

康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L1

- ▶ 一、形容詞的級
- ▶ 二、形容詞比較級的形成
- ▶ 三、形容詞比較級的用法
- ▶ 四、比較級當最高級的用法
- ▶ 五、不定代名詞的用法



一、形容詞的級

定義：形容詞的級分為原級、比較級和最高級，「級」是用來表達不同的「程度」。





一、形容詞的級



Lily Ben Jay

原級 比較	形容人事物	Ben is as tall as Jay. (Ben 和 Jay 一樣高。)
比較級	比較兩者「程度的差異」	Lily is taller than Ben. (Lily 比 Ben 高。)
最高級	形容三者或以上「程度最強」者	Lily is the tallest . (Lily 是最高的。)



二、形容詞比較級的形成

1. 規則變化：單音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	比較級
字尾直接加 -er	long (長的)	longer
字尾為 -e , 直接加 -r	nice (好的)	nicer



二、形容詞比較級的形成

1. 規則變化：單音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	比較級
字尾為「短母音 + 單子音」，重複字尾子音再加 -er	big (大的)	bigger
字尾為「子音 + -y」，去字尾 -y 加 -ier	dry (乾的) 、 busy (忙碌的)	drier 、 busier



二、形容詞比較級的形成

1. 規則變化：多音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	比較級
在形容詞 前加 more	beautiful (美麗的) 、 handsome (英俊的)	more beautiful 、 more handsome





二、形容詞比較級的形成

2. 不規則變化：

例 (1) good / well (健康的) →
better

(2) bad → **worse**

(3) many / much → **more**

(4) little → **less**

(5) far → **farther / further**

(6) old → **older / elder**





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充

1. farther 和 further 都是 far 的比較級。若指的是實際距離上「更遠的」，兩者意思相同；但若要指程度上「更進一步的」，則用 further。





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充

例

(1) It is farther / further from Taiwan to the USA than to Japan.

(美國離臺灣比日本離臺灣還遠。)

(2) For further information, you can ask Jane.

(想知道進一步的資訊，你可以問 Jane。)





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充

2. elder 也表「比較年長的」，但不可和 **than** 連用，常用在名詞前。





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充 例 (1) Jeff is two years older than Amy.

(Jeff 比 Amy 大兩歲。)

→ 不可用 elder

(2) Jeff is Amy's elder / older brother.

(Jeff 是 Amy 的哥哥。)

→ elder 常用在名詞前





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充

3. late 的比較級為 later (較遲的) , 表示「時間上」較晚發生的 ; 形容詞 latter (較後面的) 表示在「順序上」較後面的 , 只能用 在名詞前。





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充

例

(1) Kobe Bryant became famous in 1996. LeBron James was later than him.
(Kobe Bryant 在一九九六年成名。LeBron James 比他晚成名。)





二、形容詞比較級的形成

補充

例

(2) Ben is 25 years old. Jane is 20 years old. Between Ben and Jane, the latter one is younger.

(Ben 25 歲。 Jane 20 歲。
在 Ben 跟 Jane 之間，後者
比較年輕。)





寫出正確的形容詞比較級形式

1. dirty dirtier

2. many more

3. little less

4. light lighter

5. fast faster

6. hot hotter

7. comfortable more comfortable

8. good better



三、形容詞比較級的用法

使用
時機

原級比較，表「A 和 B（不）一樣……」

句型
變化
及
例句

A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + as + 形容詞 + as + B.

例 (1) Ann looks **as tall as** Jill.

(Ann 看起來和 Jill 一樣高。)

(2) This shirt isn't **as fashionable as** that one. (這件襯衫沒那件時尚。)

(3) That cake doesn't taste **as good as** this one.

(那個蛋糕嘗起來沒有這個好吃。)





三、形容詞比較級的用法

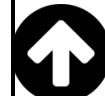
使用時機	劣勢比較，表「A 不比 B……」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + less + 形容詞 + than + B.
	例 This shirt is less fashionable than that one. (這件襯衫沒那件時尚。)
	補充 less... than 意近於 not as... as，但 not as... as 較常用。





三、形容詞比較級的用法

使用時機	比較級，表「A 比 B 更……」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + 形容詞比較級 + than + B.
	例 (1) My watch is bigger than this one. (我的手錶比這隻還大。) (2) The bread smells better than that cake. (這麵包聞起來比那蛋糕還香。)





三、形容詞比較級的用法

使用時機	of the two，表「兩者之中的比較」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + the + 形容詞比較級 + of the two (+ Ns) .
	例 Dan is the younger <u>of the two</u> (students). (Dan 是這兩個 (學生) 中比較年輕的。)





三、形容詞比較級的用法

使用時機	more... than 與名詞連用
句型變化及例句	A + 一般動詞 + more + 名詞 + than + B.
	例 Jay has more books than I do. (Jay 的書比我多。)





三、形容詞比較級的用法

使用時機	與 which 或 who 連用
句型變化及例句	Which / Who + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + 形容詞比較級, A or B?
	<p>例 (1) Which tastes better, the apple or the mango? (哪個比較好吃 , 蘋果或芒果 ?)</p> <p>(2) Who is nicer, Jerry or Bill? (誰比較友善 , Jerry 或 Bill ?)</p>





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意

1. 形容詞比較級可用 much、a lot、a little、even 修飾，但不可用 very、so、too、just 修飾形容詞比較級。





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 例 (1) Ed is **very** tall. He is **even** taller than his father.

(Ed 很高。他甚至比他父親還高。)

→ **very** 用來修飾形容詞 **tall** ;
even 用來修飾形容詞比較級 **taller**





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 例 (2) Jenny is **just a little** shorter than me.

(Jenny 只比我矮一點點。)

→ just 用來修飾 a little ;
a little 用來修飾形容詞比較級 shorter





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意

2. 比較句構中，在 **as / than** 之後的「主詞 **B**」，正式用法中須使用主格，通常會加 **be** 動詞或助動詞，但也可以省略；口語用法中常在 **as / than** 之後接代名詞受格，此時後面不可再加 **be** 動詞。





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意

例

(1) Tom is taller than I (am) / me. (Tom 比我高。)

(2) Mr. Li has more shoes than his wife (does).
(李先生的鞋子比他太太還多。)





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意

3. 「than + B」在句意清楚、不需要比較對象時，可省略。

例 Yesterday was hot, but today is even hotter (than yesterday). (昨天很熱，但今天甚至更熱。)

→ 比較兩天的天氣，由於前一句已說明比較對象，故後一句可省略 **than yesterday**





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意

4. 避免重複比較對象，可用 **that** 代替單數名詞或不可數名詞；用 **those** 代替複數名詞。





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 例 (1) The weather in Japan is colder than that in Taiwan.
(日本的天氣比臺灣的還冷。)
→ 避免重複不可數名詞
the weather , 改用 that





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意

例

(2) The apples in this basket
are sweeter than those on
the table.

(這籃子裡的蘋果比桌子上的那些還要甜。)

→ 避免重複複數名詞 the
apples，改用 those





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 5. 比較對象必須是相同的人事物。

例 (1) Karen's ruler is longer than mine.

(Karen 的尺比我的長。)

→ 比較兩人的尺，避免重複名詞 ruler，改用所有格代名詞 mine
(= my ruler)





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 例 (2) The weather in Kaohsiung is hotter than that in Taipei.

(高雄的天氣比臺北的還熱。)

→ 比較兩地的天氣，避免重複名詞 the weather，改用 that





三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 6. 「形容詞比較級 + and + 形容詞比較級」用來表示「越來越……」。

例 The weather is getting colder
and colder.

(天氣越來越冷。)

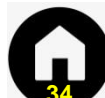




三、形容詞比較級的用法

注意 7. 「the + 比較級句子, the + 比較級句子」用來表示「兩個事物的條件一起改變」。

例 The smaller the bag is,
the lower the price is.
(袋子越小，價格就越低。)





整句式翻譯

1. Harry 跟 William 一樣年輕。

Harry is as young as William.

2. 她的裙子比你的長。

Her skirt is longer than yours.

3. Grace 的夾克比 Tim 的輕薄。

Grace's jacket is lighter than Tim's.





四、比較級當最高級的用法

使用時機	<p>同範圍比較：</p> <p>當 A 屬於該團體時，須用 else 或 other 將 A 排除，表示與本身以外的對象比較</p>
句型變化及例句	<p>A + be 動詞 + 形容詞比較級 + than +</p> <div><p>any / every other + 單數名詞.</p><p>all the other + 複數名詞.</p><p>anyone / everyone else.</p></div>





四、比較級當最高級的用法

句型變化及例句

例 Tina is thinner than **any other girl** in her class.

(Tina 比她班上任何其他女孩還瘦。)

→ Tina is thinner than **all the other girls** in her class.

(Tina 比她班上所有其他女孩還瘦。)

→ Tina is thinner than **anyone else** in her class.

(Tina 比她班上其他人還瘦。)





四、比較級當最高級的用法

使用時機	不同範圍比較
句型變化及例句	<p>A + be 動詞 + 形容詞比較級 + than +</p> <p>{ any / every + 單數名詞. all the + 複數名詞. anyone / everyone.</p>



四、比較級當最高級的用法

句型變化及例句

例 Tina is thinner than **any girl** in my class.

(Tina 比我班上任何一個女孩還瘦。)

→ Tina is thinner than **all the girls** in my class.

(Tina 比我班上所有女孩還瘦。)

→ Tina is thinner than **everyone** in my class.

(Tina 比我班上所有人還瘦。)

◎ 由句中便可推知，Tina 和我不同班。





四、比較級當最高級的用法

補充 比較級和最高級有時可互相替換。

例 Russia is bigger than **any other country** in the world. (俄羅斯比世界上其他任何國家還大。)

= Russia is bigger than **all the other countries** in the world.

→ Russia is the biggest country in the world. (俄羅斯是世界上最的國家。)





四、比較級當最高級的用法

比較

Peter is shorter than **any boy** in my class. (Peter 比我班上任何一個男孩都還要矮。)

= Peter is shorter than **all the boys** in my class.

→ 無法替換成最高級，因為 Peter 和 boys in my class 不在同一個範圍裡





進階題

- (C) 1. Lily looks _____ than her sister.
(A) thin (B) as thin
(C) thinner (D) much thin
- (B) 2. Cathy was _____ than everyone else when she won the game.
(A) very happier
(B) much happier
(C) a lot happy
(D) much more happy





進階題

(D) 3. The oranges in the bag are fresher (新鮮的) than _____ in the basket.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) it | (B) one |
| (C) them | (D) those |

(C) 4. Helen's house is much bigger than _____.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) my | (B) me |
| (C) mine | (D) I am |





進階題

- (**C**) 5. The weather in Taipei is _____
wetter (濕的) than that in
Japan.
(A) so (B) very
(C) much (D) the
- (**B**) 6. Tina is taller than _____ girls in
her class.
(A) any other (B) all the other
(C) all the (D) any





進階題

(**A**) 7. Tina is taller than _____ girl in her class.

- (A) any other (B) all the other
(C) all the (D) any

(**D**) 8. The cat is _____ as a small tiger.

- (A) less big (B) as bigger
(C) bigger (D) as big





進階題

(C) 9. Fanny is _____ of the two.

(A) tall (B) taller

(C) the taller (D) as tall

(A) 10. I didn't have enough money, so I asked Al to lend (借出) me some. But he had _____ money than I did.

(A) less (B) fewer

(C) more (D) even





進階題

(**A**) 11. February is shorter than _____ of the year.

(A) any other month

(B) any month

(C) all months

(D) all the other month





進階題

(**D**) 12. Amy is more beautiful than
_____ in her class.

(A) other girls

(B) all girls

(C) any other girls

(D) all the other girls



進階題

(**B**) 13. New York City is bigger than _____ cities in Taiwan.

- (A) any other (B) all the
(C) all the other (D) any

(**C**) 14. Tokyo is bigger than _____ cities in the world.

- (A) any other (B) all the
(C) all the other (D) any





會考題

【112-18】

- (B) 1. Business at Jane's shop has not been good these days. And the new supermarket across the street only makes things _____.
(A) easier
(B) worse
(C) more boring
(D) more convenient





會考題

【99-2-10】

- (B) 2. This restaurant sells the best
(最好的) steak (牛排) in
Taipei; you can't find _____
steak in the city.
- (A) delicious
 - (B) more delicious
 - (C) the most delicious
 - (D) deliciously





會考題

【94-1-1】

(C) 3. Look at the picture.

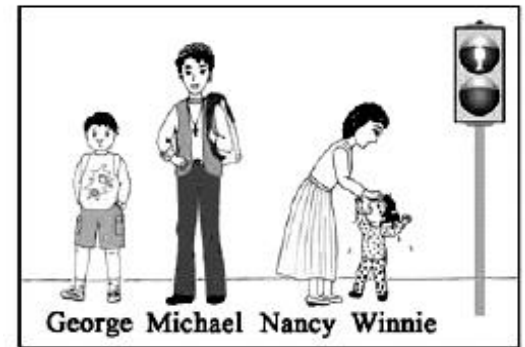
Nancy is _____.

(A) the tallest

(B) the shortest

(C) taller than Winnie

(D) shorter than George





會考題

【93-2-4】

- (B) 4. The singer sings beautifully (美妙地) . I cannot think of anyone with a _____ voice.
- (A) best
 - (B) better
 - (C) more
 - (D) most





五、不定代名詞的用法

one / ones / it / they 的用法：

使用時機	代替「非限定」的單數可數名詞	one
例句	I forgot my pen. Could you lend me one ? (我忘記帶我的筆。你可以借我一枝嗎？) → one = a pen	

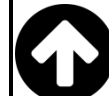




五、不定代名詞的用法

one / ones / it / they 的用法：

使用時機	代替「非限定」的複數可數名詞	ones
例句	These cups are dirty. Can I get new ones ? (這些杯子好髒。我可以拿新的嗎？) → ones = cups	





五、不定代名詞的用法

one / ones / it / they 的用法：

使用時機	代替「限定」的單數可數名詞或不可數名詞	it
例句	I lost my pen. I can't find it . (我的筆不見了。我找不到它。) → it = my pen	





五、不定代名詞的用法

one / ones / it / they 的用法：

使用時機	代替「限定」的複數可數名詞	they
例句	These cups are dirty. Please wash them again. (這些杯子好髒。請把它們再洗一次。) → them = these cups	





填入正確的不定代名詞

1. 這牛奶壞了。請把它丟掉。

The milk is bad. Please throw
it away.

2. 花店裡的花好漂亮。我想買一朵送給我媽媽。

The flowers in the flower shop are so beautiful. I want to buy one for my mom.





填入正確的不定代名詞

3. 我喜歡紅蘋果。我不喜歡青蘋果。
I like red apples. I don't like green
ones.

4. 這個蛋糕太甜了。我奶奶不喜歡它。
This cake is too sweet. My grandma
doesn't like it.



進階題

- (**A**) 1. Sally doesn't like the yellow dress. She likes the red _____ better.
(A) one (B) it
(C) them (D) ones
- (**C**) 2. Your T-shirt is so special. Where did you get _____? I want _____, too.
(A) one; one (B) one; it
(C) it; one (D) it; it





會考題

【113-6】

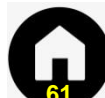
(D) 1. Chris loves walking with Anna
on snowy days, but Anna hates
_____ very much.

(A) them

(B) so

(C) one

(D) it





會考題

【111-18】

- (C) 2. Buses to the airport only come once every hour, and we just missed _____. Why don't we take a taxi?
- (A) another
 - (B) it
 - (C) one
 - (D) them



會考題

【106-10】

- (A) 3. Jenny's bag is very heavy
because _____ filled with (充
滿) toy cars.
- (A) it is
 - (B) they are
 - (C) there is
 - (D) there are





會考題

【101-14】

(A) 4. I haven't been to the movies
these days. Are there any good
_____ this week?

- (A) ones
- (B) others
- (C) them
- (D) those





會考題

【100-1-17】

(A) 5. Elise: I need a dress for tomorrow's party, but I don't have one.

Fiona: Why don't you try on my red one? I bought _____ last week.

(A) it

(B) one

(C) ones

(D) them





會考題

【99-2-3】

- (C) 6. Beatrice loves to draw apples.
You can see _____ in her
notebooks (筆記本), on her
letters, and even on her
schoolbag!
(A) one
(B) others
(C) them
(D) which





會考題

【98-2-10】

(B) 7. Cellphones are convenient;
every person in my family has

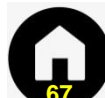
_____.

(A) it

(B) one

(C) them

(D) those





會考題

【93-2-11】

- (D) 8. Mary got two dolls from her grandfather on her birthday, and she liked _____ very much.
- (A) her
 - (B) it
 - (C) ones
 - (D) them





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分 , 共 30 分)

(C) 1. Tom is 180 cm (公分) , and Anna is 150 cm. Tom is Anna.

(A) less tall than

(B) as tall as

(C) much taller than

(D) very tall





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(C) 2. The USA is _____ than Japan.

(A) more

(B) more big

(C) much bigger

(D) much big





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**B**) 3. To Jack, swimming is _____
than playing baseball, but
playing baseball is more
interesting.
(A) easy
(B) easier
(C) much easy
(D) very easy





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 4. Natasha and Stephanie are twins (雙胞胎) . Natasha is as _____ as Stephanie.

(A) old

(B) older

(C) much old

(D) more old





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 5. I get sick easily, but my sister is never sick. She is _____ than me.

(A) healthy

(B) healthier

(C) much healthy

(D) even healthy





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**C**) 6. Jenny is busier than _____.
She has to do a lot of work
every day.

(A) my

(B) I

(C) me

(D) mine

(**B**) 7. The boy is _____ than other
kids. He doesn't talk much.

(A) quiet

(B) quieter

(C) very quiet

(D) much quiet





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 8. The sandwich (三明治) tastes
(嘗起來) _____ than the hot
dog.

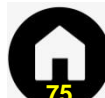
(A) bad (B) worse

(C) very bad (D) very worse

(**C**) 9. Red roses (玫瑰) are more
beautiful than the white _____.

(A) those (B) it

(C) ones (D) they

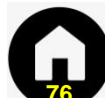




一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**A**) 10. Mariah Carey sings the song beautifully (美妙地) . I can't think of any other singer with a _____ voice.

- (A) more beautiful
- (B) the more beautiful
- (C) beautiful
- (D) even beautiful





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Is my cellphone bigger than yours?
(用 as... as... 回答)

No, your cellphone is as big as my
cellphone / mine.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

2. { Brenda is 34 years old.
Vicky is 34 years old, too.
(用 as... as... 合併句子)

Brenda is as young / old as Vicky.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

3. Is the pair of shorts more expensive than the skirt?

(用「比較便宜」否定詳答)

No, the pair of shorts is cheaper than
the skirt.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

4. My / fatter / is / his. / cat / than
(句子重組)

My cat is fatter than his.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. the rice. / The beef noodles / than /
delicious / are / more / much
(句子重組)

The beef noodles are much more
delicious than the rice.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 這件夾克比這間商店裡任何其他件夾克都還要輕薄。(any...)

The jacket is lighter than any other jacket in the store.

2. 那是 Sam 和 Rita。Rita 是他們兩人之中比較和善的。(... kinder...)

Those are Sam and Rita. Rita is the kinder of the two (people).





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

3. 我哥哥比我妹妹瘦。

My (older / elder) brother is thinner
than my (younger) sister.

4. 那些鞋子真漂亮。我想試穿白色的那雙。

Those shoes are beautiful. I want to
try on the white ones / try the white
ones on.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. Hector 比 Wilson 強壯得多。
(much)

Hector is much stronger than Wilson.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Teacher: Both Mary and John did very well this semester. But we have to choose one of them as our class leader. Mary, 1. do you think?

Mary: Well, John is 2. than me. He is very good at math, and he is 3. among girls.

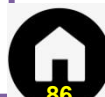




四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

John: Thanks, Mary. But you should be the class leader. Your grades are better than 4., and you are always willing to help us.

Teacher: OK. Let's take a break now. Please come back ten minutes 5., and we'll decide the class leader for the next semester.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)



well 很好地 semester 學期

class leader 班長

among 在……當中 willing 願意的

(**B**) 1. (A) where
(C) how

(B) what
(D) when

(**A**) 2. (A) better
(C) more

(B) worse
(D) less





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

(C) 3. (A) as popular

(B) much popular

(C) very popular

(D) less popular

(D) 4. (A) I

(B) me

(C) my

(D) mine

(B) 5. (A) late

(B) later

(C) latter

(D) more late



康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L2

- ▶ 一、形容詞的級
- ▶ 二、形容詞最高級的形成
- ▶ 三、形容詞最高級的用法
- ▶ 四、used to 的用法



一、形容詞的級

定義：形容詞的級分為原級、比較級和最高級，「級」是用來表達不同的「程度」。





一、形容詞的級



Lily Ben Jay

原級 比較	形容人事物	Ben is as tall as Jay. (Ben 和 Jay 一樣高。)
比較級	比較兩者「程度的差異」	Lily is taller than Ben. (Lily 比 Ben 高。)
最高級	形容三者或以上「程度最強」者	Lily is the tallest . (Lily 是最高的。)





二、形容詞最高級的形成

1. 規則變化：單音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	最高級
字尾直接加 -est	smart (聰明的)	smart est
字尾為 -e，直接加 -st	nice (好的)	nic est

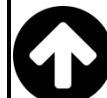




二、形容詞最高級的形成

1. 規則變化：單音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	最高級
字尾為「短母音 + 單子音」，重複字尾子音再加 -est	big (大的)	biggest
字尾為「子音 + -y」，去字尾 -y 加 -iest	dry (乾的) 、 busy (忙碌的)	driest 、 busiest





二、形容詞最高級的形成

1. 規則變化：多音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	最高級
在形容詞 前加 most	comfortable (舒服的)、 handsome (英俊的)	most comfortable、 most handsome





二、形容詞最高級的形成

2. 比較級及最高級的不規則變化：

例 (1) good / well (健康的)

→ **better** → **best**

(2) bad → **worse** → **worst**

(3) many / much → **more** → **most**

(4) little → **less** → **least**

(5) far → **farther** / **further**

→ **farthest** / **furthest**

(6) old → **older** / **elder**

→ **oldest** / **eldest**





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

1. farthest 與 furthest 在最高級中，若指的是實際距離「最遠的」，意思相同。

例 farthest / furthest market
(最遠的市場)





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

2. eldest 用在指家庭關係中兄、姐、長子、長女等關係，且用在名詞之前。使用 eldest / oldest 時，表示家中有三個或以上的孩子。

例 (1) eldest / oldest brother
(長兄)

(2) eldest / oldest son
(長子)





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

3. late 的最高級為 latest，除了「最遲的」，也有「最新的」之意，表示「時間上」比較近發生的；形容詞 last 意為「最後的」，表示在「順序上」最後面的。





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

例

(1) The singer's latest album is very popular.

(那位歌手最新的專輯非常受歡迎。)

(2) December is the last month of the year.

(十二月是一年的最後一個月。)





寫出正確的形容詞最高級形式

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------|
| 1. thin | → | <u>thinnest</u> |
| 2. large | → | <u>largest</u> |
| 3. smart | → | <u>smartest</u> |
| 4. bad | → | <u>worst</u> |
| 5. little | → | <u>least</u> |
| 6. sweet | → | <u>sweetest</u> |
| 7. good | → | <u>best</u> |
| 8. useful | → | <u>most useful</u> |



三、形容詞最高級的用法

最高級是在三者或以上做比較，形容詞最高級前須加上 **the** 或所有格。

使用時機	在比較範圍中，是「最……的」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + the / 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + in + 範圍.
	例 Jo is the tallest <u>in her class</u> . (Jo 是她班上最高的。)



三、形容詞最高級的用法

使用時機	在比較範圍中，是「最……的」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + the / 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + of (all) the + Ns.
	例 The blue pen is the most special <u>of the three (pens)</u> . (這枝藍色原子筆是三枝中最特別的。)





三、形容詞最高級的用法

使用時機	在比較範圍中，是「最……的」
句型變化及例句	A + 一般動詞 + the / 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + Ns.
	<p>例 (1) Bruce has the most <u>houses</u> in town. (Bruce 在鎮上擁有最多的房子。)</p> <p>(2) Jo is wearing her best <u>dress</u> today. (Jo 今天穿了她最好看的洋裝。)</p>





三、形容詞最高級的用法

補充

Which (N) / Who + be 動詞 / 連綴
動詞 + the + 形容詞最高級, A, B,
or C?

例 Which fruit is **the sweetest**, the
apple, the grape, **or** the pear?
(哪個水果最甜，蘋果、葡萄或
梨子？)





填充式翻譯

1. Paul 是所有人當中最聰明的。

Paul is the smartest of all.

2. 一張卡片、一朵花與一個蛋糕，哪一樣最昂貴？

Which is the most expensive, a card, a flower, or a cake?





填充式翻譯

3. 鯨魚是全世界體型最大的動物。

Whales are the largest /
animals in the world. biggest



進階題

- (D) 1. Nancy is _____ player on the school basketball team.
(A) good (B) better
(C) a best (D) the best
- (D) 2. Dan is the eldest brother, but he is _____ than John or Harry.
(A) shortest
(B) the shortest
(C) more shorter
(D) even shorter





進階題

- (**A**) 3. Lucy is very _____ in our school. Everyone knows her.
- (A) famous
 - (B) more famous
 - (C) the most famous
 - (D) as famous





進階題

- (**B**) 4. No one else is taller than Elsa.
She is _____ in my class.
- (A) tallest
 - (B) the tallest
 - (C) much taller than
 - (D) the taller





進階題

(**B**) 5. A: Who has _____ baseball cards, Judy, Alice, or Ben?

B: Ben does.

(A) more (B) the most

(C) much (D) most





進階題

- (**A**) 6. Grand Hotel is _____ place to see the beautiful beach. I can't think of a _____ view.
- (A) the best; better
 - (B) better; better
 - (C) better; best
 - (D) the best; best





進階題

(C) 7. Ann isn't tall enough, but she is _____ of the three models (模特兒).

- (A) the more beautiful
- (B) more beautiful
- (C) the most beautiful
- (D) most beautiful





進階題

(A) 8. Ann isn't tall enough, but she is _____ of the two.

(A) the more beautiful

(B) more beautiful

(C) the most beautiful

(D) most beautiful





會考題

【111-10】

(D) 1. Bob is _____ of the boys in the family. He never does any housework. His brothers at least take out the garbage sometimes.

(A) lazier

(B) the lazy

(C) the lazier

(D) the laziest





會考題

【109-15】

- (D) 2. For Mike, the price is _____ important thing when he shops for jeans. He cares even more about the shape (形狀) and the size of the pockets.
- (A) the more (B) the most
(C) the less (D) the least

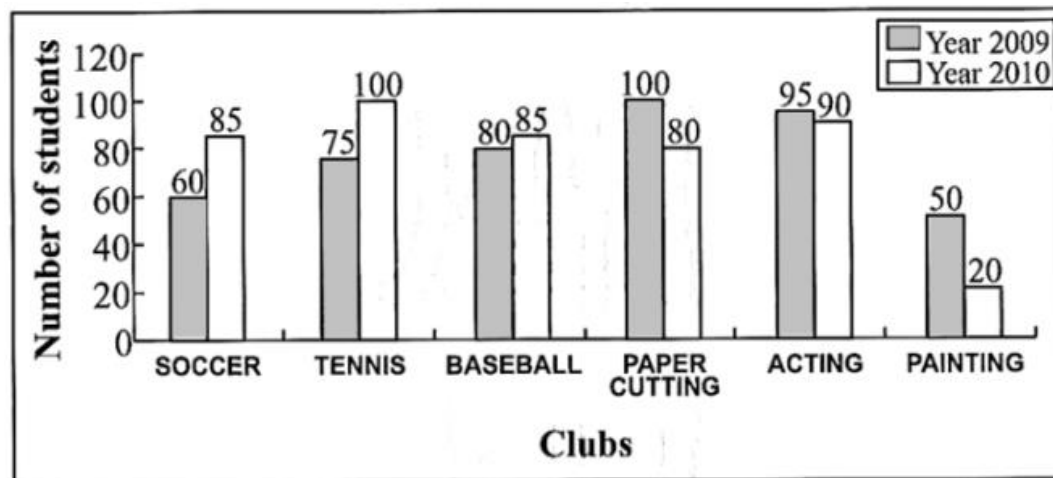




會考題

【101-20】

(C) 3. Below (以下) is what Stan drew for his report. It shows the number of students in each club at his school in 2009 and 2010. Which is NOT true?





會考題

【101-20】

- (A) The art clubs have fewer (比較少的) students in 2010 than in 2009.
- (B) The sports clubs have more students in 2010 than in 2009.
- (C) The acting club is the most popular club both in 2009 and in 2010.
- (D) In 2009, the painting (繪畫) club has half the number of students of the paper-cutting club.





會考題

【99-1-10】

- (D) 4. In this five-person game, the one who finds _____ hidden (隱藏的) balls will win the last free ticket for the movie *A Born Player*.
- (A) many
 - (B) some
 - (C) the more
 - (D) the most





會考題

【99-2-10】

(B) 5. This restaurant sells the best steak (牛排) in Taipei; you can't find _____ steak in the city.

(A) delicious

(B) more delicious

(C) the most delicious

(D) deliciously





會考題

【98-1-11】

(A) 6. I can't believe you ate the _____ piece of pizza (披薩) and didn't even leave one bite (一口的量) for me.

- (A) last
- (B) least
- (C) less
- (D) most





會考題

【95-1-3】

(C) 7. Lucy looks _____ in pants than in a dress.

(A) pretty (漂亮的)

(B) prettily

(C) prettier

(D) the prettiest





四、used to 的用法

句型變化	直述句： used to + 原形動詞 (過去經常……)	否定句： 助動詞 + not + use to + 原形動詞 = used not to + 原形動詞 (過去不常……)
例句	<p>(1) Gina and I used to <u>be</u> good friends, but we aren't now. (Gina 和我以前是好朋友，但我們現在不是。)</p> <p>(2) I used to <u>drive</u> to work, but I take a bus now. (我過去經常開車上班，但我現在搭公車。)</p>	





四、used to 的用法

句型變化	直述句： used to + 原形動詞 (過去經常……)	否定句： 助動詞 + not + use to + 原形動詞 = used not to + 原形動詞 (過去不常……)
例句	<p>(3) Jeff didn't use to <u>get</u> up early. (Jeff 過去不常早起。) = Jeff used not to <u>get</u> up early.</p> <p>(4) Ann: Did Ed use to <u>be</u> a doctor? (Ed 以前是醫生嗎？) Ben: Yes, he did. (是，他以前是。)</p>	





四、used to 的用法

句型變化	be / get used to + N / V-ing (現在習慣於……)
例句	(1) Lisa is used to <u>having</u> a cup of coffee in the morning. (Lisa 習慣早上來杯咖啡。) → be 動詞用來表示「狀態」 (2) You will get used to <u>the weather here</u> . (你會逐漸習慣這裡的天氣。) → get 表示「變得……」





四、used to 的用法

句型變化

be used to + 原形動詞
(被用來.....)

* 被動用法將在第五冊教授。

例句

(1) The knife **is used to** cut meat.
(這把刀是用來切肉的。)

(2) These tools **are used to** fix the car.
(這些工具是用來修理這輛車的。)





加入 **used to** 並改寫句子

1. William is a great actor.

William used to be a great actor.

2. There are many cute animals here.

There used to be many cute animals
here.





加入 **used to** 並改寫句子

3. Mary does not have dinner at home.

Mary didn't use to have dinner at home. /

Mary used not to have dinner at home.

4. Do you go to school by bus?

Did you use to go to school by bus?





進階題

(B) 1. Tim is used to _____ in a big city.

- (A) live
- (B) living
- (C) lives
- (D) lived

(A) 2. The machine _____ wash the dishes.

- (A) is used to
- (B) gets used to
- (C) uses to
- (D) is using





進階題

- (C) 3. There _____ be three theaters in the small town, but there is only one left now.
- (A) is used to
 - (B) gets used to
 - (C) used to
 - (D) is using





會考題

【112-23】

- (D) 1. Now I often think of those days with Pip, my pet dog. When I read in my room, he _____ quietly beside me.
- (A) will come and sit
 - (B) comes and sits
 - (C) has come and sat
 - (D) used to come and sit





會考題

【92-2-8】

- (C) 2. Willy has changed a lot. He _____ get up early to do exercise. But now he wakes up late and is late for school every day.
- (A) forgot to
 - (B) hated (討厭) to
 - (C) used to
 - (D) volunteered (自願) to





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(C) 1. Snow White is _____ woman in the story.

(A) most beautiful

(B) beautiful

(C) the most beautiful

(D) more beautiful





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 2. Swimming is _____ of all the sports for me. I go swimming every day.

(A) the most interesting

(B) most interesting

(C) more interesting

(D) interesting





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 3. Mr. Campbell just won the lottery (中樂透) . He is the _____ man in the world.

(A) luckiest

(B) luckily

(C) luckier

(D) lucky





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

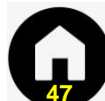
(C) 4. Stephen Chow is _____ of all the actors. Every time I watch his movies, I can't help (忍不住) laughing (笑) .

(A) funny

(B) funniest

(C) the funniest

(D) funnier





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 5. Ron: Hi, Mike. Why do you look sad?

Mike: The test this morning was very _____. I failed (不及格) it.

- (A) difficult
- (B) more difficult
- (C) most difficult
- (D) the difficult





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 6. I used to _____ early when I was a student.

(A) get up

(B) got up

(C) getting up

(D) gotten up





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 7. Amy: Who is _____ of all the actors in the TV show?

Ted: Paul. Almost everyone knows him.

- (A) famous
- (B) very famous
- (C) most famous
- (D) the most famous





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**C**) 8. Hualien City isn't the biggest city in Taiwan, but it is the most beautiful _____ in Taiwan.
- (A) of city
 - (B) of all cities
 - (C) of all the cities
 - (D) in every city





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 9. The movie was _____. A lot of people went to see it.

(A) the popular

(B) very popular

(C) most popular

(D) more popular





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 10. Jacky: All these five dogs are
cute.

Zoe: I like _____ one. Can I
hold it?

- (A) small
- (B) smaller
- (C) the smaller
- (D) the smallest

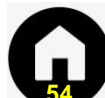




二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每格 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

1. Bob: Do you want to see the superhero (超級英雄) movie with me?

Lisa: Sure. It is the most interesting (interesting) of all the movies now.





二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每題 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

2. Tammy: Did you watch the movie
Roman Holiday before?

Benson: Of course. It is
the greatest (great)
movie in history.



二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每題 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

3. The traffic (交通) in Taipei is much heavier (heavy) than that in Nantou.

4. Jane is the oldest / eldest (old) of the five sisters. Elsa, Mary, Cathy, and Lydia are all her younger (young) sisters.





二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題 , 每題 4 分 , 第 4、5 題 , 每格 2 分 , 共 20 分)

5. Although (雖然) Daisy is the youngest (young) child in her family, she is the tallest. She is even taller (tall) than her father.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 世界上最有用的機器是什麼？

What is the most useful machine in the world?

2. 我爸爸過去經常在他上班前去慢跑，但他現在不那麼做了。

My father used to go jogging before he went to work, but he doesn't do that now.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

3. 這是全美國最受歡迎的電視節目。

This is the most popular TV show in
the USA.

4. 冬天是一年之中最冷的季節。當它來的時候，你需要穿多一點衣服。

Winter is the coldest season of the
year. You need to wear more
clothes when it comes.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

5. John 是三個小孩中最健康的，因為他每天都運動。

John is the healthiest of the three
kids because he exercises / does
exercise every day.

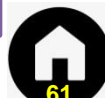




四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

A rabbit and some turtles are in a race. The rabbit is sure it will win. It says to the turtles, "You cannot be 1. than me. You'll lose." The turtles say, "It's still 2., and you never know. Let's begin now!"

So they begin to run. At first, the rabbit runs very fast. Ten minutes 3., it stops. It looks back at the





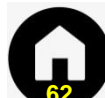
四、克漏字測驗 (每題 4 分，共 20分)

turtles and thinks, “The turtles are so slow. Why don’t I take a rest now?”
However, the turtles run past the rabbit when it is sleeping.

In the end, they all reach the finish line 4. than the rabbit. Now who’s 5. of all? It’s the rabbit, of course!



turtle 烏龜 in the end 最後





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 4 分 , 共 20 分)

- (**B**) 1. (A) fast (B) faster
(C) fastest (D) the fastest
- (**A**) 2. (A) early (B) late
(C) much (D) more
- (**C**) 3. (A) late (B) latter
(C) later (D) latest





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 4 分，共 20 分)

- (**B**) 4. (A) early (B) earlier
(C) more early (D) earliest
- (**D**) 5. (A) slow (B) slower
(C) slowest (D) the slowest





康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L3

- ① 一、連綴動詞的用法
- ② 二、使役動詞的用法



一、連綴動詞的用法

1. 定義：連綴動詞是用來連接主詞和主詞補語的動詞，如 **be** 動詞就是連綴動詞的一種。連綴動詞常接形容詞或名詞當作主詞補語，用來補充說明主詞的狀態。





一、連綴動詞的用法

2. 常見的連綴動詞：

知覺	feel (感覺起來) look (看起來) smell (聞起來)	sound (聽起來) taste (嘗起來)
狀態	be 動詞 (是) seem (似乎)	keep (保持) stay (保持)
轉變	become / get / grow / turn / go (變成)	





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

連綴動詞 + 形容詞

Your idea **sounds** great.

(你的想法聽起來很棒。)

The book **is** interesting. (這本書很有趣。)

Keep quiet, please. (請保持安靜。)

The weather **became** hot in July.

(七月天氣變熱。)

The boy **got** mad. (那男孩生氣了。)

The leaves **turned** yellow. (樹葉變黃了。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

連綴動詞 + like + 名詞

This shirt **smells like** trash.

(這件襯衫聞起來像垃圾。)

May **looks like** her sister.

(May 看起來像她姐姐。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

3. 常見句型：

be 動詞 / become + 名詞

Finally, Mike **became** a doctor.

(最後，Mike 成為了一名醫生。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

4. 疑問句：

(1) 問句：How + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 連綴動詞？

答句：主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞。

例 Ann: How does the dress **look**?
(這件洋裝看起來如何呢？)

Ben: It **looks great**.
(它看起來好棒。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

(2) 問句：What + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + like?

答句：主詞 + 連綴動詞 + like + 名詞.

例 Ann: What did your socks **smell like**?

(你的襪子聞起來如何呢？)

Ben: They **smelled like** dead fish.

(它們聞起來像死魚。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

1. 連綴動詞的作用是用來連接主詞和主詞補語（形容詞 / 名詞），用主詞補語來修飾主詞，表達主詞的狀態。故連綴動詞不可單獨存在，也不可接副詞，因為副詞不能用來修飾主詞，而是用來修飾動詞。





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

例 (1) AI looks angry.

(AI 看起來很生氣。)

→ 形容詞 **angry** 用來修飾
主詞 AI

(2) AI looks at me angrily.

(AI 生氣地看著我。)

→ 副詞 **angrily** 用來修飾
片語動詞 looks at





一、連綴動詞的用法

注意

2. 一般連綴動詞沒有進行式，但部分表「轉變」的連綴動詞，可用進行式表「越來越……」。

- 例** (1) The weather is getting hot. (天氣越來越熱了)
- (2) The soup is getting cold. (湯越來越冷了。)





一、連綴動詞的用法

觀念釐清

連綴動詞和感官動詞時常混淆，因為有些連綴動詞也是感官動詞，如 **feel**。但其用法有很大的差異。連綴動詞用來說明「主詞」的狀態；感官動詞用來說明「受詞」的狀態。





一、連綴動詞的用法

觀念釐清

例 (1) He felt angry and shouted at us.

(他感到生氣並對我們大吼。)

→ 形容詞 angry 修飾主詞 He

(2) He felt the house shaking.

(他感覺到房子在震動。)

→ 現在分詞 shaking 修飾受詞
the house





一、填充式翻譯

1. 我們輸了那場比賽，所以我們感覺很糟糕。

We lost the game, so we felt
terrible.

2. 那位作家在他死後成名。

The writer became famous
after he died.





一、填充式翻譯

3. 這麵聞起來很美味。你想要一些嗎？

The noodles smell delicious.

Do you want some?

4. 這飲料看起來像是葡萄汁。

The drink looks like

grape juice.

5. 這聽起來像是個好點子。

It sounds like a good
idea.





二、圈選出正確的答案

1. A: (How / What) does your new classmate look?

B: He looks tall, and he has big eyes.

2. A: (How / What) does the candy (糖果) smell like?

B: It smells like fruit.





進階題

- (**B**) 1. The weather is getting _____.
Put on your jacket before you
go out.
- (A) coldly
 - (B) cold
 - (C) like coldly
 - (D) like cold





進階題

- (C) 2. Your mother _____ so young.
She doesn't _____ a
forty-year-old woman.
- (A) looks; look
 - (B) looks like; look
 - (C) looks; look like
 - (D) looks like; look like





進階題

(B) 3. A: _____ does the little girl look like?

B: Her mother, of course.

- (A) What (B) Who
(C) Which (D) How

(A) 4. A: How do you like my new bike?
B: I don't like its color. It _____ old.

- (A) looks (B) looked
(C) looks like (D) is looking



進階題

(C) 5. A: How do you like my new bike?

B: I don't like its color. It _____ an old one.

(A) looks

(B) looked

(C) looks like

(D) is looking

(B) 6. What's that smell? It smells like _____.

(A) bad

(B) bad eggs

(C) terrible

(D) terribly





進階題

(**A**) 7. To stay _____, Kelly exercises every day.

(A) healthy

(B) health

(C) beautifully

(D) be beautiful





會考題

【100-北-11】

- (D) 1. The pie at your party _____
good. Where did you buy it?
(A) ate
(B) bit
(C) made
(D) tasted





會考題

【93-2-17】

(A) 2. Mrs. Li: I think you should take a jacket with you, A-fang.
It will get _____ this afternoon.

A-fang: OK, Mom, but where's my jacket?

(A) cold

(B) dark

(C) dry

(D) fine





會考題

【90-1】

- (D) 3. The town looks very _____
now. It has changed a lot.
(A) serious
(B) worried
(C) favorite
(D) different





二、使役動詞的用法

1. 使役動詞有 **make**、**have** 與 **let**，用來表達「強迫、要求或允許」某人做某事，其後一定要先接受詞，再加原形動詞當受詞補語。





二、使役動詞的用法

2. 句型：主詞 + 使役動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞...

例 (1) My father **made** me stop playing computer games.
(我爸爸叫我停止玩電腦遊戲。)

(2) He **had** me put on my coat first. (他要我先穿上我的大衣。)

(3) Mr. Smith **let** me take a guess.
(Smith 老師讓我猜猜看。)





二、使役動詞的用法

3. 使役動詞語氣的強弱

使役動詞	語氣	例句
make	語氣最強烈，有強制性，有強迫某人做某事的意思。	My mom made me <u>take</u> the medicine. (我媽媽要我吃藥。)



二、使役動詞的用法

3. 使役動詞語氣的強弱

使役動詞	語氣	例句
have	語氣稍強，有強制性，有要求某人做某事的意思，也可指花錢請人做某事。	I'll have Cindy <u>show</u> you the room. (我會要Cindy 帶你參觀房間。)

二、使役動詞的用法

3. 使役動詞語氣的強弱

使役動詞	語氣	例句
let	語氣較弱，沒有強制性，有同意及允許某人做某事的意思。	Taylor let me <u>hold</u> her hand. (Taylor 讓我握住她的手。)



二、使役動詞的用法

注意

使役動詞中只有 **make** 可在受詞後加形容詞。

例 The horror movie **made** us afraid. (那部恐怖片讓我們感到害怕。)





二、使役動詞的用法

比較 1. ask (要求) 、tell (叫 ; 指示) 、
want (想要) 、need (需要)
雖然也有「要……做某事」的
意思，但其受詞之後須用不定詞
to V。





二、使役動詞的用法

比較

例

- (1) She **asked** me to call her tonight. (她要求我今晚打電話給她。)
- (2) My dad **told** me to take out the trash today. (我爸爸叫我今天去丟垃圾。)
- (3) He **wanted** me to take a rest. (他要我去休息。)





二、使役動詞的用法

比較

2. 常和使役動詞一起比較的動詞還有 help，help 後面接不定詞 to V，但 to 可省略。

例 AI never **helps** me (to) cook dinner.

(AI 從不幫我煮晚餐。)





填充題（依提示作動詞變化）

1. The Korean dramas (韓劇) made many people cry (cry).
2. The father had his son answer (answer) the question.
3. The coach (教練) asked the players to stop (stop) fighting.





填充題 (依提示作動詞變化)

4. Mr. Green told his son not to talk (not / talk) in class.

5. A terrible typhoon (颱風) is coming.
Don't let kids go (go) out tonight.





進階題

- (**A**) 1. My mom made my sister
_____ the guitar every day.
(A) practice
(B) practiced
(C) practicing
(D) to practice



進階題

(D) 2. My mom asked my sister
_____ a song in public.

(A) sing (B) sang

(C) singing (D) to sing

(C) 3. My mom _____ me play
computer games after I did the
dishes.

(A) wanted (B) told

(C) let (D) needed





會考題

【98-1-10】

- (D) 1. Dad always tells me not _____
only for tests. If (如果) that's
all I'm doing, he says, I will
soon (很快地) lose interest
(興趣) in learning.
(A) study (B) studying
(C) studied (D) to study





會考題

【94-2-9】

(A) 2. If (如果) I finish my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me _____ TV for one hour.

(A) watch

(B) watching

(C) to watch

(D) have watched





會考題

【93-1-13】

- (B) 3. My mother _____ me send a letter yesterday.
- (A) asked
 - (B) had
 - (C) told
 - (D) wanted





會考題

【92-1-10】

(A) 4. Mother makes me _____ my homework every day before I can play video games.

- (A) finish
- (B) finished
- (C) finishing
- (D) to finish





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

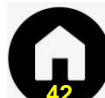
(A) 1. This place _____ very different now. Nothing is the same as before.

(A) looks

(B) sees

(C) reads

(D) watches





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 2. My mom didn't let me _____ my room before I finished my homework.

(A) leaves

(B) leave

(C) left

(D) leaving





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 3. Waiter: Anything to go with your steak? Our French fries taste _____ delicious.

Joyce: That sounds great.
Please also give me
a cup of black tea.
Thanks.

(A) to

(B) for

(C) like

(D) ×





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(C) 4. Ann: What is on the radio?

Benny: It _____ hip-hop music
(嘻哈樂) .

- (A) looks (B) looks like
(C) sounds like (D) sounds

(A) 5. Paul doesn't like Chinese
medicine because it _____ bad.

- (A) tastes (B) sees
(C) sounds (D) feels





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**B**) 6. Mr. Martin was a great tennis player twenty years ago. But now he becomes _____ and can't play it anymore.
- (A) young
 - (B) old
 - (C) cold
 - (D) expensive





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 7. Julie _____ hungry when she saw all the delicious food on the table.

(A) got

(B) smelt

(C) tasted

(D) stayed

(**B**) 8. Mr. Wilson made his secretary _____ the map.

(A) studying

(B) study

(C) studies

(D) studied





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 9. Leo: _____ does the fruit look
in this fruit stand (攤位) ?

Joe: It looks fresh.

(A) What's

(B) When

(C) What

(D) How





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(C) 10. Emma: _____ does the toast
smell like?

Peggy: It smells like fruit.

(A) What's

(B) How

(C) What

(D) When





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Kevin's sister asked him to buy a beef burger for her. (畫線部分用 made 改寫)

Kevin's sister made him buy a beef burger for her.

2. The blanket feels comfortable.
(依畫線部分造原問句)

How does the blanket feel?





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

3. The park smelled like trash.
(依畫線部分造原問句)

What did the park smell like?

4. Daisy looks so young. (畫線部分用 a famous actress 改寫)

Daisy looks like a famous actress.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. the drink / smell / coffee

(完成句子)

The drink smells / smelled like
coffee.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 這沙拉嘗起來真地很新鮮。

This salad tastes / tasted really fresh.

2. 在我讀完菜單後，我感到很餓。

After I read the menu, I felt hungry.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

3. 這間餐廳從外面看起來很暗。

The restaurant looks / looked dark
from the outside.

4. 當我需要你的幫忙時，我會讓你知道。
(let)

When I need your help, I will let you
know.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

5. 你應該快點開始吃，不然你的食物會涼掉。

You should dig in soon, or your food
will get / become cold.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Amy and her friends went to a nice restaurant tonight. 1. they walked into the restaurant, a man caught Amy's eye. He 2. very handsome. Amy fell in love with him right away. After the waiter led Amy and her friends to their table, the man came over and said that he was the owner of the restaurant.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Amy told the man, "This is my first time eating here. Your cakes look 3.." Then Amy's friends said jokingly, "Yes, we want everything on the 4.." In the end, Amy's friends and she 5. a lot of food, and they had a wonderful time there.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)



handsome 英俊的

fall in love 墜入情網 lead 帶領

owner 擁有者 jokingly 開玩笑地

in the end 最後





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

- (**A**) 1. (A) When (B) Because
(C) But (D) So
- (**D**) 2. (A) sounded (B) became
(C) saw (D) was
- (**B**) 3. (A) deliciously
(B) delicious
(C) like deliciously
(D) like delicious





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

- (**A**) 4. (A) menu (B) sugar
(C) oil (D) bite
- (**C**) 5. (A) noticed (B) mattered
(C) ordered (D) invited





康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L4

- ① 一、情態副詞的用法
- ② 二、副詞的級



副詞可分為程度副詞（ **very, just, so, only...** ）、頻率副詞（ **always, usually...** ）及本課的情態副詞。

程度副詞可用來修飾動詞、形容詞或副詞，但情態副詞只能用來修飾動詞。





一、情態副詞的用法

1. 定義：形容詞用來修飾「主詞」或「名詞」，而情態副詞用來修飾「動詞」的狀態。

例 (1) Ken looked sad.

(Ken 看起來很難過。)

→ 形容詞 sad 修飾主詞 Ken

(2) Ken looked at me sadly.

(Ken 難過地看著我。)

→ 副詞 sadly 修飾片語動詞
looked at



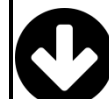
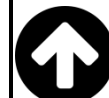


一、情態副詞的用法

2. 情態副詞的形成方式：大部分是在形容詞後加上 **-ly**。

(1) 規則變化：

規則	① 直接在字尾加 -ly
例字	beautiful → beautifully sad → sadly safe → safely



一、情態副詞的用法

規則	② 字尾為「子音+-y」， 去 -y 加 -ily
例字	busy → busily easy → easily happy → happily



一、情態副詞的用法

規則	③ 字尾為 -le，去 -e 加 -y
例字	comfortable → comfortably terrible → terribly

規則	④ 字尾為 -ue，去 -e 加 -ly
例字	true → truly



一、情態副詞的用法

規則	⑤ 字尾為 -ll，直接加 -y
例字	full → fully

例 ① Tim is a **quick** boy. He always finishes his work **quickly**.
(Tim 是個敏捷的男孩。他總是快速地完成他的工作。)





一、情態副詞的用法

② It was an **easy** job. Sam did it **easily**.

(這是一份簡單的工作。Sam 輕鬆地執行它。)

③ Ken is a **simple** person. He lives **simply**.

(Ken 是個簡單的人。他活得很簡單。)





一、情態副詞的用法

(2) 不規則變化：

規則	① 形容詞與副詞同形
例字	<p>early → early</p> <p>fast → fast</p> <p>hard → hard</p> <p>late → late</p> <p>high → high</p> <p>low (低的) → low (低地)</p>



一、情態副詞的用法

規則	② 形容詞與副詞完全不同
例字	<p>good → well</p> <p>※ well 當形容詞，表「健康的」；當副詞，表「很好地」</p>



一、情態副詞的用法

- 例** ① It's still **early**. Ken arrived **early**, as usual. (時間還早。Ken 和往常一樣早到了。)
- ② Harry is a **fast** runner. He runs **fast**. (Harry 是個快速的跑者。他跑得很快。)
- ③ Ed is a **hard** worker. He always works **hard**. (Ed 是勤奮的工人。他總是努力工作。)





一、情態副詞的用法

- ④ Al flew a kite in a **high** mountain.
It flew **high**. (Al 在高山上放風箏。
風箏飛得很高。)
- ⑤ Amy doesn't feel **well** these days.
(Amy 這幾天身體不舒服。)
- ⑥ Ben is a **good** player. He plays
well. (Ben 是個很好的選手。他
打得很好。)





一、情態副詞的用法

補充

1. 有些副詞加了 -ly 後，會和原來的副詞意思完全不同，如：late（遲的；晚的）→ lately（最近）、hard（努力的）→ hardly（幾乎不）。

例 (1) John missed the bus and was **late** for school.

（ John 沒趕上公車而上學遲到了。 ）





一、情態副詞的用法

補充

例 (2) I haven't seen Paul **lately**. (我最近沒看到 Paul 。)

(3) Karen and Jane are **hard** at work. (Karen 和 Jane 努力工作 。)

(4) They **hardly** go to school on time. (他們幾乎很少準時上學 。)





一、情態副詞的用法

補充

2. 以 **-ly** 結尾的形容詞：大部分的情態副詞是在形容詞字尾加 **-ly**，但有一些形容詞本身就是以 **-ly** 結尾。如：**friendly**（友善的）、**lonely**（孤單的）、**lovely**（討人喜歡的）、**ugly**（醜陋的）、**likely**（可能的）。





一、情態副詞的用法

補充

- 例** (1) Joan is **friendly**. She is nice and kind. (Joan 很友善。她人好又善良。)
- (2) Judy is alone, but she isn't **lonely**. (Judy 一個人，但她不孤單。)
- (3) It is **likely** to rain soon. (很可能快要下雨了。)





寫出正確的情態副詞形式

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------------|
| 1. soft | → | <u>softly</u> |
| 2. true | → | <u>truly</u> |
| 3. gentle | → | <u>gently</u> |
| 4. early | → | <u>early</u> |
| 5. careful | → | <u>carefully</u> |
| 6. good | → | <u>well</u> |
| 7. crazy | → | <u>crazily</u> |
| 8. fast | → | <u>fast</u> |





一、情態副詞的用法

3. 情態副詞在句中的位置：

句型 變化	置於句尾
例句	Peter plays basketball well . (Peter 籃球打得好。)



一、情態副詞的用法

句型 變化	主詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞 + 情態副詞. = 主詞 + 情態副詞 + 及物動詞 + 受詞.
例句	Mark closed the door carefully . (Mark 小心地關上門。) = Mark carefully closed the door.



一、情態副詞的用法

句型 變化	主詞 + 不及物動詞 + 情態副詞. = 主詞 + 情態副詞 + 不及物動詞.
例句	Ivy walked away quickly . (Ivy 快速地走開。) = Ivy quickly walked away.



一、情態副詞的用法

句型 變化	主詞 + 不及物動詞 + 介系詞 + 受詞 + 情態副詞. = 主詞 + 不及物動詞 + 情態 副詞 + 介系詞 + 受詞.
例句	Dan looked at me angrily . (Dan 生氣地看著我。) = Dan looked angrily at me.





一、情態副詞的用法

句型 變化	修飾整句
例句	Interestingly , no one answered the question. (沒人回答這個問題，真有趣。)





一、情態副詞的用法

注意

1. 詢問動作的「狀態」要用疑問詞 how。

例

Ann: **How** did Gina do on her final exam?

(Gina 期末考考得如何？)

Ben: She did **well**. She passed it.

(她考得很好。她通過了。)





一、情態副詞的用法

注意

2. 副詞用來修飾動詞，但連綴動詞之後卻不可只接副詞。

例 (1) Jim felt **angry**. (Jim 感到生氣。) → **angry** 為形容詞，用來修飾主詞 Jim

(2) Jim felt really **angry**.
(Jim 真地感到生氣。)
→ **really** 為副詞，用來修飾形容詞 **angry**





一、情態副詞的用法

注意

3. 可用副詞 so、too、very 等來修飾情態副詞。

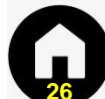
例 The man drove too fast.
(那個男人車子開得太快了。)





圈選出正確的詞類

1. Kevin looked at me (happy / happily) when I told him the good news (消息) .
2. Please drive (careful / carefully) when it rains.





圈選出正確的詞類

3. Robert looked (sadly / sad)
because he failed (不及格) the math
test.

4. My mother works (busy /
busily) every day. She is a
(busy / busily) woman.





進階題

- (**D**) 1. My brother can speak English
_____. His English is _____.
(A) good; well
(B) good; good
(C) well; well
(D) well; good





進階題

- (**B**) 2. Jay _____ put all the eggs in the basket.
- (A) careful
 - (B) carefully
 - (C) more careful
 - (D) the most careful





進階題

- (**B**) 3. Vivian is not a good singer. She sings _____.
(A) bad (B) badly
(C) terrible (D) terribly bad
- (**A**) 4. Rita doesn't feel _____. She caught a cold.
(A) well (B) terribly
(C) best (D) terrible





進階題

(C) 5. Jane always treats others
_____. She's very _____.

- (A) kind; friendly
- (B) friendly; kind
- (C) kindly; friendly
- (D) friendly; kindly





進階題

(D) 6. A: How did your test go?

B: I did it _____. I got a
_____ grade.

(A) poor; poor

(B) poor; poorly

(C) poorly; poorly

(D) poorly; poor





進階題

- (**A**) 7. There is _____ rain outside.
Bring an umbrella (雨傘) with
you when you go out.
(A) heavy (B) heavily
(C) hardly (D) badly
- (**B**) 8. It's raining _____ outside. Bring
an umbrella (雨傘) with you
when you go out.
(A) heavy (B) heavily
(C) hardly (D) badly





進階題

- (**B**) 9. Gigi _____ gets up before twelve p.m. She is a night owl (夜貓子).
- (A) hard
 - (B) hardly
 - (C) late
 - (D) lately





會考題

【99-2-8】

- (D) 1. Please speak _____ to those children with hearing problems so that they can read your lips (嘴脣) more easily and understand (了解) better.
- (A) honestly (誠實地)
- (B) politely (有禮貌地)
- (C) quietly
- (D) slowly





會考題

【96-1-4】

- (D) 2. Although (雖然) Mrs. Brown told her son to hurry up, the little boy still walked _____ behind her.
- (A) finally
 - (B) lately
 - (C) really
 - (D) slowly





會考題

【95-1-13】

- (B) 3. All the packages (包裹) are
_____ checked at the airport
(機場) to keep everyone safe.
- (A) careful
 - (B) carefully
 - (C) more careful
 - (D) the most careful





會考題

【93-2-9】

(C) 4. Simon is an interesting person.
He gets excited (興奮的)

- _____.
- (A) easy
 - (B) easier
 - (C) easily
 - (D) easiest





會考題

【92-1-6】

- (C) 5. The old man is looking at his granddaughter _____. He has not seen her for a long time.
- (A) happy
 - (B) happier
 - (C) happily
 - (D) the happiest





二、副詞的級

1. 定義：副詞的級也分為原級、比較級和最高級，但和形容詞的級用法不同，形容詞的級是用來修飾「主詞」或「名詞」，副詞的級是用來修飾「動詞」。





二、副詞的級

例 (1) Fred is **taller** than Judy.

(Fred 比 Judy 高。)

→ 形容詞比較級 **taller** 修飾主詞 Fred

(2) Fred ran **faster** than Judy.

(Fred 跑得比 Judy 快。)

→ 副詞比較級 **faster** 修飾動詞 ran





二、副詞的級

2. 副詞的級的形成：

(1) 規則變化：

副詞	字尾為 -ly： 情態副詞前加 more / most
原級	slowly、carefully
比較級	more slowly、 more carefully
最高級	most slowly、 most carefully





二、副詞的級

副詞	與形容詞同形： 比較級加 -er；最高級加 -est
原級	early、fast、hard、 late、high、low（低地）
比較級	earlier 、 faster 、 harder 、 later 、 higher 、 lower
最高級	earliest 、 fastest 、 hardest 、 latest 、 highest 、 lowest





二、副詞的級

(2) 不規則變化：

例 ① well → better → best

② badly → worse → worst

③ much → more → most

④ little → less → least





寫出正確的情態副詞比較級和最高級

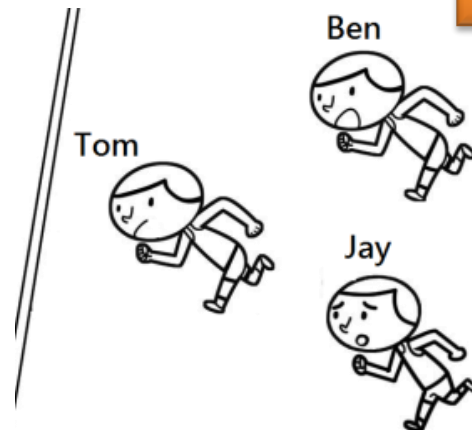
- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. hard | → | <u>harder</u> | → | <u>hardest</u> |
| 2. slowly | → | <u>more slowly</u> | → | <u>most slowly</u> |
| 3. well | → | <u>better</u> | → | <u>best</u> |
| 4. early | → | <u>earlier</u> | → | <u>earliest</u> |
| 5. much | → | <u>more</u> | → | <u>most</u> |
| 6. badly | → | <u>worse</u> | → | <u>worst</u> |





二、副詞的級

3. 副詞原級、比較級和最高級的句型：



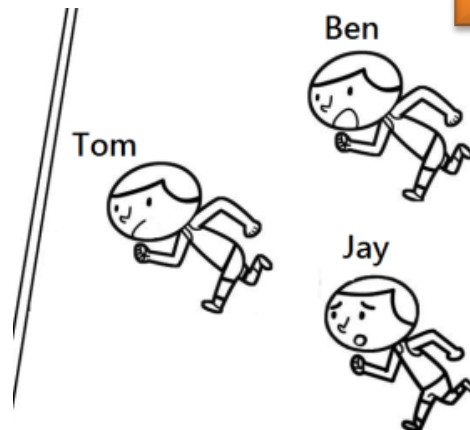
原級	A + 動詞 + as + 原級副詞 + as + B.
	Ben <u>ran</u> as fast as Jay. (Ben 和 Jay 跑得一樣快。)
比較級	A + 動詞 + 副詞比較級 + than + B.
	Jay <u>ran</u> more slowly than Tom. (Jay 跑得比Tom 慢。)





二、副詞的級

3. 副詞原級、比較級和最高級的句型：



最高級	A + 動詞 + (the) + 副詞最高級 + in / of + 範圍.
	Tom <u>ran</u> (the) fastest of the three. (Tom 在三個人當中跑最快。)





二、副詞的級

注意

1. 副詞的比較句構中，在 **as / than** 之後的「主詞 B」，正式用法中須使用主格，通常會加助動詞，但也可以省略；口語用法常在 **as / than** 之後接代名詞受格，此時後面不可再加助動詞。





二、副詞的級

注意

例 Peter ate as slowly as I (did) / me. (Peter 和我吃得一樣慢。)

2. 副詞最高級前的 **the** 為強調，通常可省略。

例 Kevin swam (the) fastest in his class. (Kevin 在他班上游泳游得最快。)





圈選出正確的詞類

1. Trains run (fast / **faster** / the fastest) than bikes.

2. The boy shouted (loud / louder / **the most loudly**) in the gym, and I couldn't hear anything else.





圈選出正確的詞類

3. My mother drives (carefully /
more carefully / the most carefully)
than my father.

4. You look (more beautiful / more
beautifully / the most beautiful)
in a skirt than in pants.





圈選出正確的詞類

5. Ann skis (well / better / the best) than her brother, so she will teach him to ski.





進階題

- (C) 1. Molly did _____ among
(在……之中) all the players,
so she won first prize (獎).
- (A) well
 - (B) better
 - (C) the best
 - (D) good





進階題

- (**D**) 2. Tom did _____ Jenny on this test. He got a full mark (滿分), but she didn't.
- (A) worse than
 - (B) the best
 - (C) as good as
 - (D) much better than





進階題

- (**D**) 3. No one can sing as _____ as Lily. I can't think of anyone with a _____ voice.
- (A) good; better
 - (B) well; good
 - (C) good; good
 - (D) well; better





會考題

【99-2-10】

- (B) 1. This restaurant sells the best steak in Taipei; you can't find _____ steak in the city.
- (A) delicious
 - (B) more delicious
 - (C) the most delicious
 - (D) deliciously





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

- (C) 1. Easter (復活節) is on April fourth this year. Many people go to church _____ on that day.
- (A) much happily
 - (B) happier
 - (C) happily
 - (D) happy





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 2. Jenny studies _____ in her class, so she always gets the best grades.

(A) the hardest

(B) harder

(C) the harder

(D) hardly





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**B**) 3. The sun shines _____ today.
Let's go to the beach.
(A) warm (B) warmly
(C) warmer (D) the warmest





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 4. Allen: You look terrible. What's wrong?

Boris: I slept very _____ last night.

(A) often

(B) little

(C) less

(D) least





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**A**) 5. Kate's parents are both basketball players. No wonder she plays basketball _____.
(A) well
(B) good
(C) better
(D) worse





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

(C) 6. More and more children stay online (線上的) for long hours. Parents should take the problem _____ than they did before.

- (A) serious
- (B) more serious
- (C) more seriously
- (D) the most seriously





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 7. Although (雖然) John finished the drawing fast, his work was the _____ of all.

(A) bad (B) badly

(C) worse (D) worst





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**D**) 8. Betty's grandma passed away
(過世) yesterday. Betty felt
_____ when she heard the bad
news (消息) .
(A) sadly
(B) more sadly
(C) the most sadly
(D) sad





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 9. Tim drives faster than his father, but his father drives _____.

(A) more careful

(B) more carefully

(C) careful

(D) most careful

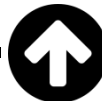
(**C**) 10. We like Miss Chen very much because she treats us _____.

(A) kind

(B) kinder

(C) kindly

(D) much kindly





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. The cat sat on the floor.

(加入 quietly 並改寫句子)

The cat sat on the floor quietly. /

The cat quietly sat on the floor.

2. The woman shouted at her husband.

(加入 crazily 並改寫句子)

The woman shouted at her husband

crazily. / The woman crazily shouted

at her husband.





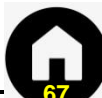
二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

3. Dave is a good baseball player.
(加入 well 並改寫句子)

Dave plays baseball well.

4. I arrived at school at 7:00. Jim arrived at school at 7:15. (以 I 開頭 , 用副詞比較級合併句子)

I arrived at school earlier than Jim (did).





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. Alice plays tennis better than Gina.
Gina plays tennis better than Kelly.
(以 Alice 開頭 , 用副詞最高級合併
句子)

Alice plays tennis the best of the
three (girls) / of all (the girls).





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

1. 在雨天你應該要慢慢地開車。

You should drive slowly on rainy days.

2. 記得在我們表演結束時大聲並快樂地喊叫。

Remember to shout loudly and happily at the end of our show.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

3. David 應該要更努力地練習足球，否則他不能夠在比賽時表現得好。

David should practice soccer harder,
or he can't play well in the game.

4. 我奶奶是我們家五個人之中唱歌唱得最優美的。

My grandma sings (the) most beautifully
of the five people in my family.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

5. Paul 比他班上所有其他人更快速地收集到葉子。

Paul collected the leaves more
quickly than everyone else in his
class.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Karen: Many teenagers in Taiwan love Jay Chou. Why?

Scott: Maybe that's because he really has a gift for music. He mixes Chinese music with R&B music 1..

Karen: That sounds cool.



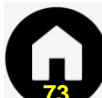


四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Scott: Also, his songs tell his own stories.

Karen: Was his life difficult when he was young?

Scott: Yes. When he was fourteen, his parents got divorced. And he did 2. on the senior high school entrance exam.



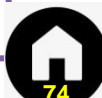


四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Karen: Did he write the story in his songs?

Scott: Sure. Listen to his songs 3. and you will know more about him. His songs really tell a lot of things about his life, and that encourages me to work hard.


Karen: I see. No wonder you love Jay Chou so much.

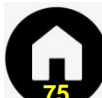




四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Scott: To me, Jay Chou sings 4.
in Taiwan. No one can sing
5. than him. I really like his
songs.

 own 自己的 divorced 離婚的
entrance exam 入學考試
encourage 鼓勵



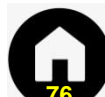


四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

(B) 1. (A) good (B) well
(C) much (D) more

(D) 2. (A) very terrible
(B) more terrible
(C) terrible
(D) terribly

(D) 3. (A) care (B) cared
(C) careful (D) carefully





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

(C) 4. (A) beautiful

(B) more beautifully

(C) the most beautifully

(D) very beautiful

(A) 5. (A) better (B) best

(C) the better (D) the best





康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L5

- ① 一、感官動詞的用法
- ② 二、反身代名詞的用法
- ③ 三、**not only... but also...** 的用法



一、感官動詞的用法

1. 定義：「感官動詞」是用來表達透過身體五官感覺到某人事物的動作的動詞。此類動詞國中階段常見的有「三看（look at / see / watch）」、「兩聽（listen to / hear）」、「一感覺（feel）」等等。





一、感官動詞的用法 辨別字

look at (注視)	Please look at page 5. (請看第五頁。) → 刻意地看
see (看)	I can't see you. (我看不到你。) → 視覺、無意間看到
watch (觀看)	Ted likes to watch baseball games. (Ted 喜歡看棒球比賽。) → 長時間觀看



一、感官動詞的用法 辨別字

listen to (傾聽)	Let's listen to the song together. (我們一起聽歌吧。) → 刻意地聽
hear (聽到)	Could you speak more loudly? I can't hear you. (你可以說大聲一點嗎？我聽不到你。) → 聽覺、無意間聽到





一、感官動詞的用法

2. 句型：主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing) .

使用
時機

「原形動詞」用來強調「事實」，表達完整的動作和事件的過程

句型變化及例句

主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞.

例 (1) We **saw** the police officers **leave**.

(我們看見警察們離開。)

(2) Al **watched** the kid **play** soccer.

(Al 看著那小孩踢足球。)





一、感官動詞的用法

使用時機

「現在分詞」用來強調「動作進行」，表達該動作正在進行，並可能已經發生一段時間

句型變化及例句

主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 現在分詞 (V-ing)

例 (1) Sandy **heard** her baby **crying**.

(Sandy 聽見她的寶寶在哭。)

(2) Leo **felt** the house **shaking**.

(Leo 感覺到房子在搖晃。)





一、感官動詞的用法

3. 其他常見的感官動詞：notice (注意到)

例 Gary **noticed** his dad **falling** asleep in the chair. (Gary 注意到他爸爸在椅子上睡著了。)





一、感官動詞的用法

觀念釐清

連綴動詞和感官動詞時常混淆，因為有些連綴動詞也是感官動詞，如 **feel**。但兩者有很大的差異，連綴動詞用來說明「主詞」的狀態；感官動詞用來說明「受詞」的狀態。





一、感官動詞的用法

觀念釐清

例 (1) He **felt** **sad** and started to cry.

(他感到難過並開始哭泣。)

→ 形容詞 **sad** 修飾主詞 **He**，此句 **felt** 為連綴動詞

(2) **He** **felt** his heart **beating** fast.

(他感覺到他的心跳很快。)

→ 現在分詞 **beating** 修飾受詞 **his heart**，此句 **felt** 為感官動詞





一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：feel

+ adj.	I feel <u>happy</u> .
+ like + N	This gift feels like <u>a book</u> .

連綴動詞：look

+ adj.	John looks <u>sad</u> .
+ like + N	John looks like <u>his dad</u> .





一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：smell

+ adj.	The bread smells <u>good</u> .
+ like + N	The bread smells like <u>an apple</u> .

連綴動詞：sound

+ adj.	The news sounds <u>scary</u> .
+ like + N	It sounds like <u>a sad story</u> .





一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：taste

+ adj.	The drink tastes <u>sweet</u> .
+ like + N	The drink tastes like <u>orange juice</u> .





一、感官動詞的用法

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
feel	We all felt <u>the ground</u> shake / shaking .

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
see	Sandy saw <u>a boy</u> pick up / picking up (撿起) the trash from the floor.





一、感官動詞的用法

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
watch	Kenny watched <u>two children</u> dance / dancing in the park.

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
listen to	Ben listened to <u>the singer</u> sing / singing on the street.





一、感官動詞的用法

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 (V-ing)
hear	Mia heard <u>a baby</u> cry / crying loudly in the library.

注意

smell 也可當感官動詞，但受詞後不能接原形動詞，只能接現在分詞 (V-ing)。

例 He **smelled** something **burning**.
(他聞到某個東西燒焦了。)





圈選出適當的答案

1. They watched Jeremy Lin (played / to play / play) basketball in the gym yesterday.
2. I heard a woman (cries / crying / to cry) outside my house yesterday.





圈選出適當的答案

3. Mr. Wang saw his son (fly / to fly / flew) a kite (風箏) in the park.

4. The students listened to the band (樂團) (played / to play / play) beautiful songs at the show.





圈選出適當的答案

5. Before the earthquake hit, we saw
some chickens (resting / to rest
/ rested) in the trees.



進階題

(A) 1. I saw John _____ after the school bus this morning.

- (A) running (B) to run
(C) ran (D) to running

(C) 2. We listened to Mrs. Watson _____ us the story. She sounded _____.

- (A) told; happy (B) told; happily
(C) tell; happy (D) tell; happily



進階題

(A) 3. When did you come home?
I didn't hear you _____ the door.

- (A) open (B) opened
(C) to open (D) opens

(C) 4. When Tom got home, he
smelled something _____ in the kitchen.

- (A) cook (B) to cook
(C) cooking (D) to cooking



進階題

- (**B**) 5. Paula felt scared (害怕的) .
She heard someone
_____ her name in the dark.
(A) shouted (B) shout
(C) shouts (D) to shout
- (**C**) 6. Did you hear Ivy _____ in the
room? She sounded _____.
(A) cry; sadly (B) to cry; sadly
(C) cry; sad (D) to cry; sad





進階題

(**B**) 7. I saw Jane _____ Benson and
kiss (親吻) him.

(A) dating

(B) date

(C) to date

(D) dated





會考題

【112-4】

- (B) 1. People got very excited when they watched Ms. Smith _____ at the party.
- (A) danced
 - (B) dancing
 - (C) has danced
 - (D) to dance





會考題

【111-16】

- (C) 2. David looked out of the balcony window and saw a woman get in his car _____ away.
- (A) drive
 - (B) drove
 - (C) and drive
 - (D) and drove





會考題

【105-3】

(B) 3. My cat got excited (興奮的)
when it saw the boy _____ the
birds.

- (A) catches
- (B) catching
- (C) to catch
- (D) caught





會考題

【99-2-7】

(C) 4. The little boy jumped up and down happily when he saw a bee (蜜蜂) _____ into the house.

(A) flown

(B) to fly

(C) flying

(D) has flown





會考題

【96-2-14】

- (C) 5. When I was walking along the river, I saw some fish _____ out of the water.
- (A) jumped
 - (B) to jump
 - (C) jumping
 - (D) are jumping





會考題

【93-2-16】

(A) 6. Cindy cried out when she saw a motorcycle _____ into her cat.



bump into 撞上

- (A) bump
- (B) bumped
- (C) to bump
- (D) has bumped





二、反身代名詞的用法

1. 定義：當主詞與受詞是同一人時，使用反身代名詞表示「行為的對象是本身」。

【第一人稱】

單數	I	myself (我自己)
複數	we	ourselves (我們自己)





二、反身代名詞的用法

【第二人稱】

單數	you	yourself (你自己)
複數	you	yourselves (你們自己)





二、反身代名詞的用法

【第三人稱】

單數	he	himself (他自己)
	she	herself (她自己)
	it	itself (牠、它自己)
複數	they	themselves (他們自己)





二、反身代名詞的用法

2. 用法：

(1) 主詞和受詞的對象一致時，反身代名詞可當句中動詞或介系詞的受詞。

例 ① Gina talked to herself in the room. (Gina 在房間自言自語。)

② Ken looked at himself in the mirror. (Ken 看著鏡中的自己。)





二、反身代名詞的用法

③ Don't just think about yourself / yourselves. (不要只想到你 (們) 自己。)

→ 祈使句省略主詞 you，故用反身代名詞 yourself / yourselves





二、反身代名詞的用法

(2) 用「(by +) 反身代名詞」置於句尾，強調「獨自」，也可替換成「on one's own」。

例 Ed did it (by) himself.

(Ed 獨自完成它。)

= Ed did it on his own.





依文意填入適當的反身代名詞

1. Don't just think about yourself,
Bob.

2. Helen: Did you have fun at the party
last night?

Blair: Yes, I enjoyed myself very
much.





依文意填入適當的反身代名詞

3. Boys, help yourselves to the green salad. It tastes good.
4. Owen hurt himself in a baseball game last year.
5. When a typhoon (颱風) comes, we should stay home to keep ourselves safe.





依文意填入適當的反身代名詞

6. The writer often talks to herself when she thinks of good ideas for her stories.
7. The two players fell over and hurt themselves in the game.
8. The dog is looking at itself in the water.





進階題

(**B**) 1. John, please make _____ at home and enjoy the party.

(A) you

(B) yourself

(C) yourselves

(D) yours



進階題

(D) 2. A: Where did you buy the card?
B: I didn't buy it. I made it

_____.

(A) my	(B) me
(C) mine	(D) myself

(A) 3. A: Where did you buy the card?
B: I didn't buy it. I made it for

_____.

(A) you	(B) your
(C) yours	(D) yourself



會考題**【109-6】**

(C) 1. My wife enjoys going to the movies with her friends, but I like to watch TV at home by

_____.

(A) I

(B) me

(C) myself

(D) mine





會考題

【105-11】

(B) 2. My mom told me to take care of _____ in England. She worried that I couldn't eat or sleep well there.

- (A) me
- (B) myself
- (C) her
- (D) herself





會考題

【100-2-18】

(B) 3. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks
in the refrigerator?

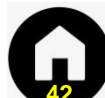
Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're
not _____. Ask your
son.

(A) me

(B) mine

(C) my

(D) myself



會考題

【98-1-17】

(D) 4. Sue: Your hat looks so comfortable!

Ann: It's more than comfortable.
If (如果) you wear a hat like _____, you won't feel cold on a windy day.

(A) I

(B) myself

(C) one

(D) this





會考題

【95-2-18】

(D) 5. Ann: This cake is so delicious!
Where did you buy it?

Oscar: I didn't buy it. I made it
_____!

(A) for me

(B) to me

(C) mine

(D) myself





會考題

【91-2-1】

- (B) 6. John and Susan gave _____ a nice jacket as a Christmas gift.
- (A) I
 - (B) me
 - (C) mine
 - (D) myself





三、**not only... but also...** 的用法

1. 定義：**not only... but also...** 為對等連接詞，表「不僅……而且……」。
2. 用法：後面須連接相同詞性的字、詞、片語和句子，**also** 可省略不加。連接兩個主詞時，動詞必須根據 **but (also)** 後面的主詞做變化，因為就句意而言，這個名詞是較被強調的一個。





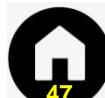
三、not only... but also... 的用法

(1) 連接兩個主詞

例 Not only I but (also) Ken is a student.

(不只我，還有 Ken 是學生。)

→ 連接兩個主詞時，其後的動詞單複數依第二個主詞的單複數來判斷





三、**not only... but also...** 的用法

(2) 連接兩個動詞

例 My mom not only went shopping but (also) had lunch with her friend today.

(我媽媽今天不僅去購物，還和她朋友共進午餐。)

→ 連接動詞時，時態須一致





三、not only... but also... 的用法

(3) 連接兩個受詞

例 Amy enjoyed not only the meal but (also) the talk with her family.
(Amy 不但很享受那頓餐點，還很享受跟她家人聊天。)

→ not only 以及 but (also) 後接的
同為名詞





用 **not only... but also...** 合併句子

1. Jay Chou can sing. Jay Chou can write songs, too.

Jay Chou can not only sing but also write songs.

2. You look beautiful. Your sister looks beautiful, too.

Not only you but also your sister looks beautiful.





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(A) 1. Janice: Did you hear Roman _____ loudly last night?

Annie: Yes. He got a gift from his parents. He was very happy.

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





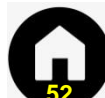
一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**D**) 2. Gary is listening to his English teacher _____ a story about Thanksgiving Day.

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

(**B**) 3. Bella heard someone _____ her name and turned around.

- (A) is calling (B) call
(C) calls (D) to call





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

- (**A**) 4. John's parents won't be home for a week. He has to take care of _____.
- (A) himself
 - (B) herself
 - (C) themselves
 - (D) ourselves

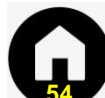




一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(C) 5. Gibson: I saw Nelson _____
last night. How strange!
Lynn: Maybe he just needs to
take a rest. He works
too hard every day.

- (A) talking to herself
- (B) talked to herself
- (C) talking to himself
- (D) talks to himself





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

- (**B**) 6. Teresa prepared for the party well. We all enjoyed _____ at the party.
- (A) myself
 - (B) ourselves
 - (C) mine
 - (D) ours





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

- (**B**) 7. The princess (公主) saw a frog
(青蛙) _____ out of the pond
when she was in the park.
- (A) is jumping
 - (B) jump
 - (C) to jump
 - (D) to jumping





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**A**) 8. Frank's wife died (死亡) many years ago. He has to take care of his children by _____.

- (A) himself
- (B) herself
- (C) yourself
- (D) themselves





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**D**) 9. Welcome to my house, George and Mary. Please make _____ at home.

(A) myself

(B) yourself

(C) themselves

(D) yourselves





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(C) 10. Not only you but also John
_____ wrong.

(A) am

(B) are

(C) is

(D) were





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Robert listened to his favorite singer on the radio. (加入 sing 並改寫句子)

Robert listened to his favorite singer
sing / singing on the radio.

2. { Greg felt it.
The window was shaking. (合併句子)

Greg felt the window shake / shaking.





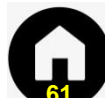
二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

3. talked / Justin / himself / night. / to /
last (句子重組)

Justin talked to himself last night.

4. Julia and Beth / make / the card / by /
they / yesterday (完成句子)

Julia and Beth made the card by
themselves yesterday.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. { Tim likes the tennis player.
Ellen likes the tennis player, too.
(用 not only... but also... 合併句子)

Not only Tim but also Ellen likes the
tennis player.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

1. 在所有燈光熄滅之後，我們聽到某人在外面喊叫。

After all the lights went out, we heard
someone shout / shouting outside.

2. 當 Daisy 的爸媽在國外時，她必須照顧她自己。

When Daisy's parents are abroad,
she has to take care of herself.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

3. 那個時刻，地板不只前後搖晃，而且還上下搖晃。(not only... but also...)

The floor was shaking not only back and forth but also up and down at that moment.

4. Nick 傷了他的雙腿，所以他無法自行走路。

Nick hurt his legs, so he couldn't walk (by) himself.

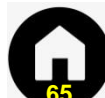




三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

5. 學生們正在聽他們的老師說一個有關
一起地震的故事。

The students are listening to their
teacher tell / telling a story about an
earthquake.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Joe DiMaggio was one of the most famous baseball players in American baseball history. He began his baseball career on the San Francisco Seals. However, he hurt 1. seriously when he was stepping out of a bus one day. Then the San Francisco Seals decided to trade him to the New York Yankees.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

When Joe DiMaggio joined the New York Yankees, he already got back on his feet, and his fans were able to watch him 2. baseball in the games. During his years on the New York Yankees, Joe DiMaggio helped the team win nine championships.

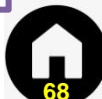
In fact, Joe DiMaggio was not only a famous player 3. a star.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

When he married Marilyn Monroe, one of the most famous actresses of all time, in 1954, he made 4. the most famous baseball player in the world. Almost everyone around the world knew him. It wasn't strange to see Joe DiMaggio 5. with Marilyn Monroe in the newspaper every day at that time.





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Though Joe DiMaggio is dead, his story is surely one of the most famous in baseball history.

* American 美國的

San Francisco Seals 舊金山海豹隊

New York Yankees 紐約洋基隊





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)



career 職業生涯 trade 交易

championship 冠軍

marry 和……結婚 though 雖然

(**B**) 1. (A) itself
(C) it

(B) himself
(D) him

(**A**) 2. (A) play
(C) played

(B) to play
(D) to playing





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

(A) 3. (A) but (B) and
(C) or (D) also

(C) 4. (A) themselves
(B) herself
(C) himself
(D) yourselves

(D) 5. (A) to be (B) is
(C) been (D) be





康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L6

- ▶ 一、不定代名詞的用法
- ▶ 二、其他不定代名詞的用法
- ▶ 三、if 條件句的用法
- ▶ 四、(al)though 的用法



一、不定代名詞的用法

「不定代名詞」用來表達某範圍中「其中的……」。句型為「不定代名詞 + of + the / 所有格 + 名詞」。





一、不定代名詞的用法

1. 可數的不定代名詞用法：

句型變化	
one (一個) each (每個) every one (每個)	+ of { the / 所有格 + 複數可數名詞 複數受格代名詞 (us / you / them) } + 單數動詞...





一、不定代名詞的用法

1. 可數的不定代名詞用法：

例句

(1) **One** of the girls **is** my sister.

(這些女孩當中有一個是我妹妹。)

(2) **Each** of my jackets **is** dirty.

(我的夾克每件都是髒的。)

(3) **Every one** of us **studies** hard.

(我們每個人都用功讀書。)





一、不定代名詞的用法

1. 可數的不定代名詞用法：

句型變化	
two / three... (數字) both (兩者) (a) few (少量) several (好幾個)	+ of { the / 所有格 + 複數可數名詞 複數受格代名詞 (us / you / them) } + 複數動詞...





一、不定代名詞的用法

1. 可數的不定代名詞用法：

句型變化	
some (一些) many (許多) most (大部分) all (全部)	<div>+ of { the / 所有格 + 複數可數名詞 複數受格代名詞 (us / you / them) } + 複數動詞...</div>





一、不定代名詞的用法

1. 可數的不定代名詞用法：

例句

(1) **Two** of my brothers **are** dentists.

(我哥哥中有兩位是牙醫。)

(2) **Both** of my hands **are** dirty.

(我的兩隻手都是髒的。)

(3) **Few** of my friends **are** doctors.

(我的朋友中幾乎沒有醫生。)





一、不定代名詞的用法

1. 可數的不定代名詞用法：

例句

(4) **Several** of the books **are** mine.

(這些書中有好幾本是我的。)

(5) **All** of us **feel** sad about the news.

(我們所有人對這消息都感到很傷心。)





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意

1. 真正的主詞是 **of** 前的不定代名詞，所以表單數的不定代名詞後面要接單數動詞；表複數的不定代名詞後面要接複數動詞。

例 (1) One of us **is** an American. (我們其中一位是美國人。)

→ 主詞是 **One of us**，
故用單數動詞 **is**





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意

例 (2) Most of us **like** the story.

(我們大部分的人都喜歡這故事。)

→ 主詞是 Most of us ，故用複數動詞 like





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意 2. 不定代名詞 **each** 強調「每個」；
every one 指「全部中的每一個」。

例 (1) **Each of the songs is special.**
(每首歌都很特別。)





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意

例 (2) Each of us likes the book.

(我們每個人都喜歡這本書。)

= Every one of us likes the book.





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意

3. 若不定代名詞是 **both**，則總數只有兩個；**two** 是群體中（三者或以上）的其中兩個。

例 (1) **Both of my eyes are sore.**
(我的雙眼都很痠痛。)

(2) **Two of my sons are students.** (我兒子中有兩個是學生。)

→ 有三個或三個以上的兒子





依提示做動詞變化

1. Both of Ron's brothers are
(be) good at math.
2. One of the students at that school
is (be) popular.
3. All of my Japanese friends
are (be) very polite (禮貌的) .
4. There are thirty students in my class.
Many of them are (be) girls.





一、不定代名詞的用法

2. 不可數的不定代名詞用法：

句型變化	
any (任何) (a) little (少量) some (一些) much (許多) most (大部分) all (全部)	<div>+ of { the / 所有格 + 不可數名詞 受格代名詞 it } + 單數動詞...</div>





一、不定代名詞的用法

2. 不可數的不定代名詞用法：

例句

(1) **Some** of the chocolate **tastes** bitter.

(這些巧克力有一些嘗起來苦。)

(2) **Much** of the fruit **smells** good.

(這些水果中有許多聞起來很棒。)

(3) **Most** of the meat **is** beef.

(這些肉大部分都是牛肉。)

(4) **All** of the money **is** mine.

(那些錢全都是我的。)





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意

1. a few 和 a little 都等於 some，差別在於 a few 接可數名詞，a little 接不可數名詞。另外 few 和 little 都是否定詞，表「幾乎沒有」。

例 Few of my classmates came to my party.

(我的同學中幾乎沒有人來參加我的派對。)





一、不定代名詞的用法

注意 2. 「不定代名詞」也可當受詞。

例 Leo just got a little of the money.

(Leo 只得到其中的一些錢。)





填充式翻譯

1. 這些牛肉大部分來自澳洲。

Most of the beef is
from Australia.

2. 他所有的錢都在他的口袋裡。

All of his money is
in his pocket.

3. 這裡有些食物很新鮮，但有些不是。

Some of the food here
is fresh, but some isn't.





進階題

(A) 1. _____ of the students like tennis. Only two of them don't like the sport.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) Most | (B) Much |
| (C) Each | (D) Few |

(B) 2. All of the fruit in the market
_____ fresh.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) look | (B) looks |
| (C) does | (D) do |





進階題

(**B**) 3. _____ of my sisters goes to the movies every weekend. They really love movies.

- (A) One (B) Each
(C) All (D) Two

(**A**) 4. _____ of my sisters goes to the movies every weekend. She really loves movies.

- (A) One (B) Each
(C) All (D) Two



進階題

(**D**) 5. _____ of my sisters go to the movies every weekend. Both of them love movies.

- (A) One (B) Each
(C) All (D) Two

(**B**) 6. We have a lot of books here, but Tom is only interested (感興趣的) in _____ of them.

- (A) each (B) two
(C) both (D) most





進階題

(**B**) 7. Each of my _____ the comic book.

- (A) students; like
- (B) students; likes
- (C) student; like
- (D) student; likes



會考題

【110-14】

(A) 1. Nora: Can I check your drawer for some tools we can use?

Matt: Sure. Take a look. See if you can find _____ in there.

(A) any

(B) it

(C) others

(D) those





會考題

【109-4】

(A) 2. _____ of my sisters are older than I am. I'm the youngest of the three children in my family.

- (A) Both
- (B) Few
- (C) Most
- (D) Some





會考題

【108-15】

- (D) 3. _____ other waiters in the restaurant have worked here longer than Clark; only Lois and Lana started working here before him.
- (A) All
 - (B) Most
 - (C) Some
 - (D) Few





會考題

【100-2-9】

- (C) 4. Michelle Walden, _____ of the best basketball players in our school history, was called “Flying Walden” because she could jump very high.
- (A) any
 - (B) each
 - (C) one
 - (D) who





會考題

【99-1-9】

(A) 5. I cannot understand (了解)
why Steven bought so many
watches but never wears
_____ of them.

- (A) any
- (B) both
- (C) every
- (D) others





會考題

【96-2-4】

- (C) 6. _____ of the gift boxes are already put under the Christmas tree.
- (A) One
 - (B) Any
 - (C) All
 - (D) Much





會考題

【96-1-16】

(D) 7. Elsa: Do you know anyone from Class A?

Jeff: No, I don't know any of

- _____.
- (A) they
 - (B) their
 - (C) theirs
 - (D) them





會考題

【94-2-5】

- (B) 8. There are many flowers in the park. _____ of them are over fifty years old.
- (A) Both
 - (B) Most
 - (C) Much
 - (D) One





會考題

【93-2-8】

- (C) 9. _____ of the students in my school do not have the experience of going to a foreign (外國的) country. Only a few do.
- (A) Any
 - (B) Both
 - (C) Most
 - (D) One





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

1. another / the other 的用法：

使用時機

分別指稱兩種情況時，用 one..., the other(s)

例句

I have two cars. **One** is new, and **the other** is old.

(我有兩輛車。一輛是新的，另一輛是舊的。)





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

1. another / the other 的用法：

使用時機

分別指稱兩種情況時，用 one..., the other(s)

例句

Eric has three kids. **One** is a boy, and **the others** are girls.

(Eric 有三個小孩。一個是男孩，而其餘的是女孩。)





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

1. another / the other 的用法：

使用時機

分別指稱三種情況時，用 one..., another..., the other(s)

例句

I have three cars. **One** is green, **another** is blue, and **the other** is red.

(我有三輛車。一輛綠的，一輛藍的，還有一輛紅的。)





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

1. another / the other 的用法：

使用時機

分別指稱三種情況時，用 one..., another..., the other(s)

例句

There are four books on the table. **One** is mine, **another** is Jane's, and **the others** are Roy's. (桌上有四本書。一本是我的，一本是 Jane 的，而其餘的是 Roy 的。)





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

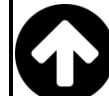
2. others / the others 的用法：others = other + 複數名詞；the others = the other + 複數名詞。





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

使用時機	
沒有指定範圍，表示 「另一些」	others
例句	
Some...; others... (有些…… ; 有些……)	
Some students joined the music club. Others joined the dance club. (有些學生參加音樂社。有些參加舞蹈社。)	





二、其他不定代名詞的用法

使用時機

有指定範圍，表示「其餘的；剩下的全部」

the others

例句

不定代名詞 of Ns.....; the others... (其中…… ; 其餘……)

Some of them joined the music club,
and the others joined the dance club.
(他們之中有些參加音樂社，其餘的參加舞蹈社。)





進階題

- (C) 1. Not all my classmates love the song. Only two of them love it, and _____ hate (討厭) it.
- (A) other
 - (B) another
 - (C) the others
 - (D) the other





進階題

- (**D**) 2. Jason has two dogs. One is black, and _____ is white.
(A) other (B) another
(C) the others (D) the other
- (**C**) 3. Jason has three dogs. One is black, and _____ are white.
(A) other (B) another
(C) the others (D) the other





進階題

- (**B**) 4. I don't like this T-shirt. Do you have _____ one?
- (A) other
 - (B) another
 - (C) the others
 - (D) the other





會考題

【109-13】

- (A) 1. Ms. Johnson has been taking phone calls since (自……以來) she entered (進入) 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 |





會考題

【105-10】

- (C) 2. My parents have different hobbies (嗜好) . One enjoys baking (烘烤) ; _____ enjoys taking pictures.
- (A) another
 - (B) the next
 - (C) the other
 - (D) the second





會考題

【104-7】

- (D) 3. I don't like any one of these three watches. Can you show me _____ one?
- (A) the others
 - (B) other
 - (C) either
 - (D) another





會考題

【101-14】

(A) 4. I haven't been to the movies
these days. Are there any good
_____ this week?

- (A) ones
- (B) others
- (C) them
- (D) those





會考題

【99-2-6】

(C) 5. On the way to work, Natasha was surprised (驚訝的) to find she was wearing a white earring (耳環) on one ear and a gray (灰色的) earring on

_____.

(A) another

(B) the next

(C) the other

(D) the second



會考題

【98-1-20】

(C) 6. Mike: I heard there are many monkeys in this mountain. But I didn't see any of them last time when I was here.

Carl: Hope (希望) we can see _____ today.

- (A) another (B) others
(C) some (D) themselves





三、if 條件句的用法

1. 定義：if 為連接詞，用來連接表條件的副詞子句。if 子句表事件的「前提、條件」，主要子句表條件成立後的「結果」。





三、if 條件句的用法

2. 句型：

主要子句 + if 子句. = If 子句, 主要子句.

句型

- (1) 連接詞 if 用來連接兩個表未來的子句時，主要子句用未來式，而 if 子句須用「現在簡單式」代替未來式。
- (2) 主要子句常用助動詞 can / may / must 或祈使句，表條件成立後的「結果」。





三、if 條件句的用法

2. 句型：

例句

- ① We **will go** hiking if we have time tomorrow. (如果我們明天有時間的話我們就會去健行。)
- ② If Judy comes this afternoon, you **must tell** her the truth. (如果 Judy 今天下午來的話，你一定要告訴她事實。)
- ③ If Mark calls, **tell** him I'm in the library. (如果 Mark 打電話來的話，告訴他我在圖書館。)





三、if 條件句的用法

注意

這種連接詞連接兩個表未來的子句，副詞子句必須使用「現在簡單式」代替未來式的情況也適用於許多其他的連接詞，如 when、after、before 等。





三、if 條件句的用法

注意

例

(1) When Uncle Ben comes here tomorrow, we **will take** him to Taipei 101.

(當 Ben 叔叔明天到這裡的時候，我們會帶他去臺北 101。)





三、if 條件句的用法

注意

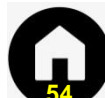
例

(2) AI **will call** me after he arrives at the station.

(在 AI 到達車站之後，他會打電話給我。)

(3) Before I hand in my report, I **will check** it again.

(在我交報告之前，我會再檢查一次。)





填入適當的動詞時態

1. Please call me if there is (be) a party tonight.
2. If you don't hurry up, you will miss (miss) the bus.
3. You will get good grades if you study (study) hard.
4. We will have (have) a picnic in the park if it is sunny tomorrow.





填入適當的動詞時態

5. If Jimmy comes (come) tomorrow, we will watch the game together.
6. If it doesn't rain (not rain) this weekend, my father will take us to Kenting.





四、(al)though 的用法

連接詞 (al)though 用來表達「語意 / 語氣對比」，常可和 but 的句子互換，但 (al)though 不能和 but 同時使用。

例 (1) Although / Though the house is small, it's comfortable. (雖然這房子很小，但它很舒適。)

= The house is comfortable
(al)though it's small.

= The house is small, **but** it's comfortable.





四、(al)though 的用法

例 (2) Tom isn't happy **(al)though** he's very rich. (雖然 Tom 很富有，但他不快樂。)

= **Although / Though** Tom is very rich, he isn't happy.

= Tom is very rich, **but** he isn't happy.





以 **although** 或 **though** 合併句子

1. { The boy is short.
The boy plays basketball well.

Although / Though the boy is short,
he plays basketball well.





以 **although** 或 **though** 合併句子

2. { My sister still put on weight.
My sister ate like a bird.

My sister still put on weight although /
though she ate like a bird.





進階題

- (C) 1. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we will go camping.
(A) be (B) was
(C) is (D) will be
- (C) 2. Ken will be a great basketball player if he _____ hard every day.
(A) practice (B) is practicing
(C) practices (D) will practice



進階題

(**A**) 3. If you don't face your problems,
they _____ never get fixed.

(A) will (B) won't

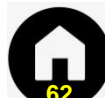
(C) be (D) don't

(**D**) 4. A: _____ you join us?

B: If my father says OK, I'll see
you there tomorrow.

(A) Do (B) May

(C) Must (D) Will





進階題

(**A**) 5. Study hard _____ you want to pass (通過) the big test.

(A) if

(B) though

(C) or

(D) so

(**B**) 6. I'm going to leave if he _____ show up (出現) in ten minutes.

(A) won't

(B) doesn't

(C) isn't

(D) wasn't





進階題

(C) 7. If you _____ enough money,
you can ask me for help.

(A) won't have

(B) aren't having

(C) don't have

(D) didn't have



進階題

(**A**) 8. Mia looks very tired (疲勞的)
_____ she only slept for one
hour last night.

- (A) because (B) so
(C) though (D) if

(**C**) 9. Mia doesn't look tired at all
_____ she only slept for one
hour last night.

- (A) because (B) so
(C) though (D) if





進階題

- (C) 10. _____ Betty wasn't very strong, she moved the TV upstairs (上樓) on her own.
- (A) Because
 - (B) So
 - (C) Though
 - (D) If





會考題

【112-14】

- (C) 1. If we play some interesting games in class, there _____ more fun in learning English.
- (A) are
 - (B) has
 - (C) will be
 - (D) will have





會考題

【110-9】

- (B) 2. If you're interested in our business plan, _____ this number and ask for Ms. Lee. She'll answer your questions.
- (A) calling
 - (B) call
 - (C) and call
 - (D) to call





會考題

【110-10】

- (A) 3. Jimmy would not get up for breakfast, _____ his dad had already tried to pull him from his bed several times.
- (A) although
 - (B) because
 - (C) if
 - (D) until





會考題

【102-4】

(A) 4. _____ Annie knows fast food is not good for her health, she still eats it.

(A) Although

(B) Because

(C) If

(D) When





會考題

【101-18】

(C) 5. Dad: Are you going out? It's really late now.

Mitch: I know, but it's the last day to buy tickets to the World Cup games,
_____ I must go.

(A) if

(B) or

(C) so

(D) though





會考題

【99-1-11】

(B) 6. Elsa hates (討厭) going shopping, _____ she went last night when her grandpa asked her to buy some medicine for him.

(A) because

(B) but

(C) if

(D) so





會考題

【98-2-5】

(D) 7. Enya got up early this morning
_____ she did not want to be
late for her trip.

(A) if

(B) but

(C) though

(D) because





會考題

【98-1-13】

- (D) 8. Candy has decided to move to Taipei next year. When she studies in an art school there, she _____ with her aunt for five months.
- (A) lives
 - (B) has lived
 - (C) lived
 - (D) will live

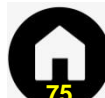




會考題

【97-1-7】

- (C) 9. _____ Joe looks strong, in fact, he gets sick easily.
- (A) Because
 - (B) If
 - (C) Though
 - (D) When





會考題

【97-1-9】

- (D) 10. If the weather is fine this weekend, my family _____ to the beach for two days.
- (A) go
 - (B) went
 - (C) have gone
 - (D) will go





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

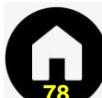
- (**B**) 1. There are many trees in the park. _____ of them are beautiful.
(A) Every (B) Most
(C) Much (D) One
- (**A**) 2. Harry has a lot of friends, and _____ of them are shy (害羞的).
(A) many (B) much
(C) one (D) both





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

- (**D**) 3. Reading English novels (小說)
is _____ of the good ways to
learn English.
- (A) all
 - (B) some
 - (C) both
 - (D) one





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(C) 4. Mr. Gates makes a lot of money. He puts _____ in the bank.

(A) most of them

(B) one of them

(C) most of it

(D) one of it





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

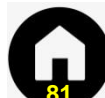
- (C) 5. _____ of his parents are healthy because they go jogging every morning.
- (A) One
 - (B) All
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Some





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

- (C) 6. Beth is wearing a baseball glove in one hand and holding a baseball in _____.
(A) others
(B) another
(C) the other
(D) the others





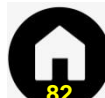
一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**A**) 7. Mike is a stingy (吝嗇的) man
_____ he has a lot of money.

- (A) though (B) if
(C) still (D) because

(**B**) 8. _____ John didn't feel well, he
still went to work.

- (A) If (B) Although
(C) Even (D) Because





一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(C) 9. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we will go mountain climbing.

(A) be

(B) was

(C) is

(D) will be

(A) 10. _____ Ivy wins ten million (百萬) dollars, she will donate (捐) the money to poor people.

(A) If

(B) When

(C) Before

(D) But

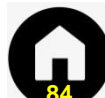




二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Some of the monkeys in the zoo are jumping around. (將畫線部分改為 One , 並做適當變化)

One of the monkeys in the zoo is
jumping around.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

2. Does all of the food in this restaurant taste good? (用「只有一些……」詳答)

No, only some / a little (of it / the food) tastes good.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

3. { Judy had a high fever.
Judy didn't see a doctor. (用 Although
合併句子)

Although Judy had a high fever, she
didn't see a doctor.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

4. { Ivy has two sisters.
Ivy's sisters are afraid of jellyfish.
(用 Both of... 合併句子)

Both of Ivy's sisters are afraid of
jellyfish.





二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. { I will take a trip to New York City.
I will visit my friends in New York City. (用 If 合併句子)

If I take a trip to New York City, I will
visit my friends there.



三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 其中有些塑膠吸管也許最後會進到海洋裡面。

Some / A few of the plastic straws
may end up in the ocean / sea.

2. 世界上大部分的塑膠要花長時間分解。

Most of the plastic in the world takes
a long time to break down.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分 , 共 30 分)

3. 我的其中兩位朋友不再使用用完即丟的塑膠餐具。

Two of my friends no longer use
disposable plastic tableware.

4. 如果我們不採取行動，海洋裡的塑膠將會比魚多。

If we don't take action, there will be
more plastic in the ocean / sea than fish.





三、整句式翻譯 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

5. 雖然很晚了 , David 仍然獨自走回家。

Although / Though it was late at night,
David still walked home by himself /
on his own.



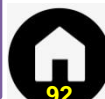


四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Tom: I can't believe it! Our math teacher is leaving us next year. She teaches so well and doesn't ask anything in return.

Kevin: That's too bad. 1. of the students in our class seldom listen to her 2. she teaches very hard. She must feel sad.

Tom: If she 3., we will behave well in class.






四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

Kevin: Yes. Let's do something to make it up to her. Why don't we buy some gifts and make a card
___ 4. ___ her tomorrow?

Tom: That ___ 5. ___ a good way to say sorry to her.

 in return 作為回報 behave 表現
make it up 補償





四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

- (A) 1. (A) Most (B) Much
(C) Each (D) Both
- (D) 2. (A) if (B) because
(C) even (D) though
- (B) 3. (A) will stay (B) stays
(C) stayed (D) to stay
- (C) 4. (A) to (B) × (C) for (D) with
- (C) 5. (A) sound (B) sound like
(C) sounds like (D) sounds

