

## 國中英語 (二) 單字大補帖 (L1)

### 1. **Tuesday** (n.) 星期二 (=Tue.)

例 We don't have English class on Tuesdays. (我們星期二沒有英語課。)

例 I play basketball every Tuesday. (我每週二都去打籃球。)

### 2. **meat-free** (adj.) 無肉的；素食的

例 Today is meat-free day at my school. (今天是我學校的無肉日。)

例 Let's have a meat-free lunch today. (我們今天來吃無肉午餐吧。)

補 1. 此字由 meat (肉) 和-free (沒有……的) 所組成。在英語 meat-free 是「無肉飲食」的意思，也就是廣義的素食概念。

2. vegetarian 素食主義者；素食的

### 3. **Monday** (n.) 星期一 (=Mon.)

例 Let's go out for dinner on Monday night. (我們星期一晚上出去吃晚餐吧。)

例 What do you do on Mondays? (你每星期一都做什麼?)

### 4. **vegetable** (n.) 蔬菜

例 Jerry and his brother don't like vegetables. (Jerry 和他弟弟不喜歡蔬菜。)

例 Do they eat vegetables every day? (他們每天吃蔬菜嗎?)

### 5. **throw away** (phr.) 丟掉

例 Let's throw away those old boxes. (我們把那些舊箱子丟了吧。)

例 Don't throw away the old books, please. (請不要把舊書丟掉。)

例 throw out (phr.) 丟棄；扔掉

補 throw... to ... 把…丟給… (某人)

例 Throw the ball to me. (把球丟給我。)

throw... at ... 向…丟…

例 Don't throw stones at the dog. (不要對狗丟石頭。)

### 6. **almost** (adv.) 幾乎

例 It is almost 11 o'clock. Time for bed. (快十一點了。該睡覺囉。)

例 Wait for me. I am almost there. (請等我一下，我快到了。)

110年會考補考

( **A** ) During the race yesterday, Julie \_\_\_\_\_ got to the finish line first. However, she fell at the last second and only came in third in the end.

(A) almost

(B) already

(C) finally

(D) quickly

### 7. **every** (adj.) 每一

例 They dance at the park every evening. (他們每天傍晚在公園跳舞。)

例 They go to school at seven o'clock every day. (他們每天七點去學校。)

補	every可和許多表示時間的名詞連用，形成時間副詞，例如：every day（每天）、every morning（每天早上）、every Monday（每週一）、every two years（每兩年）等。
	「every＋單數可數名詞」當主詞時，和單數動詞搭配使用。

例 Every student in Class 701 is hard-working. (701 班的每個學生都很用功。)

## 8. a lot of (phr.) 很多的 (=lots of)

例 There are a lot of people in the park. (公園裡有很多人。)

例 Helen bakes a lot of cookies for the party.  
(Helen 為了派對烤了很多餅乾。)

補	lots of 是 a lot of 比較口語的說法。
	lots of + 可數名詞/不可數名詞 { many + 可數名詞 { much + 不可數名詞

## 9. enough (adj.) 足夠的

例 We have enough food and water. (我們有足夠的食物和水。)

例 There is enough food for everyone. (每個人都有足夠的食物。)

(adv.) 足夠地

例 You can't go to school. You are not old enough.  
(你還不能上學。你年紀還不夠大。)

補	Enough is enough. 夠了；適可而止
例	Enough is <u>enough</u> ! I need a day off. (真是夠了！我需要休一天假。)
	That's enough. 不要那樣；夠了（用於制止不好的行為）
例	That's <u>enough</u> , Eric. Give the doll back to Sara. (夠了，Eric。把娃娃還給 Sara。)

## 10. know (v.) 知道

例 Amy: Where is Micky? (Micky 在哪裡?)

Rita: I don't know. (我不知道。)

例 I don't know his name. (我不知道他的名字。)

## 11. letter (n.) 信件

例 Let's write a letter to Santa. (我們來寫信給耶誕老人吧。)

例 Terry is writing a letter to his sister. (Terry 正在寫一封信給他妹妹。)

一字多義

(n.) 字母

例 There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. (英語有二十六個字母。)

補	a thank-you letter 感謝信
	a love letter 情書
	a Dear John letter 分手信（女方寫給男方的）

## 12. **waste** (v.) 浪費

例 Don't waste water. We don't have enough water now.

（別浪費水。我們現在沒有足夠的水。）

例 Don't waste your time playing games.（別浪費你的時間在玩遊戲上。）

一字多義

(n.) 浪費；廢棄物

例 We can do something about the food waste problem.

（我們可以為糧食浪費問題做點事情。）

例 Don't throw away household waste here.（不要在此丟棄家庭廢棄物。）

## 13. **principal** (n.) 校長

例 Our principal is very hard-working.（我們的校長非常勤奮。）

例 The principal is talking to some students.（校長正和一些學生談話中。）

**time** (n.) 次數

例 I throw away my vegetables almost every time.（我幾乎每次都把我的蔬菜丟掉。）

例 I visit my grandmother about three times a week.

（我大約一週去探視我的祖母三次。）

## 14. **week** (n.) 星期；週

例 There are seven days in a week.（一星期有七天。）

例 We can go to Green Island during the third week of July.

（我們可以在七月第三週去綠島。）

## 15. **Wednesday** (n.) 星期三（=Wed.）

例 I have an English class on Wednesdays.（我每個星期三有一堂英語課。）

例 My mom goes to the market on Wednesdays.（我媽媽每週三去市場。）

## 16. **Thursday** (n.) 星期四（=Thu.）

例 Let's meet on Thursday morning.（我們星期四早上見。）

例 Do they go to the museum on Thursdays?（他們每星期四都去博物館嗎？）

## 17. **Friday** (n.) 星期五（=Fri.）

例 The party is at Kenny's house at 6:00 p.m. on Friday.

（派對辦在 Kenny 家星期五晚上六點。）

例 Can you meet me this Friday afternoon?（你這星期五下午能來見我嗎？）

## 18. **weekend** (n.) 週末

例 We don't go to school on weekends.（我們週末不用上學。）

例 My friends and I have a lot of fun on weekends.（我和我朋友在週末玩得很開心。）

補 非週末的日子稱 weekday (平日)。

19. **Saturday** (n.) 星期六 (=Sat.)

例 My father doesn't go to work on Saturdays. (我父親星期六不上班。)

例 Let's play basketball on Saturdays. (我們每週六一起去打籃球吧。)

20. **Sunday** (n.) 星期日 (=Sun.)

例 Mother's Day is on Sunday. (星期日是母親節。)

例 Many people go out and have fun on Sundays. (很多人每週日都會外出狂歡。)

21. **Taiwan** (n.) 臺灣

例 Taiwan is a beautiful island. (臺灣是美麗的島嶼。)

例 Taiwan is famous for its food. (臺灣是以美食聞名。)

補 Taiwanese 臺灣的；臺灣人

22. **thousand** (n.) 千

例 There are about one thousand people in the museum. (這間博物館約有一千人。)

例 There are three hundred thousand people in this city. (這座城市有三十萬人。)

補 表示數字 1,000 到 9,999 的英語讀法時，須注意：thousand 和 hundred 前面有數字時，字尾不加-s；在最後一位數之前可加 and (英式用法)，也可省略之 (美式用法)。

例 7,952 → seven thousand nine hundred (and) fifty-two

例 4,300 → four thousand (and) three hundred

英語沒有「萬」這個數字單位，而是用 ten thousand (十千) 表示。

thousands of ... 數以千計的……；很多的……

例 Thousands of birds are flying south. (數千隻鳥正往南飛。)

數字 + hundred/thousand/million (字尾不加 s) + 複數名詞 數字 + 百 / 千 / 百萬的…

無數字 + hundreds/thousands/millions (字尾加 s) + of + 複數名詞 數以百 / 千 / 百萬計的……

23. **same** (adj.) 相同的

例 My brother and I are in the same class. (我和我弟弟在同一班。)

例 Mike and Ken go to the same school. (Mike 和 Ken 去同一所學校上學。)

反 different (adj.) 不同的

補 same 作形容詞用，前面通常會加 the。

Same here. = Same as you. 我也一樣。

例 Martin: I'm sleepy. (我想睡了。)

Ashlee: Same here. (我也是。)

24. **hundred** (n.) 百

例 There are five hundred students in my school. (我的學校有五百名學生。)

例 Over one hundred students are at this restaurant. (超過一百位學生在此間餐廳。)

補	英語數字 100 到 999 的讀法為：「百位數+hundred+(and)+小於 100 的數字」，其中 and 可省略。注意：不論百位數字是多少，hundred 字尾都不加-s。
例	107 → one <u>hundred</u> (and) seven
例	648 → six <u>hundred</u> (and) forty-eight
	hundreds of ... 數以百計的……；很多的……
例	I have <u>hundreds</u> <u>of</u> toy cars. (我有很多玩具車。)

## 25. **million** (n.) 百萬

- 例 There are one million people in this country. (這個國家有一百萬人口。)
- 例 There are about twenty-three million people in Taiwan. (臺灣大約有兩千三百萬人。)

補	Not in a million years. 絕不可能；絕對不會。
	millions of ... 數以百萬計的……；數不清的……
例	There are <u>millions</u> <u>of</u> stars in the night sky. (夜空中有數不清的星星。)

## 26. **hungry** (adj.) 餓的

- 例 I'm so hungry. Can I have something to eat? (我很餓。有什麼我能吃的東西嗎?)
- 例 It's lunch time. Are you hungry? (午餐時間到了。你餓了嗎?)

反 full (adj.) 飽的

## 27. **fight** (v.) 對抗；打擊

- 例 Captain Brave is fighting the bad guys in the TV show.  
(電視節目中 Brave 隊長正在和壞蛋搏鬥。)
- 例 Some people in the world are fighting hunger now.  
(世上有些人目前正在對抗飢餓。)

### 一字多義

(v.) 打架	
例	There are two boys <u>fighting</u> in the classroom. (有兩個男生正在教室打架。)
(v.) 爭吵	
例	Kate and her husband are <u>fighting</u> about money again. (Kate 和她丈夫又在為錢爭吵了。)

## 28. **hour** (n.) 小時

- 例 They play basketball for an hour every Friday night.  
(他們每個星期五晚上都會打一小時的籃球。)
- 例 There are twenty four hours in a day. (一天有二十四個小時。)

補	minute 分鐘；second 秒
	half an hour 半小時=30 minutes 30 分鐘

## 29. **only** (adv.) 只有

- 例 Mr. and Mrs. Wang only have a daughter. (王氏夫婦只有一個女兒。)

例 His parents only work on weekends. (他父母只在週末工作。)

一字多義

(adj.) 唯一的

例 She is the only girl in this room. (她是這個房間裡面唯一的女生。)

109年會考補考

( C ) Southwell Tennis Club was the \_\_\_\_\_ club that David joined last year. He was too busy to join any other club.  
(A) best (B) first (C) only (D) other

30. **give** (v.) 給予

例 Please give me a pen. (請給我一支筆。)

例 Can you give me a hand with these boxes? (你能幫我抬這些箱子嗎?)

31. **money** (n.) 錢

例 I don't have any money with me. (我沒有帶錢。)

例 I don't have enough money for a new car. (我沒有足夠的錢去買一輛新車。)

補 money 是不可數名詞，沒有複數形。

32. **or** (conj.) 或者

例 Don't eat or drink in the museum. (請勿在博物館內飲食。)

例 Is it a pen or a pencil? (這是原子筆還是鉛筆?)

一字多義

(conj.) 否則 (前面須加逗點)

例 Get up now, or you will be late. (現在起床，否則你會遲到。)

103年會考題

( C ) I have to catch the bus right now, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll miss my brother's birthday party.  
(A) and (B) because (C) or (D) until

33. **ton** (n.) 噸

例 We have tons of food for this big party. (我們為了這場大型派對準備很多食物。)

例 The bus is over 1.6 tons. (這輛公車超過 1.6 噸。)

34. **hunger** (n.) 飢餓

例 Let's join "Fight Hunger!" this weekend.

(我們這週末來參加「對抗飢餓活動」吧。)

例 Hunger is a problem in many places. (在很多地方飢餓是個問題。)

補 hunger 是不可數名詞，沒有複數形。

35. **charity** (n.) 慈善機構

例 Sara does a lot of work for charity. (Sara 為了慈善機構做了很多事。)

例 My father and mother donate money to different charities every year.  
(我父母親每年捐錢給不同的慈善機構。)

36. **event** (n.) 活動；事件

例 “Save the Ocean” is a great event for everyone.

(對每個人來說，「拯救海洋」是個很棒的活動。)

例 That is the big event of the year. (那是今年的大活動。)

**over** (prep.) 超過

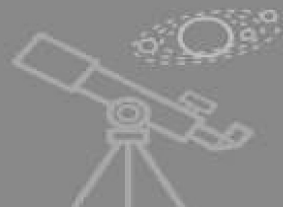
例 Over eight hundred million people around the world are hungry.

(全世界有超過八億人飽受飢餓。)

例 Over 155,000 dogs don't have homes in Taiwan.

(在臺灣有超過十五萬五千隻狗沒有家。)

# What Do We Have for Lunch Today?



## 一、現在簡單式

現在簡單式，主要是用來表示現在的習慣或狀態。

(一) 可應用於以下情況：

(1) 表示「不變的事實或真理」。

**例**：The sun rises in the east. (太陽從東方升起。)

(2) 表示「現在的事實或狀態」。

**例**：They live in New York. (他們住在紐約。)

(3) 表示「現在的習慣」。

**例**：I drink a cup of coffee every morning.

(我每天早上喝一杯咖啡。)

(二) 搭配現在簡單式動詞：

(1) be 動詞：am (用於第一人稱主詞 I)；is (用於單數主詞 he/she/it)；  
are (用於複數主詞 we/you/they)。

(2) 一般動詞：如 play、like 等。

## 二、現在簡單式第一、二人稱單複數及第三人稱複數句型

(一) 肯定句

主詞	原形動詞	受詞.
I/You/We/They	<b>play</b>	basketball.

文法說明►主詞為第一、二人稱或複數時，一般動詞「不用」變化。

**例**：We like kids. (我們喜歡小孩。)

**例**：They have a new car. (他們有一輛新車。)

(二) 否定句

主詞	助動詞 + not	原形動詞	受詞.
I/You/We/They	<b>do not (= don't)</b>	<b>play</b>	basketball.

文法說明►使用一般動詞的現在簡單式句型需以助動詞 do/does 形成否定句、疑問句及簡答句。

**例**：I don't like cats. (我不喜歡貓。)

**例**：You don't eat beef. (你(們)不吃牛肉。)



## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選正確字詞、第 4-5 題為填充式翻譯、第 6-10 題為整句式翻譯

1. (They) / He / Mary) like summer.
2. We (aren't / don't / isn't) eat meat.
3. ( He / It / You) don't have English class today.
4. 我有一支鉛筆。I have a pencil.
5. 你不喜歡蔬菜。You don't like vegetables.
6. 我們沒有筷子。We don't have chopsticks.
7. 他們有夾克。They have jackets.
8. 你有一張新沙發。You have a new sofa.
9. 你們不喜歡老鼠。You don't like mice.
10. 你們有很多椅子。You have many/a lot of chairs.

### (三) 疑問句與答句

	助動詞 (+ not)	主詞	原形動詞	受詞?
肯定疑問句	Do	you/they	play	basketball?
否定疑問句	Don't			

先肯定簡答，再詳答：

Yes,	主詞	助動詞.	主詞	原形動詞	受詞.
	I/we/they	do.	I/We/They	play	basketball.

先否定簡答，再詳答：

No,	主詞	助動詞 + not.	主詞	don't	原形動詞	受詞.
	I/we/they	don't.	I/We/They	don't	play	basketball.

文法說明► ① 助動詞放句首，幫助一般動詞形成疑問句。

② 以 Do 為首的疑問句，肯定簡答用助動詞 do 取代動詞片語；否定簡答則用否定助動詞 don't 取代動詞片語。

例： Q: Do they like this photo? (他們喜歡這張照片嗎?)

A1: Yes, they do. They like this photo. (是，他們喜歡。他們喜歡這張照片。)

A2: No, they don't. They don't like this photo.

(不，他們不喜歡。他們不喜歡這張照片。)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-4 題為依提示作答、第 5-7 題為中翻英

1. (Do) / Are) you have books?
2. ( Are / Do) they dance on Saturdays?

3. Do you eat lunch every day? (先肯定簡答再詳答)

Yes, I/we do. I/We eat lunch every day.

4. No, they don't have a car. (造原問句) Do/Don't they have a car?

5. 我們不喜歡猴子。We don't like monkeys.

6. 你喜歡這些明信片嗎? Do you like these postcards?

a. 先肯定簡答，再詳答。 Yes, I do. I like these postcards.

b. 先否定簡答，再詳答。 No, I don't. I don't like these postcards.

7. 你不喜歡蔬菜嗎? 不，我不喜歡。 Don't you like vegetables? No, I don't.

#### (四) Wh 疑問句

Wh 疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞?
What	do	you/they	have/like?

文法說明► 疑問詞 what 問「事物」，答句要針對「事物」做回應。

例：Q: What do you need? (你需要什麼?) A: I need a bike. (我需要一輛腳踏車。)

例：Q: What do they like? (他們喜歡什麼?) A: They like English. (他們喜歡英語。)

\*特殊用法：原形動詞 do 可以用來詢問「他人職業」。

例：Q: What do you do? (你從事什麼工作?) A: I am a student. (我是學生。)

Wh 疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞?
Where	do	you/they	live/come from?

文法說明► 疑問詞 where 問「地點」，答句要針對「地點」做回應。

例：Q: Where do you live? (你們住在哪裡?)

A: We live in Taipei. (我們住在臺北。)

例：Q: Where do you go to school? (你在哪兒上學?)

A: I go to Nan-I Junior High School. (我在南一國中上學。)

例：Q: Where do they come from? (他們是哪裡人?)

A: They come from Japan. (他們來自日本。)

#### (五) 現在簡單式的句子加入「時間副詞」可用來表達習慣。

問句：

Wh 疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞	時間副詞?
What	do	you/they	do	every day?

答句：

主詞	原形動詞 (片語)	時間副詞.
I/We/They	clean the house	every day.

例：Q: What do you do after school every day? (你每天放學後做什麼?)

A: I play basketball after school every day. (我每天放學後都打籃球。)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為填充式翻譯、第 4 題為整句式翻譯、第 5 題為重組句子

1. 你們是做什麼的？我們是農夫。

What do you do? We are farmers.

2. 你喜歡什麼？我喜歡派對。

What do you like? I like parties.

3. Charlie：他們放學後做什麼呢？ Sherry：他們放學後打棒球。

Charlie: What do they do after school?

Sherry: They play baseball after school.

4. 他們有什麼？他們有一間餐廳。What do they have? They have a restaurant.

5. drink / don't / We / every day / . / milk (重組句子)

We don't drink milk every day.

## 三、星期的相關用法

(一) 說明：「星期幾」為專有名詞，字首須大寫。其縮寫為：

星期	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
縮寫	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.

(二) 句型

(1) 詢問「今天星期幾？」

問句：

What day	is it	(today)?
----------	-------	----------

答句：

It is	星期	(today).
	Monday	

例：Q: What day is it today? (今天星期幾?)

A: It is Tuesday (today). (今天星期二。)

(2) 詢問「某事發生在星期幾？」，答句需加入介系詞 on。

問句：

What day	is	某事?
		English class?

答句：

It is	介系詞	星期.
	on	Saturday(s)

文法說明► on + 星期幾 s / 時間名詞 s = every + 星期幾 / 時間名詞

on Mondays = every Monday ; on Sunday evenings = every Sunday evening

例：Q: What day is the art class? (美術課是在星期幾?)

A: It is on Thursdays. (在每星期四。)

例：Q: What day is Peter's party? (Peter 的派對是在星期幾?)

A: It is on Saturday. (在星期六。)

(3) 詢問「某人在星期幾做什麼事？」，答句需加入介系詞 on。

問句：

What day	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞？
	do	you	dance?

答句：

主詞	原形動詞	介系詞	星期.
I/We	dance	on	Fridays.

例：Q: What day do you clean the bathroom? (你哪天打掃浴室?)

A: I clean the bathroom on Tuesdays. (我每星期二打掃浴室。)

☺ 小提醒：星期與 every、this、next 等形容詞連用時，前面「不加」介系詞。

例：We have a party this Saturday. (我們這星期六有個派對。)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為填充式翻譯、第 3-5 題為整句式翻譯

1. 今天星期幾？今天星期四。

What day is it today? It is Thursday.

2. Tina：他們星期幾去博物館？ Candy：他們每星期一去博物館。

Tina: What day do they go to the museum?

Candy: They go to the museum on Mondays.

3. 他們每個星期一都會做什麼？What do they do on Mondays?

4. 舞蹈課在星期幾？舞蹈課在每星期四。

What day is dance class? It is on Thursdays.

5. 他們哪天去野餐？他們每星期日去野餐。

What day do they picnic? They picnic on Sundays.

## 四、對等連接詞 or

定義：

(1) 用來「連接不同的選項、選擇」，意指「或，或者，還是」。

例：Is it Friday **or** Saturday today? (今天是星期五還是星期六?)

例：You can have coffee, tea, **or** water. (你可以喝咖啡、茶、或水。)

(2) 用來「警告或建議某人」，意指「否則，要不然」。

例：Hurry up **or** you will be late. (快一點，要不然你要遲到了。)

例：Be here on time **or** you will miss the bus. (要準時到這裡，否則你會錯過公車。)

(3) 用在「否定句」中，意指「也不」。

例：I *don't* have a computer **or** a cellphone. (我沒有電腦，也沒有手機。)

例：Tina *can't* sing **or** dance. (Tina 不會唱歌，也不會跳舞。)

例：You *never* cook dinner **or** clean the house. (你從不煮晚餐，也不打掃房子。)



## 綜合演練




### 一、選擇題


- ( C ) 1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do on Mondays?  
(A) × (B) is (C) do (D) are
- ( D ) 2. Debby: \_\_\_\_\_ do you have English class?  
Caesar: I have English class on Mondays.  
(A) How (B) What (C) Where (D) What day
- ( B ) 3. Gina: \_\_\_\_\_ they play basketball on weekends?  
Bill: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Is; are (B) Do; do (C) Are; are (D) Can; do
- ( B ) 4. Bruce: Do your friends have a party on Fridays? Helen: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Yes, I do. (B) Yes, they do. (C) No, we can't. (D) No, you don't.
- ( A ) 5. Judy: What \_\_\_\_\_ is it today? Cliff: It is Monday.  
(A) day (B) year (C) hour (D) week
- ( D ) 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ know this story, but I can give you the book.  
(A) × (B) am (C) can't (D) don't
- ( B ) 7. Lydia: What \_\_\_\_\_ do you clean your rooms?  
Dylan: We clean our rooms \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ×; every day (B) day; on Sundays  
(C) hour; on weekends (D) time; every afternoon
- ( A ) 8. Henry: What \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ on Wednesdays?  
Mary: They go to the swimming pool on Wednesdays.  
(A) do; do (B) do; can (C) do; doing (D) are; doing
- ( C ) 9. Jason: Don't you like pandas? Nancy and Rita: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Yes, I am. (B) No, I can't. (C) Yes, we do. (D) No, we aren't.
- ( B ) 10. John: What \_\_\_\_\_ you and your sister do on Thursdays?  
Polly: \_\_\_\_\_ sing on Thursdays.  
(A) are; I (B) do; We (C) do; You (D) can; They
- ( C ) 11. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do on Tuesdays?  
(A) are (B) is (C) do (D) am
- ( A ) 12. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to school on weekends.  
(A) don't (B) aren't (C) no (D) not
- ( B ) 13. Do they \_\_\_\_\_ the place?  
(A) to love (B) love (C) loving (D) are loving
- ( D ) 14. A: Do your friends drink milk every day?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ They drink tea every day.  
(A) Yes, I do. (B) Yes, they do. (C) No, I don't. (D) No, they don't.





story 故事


- ( D )15. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ is it today? B: It's Sunday.  
 (A) week (B) ✕ (C) time (D) day
- ( C )16. He is not my friend. I \_\_\_\_\_ know him.  
 (A) am not (B) aren't (C) don't (D) isn't
- ( A )17. A: Do you usually meet your grandpa? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) I do (B) I don't (C) I meet (D) I don't meet
- ( B )18. A: \_\_\_\_\_ day is it? B: It's Monday.  
 (A) How (B) What (C) Who (D) Where
- ( B )19. A: Do you clean your room every day? B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) am (B) do (C) am not (D) don't
- ( C )20. A: Do you play the guitar on Tuesdays?  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ We play the guitar on Tuesdays.  
 (A) No, we don't. (B) No, you don't. (C) Yes, we do. (D) Yes, you do.
- ( B )21. A: Do Fiona and Frank paint on Mondays?  
 B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_ paint on Mondays.  
 (A) do (B) don't (C) can (D) ✕
- ( C )22. What day \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) are; dance (B) are; dancing (C) do; dance (D) do; dancing
- ( A )23. A: \_\_\_\_\_ they play ice hockey on weekends?  
 B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Do; do (B) Do; doing (C) Can; do (D) Can; doing
- ( D )24. What \_\_\_\_\_ they do on \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) ✕; Mondays (B) don't; this Sunday  
 (C) do; this Tuesday (D) do; weekends
- ( C )25. Anna and Iris \_\_\_\_\_ do their homework \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesdays.  
 (A) don't; at (B) do; at (C) ✕; on (D) ✕; in
- ( A )26. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ they do on Mondays?  
 B: They go mountain climbing on Mondays.  
 (A) do (B) are (C) don't (D) can't
- ( A )27. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you do on Sundays? B: We dance on Sundays.  
 (A) What (B) Who (C) Where (D) How
- ( B )28. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you have English class? B: I have English class on Mondays.  
 (A) How old (B) What day (C) What (D) Who
- ( B )29. A: What do Howard and Nick do on Tuesdays? B: They \_\_\_\_\_ on Tuesdays.  
 (A) playing basketball (B) play basketball  
 (C) reading books (D) to read books
- ( A )30. A: What do \_\_\_\_\_ do on Fridays? B: They play golf on Fridays.  
 (A) Mike and Jim (B) Abby  
 (C) you and I (D) you and your friend


 usually 經常

 guitar 吉他

 ice hockey 冰上曲棍球

 homework 家庭作業

 mountain climbing 登山

 golf 高爾夫球

( C )31. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the museum on Mondays?

B: Yes, I go to the museum on \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Do; week

(B) Don't; day

(C) Do; Mondays

(D) Don't; time

( C )32. What day \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ dance class?

(A) doing; have

(B) doing; having

(C) do; have

(D) do; having

( B )33. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you and your friend do on Fridays?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ exercise on Fridays.

(A) do; I

(B) do; We

(C) are; I

(D) are; We

( D )34. A: What do \_\_\_\_\_ do on Wednesdays? B: \_\_\_\_\_ sing on Wednesdays.

(A) Mia; She

(B) Mike; He

(C) you; You

(D) you; I

( B )35. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at home on weekends? B: I play games.

(A) do; ×

(B) do; do

(C) ×; don't

(D) ×; do

( D )36. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you paint on Mondays? B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ paint on Mondays.

(A) Are; do

(B) Are; don't

(C) Do; do

(D) Do; don't

( B )37. A: What day \_\_\_\_\_ they have a picnic? B: They have a picnic on \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesdays.

(A) do; the

(B) do; ×

(C) don't; the

(D) don't; ×

( A )38. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ her brothers do on Tuesdays?

B: They \_\_\_\_\_ to work on Tuesdays.

(A) do; go

(B) do; ×

(C) don't; go

(D) don't; ×

( A )39. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you cook on weekends? B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Do; don't

(B) Do; do

(C) Can; can

(D) Can't; can

( C )40. A: What day \_\_\_\_\_ today? B: \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

(A) they are; They are

(B) are they; They are

(C) is it; It is

(D) it is; It is

( C )41. I have to catch the bus right now, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll miss my brother's birthday party.

(A) and

(B) because

【103.會考】

(C) or

(D) until

( C )42. Don't go away when you're cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ the food might burn.


【112.會考】


(A) but

(B) if

(C) or

(D) so

 exercise 運動

 work 工作場所

## 二、克漏字選擇

Leo: Do you like robots?

Max: Yeah. Why?

Leo: 1. you know the World Robot Olympiad?

Max: The World Robot Olympiad? 2.

Leo: In World Robot Olympiad, students team up and build robots together.

Max: That's it? They make robots only?

Leo: No. These robots can do some tasks in a short time, and the tasks are not easy at all.

Max: Cool. 3.

Leo: There are also soccer games for the robots.

Max: Cool! Can we go to the World Robot Olympiad?

Leo: I don't know. Maybe we can 4. more about it on the Internet.



Olympiad 奧林匹克運動會    team up 組隊    together 一起    task 任務    soccer 足球

( **C** ) 1. (A) Are

(C) Do

(B) Does

(D) Is

( **D** ) 2. (A) Where is it?

(C) What day is it?

(B) Who is it?

(D) What is it?

( **A** ) 3. (A) What else?

(C) Do they like basketball?

(B) How is it?

(D) Where do they play basketball?

( **B** ) 4. (A) find for

(C) look at

(B) find out

(D) look out



## 國中英語 (二) 單字大補帖 (L2)

### 1. **rain** (v.) 下雨

**說明** rain 當動詞時，主詞用 it。

**例** It rains a lot in Taiwan in summer. (臺灣夏季多雨。)

**例** It is raining now. (現在正在下雨。)

**補** 下大雨 rain +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a lot} \\ \text{hard} \\ \text{heavily} \\ \text{cats and dogs} \end{array} \right.$

### 2. **weather** (n.) 天氣

**例** What's the weather like today? = How's the weather today?  
(今天天氣如何?)

**例** The weather is good. Let's take a walk. (天氣不錯。我們去散步吧。)

**補** under the weather 不舒服；微恙

**例** Ben is under the weather. He's going to the doctor.  
(Ben身體不舒服。他正要去看醫生。)

#### 113年會考題

( **D** ) It's not a good idea to go mountain climbing in this bad \_\_\_\_\_. We should wait until the typhoon goes away.  
(A) chance (B) dream (C) habit (D) weather

### 3. **visit** (v.) 拜訪；參觀

**例** I visit my grandpa every weekend. (我每個週末都會去拜訪我爺爺。)

**例** Helen is visiting the museum with her family. (Helen正在和家人一起參觀博物館。)

**補** visitor 遊客

**一字多義**

(n.) 拜訪；參觀

**例** Please come for a visit this winter. (請在今年冬天來參觀。)

### 4. **robot** (n.) 機器人

**例** Look! This is my new toy robot. (你看！這是我的新玩具機器人。)

**例** A robot can do many things at the same time. (機器人可以同時做很多事情。)

**補** robot vacuum / cleaning robot / sweeping robot 掃地機器人

#### 113年會考題

( **D** ) The new guy at the help desk answers calls like a \_\_\_\_\_. There are no ups and downs in his voice and you can't tell if he is happy or sad.  
(A) father (B) foreigner (C) radio (D) robot

### 5. **hotel** (n.) 飯店；旅館

**例** This hotel is beautiful and famous. (這間飯店又美又有名。)

**例** There is a hotel near the restaurant. (餐廳附近有一間飯店。)

補	hostel 青年旅館/背包客棧
	motel 汽車旅館
	B&B (Bed & Breakfast) 民宿

## 6. **face** (n.) 臉

例 What's that on your **face**? (你臉上那是什麼東西?)

例 David has a kind **face**. (David 有一張親切的臉。)

一字多義

(v.) 面對；面向

例 Danny, please **face** the class. (Danny, 請面向全班。)

例 Be brave to **face** the problem. (要勇於面對問題。)

## 7. **check (...) in** (phr.) (替……) 辦理入住登記

例 The man over there can **check** you **in**.

(那邊那位男士可以替你辦理入住登記。)

例 We can **check** **in** at the hotel this afternoon.

(我們今天下午可以在飯店登記入住。)

反 **check (...) out** (替……) 辦理退房

## 8. **then** (adv.) 然後

例 Let me close the door, and **then** we can go home.

(讓我先把門關上，然後我們就能回家了。)

例 Let me drink some water, and **then** we can go to the swimming pool.

(讓我先喝點水，然後我們可以去游泳池了。)

## 9. **different** (adj.) 不同的

例 Cindy and I are in **different** classes. (Cindy和我在不同的班級。)

例 The weather in Taipei is **different** from the weather in New York.

(臺北的天氣與紐約的不同。)

## 10. **carry** (v.) 提；攜帶；運送

例 Let me **carry** the bag for you. (我來幫你提包包吧。)

例 That old man is **carrying** a big box. Let's help him.

(那位老先生正拿著一個大箱子。我們去幫他吧。)

補 carry on 繼續

例 Don't stop. **Carry on**, please. (別停下來。請繼續。)

## 11. **speak** (v.) 講；說話

例 Excuse me. Do you **speak** English? (打擾一下。你會說英語嗎?)

例 Please **speak** loudly so everyone can hear you. (請大聲說話，讓每個人都能聽到。)

補	<p>Speak + 語言</p> <p>例 She can <u>  speak  </u> English and Japanese. ( 她會說英語和日語。 )</p>
	<p>電話用語或廣播時使用</p> <p>例 Jane: May I <u>  speak  </u> to Bill? ( 我可以和 Bill 通話嗎？ )</p> <p>Bill: <u>  Speaking  </u>. / Bill <u>  speaking  </u>. / This is Bill. / This is Bill <u>  speaking  </u>. ( 我就是( Bill )。 )</p> <p>例 Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain <u>  speaking  </u>. ( 各位先生女士，這是機長廣播。 )</p>
	<p>演講、發表演說或正式談話時使用</p> <p>例 She is afraid of <u>  speaking  </u> in public. ( 她很害怕在公開場合說話。 )</p> <p>例 The president is <u>  speaking  </u> to the public on TV now. ( 總統正在電視上向公眾發表演說。 )</p>

片	<p>speak of 提及；談到</p> <p>例 Many customers <u>  speak  </u> <u>  of  </u> the same problem with this machine. ( 很多客戶都提到了這台機器相同的問題。 )</p>
	<p>speak up</p> <p>1. 聲音再大聲些</p> <p>例 Can you <u>  speak  </u> <u>  up  </u>? I can't hear you. ( 你能再大聲些嗎？我聽不見你說什麼。 )</p> <p>2. 說出；為……發聲</p> <p>例 You can <u>  speak  </u> <u>  up  </u> for the children's rights. ( 你可以為兒童的權利發聲。 )</p>
	<p>speak out against 公開反對（體制或措施等）</p> <p>例 They <u>  speak  </u> <u>  out  </u> <u>  against  </u> the unjust law. ( 他們反對不公正的法律。 )</p>
	<p>諺語 speak of the devil 說曹操，曹操到</p> <p>例 Let's ask David for help. <u>  Speaking  </u> <u>  of  </u> <u>  the  </u> <u>  devil  </u>, there he is! ( 我們一起請 David 幫忙吧。才說到他，他就在那裡！ )</p>

比較	「說話」相關動詞的用法	
say	<p>說（一般說話用語、單字或句子）</p> <p>例 Remember to <u>  say  </u> hello to your teacher. ( 記得和你的老師問好。 )</p>	
tell	<p>講（故事、笑話、事情）；告訴</p> <p>例 I want to <u>  tell  </u> you something about Mark. ( 我想告訴你一些關於 Mark 的事情。 )</p>	
	<p>tell the truth 說實話</p> <p>tell a lie / lies 說謊話</p> <p>tell a story / stories 說故事</p> <p>tell a joke / jokes 說笑話</p>	

talk	talk about... 討論；談論 例 We are <u>  talking  </u> about the weather. (我們正在談論天氣。)
	talk to/with+人 和某人說話 例 She is <u>  talking  </u> to Kevin on the phone. (她正在和 Kevin 講電話。)
chat	閒聊 例 They like to <u>  chat  </u> in their free time. (他們喜歡在有空時間閒聊。)
	chatroom / chat room (n.) (網路) 聊天室

## 12. language (n.) 語言

說明 當語言總稱時為不可數名詞，指各語言則為可數名詞。

例 My English teacher can speak many   languages  . (我的英語老師會說很多種語言。)

例 Learning a new   language   is fun. (學習新的語言是有趣的。)

補	dead language 不再使用或通行的語言 例 Latin is a dead <u>  language  </u> . (拉丁語是絕跡的語言。)
	native language 母語 例 Chinese is my native <u>  language  </u> . (中文是我的母語。)
	body language 肢體語言
	sign language 手語

## 13. song (n.) 歌曲

例 Lisa is writing a   song   for her mom now. (Lisa 正在為她的媽媽寫一首歌。)

例 Joyce likes to sing the love   song   very much. (Joyce 非常喜歡唱這首情歌。)

補	pop song 流行歌曲
	folk song 民歌；民謠

## 14. else (adj.) 其他的

例 Your dog is so smart. What   else   can he do? (你的狗好聰明。牠還會做什麼？)

例 Who   else   is coming to the party? (還有誰會來派對？)

放疑問詞之後	例 Who <u>  else  </u> is in the park? (還有誰在公園裡？)
	例 Where <u>  else  </u> can I buy this T-shirt? (我還能在哪裡買到這件 T 恤？)
放複合代名詞之後	例 There is nothing <u>  else  </u> that can hurt me. (沒有任何東西能傷害我。)
	例 There is still someone <u>  else  </u> in the room. (房間裡還有其他人。)

## 15. scan (v.) 掃描

例 The robot can   scan   your face. (這機器人會掃描你的臉。)

例 Please   scan   this QR code and read the information. (請掃這個 QR 碼並閱讀資訊。)

**book** (v.) 預訂

例 Let's book a room and check it out. (我們來訂個房間去看看吧。)

**check it out** (phr.) 一探究竟

例 Let's book a room and check it out. (我們來訂個房間去看看吧。)

例 The restaurant is very famous. Let's book a table for four and check it out. (這間餐廳很有名。我們來預訂一張四人桌去吃吃看吧。)

16. **snow** (v.); (n.) 下雪；雪

例 It snows in New York in winter. (紐約的冬天會下雪。)

例 The kids are playing in the snow. (孩子們在雪地裡玩耍。)

補	snow當動詞時，主詞用it 例 It <u>snows</u> a lot in Canada in winter. (加拿大在冬天下很多雪。)
	snow當名詞時，為不可數名詞，可使用there (有……) 或人稱代名詞開頭 例 There is much / a lot of / lots of <u>snow</u> in Canada in winter. (加拿大在冬天有很多雪。) 例 They have much / a lot of / lots of <u>snow</u> in Canada in winter. (加拿大在冬天有很多雪。)
	snowman (n.) 雪人 (複數為snowmen) 例 Children like to make a snowman with <u>snow</u> . (孩子們喜歡用雪堆雪人。)
	snowball (n.) 雪球

17. **snowy** (adj.) 下雪的

例 It is a snowy night with a big yellow moon. (這是個月亮又大又黃的雪夜。)

例 We don't have snowy weather in Taiwan. (臺灣沒有下雪的天氣。)

18. **rainy** (adj.) 多雨的；雨天的

例 The weather is cold and rainy. (天氣又冷又下雨。)

例 Do you like rainy days or sunny days? (你喜歡雨天還是晴天?)

補	(save/keep sth.) for a rainy day (存……) 以備不時之需 例 I put some money in a box <u>for</u> <u>a</u> <u>rainy</u> <u>day</u> . (我在盒子裡放了些錢以備不時之需。)
	monsoon / rainy season 梅雨季

19. **cloud** (n.) 雲

例 Dark clouds are all over the sky. (烏雲佈滿了天空。)

例 The sun is hiding behind the clouds. (太陽正隱蔽在雲層後面。)

一字多義

(v.) cloud 遮蔽；使……模糊

例 The smoke from the fire is clouding the city. (火災的濃煙正籠罩這個城市。)

補	a cloud of... 一團（煙霧、塵土） 例 You can see <u>a</u> <u>cloud</u> <u>of</u> smoke over the mountain. （你可以看見山上有一團煙霧。）
	cloud也有網路雲端之意，如cloud computing 雲端運算、cloud storage 雲端儲存等。 例 I keep all the photos in the <u>cloud</u> . （我把所有照片都保存在雲端。）

20. **cloudy** (adj.) 多雲的；陰天的

- 例 It is cloudy. Please bring an umbrella with you. （天氣多雲。請帶把雨傘出門。）
- 例 Gina likes cloudy days. （Gina喜歡陰天。）

21. **wind** (n.) 風

- 說明 當風的通稱時為不可數名詞，指一陣風則為可數名詞。
- 例 The north wind is blowing hard. （北風正猛烈地吹著。）
- 例 A wind is blowing from the north. （一陣風正從北方吹來。）
- 補 in the wind （某事）醞釀中；熱論中
- 例 You can feel the change in the wind. （你可以感覺變化正在醞釀中。）

22. **windy** (adj.) 風大的

- 例 Today is a very windy day. （今天風很大。）
- 例 Be careful when you go out on a windy day. （大風天外出要小心。）

23. **season** (n.) 季節

- 例 What's your favorite season? （你最喜歡的季節是什麼？）
- 例 There are four seasons in a year. （一年有四季。）

補	low/off-season 淡季
	high/busy/peak season 旺季
	typhoon season 颱風季
	rainy season 雨季
	dry season 旱季

24. **spring** (n.) 春季

- 例 My favorite season is spring. （我最喜歡的季節是春天。）
- 例 It is a beautiful spring morning. （這是個美麗的春日早晨。）

一字多義

(n.) 泉

- 例 There are many hot spring hotels in Beitou. （北投有很多溫泉旅館。）

25. **summer** (n.) 夏季

- 例 The kids play in the river in summer. （夏天時，孩子們在河裡玩耍。）

例 Is it very hot in summer here? (這裡夏天很熱嗎?)

26. **fall** (n.) 秋季 (=autumn)

例 The forest is very beautiful in fall. (這座森林在秋天時非常美。)

例 It's not very cold this fall. (今年的秋天並沒有非常冷。)

一字多義

(v.) 落下

例 Leaves fall from the trees. (葉子從樹上落下。)

27. **winter** (n.) 冬季

例 It is very cold here in winter. (這裡冬天很冷。)

例 Ben doesn't like winter. (Ben 不喜歡冬天。)

28. **warm** (adj.) 溫暖的

例 Can I have some warm water, please? (能給我一些溫水嗎?)

例 My bedroom is warm in winter. (我的房間在冬天是溫暖的。)

29. **cold** (adj.) 寒冷的；冰冷的

例 Your hands are so cold. Are you OK? (你的手好冷。你還好嗎?)

例 It's so hot. Let's get some cold drinks. (太熱了。我們喝點冷飲吧。)

片 get/have a cold 感冒

一字多義

(adj.) 冷漠的 (形容人)

例 The new neighbor is very cold to me. (新來的鄰居對我很冷淡。)

補 give sb. the cold shoulder 冷落、不理

例 Mom is angry and gives Dad the cold shoulder.

(媽媽很生氣，對爸爸不理不睬。)

**rain** (n.) 雨

說明 rain 當名詞時，為不可數名詞，可使用 there (有……) 或人稱代名詞開頭。

例 We have a lot of rain in Taipei in summer. (臺北的夏季雨很多。)

例 There is much / a lot of / lots of rain in Taiwan in summer. (臺灣夏季多雨。)

30. **trip** (n.) 旅行

例 How's your trip to the USA? (你的美國之旅還好嗎?)

例 Let's plan a trip to a different country. (我們來計畫到不同的國家旅行。)

補 go on/take a trip 去旅行

例 I want to take a trip to the mountains. (我想去趟山林之旅。)

31. **special** (adj.) 特別的

例 Are you doing anything special this weekend?

(這個週末你有要做什麼特別的事嗎?)

例 Is Lisa looking for a special gift? (Lisa 正在找尋特別的禮物嗎?)



一字多義

(n.) 特餐

例 What's today's special? (今日特餐是什麼?)

32. **build** (v.) 建造

例 They are building new houses by the river. (他們正在河邊蓋新房子。)

例 The men are building a new Palace Hotel near the lake.

(男人們正在湖泊附近蓋一座新的皇宮飯店。)

補 building (n.) 建築物

例 There are many tall buildings around the park.

(公園四周環繞著許多高聳的建築物。)

33. **taste** (n.) 體驗；味道

例 I like the taste of beef noodles. (我喜歡這牛肉麵的味道。)

例 Let's have a taste of this new dish. (我們來尝尝這道新菜吧。)

一字多義

(n.) 品味；格調

例 Linda has good taste in fashion clothes. (Linda 對時尚服飾很有品味。)

34. **everything** (pron.) 一切

例 My little sister likes everything about Mickey Mouse.

(我小妹喜歡有關米老鼠的所有一切。)

例 Everything is fine. (一切都好。)

35. **salt** (n.) 鹽

例 Please put more salt on the beef. (請多加點鹽到這塊牛肉上。)

例 Can you pass the salt, please? (能把鹽遞過來嗎?)

補 be the salt of the earth 是誠實善良的人(單複數同形)

例 These people are the salt of the earth. (這些人誠實又善良。)

salty 鹹的

例 Don't put too much salt. It's too salty. (不要放太多鹽。太鹹了。)

36. **dry** (adj.) 乾燥的

例 The river is dry in winter. (這條河在冬天是乾的。)

例 Try to stay dry on rainy days. (雨天盡量保持乾燥。)

一字多義

(adj.) 枯燥乏味的

例 This book is so dry. (這本書真無聊。)

(v.) 弄乾

例 Don't get a cold. Dry your hair with this towel. (別感冒了。用這條毛巾擦乾頭髮。)



補 hairdryer 吹風機

37. **fall down** (phr.) 倒塌；摔下

例 Run! The bridge is falling down! (快跑！橋要垮了！)

例 Watch out your steps. Don't fall down the stairs.

(小心台階。別從樓梯上摔下來。)

38. **find out** (phr.) 找出；查明；發現

例 Can you find out her phone number for me?

(你可以幫我查到她的電話號碼嗎？)

例 Let's find out more about the weather. (我們多找些關於天氣的資料。)

39. **gone** (adj.) 消失的

例 My favorite watch is gone. I'm so sad. (我最愛的手錶不見了。我很傷心。)

例 I can't find my bag. It's gone. (我找不到我的袋子。它不見了。)

一字多義

(adj.) 死亡的

例 His grandmother is gone. (他的奶奶過世了。)

(adj.) 用完的

例 All my money is gone. (我的錢都用光了。)

40. **style** (n.) 風格；類型

例 There are different styles of jackets in this shop. (在這間店裡有不同類型的夾克。)

例 This hat is not my style. I don't like it. (這頂帽子不是我的風格。我不喜歡。)

41. **salty** (adj.) 鹹的

例 The beef noodles are too salty. (這碗牛肉麵太鹹了。)

例 Don't feed your pets salty food. (不要餵你的寵物吃鹹食。)

**look for** (phr.) 尋找

例 Are you looking for a special hotel? (你正在找特別的飯店嗎？)

例 Tracy is looking for her bag. (Tracy 正在找她的袋子。)

補 find 找到

例 We need to find a chair to sit on. (我們需要找一張椅子坐。)

**key** (n.) 關鍵

例 The weather is the key. (天氣是關鍵。)

例 The dish is delicious. The salt from France is the key.

(這道菜很美味。來自法國的鹽是關鍵。)

一字多義

(n.) 鑰匙



## 一、現在簡單式——第三人稱單數

第三人稱單數（如 he, she, it）當主詞時，後面接一般動詞，字尾需做變化。

	主詞	一般動詞	受詞.
第一、二人稱單複數 第三人稱複數	I/You/We They	like	apples.
第三人稱單數	He/She/It	likes	

一般動詞的字尾變化方式為加「s」、「es」或「去 y + ies」

字尾規則變化	字尾發音	例字		
1. 在有聲字尾加「s」	[z]	run → runs	stand → stands	tell → tells
在無聲字尾加「s」	[s]	help → helps	write → writes	talk → talks
2. 字尾為 s, x, ch, sh : 在字尾加「es」	[ɪz]	kiss → kisses wash → washes	fix → fixes	catch → catches
3. 字尾為 o 加「es」	[z]	do → does	go → goes	
4. 字尾為「母音 + y」加 s	[z]	say → says	play → plays	
5. 字尾為「子音 + y」： 去字尾 y 加 ies	[z]	fly → flies	carry → carries	try → tries
字尾不規則變化	字尾發音	例字		
字尾 ve, 改為 s	[z]	have [hæv] → has [hæz]		

### 馬上驗收

▲ 填入動詞字尾變化：

- |                            |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. fry → <u>fries</u>      | 2. pray → <u>prays</u>     | 3. pass → <u>passes</u>   |
| 4. picnic → <u>picnics</u> | 5. invite → <u>invites</u> | 6. go → <u>goes</u>       |
| 7. carry → <u>carries</u>  | 8. try → <u>tries</u>      | 9. catch → <u>catches</u> |

## 二、現在簡單式第三人稱單數句型

（一）肯定句

第三人稱單數主詞	一般動詞	受詞.
He/She	likes	apples.

**例**：Colin watches movies at home every day.（Colin 每天在家看電影。）

(二) 否定句

第三人稱單數主詞	助動詞 + not	原形動詞	受詞.
He/She	<b>does not (= doesn't)</b>	like	apples.

文法說明► ①一般動詞的句子，需要以助動詞來形成「否定句」及「疑問句」；  
主詞為第一、二人稱單複數及第三人稱複數時用 **do**，主詞為第三人稱單數時則用 **does**。

②在單數主詞的句子中使用助動詞時，一般動詞恢復為原形動詞。

**例**：Frank doesn't like volleyball. (Frank 不喜歡排球。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-6 題為填充式翻譯、第 7-11 題為整句式翻譯、第 12-13 題為依提示作答

1. 他喜歡斑馬。

He likes zebras.

2. 她有三封信件。

She has three letters.

3. 機器人會提你的提袋。

A robot carries your bags.

4. Dora 每週日都會去公園。

Dora goes to the park on Sundays.

5. Ben 並非每週三都會帶書。

Ben doesn't bring books every Wednesday.

6. Flora 沒有每天餵她的狗。

Flora doesn't feed her dog every day.

7. 她週末不去上學。

She doesn't go to school on weekends.

8. 他不喜歡獅子。

He doesn't like lions.

9. Bob 每週六都會到一家旅館。

Bob goes to a hotel every Saturday.

10. Ted 這週有趟特別的旅行。

Ted has a special trip this week.

11. 我的姊姊不喜歡洋娃娃，但是我喜歡。

My sister doesn't like dolls, but I do.

12. He has a big house. (改為否定句)

He doesn't have a big house.

13. Sally doesn't watch TV after school. (改為肯定句)

Sally watches TV after school.

### (三) 疑問句

	助動詞 (+ not)	第三人稱單數主詞	原形動詞	受詞?
肯定疑問句	<b>Does</b>	he/she	have	a cat?
否定疑問句	<b>Doesn't</b>			

先肯定簡答，再詳答：

Yes,	第三人稱單數主詞	助動詞.	第三人稱單數主詞	一般動詞	受詞.
	he/she	<b>does.</b>	He/She	has	a cat.

先否定簡答，再詳答：

No,	主詞	助動詞 + not.	第三人稱單數主詞	助動詞 + not	原形動詞	受詞.
	he/she	<b>doesn't.</b>	He/She	doesn't	have	a cat.

文法說明► ① 一般動詞的句子需要將助動詞放在句首以形成疑問句，句中的動詞須為「原形動詞」。

② 簡答時，以助動詞 does 或 doesn't 取代整個動詞片語。

例： Q: Does Mary like Jerry? (Mary 喜歡 Jerry 嗎?)

A1: Yes, she does. She likes Jerry. (是，她有。她喜歡 Jerry。)

A2: No, she doesn't. She doesn't like Jerry. (不，她沒有。她不喜歡 Jerry。)

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-4 題為填空、第 5-6 題為依提示作答、第 7 題為填充式翻譯

1. Sara: ( Do / Does ) Lisa love her dog?

Andy: Yes, she ( do / does ).

2. John: ( Is / Does ) your dad ( take / takes ) pictures every day?

James: No, he ( doesn't / don't ).

3. Jack: Does Ivy know his name?

Dora: No, she doesn't know his name.

4. Judy: Does Mary go to the night market every evening?

Matt: Yes, she goes to the night market every evening.

5. He eats vegetables every day. (改為疑問句)

Does he eat vegetables every day?

6. Yes, Mary reads a book every morning. (造原問句)

Does Mary read a book every morning?

7. Dora: 你的弟弟每星期六有和你一起去拜訪你的朋友嗎? Iris: 不，他沒有。

Dora: Does your brother visit your friend(s) with you on Saturdays?

Iris: No, he doesn't.

(四) Wh 問句

Wh 疑問詞	助動詞	第三人稱單數主詞	原形動詞	時間副詞？
What	does	he she	do	on Sundays?
Where			go	after school?

文法說明► 詢問「事物」時用疑問詞 what；詢問「地點、位置」時用疑問詞 where；  
詢問「對象」時用疑問詞 who；詢問「時間」時用疑問詞 when。

答句：

第三人稱單數主詞	一般動詞（片語）	時間副詞／地方副詞.
He She	reads a book	on Sundays.
	goes to the park	after school.

例：Q: Who does Sally talk to on the phone every day? (Sally 每天都跟誰講電話?)

A: She talks to her boyfriend on the phone every day. (她每天都跟她男友講電話。)

例：Q: When does Amy go jogging? (Amy 何時去慢跑?)

A: She goes jogging on Saturdays. (她每週六去慢跑。)

☺ 小提醒：疑問句中的 Who 若為主詞，則視為第三人稱單數，動詞要用單數動詞。

例：Q: Who cooks dinner every day? (誰每天做晚餐?)

A: My mother and my sister do. (我媽媽和我姊姊。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選正確字詞、第 4-5 題為填充式翻譯、第 6-8 題為依提示作答

1. What ( do / does ) Frank ( do / does ) on Tuesdays?

2. Steven ( has / have ) English class every day.

3. She ( draw / draws ) many pictures on Saturdays.

4. Mark 早上都在做什麼？

What does Mark do in the morning ?

5. Kevin：Eric 每天早上在臥室做什麼？ Fred：他每天早上在臥室閱讀。

Kevin: What does Eric do in the bedroom every morning?

Fred: He reads in the bedroom every morning.

6. on / does / What / do / Mike / ? / Sundays (重組句子)

What does Mike do on Sundays?

7. What does Jack do at home? (用「看書」回答)

He reads books/a book at home.

8. Joan visits her grandpa on Sundays. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Who does Joan visit on Sundays?

### 三、進階用法

(一) 一般動詞：可分為「狀態動詞」與「動態動詞」。

(1) 狀態動詞：說明狀態的動詞，使用「簡單式」，不可使用「進行式」。

狀態動詞（不可使用現在進行式）			
情感	like（喜歡）	love（喜愛）	hate（厭惡）
認知	know（知道）	believe（相信）	want（想要）
	mean（意思是）	understand（理解）	need（需要）
	agree（贊成）	remember（記得）	*think（認為；覺得）
感官	*see（看見）	taste（嚐…的味道）	smell（聞到）
所有權	*have（有）	own（擁有）	belong to（屬於）

（表格中的 \* 代表一字多義，詳述於（二））

☺ 正確用法：I know this girl.（我認識這女孩。）→代表「現在的事實」

☹ 錯誤用法：I know this girl every day.（我每天認識這女孩。）

→know 不能與「時間副詞」搭配

☹ 錯誤用法：I am knowing this girl.（我正認識這女孩。）

→know 不能用「現在進行式」

(2) 動態動詞：指「動作」方面的動詞，可使用「簡單式」及「進行式」。

動態動詞（可使用現在進行式）		
eat（吃）	dance（跳舞）	drink（喝）
draw（畫）	paint（畫；油漆）	play（玩）

例：Tom dances every day.（Tom 每天跳舞。）→代表「現在的習慣」。

例：We are dancing.（我們正在跳舞。）→代表「動作進行中」。

(二) 一字多義的動詞

動詞所代表的意義不同時，使用方式亦有不同。

(1) 動詞 see

(a) 表示「探望；拜訪」

例：We are seeing our grandparents this weekend.

（我們這週末要去探望祖父母。）→可用「未來式」。

(b) 表示「和……談戀愛；交往」

例：I'm seeing John.（我和 John 正交往中。）→可用「進行式」。

(2) 動詞 think

(a) 表示「思考，考慮（動腦來決定某事）」

例：I'm thinking about buying a new cellphone.

（我正在考慮買支新手機。）→可用「進行式」。

(b) 表示「想，思索（因某理由而想去計畫某事、解決問題、了解情形）」

例：What are you thinking, Helen?

（Helen，妳在想什麼呢？）→可用「進行式」。

(3) 動詞 have 表示「吃；喝」時

例：We're having dinner right now.

（我們現在正在吃晚餐。）→可用「進行式」。

## 四、天氣的用法

（一）詢問天氣的問句：

疑問詞+be 動詞	天氣	地方副詞	時間副詞？
How is (=How's)	the weather	there in Taipei	now?
What is (=What's)	the weather like		today? in spring?

文法說明► like 在此處為「介系詞」，意指「像，如」，常與 be 動詞或連綴動詞（look、sound）連用。

例：What's the weather like today?（今天天氣如何？）

描述天氣的答句：

主詞	be 動詞	形容詞.
It The weather	is	sunny. rainy.

描述天氣常用的形容詞

英文	中文	英文	中文	英文	中文
hot	炎熱的	freezing	極冷的	windy	颶風的
warm	溫暖的	wet	潮濕的	foggy	有霧的
cool	涼爽的	sunny	晴天的	chilly	冷颼颼的
cold	寒冷的	rainy	多雨的	stormy	暴風雨的
dry	乾燥的	snowy	下雪的	cloudy	多雲的

例：Q: How's the weather today?（今天天氣如何？）

A: It's sunny.（今天是晴天。）

例：Q: What's the weather like in Taipei in fall?（臺北秋天的天氣如何？）

A: It's rainy.（是多雨的。）

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選正確字詞、第 4 題為依提示作答、第 5-8 題為填充式翻譯、第 9-10 題為整句式翻譯

1. (How's / What's) the weather today?

2. (How's / What's) the weather like there in winter?

3. What's the weather ( about / like ) there in spring?

4. like / in / the / today / weather / ? / What's / Japan ( 重組句子 )

What's the weather like in Japan today?

5. 倫敦今天的天氣如何？

What's the weather like in London today?

6. 秋天的天氣涼爽又多風。

It's cool and windy in fall/autumn.

7. Bill：現在天氣如何？ Mary：現在是多雲的。

Bill: How's the weather now? Mary: It's cloudy now.

8. Irene：那裡冬天天氣如何？ Jim：又寒冷又多雪。

Irene: What's the weather like there in winter?

Jim: It's cold and snowy.

9. 臺北現在天氣如何？

How's the weather in Taipei now? / What's the weather like in Taipei now?

10. 在臺灣夏天是炎熱的嗎？

Is it hot in Taiwan in summer?

(二) 其他表示天氣的句型：

(1) rain/snow 當動詞時，指「下雨」、「下雪」。

主詞	動詞	副詞	(地方副詞)	(時間副詞) .
It	rains	hard	in Taipei	in spring.
	snows	a lot	in Japan	in winter.

文法說明► 此句型的主詞用 It，不可用 the weather。動詞用單數動詞。

例：It rains a lot in Taiwan in spring. (臺灣春季下很多雨。)

例：Q: Does it snow a lot in winter? (冬天會下很多雪嗎？)

A1: Yes, it snows a lot in winter. (對，冬天會下很多雪。)

A2: No, it doesn't snow a lot in winter. (不，冬天不會下很多雪。)

(2) rain/snow 當名詞時，指「雨，雨量」、「雪，雪量」。

主詞	動詞	(形容詞)	名詞	(地方副詞) .
We	have	a lot of / lots of	rain	in Japan.
		little	snow	in Taiwan.

文法說明► 此句型的主詞用人稱主詞 you/we/they；動詞用 have。

例：We have a lot of rain in Taiwan in spring. (臺灣春天很多雨。)

例：Q: Do you have lots of snow in winter? (你們冬天多雪嗎？)

A1: Yes, we have lots of snow in winter. (對，我們冬天很多雪。)

A2: No, we don't have lots of snow in winter. (不，我們冬天沒有很多雪。)



以 There be 句型表達：

There	be 動詞	(形容詞)	名詞	(地方副詞) .
There	is	a lot of / lots of	rain	in Taipei.
		little	snow	in Japan.

文法說明► rain 及 snow 為不可數名詞，故 be 動詞用單數 is。

例：There is a lot of rain in Taiwan in spring. (臺灣春天多雨。)

例：Q: Is there a lot of snow in your city in winter? (你的城市冬天多雪嗎?)

A1: Yes, there is a lot of snow in my city in winter. (對，我的城市冬天多雪。)

A2: No, there isn't a lot of snow in my city in winter. (不，我的城市冬天不多雪。)

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-4 題為圈選正確字詞、第 5-7 題為填充式翻譯、第 8-9 題為整句式翻譯、第 10-13 題為依提示作答

1. It ( rain / rains / rainy ) a lot here in spring.

2. ( There / It / We ) is little snow in Taiwan in winter.

3. We don't ( are / have ) a lot of rain here in summer.

4. ( Does it / Do you / Is there ) have snow in New York now?

5. 巴黎冬天常下雨嗎? Does it rain a lot in Paris in winter?

6. 臺灣冬天並沒有很多雪。

There isn't a lot of snow in Taiwan in winter.

7. 你們秋天會下很多雨嗎?

Do you have a lot of rain in fall/autumn?

8. 日本冬天下很多雪。

It snows a lot in Japan in winter. / There is a lot of snow in Japan in winter.

9. 我們這兒春天不多雨。

We don't have a lot of rain here in spring. / It doesn't rain a lot here in spring.

10. a lot of / in / Taipei / today / Is / ? / there / rain ( 重組句子 )

Is there a lot of rain in Taipei today?

11. It doesn't rain a lot in Tainan in fall.

( 以 There 為主詞改寫句子 ) There isn't a lot of rain in Tainan in fall.

( 以 We 為主詞改寫句子 ) We don't have a lot of rain in Tainan in fall.

12. They have a lot of rain in London in summer.

( 以 There 為主詞改寫句子 ) There is a lot of rain in London in summer.

( 將 rain 改成動詞重寫句子 ) It rains a lot in London in summer.

13. Is there snow in Paris in spring?

( 將畫線處改為 snowy 重寫句子 ) Is it snowy in Paris in spring?

( 將畫線處改為「動詞」重寫句子 ) Does it snow in Paris in spring?




## 綜合演練





### 一、選擇題




- ( D ) 1. Nick: How is the weather there? Lisa: It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) short (B) smart (C) strong (D) snowy
- ( D ) 2. Grace: What fruits \_\_\_\_\_ Lilly eat every day?  
Robin: Apples and bananas.  
(A) is (B) do (C) are (D) does
- ( D ) 3. Anna: \_\_\_\_\_ Claire \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning? Mike: Yes, she does.  
(A) Do; sleep (B) Can; sleep (C) Is; sleeping (D) Does; sleep
- ( D ) 4. Julia: What does he drink every day? Milo: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) He likes milk. (B) He is drinking tea.  
(C) He can drink milk tea. (D) He drinks a lot of water.
- ( C ) 5. Leo: What's the weather like today? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) It's red. (B) It's a pen.  
(C) It's cloudy. (D) It's special.
- ( D ) 6. Helen: \_\_\_\_\_ Evan: It's warm.  
(A) What is it? (B) How are you?  
(C) What do you do? (D) How's the weather?
- ( D ) 7. Doris: Tom, does your father cook today? Tom: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Yes, he is. (B) Yes, he can.  
(C) No, he can't. (D) No, he doesn't.
- ( C ) 8. Ivy: What \_\_\_\_\_ Amy do on Sundays?  
Ari: She \_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant on Sundays.  
(A) is; go (B) do; goes (C) does; goes (D) can; is going
- ( D ) 9. Lena: Does your sister like vegetables? Bruce: No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) she do (B) she don't  
(C) she does (D) she doesn't
- ( B ) 10. Mavis: Does \_\_\_\_\_ see Owen every day? Hugo: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ does.  
(A) you; I (B) she; she  
(C) his brothers; he (D) your friends; they
- ( B ) 11. Mia \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.  
(A) run (B) runs (C) running (D) to run
- ( C ) 12. Does Jessie \_\_\_\_\_ iced tea in summer?  
(A) to drink (B) drinking  
(C) drink (D) drinks
- ( D ) 13. A: Does Henry like lions? B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) don't (B) doesn't (C) do (D) does

 iced 冰過的

- ( A )14. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like now?  
 (A) What's (B) How's (C) Where's (D) Who's
- ( B )15. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ to school in the morning.  
 (A) go (B) goes (C) am going (D) are going
- ( A )16. He \_\_\_\_\_ sing at home on Sundays.  
 (A) doesn't (B) don't (C) do (D) is
- ( B )17. \_\_\_\_\_ snowy in the mountains today.  
 (A) It (B) It's (C) They (D) They're
- ( A )18. Matt and Hank don't like dogs, but Ann \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) does (B) do (C) doesn't (D) don't
- ( A )19. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ she do every afternoon? B: She \_\_\_\_\_ every afternoon.  
 (A) does; paints (B) does; paint (C) do; paints (D) do; paint
- ( C )20. A: How's the weather in Taipei? B: \_\_\_\_\_ rainy.  
 (A) You're (B) He's (C) It's (D) I'm
- ( C )21. He \_\_\_\_\_ the food and \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 (A) cooks; taste (B) cook; taste (C) cooks; tastes (D) cook; tastes
- ( A )22. She \_\_\_\_\_ like English, but she \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese.  
 (A) doesn't; likes (B) doesn't; like  
 (C) does; likes (D) does; like
- ( C )23. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ in spring?  
 (A) How's; like (B) Who's; like  
 (C) How's; ✕ (D) What's; ✕
- ( C )24. A: Does Lily \_\_\_\_\_ every evening? B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ every evening.  
 (A) sings; sings (B) sings; sing  
 (C) sing; sings (D) sing; sing
- ( D )25. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Kevin eat noodles? B: No, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Do; don't (B) Do; doesn't  
 (C) Does; don't (D) Does; doesn't
- ( A )26. A: \_\_\_\_\_ does Peter do on weekends? B: He goes to the park.  
 (A) What (B) Who (C) Where (D) How
- ( B )27. A: Does Jason write a card on Mother's Day? B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) do (B) does (C) write (D) writes
- ( D )28. It \_\_\_\_\_ windy there.  
 (A) am (B) are (C) does (D) is
- ( D )29. A: Does she go to Canada in fall?  
 B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) do (D) does
- ( C )30. A: How's the weather \_\_\_\_\_ now? B: It's sunny.  
 (A) like (B) in (C) ✕ (D) at

 Japanese 日語

 Canada 加拿大

- ( A )31. A: Does he drink water every day? B: No, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) doesn't (B) don't  
 (C) can't (D) isn't
- ( B )32. A: What's the weather like today? B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) It's my pen. (B) It's cold.  
 (C) It's tall. (D) It's Mike.
- ( A )33. A: Barbie, does your son come today? B: \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Yes; does (B) Yes; do  
 (C) No; does (D) No; do
- ( C )34. I \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) doesn't; does (B) doesn't; do  
 (C) don't; does (D) don't; do
- ( C )35. A: \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in Vancouver in winter? B: Yes, it does.  
 (A) Do; rain (B) Do; rains  
 (C) Does; rain (D) Does; rains
-  Vancouver 溫哥華
- ( B )36. How's the weather \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (A) in winter; in Taiwan  
 (B) in Taiwan; in winter  
 (C) winter; Taiwan  
 (D) in Taiwan; winter
- ( D )37. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of snow in New York? B: Yes, there is.  
 (A) Are there (B) Does it  
 (C) Is it (D) Is there
-  New York 紐約
- ( B )38. A: Does \_\_\_\_\_ rain a lot in spring? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ does.  
 (A) there; there (B) it; it  
 (C) the weather; it (D) he; he
-  storv 故事
- ( C )39. A: Does Angela \_\_\_\_\_ the story? B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) enjoy; enjoy (B) enjoys; enjoy  
 (C) enjoy; does (D) enjoys; does
- ( A )40. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Jack go to the shop every day? B: No. Fred and Amy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Does; do (B) Does; does  
 (C) Do; do (D) Do; are
- ( B )41. *Smart Head*, one of the hottest TV programs these days, \_\_\_\_\_ people free plane tickets to Hawaii if they can answer 20 questions correctly in 15 minutes. 【103.會考】  
 (A) have given  
 (B) gives  
 (C) giving  
 (D) to give

- ( **B** )42. Our teacher Ms. Wu seldom laughs, but when she \_\_\_\_\_, everyone in the same building can hear her. 【110.會考】
- (A) can (B) does  
(C) has (D) will
- ( **C** )43. Aunt Gina has lived in this town for more than sixty years, so she \_\_\_\_\_ it very well. 【111.會考】
- (A) will know (B) knew  
(C) knows (D) was going to know
- ( **C** )44. Allen \_\_\_\_\_ his way all the time although he has lived here for three years. 【111.會考補考】
- (A) lost (B) has lost  
(C) loses (D) will lose

## 二、克漏字選擇

Dear Jeff,

How are you doing? 1. the weather like in Canada now?

This winter, I am back in Taiwan, and I stay at my grandfather's home. It is not very cold here in winter. It only 2. in high mountains. In Taipei, it is 3.. I have to bring my umbrella with me every day. When it rains, I feel cold. Things are different in Kaohsiung, though. The 4. there is warm and dry. People there even have ice cream in winter.

I am going back home next month. See you then!

Yours, Sandy



Canada 加拿大 stay 住 umbrella 傘 though 然而

- ( **C** ) 1. (A) How's (B) Who's  
(C) What's (D) When's
- ( **B** ) 2. (A) snowy (B) snows  
(C) snow (D) snowing
- ( **D** ) 3. (A) sunny (B) windy  
(C) cloudy (D) rainy
- ( **D** ) 4. (A) trip (B) hotel  
(C) robot (D) weather

## 國中英語 (二) 單字大補帖 (L3)

### 1. **excuse me** (phr.) 抱歉；打擾

例 Excuse me. Is this the right bus to the zoo?

(不好意思。去動物園坐這輛公車對嗎?)

例 Excuse me. Is this seat taken? (不好意思。這個位子有人坐嗎?)

補 excuse (v.) 原諒；寬恕

例 We excuse him for these mistakes. (我們原諒他這些錯誤。)

excuse (n.) 理由；藉口

例 I need an excuse to call Emily. (我需要一個打電話給 Emily 的理由。)

#### 108年會考題

( **B** ) Ben always uses his birthday as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to ask Dad to buy him something expensive.  
(A) action (B) excuse (C) prize (D) rule

### 2. **second** (adj.) 第二的

例 English is the second class on Mondays. (英語課在每星期一的第二節課。)

例 Is Hank her first or second kid? (Hank 是她的第一個還是第二個孩子?)

一字多義

(n.) 秒

例 There are 60 seconds in a minute. (一分鐘有 60 秒。)

### 3. **third** (adj.) 第三的

例 I'm the third child. I have two big brothers. (我排行老三。我有兩個哥哥。)

例 What is your third wish? (你的第三個願望是什麼?)

### 4. **March** (n.) 三月 (=Mar.)

例 There is a party at Cindy's house on March 5. (三月五號在 Cindy 家辦派對。)

例 It's March now, and the weather is still very cold.

(現在三月了，天氣依舊非常冷。)

一字多義

(n.); (v.) 抗議；遊行 (若非置於字首，則小寫即可)

例 People are marching through the street and making a lot of noise.

(人們正在遊行經過街道，發出很大的聲響。)

### 5. **holiday** (n.) 假期；節日

例 We are going to Japan for our holidays. (我們正要去日本度假。)

例 January first is a holiday. (一月一日是元旦假期。)

補 各種假期的說法

festival: 常指具有悠久歷史的傳統節慶或定期舉行的文化娛樂活動。例如: Dragon Boat Festival (端午節)、Moon Festival (中秋節)。

holiday：主要是指國家因宗教或節慶而放假的節日或紀念日，時間可長可短。例如：New Year's Day（元旦）、Mother's Day（母親節）、Double Tenth Day（雙十節）。

vacation：泛指任何停止工作或讀書的假期，與天數沒有直接關係。例如：summer vacation（暑假）。

break：指的是短時間的休息。例如：lunch break（午休）、10-minute break（十分鐘休息時間）。

## 6. street (n.) 街道 (=St.)

例 Wendy's flower shop is on Victor Street. (Wendy 的花店在 Victor 街上。)

例 Don't play in the street. It's not safe. (不要在街上玩耍，這很不安全。)

補

常見的道路用法辨別

1. street：兩旁都有建築物的公共道路。

2. road：連接兩個地點的道路（旁邊不一定有建築物）。

3. way：通往某個地點的小巷，通常並不大。但是此字也常用來作為高速公路的字尾，例如：freeway、highway。

busy street 表示「繁忙的街道」。

street dance 街舞

## 7. festival (n.) 節日；節慶

例 People celebrate the Moon Festival in fall. (人們在秋天慶祝中秋節。)

例 Are you going to the Arts Festival this weekend? (你這週末要去藝術節嗎？)

## 8. when (adv.) 何時

例 Amy: When is the grass concert? (草地音樂會在什麼時候？)

Jason: It's on April 13. (在四月十三日。)

例 When do you have math class? (你什麼時候有數學課？)

一字多義

(conj.) 當……

例 Call me when you get home. (到家打電話給我。)

107年會考題

( B ) Alice: Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Grandma is going to visit us?

Willy: It's next week. She told me on the phone. And we'll take her to the national park.

(A) where

(B) when

(C) whether

(D) why

## 9. full (adj.) 完整的

例 Dan, please write your full name here. (Dan，請在這裡寫下你的全名。)

例 Willy has a full set of toys. (Willy 有一套完整的玩具。)

一字多義

(adj.) 飽足的

例 I am full. I can't eat anymore. (我飽了。我吃不下了。)

(adj.) 滿的

例 My gas tank is full. (我的油箱滿了。)

反 empty 空的

補 be full of 為「充滿」的意思。

例 The room is full of kids. (這間房間全是小孩。)

112年會考題

( C ) I didn't take the bus today because it was \_\_\_\_\_. All the seats were taken and a lot of students were standing.  
(A) dirty (B) fast (C) full (D) wrong

10. **date** (n.) 日期

例 What's the date of Peter's birthday? (Peter 的生日是哪一天?)

例 The date of the party is December twenty-fourth.

(派對的日期在十二月二十四日。)

一字多義

(n.) 約會

例 I have a date with May tonight. (我今晚和 May 有個約會。)

(n.) 棗子

11. **colorful** (adj.) 繽紛的

例 There are colorful pictures of flowers on the table. (桌上有色彩繽紛的花朵照片。)

例 Look at this picture. It's very colorful. (看看這張照片。它很繽紛。)

12. **powder** (n.) 粉末

例 What is the white powder for? (白色粉末是用來做什麼的?)

例 Can you get some milk powder for me? (你能幫我拿一些奶粉嗎?)

**take ... off** (phr.) 休假

例 Can I please take ten days off from school? (我能跟學校請十天假嗎?)

例 Jason only takes one day off a week. (Jason 每週只休息一天。)

**call** (v.) 稱……為

例 We also call Holi the festival of colors. (我們也稱侯麗節為色彩的節慶。)

例 An egg and a glass of milk—I don't call that breakfast.

(一顆蛋和一杯牛奶——我不稱那個是早餐。)

一字多義

(v.) 打電話



例 Please call me tomorrow morning. (請在明天早上打電話給我。)

補 call for... 請求；要求

例 I can't fix my bike. I need to call for help.

(我無法修理我的自行車。我需要打電話求助。)

**I get it.** 我懂了。

例 Sara: Do you get it? (你了解了嗎?)

Alice: Yes, I get it. (是的，我了解了。)

例 Sorry, I don't get it. Can you say that again?

(抱歉，我不懂。你可以再說一次嗎?)

### 13. **month** (n.) 月

例 There are twelve months in a year. (一年有十二個月。)

例 December is my favorite month. (十二月是我最喜愛的月分。)

### 14. **January** (n.) 一月 (=Jan.)

例 The festival starts on the first day of January. (這個節慶從一月的第一天開始。)

例 It's cold in January in Taiwan. (在臺灣，一月的天氣是冷的。)

### 15. **February** (n.) 二月 (=Feb.)

例 Chinese New Year is in February this year. (今年的中國新年在二月。)

例 We can visit this museum in February. (我們可以在二月分去參觀這間博物館。)

### 16. **April** (n.) 四月 (=Apr.)

例 Lydia and her family go to the States in April every year.

(Lydia 和她的家人每年四月都會去美國。)

例 Is it cold here in April? (這裡四月冷嗎?)

### 17. **May** (n.) 五月

例 We have a lot of rain in Taiwan from May to June.

(從五月到六月，臺灣都會下很多雨。)

例 Mother's Day is on the second Sunday in May in Taiwan.

(臺灣的母親節在五月的第二個星期日。)

一字多義

(aux.) 可能 (若非置於句首，則小寫即可。)

例 I may visit my grandma next week, but I am not sure.

(我下週可能會拜訪我奶奶，但還不確定。)

### 18. **June** (n.) 六月 (=Jun.)

例 I can go to your shop's opening party on June 2.

(我可以參加你店裡六月二號的開幕派對。)

例 Some people picnic in the park in June. (有些人在六月時會在公園野餐。)

### 19. **July** (n.) 七月 (=Jul.)

例 Jane's birthday party is on July 20. (Jane 的生日派對在七月二十號。)

例 The school is not open to the public in July. (學校在七月時不對外開放。)

20. **August** (n.) 八月 (=Aug.)

例 Father's Day in Taiwan is on August 8. (臺灣的父親節在八月八號。)

例 Does Peter stay at his holiday home in August?

(Peter 在八月時會待在他的度假屋嗎?)

21. **September** (n.) 九月 (=Sep.)

例 Shelly has a trip with her sister on September 15.

(Shelly 和她妹妹在九月十五日有個旅行。)

例 September is the ninth month of the year. (九月為一年之中排序第九的月分。)

22. **October** (n.) 十月 (=Oct.)

例 The welcoming party for Julia is on October 3. Are you coming?

(Julia 的歡迎派對在十月三號。你會來嗎?)

例 Halloween is on the last day of October. (萬聖夜在十月的最後一天。)

23. **November** (n.) 十一月 (=Nov.)

例 Thanksgiving falls on the fourth Thursday of November.

(感恩節在十一月的第四個星期四。)

例 There are thirty days in November. (十一月有三十天。)

24. **December** (n.) 十二月 (=Dec.)

例 Christmas is on December 25. (聖誕節在十二月二十五日。)

例 It is snowy in the mountains in December. (山上在十二月分時是下雪的。)

25. **celebrate** (v.) 慶祝

例 Tom and his sister are celebrating their dad's birthday.

(Tom 和他的姊姊正在慶祝他們爸爸的生日。)

例 How do you celebrate the New Year? (你如何慶祝新年?)

26. **for example** (phr.) 例如

例 The robot can do many things. For example, it can book tickets for you.

(機器人可以做很多事情。例如，它可以替你訂票。)

例 There are some rules in the museum. For example, don't take pictures.

(在這間博物館有一些規則。例如，不可以拍照。)

27. **each other** (pron.) 彼此；互相

例 The man and the woman are looking at each other. (男人和女人正看著對方。)

例 Good friends love and help each other. (好朋友彼此相親相愛與相互幫忙。)

補 other 為限定詞，是「其他」之意。

28. **large** (adj.) 大的

例 I like this table. It is large. (我喜歡這張桌子。它很大。)

例 The house is too small. We need a large one.

(這間房子太小了。我們需要大間的。)

補	<p>large (大的)、medium (中的) 和 small (小的) 可用來形容衣物尺寸、物品規模或食物份量。</p> <p>例 A: <u>Large</u> fries and a small coke, please. (請給我一份大薯和一杯小杯可樂。)</p> <p>B: Okay. Anything else? (好的。還有嗎?)</p> <p>A: No, that's all. Thanks. (不用，就這樣。謝謝。)</p>
	<p>big、large 和 huge 皆有大的意思，big 較為口語、常見，但有些用法習慣用 big，不能隨意更換；large 較為正式，常用於形容面積、範圍或數量；huge 則常用於表達巨大或非常大的程度。</p> <p>例 That is not a big problem. It's no <u>big</u> deal! (那不是大問題。沒差啦!)</p> <p>例 The table is <u>large</u> than that one. (這張桌子比那張桌子更大。)</p> <p>例 A <u>larger</u> number of people visit the museum every year. (每年很多人拜訪這間博物館。)</p> <p>例 Canada is a <u>huge</u> country. (加拿大是個幅員遼闊的國家。)</p>

片	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="219 796 381 952" rowspan="2">at large</td><td data-bbox="381 796 1416 952"> <p>普遍地；全體地</p> <p>例 Many people support the idea <u>at</u> <u>large</u>. (很多人普遍支持這個想法。)</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="381 952 1416 1051"> <p>在逃的</p> <p>例 The thief is still <u>at</u> <u>large</u>. (這小偷正逃亡中。)</p> </td></tr> </table>	at large	<p>普遍地；全體地</p> <p>例 Many people support the idea <u>at</u> <u>large</u>. (很多人普遍支持這個想法。)</p>	<p>在逃的</p> <p>例 The thief is still <u>at</u> <u>large</u>. (這小偷正逃亡中。)</p>
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29. **1st** (adj.) 第一的 (= first)

- 例 This is my first visit to Taipei. (這是我第一次到臺北。)
- 例 Ann takes the first bus to school every day. (Ann 每天搭第一班公車去學校。)

30. **knock** (v.) 敲

- 例 Please knock on the door before you enter. (進門前請先敲門。)
- 例 I knock at the door, but no one answers. (我敲門，但無人回應。)

一字多義

(v.) 碰；撞；擊

- 例 Kids may knock the heads when they fall. (孩子們可能會在跌倒時撞到頭。)
- 例 Jenny sometimes knocks the cup off the table when she studies. (Jenny 有時讀書時會打翻桌上的杯子。)

- 例 He is knocking a hole in the wall with a brick. (他正用磚頭在牆上敲出一個洞。)

諺語 Knock it off. = Cut it out. 住口；住手；別鬧了

- 例 Boys, knock it off! That's enough! (男孩們，住手！夠了!)

31. **wish** (n.) 願望

- 例 I have three wishes for the new year. (我有三個新年願望。)
- 例 Close your eyes and make a wish. (閉上你的眼睛並許願。)

一字多義

(v.) 希望

例 I wish I could speak French. (我希望我會說法文。)

32. **wash** (v.) 清洗

例 Brenda, please wash your hands. They are dirty.

(Brenda, 請洗手。妳的手很髒。)

例 Does Tom wash his dirty clothes every day? (Tom 每天洗他的髒衣服嗎?)

33. **thing** (n.) 事物；東西

例 There are many things in the box. (箱子裡有許多東西。)

例 What's that thing over there? (那邊的東西是什麼?)

34. **in common** (phr.) 共同

例 Alex and his brother have many things in common.

(Alex 和他弟弟有許多共同處。)

例 I don't have anything in common with my brother.

(我和我哥哥沒有任何共同點。)

補 common (adj.) 普遍的；常見的

例 Jack is a common name at school. (Jack 是學校裡很常見的一個名字。)

111年會考補考

( **D** ) Dancing can be a \_\_\_\_\_ for two strangers. They can understand each other when they dance together.

(A) good habit

(B) new hobby

(C) difficult job

(D) common language

35. **mark** (v.) 標示

例 What marks the start of spring? (什麼標示春天的開始?)

例 Ben is marking the score on the paper. (Ben 正在紙上標示分數。)

一字多義

(n.) 痕跡；記號

例 Adam drinks some milk, and it leaves a mark around his mouth.

(Adam 喝了一些牛奶，結果在嘴邊留下了痕跡。)

36. **start** (n.) 開始

例 It's the start of the holidays! Let's go out and have fun.

(假期開始了！讓我們一起出去開心地玩吧。)

例 Eating a healthy breakfast is a good start to the day.

(吃一頓健康的早餐是一天良好的開始。)

37. **costume** (n.) 化裝服

說明 可為可數或不可數名詞，當服裝通稱時常為不可數。

例 There are many costumes in that store. (那家店裡有很多化裝服。)

例 Who is the girl in the traditional costume? (那個穿著傳統服飾的女孩是誰?)

補

dress up in costumes 盛裝打扮

例 Children dress up in costumes to go trick-or-treating. (小孩盛裝打扮要糖果。)

cosplay 為 costume 和 play 的混合字。

38. **luck** (n.) 運氣

例

Good luck with everything! (祝你好運。)

例

In Taiwan, people wear red clothes for good luck. (在臺灣人們穿紅衣服祈求好運。)

補

lucky (adj.) 幸運的

39. **celebration** (n.) 慶祝活動

例

It's my grandpa's ninetieth birthday. We are having a big celebration.

(今天是我祖父的九十歲生日。我們正在舉辦大型慶祝活動。)

例

There is a celebration for the New Year this Sunday.

(本週日有一場新年的慶祝活動。)

**other** (adj.) 其他的

例

How do other countries celebrate the New Year? (其他國家如何慶祝新年?)

例

I can see one of my shoes over there, but I can't find the other.

(我看到那邊有我的一隻鞋子，但是我找不到另一隻鞋。)



## 一、序數

數字可分為「基數」與「序數」。基數用於表達數量、年紀、時間、價錢、身高、體重和電話號碼。序數則是「排序」的數字，用於表達排行、日期、樓層、週年和名次等相關順序。

種類	用途及例句	
基數	one two three four five	數量 → I have <u>three</u> brothers. (我有三個兄弟。) 年紀 → I am <u>fourteen</u> years old. (我 14 歲。) 時間 → It is <u>eleven twelve</u> . (現在十一點十二分。) 價錢 → The eraser is <u>twenty</u> NT dollars. (這橡皮擦 20 元。) 身高體重 → She is <u>160</u> centimeters tall. (她身高 160 公分。) 電話號碼 → My number is <u>265-6565</u> . (我電話號碼是 265-6565。 )
序數	first second third fourth fifth	排行 → She's the <u>second</u> child in her family. (她在她們家排行第二。) 日期 → It is October <u>tenth</u> today. (今天是十月十日。) 樓層 → She lives on the <u>third</u> floor. (她住在三樓。) 週年 → Today is her <u>fiftieth</u> birthday. (今天是她 50 歲生日。) 名次 → Our team is the <u>first</u> in the game. (本隊在比賽中得第一。) 分數 → Everyone gets <u>one-third</u> of the pie. (每人得到三分之一個派。 )

### (一) 序數寫法

<b>1st</b>	<b>first</b>	<b>11th</b>	eleventh	<b>21st</b>	twenty-first	<b>31st</b>	thirty-first
<b>2nd</b>	<b>second</b>	<b>12th</b>	twelfth	<b>22nd</b>	twenty-second	<b>40th</b>	fortieth
<b>3rd</b>	<b>third</b>	<b>13th</b>	thirteenth	<b>23rd</b>	twenty-third	<b>50th</b>	fiftieth
<b>4th</b>	fourth	<b>14th</b>	fourteenth	<b>24th</b>	twenty-fourth	<b>60th</b>	sixtieth
<b>5th</b>	fifth	<b>15th</b>	fifteenth	<b>25th</b>	twenty-fifth	<b>70th</b>	seventieth
<b>6th</b>	sixth	<b>16th</b>	sixteenth	<b>26th</b>	twenty-sixth	<b>80th</b>	eightieth
<b>7th</b>	seventh	<b>17th</b>	seventeenth	<b>27th</b>	twenty-seventh	<b>90th</b>	ninetieth
<b>8th</b>	eighth	<b>18th</b>	eighteenth	<b>28th</b>	twenty-eighth	<b>100th</b>	hundredth
<b>9th</b>	ninth	<b>19th</b>	nineteenth	<b>29th</b>	twenty-ninth		
<b>10th</b>	tenth	<b>20th</b>	twentieth	<b>30th</b>	thirtieth		

(1) 序數的寫法，可分為「完整性」及「簡易性」兩種。

① 完整性寫法：全部都為英文字。例：45→forty-fifth。

② 簡易性寫法：為「阿拉伯數字+英文序數字尾」。例：7→7th；23→23rd。

(2) 一般基數後面加上 th，即成序數。例：seven→seventh。

兩位數以上的整數，只需將「個位數」改為序數。例：twenty-one → twenty-first。

(3) 特殊變化：

① 1、2、3 為不規則變化	one → <b>first</b> ； two → <b>second</b> ； three → <b>third</b>
② 5、12：字尾 ve 改為 f，再加 th	five → <b>fifth</b> ； twelve → <b>twelfth</b>
③ 8：直接加 h	eight → <b>eighth</b>

④ 9：去 e 加 th	nine → ninth
⑤ 十位整數：去 y 加 ieth	thirty → thirtieth；twenty → twentieth

## (二) 序數使用規則

(1) 若序數和基數同時出現時，序數放在基數前。

例：The first ten customers can get a coupon. (前十位顧客可獲得禮卷。)

(2) 序數之前要加上 the 或是所有格。

例：Mary is my second daughter. (Mary 是我第二個女兒。)

例：I live on the first floor. (我住在一樓。)

例：Tomorrow is my mother's fortieth birthday. (明天是我媽媽四十歲生日。)

(3) 「分數」的表示法：

① 用「基數」表示分子，用「序數」表示分母，中間應有連字號「-」。

② 分子大於一時，序數要加 s。

例：**One-third** of the students are from Japan. (學生中有三分之一是日本人。)

**Two-thirds** of the students are from Taiwan. (學生中有三分之二是臺灣人。)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選正確字詞、第 4-9 題為寫出正確序數、第 10-15 題為填充式翻譯

1. Mother's Day is on the ( two / second ) Sunday of May.

2. Peter is celebrating his ( thirteen / thirteenth ) birthday this Sunday.

3. There are ( five / fifth ) people in Jennifer's family.

4. three      third      5. nine      ninth      6. twelve      twelfth

7. twenty-five      twenty-fifth      8. forty-two      forty-second      9. thirty      thirtieth

10. 他住在五樓。He lives on the fifth floor.

11. Thomas 是我第一個兒子。Thomas is my first son.

12. 明天是我媽媽的三十七歲生日。Tomorrow is my mom's thirty-seventh birthday.

13. 十一月是一年當中第十一個月份。November is the eleventh month of the year.

14. 英語不是我的母語。English is not my first language.

15. 這班級有三分之二是男孩。Two-thirds of the students in this class are boys.

## 二、用 What date 詢問日期

### (一) 英文日期表達方式

(1) 月份+完整序數，如：March thirteenth (三月十三日)。

(2) 月份+阿拉伯數字，如：May 15 (五月十五日)。

(3) 月份+序數簡易寫法，如：July 30th (七月三十日)。

(4) the+序數 of+月份，如：the fourth of June (六月四日)。

(二) 詢問日期的問句與答句

(1) 詢問今天日期

答句

問法 ①	What date is it?
問法 ②	What is/What's the date today?

代名詞	be 動詞	日期.
It	is	April tenth/10.

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

A: It's September first. (今天是九月一日。)

(2) 詢問特定活動的日期

答句

疑問詞 + be 動詞 + the + 日期	of + 特定活動?
What is/What's the date	of Amy's birthday?

代名詞	be 動詞	on + 日期.
It	is	on April tenth/10.

文法說明► 表示活動是「在」這一天發生，要在日期前面加上介系詞 on。

例：Q: What's the date of Father's Day? (父親節是幾月幾日?)

A: It's on August eighth. (在八月八日。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-5 題為填充式翻譯、第 6 題為整句式翻譯、第 7-8 題為依提示作答

1. 今天是幾月幾日?

What is the date today?

2. 今天十二月十二日。

It is December twelfth.

3. Tom: 今天是幾月幾日? Sandy: 今天是六月七日。

Tom: What's the date today?

Sandy: It's June 7/seventh.

4. Kevin: 今天是幾月幾日? Cindy: 今天是九月三十日。

Kevin: What date is it?

Cindy: It's September 30/thirtieth.

5. Jason: 今年的中國新年是在幾月幾日?

Sam: 是在一月二十九日。

Jason: What's the date of the Chinese New Year this year?

Sam: It's on January 29/twenty-ninth.

6. Ben: 教師節是幾月幾號? Ivy: 教師節是九月二十八號。

Ben: What is the date of Teacher's Day?

Ivy: It is on September twenty-eighth.

7. It's September fourth today. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What's the date today?

8. The date of Albert's birthday is on October first. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What is the date of Albert's birthday?



### 三、用 **When** 詢問活動的日期與時間

**when** 是「疑問詞」，意指「何時」，用於詢問活動、節慶、或特定日子的日期或時間。

#### (一) 詢問活動的時間

問句：

Wh疑問詞	be動詞	活動／節慶？
When	is	the show?

答句：

代名詞	be動詞	介系詞	時間
It	is	at	seven o'clock.
		on	Monday. May eleventh.

#### ● 常見國曆節日（以臺灣及國外的主要節日為主）

中文節慶名	英文節慶名	日期
元旦	New Year's Day	January 1st
情人節	Valentine's Day	February 14th
清明節	Tomb Sweeping Day	April 5th
母親節	Mother's Day	the second Sunday of May
父親節	Father's Day	August 8th（臺灣） the third Sunday of June（歐美）
教師節	Teacher's Day	September 28th
雙十節	Double Ten Day	October 10th
萬聖節前夕	Halloween	October 31st
感恩節	Thanksgiving	the fourth Thursday of November
聖誕節	Christmas	December 25th

#### ● 常見農曆節日

中文節慶名	英文節慶名	日期
元宵節	Lantern Festival	the fifteenth day of the first lunar month
端午節	Dragon Boat Festival	the fifth day of the fifth lunar month
中元節	Ghost Festival	the fifteenth day of the seventh lunar month
中秋節	Moon Festival	the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month

**例**：Q: When is Christmas? A: It's on December twenty-fifth.

（聖誕節在什麼時候？聖誕節在十二月二十五日。）

**例**：Q: When is your birthday? A: My birthday is on April sixth.

（你的生日在什麼時候？我的生日在四月六日。）

#### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-5 題為填充式翻譯、第 6 題為整句式翻譯、第 7-9 題為依提示作答

- 中秋節在什麼時候？ When is Moon Festival?
- 派對在十月二號。The party is on October 2/second.
- 運動會在八月三號。Sports Day is on August 3/third.

4. 教師節在你的國家是什麼時候呢？

When is Teachers' Day in your country ?

5. Mike：演出是什麼時候？ Alice：在三月十七日。

Mike: When is the show?

Alice: It's on March 17/seventeenth.

6. 今年中秋節在九月十五日。 The Moon Festival is on September 15/fifteenth this year.

7. July / on / is / . / sixth / The trip（重組句子）

The trip is on July sixth.

8. When is your trip?（以「從三月一日到十五日」回答）

My trip is from March 1/first to 15/fifteenth.

9. The game is on December seventeenth.（以 When 造原問句）

When is the game?

（二）詢問活動或事件發生的「日期」或「時間」

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	動詞片語？
When	do does	you he	eat dinner? play basketball?

答句：

主詞	動詞	時間副詞.
We He	eat dinner plays basketball	at six thirty. on Saturday mornings.

● 時間副詞的表達方式：

at + 短時間	at seven fifteen（在七點十五分）、at midnight（在午夜時分）
in + 長時間	in the morning（在上午）、in March（在三月） in spring（在春天）、in 2025（在西元 2025 年）
on + 星期幾／ 週末／日期	on Monday（在星期一）、on Fridays（在每個星期五） on weekend（在週末）、on weekends（在每個週末） on Saturday morning = on the morning of Saturday（在星期六早上） on January 1（在一月一日）
from ... to ... 指特定時間內	from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.（從上午八點到下午五點） from Monday to Friday（從週一到週五）
every + 名詞	every afternoon（每天下午）、every day（每天） every Wednesday（每個星期三）、every weekend（每個週末） every Sunday morning（每個星期日早上）

**例：**Q: When does your father watch TV?（你的父親什麼時候看電視？）

A: He watches TV on weekends.（他每逢週末看電視。）

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為填充式翻譯、第 3-4 題為依提示作答、第 5-6 題為整句式翻譯

1. Mike : Jill 什麼時候去游泳池？ Elsa : 她八點去游泳池。

Mike: When does Jill go to the swimming pool?

Elsa: She goes to the swimming pool at eight.

2. Bill : Linda 什麼時候去跳舞？ Ella : 她每逢星期六下午都會去跳舞。

Bill: When does Linda dance?

Ella: She dances on Saturday afternoons.

3. They celebrate the New Year on April 13. (依畫線部分造原問句)

When do they celebrate the New Year?

4. have / tenth / We / April / . / on / a party (重組句子)

We have a party on April tenth.

5. Q : Amy 什麼時候去上學？ A : 她七點半去上學。

Q: When does Amy go to school?

A: She goes to school at seven thirty.

6. Q : John 什麼時候去夜市？ A : 他每個星期五傍晚會去夜市。

Q: When does John go to the night market?

A: He goes to the night market on Friday evenings.

## 四、對等連結詞 and

(一) 定義：用來連接「詞性相同」的單字、片語、句子，或句子補述說明。

(二) 用法：

- (1) 連結「名詞 n.」：~n. + **and** + n.~

例：Ted **and** Matt are taking selfies. (Ted 和 Matt 正在自拍。)

例：Knives **and** forks are on the table. (刀子和叉子都在桌上。)

- (2) 連接「動詞 v.」：~v. + **and** + v.~

例：Go **and** get me a pencil, please. (請去拿一支鉛筆給我。)

例：Ben sings pop songs **and** dances with Mary every Friday evening.

(Ben 每週五晚間都會和 Mary 一邊唱流行歌曲一邊跳舞。)

- (3) 連接「形容詞 adj.」：~adj. + **and** + adj.~

例：It is cold **and** snowy here. (這裡既寒冷又多雪。)

例：He is tall, strong, **and** handsome. (他高大、強壯、又英俊。)

- (4) 連接「句子 sentence」：~s. + **and** + s.~

例：The Earth is too hot, **and** the ice is melting. (地球太熱，冰山正在溶化。)

例：Some people are taking pictures, **and** some people are having picnics.

(有些人正在拍照，有些人正在野餐。)






## 綜合演練



### 一、選擇題

- ( A ) 1. Kent: When \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day?  
Judy: It \_\_\_\_\_ on January 1.  
(A) is; is (B) is; are (C) are; is (D) are; are
- ( B ) 2. Jean: What's the date today?  
John: It is July \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) nine (B) ninth (C) nineteen (D) ninetieth
- ( B ) 3. Dora: What's the \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
Hugo: It's November \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) day; first (B) date; third (C) time; second (D) month; eleventh
- ( D ) 4. Ava: When is Father's Day? Bob: It is \_\_\_\_\_ August eighth.  
(A) × (B) in (C) at (D) on
- ( B ) 5. Gary: What is the \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
Anna: It is June twelfth.  
(A) year (B) date (C) week (D) month
- ( A ) 6. Bess: \_\_\_\_\_ is the picnic?  
Kyle: It is on August seventeenth.  
(A) When (B) What day (C) What time (D) What month
- ( B ) 7. Hedy: When is Gift Day? Evan: \_\_\_\_\_ on December \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Its; third (B) It's; third  
(C) This is; thirteenth (D) That's; twenty-third
- ( A ) 8. Brian: When \_\_\_\_\_ the talk show?  
Doris: It is on April fifth.  
(A) is (B) do (C) are (D) does
- ( C ) 9. Hugo: What's the date \_\_\_\_\_ Julia's birthday?  
Lucy: It is on February \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in; two (B) on; twelfth (C) of; twentieth (D) for; thirty-first
- ( D ) 10. Jack: \_\_\_\_\_ the date today?  
Mary: It's September first.  
(A) Why (B) What (C) When (D) What's
- ( A ) 11. A: What's the date today? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_ March 7.  
(A) × (B) on (C) at (D) in
- ( D ) 12. Father's Day is \_\_\_\_\_ August in Taiwan.  
(A) at (B) on (C) behind (D) in
- ( B ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the concert?  
(A) Who (B) When (C) Does (D) Are

- ( C )14. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you have a party? B: I have a party on May 6.  
 (A) What (B) How (C) When (D) Where
- ( B )15. A: What's the date \_\_\_\_\_ Judy's birthday? B: It's on November 3.  
 (A) on (B) of (C) to (D) for
- ( B )16. A: What's the date today? B: It's June \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) twelve (B) twelfth (C) × (D) Monday
- ( C )17. A: What's the date today? B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) It's October. (B) It's 2019. (C) It's March ninth. (D) It's Sunday.
- ( A )18. A: When is Mark's birthday? B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) It's on August fifteenth. (B) It's eleven-forty.  
 (C) It's rainy. (D) He's happy.
- ( D )19. A: When is the soccer game? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_ July \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) in; twenty-two (B) in; twenty-second  
 (C) on; twenty-two (D) on; twenty-second
-  soccer 足球
- ( A )20. A: What's the date today? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) September tenth (B) Saturday (C) tenth September (D) nine ten
- ( A )21. \_\_\_\_\_ July \_\_\_\_\_-third.  
 (A) It's; twenty (B) It's; twentieth  
 (C) It; twenty (D) It; twentieth
- ( D )22. A: When \_\_\_\_\_ sports day? B: It \_\_\_\_\_ on March nineteenth.  
 (A) does; is (B) does; does  
 (C) is; are (D) is; is
-  sports day 運動會
- ( A )23. The show is \_\_\_\_\_ April \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) on; 5 (B) on; five (C) in; 5 (D) in; fifth
- ( C )24. New Year's Day \_\_\_\_\_ on January \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) does; first (B) are; × (C) is; first (D) am; ×
- ( A )25. A: \_\_\_\_\_ is Teacher's Day? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_ September 28.  
 (A) When; on (B) When; at (C) What; in (D) What; of
- ( A )26. A: What date \_\_\_\_\_? B: It's April fifth.  
 (A) is it (B) is this (C) does it (D) does this
- ( B )27. A: When is Teacher's Day? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_ September twenty-eighth.  
 (A) from (B) on (C) in (D) at
- ( D )28. What's the date of \_\_\_\_\_ birthday?  
 (A) he (B) him (C) Alan (D) Peter's
-  Christmas Eve 平安夜
- ( C )29. A: When is Christmas Eve? B: It is on December \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) fourth (B) fourteenth  
 (C) twenty-fourth (D) thirty-fourth
- ( D )30. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the date today? B: It is November twentieth.  
 (A) When (B) What (C) When's (D) What's

( B )31. Today's date is September \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) one

(B) first

(C) thirty

(D) fortieth

( A )32. A: When is the English test? B: It's on \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) June fourteenth

(B) today

(C) sixth

(D) next week



test

測 驗

( B )33. The game is \_\_\_\_\_ September \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) on; seventeen

(B) on; seventeenth

(C) in; 17

(D) at; 17

( B )34. A: Is the show \_\_\_\_\_ March twenty-first? B: Yes, it is.

(A) in

(B) on

(C) of

(D) for

( A )35. A: On what date does James fly to Japan? B: He flies to Japan \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) on May seventh

(B) at night

(C) in April

(D) in 2018



Japan

日 本

( C )36. A: What's the date today? B: \_\_\_\_\_

(A) It's February.

(B) It's first.

(C) It's February first.

(D) It's today.

( A )37. Helen's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ January fifteenth.

(A) on

(B) in

(C) to

(D) from

( D )38. A: When is the baseball game? B: \_\_\_\_\_

(A) It's at school.

(B) It's Monday.

(C) I love baseball.

(D) It's on July first.

( C )39. A: \_\_\_\_\_ B: It's on October 23.

(A) Do you like the show?

(B) How is the show?

(C) When is the show?

(D) Where is the show?

( D )40. The party is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) March

(B) morning

(C) 7:30

(D) on March 25

( A )41. I've wanted to read *The Diary of a Young Girl* for months, \_\_\_\_\_ today I finally borrowed the book from the library.

(A) and

(B) since

(C) so

(D) until

【107.會考】

## 二、克漏字選擇

Kevin: The Dragon Boat Festival is coming. It is a 1. in Taiwan. We don't have to go to school.

Hanako: Really? That's good. When is it?

Kevin: It's on 2. of May in the lunar calendar.

Hanako: How about the 3. of the festival in the solar calendar?

Kevin: It is on June 9, and it's Friday. We can have a three-day holiday that weekend!

Hanako: Wow, that's great. How do you 4. the Dragon Boat Festival? We don't have that in Japan.

Kevin: People here have a lot of fun on that day. We have Dragon Boat Races on the rivers, and my mom's rice dumplings are the best. You can try some.

Hanako: That's very nice of you.



lunar calendar

農曆

solar calendar

國曆

rice dumpling

粽子

best

最好的

( **B** ) 1. (A) week

(C) season

(B) holiday

(D) days

( **D** ) 2. (A) four

(C) fifth

(B) five

(D) the fifth

( **C** ) 3. (A) meeting

(C) date

(B) month

(D) party

( **A** ) 4. (A) celebrate

(C) wish

(B) practice

(D) choose

## 國中英語 (二) 單字大補帖 (L4)

### 1. **make** (v.) 製作

例 Jessica is making a cake for her son. (Jessica 正在為她兒子做蛋糕。)

例 John is making some toys for his son. (John 正在為他的兒子製作一些玩具。)

#### 一字多義

(v.) 造成；導致
例 The cat <u>makes</u> a mess in the living room. (貓把客廳搞得一團糟。)
(v.) 使成為；使變成
例 The good weather <u>makes</u> this country a nice place to visit. (好天氣讓這個國家適合觀光。)
(v.) 作出……的舉動
例 Jason <u>makes</u> an appointment with Dr. Williams on Wednesday. (Jason 與 Williams 醫師約了星期三的時段。)
(v.) 賺得；獲得
例 Michelle <u>makes</u> \$150,000 a year as a manager. (Michelle 作為經理，每年收入十五萬美元。)

片	make (it) up 和解
例	Owen and Sally <u>make</u> <u>up</u> after a big fight. (Owen 和 Sally 大吵一架之後和好了。)
	make out (成功地) 處理；應付
例	He can <u>make</u> <u>out</u> well in his job. (他在新工作中應付得很好。)
	make up for something 補償
例	She works hard to <u>make</u> <u>up</u> <u>for</u> the times she misses at school. (她努力學習來補償她在學校缺席的時間。)
	make money 賺錢
例	I work hard to <u>make</u> <u>money</u> for my family. (我努力工作賺錢養家。)
	make sense 合理
例	That story doesn't <u>make</u> <u>sense</u> . (那個故事不合理。)

補	make + 人 + 原形 V.
例	Mom <u>makes</u> me clean the room. (媽媽要我打掃房間。)
	make + 人 + adj.
例	The boy <u>makes</u> the girl sad. (這個男孩讓女孩傷心了。)

### 2. **paper** (n.) 紙

例 The students draw a cat on paper in art class.  
(美術課時，學生們在紙上畫一隻貓。)

例 Give me some paper, please. (請給我一些紙。)



一字多義

(n.) 論文

例 I need to hand in a history paper at the end of this semester.

(我需要在這學期結束時繳交一篇歷史論文。)

補 a piece/sheet of paper 一張紙

相似字：pepper 胡椒

3. **which** (pron.) 哪一個

例 Sam: Which do you like, apples or oranges? (你喜歡哪一樣，蘋果還是柳橙?)

Alex: I like apples. (我喜歡蘋果。)

例 Which classroom are you looking for? (你正在找哪一間教室?)

4. **choice** (n.) 選擇

例 Sorry. You have no choice. (不好意思。你沒有選擇。)

例 Mary has to make a hard choice between two job offers.

(Mary 必須在兩個工作機會中做出艱難的選擇。)

補 choose (v.) 選擇

111年會考題

( A ) Kevin has only enough money for the bag or the shoes. That is a hard \_\_\_\_\_ to make because he likes them both.

(A) choice

(B) gift

(C) rule

(D) trick

5. **walk** (v.) 走路

例 Leila walks to school every day. (Leila 每天走路上學。)

例 We are walking back to our hotel. (我們正走路回我們的飯店。)

一字多義

(v.) 遛 (狗、動物)

例 I often walk my dog after dinner. (我經常在晚餐後遛狗。)

6. **collect** (v.) 收集

例 The man is collecting pens of different colors. (這名男子正在收集不同顏色的筆。)

例 Amy likes to collect postcards on her trips. (Amy 喜歡在旅行中收集明信片。)

7. **much** (adj.) 很多的

例 Don't drink too much coffee in a day. (別在一天內喝太多的咖啡。)

例 I don't have much money on me now. (我現在身上沒多少錢。)

補 不多了；還好

例 Alex: Is there any milk left? (還有牛奶嗎?)

Sandy: Not much. (不多了。)

S. + V. + (very) much 當副詞，放動詞後修飾動詞

例 He doesn't eat much. (他吃得不多。)

8. **need** (v.) 需要

例 I need some salt for this dish. (我需要在這道菜裡加一些鹽。)

例 What else do you need? (你還需要什麼?)

一字多義

(n.) 需要

例 Due to the war, the need for food is growing in this country.

(由於戰爭，這個國家對食物的需求正在增加。)

9. **half** (n.) 一半

例 Half of the students in the classroom are girls. (班級裡有一半的學生是女孩。)

例 My daughter is six and a half years old. (我的女兒六歲半。)

10. **piece** (n.) 張；片

例 Please bring three pieces of paper to school tomorrow. (明天請帶三張紙到學校。)

例 Can I have a piece of that cake, please? (我可以要一塊那個蛋糕嗎?)

一字多義

(n.) 則

例 The piece of information is old. (這則訊息已經過時了。)

(n.) 件 (家俱／作品)

例 This piece of furniture is too heavy to move on my own.  
(這件家俱太重了，我自己搬不動。)

11. **boil** (v.) 烹煮；煮沸

例 Jamie is boiling vegetables for lunch. (Jamie 正在煮蔬菜當午餐。)

例 Please boil the eggs for ten minutes. (請將蛋煮十分鐘。)

補 基本的烹煮動詞：fry 煎、deep-fry 炸、boil 水煮、roast 烤、grill (用烤架) 烤、bake 烘焙、toast 烤 (吐司、麵包)。

12. **after** (prep.) 在……之後

例 Jane walks in the park after lunch. (Jane 午餐過後在公園裡散步。)

例 After the rain, the sun comes out. (雨過天晴。)

13. **screen** (n.) 篩子；螢幕

例 Wash the screen on the door. It's dirty. (把紗門洗一洗。它很髒。)

例 Sara's picture is on the screen. (Sara 的照片在螢幕上。)

例 How many screens do you need? (你需要幾個篩子?)

例 You can use a pen to write on the screen. (你可以用筆在螢幕上寫字。)

一字多義

(v.) 測試；檢查

例 Everyone's luggage is screened at the airport.

(在機場，每個人的行李都要經過檢查。)

一字多義

screen door	紗門
screen the calls	過濾來電

14. **work** (n.) 工作

例 My dad is at work right now. (我爸爸目前在工作。)

例 There isn't a lot of work at this time of the year.

(一年之中在這個時間工作沒有很多。)

一字多義

(n.) 工作地點
例 Jasmine goes to <u>work</u> at 7 every day. (Jasmine 每天七點出門上班。)
(v.) 有效；成功
例 Mike has many fancy ideas, and they mostly <u>work</u> well. (Mike 有很多新奇的想法，這些想法也大都可行。)
(v.) (使) 工作；(使) 勞動
例 Penny <u>works</u> at a restaurant. (Penny 在一家餐廳工作。)
(v.) 運轉；運行
例 How do they <u>work</u> that computer? (他們是怎麼操作這臺電腦的?)

補

work sb's fingers to the bone 辛苦工作

例 Robert's mom works her fingers to the bone to provide him with a sweet home.  
(Robert 的媽媽辛苦工作，讓他有個溫暖的家。)

work out 健身

例 Judy works out in the gym twice a week.  
(Judy 每週在健身房健身兩次。)

15. **tour guide** (n.) 導遊

例 The tour guide is showing us around. (導遊正帶我們去參觀一番。)

例 We are looking for an English-speaking tour guide.

(我們在找會說英語的導遊。)

補

guide (v.) 引導；指導

例 Ben guides the old man across the road. (Ben 引導老人過馬路。)

guidebook 旅遊指南

guide dog 導盲犬

16. **poop** (n.) 糞便

例 Please collect poop in the bucket. (請撿起糞便放在桶子裡。)

例 We find bird poop on the car after parking under the tree.

(我們把車停在樹下後，發現車上有鳥大便。)

一字多義

(v.) 排便

例 Gosh! My cat is pooping everywhere! (天啊！我的貓到處大便！)

17. **bucket** (n.) 桶

例 I need 4 buckets of water. (我需要四桶水。)

例 Mom uses a bucket to collect rainwater for watering flowers.  
(媽媽用桶子來收集雨水澆花。)

補	bucket list 人生願望清單
	kick the bucket 死亡

**get** (v.) 拿取；獲得

例 First, get a bucket and collect some poop. (首先，拿個桶子來收集一些糞便。)

例 Where can I get those books? (我在何處可以拿到那些書？)

18. **pumpkin pie** (n.) 南瓜派

例 Mom is making a pumpkin pie. I can't wait.  
(媽媽正在製作南瓜派。我等不及了。)

例 How many pieces of pumpkin pie do you want? (你想要幾片南瓜派？)

19. **fried chicken** (n.) 炸雞

例 Let's have fried chicken for dinner. (我們晚餐來吃炸雞。)

例 There are some plates of fried chicken on the table. (桌上有幾盤炸雞。)

補 fried rice/noodles 炒飯／麵

20. **coffee** (n.) 咖啡

例 Have a cup of coffee and take a break. (來杯咖啡，休息一下。)

例 Is this coffee hot enough? (這咖啡夠熱嗎？)

補	café 咖啡廳
	常見咖啡種類：Espresso (義式濃縮)、Americano (美式咖啡)、Latte (拿鐵)、Cappuccino (卡布其諾)、Mocha (摩卡)。

21. **juice** (n.) 果汁

說明 當作汁、液通稱時，常為不可數名詞，可使用 bottle (瓶)、glass (杯) 或 carton (紙盒) 等量詞。

例 A glass of juice, please. (請給我一杯果汁。)

例 He buys a carton of orange juice for his breakfast.  
(他買了盒柳橙汁當作他的早餐。)

一字多義

(n.) (俚語) 電；汽油

例 The car is running out of juice. (這車快沒油了。)

補 juicy (adj.) 多汁的

例 The juicy steak tastes so yummy. (這多汁的牛排嚐起來很美味。)

補 其他飲料說法		
tea 茶	black tea 紅茶	milk tea 奶茶
coffee 咖啡	green tea 綠茶	milk 牛奶

22. **rice** (n.) 米飯

例 I eat two bowls of rice for lunch every day. (我每天午餐都吃兩碗飯。)

例 Do you prefer rice or noodles? (你比較喜歡飯還是麵?)

23. **pork** (n.) 豬肉

例 The restaurant is famous for its pork dishes. (這間餐廳的豬肉餐點很有名。)

例 How much pork does John have? (John 有多少豬肉?)

24. **dozen** (n.) 十二個；一打

例 I would like two dozen eggs, please. (請給我兩打雞蛋。)

例 Grace needs half a dozen eggs for a cake. (Grace 需要半打雞蛋來做蛋糕。)

25. **bread** (n.) 麵包

例 Emily's lunch today is a slice of bread and a cup of tea.

(Emily 今天的午餐是一片麵包和一杯茶。)

例 People are lining up for the delicious bread. (人們為了好吃的麵包正在大排長龍。)

補 常見麵包種類：toast (烤吐司)、bun (小圓麵包)、croissant (可頌)、bagel (貝果)、doughnut (甜甜圈)。

26. **slice** (n.) 片

例 Would you like a slice of bread? (你要一片麵包嗎?)

例 I have a slice of bread and a glass of milk for breakfast every day.

(我每天早餐都吃一片麵包和喝一杯牛奶。)

一字多義

(v.) 切割

例 The cook slices the beef and puts it in the pot. (廚師切下牛肉，並放入鍋子中。)

27. **useful** (adj.) 有用的

例 English is useful. You can make friends from different countries.

(英語很有用。你可以跟來自不同國家的人交朋友。)

例 Learning a second language is useful for your job.

(學習第二語言對你的工作會有幫助的。)

28. **mean** (v.) 意思是；對……有意義

例 What does the teacher mean? (老師的意思是什麼?)

例 Nothing means more to me than my kid's health.

(對我來說，沒有什麼比孩子的健康更重要了。)

一字多義

(adj.) 刻薄的

例 Don't be so mean to your brother! (別對你哥這麼刻薄!)

29. **power** (n.) 動力

例 The car runs on green power. (這輛車以綠能為動力。)

例 We can get power from human waste. (我們可以從人類的排泄物得到動力。)

一字多義

(n.) 權力

例 The queen has the power to rule the country. (女王有權統治國家。)

(n.) 力量

例 The athlete has great power in her legs. (這位運動員的腿力很大。)

30. **garbage** (n.) 垃圾；廢物

例 Adam, take out the garbage now, please. (Adam, 請現在去倒垃圾。)

例 There is some garbage in front of the garage. (車庫前面有一些垃圾。)

同 trash, rubbish 垃圾

補 

garbage can 垃圾桶	garbage truck 垃圾車
-----------------	-------------------

31. **in other words** (phr.) 換句話說

例 Grace always gets points in every basketball game. In other words, she is good at basketball. (Grace 總是在每場籃球比賽得分。換句話說，她很擅長籃球。)

例 Mark has a date on Sunday. In other words, I don't think he will show up at the party. (Mark 週日有約會。換句話說，我覺得他不會出現在派對上。)

32. **gas** (n.) 氣體燃料；汽油

例 The car is running out of gas. It can't move now.  
(這輛車的汽油即將用完了。它現在動不了。)

例 This car needs a full tank of gas. (這臺車需要一槽加滿的汽油。)

一字多義

(n.) 氣體

例 Oxygen is a kind of gas. (氧氣是一種氣體。)

33. **believe** (v.) 相信

例 Can you believe it? The winner of the game is a 10-year-old boy.  
(你相信嗎？這場遊戲的贏家是個十歲男孩。)

例 Do you really believe him? He often lies. (你真的相信他嗎？他時常說謊。)

補 believe in 相信…的存在價值

例 I believe in ghosts though I never see them.  
(雖然我從未見過鬼，但我相信有鬼。)

34. **human** (adj.) 人類的

例 How small can the human eye see? (肉眼能看到多小?)

例 The human eye cannot see things behind it. (人類的眼睛無法看到背後的东西。)

一字多義

(n.) 人；人類

例 Humans are also a kind of animal. (人類也是動物的一種。)

35. **kilometer** (n.) 公里

例 Tom walks three kilometers to school every morning.

(Tom 每天早上走三公里的路到學校。)

例 How many kilometers does Peter walk to the park from home every Sunday?

(Peter 每個星期日從家裡走多少公里的路到公園?)

36. **tank** (n.) 槽

例 The water tank is full. (水箱已滿水位。)

例 There is a fish tank in the restaurant. (這間餐廳有個魚缸。)

一字多義

(n.) 坦克

例 We can see some old tanks in this park. (我們可以在這個公園中看到一些舊坦克。)

補 gas tank 油箱

37. **stinky** (adj.) 臭的

例 What are you eating? It's stinky! (你正在吃什麼？好臭！)

例 His socks are very stinky after a long hike. (長途跋涉後，他的襪子很臭。)

補 動詞與名詞為 stink

例 You don't clean your room for a month. Everything here stinks.

(你一個月沒打掃房間了。這裡的東西都發臭了。)

**kind** (n.) 種類

例 A special kind of bus runs in England. (在英格蘭有營運一種特殊的公車。)

例 Sally collects all kinds of pens. (Sally 收集各種的筆。)

一字多義

(adj.) 仁慈的；好心的

例 Peter has a kind heart. He helps people all the time.

(Peter 心地善良。他經常幫助別人。)

105年會考題

( A ) The last five years have not been \_\_\_\_\_ to Jennie. Her face is covered with lines and she looks much older than she is.

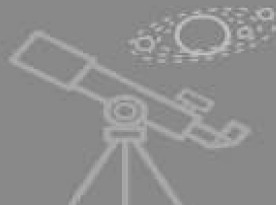
(A) kind

(B) special

(C) real

(D) enough





## 一、可數名詞

名詞可分為可數名詞與不可數名詞兩類。可數名詞是指可以用數字表達其數量的名詞，並能以單數或複數形表示，如：一個蘋果（an apple）、一隻筆（a pen）、兩個杯子（two glasses）、三本書（three books）。

## 二、不可數名詞

不可數名詞為無法清楚計數的名詞，前面不可加不定冠詞（a/an）或指示形容詞（that/those、this/these）；也沒有複數形式，如：air（空氣）、water（水）。不可數名詞常為物質名詞、抽象名詞與專有名詞。

物質名詞	抽象名詞	專有名詞
無法分為個體的固體、液體、氣體、天氣現象、材料等	情緒、概念、人格特質等或五官感受不到的東西	人名、地名、國名
oil（油） glass（玻璃） gold（金） air（空氣） snow（雪） wood（木材）	love（愛） happiness（快樂） money（錢） honesty（誠實） time（時間） hope（希望）	Jenny（珍妮） Taipei（臺北） Japan（日本）

### 馬上驗收

▲ 該字若為可數名詞，請打勾；若為不可數名詞，請打叉。

- |         |                              |            |                              |         |                              |
|---------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. rain | <u>          x          </u> | 2. knife   | <u>          ✓          </u> | 3. ice  | <u>          x          </u> |
| 4. joy  | <u>          x          </u> | 5. garbage | <u>          x          </u> | 6. salt | <u>          x          </u> |

## 三、單位量詞

（一）用法：置於名詞的前面，可用來計算可數名詞或不可數名詞的「數」或「量」。

（二）形式：

數字或數量形容詞	單位量詞	of	可數名詞／不可數名詞
a/an/one	box bag piece		cookies apples cake
three some	bottles cans		milk coffee

文法說明► 以複數單位量詞修飾不可數名詞時，將量詞單位改為複數即可。

例：單數單位量詞→ a group of people（一群人）、a box of chocolate（一盒巧克力）

複數單位量詞→ two pieces of paper（兩張紙）、three bowls of rice（三碗飯）

eight glasses of water（八杯水）、a few bags of tea（幾包茶）



### (三) 常用的單位量詞

#### (1) 以「容器」為單位：

英文單位量詞	中文單位量詞	例子
a bag of	一袋的	a bag of flour (一袋麵粉)
a basket of	一籃的	a basket of tangerines (一籃橘子)
a bottle of	一瓶的	a bottle of beer (一瓶啤酒)
a bowl of	一碗的	a bowl of soup (一碗湯)
a box of	一盒／箱的	a box of cookies (一箱餅乾)
a bucket of	一桶的	a bucket of water (一桶水)
a can of	一罐的	a can of cola (一罐可樂)
a cup of	一杯的	a cup of coffee (一杯咖啡)
a dozen of	一打的	a dozen of eggs (一打蛋)
a glass of	一(玻璃)杯的	a glass of wine (一杯酒)
a plate of	一盤的	a plate of fried rice (一盤炒飯)

#### (2) 以「形狀」為單位：

英文單位量詞	中文單位量詞	例子
a loaf of	一條的	a loaf of bread (一條麵包)
a piece of	一塊／片／張的	a piece of meat (一塊肉)
a scoop of	一球／勺的	a scoop of ice cream (一球冰淇淋)
a slice of	一薄片的	a slice of ham (一片火腿)

#### (3) 以「重量」為單位：

英文	中文	例子
an ounce of	一盎司的	an ounce of beef (一盎司牛肉)
a pound of	一磅的	a pound of butter (一磅奶油)
a gram of	一公克的	a gram of salt (一公克鹽)
a kilogram of	一公斤的	a kilogram of flour (一公斤麵粉)
a liter of	一公升的	a liter of gasoline (一公升汽油)

#### (4) 描述「人」或「動物」的常用量詞

英文單位量詞	中文單位量詞	例子
a group of	一群／組的	a group of people (一群人)
a flock of	一群的	a flock of birds (一群鳥)
a herd of	一群的	a herd of elephants (一群象)
a pack of	一群的	a pack of wolves (一群狼)
a school of	一群的	a school of fish (一群魚)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-9 題為寫出單位量詞、第 10-15 題為填充式翻譯

1. 一籃的 a basket of      2. 一罐的 a can of      3. 一（玻璃）杯的 a glass of
4. 一薄片的 a slice of      5. 一桶的 a bucket of      6. 一碗的 a bowl of
7. 一袋的 a bag of      8. 一張的 a piece of      9. 一公斤的 a kilogram of
10. 我需要四瓶牛奶。I need four bottles of milk.
11. 桌上有五杯咖啡。There are five cups of coffee on the table.
12. 你要兩片比薩嗎？Do you want two pieces of pizza?
13. 我們來收集三桶象糞吧。Let's collect three buckets of elephant poop.
14. 請給我六盤飯。Please give me six plates of rice.
15. John 每天午餐只吃一碗湯。  
John has only a/one bowl of soup for lunch every day.

## 四、How many 句型

How many 用來詢問「可數名詞」的數量有多少。

（一）搭配「可數複數名詞」，用 there is/are 詢問特定地點的名詞數量。

問句：

How many	可數複數名詞	be 動詞 + there	地方副詞？
	books	are there	on the desk?

文法說明► 因為搭配可數複數名詞，問句中的 be 動詞要用 are。

肯定答句：

There	be 動詞	數字（+名詞）	（地方副詞）。
	is	one (book)	(on the desk).
	are	three (books)	

否定答句：

There	be 動詞 + not	形容詞	（名詞 + 地方副詞）。
	are not = aren't	any	(books on the desk).

文法說明► (1) be 動詞視答句中的名詞單複數做變動。

(2) 否定答句用「複數名詞」回答，be 動詞用 are。

(3) not any = no，用 no 回答時需答出名詞。

**例：** Q: How many pencils are there in the bag? （袋子裡有多少支鉛筆？）

A1: There is only one (pencil in the bag). （只有一支。）

A2: There aren't any./There are no pencils. （裡面沒有任何鉛筆。）

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-4 題為填充式翻譯、第 5-7 題為依提示作答

1. Angel: How many monkeys ( is / are ) there in the tree?

Andy: There ( is / are ) one.

2. Steven: How many ( goose / geese ) are there on the farm?

Mary: There ( aren't / are no ) any.

3. Kay: 桌上有幾隻湯匙呢? Max: 桌上有三隻湯匙。

Kay: How many spoons are there on the table?

Max: There are three spoons on the table.

4. Kay: 房間裡有幾個機器人呢? Max: 房間裡沒有任何一個機器人。

Kay: How many robots there in the room?

Max: There aren't any robots in the room.

5. There are two books on the desk. ( 依畫線部分造原問句 )

How many books are there on the desk?

6. How many plates are there on the table? ( 以「有一個」回答 )

There is one (plate on the table).

7. How many students are there on the bus? ( 以「沒有」回答 )

There aren't any (students on the bus).

(二) 搭配「可數複數名詞」，使用一般動詞詢問名詞數量。

問句：

How many	可數複數名詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞?
	books	do does	you/they he/she	have/need/want?

肯定答句：

主詞	動詞	數字 (+ 可數名詞) .
I/We/They	have/need/want	ten (books).
He/She	has/needs/wants	

否定答句：

主詞	助動詞 + not	原形動詞	形容詞	可數名詞.
I/We/They	don't	have/need/want	any	(books).
He/She	doesn't			

文法說明► ① not any = no → 助動詞 + not + 原形動詞 + any = 「動詞 + no」。

② 否定答句用 no 回答時，要答出後面受詞。

例： Q: How many eggs do we need? ( 我們需要多少雞蛋? )

A1: We need six (eggs). ( 我們需要六個。 )

A2: We don't need any./ We need no eggs. ( 我們不需要任何雞蛋。 )

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-4 題為填充式翻譯、第 6-9 題為依提示作答

1. James: How many boxes ((do/ does) ) you need?

Monica: I need two ( box / (boxes) ).

2. Peter: How many ( egg / (eggs) ) do you eat every day?

Sue: I don't eat ((any/ some) ).

3. Megan 不想要任何洋娃娃。Megan doesn't want any dolls.

4. Tina 沒有任何的玩具。Tina doesn't have any toys.

5. We want fifteen chairs. (以畫線處造原問句)

How many chairs do you want?

6. Ted reads one book every week. (以畫線處造原問句)

How many books does Ted read every week?

7. How many forks does John have? (以英語「2 支」回答)

He has two (forks).

8. How many children do Mr. and Mrs. Lin have? (以「沒有小孩」回答)

They don't have any (children)./ They have no children.

9. How many apples does the woman need for her pie? (以英語「5 顆」回答)

She needs five (apples for her pie).

### (三) 搭配「不可數」名詞

用 How many 來詢問「不可數名詞」的數量時，要在不可數名詞前加上「量詞」來輔助。

(1) there is/are 問句：

How many	複數量詞 + of + 不可數名詞	are there	地方副詞？
	cups of water		on the table?

文法說明► many 是用來形容「複數可數名詞」，因此描述不可數名詞的「量詞」必須為複數。

肯定答句：

There	be 動詞	數字 (+ 量詞 + of + 不可數名詞)	(地方副詞) .
	is	one (cup of water)	on the table.
	are	three (cups of water)	

文法說明► 答句的 be 動詞由量詞的「數」決定。

否定答句：

There	be 動詞 + not	形容詞	(複數量詞 + of + 不可數名詞)	(地方副詞) .
	aren't	any	(cups of water)	(on the table).

例： Q: How many cans of coffee are there in the box? (箱子裡有幾罐咖啡?)

A1: There are twelve (cans of coffee in the box). (有十二罐。)

A2: There aren't any (cans of coffee in the box). (一罐都沒有。)

(2) 一般動詞問句：

How many	複數量詞+of+不可數名詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞?
	cups of water	do does	you/they he/she	have/need/want?

肯定答句：

主詞	動詞	數字+量詞(+of+不可數名詞)。
I/We/They	have/need/want	one (cup of water). two (cups of water).
He/She	has/needs/wants	

否定答句：

主詞	助動詞+not	原形動詞	形容詞	可數名詞。
I/We/They	don't	have/need/want	any	(cups of water).
He/She	doesn't			

例： Q: How many bags of sugar do they have? (他們有多少袋糖?)

A1: They have four bags of sugar. (他們有四袋糖。)

A2: They don't have any. (一袋都沒有。)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-5 題為填充式翻譯、第 6-8 題為依提示作答

1. Man: How many plates of pork ( is /are ) there on the dining table?

Woman: There ( is / are ) a plate of pork on the dining table.

2. Jessica drinks three ( cup /cups ) of coffee every morning.

3. 餐桌上有多少盤炒飯? How many plates of fried rice are there on the table?

4. Hugo: 她有幾片麵包? Grace: 她有六片麵包。

Hugo: How many slices of bread does she have?

Grace: She has six slices of bread.

5. Eve: 他需要幾盤豬肉? Don: 他不需要豬肉。

Eve: How many plates of pork does he need?

Don: He doesn't need any pork.

6. They need three bowls of noodles. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How many bowls of noodles do they need?

7. He has a box of bananas. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How many boxes of bananas does he have?

8. How many bottles of tea does the man want? (以「三瓶」回答)

He wants three bottles of tea.

五、How much 句型

How much 是用來詢問不可數物品的「數量」有多少。

(一) 搭配「不可數」名詞，用 there is/are 詢問特定地點的物品數量。

問句：

How much	不可數名詞	be 動詞 + there	地方副詞？
	bread	is there	on the table?

文法說明► 不可數名詞視為單數名詞，問句的 be 動詞恆用單數。

肯定答句：

There + be 動詞	a/an/數字 + 量詞 + of + 不可數名詞	地方副詞.
There is	a slice of bread	on the table.
There are	ten slices of bread	

文法說明► 用量詞說明不可數名詞物品之數量時，be 動詞由量詞的「數」決定。

否定答句：

There	be 動詞 + not	形容詞	不可數名詞	地方副詞.
There	is not =isn't	any	bread	on the table.

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1 題為圈選正確字詞、第 2-4 題為填充式翻譯

1. Sue: How ( many / much ) coffee ( is / are ) there in the box?  
Paul: There ( is / are ) twenty-four cans of coffee in the box.
2. Peter：這道菜有多少肉？ Evan：這道菜有四片肉。  
Peter: How much meat is there in this dish?  
Evan: There are four pieces of meat in this dish.
3. Henry：這家超市裡有多少豬肉？ Diana：這家超市裡沒有豬肉。  
Henry: How much pork is there in this supermarket?  
Diana: There isn't any pork in this supermarket.
4. Mary：冰箱裡有多少牛肉？ Tony：冰箱裡有十磅牛肉。  
Mary: How much beef is there in the refrigerator?  
Tony: There are ten pounds of beef in the refrigerator.

(二) 搭配「不可數」名詞，使用一般動詞詢問名詞數量。

問句：

How much	不可數名詞	助動詞	主詞	動詞？
	milk	do	you/they	have/need/want?
		does	he/she	

肯定答句：

主詞	動詞	數字+量詞(+of+不可數名詞)。
I/We/They	have/need/want	ten cups (of milk).
He/She	has/needs/wants	

否定答句：

主詞	否定助動詞	動詞	形容詞	不可數名詞。
I/We/They	don't	have/need/want	any	(milk).
He/She	doesn't			

例：Q: How much butter do we need for the cake? (我們做蛋糕需要多少奶油?)

A: We need 200 grams of butter. (我們需要 200 克的奶油。)

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-9 題為填充式翻譯、第 10-12 題為依提示作答

1. Dan: How ( many / much ) rice does Dad want?

Jane: He wants ( two / two bowls of ) rice.

2. Simon: How much ( milk tea / cookies ) do you need?

Linda: I don't need ( any / some ) milk tea.

3. Paul：我們現在有多少牛奶？ Peter：我們現在有六瓶牛奶。

Paul: How much milk do we have now?

Peter: We have six bottles of milk now.

4. Kelly 不需要任何肉。Kelly doesn't need any meat.

5. 請每天喝八杯的水。Please drink eight glasses of water every day.

6. Avery: How much bread does she need? (她需要多少的麵包呢?)

Candy: She needs two slices of bread. (她需要兩片麵包。)

7. Amy: How much sugar do you need for your tea? (你的茶需要多少糖呢?)

Darcy: I need three spoons of sugar. (我需要三匙糖。)

8. Dora: How much soup does Jack want? (Jack 想要多少湯呢?)

Ford: He wants one large bowl of soup. (他想要一大碗湯。)

9. Leo：Anna 需要多少魚肉呢？ Adam：她需要一盤（魚肉）。

Leo: How much fish does Anna need?

Adam: She needs a plate (of fish).

10. three / of / slices / . / needs / Wilson / bread (重組句子)

Wilson needs three slices of bread.

11. Nina doesn't have any milk tea. (造原問句)

How much milk tea does Nina have?

12. How much elephant poop do we need? (以「十桶」回答)

We need ten buckets of elephant poop.

## 六、How much 與金錢用法

詢問物品價錢時，疑問詞 How much 在句首，句子中的 be 動詞由詢問的物品數量決定。答句可直接回答「數字 + dollar(s)」。

問句：

疑問詞 + much	be 動詞	名詞？
How much	is	the toy?
	are	the erasers?

答句：

價錢.
Thirty dollars (元) .

詳答句：

代名詞	be 動詞	價錢.	
It	is	thirty dollars.	
They	are	fifty dollars	each (每個) .
			in total (總共) .

例： Q: How much are the computers? (這些電腦要多少錢？)

A1: They are forty thousand dollars each. (它們每一臺要四萬元。)

A2: They are four hundred thousand dollars in total. (它們總共要四十萬元。)

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選正確字詞、第 4-6 題為填充式翻譯

- How ( many / much ) is your new smartphone?
- These erasers ( is / are ) twenty dollars each.
- Jack: How much ( is / are ) the box of cookies?  
Judy: ( It / There ) is one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Jerry：這輛腳踏車多少錢？ Irene：這輛腳踏車五千元。  
Jerry: How much is the bike/bicycle ?  
Irene: It is five thousand dollars.
- Kent：這些夾克多少錢？ Judy：這些夾克每件八百元。  
Kent: How much are the jackets ?  
Judy: They are eight hundred dollars each.
- Dora: How much are these coffee cups? (這些咖啡杯要多少錢呢？)  
Ford: They are five hundred dollars in total. (它們一共要五百元。)

## 七、數量形容詞：some、any、many 和 much

數量形容詞 some, any, many, much 置於名詞之前，以修飾名詞的數量的多寡。

- some 指「一些」，用於肯定句。
- any 指「任何」，用於否定句和疑問句。
- many 指「很多」，用於形容「可數名詞複數」。
- much 指「很多」，用於形容「不可數名詞」。



英文	中文	修飾可數名詞	修飾不可數名詞	用於肯定句	用於否定句	用於疑問句
some	一些	✓	✓	✓		
any	任何	✓	✓		✓	✓
many	很多	✓		✓	✓	✓
much	很多		✓	✓	✓	✓

例：Do you need any sugar? ( 你需要糖嗎？ )

例：There are many eggs and some ham in the box. ( 在盒子裡有很多雞蛋和一些火腿。 )

### 馬上驗收

#### ▲ 圈選正確字詞

1. There isn't ( many / any / some ) water in the glass.
2. There aren't ( many / much ) girls in my class.
3. How ( many / much ) bowls of noodles do you want for dinner?
4. I don't have ( some / any / many ) money with me right now.
5. How ( many / much ) water do you drink every day?

## 八、疑問詞 which

(一) which 當疑問詞時指「哪一個」，問句中通常會提供兩個以上的選項以供選擇，選項間以 or 連接。

(二) 句型：

問句：

疑問詞 + (one)	助動詞	主詞	動詞,	名詞 + or + 名詞?
Which (one)	do does	you/they he/she	want, like,	coffee or tea?

答句：

主詞	動詞	名詞.
I/We/They He/She	want/like wants/likes	coffee. tea.

文法說明► (1) 問句提供兩個選項時，若兩者都選，受詞可用 both 代替。

(2) 問句提供三個以上的選項時，若選擇全部，則受詞可用 all 代替。

例：Q: Which does Ivy want, milk or tea? ( Ivy 想要哪一樣，牛奶或茶？ )

A: She wants tea. ( 她想要茶。 )

例：Q: Which do you like, beef or pork? ( 你喜歡哪一樣，牛肉或豬肉？ )

A: I like both. ( 我兩樣都喜歡。 )

例：Q: Which do they like, dogs, cats or rabbits? ( 你喜歡哪一個，狗、貓或兔子？ )

A: I like all. ( 我都喜歡。 )

(三) which 也是疑問形容詞，後面接名詞表示「哪一個……」，用來引導問句。

例：Q: Which season is your favorite? (哪一個季節是你最喜歡的?)

A: Spring is my favorite. (春天是我最喜歡的。)

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為圈選正確字詞、第 4-7 題為整句式翻譯

1. Alex: ( What / Which ) one do you want, tea or water?

Ella: ( Yes, / × ) I want tea.

2. Chole: ( Which / Who ) student is the class leader of Class 101, Hannah or Andy?

Dina: Andy ( is / does ).

3. Emily: ( Which / What / Who ) is your favorite food? Fiona: Stinky tofu is!

4. 你喜歡哪一種肉，魚肉還是牛肉？

Which meat do you like, fish or beef?

5. John 想要哪個當午餐，炸雞還是炒飯？

Which does John want for lunch, fried chicken or fried rice?

6. Kevin：哪一個男孩是你的兒子，Rudy 還是 Toby?

Hank：Toby 是我的兒子。

Kevin: Which boy is your son, Rudy or Toby?

Hank: Toby is my son.

7. Ian：那位導遊需要哪個，桶子還是篩子？

Leo：她需要桶子。

Ian: Which does that tour guide need, the bucket or the screen?

Leo: She needs the bucket.



## 綜合演練



### 一、選擇題

- ( C ) 1. Andy: How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in the zoo? Mary: Eleven.  
(A) lion (B) zebra (C) geese (D) monkey
- ( C ) 2. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ do you want, apples or bananas? Mia: Bananas.  
(A) How (B) What (C) Which (D) Where
- ( A ) 3. Tom: How many cars does Kevin have? Zoe: He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) any (B) many (C) some (D) a lot of
- ( A ) 4. Ella: Which do they like, apple pie \_\_\_\_\_ pumpkin pie?  
John: They like pumpkin pie.  
(A) or (B) so (C) and (D) but
- ( D ) 5. Bob: \_\_\_\_\_ rice does your sister need? Eve: She needs two bowls of rice.  
(A) Is there (B) Are there (C) How many (D) How much
- ( D ) 6. Leo: \_\_\_\_\_ does Amber like, Star Hotel or Moon Hotel?  
Amy: She likes Star Hotel.  
(A) Who (B) What (C) Where (D) Which
- ( B ) 7. Tina: How much \_\_\_\_\_ do they have? Eric: They don't have any.  
(A) pigs (B) beef (C) chickens (D) vegetables
- ( B ) 8. Alan: Which does Kate want, tacos or beef noodles? Mark: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) She has tacos. (B) Beef noodles.  
(C) She loves stinky tofu. (D) She doesn't have any.
- ( C ) 9. Kent: How much \_\_\_\_\_ does your brother drink every day?  
Anna: He \_\_\_\_\_ seven cups.  
(A) tea; eats (B) milk; feeds (C) water; drinks (D) noodle; gives
- ( A ) 10. Ivy: Which one does your brother like for breakfast, water or milk? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) He likes milk. (B) Yes, he likes water.  
(C) He doesn't like water. (D) No, he doesn't like milk.
- ( A ) 11. How \_\_\_\_\_ chairs do you need?  
(A) many (B) much (C) some (D) any
- ( D ) 12. She has two \_\_\_\_\_ of coffee.  
(A) bowl (B) bag (C) plate (D) cups
- ( B ) 13. No one likes Ted. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
(A) every (B) any (C) much (D) some
- ( A ) 14. A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there on the farm? B: There are seven.  
(A) pigs (B) tea (C) bag (D) a banana
- ( B ) 15. Do you have a bag \_\_\_\_\_ rice?  
(A) on (B) of (C) × (D) in

- ( B )16. Henry brings \_\_\_\_\_ erasers.  
(A) one (B) two (C) any (D) a
- ( C )17. Do you want a piece of \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) rice (B) gas (C) cake (D) milk tea
- ( D )18. A: \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant do you like, Mama Louisa or Hank Brothers? B: Hank Brothers.  
(A) Why (B) What (C) When (D) Which
- ( A )19. \_\_\_\_\_ much salt do you need for the dish?  
(A) How (B) What (C) When (D) Where
- ( B )20. A: Does he have any \_\_\_\_\_? B: No, he doesn't.  
(A) fork (B) forks (C) a fork (D) two forks
- ( D )21. A: Which does Ivy want, dolls or robots? B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) She has three. (B) Yes, she does. (C) She doesn't want. (D) She wants dolls.
- ( A )22. A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ in your class? B: 35.  
(A) students; have (B) boy; have (C) girls; has (D) kid; has
- ( D )23. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you want, fried rice \_\_\_\_\_ fried noodles? B: I want fried noodles.  
(A) How; and (B) What; or (C) Which; and (D) Which; or
- ( B )24. A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ does he have? B: He \_\_\_\_\_ two.  
(A) milk; has (B) knives; has (C) pens; have (D) water; have
- ( A )25. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ hot tea \_\_\_\_\_ Sally need now? B: She needs three cups.  
(A) much; does (B) any; does (C) many; do (D) some; do
- ( A )26. \_\_\_\_\_ milk does your mom need?  
(A) How much (B) How many (C) What (D) When
- ( A )27. Frank has \_\_\_\_\_ tea for lunch.  
(A) some (B) cups (C) one cup (D) any
- ( B )28. How \_\_\_\_\_ water does she need for the trees?  
(A) many (B) much (C) tall (D) long
- ( B )29. I want a bowl of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) noodle (B) rice (C) book (D) pencil
- ( B )30. A: Do you have any water? B: Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) any (B) some (C) one (D) two
- ( D )31. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ pictures does she have? B: She has five.  
(A) does (B) do (C) much (D) many
- ( D )32. A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ does Sally want? B: She wants two.  
(A) a toy (B) salt (C) story (D) apples
- ( B )33. A: Which does Ben like, coffee or water? B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) He likes tea. (B) He likes coffee.  
(C) He doesn't like water. (D) He has a cup of water.
- ( B )34. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ meat does she need? B: She needs two plates of meat.  
(A) many (B) much (C) old (D) long

- ( C ) 35. A: \_\_\_\_\_ B: He has ten.  
 (A) How tall is James? (B) How old is James?  
 (C) How many toys does James have? (D) Is there three toys?
- ( C ) 36. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you want, pens or pencils? B: I want pens.  
 (A) How (B) What (C) Which (D) How many
- ( A ) 37. \_\_\_\_\_ beef \_\_\_\_\_ we need?  
 (A) How much; do (B) How many; do (C) Which; are (D) How often; are
- ( B ) 38. Milly \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) has; money (B) has; dolls  
 (C) don't have; money (D) don't have; dolls
- ( D ) 39. How many boxes \_\_\_\_\_ pictures \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
 (A) for; does (B) for; is (C) of; do (D) of; are
- ( A ) 40. A: Which country do you like, the USA \_\_\_\_\_ India? B: I like the USA.  
 (A) or (B) and (C) but (D) ×
- ( B ) 41. Susan bought \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the supermarket, but she did not buy anything to drink.  
 (A) many (B) some 【105.會考】  
 (C) any (D) one
- ( A ) 42. Nora: Can I check your drawer for some tools we can use? 【110.會考】  
 Matt: Sure. Take a look. See if you can find \_\_\_\_\_ in there.  
 (A) any (B) it (C) others (D) those

## 二、克漏字選擇

Peter: Hey, Lisa. Are you going to the supermarket?

Lisa: Yeah. 1.

Peter: I need some pork. Can you buy some for me?

Lisa: No problem. 2. do you need?

Peter: About 1 kilo.

Lisa: 3.

Peter: I want to make pork sandwiches.

Lisa: I see. Anything else?

Peter: Two bottles of orange juice. Thanks.

Lisa: Not at all.



supermarket 超市 kilo 公斤

- ( C ) 1. (A) Where's the supermarket? (B) Do you buy pork?  
 (C) What is it? (D) How do you go there?
- ( D ) 2. (A) What (B) What number (C) How many (D) How much
- ( A ) 3. (A) Why do you need pork? (B) What do you like to eat?  
 (C) When do you eat pork sandwiches? (D) How do you make pork sandwiches?

## 國中英語 (二) 單字大補帖 (L5)

### 1. **senior high school** (n.) 高中

例 Jerry is now a senior high school student.

(Jerry 現在是一名高中生。)

例 There is a senior high school across from the park.

(公園對面有一間高中。)

補	elementary school	國小
	junior high school	國中

### 2. **reporter** (n.) 記者

例 John is a reporter. He collects stories from all over the world.

(John 是一名記者。他從世界各地蒐集故事。)

例 The reporter is asking the actress some questions about her new movie.

(記者正在詢問女演員一些有關她新電影的問題。)

### 3. **ask** (v.) 詢問

例 Jack always asks a lot of questions in English class.

(Jack 總是在英語課問很多問題。)

例 Mr. Lee, can I ask you a question? (李老師，我能問你一個問題嗎?)

一字多義

(v.) 請求

例 Can I ask you (for) a favor? (你可以幫我一個忙嗎?)

(v.) 邀請

例 I want to ask Tom to come to my birthday party.

(我想邀請 Tom 來參加我的生日派對。)

### 4. **question** (n.) 問題

例 Do you have any questions? (你有任何問題嗎?)

例 Please ask your question in class if you don't understand.

(如有不懂的問題，請在課堂上提問。)

一字多義

(n.) 題目

例 Question five is not very easy. (第五題不容易。)

補	question 通常指能想得到答案的疑問，例如 math question (數學問題)。
	problem 通常指需要被解決的困難狀況，例如 health problem (健康問題)。

### 5. **another** (adj.) 另一個的

說明 沒有指特定事物，後面接單數名詞

例 I want another cup of tea. (我想要再一杯茶。)

例 Is there another bag in the store? (商店裡有另一個袋子嗎?)

補 the other + 單數名詞 指剩下的那一個，有特定的意思

例 There are two buses to get here. One is Bus 11. The other is Bus 70.  
(有兩臺公車可以到達這裡。一臺是 11 號公車。另一臺是 70 號公車。)

#### 109年會考題

( A ) Ms. Johnson has been taking phone calls since she entered the office this morning. Just when she thought she could finally leave work, \_\_\_\_\_ call came in.  
(A) another (B) each  
(C) the next (D) the other

#### 104年會考題

( D ) I don't like any one of these three watches. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
(A) the others (B) other  
(C) either (D) another

### 6. win (n.) 勝利

例 It is our team's first win this year. (這是我們隊伍今年第一次勝利。)

例 Our team has one win and two losses. (我們的隊伍一勝二敗。)

#### 一字多義

(v.) 獲勝

例 Who is winning? (誰會獲勝?)

補

winner (n.) 獲勝者

loser (n.) 失敗者

同 success/victory 成功；勝利

反 lose (v.) 輸掉 (比賽)

### 7. often (adv.) 時常

例 How often do you visit your grandpa? (你多久去探望一次祖父?)

例 Jerry often goes to school around seven thirty.  
(Jerry 經常在七點三十分左右去上學。)

### 8. train (v.) 訓練

例 The athletes train five times a day. It is so hard.  
(運動員們一天訓練五次。非常辛苦。)

例 The school team always trains after school. (校隊總是在放學後進行訓練。)

#### 一字多義

(n.) 火車

例 I'm traveling by train. (我正搭火車旅行。)

9. **twice** (adv.) 兩次

例 The Huang family goes out for dinner twice a week. (黃家每週外出吃晚飯兩次。)

例 He checks his e-mail twice every morning. (他每天早上檢查兩次電子郵件。)

10. **homework** (n.) 作業

例 How much homework does Anna get? (Anna 有多少作業?)

例 There isn't any homework today. (今天沒有任何作業。)

補	作業為不可數名詞，homework 為回家作業；classwork 為課堂作業，要在學校完成。	
	do one's homework 做功課	hand in your homework 繳交作業
	help somebody with his/her homework 幫助某人做功課	
	相似詞：housework 家事	

11. **tug of war** (n.) 拔河

例 Tom and his brother are on the tug of war team.  
(Tom 和他的哥哥都在拔河隊。)

例 Tug of war is a great team sport. (拔河是個很棒的團體運動。)

**each** (adj.) 每一個

例 There is a lot of effort behind each story. (每個故事背後都有許多的努力。)

例 Each member of this team is tall and thin. (這個隊伍的每個成員都又高又瘦。)

**Hard work pays off.** 努力就會有收穫。

12. **always** (adv.) 總是；永遠

例 Ivy is always smiling. (Ivy 總是笑臉迎人。)

例 Does Gina always go to school on time? (Gina 總是準時去學校嗎?)

13. **usually** (adv.) 通常

例 What do you usually do on weekends? (你週末通常在做什麼?)

例 I usually take pictures of my dog. (我經常替我的狗拍照。)

14. **sometimes** (adv.) 有時候

例 I sometimes go on a picnic with my family in the park.  
(我有時候會跟家人去公園野餐。)

例 I have to work late sometimes. (我有時要工作到很晚。)

15. **seldom** (adv.) 很少

例 David seldom watches TV after work. (David 下班後很少看電視。)

例 I seldom eat fast food because it is not healthy. (我很少吃速食，因為這不健康。)

16. **never** (adv.) 從不；未曾

例 Ben is never late for class. (Ben 上課從不遲到。)

例 Emma never wears a hat even in the sun. (即使在陽光下，Emma 也從不戴帽子。)



17. **once** (adv.) 一次；曾經

例 He plays basketball once a week. (他每週打一次籃球。)

例 I went mountain climbing once, but I didn't like it. (我爬過一次山，但我不喜歡。)

一字多義

(adv.) 曾經；從前

例 This actor was famous once, but nobody knows him today.

(這位男演員從前很有名，但現在沒人認識他。)

補 at once 同時；立刻

例 I can't do many things at once. (我無法同時做很多事情。)

例 Now, go downstairs at once and clean the basement.  
(現在立刻下樓去打掃地下室。)

once upon a time 很久以前

例 Once upon a time, there was a pretty princess in the castle. (很久以前，城堡裡有一位漂亮的公主。)

諺語 Once bitten, twice shy. (一朝被蛇咬，十年怕草繩。)

**on time** (phr.) 準時

例 Andy always goes to school on time. (Andy 總是準時上學。)

例 Please make sure to finish your homework on time. (請務必準時完成作業。)

18. **life** (n.) 生活；人生

例 Ella doesn't know much about her grandma's early life.

(Ella 不太清楚她祖母早年的生活。)

例 His life is full of love and joy. (他的人生充滿著愛與喜悅。)

一字多義

(n.) 生命 (複數為 lives)

例 Thank you for saving my life. (謝謝你救了我一命。)

(n.) 生活方式

例 Kevin enjoys country life. (Kevin 享受鄉間生活。)

(n.) 活力

例 Alice is so full of life. (Alice 充滿了活力。)

(n.) 生物

例 Is there human life on other planets? (其他星球有人類存在嗎?)

19. **early** (adj.) 早的

例 It usually rains in early spring in Taiwan. (臺灣早春通常多雨。)

例 Kelly is an early bird. She always gets up at six a.m.

(Kelly 是早起的人。她總是早上六點起床。)

反 late 晚的

20. **swim** (v.) 游泳

例 Let's go swimming. It's good for our health. (一起去游泳吧。這有益身體健康。)

例 My father swims four times a month. (我的爸爸一個月游泳四次。)

補	swimming pool 游泳池
	swimming suit 泳衣
	swimming goggles 泳鏡

21. **jump rope** (phr.) 跳繩

例 The students are jumping rope now. (學生們正在跳繩。)

例 I need a new jump rope because mine is too short.

(我需要一條新跳繩，因為我的太短了。)

補 (n.) skipping rope (英式) 跳繩

22. **get hurt** (phr.) 受傷

例 Don't get hurt. (別受傷。)

例 Leo sometimes gets hurt at school. (Leo 在學校有時候會受傷。)

補	hurt 傷害／弄傷＋(受詞)
例	Your words <u>hurt</u> me. (你的話讓我很受傷。)
	hurt (部位) 痛
例	My back <u>hurts</u> a lot. (我的背很痛。)

23. **during** (prep.) 在……期間

例 Please don't talk during the movie. (請勿在電影播放期間聊天。)

例 John works during the night and sleeps during the day. (John 晚上工作白天睡覺。)

24. **sick** (adj.) 生病的

例 The doctor says, "You're sick. Take a day off from work."

(醫生說：「你生病了。請假一天不要工作。」)

例 Drink more water when you are sick. (生病時多喝點水。)

25. **stop** (v.) 停止

例 Stop the car! There is a child behind the car. (停車！車子後面有一名小孩。)

例 The driver always stops the bus here, and we get off.

(司機總是在這裡停下公車，我們再下車。)

片 stop＋人＋from＋V-ing 阻止

例 Mom always stops me from playing video games before tests.

(媽媽總是阻止我在考前玩電子遊戲。)

26. **sport** (n.) 運動

例 What sports do you play? (你從事何種運動？)

例 I want to try a new sport next semester. (我想在下學期嘗試一項新的運動。)

補 1.	美式	例 I like watching <u>sports</u> on TV. (我喜歡在電視上看體育比賽。)
	英式	例 I like watching <u>sport</u> on TV. (我喜歡在電視上看體育比賽。)
2.	sport	球類或競賽項目的運動 例 I like to play <u>sports</u> like soccer and basketball. (我喜歡參加體育活動，像是足球和籃球。)
	exercise	使身體健壯的運動 例 I try to <u>exercise</u> for 30 minutes twice a week. (我試著每週鍛煉兩次，每次 30 分鐘。)

## 27. **care** (v.) 在乎；關心

例 You care too much about your looks. (你太在意外表了。)

例 He doesn't care about his health. (他不在乎他的健康。)

一字多義

(n.) 保護；照顧 (不可數名詞)

例 Owen and Grace share the care of their children.  
(Owen 和 Grace 分擔照顧孩子們。)

補 take care of sb./sth. 照顧；照料

例 She takes care of her little sister after school.  
(她放學後照顧她的妹妹。)

## 28. **notice** (v.) 注意到

例 We seldom notice a mother's hard work at home.  
(我們很少注意到母親在家的辛勞。)

例 Do you notice anything different about my garden?  
(你有注意到我的花園有不同之處嗎？)

一字多義

(n.) 告示；通知

例 There is a notice on the wall saying "No parking."  
(牆上貼著一張「禁止停車」的告示。)

## 29. **athlete** (n.) 運動員

例 Who is your favorite baseball athlete? (誰是你最喜歡的棒球運動員？)

例 My mom is an athlete. She trains a lot. (我媽媽是位運動員。她做很多訓練。)

## 30. **trophy** (n.) 獎盃

例 The winner can get a trophy and a lot of money.  
(贏家可以得到一座獎盃和一大筆獎金。)

例 Henry's team wants to be the first Taiwanese team to win the FIVB trophy.  
(Henry 的隊伍想要成為臺灣第一支得到國際排聯獎盃的隊伍。)

一字多義

(n.) 戰利品 (可數名詞)

例 Alan likes to go hunting and puts his animal head trophies in his office.

(Alan 喜歡打獵且把動物頭戰利品放在他的辦公室。)

補

medal 獎牌	{	gold medal	金牌
		silver medal	銀牌
		bronze medal	銅牌
prize 獎品；獎金			

31. **effort** (n.) 努力

例 Jane always puts effort into her work. (Jane 總是很努力工作。)

例 Please make an effort to complete your homework. (請多用點心完成你的功課。)



## 一、頻率副詞

(一) 定義：用來表示某事件或動作所發生的『頻率』。

(二) 常用的頻率副詞及其發生頻率：

頻率副詞	中文	程度比較	百分比
always	總是	■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■	100 %
usually	通常	■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■□	90 %
often	時常	■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■□□	70 %
sometimes	有時	■■■■■■■■■■■■■■□□□□	50 %
seldom	很少	■□□□□□□□□□□□□□	10 %
never	從未	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0 %

(三) 位置：

頻率副詞位置	例句
be 動詞後	She is <u>always</u> busy. (她總是很忙碌。)
一般動詞前	He <u>sometimes</u> does/washes the dishes. (他有時會洗碗。)
助動詞和 原形動詞中間	You can <u>usually</u> find her at the library. (你通常可以在圖書館找到她。) I will <u>always</u> remember that day. (我會永遠記得那一天。)

## 二、頻率副詞片語

(一) 頻率副詞片語通常置於句中的動詞(片語)之後。

(二) 常用的頻率副詞片語

數字 + time(s) + 一段時間	once a week (一週一次)、twice a day (一天兩次)、 three times a year (一年三次)
*one time = once (一次)、*two times = twice (兩次)	
every + 時間名詞	every day (每天)、every week (每週)、 every three years (每三年)
every other + 時間名詞單數 = every two + 時間名詞複數	every other day (每兩天一次)、 every other week (每兩週一次)、 every other year (每兩年一次)
*every other day (每兩天) = every two days (兩天一次)	

### 馬上驗收

#### ▲ 填充式翻譯

- 我媽媽一天煮飯三次。My mother cooks three times a day.
- Mary 一天餵她的狗兩次。Mary feeds her dog twice a day.
- 請每兩天澆一次花。Please water the flowers every two days.

### 三、be 動詞與頻率副詞

#### (一) 肯定句

主詞	be 動詞	頻率副詞	形容詞.
I	am	always usually often sometimes	happy.
You	are		
She	is		

例：My good friends are always nice to me. (我的好朋友們總是對我很好。)

#### (二) 否定句

##### (1) 一般頻率副詞

主詞	be 動詞 + not	頻率副詞	形容詞.
I	am not	always usually often	happy.
You	are not		
She	is not		

##### (2) 具否定意味的頻率副詞

主詞	be 動詞	否定頻率副詞	形容詞.
I	am	seldom never	happy.
You	are		
She	is		

文法說明► seldom 與 never 本身已具否定意味，不需再搭配 not 使用。

例：The bathroom is not always clean. (浴室並不總是乾淨的。)

例：The bathroom is seldom clean. (浴室很少是乾淨的。)

#### (三) 疑問句

Be 動詞	主詞	頻率副詞	形容詞？
Are	they	always usually often	happy?

##### 肯定簡答句

Yes,	主詞	(頻率副詞)	be 動詞.
Yes,	they	(always) (usually) (often)	are.

##### 否定簡答句 (以否定頻率副詞回答)

No,	主詞	頻率副詞	be 動詞.
No,	they	seldom never	are.

例：問句：Are you always busy? (你總是很忙嗎?)

肯定簡答：Yes, I (always) am. (是，我(總)是。) ⇨ 頻率副詞在 be 動詞前

肯定詳答：Yes, I am always busy. (是，我總是很忙。) ⇨ 頻率副詞在 be 動詞後

否定簡答：No, I seldom am. (不，很少。) ⇨ 頻率副詞在 be 動詞前

否定詳答：No, I am not always busy. (不，我不總是很忙。) ⇨ 頻率副詞在 be 動詞後

#### (四) not 的位置不同會影響句子含意

(1) not + 頻率副詞 + 形容詞 ⇨ not 修飾「頻率副詞」

例：She is not always busy. (她不總是很忙碌。)

(2) 頻率副詞 + not + 形容詞 ⇨ not 修飾「形容詞」

例：She is always not busy. → (她總是不忙碌。)

## 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-3 題為填充式翻譯、第 4 題為整句式翻譯、第 5-7 題為依提示作答

1. Tina 很少生氣。Tina is seldom angry.
2. 男孩們總是肚子餓。The boys are always hungry.
3. 他的爸爸總是很開心。His father is always happy.
4. 她總是對我很好。

She is always nice to me.

5. never / sad / is / . / Mr. Brad (重組句子)

Mr. Brad is never sad.

6. The table is dirty. (加入 always 後改寫句子)

The table is always dirty.

7. Is Tina usually late for school?

肯定簡答 (含頻率副詞) : Yes, she usually is.

肯定詳答 : Yes, she is usually late for school.

否定簡答 (用頻率副詞「從不」) : No, she never is.

否定詳答 : No, she is not usually late for school.

## 四、一般動詞與頻率副詞

### (一) 肯定句

主詞	頻率副詞	動詞（片語）		時間副詞.
We	always	go	to the park	on weekends.
He	usually			
	often			
	sometimes	goes		

例 : Amy usually plays the piano on Mondays. (Amy 通常在星期一彈鋼琴。)

### (二) 否定句

#### (1) 一般頻率副詞

主詞	助動詞 + not	頻率副詞	動詞 (片語)	時間副詞.
We	don't	always	go to the park	on weekends.
He	doesn't	usually		
		often		

例 : I don't often go out at night. (我晚上不常出門。)

#### (2) 具否定意味的頻率副詞

主詞	否定頻率副詞	動詞 (片語)	時間副詞.
We	seldom	go to the park	on weekends.
He	never		

例 : Mary never stays at home on Saturdays. (Mary 星期六從不待在家裡。)

(三) 疑問句：

助動詞	主詞	頻率副詞	動詞 (片語)	時間副詞？
Do Don't	they	always usually often	watch TV	on Sundays?

肯定簡答句

	主詞	(頻率副詞)	助動詞.
Yes,	they	(always) (usually) (often)	do.

否定簡答句 (以否定頻率副詞來回覆)

	主詞	頻率副詞	助動詞.
No,	they	seldom never	do.

例：問句：Does Ann often read in the evening? (Ann 常在傍晚閱讀嗎?)

肯定簡答：Yes, she (often) does. (是，她(常)是。) ⇨ 頻率副詞在助動詞前

肯定詳答：Yes, she often reads in the evening. (是，她常在傍晚閱讀。)

肯定簡答：No, she seldom does. (不，她很少。 ) ⇨ 頻率副詞在助動詞前

否定詳答：No, she doesn't often read in the evening. (不，她不常在傍晚閱讀。)

(四) not 的位置不同會影響句子含意

(1) 否定助動詞 + 頻率副詞 + 動詞 ⇨ not 修飾「頻率副詞」

例：She doesn't usually ask questions in class. (她不常在課堂上問問題。)

(2) 頻率副詞 + 否定助動詞 + 動詞 ⇨ not 修飾「動詞」

例：She usually doesn't ask questions in class. (她通常不在課堂上問問題。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-2 題為圈選正確字詞、第 3-7 為填充式翻譯、第 8-11 題為依提示作答

1. John: Is Ms. Chen usually angry at her students? Anny: Yes, she ( is usually / usually is ).

2. Sam: Do you ( always cook / cook always ) at home? Linda: No, I seldom ( do / don't ).

3. John 每隔兩週打一次籃球。John plays basketball every two weeks.

4. 他們很少會在早上跳繩。They seldom jump rope in the morning.

5. 她有時候會在星期六去動物園。She sometimes goes to the zoo on Saturday.

6. 我的哥哥從不早起。My brother never gets up early.

7. 我並不經常在學校看到他。I don't always see him at school.

8 seldom / John / . / grandpa / visits / his ( 重組句子 )

John seldom visits his grandpa.

9. Jim doesn't often read on weekends. ( 將畫線處改為 seldom 並重寫句子 )

Jim seldom reads on weekends.

10. I go to the library, but Jeff doesn't. ( 前句加入 sometimes , 後句加入 never 改寫句子 )

I sometimes go to the library, but Jeff never does.

11. cooks / . / a week / My father / three / times ( 重組句子 )

My father cooks three times a week.



## 五、特殊用法

(一) 頻率副詞 sometimes、often 及 usually 可放句首：

頻率副詞 (,)	主詞	動詞 (片語)		時間副詞.
Usually(,)	I	go	to the night market	on weekends.
Often(,)	he	goes		
Sometimes(,)				

文法說明► often 前有如 very、quite 等程度副詞時，必須放句尾。

例：Sometimes(,) she plays the piano on Tuesdays. (有時候她會在星期二彈鋼琴。)

例：Usually(,) we eat out on Friday evenings. (通常我們週五晚上會外食。)

例：Mr. Wang takes a trip to Japan very often. (王先生很常去日本旅行。)

(二) never 和 seldom 本身即含「否定」意味，不可再與 not 連用。

例：I never ride a bike. (我從不騎腳踏車。)

(三) always 與 never 在祈使句中放在句首。

例：Always be a good student. (永遠當個好學生。)

例：Never sleep in class. (絕不在上課睡覺。)

## 六、使用 How often/How many times 詢問活動頻率

(一) 用 How often 詢問從事某活動的頻率，可用「頻率副詞」或「頻率副詞片語」回答。  
問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	動詞 (片語) ?
How often	do	they	wash the car?
	does	she	

答句(1)：「頻率副詞」置於動詞 (片語) 前。

主詞	頻率副詞	動詞 (片語) .
They	always	wash the car.
She	sometimes	washes the car.
	seldom	

答句(2)：「頻率副詞片語」置於句尾。

主詞	動詞 (片語)	頻率副詞片語.
They	wash the car.	once a week. twice a month.
She	washes the car.	

例：Q: How often do you go to Tainan? (你多常去臺南?)

A1: I often go to Tainan. (我時常去臺南。)

A2: I go to Tainan twice a month. (我一個月去臺南兩次。)

(二) 用 How many times + 「一段時間」詢問某活動的發生頻率，以「頻率副詞片語」回答。  
問句：

	一段時間	助動詞	主詞	動詞(片語)?
How many times	a month	do	they	see a movie?
	a year	does	she	

答句：

主詞	動詞(片語)	頻率副詞片語.
They	see a movie	once a month.
She	sees a movie	four times a year.

### 馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-4 題為填充式翻譯、第 5-9 題為依提示作答、第 10-11 題為整句式翻譯

1. Charlie：你多常喝牛奶？ Mary：我很少喝。

Charlie: How often do you drink milk? Mary: I seldom do.

2. Jack：你多久洗你的夾克？ Rose：我一個月洗三次夾克。

Jack: How often do you wash your jacket?

Rose: I wash my jacket three times a month.

3. Amy：你多久會去公園一次？ Jack：我每隔三個禮拜去一次公園。

Amy: How often do you go to the park?

Jack: I go to the park every three weeks.

4. Fiona：Marco 多久跳繩一次？ Sam：他一星期跳繩五次。

Fiona: How often does Marco jump rope?

Sam: He jumps rope five times a week.

5. every / visits / Lily / other / grandmother / week. / her (重組句子)

Lily visits her grandmother every other week.

6. after / basketball / usually / We / play / don't / school. (重組句子)

We don't usually play basketball after school.

7. Bill feeds his dog twice a day. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How often does Bill feed his dog?

8. How often does your dad go to the restaurant? (以「一星期三次」回答)

He goes to the restaurant three times a week.

9. They take a trip to Japan once a year. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How many times a year do they take a trip to Japan?

10. 他們一週訓練一次或兩次。

They train once or twice a week.

11. 你多常在浴室唱歌呢？

How often do you sing in the bathroom?

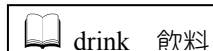




## 綜合演練




### 一、選擇題

- ( C ) 1. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ cold in the USA in winter.  
(A) × (B) never (C) is usually (D) seldom does
- ( D ) 2. Ben: How often \_\_\_\_\_ your sister go out with her friends?  
Eve: She goes out with her friends \_\_\_\_\_ two months.  
(A) is; first (B) do; full (C) can; same (D) does; every
- ( D ) 3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom every evening.  
(A) clean usually (B) usually clean  
(C) cleans usually (D) usually cleans
- ( D ) 4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
(A) does sometimes (B) sometimes does (C) sometimes is (D) is sometimes
- ( D ) 5. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her homework after school.  
(A) do always (B) always do (C) does always (D) always does
- ( C ) 6. Sarah: \_\_\_\_\_ do your sisters picnic?  
Alex: They picnic once a week.  
(A) How (B) What (C) How often (D) How about
- ( C ) 7. Kevin: \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the restaurant?  
Jonny: Every three weeks.  
(A) How (B) How much (C) How often (D) How many
- ( C ) 8. She swims \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
(A) third (B) three (C) three times (D) the third time
- ( B ) 9. They usually play basketball \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
(A) two (B) twice (C) second (D) second time
- ( D ) 10. Ken: \_\_\_\_\_ do you visit your grandma?  
Jenny: Twice a month.  
(A) Do (B) Can (C) How (D) How often
- ( A ) 11. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ busy on Wednesdays.  
(A) is always (B) always (C) are always (D) am always
- ( B ) 12. She usually plays with her dog \_\_\_\_\_ a day.  
(A) two (B) twice (C) second (D) the second
- ( A ) 13. My sons sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ me at the night market on Saturdays.  
(A) help (B) helps  
(C) helping (D) is helping
- ( B ) 14. He doesn't like tea drinks. He \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the tea shop.  
(A) always (B) seldom (C) usually (D) not often




- ( C )15. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a year do you see a doctor? B: Three times.  
 (A) How far (B) How often  
 (C) How many times (D) When
- ( C )16. I ski \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  ski 滑雪  
 (A) one (B) third (C) once (D) three
- ( C )17. Daniel's room is dirty. He \_\_\_\_\_ cleans his room.  
 (A) is never (B) often (C) seldom (D) always
- ( B )18. She \_\_\_\_\_ basketball games on weekends.  
 (A) is playing (B) usually plays (C) play (D) usually play
- ( B )19. How often \_\_\_\_\_ his mother go to Jasper's Market?  
 (A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
- ( C )20. A: How often does Julia clean her desk? B: She cleans her desk \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) twice (B) two times (C) every day (D) a week
- ( D )21. How \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the market?  
 (A) always (B) usually (C) sometimes (D) often
- ( B )22. My sister never goes to bed late. She \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.  
 (A) is always (B) is never (C) sometimes is (D) is usually
- ( C )23. I eat out \_\_\_\_\_ times a week.  
 (A) once (B) twice (C) four (D) one
- ( A )24. They usually play video games \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) three times a day (B) very often (C) a month (D) once
- ( C )25. She \_\_\_\_\_ pizza three times a month.  pizza 披薩  
 (A) does (B) do (C) has (D) have
- ( A )26. Terry \_\_\_\_\_ the bus with his friends.  
 (A) seldom takes (B) seldom take (C) takes seldom (D) is seldom
- ( B )27. We have a family trip \_\_\_\_\_ six months.  
 (A) one (B) every (C) other (D) first
- ( C )28. Colby always \_\_\_\_\_ to Taipei City on weekends.  
 (A) go (B) are going (C) goes (D) going
- ( C )29. I have a pet dog. I play with him \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) never (B) seldom (C) very often (D) usually
- ( A )30. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you eat in a restaurant? B: Every other week.  
 (A) How often (B) How much time (C) How long (D) How tall
- ( C )31. I swim at the pool \_\_\_\_\_ two months.  
 (A) any (B) second (C) every (D) once
- ( A )32. I \_\_\_\_\_ late for school. I'm a good student.  
 (A) am never (B) is never (C) never go (D) never
- ( D )33. A: \_\_\_\_\_ often do you go to the night market? B: Once a month.  
 (A) Who (B) What (C) When (D) How

- ( B ) 34. How often \_\_\_\_\_ your grandma wash her hair?  
 (A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
- ( B ) 35. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ plays \_\_\_\_\_ with her dog.  
 (A) often; is (B) often; × (C) ×; often (D) is; often
- ( C ) 36. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ Allen dance?  
 (A) often do (B) is often (C) often does (D) are often
- ( B ) 37. I don't like cats. I \_\_\_\_\_ want a cat.  
 (A) always (B) never (C) sometimes (D) usually
- ( D ) 38. I go to the library \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
 (A) one (B) three (C) four (D) twice
- ( C ) 39. They usually play basketball after school three times \_\_\_\_\_ week.  
 (A) once (B) first (C) a (D) ×
- ( B ) 40. Emma \_\_\_\_\_ eat breakfast. She gets hungry at around 11 a.m.  
 (A) doesn't sometimes (B) usually doesn't  
 (C) never doesn't (D) doesn't seldom

 hair 頭髮

## 二、克漏字選擇

Liam loves video games. He always plays them for hours. 1. When he is at school, he usually thinks about video games and 2. Liam's teacher thinks Liam has a problem. She talks with Liam's mom about it. She says Liam is addicted to video games, and it's really bad for his health. 3. Liam's mom takes him to see a doctor. The doctor says Liam should 4. Also, he should make new friends and play sports more often. Liam follows the doctor's advice for a month. Now he is healthier.

 be addicted to 對……上癮 should 應該 follow 遵循  
 advice 建議 healthier 更健康的

- ( D ) 1. (A) He never plays them at night.  
 (B) He sometimes plays them in school.  
 (C) Video games are good for him.  
 (D) Sometimes he even plays them all day long.
- ( C ) 2. (A) sometimes studies very late at night (B) often plays them with his classmates  
 (C) seldom talks with his classmates (D) usually asks questions in class
- ( A ) 3. (A) The teacher thinks Liam needs help.  
 (B) Liam's mom doesn't play video games.  
 (C) Liam's mom thinks doctors are good.  
 (D) The teacher talks to Liam's mom very often.
- ( B ) 4. (A) has breakfast at home (B) make new rules for life  
 (C) eat fruit and vegetables (D) help other students

## 國中英語 (二) 單字大補帖 (L6)

### 1. sky (n.) 天空

例 There are a lot of birds in the sky. (天上有很多鳥。)

例 Be brave when imagining your future career. The sky is the limit.  
(勇敢想像你的未來職業。想像無極限。)

諺語 The sky is the limit. = There is no limit. 沒有極限、沒有限制

補	skyrocket (v.) 急速上升；暴漲
	例 Housing prices <u>skyrocket</u> in these years. (這些年房價飛漲。)
	skydiving (n.) 跳傘運動
	例 Would you dare go <u>skydiving</u> ? (你敢嘗試跳傘活動嗎?)
	skyscraper (n.) 摩天大樓
	例 There are many <u>skyscrapers</u> in New York City. (紐約市有很多摩天大樓。)
	skyline (n.) 天際線；地平線；(群山、建築物以天空為背景的) 輪廓
	例 You can get a good view of the city <u>skyline</u> from the building. (你可以從這棟大樓欣賞到這城市的美景。)
	sky blue (n.) 天藍色；(adj.) 天藍色的
	例 She likes the <u>sky</u> <u>blue</u> skirt very much. (她非常喜歡這件天藍色的裙子。)

### 2. clear (adj.) 晴朗的

例 You can see the mountains from here on a clear day.  
(天氣晴朗時，從這裡可以看到群山。)

例 The clear sky makes the stars shine brightly at night.  
(晴朗的天空讓夜晚的星星閃閃發光。)

#### 一字多義

(v.) 清理；清除
例 Please <u>clear</u> the garbage off/away/from the floor before you leave the kitchen. (在你離開廚房前，請把地板上的垃圾清理乾淨。)
(v.) 淨化
例 We need to <u>clear</u> the water before drinking it. (我們在喝水之前需要先淨化它。)
(adj.) 清澈的；透明的
例 We can see lots of fish in this <u>clear</u> river. (我們可以在這條清澈的河裡看見很多魚。)
(adj.) 清楚的；清晰的
例 The questions are not <u>clear</u> . Can you repeat them? (這些問題不是很清楚。你可以再重複一遍嗎?)
(adj.) 頭腦清醒的
例 The man has a <u>clear</u> mind. (這位男士頭腦很清醒。)

(adj.) 時間未安排的、空的

例 Next Friday afternoon is clear. Let's have a meeting then.  
(下週五下午有時間。我們到時開個會吧。)

(adv.) 清楚地 (clear 為情狀副詞時與 clearly 意思相同，但若前面有程度副詞修飾，則需用 clearly)

例 It is too dark to see clear (ly). (天色太暗以至於看不清楚。)

例 I can't hear you clearly. Please speak louder.  
(我聽不清楚你在說什麼。請再大聲些。)

例 She speaks very clearly. (她說得非常清楚。)

片 clear up 除了有清理乾淨之意，也有天氣放晴的意思。

例 My sister is clearing up the living room. (我姊姊正在清理客廳。)

例 It usually clears up after a storm. (暴風雨過後通常會放晴。)

補

clean	(adj.) 乾淨的 例 The dishes are <u>clean</u> and ready to use. (碗碟是乾淨的，可以使用了。)
clean	(v.) 清理 例 The table is <u>clean</u> after you clean it. (這桌子在你清理之後變乾淨了。)

### 3. **lost** (adj.) 迷路的

例 My little brother often gets lost. (我小弟常迷路。)

例 Ask for help at the information desk when you are lost. (迷路時可向服務臺求助。)

### 4. **sure** (adj.) 確定的

例 Ken: Is that Cindy's bag? (那是 Cindy 的袋子嗎?)

Jay: I'm not sure. (我不確定。)

例 I know for sure. I can't go to Jerry's birthday party.  
(我很確定。我無法參加 Jerry 的生日派對。)

### 5. **woman** (n.) 女人 複數為 women

例 Who's that tall woman over there? (那裡的那位高挑女人是誰啊?)

例 The woman in the black dress is my mom. (穿黑色洋裝的女人是我的媽媽。)

### 6. **map** (n.) 地圖

例 I can't read the map. Can you help me? (我看不懂地圖。你能幫我嗎?)

例 The map is useful for planning our road trip. (地圖對規劃我們的公路旅行很有用。)

### 7. **straight** (adv.) 直地

例 Go straight along this street, and you can see the school.  
(沿著這條街直走，你會看到學校。)

例 Lisa looks straight into my eyes and smiles. (Lisa 直視我的眼睛並微笑。)

一字多義

(adj.) 直的

例 Please draw a straight line for 10 centimeters on the paper.

(請在紙上畫一條 10 公分的直線。)

## 8. turn (v.) 轉向

例 Please turn right at the next corner. (請在下個轉角右轉。)

例 Stand up and turn right, and then walk to your teacher.

(起立並轉向右邊，然後走向你的老師。)

一字多義

(v.) 翻 (書頁)

例 Please turn to page 8. (請翻到第八頁。)

(n.) (輪流到的) 機會

例 It's my turn to play on the swing. (輪到我玩秋千了。)

## 9. left (adv.) 左邊

例 Turn left and you can see a fish shop. (左轉後，你可以看到一間魚店。)

例 When you go down the stairs, turn left to get to the office.

(下樓梯後，左轉就能到辦公室。)

## 10. along (prep.) 沿著

例 You can see a lot of flowers along the river. (沿著河邊你可以看到許多花。)

例 Walk along the river, and you can see the garden on the right.

(沿著河走，你會在右手邊看到花園。)

## 11. road (n.) 路 (= Rd.)

例 The famous restaurant is on the very busy road.

(這間有名的餐廳位於非常忙碌的馬路上。)

例 Walk along this road, and you can get to the lake.

(沿著這條路直走，就可以到達湖邊。)

## 12. block (n.) 街區

例 My home is two blocks away from the park. (我家距離公園有兩個街區。)

例 Go straight for three blocks and turn left. (直走三個街區後左轉。)

一字多義

(v.) 阻擋

例 Don't block my way. (不要擋我的路。)

## 13. station (n.) 車站

例 There is a train station near my house. (我家附近有一個火車站。)



例 Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bus station?

(不好意思。你能告訴我通往公車總站的路嗎?)

補	bus station 公車總站
	bus stop 公車站
	fire station 消防局
	police station 警察局

14. **idea** (n.) 想法; 主意

例 That's a good idea. (那真是個好主意。)

例 I have an idea. Let's make a card for Mom.

(我有個主意。我們做張卡片給媽媽吧。)

15. **minute** (n.) 分鐘

例 There are sixty minutes in an hour. (一小時有六十分鐘。)

例 We're landing in ten minutes. (我們十分鐘內即將降落。)

16. **wait** (v.) 等一下; 等待

例 I am waiting for the bus. (我正在等公車。)

例 Can you wait a moment, please? (能請你等我一下嗎?)

17. **wrong** (adj.) 錯誤的

例 Sorry. You have the wrong number. (抱歉。你打錯電話了。)

例 That is a wrong answer. (那是錯誤的答案。)

反 right (adj.) 正確的

18. **fair** (n.) 園遊會, 展覽

例 We are having a good time at the school fair. (我們正在園遊會玩得很高興。)

例 The flower fair shows us the flowers from different countries.

(花卉博覽會向我們展示來自不同國家的花。)

補 book fair 書展

**corner** (n.) 街角

例 Go straight and turn left at the first corner. (直走並在第一個街口左轉。)

例 The restaurant is just on the corner of Shinyi Road and Yongkang Street.

(這間餐廳位於信義路與永康街轉角處。)

補 in the corner 在某空間內的角落

例 I see a dead mouse in the corner of the classroom.

(我看到教室角落裡有一隻死老鼠。)

**right** (n./adv.) 右邊

例 The school is on your right. (學校在你的右手邊。)

例 Turn right on Moon Street. (在月亮街右轉。)

例 Please get a spoon for me. It's on your right. (請拿個湯匙給我。它在你右手邊。)

例 Turn right and you can see the shop. It's across from the bank.

(右轉後你可以看到那間店。它在銀行的對面。)

一字多義

(adj.) 正確的

例 Is this the right way to the park? (這是去公園的正確道路嗎?)

## 19. bank (n.) 銀行

例 There is a bank on Rainbow Street. (彩虹街上有一家銀行。)

例 My father goes to the bank once a week. (我爸爸每個禮拜去一趟銀行。)

一字多義

(n.) 堤; 岸

例 My brother walks along the river bank every evening.

(我哥哥每天傍晚都會沿著河堤散步。)

## 20. movie theater (n.) 電影院

例 The new movie theater is big and beautiful. (這間新的電影院又大又漂亮。)

例 The movie theater is between the toy shop and the night market.

(電影院在玩具店與夜市之間。)

## 21. cross (v.) 跨越

例 Don't cross the street. The car is coming fast. (不要跨越街道。車子開得很快。)

例 The turtle is slowly crossing the road. (烏龜正在緩慢地穿過馬路。)

105年會考題

( B ) Look at the picture. What is the dog doing?

(A) Biting the man.

(B) Crossing the street.

(C) Running after the bus.

(D) Sitting on the sidewalk.



## 22. across from (phr.) 在……對面

例 The restaurant is across from the park. (餐廳在公園對面。)

例 You can find a toy shop just across from the museum.

(你可以在博物館對面找到一家玩具店。)

## 23. in back of (phr.) 在……後面

例 Sara sits in back of me. (Sara 坐在我後面。)

例 How many trees are there in back of the house?

(房子的後面有幾棵樹木?)

## 24. bakery (n.) 麵包店

例 I usually go to the bakery after school. (我常放學後去麵包店。)

例 This bakery is having a big sale. (這間麵包店正在大特價)

## 25. library (n.) 圖書館

例 Please don't run in the library. (請勿在圖書館內奔跑。)

例 Is the library open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on weekdays?

(圖書館會在平日早上八點到下午五點半開放嗎?)

26. **hospital** (n.) 醫院

例 My brother works in the hospital. (我哥哥在醫院上班。)

例 My dad is still in the hospital but out of danger.

(我爸爸還在醫院，但已經脫離了危險。)

27. **foot** (n.) 腳 (數為 feet)

例 Do you go to school by bus or on foot? (你上學是搭公車還是走路?)

例 Alan sometimes goes to the swimming pool on foot. (Alan 有時走路去游泳池。)

28. **metro** (n.) 地鐵; 捷運

例 Let's go to the zoo by metro. (我們搭捷運去動物園吧。)

例 The metro is fast and safe. (捷運既迅速又安全。)

29. **boat** (n.) 船

例 We go to Green Island by boat. (我們搭船去綠島。)

例 My brother enjoys fishing in the small boat. (我哥哥喜歡在小船上釣魚。)

補 ferry (n.) 渡輪

30. **ride** (v.) 騎; 乘坐

例 Can you ride a bike? (你會騎腳踏車嗎?)

例 Helen never rides a bike to the park. (Helen 從來不騎腳踏車去公園。)

一字多義

(n.) 乘坐; 搭乘

例 Can you give me a ride to school, please? (能請你載我去學校嗎?)

31. **horse** (n.) 馬

例 Look! Those kids are feeding horses. (你看! 那些孩子們正在餵馬。)

例 During the hike, we see a man riding a horse.

(在健行中, 我們看到一個男人騎著馬。)

32. **hike** (v.) 長途步行

例 People often go hiking on sunny days. (人們常在天氣晴朗時去健行。)

例 Let's hike in the mountains this afternoon. (我們今天下午去山上健行吧。)

33. **may** (aux.) 也許

例 It is cloudy. It may rain in the afternoon. (目前多雲。下午也許會下雨。)

例 I may work late today. Don't wait for me.

(我今天可能會工作到很晚。別等我了。)

34. **dangerous** (adj.) 危險的

例 Don't play with fire. It is dangerous. (別玩火。那很危險。)

例 The road from here to the river is very dangerous. (從這裡到河流的這段路很危險。)

- ( A ) The beach near our town is a very \_\_\_\_\_ place. Every summer at least one kid dies there in the water.  
 (A) dangerous (B) exciting (C) lonely (D) popular

35. **will** (n.) 決心

- 例 Where there's a will, there's a way. (有志者事竟成。)  
 例 Lucy has a strong will from an early age. (Lucy 從小就有強大的決心。)

36. **nothing** (pron.) 沒有 (東西)

- 例 There is nothing in the bag. (袋子裡什麼東西都沒有。)  
 例 Peter knows nothing about Grace. (Peter 對 Grace 一無所知。)

37. **sleigh** (n.) 雪橇

- 例 Do you like to ride on sleighs? (你喜歡坐雪橇嗎?)  
 例 My brothers and I often go sleigh riding in winter.  
 (我和我哥哥們常在冬天乘坐雪橇。)

38. **mate** (n.) 夥伴

- 例 Teresa is my best mate. We always help each other.  
 (Teresa 是我最好的夥伴。我們總是互相幫忙。)  
 例 I usually go out with some of my mates from school on weekends.  
 (我在週末常與學校的夥伴們外出。)

39. **weekday** (n.) 平日

- 例 On weekdays, I usually go to bed at 10 o'clock. (我平日通常在晚間十點入睡。)  
 例 Are you always busy on weekdays? (你平日總是忙碌嗎?)

**train** (n.) 火車

- 例 There are many ways to school. By metro, by train, or by boat.  
 (有很多方法通往學校。搭捷運、搭火車或搭船。)  
 例 Hurry up, or we will miss the last train.  
 (快一點，否則我們就趕不上最後一班火車了。)

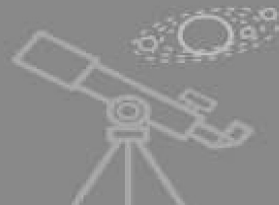
## 一字多義

## (v.) 訓練

- 例 Jenny trains her dog to do some tricks. (Jenny 訓練她的狗做一些技巧動作。)

**stand in ... way** (phr.) 阻礙……

- 例 Nothing can stand in their way. (沒有事可阻礙他們。)  
 例 Bad weather stands in the way of our picnic plans.  
 (糟糕的天氣阻礙了我們的野餐計劃。)



## 一、問路

(一)「詢問如何到達某處」的句型

問句：

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	動詞	某地？
How	can do	I	get to	the museum?

答句：

第一步⇒ 指出大方向：

常用回答方式	例 句
(1) go/walk down/straight + 路名 走……路	<b>例</b> ：Go down Apple Street. (直走蘋果街。)
(2) go/walk along + 路名 著……路走	<b>例</b> ：Walk along Sun Road. (沿著太陽路走。)
(3) go straight for + 數字 + block(s) 走(經過)……個街區	<b>例</b> ：Go straight for two blocks. (直走過兩個街區。)
(4) turn left/right { at the (next) corner on + 路名 在(下個)路(口)左/右轉	<b>例</b> ：Turn left at the corner of W Street and S Road. (在 W 街和 S 路路口左轉。) <b>例</b> ：Turn right on Sun Road. (在太陽路右轉。)
(5) { cross go/walk across + 路名 越……路	<b>例</b> ：Cross Walsh Road. = Go across Walsh Road. (跨越威爾遜路。) *cross 為副詞，要跟 go 或 walk 等動詞連用。

第二步⇒ 指出確切位置：

主詞 + be 動詞	介系詞	地點.
It's	on	the/your left/right.
	across from	the park.
	next to / near	
	in front of	
	behind / in back of	
	between	the movie theater and the park.
	at / on the corner of	First Street and Second Road.

**例**：Q: How do I get to Happy Senior High School? (我如何去 Happy 高中?)

A: Turn right on Robinson Road and go straight for four blocks. The school is on your right. (在羅賓森路右轉，再直走過四個街區。學校就在你的右邊。)

(二) 路的種類與名稱

中文	大道	路	街	巷
英文	boulevard	road	street	alley

◎ 小提醒：作為「街道名稱」或「路名」時為專有名詞，首字母應大寫。

例：Baker Street 貝克街、Abbey Road 艾比路

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-4 題為圈選正確字詞、第 5-9 題為填充式翻譯、第 10-11 題為整句式翻譯、第 12-13 題為依提示作答

1. (How/ What ) can I get to the market?

2. The hotel is (between/ on ) the bank and the park.

3. The tea shop is ( near /on) the left.

4. Go (down/ cross ) Park Road. The post office is right next to the bus stop.

5. Julia：我要如何去 California 旅館？ Ethan：直走過三個街區，旅館會在左邊。

Julia: How do I get to the Hotel California?

Ethan: Go straight for three blocks. The Hotel California is on the left.

6. Jenny：我要如何去學校？ Sherry：在麥迪遜街左轉，再走過兩個街區，學校會在右邊。

Jenny: How do I get to school?

Sherry: Turn left on Madison Street, and go straight for two blocks.

The school is on the right.

7. Leon：我如何去電影院？ Wang：沿著蘋果街走，電影院會在公園的旁邊。

Leon: How can I go to the movie theater ?

Wang: Walk along Apple Street. The movie theater is next to the park.

8. 這家商店在銀行的前面。The shop is in front of the bank.

9. 沿著 Walter 街走過 2 個街區。銀行就在 Walter 街和 Brown 大道的轉角。

Walk along Walter Street for two blocks. The bank is on the corner of Walter Street and Brown Boulevard.

10. 博物館在花園與湖泊之間。

The museum is between the garden and the lake.

11. 沿著這條街走。公園就在你的右手邊。

Walk along this street. The park is on your right.

12. Go straight for two blocks. The museum is on your left. (以 How 開頭造原問句)

How can/do I get to the museum?

13. for / First Street / two blocks / Go down / . / turn left / and (重組句子)

Go down First Street for two blocks and turn left.

## 二、詢問如何到達某地

### (一) 詢問交通方式的句型

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	go to + 地方?
How	do does	they she	go to school? go to the park?

**例**：How does Mr. Lee usually go to work? (李先生通常都怎麼去上班?)

### (二) 常用來表達交通方式的說法：

答句(1)：以「介系詞+交通工具」表示

主詞	go to + 地方	介系詞+交通工具.
They She	go to school goes to the park	on foot. by bike.

#### ◎ 常用的交通工具及搭配的介系詞

介系詞		交通工具
on		foot (步行)
by		airplane (飛機)      bike (腳踏車) bus (公車)      car (汽車) taxi (計程車)      train (火車) scooter (輕型機車)      motorcycle (重型機車) boat (小船)      ship (大船) ferry (渡輪)      MRT/metro (捷運〈臺灣〉) metro (地鐵〈法〉)      subway (地鐵〈美〉) underground (地鐵〈英〉)
in	a(n) the 所有格	* 搭配「不能」在上面站立或走動的交通工具，如： car、taxi
on		* 搭配「能」在上面站立或走動，或「騎乘」的交通工具，如： bike、bus、scooter、motorcycle、train、airplane、 boat、ship、ferry、metro、MRT、subway、underground

文法說明► 說明交通方式時，交通工具恆以「單數形式」表達。

**例**：Ivy sometimes goes to school in a taxi. (Ivy 有時搭計程車去上學。)

**例**：Peter usually goes to school on the bus. (Peter 通常搭公車去上學。)

**例**：Vincent goes to school on his bicycle. (Vincent 騎他的腳踏車去上學。)

答句(2)：以「動詞+交通工具」表示

主詞	動詞	(+ 交通工具)		to + 地點.
They She	drive(s) take(s) ride(s)	a(n) the 所有格	car bus bike	to school.
	walk(s)			



◎ 常用的交通工具及搭配的動詞

動詞		交通工具
drive (駕駛)	a(n) the 所有格	car、truck (貨車)
take		bus、train、taxi、metro、ship、airplane
ride		bike、scooter、motorcycle
walk		

例：Jimmy: How do you guys go to the train station? (你們要怎麼去火車站?)

Henry: I go to the train station **by bus**. (我搭公車去火車站。)

= I go to the train station **on a bus**.

= I **take a bus** to the train station.

Greg: I go to the train station **on foot**. (我走路去火車站。)

= I **walk** to the train station.

※ 文法觀念補充：比較 ride a scooter 與 ride on someone's scooter

(a) ride a scooter ⇨ ride在此表「騎乘」，意指「自己騎機車」

例：Wendy always rides her scooter to school. (Wendy總是騎機車去上班。)

(b) ride on someone's scooter ⇨ ride在此表「搭乘」，意指「搭乘別人的機車」

例：Wendy always rides on her father's scooter to school.

(Wendy總是搭她爸的機車去上班。)

馬上驗收

▲ 第 1-5 題為圈選正確字詞、第 6-16 題為填充式翻譯、第 17-25 題為依提示作答

1. My sister and I usually go to school (on / by ) foot.

2. We can ( ride / drive / take ) the train to the City Museum.

3. We're late for Amy's party! Let's go ( by / in / on ) a taxi.

4. Vicky can take a trip to Kaohsiung (by / in / on ) train.

5. Many students in my class (ride / drive / take ) their bikes to school.

6. 我的弟弟搭公車去上學。

My brother takes the bus to school.

= My brother goes to school on a bus.

7. Susan 搭船去日本。

Susan goes to Japan on a boat.

= Susan goes to Japan by boat.

8. Helen 每天搭計程車到臺北。

Helen takes a taxi to Taipei every day.

= Helen goes to Taipei in a taxi every day.



9. Jane 騎腳踏車去游泳池。

Jane rides a bike to the swimming pool.

10. Peter：我們可以怎麼去夜市？ Jack：我們可以搭捷運去。

Peter: How can we go to the night market?

Jack: We can go by metro.

11. Leon：你怎麼去博物館？ Natalie：我搭火車去博物館。

Leon: How do you go to the museum?

Natalie: I go to the museum by train.

12. Marvin 通常搭車去餐廳。

Marvin usually goes to the restaurant by car.

13. Sammy 通常走路去銀行。

Sammy usually walks to the bank.

14. John 總是坐火車回家。

John always goes home on a train.

15. 那位男孩時常騎馬去森林。

That boy often rides a horse to the forest.

16. 他哥哥每個週末經常騎腳踏車去公園。

His brother usually goes to the park on a bike on weekends.

17. He goes to the zoo by bus. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How does he go to the zoo?

18. Helen walks home every day. (以 foot 改寫句子)

Helen goes home on foot every day.

19. Macy goes to her friend's house by bus. (以 take 改寫句子)

Macy takes a bus to her friend's house.

20. Ben walks to work. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How does Ben go to work?

21. Ms. Lin always goes to work by car. (in 改寫句子)

Ms. Lin always goes to work in a car.

22. Nick goes to Peter's home by bike. (以 ride 改寫句子)

Nick rides a/his bike to Peter's home.

23. Dad often drives his car to work. (以 by 改寫句子)

Dad often goes to work by car.

24. We can go to Taichung by train or by bus. (用 on 改寫句子)

We can go to Taichung on a train or on a bus.

25. the / Lynn / to / takes / the / . / metro / supermarket / often (重組句子)

Lynn often takes the metro to the supermarket.



## 綜合演練



### 一、選擇題

- ( A ) 1. Jack: \_\_\_\_\_ do we get to the zoo?

Irene: Go down Happy Road. It's next to the Great Hotel.

- (A) How (B) Why  
(C) When (D) What

- ( C ) 2. Go straight \_\_\_\_\_ two blocks and you'll see the meat shop on your left.

- (A) on (B) to (C) for (D) with

- ( D ) 3. Lily: How do we get to the Good Healthy Park?


Jerry: Walk \_\_\_\_\_ Green Road, and turn left on Brown Street. Go \_\_\_\_\_ for two blocks. It's on your right.

- (A) in; down (B) right; left  
(C) straight; on (D) along; straight

- ( A ) 4. Becky: \_\_\_\_\_ can we \_\_\_\_\_ to the toy shop?

Johnny: Walk through the park. The shop is in front of the school.

- (A) How; get (B) How; drive  
(C) What; drive (D) What; get

 through 穿過

- ( B ) 5. The tea shop is \_\_\_\_\_ the park and the market.

- (A) next (B) between (C) front of (D) in back

- ( B ) 6. He sometimes goes to the movie theater \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

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

- ( B ) 7. He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to school.

- (A) rides (B) takes (C) walks (D) opens

- ( C ) 8. Michael usually \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

- (A) rides (B) takes (C) walks (D) on foot

- ( A ) 9. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ do you and your brother go to school?

Ben: We go to school by bike.

- (A) How (B) When  
(C) How about (D) What about

- ( D ) 10. Jason always \_\_\_\_\_ to work \_\_\_\_\_ metro.

- (A) takes; on (B) rides; on  
(C) walks; by (D) goes; by

- ( A ) 11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ can we get to the museum?

B: Go straight for three blocks. The museum is on the left.

- (A) How (B) What  
(C) When (D) Why

- ( C )12. Go \_\_\_\_\_ this street for five blocks. The toy shop is on your left.  
 (A) for (B) of (C) down (D) to
- ( B )13. His house is \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel.  
 (A) next (B) across from  
 (C) between (D) on the left
- ( D )14. The bus stop is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of Ray Street and First Road.  
 (A) in (B) under (C) of (D) at
- ( B )15. The Senior High School is \_\_\_\_\_ the park and the market.  
 (A) next (B) between  
 (C) back of (D) under
- ( C )16. The bakery is \_\_\_\_\_ the left.  
 (A) of (B) between  
 (C) on (D) next
- ( B )17. The restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ Park Road and Emily Street.  
 (A) behind (B) on the corner of  
 (C) in front of (D) back in
- ( A )18. A: How do I get to the bank? B: \_\_\_\_\_ on Robby Street. The bank is on the right.  
 (A) Turn left (B) Along  
 (C) Go up (D) Walk on
- ( B )19. Go straight for five blocks and you'll see the library on \_\_\_\_\_ right.  
 (A) his (B) your  
 (C) her (D) our
- ( C )20. Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the next corner. The park is on your left.  
 (A) in (B) toward (C) at (D) for
- ( A )21. The milk tea shop is \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.  
 (A) next to (B) across  
 (C) between (D) from
- ( B )22. Alice's Kitchen is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of Stanley Street and River Road.  
 (A) road (B) corner  
 (C) front (D) back
- ( D )23. The river is \_\_\_\_\_ the Happy Market.  
 (A) on the corner of (B) next  
 (C) between (D) in front of
- ( B )24. \_\_\_\_\_ do you get \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry's Toy Shop?  
 (A) How; on (B) How; to  
 (C) Where; on (D) Where; to
- ( C )25. A: \_\_\_\_\_ can we \_\_\_\_\_ to Paper Park? B: Walk down River Road.  
 (A) What; go (B) What; walk  
 (C) How; get (D) How; take

- ( C )26. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you go home every day? B: By bus.  
 (A) How often (B) Where  
 (C) How (D) Which
- ( A )27. I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ bike.  
 (A) by (B) in (C) with (D) on
- ( B )28. He sometimes goes to the City Museum \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
 (A) by (B) on (C) in (D) with
- ( A )29. How \_\_\_\_\_ she go to the hospital?  
 (A) does (B) is (C) do (D) are
- ( B )30. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ to Tainan by train.  
 (A) go (B) goes (C) take (D) takes
- ( D )31. My mother can't ride a bike. She never \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.  
 (A) take (B) takes  
 (C) ride (D) rides
- ( C )32. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you and your brother go to the library? B: We go to the library by bus.  
 (A) How does (B) When  
 (C) How do (D) What do
- ( C )33. A: How does Larry go to Tim's house every weekend? B: \_\_\_\_\_ there by car.  
 (A) He go (B) She goes  
 (C) He goes (D) They go
- ( B )34. Billy sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to the night market.  
 (A) rides (B) takes (C) sets (D) runs
- ( A )35. Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the next corner.  
 (A) at (B) on (C) in (D) for
- ( C )36. I usually go to school by \_\_\_\_\_ metro.  
 (A) a (B) an (C) × (D) the
- ( B )37. Steven never goes to work by car. He always \_\_\_\_\_ the metro.  
 (A) has (B) takes  
 (C) gets (D) goes
- ( C )38. A: How does he \_\_\_\_\_ to the movie theater? B: By metro.  
 (A) walk (B) take  
 (C) go (D) goes
- ( A )39. My mom always rides \_\_\_\_\_ to Happy Senior High School.  
 (A) a bike (B) a car  
 (C) bus (D) boat
- ( D )40. Let's walk \_\_\_\_\_ this street.  
 (A) of (B) between  
 (C) under (D) along

## 二、克漏字選擇

Angela: Excuse me. 1. can I go to the movie theater?

Joseph: Go along this street for three blocks and turn left 2. Market Road. It is across from the park.

Angela: 3. Thank you.

Joseph: I'm also going to the movie theater. 4.

Angela: Great. Thank you.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ( <b>C</b> ) 1. (A) How often             | (B) Where                        |
| (C) How                                   | (D) What                         |
| ( <b>C</b> ) 2. (A) in                    | (B) to                           |
| (C) on                                    | (D) of                           |
| ( <b>A</b> ) 3. (A) I see.                | (B) You bet.                     |
| (C) Follow me.                            | (D) Check it out.                |
| ( <b>B</b> ) 4. (A) I have a strong will. | (B) You may go with me.          |
| (C) How often do you go there?            | (D) Nothing can stand in my way. |