried (B) crying (C) to cry (D) cries
- ( B ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ fix the computer?  
(A) Will; must (B) Does; have to (C) Should; must (D) Will; should
- ( C ) 7. Your grandfather is sleeping, so you \_\_\_\_\_ make any noise ( 噪音 ) .  
(A) won't (B) should (C) mustn't (D) don't have to
- ( D ) 8. You must \_\_\_\_\_ care of your younger brother after school.  
(A) taking (B) to take (C) took (D) take
- ( B ) 9. Should there \_\_\_\_\_ any garbage cans in the night market?  
(A) are (B) be (C) have (D) has
- ( D ) 10. Those workers \_\_\_\_\_ be tired. They \_\_\_\_\_ to stop working right now.  
(A) must; should (B) should; must  
(C) have to; must (D) must; have
- ( D ) 11. You must \_\_\_\_\_ care of your younger brother after school.  
(A) taking (B) to take (C) took (D) take
- ( D ) 12. You \_\_\_\_\_ talk to him like that. He is your father.  
(A) must (B) should (C) will (D) mustn't
- ( B ) 13. The room with pink walls \_\_\_\_\_ your room.  
(A) may (B) must be (C) can is (D) must
- ( A ) 14. All men \_\_\_\_\_ die. No one \_\_\_\_\_ live forever.  
(A) must ; can (B) should ; must (C) can ; mustn't (D) may ; can
- ( C ) 15. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ here in one minute.  
(A) can (B) must is (C) should be (D) must not be
- ( C ) 16. You were almost hit by a car. You \_\_\_\_\_ more careful.  
(A) can be (B) must be (C) should be (D) may be
- ( D ) 17. We like to watch the girl \_\_\_\_\_. She dances beautifully.  
(A) to dance (B) dances (C) danced (D) dance
- ( A ) 18. She \_\_\_\_\_ her brother jumping across the river.  
(A) saw (B) had (C) asked (D) helped
- ( B ) 19. Can't you feel the wind \_\_\_\_\_ on your face?  
(A) blows (B) blowing (C) to blow (D) blew

### 三、從屬連接詞 if（如果；假如）

#### 1. if（如果；假如）引導表示條件的副詞子句。

句 型	例 句
主要子句 + if + 副詞子句. = If + 副詞子句, 主要子句.	You will learn better <b>if</b> you do more exercises. = <b>If</b> you do more exercises, you will learn better. We will go camping <b>if</b> we have time tomorrow. = <b>If</b> we have time tomorrow, we will go camping.

文法說明►

如果先寫副詞子句，後寫主要子句，兩個句子中間必須加上逗號。句子代換時，須留意主詞的更換。

#### 2. if 的用法

表示未來有可能會發生的事：

主要子句是「未來式」或「祈使句」，副詞子句須用「現在簡單式」。

主詞 + can / will / should + 原形動詞 + ...	+ if + 副詞子句.
祈使句	

= If + 副詞子句,	主詞 + can / will / should + 原形動詞 + ...
	祈使句.

例 1：We will give Cindy a big surprise if she comes to the party tomorrow.

= If Cindy comes to the party tomorrow, we will give her a big surprise.

例 2：Ask your classmates or teacher for help if you have any problems.

= If you have any problems, ask your classmates or teacher for help.

例 3：You should mark important points if you want to learn quickly.

= If you want to learn quickly, you should mark important points.

例 4：Tell Jimmy I'm here waiting if he calls.

= If Jimmy calls, tell him I'm here waiting.

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

1. You will get better grades if you listen (listen) carefully in class.
2. Mom will not be (be) happy if we don't finish our homework before dinner.
3. You will become (become) happier if you often help other people.
4. Can you get me some beer if you pass (pass) the convenience store?
5. If Kevin draws (draw) on the wall, he'll get into trouble.
6. If you don't understand (not understand) my question, you can ask me.

練習 依提示作答

1. It will be sunny this weekend. / We will go to the beach. (... if...)

We will go to the beach if it is sunny this weekend.

2. I will be there. / I will not have any class tomorrow. (If...)

If I don't have any class tomorrow, I'll be there.

練習 翻譯

1. 如果明天下雨，我們就會練習彈鋼琴。(... if...)

We will practice playing the piano if it rains tomorrow.

2. 如果天氣好，我就會和 Tina 去參加見面會。(If...)

If the weather is fine, I will go to the meet-and-greet with Tina.



綜合演練

- ( D ) 1. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine tomorrow, we will go hiking.  
(A) be (B) will be (C) was (D) is
- ( A ) 2. I'm going to leave if he \_\_\_\_\_ show up in three minutes.  
(A) doesn't (B) won't (C) wasn't (D) isn't
- ( B ) 3. Study harder \_\_\_\_\_ you want to pass the exam.  
(A) and (B) if (C) or (D) so
- ( B ) 4. I am not sure if Jack will come to my birthday party, but if he \_\_\_\_\_, I will feel excited.  
(A) will (B) does (C) can (D) should
- ( C ) 5. The little boy jumped up and down happily when he saw a bee \_\_\_\_\_ into the house. 【99.基測 II】  
(A) flown (B) to fly (C) flying (D) has flown
- ( B ) 6. My cat got excited when (當) it saw the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the birds. 【105.會考】  
(A) catches (B) catching (C) to catch (D) caught
- ( C ) 7. If they \_\_\_\_\_ down the trees on both sides (邊) of the road, we will feel very sad.  
(A) will cut (B) are cutting (C) cut (D) were cutting
- ( C ) 8. If the weather is fine this weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ camping.  
(A) go (B) went (C) will go (D) going
- ( A ) 9. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ me watch TV if I don't finish my homework.  
(A) won't let (B) doesn't let (C) didn't let (D) couldn't let
- ( C ) 10. If Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a ten-day vacation, she will go to Europe.  
(A) will have (B) had (C) has (D) have
- ( B ) 11. We will stay a little longer if Gary \_\_\_\_\_ here soon.  
(A) will come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came

- ( B ) 12. If you \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the teacher in class, you \_\_\_\_\_ be able to study well.  
(A) won't; don't      (B) don't; won't      (C) don't; don't      (D) won't; won't
- ( D ) 13. We will visit the country if it \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.  
(A) won't rain      (B) kept raining      (C) isn't raining      (D) stops raining



## Unit 5

## All of the Food Stands Look Great



### 單字片語

#### 1. **although** [ɔl'dəʊ] (連接詞) 雖然 (= though)

- (1) 為從屬連接詞，表「雖然；儘管」，意同 **though**，但 **though** 較不正式。

例： **Although** Lily didn't like Tom, she went to the party with him.  
(雖然莉莉不喜歡湯姆，她還是跟他一起去了那派對。)

- (2) 也可表「但是；然而」，意思和 **but** 相同。

例：Mr. Wang looks well **although** he is actually very sick.  
(王先生看起來氣色很好，但是實際上他病得很重。)

#### 2. **matter** ['mætə] (名詞) 問題；事件

- (1) 表「問題；毛病」，通常會加定冠詞 **the**，並以單數形呈現。

例：A: What's the **matter** with your car? B: I can't start the car.  
(A：你的車子有什麼問題？ B：我無法發動車子。)

- (2) 也表「事情；事件」，為可數名詞。

例：We have several **matters** to talk about today. (我們今天有一些事情要討論。)

- (3) 補充：a matter of life and/or death 攸關生死之事

例：It's important to have an AED everywhere. It's a matter of life and death.  
(到處都有自動體外心臟電擊去顫器很重要。這是攸關生死的大事。)

#### 3. **sore throat** ['sɔr ,θrɒt] (名詞) 喉嚨痛

- (1) 表「喉嚨痛；咽喉炎」，為可數名詞，常與動詞 **have** 搭配。

例：I have a **sore throat**, so I don't want to talk.  
(我喉嚨痛，所以我不想講話。)

- (2) **sore** 是形容詞，表「疼痛的；痠痛的」。

例：I went rock climbing yesterday, and now my body is **sore**.  
(我昨天去攀岩，現在我全身痠痛。)

- (3) 補充：a sight for sore eyes 樂於看到的人或物

例：Dear, you're a sight for sore eyes. It's always nice to see you.  
(親愛的，非常高興見到你。和你見面總是很開心。)

- (4) **throat** 表「喉嚨；咽喉」，為可數名詞。

例：May I have a cup of water? There's something in my **throat**.  
(我可以要一杯水嗎？我喉嚨裡有東西。)

- (5) 補充：throat 的相關片語

<b>at each other's throats</b> (兩人) 爭吵激烈
例：My parents are always at each other's throats. (我父母總是吵個沒完。)
<b>have a frog in one's throat</b> 喉嚨嘶啞、說話困難
例：I can't speak because I have a frog in my throat from a cold. (我因為感冒喉嚨嘶啞，不能說話。)
<b>jump down someone's throat</b> 憤怒回擊、反應猛烈
例：I was just trying to be nice. You don't have to jump down my throat. (我只是想釋出善意。你不必反應這麼激烈。)

4. **explain** [ɪk'spleɪn] (動詞) 解釋

例：Can you explain the game to me? I don't know the rules.  
(你可以跟我解釋一下這個遊戲嗎？我不知道規則。)

5. **cough** [kɒf] (動詞；名詞) 咳嗽

(1) 當動詞時，表「咳嗽」。

例：I heard her cough last night. (我昨晚聽到她咳嗽。)

(2) 也可作可數名詞，常搭配動詞 have、get、catch。

例：Amy caught a cold and had a bad cough last week.  
(艾咪上星期感冒而且咳得很嚴重。)

6. **probably** ['prɒbəbli] (副詞) 很可能；大概

(1) 作副詞，表「很可能；大概」，用來表示認為某事是真的或很可能發生，但不是百分之百地肯定。

例：She will probably be here soon. (她可能很快就到了。)

7. **take care of** [ˌtek 'keɪ əv] 照顧

(1) 表「照顧；照料」。

例：I'm going to visit my sister in the USA. Can you take care  
of my dog for a few days?  
(我要去美國拜訪我的妹妹。你能照顧我的狗幾天嗎？)

(2) **care** 作不可數名詞時，表「照顧」和「仔細；謹慎」。

例：When kids are at school, they are in the care of the teachers.  
(孩子們在學校由老師照料。)

例：These plates are expensive, so please treat them with care.  
(這些盤子很貴，所以請小心對待它們。)

(3) **take care of** 也指「處理；付錢」。

例：Bryan will meet us later. He has some matters to take care  
of first. (布萊恩晚點才會來見我們。他有些事情要先處理。)

例：Don't worry about the bill. I took care of it.  
(不用擔心帳單。我付錢了。)

(4) **care** 當動詞時，表「在乎；關心」。

例：A lot of people care about the child labor in the Ivory Coast.  
(很多人關心象牙海岸的童工。)

8. **noon** [nuːn] (名詞) 中午

(1) 指「中午；正午」，也就是中午十二點的意思，為不可數名詞。

例：I don't want to go out at noon. It's too hot.  
(我才不要中午出門。天氣太熱了。)

## 9. **both** [boθ] (代名詞) 兩者 (都)

(1) 當代名詞，表「兩者」。

例：My sister and brother are good at cooking. Both of them own a restaurant.  
(我的姊姊和哥哥都很會下廚。他們兩個都有一家餐廳。)

(2) 也可作形容詞，表「兩者的」，後方接的名詞必須為複數。

例：Both singers sing beautifully. (這兩位歌手唱歌都很好聽。)

(3) 也可當連接詞，與 and 連用。

例：Both his mom and dad go jogging every weekend.  
(他爸爸和媽媽每個週末都會去慢跑。)

## 10. **sick** [sɪk] (形容詞) 生病的

(1) 表「生病的；不舒服的」。

例：Mike seldom exercises, and he gets sick very often.  
(麥克很少運動，也很常生病。)

(2) 也表「厭倦的」，be sick of + N/V-ing，表「對...感到厭倦」。

例：I am sick of staying at home on weekends.  
(我厭倦了每個週末都待在家裡。)

## 11. **medicine** ['medəsn] (名詞) 藥

(1) 表「藥」，為不可數名詞，搭配動詞 take 表「吃藥」。表不同種類的「藥物」時，為可數名詞。

例：Please take the medicine three times a day. (請一天吃三次藥。)

例：Jessica knows a lot about herbal medicines. She's an expert.  
(潔西卡對草藥非常了解。她是位專家。)

(2) 也可表「醫學；醫術」，為不可數名詞。

例：Dr. House practices medicine at that hospital. (豪斯醫生在那家醫院行醫。)

## 12. **honey** ['hʌni] (名詞) 蜂蜜

(1) 表「蜂蜜」，為不可數名詞。

例：Do you want some honey on your ice cream?  
(你要在你的冰淇淋上面淋點蜂蜜嗎？)

(2) 也可用來稱呼人「親愛的」。

例：Honey, can you give me the box? (親愛的，你可以把那個盒子拿給我嗎？)

## 13. **lemon** ['lemən] (名詞) 檸檬

例：We are going to use one lemon for the pie. (我們這個派會用到一顆檸檬。)

## 14. **useful** ['ju:sfəl] (形容詞) 有用的

(1) 由名詞 use (用處) + 形容詞字尾 -ful 組成。反義詞為 useless (無用的)。

例：Henry's information is really useful for our plan.  
(亨利的資訊對我們的計畫很有用。)



## 15. head [hɛd] (名詞) 頭

(1) 指「頭部」。

例：Here is a hat for you to keep your head warm.

(這裡有頂帽子可以讓你的頭部保持溫暖。)

(2) 補充：heads 硬幣人頭的那一面 (另一面為 tails)

(3) 也表物體的「頂部；開始部分」。

例：The head of the line is over there. (隊伍的起點在那邊。)

## 16. headache ['hɛd,ek] (名詞) 頭痛

(1) 由 head + 表「疼痛」的字尾-ache 所組成的可數名詞，可以指「頭痛」或「令人頭痛的事」。

例：The cold wind is giving me a headache. (這冷風讓我頭痛。)

例：Finding someone to take care of the kid is a headache to me and my husband. (要找人照顧小孩對我和我丈夫來說是件頭痛的事。)

## 17. stomachache ['stʌmək,ek] (名詞) 胃痛

(1) 由 stomach (胃；肚子) + 表「疼痛」的字尾-ache 組成的可數名詞，指「胃痛；腹痛」。

例：Vivian has a strong stomach. She seldom has a stomachache.

(薇薇安有個強壯的胃。她很少會胃痛。)

## 18. fever ['fivə] (名詞) 發燒

例：Johnny stayed home today because he had a high fever.

(強尼今天待在家，因為他發了高燒。)

## 19. runny nose [ˌrʌni 'noʊ] (名詞) 流鼻水

(1) runny 指一般由感冒所引起「流鼻涕的」，加上 nose，則為「流鼻水」的意思，為可數名詞片語。

例：I'm coming down with a cold. I have a runny nose.

(我要感冒了。我流鼻水。)

## 20. knee [ni] (名詞) 膝蓋

(1) kn-發作[n]，為可數名詞，指「膝蓋」。

例：Cindy went down on her knees and looked for her ring.

(辛蒂跪下來找她的戒指。)

## 21. nail [neɪ] (名詞) 指甲

(1) 指「指甲」，為可數名詞。

例：Lorna often bites her nails when she's thinking.

(羅娜常在思考時咬她的指甲。)

(2) 補充：fingernail 手指甲、toenail 腳指甲

(3) 也指「釘子」。

例：Don't sit on the chair. There's a nail. (不要坐那張椅子。有根釘子。)

## 22. **finger** ['fɪŋgə] (名詞) 手指

- (1) 指「手指」，為可數名詞。

例：The little girl is painting with her   **fingers**  . (那小女孩正在用她的手指畫畫。)

- (2) 補充：finger 的相關片語

<b>finger food</b> (可直接用手抓著吃的) 小點
例：Lisa is making some finger food for tonight's party. (麗莎正在為今晚的派對做一些小點。)
<b>point the/a finger at someone</b> 指責某人
例：We are a team. It's not helpful to point the finger at anyone. (我們是個團隊。指責任何人都沒有幫助。)
<b>put one's finger on something</b> 指出 (不對勁的地方)
例：There's something strange about him, but I can't put my finger on it. (他有些古怪，但我說不出來是哪裡。)

## 23. **neck** [nɛk] (名詞) 脖子

- (1) 表「脖子；頸部」，為可數名詞。

例：He wore a tie around his   **neck**  . (他脖子上戴了條領帶。)

- (2) 補充：neck and neck 旗鼓相當；不分軒輊

例：Both players in the game are neck and neck. (比賽中的兩個選手都不相上下。)

- (3) 也表「衣領；領口」。

例：The   **neck**   of her shirt was open. (她襯衫的領子是敞開的。)

例：I can't find my favorite V-  **neck**   T-shirt. (我找不到我最愛的 V 領 T 恤。)

## 24. **shoulder** ['ʃouldə] (名詞) 肩膀

- (1) 表「肩膀」，常搭配的形容詞有 big、strong、narrow (窄的)、wide。

例：He has wide   **shoulders**  . (他肩膀很寬。)

- (2) 補充：shoulder 的相關片語

<b>give somebody the cold shoulder</b> 故意冷落某人
例：We had a fight, and now he's giving me the cold shoulder. (我們吵了架，現在他不理我。)
<b>a shoulder to cry on</b> 可以傾訴、尋求慰藉的對象
例：Paul is always there when I need a shoulder to cry on. (當我需要人給我安慰時，保羅總是會在。)

## 25. **common** ['kəmən] (形容詞) 常見的；共同的

- (1) 表「常見的；普通的」。

例：Jacob is a   **common**   name in the USA. (雅各在美國是很常見的名字。)

- (2) 表「共同的；共有的」。

例：Art is the   **common**   lesson in the two camps.

(美術是這兩個營隊共同的課程。)

- (3) 也可以當名詞，have something in common 表示「有相同的興趣、經歷或特點」。

例：Elizabeth is my best friend. We have a lot in   **common**  .

(伊麗莎白是我最好的朋友。我們有很多共同的特點。)

## 26. **actually** ['æktʃʊəli] (副詞) 實際上；事實上

- (1) 用於強調事情的真實性。可以置於句首，用來補充說明前面的陳述，或是禮貌地表示反對、糾正他人或拒絕他人提議，意同片語 **in fact**。

例：Karen looks like a student, but she is actually over 40 years old.  
(凱倫看起來像個學生，但事實上她已經超過四十歲了。)

例：Leann won't go to the movies with us tonight. Actually, she doesn't like to go out at night.  
(黎安今晚不會跟我們去看電影。事實上，她並不喜歡晚上出門。)

## 27. **helpful** ['helpfəl] (形容詞) 有幫助的

- (1) 由 **help** + 表「充滿…」的字尾 **-ful** 組成，指「有幫助的；有用的」。

例：She is just trying to be helpful. (她只是想幫忙你。)

## 28. **root** [rut] (名詞) 根

- (1) 指植物的「根；根部」。

例：The roots of the tree grow very deep. (這棵樹的根長得很深。)

- (2) 指事件的「根源；起源」，為可數名詞。

例：We must find out the root of the problem.  
(我們必須找出這問題的原因。)

## 29. **reason** ['ri:zn] (名詞) 原因；理由

- (1) 表「原因；理由」，為可數名詞。**by reason of** 有「因為；由於」之意，意同 **because of**。

例：He left his job for a reason. (他離開他的工作是有原因的。)

例：He travels a lot by reason of his work. (因為工作的關係，他常到處旅行。)



## 文法解析

### 一、不定代名詞

不定代名詞可分為可數名詞和不可數名詞，用來表示某群體中「部分」或「全部的」代名詞，做為句子的主詞或受詞。

#### 1. 可數名詞

- (1) 表示單數的不定代名詞

One	of	the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數名詞	+ 單數動詞 + ...
Each (one)			
Every one		us / you / them	

文法說明 ►

- (1) **of** 後面接「the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數名詞」或「代名詞受格」。

- (2) 主詞為 **of** 前面的單數不定代名詞，所以用單數動詞。

例：One of the books is about horses. (這些書的其中一本是關於馬兒的。)

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

- Each of you (**has** ; have) to finish your homework on Monday.
- One of his sons (look ; **looks**) like him.
- Every one of those girls (**is** ; are) going to the party.

**練習** 依提示作答

- Every student in this class looks happy. (加入 One of... 改寫)  
**One of the students in this class looks happy.**
- There are many houses near here. / Jack lives in a house near here.  
(用 Jack... one of... 合併成一句)  
**Jack lives in one of the houses near here.**

**練習** 翻譯

- 他們其中一人想要當歌手。  
**One of them wants to be a singer.**
- 你們每個人上課中應該仔細傾聽老師。(Every one of...)  
**Every one of you should listen to the teacher carefully in class.**

(2) 表示複數的不定代名詞

Two (或以上)	of	the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數名詞	+ 複數動詞 + ...
Many / Most / Some			
Both / All / Several			
Few / A few		us / you / them	

文法說明 ►

- (1) 主詞為 of 前面的複數不定代名詞，故用複數動詞。

例 1 : **Some** of the students **like** to play volleyball.  
(這些學生中一些喜歡打排球。)

例 2 : **Several** of the children **need** to take medicine.  
(這些孩童中有幾個需要吃藥。)

- (2) **two** 指三個或三個以上之中的兩個；**both** 指兩個之中的兩個。

例 1 : **Two** of the flowers are red. → 不只兩朵

例 2 : **Both** of the flowers are red. → 只有兩朵

- (3) 句型為「all / both + of + the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數名詞」時，可以省略 of。

例 : **Both** of my brothers are tall and handsome. (我的兩個哥哥都又高又帥。)  
= **Both** my brothers are tall and handsome.

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

- Many of the girls like (like) jogging and hiking.
- Three of them become (become) thinner than before.

3. All of the students need (need) to study hard.
4. A few of the men were (be) waiters in the restaurant before.
5. Each of my hands is (be) dirty.
6. Both of my hands are (be) dirty.
7. Every one of us studies (study) hard.
8. Several of my books are (be) Jack's.
9. Does (do/does) any of them pass the exam?

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Most of the children are sleeping. (將畫線部分改為代名詞)  
Most of them are sleeping.
2. One of my cousins is a waiter. (將 one 改為 three)  
Three of my cousins are waiters.

**練習** 翻譯

1. 他們之中大多數都沒有腳踏車。  
Most of them don't have a bicycle.
2. 那些學生中有兩個人不吃牛肉。  
Two of those students don't eat beef.
3. 她們兩個人都是好幫手。  
Both of them are good helpers.
4. 我的學生中很少人喜歡這個故事。  
Few of my students love the story.

(3) 接可數名詞的不定代名詞原問句

How many of	the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數名詞	+ 複數動詞 + ...?
	us / you / them	

例：A: How many of the knives are clean? (這些刀子中有多少是乾淨的?)  
B: All of them are clean. (它們全部都是乾淨的。)

**練習** 依提示作答

1. How many of the children want to roller-skate? (用 one 回答)  
One of the children / One of them wants to roller-skate.
2. Two of the learners are smart. (依畫線部分造原問句)  
How many of the learners are smart?
3. 你們鄰居之中有多少人會彈鋼琴? (翻譯)  
How many of your neighbors can play the piano?

## 2. 不可數名詞

Much / Some	of	the / 所有格 + 不可數名詞	+ 單數動詞 + ...
Most / All			
Little / A little		it	

文法說明►

- (1) of 後面接「the / 所有格 + 不可數名詞」或「代名詞 it」。  
 (2) 主詞為 of 前面的不定代名詞，但因為是不可數名詞，所以要用單數動詞。

例 1 : **All of the pork is in the refrigerator.** (所有的豬肉都在冰箱。)

例 2 : **Much of the food at this restaurant tastes fresh.**

(這家餐廳大部分的食物嚐起來很新鮮。)

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

- Some of the tea is (be) from Taiwan.
- Most of the fruit on the table is (be) expensive.
- All of the food at those restaurants tastes (taste) very good.
- A little of the cheese is (be) for your sister, so don't eat it up.
- Much of the fruit goes (go) sour.
- Little of my pocket money was (be) stolen yesterday.

**練習** 依提示作答

- in this shop / is delicious / ice cream / Some of / the (重組)  
Some of the ice cream in this shop is delicious.
- All of the cookies are from Australia. (將 cookies 用 cheese 代換)  
All of the cheese is from Australia.

**練習** 翻譯

- 餐桌上所有的麵包聞起來很新鮮。  
All of the bread on the dining table smells fresh.
- 昨天晚上她吃了大部分的披薩。  
She ate most of the pizza yesterday evening / last night.



## 綜合演練

- ( C ) 1. Each of \_\_\_\_\_ wants to be an English teacher.  
 (A) the student (B) students (C) them (D) student
- ( B ) 2. One of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
 (A) be (B) is (C) am (D) are
- ( A ) 3. Some of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ to go swimming.  
 (A) want (B) enjoy (C) wants (D) enjoys

- ( B ) 4. Mrs. Wang has two daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ of them go to senior high school.  
(A) One (B) Both (C) Some (D) Two
- ( B ) 5. There are many trees in the park. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are over twenty years old.  
(A) Both (B) Most (C) Much (D) One
- ( C ) 6. Some of \_\_\_\_\_ tastes sweet.  
(A) food (B) the beef noodles (C) it (D) them
- ( C ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the homework is hard, so I can't finish it by myself.  
(A) Little (B) Many (C) Most (D) Few
- ( C ) 8. I left \_\_\_\_\_ my money on the desk in my room. I don't have any money with me now.  
(A) some (B) most (C) all (D) both
- ( C ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ my parents love taking trips around the world, so we often take a trip to different countries (國家) .  
(A) One (B) Most (C) Both (D) Some
- ( A ) 10. I cannot understand why Steven bought so many watches but never wears \_\_\_\_\_ of them. 【99.基測 I】  
(A) any (B) both (C) every (D) others
- ( C ) 11. Michelle Walden, \_\_\_\_\_ of the best basketball players in our school history, was (被) called "Flying Walden" because she could jump very high. 【100.基測 II】  
(A) any (B) each (C) one (D) who
- ( C ) 12. Dino: Do you have any stamps (郵票) ? 【103.特招】  
Emma: Yes, just go to my desk. I put \_\_\_\_\_ in my pencil case in the second drawer (抽屜) .  
(A) ones (B) others (C) some (D) those
- ( A ) 13. Jogging is the only exercise I enjoy. I find \_\_\_\_\_ other kinds of exercise boring. 【103.會考】  
(A) all (B) few (C) many (D) some
- ( A ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students like basketball. Only two of them hate the sport.  
(A) Most (B) Much (C) Each (D) Few
- ( C ) 15. Watching movies is \_\_\_\_\_ of the ways to learn English.  
(A) all (B) both (C) one (D) some
- ( B ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins are healthy because they jog every day.  
(A) One (B) Both (C) Few (D) All
- ( D ) 17. Paul is so rich. He puts \_\_\_\_\_ of his money in the bank.  
(A) many (B) several (C) one (D) most
- ( D ) 18. Paul has a lot of money. He puts \_\_\_\_\_ in the bank.  
(A) each of it (B) much of them (C) few of them (D) most of it
- ( D ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ of my brothers go to movies every weekend. Both of them love movies.  
(A) Each (B) One (C) All (D) Two
- ( A ) 20. Jimmy has many watches, but he never wears \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
(A) any (B) little (C) much (D) few

## 二、從屬連接詞 although / though (雖然；即使)

### 1. although / though (雖然；即使) 引導表示讓步的副詞子句。

句 型	例 句
主要子句 + although / though + 副詞子句.	We were proud (驕傲) of ourselves <b>although / though</b> we lost the game.
Although / Though + 副詞子句, 主要子句.	= <b>Although / Though</b> we lost the game, we were proud (驕傲) of ourselves.

文法說明►

(1) 如果先寫副詞子句，後寫主要子句，兩個句子中間必須加上逗號。句子代換時，須留意主詞的更換。

(2) although / though 的句子可以用 but 改寫，但 although / though 和 but 不可以同時出現在同一句。

例： **Although / Though** he is not tall, he plays basketball very well. (O)

He is not tall, but he plays basketball very well. (O)

**Although / Though** he is not tall, but he plays basketball very well. (X)

〈比較〉 because 和 so 有相同用法

例： **Because** she got up too late, she was late for school. (O)

She got up too late, **so** she was late for school. (O)

**Because** she got up late, **so** she was late for school. (X)

### 2. although / though 的用法

although 解釋成「雖然；即使」，表示讓步；though 當連接詞，意思和用法同 although，在口語中較常見。

主要子句 + although / though + 副詞子句. = Although / Though + 副詞子句, 主要子句.
--

例 1： He still prepared for the exam **although / though** he was tired.

= **Although / Though** he was tired, he still prepared for the exam.

= He was tired, **but** he still prepared for the exam.

例 2： Taking notes helps you learn better **although / though** it takes time.

= **Although / Though** taking notes takes time, it helps you learn better.

= Taking notes takes time, but it helps you learn better.

**注意：**副詞子句通常和主要子句時態一致。但若影響的時間到現在，主要子句可用「現在式」。

例： He still feels tired today **although / though** he went to bed early last night.

= **Although / Though** he went to bed early last night, he still feels tired today.

= He went to bed early last night, but he still feels tired today.



**練習** 填入適當的连接詞（每字限用一次）

so	because	and	if	after	before	although	when	or
----	---------	-----	----	-------	--------	----------	------	----

1. Patty feels happy because her mom lets her go to Ben's birthday party.
2. Study harder, and you can pass this important test.
3. What will the Smith family do if the weather is hot on the weekend?
4. The dragon died after he saved the princess.
5. Before you go to bed, you should brush your teeth.
6. When Ms. Li passed the classroom, she saw Nancy crying there.
7. Although there is a lot of homework today, Susan will still go to the movies this evening.
8. Jack got up late this morning, so he didn't catch the first bus.
9. Jack caught the first bus although he got up late this morning.
10. Check the answer twice, or you will make mistakes.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. They practiced hard, but they didn't win the game.  
(Although...) (1) Although they practiced hard, they didn't win the game.  
(... although...) (2) They didn't win the game although they practiced hard.
2. Though it snowed heavily, they still went to school.  
(... though...) (1) They still went to school though it snowed heavily.  
(..., but...) (2) It snowed heavily, but they still went to school.

**練習** 翻譯

1. 雖然 Lucas 參加了讀書會，但是他仍然考試不及格。（... though...）  
Lucas still failed the exam though he joined the study group.
2. 雖然房子很小，但是很舒適。（Although...）  
Although the house is very small, it is very comfortable.



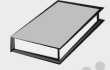
## 綜合演練

- ( A ) 1. Kevin doesn't feel tired \_\_\_\_\_ he only slept for two hours last night.  
(A) although (B) because (C) but (D) if
- ( C ) 2. Chloe hates shopping, \_\_\_\_\_ she went last night and bought lots of things.  
(A) although (B) because (C) but (D) if
- ( B ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you are not good at cooking at all, you try hard to learn it.  
(A) Because (B) Although (C) If (D) When
- ( D ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ my father looks so strong, but, in fact, he gets sick easily.  
(A) Although (B) Because (C) If (D) X

- ( C ) 5. Although my grandmother is very old, she never \_\_\_\_\_ learning.  
(A) would give up (B) will give up (C) gives up (D) gave up
- ( A ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ they are not nice boys, the math teacher still likes them.  
(A) Although (B) Because (C) But (D) If
- ( B ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily, Jeff still \_\_\_\_\_ out to work.  
(A) Because; went (B) Although; went  
(C) Although; goes (D) If; went
- ( A ) 8. Although they were poor, \_\_\_\_\_ they wouldn't ask others for money.  
(A) X (B) but (C) if (D) so
- ( C ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Joe looks strong, in fact he gets sick easily. 【97.基測 I】  
(A) Because (B) If (C) Though (D) When
- ( D ) 10. Although it's been (已經) forty years, Grandpa Wan \_\_\_\_\_ clearly how much  
it hurt to leave his hometown for Taiwan all by himself. He has told us the story  
many times. 【103.特招】  
(A) will remember (B) had remembered  
(C) remembered (D) remembers



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



### 單字片語

#### 1. **pass** [pæs] (動詞) 傳遞

(1) 表「傳遞」，可作授與動詞，會搭配介系詞 to。

例：Can you pass those plates to me?

= Can you pass me those plates? (你能把那些盤子遞給我嗎?)

(2) 也表「經過；路過」。小心勿與作介系詞或副詞用的 **past** (經過) 搞混。

例：I passed (by) a park on my way to work. (我上班途中經過一個公園。)

例：I walked past a park on my way to work. (我上班途中經過一個公園。)

(3) 補充：pass away 過世

例：Patrick's grandpa passed away in his sleep last night.

(派崔克的祖父昨晚在睡夢中過世。)

(4) 也表「(時間) 流逝、過去」。

例：Time always passes quickly when you're having fun.

(愉快的時光總是過得特別快。)

(5) 也表「通過(考試、課程、法案等)」。

例：My sister didn't pass the driving test. (我妹妹沒有通過駕駛考試。)

(6) 補充：pass (sth) with flying colors 成績優異地通過(測驗、考試)

例：Sam passed the flying test with flying colors. (山姆出色地通過飛行測試。)

(7) 當名詞時，也表「通行證；乘坐證」。

例：With this bus pass, you can get on any buses in Taiwan.

(用這張公車證，你可以搭臺灣的任何公車。)

#### 2. **throw** [θro] (動詞) 丟；投擲

(1) 動詞三態：throw – threw – thrown

(2) 作動詞時，有「丟；投；拋；擲；扔」等意思。

例：She threw her bag on the coffee table. (她把包包丟在咖啡桌上。)

(3) 補充：throw (sth) up 嘔吐

例：Debra got car sick and threw up all over the car.

(黛博拉暈車，然後吐了全車。)

(4) 也表「舉辦(派對)」。

例：Joann's birthday is next week. Let's throw a party for her.

(喬安的生日是下週。我們幫她舉辦一個派對吧。)

### 3. point [pɔɪnt] (名詞) 得分

- (1) 當可數名詞時，表「得分；比分」。

例：You'll get five points if you can answer this question.

(如果你能回答這問題，你會得到五分。)

- (2) 也表「觀點；想法」。

例：He raised some interesting points in his talk.

(他在演講裡提出很多有趣的觀點。)

- (3) 也表「小數點」。

例：This box weighs two point two kilograms. (這箱子重達 2.2 公斤。)

- (4) 作動詞時，表「指；指向」。

例：Don't point the knife at me. (不要把刀指向我。)

例：The sign points to the door. (那標誌指向那扇門。)

### 4. win [wɪn] (動詞) 贏；獲勝

- (1) 動詞三態：win — won — won

- (2) 作動詞，表「贏；獲勝；贏得」。

例：Did you win the singing contest? (你歌唱比賽有贏嗎?)

例：Henry's good looks won many people's hearts.

(亨利出眾的外貌贏得許多人的芳心。)

- (3) 也可當可數名詞，表「勝利」。

例：The ruling was a big win for women in the country.

(那項裁定對那國家的女性來說是一大勝利。)

### 5. group [gru:p] (名詞) 團體

- (1) 可數名詞，表「團體；一群」。

例：That group of friends is talking loudly. (那群朋友正大聲講話。)

- (2) 也可表「樂團；樂隊」。

例：Would you like to go see that pop group perform?

(你想去看那流行樂團表演嗎?)

### 6. grade [ɡred] (名詞) 成績

- (1) 表「成績」，為可數名詞。

例：Simon seldom gets good grades in math. (賽門很少在數學科拿到好成績。)

- (2) 也可表「年級；級別」。

例：Kyle has a brother in the ninth grade. (凱爾有個弟弟讀九年級。)

### 7. fail [fel] (動詞) 考不及格；失敗

- (1) 表「考試不及格、不通過」。

例：I failed the history test. My parents are going to be mad at me.

(我歷史考試不及格。我父母一定會很氣我的。)

- (2) 也表「失敗；未能做到」。

例：Eric failed to finish the report on time, and his boss was not happy.

(艾瑞克未能準時完成報告，他的老闆不是很高興。)

## 8. test [tɛst] (名詞) 考試

- (1) 表「考試；測驗；檢查」，為可數名詞。

例：Irene took a health test yesterday. (艾琳昨天做了一個健康檢查。)

例：The teacher gave us a reading test, but I didn't do well on it.

(老師讓我們做一個閱讀測驗，但我沒有表現好。)

- (2) 補充：test 的相關片語

stand the test of time 禁得起時間的考驗
例：Dolly Parton's music really stands the test of time. (桃莉·芭頓的音樂很禁得起時間的考驗。)
put sth/sb to the test 考驗...
例：This fight will put their love for each other to the test. (這場吵架將考驗他倆對彼此的愛。)

- (3) 也可當動詞，表「測驗；檢測」。

例：The cook is testing a new recipe. (廚師在試驗一個新食譜。)

- (4) 補充：test the water 試探 (人們對某事的意見)

例：The phone company had a group of people try its new phone to test the water.

(那手機公司讓一群人試用它的新手機，以試水溫。)

## 9. afraid [ə'fred] (形容詞) 害怕的；擔憂的

例：Karen is afraid to dance in front of the class. (凱倫害怕在全班面前跳舞。)

## 10. smart [smart] (形容詞) 聰明的

- (1) 表「聰明的；機靈的」。

例：Freddie is a smart kid. You can't trick him.

(佛萊迪是個聰明的孩子。你騙不了他。)

- (2) smart 用來形容機器、電腦等科技時，表「智慧的；能獨立運作的」。

例：Almost everyone owns a smart phone now.

(現在幾乎人人都擁有一支智慧型手機。)

## 11. begin [br'gɪn] (動詞) 開始

- (1) 動詞三態：begin — began — begun

- (2) 表「開始；開始進行」。為作格動詞 (ergative verb)，可作及物和不及物動詞，且當及物動詞時的受詞，會是作不及物動詞時的主詞。

例：They began the meeting at ten. (他們十點時開始會議。)

例：The meeting began at ten. (會議十點開始。)

- (3) 補充：beginning 開頭；開端

例：The beginning of the story is happy, but it ends sadly.

(這故事的開頭很愉快，但結束得很悲慘。)

12. **meeting** ['mitɪŋ] (名詞) 會議；會面

例：Ms. Richardson is in a meeting. Can you call back later?  
(理查森小姐在開會。你能晚點再打嗎？)

13. **simple** ['sɪpl] (形容詞) 簡單的

(1) 表「簡單的；容易的」。

例：This dish is very simple to make. (這道菜非常容易做。)

例：Can you explain the rules to me? But keep it simple.  
(你能跟我解釋規則嗎？但簡單講就好。)

(2) 也可表「純樸的；簡潔的」。

例：The old man lives a simple life in the country.  
(那老人在鄉下過著純樸的生活。)

14. **expect** [ɪk'spekt] (動詞) 預計；期望

(1) 表「預計；期望」。

例：Today is a holiday. I expect that there will be a lot of people at the mall.  
(今天是節日。我預計購物中心人會很多。)

例：My parents expect me to study every day. (我雙親期望我每天都讀書。)

例：Are you expecting someone? (你在等人嗎？)

(2) 補充：be expecting (a baby) 懷孕

例：Meghan and Henry are expecting a baby. I'm so happy for them.  
(梅根和亨利即將要有孩子了。我真替他們高興。)

15. **mistake** [mɪ'steɪk] (名詞) 錯誤

(1) 表「錯誤；過失」，為可數名詞。

例：This book is full of mistakes. (這本書到處都是錯誤。)

例：People make mistakes. No one is perfect. (人都會犯錯。沒有人是完美的。)

(2) 補充：by mistake 錯誤地

例：John called his girlfriend the wrong name by mistake.  
(約翰失誤地叫錯女友的名字。)

16. **angle** ['æŋɡl] (名詞) 立場；角度

(1) 表「立場；(看事情的)角度」，為可數名詞。

例：Try to see things from my angle. (試著從我的立場看事情。)

(2) 也可表物理上的「角；角度」，為可數名詞。

例：A right angle is an angle of 90°. (直角是一個九十度角。)

### 17. allow [ə'laʊ] (動詞) 允許

- (1) 表「允許；使…有可能」，後可接 V-ing、「人+to V」，或接兩個受詞作授與動詞。

例：We don't allow running and playing in the science lab.  
(我們不允許在科學實驗室奔跑和玩耍。)

例：Being a writer allows me to work at home.  
(作為一名作家，我能夠在家工作。)

例：The boss didn't allow Mandy much time to finish the report.  
(老闆沒有許可太多時間給蔓蒂完成這份報告。)

- (2) 補充：allow me 讓我來吧 (有禮貌地向他人提供協助)

例：Please allow me to show you around the house. (請讓我帶你四處看看這房子。)

### 18. laugh [læf] (動詞；名詞) 笑；笑聲

- (1) -au- 在這裡發[æ]的音，而-gh 發[f]的音。 laugh at... 表「取笑…」。

例：Everyone is laughing at Andy because he put his shoes on the wrong feet.  
(大家都在笑安迪，因為他鞋子穿錯腳了。)

- (2) 補充：LOL = laugh out loud 大笑 (網路用語)

- (3) 可當名詞，表「笑；笑聲」。

例：Sophie gave a nervous laugh after she heard the story.  
(蘇菲在聽完那故事後，緊張地笑了。)

### 19. bring [brɪŋ] (動詞) 帶來；攜帶

- (1) 動詞變化：bring – brought – brought

- (2) 表「帶來；攜帶」。

例：My mom brought me to this coffee shop once a long time ago.  
(很久以前我媽帶我來過一次這間咖啡廳。)

- (3) 補充：bring 和 take (拿；取走) 的比較

<b>bring</b> 把東西從某處拿來或攜帶在身上。
例：Did you bring some food with you? (你有隨身帶來一些食物嗎?)
<b>take</b> 將東西拿走到某處。
例：Did you take some food with you? (你有拿走一些食物嗎?)

### 20. honest ['ɒnɪst] (形容詞) 誠實的；可信的

- (1) 表「誠實的；可信的」。

例：To be honest with you, I don't like your friends.  
(老實跟你說，我不喜歡你的朋友們。)

例：No one believed Ted was the killer because he had an honest face.  
(沒人相信泰德是兇手，因為他看起來忠厚老實。)

## 21. lead to ['lid tə] 導致

(1) 表「導致；引起」。

例：Your talent for music can lead to a great career.  
(你的音樂天賦可以發展成一個卓越的職涯。)

例：His drinking problem led to his death in the end.  
(他的酗酒問題最終導致他的身亡。)

(2) lead 表「帶領；引導」。動詞三態：lead — led — led。

例：The sign led us to a room with many chairs.  
(那告示引導我們到一間很多椅子的房間。)

(3) 補充：leader 領導者

例：Liz is good with people. She is a born leader.  
(莉茲善於與人交際。她是天生的領導者。)

## 22. push [puʃ] (動詞) 迫使；推動

(1) 表「推動；推擠」，可以衍伸出「迫使；推動」的意思。

(2) 反義詞：pull。

例：I can't push the door open. (我無法把門推開。)

例：He pushed his little brother away. (他把他弟弟推開。)

例：There were so many people, so she had to push her way to the front.  
(有太多人了，所以她必須擠到最前面。)

例：Her parents pushed her into wearing this dress. (她雙親逼她穿這件洋裝。)

(3) 補充：push 的相關片語

push sb around 擺布 (某人)
例：Stop letting people push you around. You have to stand up for yourself. (別任人擺布。你必須挺你自己。)
push sth back 延遲；推延
例：Because of the typhoon, the restaurant decided to push back its opening. (因為颱風的關係，那家餐廳決定延後開幕。)

(4) 可作可數名詞，表「推動；鼓勵」。

例：Nick needs a push to take the job. (尼克需要一些激勵來接下那份工作。)

## 23. excellent ['eksələnt] (形容詞) 優秀的；極佳的

(1) 表「優秀的；極佳的」，本身有極端的意思，故很少用在比較級或最高級，也不會用 very 來修飾。

例：Bailey is an excellent cook. (貝莉是個優秀的廚師。)



## 24. be able to [bɪ 'eɪbəl tə] 能夠

- (1) 意思與 can 相近，但較正式。另外，當句中已有其他助動詞，如 will、should，或是在討論過去的成就時，不用 can，得改用 be able to。

例：Noah should be able to get here in time.  
(諾亞應該能及時趕到這。)

例：Nora was able to win the contest twice.  
(諾拉竟能贏得那競賽兩次。)

→此句指諾拉有能力且贏過那競賽兩次，但若換成 could 則是指諾拉有能力做到，可是不見得她真的有達成。

- (2) able 是形容詞，表「能夠做某事的；有能力的」，如 an able student (有才能的學生)。

例：Demi is a smart and able salesperson.  
(黛咪是個聰明且有能力的銷售員。)

- (3) able 也可以加在某些動詞後面作字尾，表「能…的」或「值得…的」，如 washable (可洗的)、movable (可移動的)、believable (可信的)、lovable (討人喜愛的)。

## 25. define [dɪ'faɪn] (動詞) 下定義；界定

- (1) 表「(為一件事或字詞) 下定義；解釋」或「說明；界定」。

例：Can you define this word in English? (你能用英文解釋這個字嗎?)

例：We shouldn't define a person because of his or her gender.  
(我們不該因為性別而界定一個人。)



### 文法解析

#### 一、附加問句的基本句型

1. 「附加問句」是放在直述句(或祈使句)後面所附加的問句，說話者想確認傳達的訊息或尋求認同。

說明	例句
肯定直述句, 否定附加問句?	Anna <u>is</u> busy, <u>isn't</u> she?
否定直述句, 肯定附加問句?	Your brother <u>can't</u> play the flute, <u>can</u> he?
否定的附加問句，通常縮寫，但是 am 和 not 不可以縮寫，要寫成 am I not 或 aren't I。	I am your new teacher,      am I not? aren't I?

**練習** 請圈出正確的答案

- The weather is fine, (isn't ; is) it?
- Diana is from Canada, (isn't ; is) she?
- She can't ride a bike, (can't ; can) she?
- Helen hasn't taken a shower, (hasn't ; has) she?
- There were a lot of ducks by the pond, (weren't ; were) there?

## 2. 附加問句的動詞

直述句的動詞	附加問句的動詞	例 句
be 動詞 (am, are, is, was, were )	be 動詞	例 1 : The sweater isn't cheap, is it? 例 2 : It was sunny yesterday, wasn't it?
一般動詞	do does did	例 1 : Sam always takes a bus to school, doesn't he? 例 2 : Ted woke up late this morning, didn't he?
情態助動詞 (can, may, will, should...)	情態助動詞	There shouldn't be a hole in the middle of the road, should there?
have has + to had	do does did	You have to help the poor man, don't you?

**練習** 填入適當的附加問句動詞

- Most of the commuters were late because of the heavy rain, weren't they?
- David wants to be an engineer in the future, doesn't he?
- You won't be there, will you?
- Mrs. Huang asked us to be honest all the time, didn't she?
- Sally can help you clean your room, can't she?
- Sheep live on grass, don't they?
- I have to book the hotel in advance, don't I?
- Ben hasn't fixed the car yet, has he?
- Mary would like to have her birthday party in the park, wouldn't she?
- We should pick up Andy at the airport at six p.m., shouldn't we?
- I am right, aren't I?
- Mom had me do the dishes, didn't she?
- That watch on the desk was bought by Jack, wasn't it?

## 3. 附加問句的主詞：要用「代名詞」

敘述句的主詞	附加問句的主詞	例 句
性別 (單數)	he / she	Sara's boyfriend is polite to everyone, isn't he?
this, that, 單數名詞, 不定詞 (to V) , 動名詞 (V-ing)	it	例 1 : That is your new music teacher, isn't it? 例 2 : Doing exercise every day is important, isn't it?
these, those, 複數名詞	they	Those sweaters aren't his, are they?

There is / are...	there	There isn't a bookstore near here, is there?
everything, something, nothing	it	Everything in the store is not cheap, is it?
everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody	they	Nobody can really help us, can they?

#### 4. 其他用法

##### (1) 否定用法

直述句裡有否定詞（**never**、**seldom**、**hardly**（幾乎不）、**rarely**（很少）等）或主詞為 **no one**、**nobody**（無人）、**nothing**、**few**、**little** 時，附加問句使用肯定句。

例：Julia hardly cries, does she?（茱莉亞幾乎不哭，對吧？）

##### (2) 祈使句用法

祈使句的附加問句會用助動詞 **will/won't**，而以 **let's** 為首的句型，附加問句使用 **shall**。

例：Open the window, will/won't you?（開窗戶，好嗎？）

例：Let's have some cookies, shall we?（我們來嘗點餅乾吧，好嗎？）

<祈使句可以使用附加問句讓命令、要求的語氣不那麼直接，通常會使用助動詞 **will**；肯定祈使句的附加問句也可用 **won't**，表較有禮貌的邀請。>

**練習** 填入正確的附加問句主詞

- Those artists are good at painting, aren't they ?
- The sports car cost me a lot of money, didn't it ?
- Amanda is going mountain climbing, isn't she ?
- Lisa's father makes little money every month, does he ?
- Everyone in the classroom watched the exciting ball game yesterday, didn't they ?
- My friends hardly believed what I said, did they ?
- Kevin has little money in his pocket, does he ?

**練習** 填入正確的附加問句

- There are some fish swimming in the lake, aren't there ?
- Getting up early on cold days is difficult for me, isn't it ?
- That is Kevin's new classmate, isn't it ?
- There isn't anything wrong with my cellphone, is there ?
- These bicycles aren't Jimmy's, are they ?
- The jeans are too long for Anita, aren't they ?
- Visiting the science museum with Miss Wang was a lot of fun, wasn't it ?
- Tina wanted to learn to play the piano when she was young, didn't she ?
- You shouldn't watch TV all afternoon, should you ?

10. His sister will be there, won't she ?
11. To make friends with others isn't easy for this 12-year-old boy, is it ?
12. Swimming in the pool is fun, isn't it ?
13. My son is going to see a movie later, isn't he ?
14. Keep quiet, will you ?
15. Let's go get it, shall we ?
16. Let nature take its course, will you ?
17. Let's not plan ahead, ok / all right / alright ?
18. Have a drink, won't you ?

**練習** 翻譯

1. 那個女孩以前坐在你隔壁，不是嗎？  
That girl used to sit next to you before, didn't she?
2. 汽車裡的嬰兒相當可愛，不是嗎？  
The baby in the car is pretty cute, isn't it?
3. 那些歌手從未去過非洲，是嗎？  
Those singers have never been to Africa, have they?
4. 明天將有一場棒球比賽，不是嗎？  
There will be a baseball game tomorrow, won't there?

## 二、that 引導名詞子句

用 法	說 明
主詞 + 動詞 + (that) + 子句.	that 引導名詞子句，本身沒有意義，當動詞的受詞時，that 可以省略。

文法說明►

主要子句時態若為現在式，that 子句的動詞可隨情境用任何適當的時態。主要子句若為過去式，that 子句則須用過去式。例外：that 子句若為敘述真理或不變的事實，仍用現在式。

**練習**

1. The host hopes that we can make ourselves at home.
2. I can't believe it. Ted left Taiwan.  
→ I can't believe that Ted left Taiwan.
3. 我認為參加夏令營對你們有益。  
I think that joining a summer camp is good for you.
4. 你同學知道你對藝術不感興趣嗎？  
Does your classmate know that you aren't interested in art?

用 法	說 明
主詞 + be 動詞 + 形容詞 + (that) + 名詞子句.	1. 常見形容詞：sorry, happy, glad, afraid, surprised, worried, sure, angry... 2. that 可以省略。

### 練習

- Jackson was surprised that all of his students passed the test.
- 我們很開心我們能趕上第一班火車。  
We were glad that we could catch the first train.
- 我的朋友擔心我可能會在山裡迷路。  
My friends are worried that I might get lost in the mountains.
- 我們很確定明天台北會有一場音樂會。  
We are sure that there will be a concert tomorrow in Taipei.

## 三、延伸觀念

用 法	說 明
The fact / problem / trouble 最高級形容詞 + 名詞 + be 動詞 + that + 名詞子句.	that 引導名詞子句，當主詞補語。

### 練習

- The fact is that he doesn't have enough money to buy the house.
- 最困難的事情是他們必須在一星期內完成作品。  
The most difficult thing is that they have to finish their work in a week.
- The fact that everyone is born equal is known to all.
- The point is that 2020 is not a good year.

用 法	說 明
<u>That + 名詞子句</u> + be 動詞 + ... = It + be 動詞 + ... + <u>that + 名詞子句</u> .	That 引導名詞子句，當主詞視為單數，不可以省略 That，可代換為虛主詞 It 為首的句型。

### 練習

- That students hate exams is true.  
= It is true that students hate exams.
- That elephants have the longest nose in the world is true.  
= It is true that elephants have the longest nose in the world.



## 綜合演練

- ( B ) 1. I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ nobody came to the party last night.  
(A) where (B) that (C) when (D) but
- ( A ) 2. Make sure \_\_\_\_\_ you have closed the windows and turned off the lights.  
(A) that (B) and (C) because (D) so
- ( A ) 3. I was surprised to know from the newspaper yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ flowers do not always smell sweet; some can smell like dead fish. 【102.基測 I】  
(A) that (B) when (C) where (D) which
- ( D ) 4. Don't you think \_\_\_\_\_ should be one more lamp on the desk?  
(A) that (B) this (C) it (D) there
- ( A ) 5. Alice learned from the TV news (新聞) \_\_\_\_\_ Nora Jones was coming to Taiwan the next day. 【97.基測 I】  
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) whether
- ( D ) 6. My father told me last night \_\_\_\_\_ we're going to the Food Festival this weekend. My brother and I felt very excited. 【99.基測 II】  
(A) whether (B) where (C) what (D) that
- ( B ) 7. He is excited \_\_\_\_\_ he can see his favorite singer in person.  
(A) where (B) that (C) when (D) but
- ( A ) 8. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ every one of my classmates can keep in touch.  
(A) that (B) when (C) because (D) although
- ( C ) 9. I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ things can't go smoothly.  
(A) if (B) and (C) that (D) but
- ( C ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ is clear that most people are greedy.  
(A) If (B) What (C) It (D) That

## 《簡答》

### Unit 1

#### p.2 單字片語

- ① than ; than
- ② convenient
- ③ pork
- ④ beef
- ⑤ more ; more ; more ; more

#### p.3 單字片語

- ⑥ delicious
- ⑦ feels ; feel
- ⑧ steak ; steaks
- ⑨ menu ; menu
- ⑩ waitress

#### p.4 單字片語

- ⑪ ham
- ⑫ cheese
- ⑬ fries
- ⑭ medium ; Medium ; medium ; medium
- ⑮ pie ; pie
- ⑯ smells ; smells ; smell ; smell
- ⑰ tastes ; taste

#### p.5 單字片語

- ⑱ as / as ; as / as
- ⑲ noodles ; noodles
- ⑳ knife
- ㉑ chopsticks
- ㉒ spoons
- ㉓ waiter
- ㉔ butter

#### p.6 單字片語

- ㉕ toast
- ㉖ buns
- ㉗ bread
- ㉘ meat
- ㉙ earth ; earth
- ㉚ answer ; answer / answered
- ㉛ raises

#### p.7 單字片語

- ㉜ gas ; gases ; gas

#### ㉝ friendly

#### ㉞ real

#### ㉟ questions

#### p.8 文法解析

- ① more convenient
- ② hungrier
- ③ nicer
- ④ more important
- ⑤ more special
- ⑥ fatter
- ⑦ easier
- ⑧ more interesting
- ⑨ thirstier
- ⑩ worse
- ⑪ thinner
- ⑫ more popular
- ⑬ less
- ⑭ angrier
- ⑮ more terrible
- ⑯ cheaper

#### p.9 文法解析

- ① stronger
- ② heavier
- ③ less
- ④ more beautiful
- ⑤ more
- ⑥ busier
- ⑦ newer
- ⑧ further
- ⑨ fewer
- ⑩ the more expensive
- ① are ; younger ; than
- ② The refrigerator is much more expensive than the fan.
- ③ The Christmas card is uglier than the birthday card.
- ① is ; cheaper ; than
- ② Her cousin is a little friendlier than she is.

#### p.11 文法解析

- ① expensive

- ② many
- ③ bee
- ④ mouse
- ⑤ not ; delicious
- ⑥ soon
- ① as ; long ; as
- ② as ; strong ; as
- ③ much ; water
- ④ as ; as ; can
- ⑤ as ; long as

**p.12 文法解析**

- ① nervous
- ② beautiful
- ③ colder and colder
- ① is ; less ; famous
- ② worse ; and ; worse
- ③ and ; less ; happy
- ① taller
- ② all the cities
- ③ anyone else
- ④ all the other boys
- ⑤ any other boy

**p.13 文法解析**

- ① smell
- ② looks ; dirty
- ③ taste ; great
- ④ sounds ; much ; more ; interesting ; than ; mine
- ⑤ Guavas taste more delicious than all the other fruits.
- ⑥ Didn't you feel tired after a long working day?
- ① How does Eric's father look?
- ② How did your grandparents feel yesterday?
- ③ How does that man's voice sound?
- ④ How does the dish taste?  
It tastes delicious.

**p.14 文法解析**

- ① tastes like
- ② looks
- ③ sounds like
- ④ looks like
- ⑤ feels

- ⑥ smells like
- ① The fruit tastes like grapes.
- ② sounds ; like
- ③ Jack and Jenny look like brother and sister.

**p.15 文法解析**

- ① What
- ② How
- ③ How
- ④ What
- ① Who ; does ; look ; like
- ② What does the drink smell like?
- ③ That man looks like a mail carrier.
- ④ What does the big cat look like?  
It looks like a tiger.

**p.16 文法解析**

- ① heavy
- ② getting
- ① The sky is getting dark.
- ② The weather became warm yesterday morning.
- ③ This cook / chef became much better last year.
- ④ That actress is getting more and more beautiful.
- ⑤ My student, Jack, wants to become a famous pianist.
- ① This doesn't sound like a good idea.
- ② He doesn't look like his mother.

**p.17 綜合演練**

- ①B    ②D    ③C    ④A    ⑤A
- ⑥C    ⑦B    ⑧D    ⑨B    ⑩C
- ⑪D    ⑫D    ⑬C    ⑭B    ⑮A
- ⑯B    ⑰B    ⑱D    ⑲B

**Unit 2**

**p.19 單字片語**

- ① grass ; grass
- ② Red ; fire ; ant
- ③ dangerous
- ④ bites ; bite ; bit
- ⑤ death

**p.20 單字片語**

- ⑥ kicking
- ⑦ themselves



- ⑧ killed ; killed
- ⑨ Stay ; away ; from

**p.21 單字片語**

- ⑩ agree
- ⑪ rocks ; Rock ; rocked
- ⑫ myself
- ⑬ snakes
- ⑭ wet
- ⑮ scary
- ⑯ deep ; deep

**p.22 單字片語**

- ⑰ true ; true ; real ; real
- ⑱ spiders
- ⑲ grams
- ⑳ insects
- ㉑ Bees
- ㉒ inches

**p.23 單字片語**

- ㉓ wide
- ㉔ kilograms
- ㉕ below ; below
- ㉖ sea ; level ; level ; levels
- ㉗ miles
- ㉘ until ; until
- ㉙ scared

**p.24 單字片語**

- ㉚ waves ; waving
- ㉛ far ; far ; far ; far ; far ; far
- ㉜ worried
- ㉝ shouted ; shouting ; shout
- ㉞ Nothing ; nothing

**p.25 單字片語**

- ㉟ forgot ; forget

**p.26 文法解析**

- ① most popular
- ② best
- ③ most useful
- ④ luckiest
- ⑤ lightest
- ⑥ healthiest
- ⑦ most famous
- ⑧ hardest
- ⑨ least

- ⑩ most amazing
- ⑪ fewest
- ⑫ coldest
- ⑬ the shortest
- ⑭ the most popular
- ⑮ sweeter
- ⑯ friendly
- ⑰ more expensive
- ⑱ much
- ㉑ the weakest

**p.27 文法解析**

- ⑧ the most interesting
- ⑨ the tallest
- ⑩ the most
- ① the most
- ② the least
- ③ easier
- ④ worse
- ⑤ the fewest
- ⑥ the cheapest
- ⑦ the younger
- ⑧ more expensive
- ① the ; sweetest ; of ; all
- ② Jeremy is the most famous player on his team.
- ③ Which is the most difficult subject, math, English, or Chinese?
- ④ I have the most money of the three.
- ① the ; most ; delicious
- ② the ; biggest ; animal ; in ; the ; world
- ③ are ; the ; most ; popular ; in ; the ; market
- ④ This is the most beautiful dress in the store.

**p.29 文法解析**

- ① myself
- ② himself
- ③ herself
- ④ yourself
- ⑤ yourselves
- ⑥ itself
- ⑦ teach ; ourselves
- ⑧ enjoyed ; themselves

**p.30 綜合演練**

- ①D    ②B    ③C    ④A    ⑤C  
 ⑥A    ⑦C    ⑧D    ⑨C    ⑩A  
 ⑪D    ⑫D    ⑬C    ⑭A    ⑮D  
 ⑯A    ⑰D    ⑱A    ⑲D    ⑳B  
 ㉑D    ㉒B    ㉓C    ㉔D    ㉕D

### Unit 3

#### p.32 單字片語

- ① hard ; hardest ; hard ; harder  
 ② well ; well ; Well  
 ③ shared ; share  
 ④ weak

#### p.33 單字片語

- ⑤ hens  
 ⑥ dirty ; dirty  
 ⑦ without ; without ; without  
 ⑧ quickly  
 ⑨ web ; page ; page

#### p.34 單字片語

- ⑩ service ; service  
 ⑪ clearly ; clear ; clear ; clear  
 ⑫ No ; problem ; No ; problem ; problem ; problems

#### p.35 單字片語

- ⑬ wise  
 ⑭ geese  
 ⑮ ducks ; duck ; Duck  
 ⑯ loudly ; loud ; louder ; loud  
 ⑰ goats

#### p.36 單字片語

- ⑱ Papayas  
 ⑲ watermelon  
 ⑳ Guavas  
 ㉑ pears  
 ㉒ tomato  
 ㉓ peach ; peach  
 ㉔ grape  
 ㉕ turtle

#### p.37 單字片語

- ㉖ vegetables  
 ㉗ strawberries  
 ㉘ slowly ; slow ; slower  
 ㉙ Americans ; American  
 ㉚ million

- ㉛ pound ; pounds

#### p.38 單字片語

- ㉜ pick ; picked  
 ㉝ beans  
 ㉞ cents  
 ㉟ chance ; chance ; chance

#### p.39 單字片語

- ㊱ chose ; choose ; choose

#### p.40 文法解析

- ① hard  
 ② early  
 ③ beautifully  
 ④ hungrily  
 ⑤ weakly  
 ⑥ badly  
 ⑦ well  
 ⑧ carefully  
 ⑨ comfortably  
 ① carefully ; careful  
 ② hungry ; hungrily  
 ③ hard ; hard  
 ④ fast ; fast

#### p.41 文法解析

- ① swim fast  
 ② is shouting loudly ; is loudly shouting  
 ③ cried sadly  
 ④ walked slowly  
 ⑤ cut the paper carefully ; carefully cut the paper  
 ⑥ looked at me coldly ; coldly looked at me ; looked coldly at me  
 ⑦ walked the dog slowly ; slowly walked the dog  
 ⑧ happily listened to the song ; listened to the song happily ; listened happily to the song  
 ① watched ; happily  
 ② dances ; beautifully  
 ③ Maria is loudly talking on the phone now.  
 ④ It might rain heavily this evening.  
 ⑤ We loudly talked to each other on the bus.  
 We talked loudly to each other on the bus.

We talked to each other loudly on the bus.

- ⑥ My sister looks at me nervously.  
My sister looks nervously at me.
- ① sadly looked / looked sadly
- ② listen ; carefully
- ③ hungrily ; eating
- ④ She looked at me coldly / looked coldly at me / coldly looked at me.
- ⑤ We can finish the homework easily / easily finish the homework.

**p.42** 文法解析

- ① speak English well
- ② goes to school late
- ① careful ; driver
- ② Miss Lin teaches very well.
- ① How does he run?  
He runs very fast.
- ② You hurt your knee badly.

**p.43** 文法解析

- ① higher ; highest
- ② worse ; worst
- ③ more quickly ; most quickly
- ④ earlier ; earliest
- ⑤ more wisely ; most wisely
- ⑥ more terribly ; most terribly
- ⑦ farther / further ; farthest / furthest
- ⑧ less ; least
- ⑨ more ; most
- ⑩ fewer ; fewest

**p.44** 文法解析

- ① higher
- ② (the) worst
- ③ fast ; (the) most
- ④ better
- ⑤ the most beautiful ; more beautiful
- ⑥ more slowly / slower
- ⑦ (the) most carefully
- ⑧ faster ; slowly
- ⑨ (the) hardest
- ⑩ fast ; fastest
- ① sings ; worse
- ② Julia gets up later every morning than Betty (does).

- ③ Lisa talked (the) most loudly in her family.
- ④ Max gets the lowest scores of the three.

**p.45** 文法解析

- ⑤ Jack has less money than Mary.
- ① drive ; ; less
- ② harder ; than
- ③ Eating ; less ; exercising ; more
- ④ Using water more wisely can save more water.
- ⑤ The yellow kite is flying (the) highest of all now.
- ⑥ Jim gets up earlier than his grandfather.  
He gets up the earliest among his family.
- ⑦ I run slowly, but I will practice harder.

**p.46** 文法解析

- ① have
- ② (to) look
- ③ to write
- ④ to be
- ⑤ use
- ⑥ to clean
- ① Jason / him take a bus to school
- ② (to) do ; with
- ③ Teacher Jeff made us turn off TV.
- ④ My dad helped my mom (to) clean the house and cook dinner.
- ① help ; throw
- ② Mom often makes us not use plastic bags.
- ③ Linda helped her mom (to) make breakfast yesterday morning.
- ④ Let me go, or I'll ask the police to catch you.
- ⑤ My parents ask me to be a good kid.

**p.47** 綜合演練

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ① B | ② D | ③ C | ④ D | ⑤ B |
| ⑥ C | ⑦ C | ⑧ A | ⑨ D | ⑩ A |
| ⑪ A | ⑫ B | ⑬ C | ⑭ C | ⑮ A |
| ⑯ D | ⑰ C | ⑱ B | ⑲ D | ⑳ B |
| ㉑ A | ㉒ C | ㉓ A | ㉔ A | ㉕ B |
| ㉖ D | ㉗ C | ㉘ D | ㉙ A | ㉚ D |
| ㉛ D | ㉜ D | ㉝ A |     |     |

## Unit 4

### p.50 單字片語

- ① typhoon
- ② blew ; blew
- ③ roses
- ④ balcony
- ⑤ must ; must ; must ; must-see

### p.51 單字片語

- ⑥ preparing ; preparing
- ⑦ should ; should
- ⑧ candles
- ⑨ lights ; light ; lit

### p.52 單字片語

- ⑩ radio ; radio
- ⑪ news ; news
- ⑫ If
- ⑬ stars
- ⑭ shone ; shine

### p.53 單字片語

- ⑮ giant ; Giants ; giant
- ⑯ rainbow
- ⑰ pretty ; pretty
- ⑱ garden
- ⑲ frogs
- ⑳ noise
- ㉑ pond
- ㉒ earthquake

### p.54 單字片語

- ㉓ bravely
- ㉔ through ; through
- ㉕ sharp ; sharp ; sharp
- ㉖ reached ; reach ; reach

### p.55 單字片語

- ㉗ spaces ; space
- ㉘ size ; size

### p.56 文法解析

- ① listening to
- ② to make
- ③ to play
- ④ to hear
- ⑤ rising ; rise
- ⑥ shake ; shaking

- ① become / becoming darker and darker
- ② The teacher listened to the students sing their favorite song.
- ① hear ; hit / hitting
- ② It's a good place to watch the sun go up and down here.

### p.57 文法解析

- ① Everyone should be quiet in the museum.
- ② You must not / mustn't drive after drinking.
- ③ Yes, you should.
- ④ No, they don't have to clean the windows after school.
- ① should ; do
- ② Did ; have ; to ; sort
- ③ People must not / mustn't eat or drink on the MRT.
- ④ We shouldn't feed the animals in the zoo.

### p.58 綜合演練

- ① C    ② B    ③ C    ④ C    ⑤ B
- ⑥ B    ⑦ C    ⑧ D    ⑨ B    ⑩ D
- ⑪ D    ⑫ D    ⑬ B    ⑭ A    ⑮ C
- ⑯ C    ⑰ D    ⑱ A    ⑲ B

### p.59 文法解析

- ① listen
- ② will not be
- ③ will become
- ④ pass
- ⑤ draws
- ⑥ don't understand
- ① We will go to the beach if it is sunny this weekend.
- ② If I don't have any class tomorrow, I'll be there.
- ① We will practice playing the piano if it rains tomorrow.
- ② If the weather is fine, I will go to the meet-and-greet with Tina.

### p.60 綜合演練

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

## Unit 5

### p.62 單字片語

- ① Although ; although
- ② matter ; matters
- ③ sore ; throat ; sore ; throat

### p.63 單字片語

- ④ explain
- ⑤ cough ; cough
- ⑥ probably
- ⑦ take ; care ; of ; care ; care ; take ; care ; of ; took ; care ; of ; care
- ⑧ noon

### p.64 單字片語

- ⑨ Both ; Both ; Both
- ⑩ sick ; sick
- ⑪ medicine ; medicines ; medicine
- ⑫ honey ; Honey
- ⑬ lemon
- ⑭ useful

### p.65 單字片語

- ⑮ head ; head
- ⑯ headache ; headache
- ⑰ stomachache
- ⑱ fever
- ⑲ runny ; nose
- ⑳ knees
- ㉑ nails ; nail

### p.66 單字片語

- ㉒ fingers
- ㉓ neck ; neck ; neck
- ㉔ shoulders
- ㉕ common ; common ; common

### p.67 單字片語

- ㉖ actually ; Actually
- ㉗ helpful
- ㉘ roots ; root
- ㉙ reason ; reason

### p.67 文法解析

- ① has
- ② looks
- ③ is
- ① One of the students in this class looks happy.

- ② Jack lives in one of the houses near here.

- ① One of them wants to be a singer.
- ② Every one of you should listen to the teacher carefully in class.

- ① like
- ② become

### p.69 文法解析

- ③ need
- ④ were
- ⑤ is
- ⑥ are
- ⑦ studies
- ⑧ are
- ⑨ Does

- ① Most of them are sleeping.
- ② Three of my cousins are waiters.
- ① Most of them don't have a bicycle.
- ② Two of those students don't eat beef.
- ③ Both of them are good helpers.
- ④ Few of my students love the story.
- ① One of the children / One of them wants to roller-skate.
- ② How many of the learners are smart?
- ③ How many of your neighbors can play the piano?

### p.70 文法解析

- ① is
- ② is
- ③ tastes
- ④ is
- ⑤ goes
- ⑥ was
- ① Some of the ice cream in this shop is delicious.
- ② All of the cheese is from Australia.
- ① All of the bread on the dining table smells fresh.
- ② She ate most of the pizza yesterday evening / last night.

### p.70 綜合演練

- ①C    ②B    ③A    ④B    ⑤B
- ⑥C    ⑦C    ⑧C    ⑨C    ⑩A
- ⑪C    ⑫C    ⑬A    ⑭A    ⑮C

⑩B ⑪D ⑫D ⑬D ⑭A

**p.72**

- ① because
- ② and
- ③ if
- ④ after
- ⑤ Before
- ⑥ When
- ⑦ Although
- ⑧ so
- ⑨ although
- ⑩ or

- ① (1) Although they practiced hard, they didn't win the game.  
(2) They didn't win the game although they practiced hard.
- ② (1) They still went to school though it snowed heavily.  
(2) It snowed heavily, but they still went to school.
- ③ Lucas still failed the exam though he joined the study group.
- ④ Although the house is very small, it is very comfortable.

**p.73 綜合演練**

- ①A ②C ③B ④D ⑤C
- ⑥A ⑦B ⑧A ⑨C ⑩D

**Unit 6**

**p.75 單字片語**

- ① pass ; pass ; passed ; passes ; pass ; pass
- ② threw ; threw ; up ; throw

**p.76 單字片語**

- ③ points ; points ; point ; point ; points
- ④ win ; won ; win
- ⑤ group ; group
- ⑥ grades ; grade
- ⑦ failed ; failed

**p.77 單字片語**

- ⑧ test ; test ; testing
- ⑨ afraid
- ⑩ smart ; smart
- ⑪ began ; began

**p.78 單字片語**

- ⑫ meeting
- ⑬ simple ; simple ; simple
- ⑭ expect ; expect ; expecting
- ⑮ mistakes ; mistakes
- ⑯ angle ; angle

**p.79 單字片語**

- ⑰ allow ; allows ; allow
- ⑱ laughing ; laugh
- ⑲ brought
- ⑳ honest ; honest

**p.80 單字片語**

- ㉑ lead ; to ; led ; to ; led
- ㉒ push ; pushed ; push ; pushed ; push
- ㉓ excellent

**p.81 單字片語**

- ㉔ be ; able ; to ; was ; able ; to ; able
- ㉕ define ; define

**p.81 文法解析**

- ① isn't
- ② isn't
- ③ can
- ④ has
- ⑤ weren't

**p.82 文法解析**

- ① weren't
- ② doesn't
- ③ will
- ④ didn't
- ⑤ can't
- ⑥ don't
- ⑦ don't
- ⑧ has
- ⑨ wouldn't
- ⑩ shouldn't
- ⑪ aren't
- ⑫ didn't
- ⑬ wasn't it

**p.83 文法解析**

- ① they
- ② didn't it
- ③ she
- ④ he

- ⑤ they
- ⑥ did they
- ⑦ does he
- ① aren't ; there
- ② isn't ; it
- ③ isn't ; it
- ④ is ; there
- ⑤ are ; they
- ⑥ aren't ; they
- ⑦ wasn't ; it
- ⑧ didn't ; she
- ⑨ should ; you

**p.84** 文法解析

- ⑩ won't ; she
- ⑪ is ; it
- ⑫ isn't ; it
- ⑬ isn't ; he
- ⑭ will ; you
- ⑮ shall ; we
- ⑯ will ; you
- ⑰ ok / all right / alright
- ⑱ won't ; you
- ① That girl used to sit next to you before, didn't she?
- ② The baby in the car is pretty cute, isn't it?
- ③ Those singers have never been to Africa, have they?
- ④ There will be a baseball game tomorrow, won't there?
- ① that
- ② that ; Ted ; left
- ③ that ; joining
- ④ Does your classmate know that you aren't interested in art?

**p.85** 文法解析

- ① that
- ② glad ; that ; we ; could ; catch
- ③ My friends are worried that I might get lost in the mountains.
- ④ We are sure that there will be a concert tomorrow in Taipei.
- ① that
- ② The ; most ; thing ; is ; that
- ③ that

- ④ that
- ① That ; It ; that
- ② That ; It ; that

**p.86** 綜合演練

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

# 筆記欄