

# 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 <b>as tall as</b> Jay. ( Ben 和 Jay 一樣高。 )
比較級	比較兩者「程度的差異」	Lily is <b>taller than</b> Ben. ( Lily 比 Ben 高。 )
最高級	形容三者或以上「程度最強」者	Lily is <b>the tallest</b> . ( 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 )	<b>bigger</b>
字尾為「子音 + -y」，去字尾 -y 加 -ier	dry ( 乾的 ) 、 busy ( 忙碌的 )	<b>drier</b> 、 <b>busier</b>





## 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 )	<b>more</b> beautiful 、 <b>more</b> 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

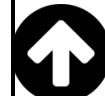
使用時機	劣勢比較，表「A 不比 B……」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + less + 形容詞 + than + B.
	<b>例</b> This shirt is <b>less</b> fashionable <b>than</b> that one. ( 這件襯衫沒那件時尚。 ) <b>補充</b> less... than 意近於 not as... as，但 not as... as 較常用。





### 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.
	<b>例</b> (1) My watch is <b>bigger than</b> this one. ( 我的手錶比這隻還大。 ) (2) The bread smells <b>better than</b> 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 ) .
	<b>例</b> Dan is <b>the younger</b> <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

#### 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. 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** 3. 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**

4. 「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。 )





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.





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.

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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.





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.

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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.





## 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 <b>else</b> 或 <b>other</b> 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> <div><p>any / every + 單數名詞.</p><p>all the + 複數名詞.</p><p>anyone / everyone.</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 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。





## 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 <b>one</b> ? ( 我忘記帶我的筆。你可以借我一枝嗎？ ) → one = a pen	

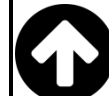




## 五、不定代名詞的用法

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 <b>ones</b> ? ( 這些杯子好髒。我可以拿新的嗎？ ) → ones = cups	

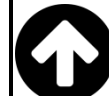




## 五、不定代名詞的用法

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 <b>it</b> . ( 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 <b>them</b> again. ( 這些杯子好髒。請把它們再洗一次。 ) → them = these cups	



進階題 會考題

( **D** ) 1. The oranges in the bag are fresher ( 新鮮的 ) than \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket.

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

( **C** ) 2. Helen's house is much bigger than \_\_\_\_\_.

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



進階題 會考題

( **B** ) 3. Tina is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ girls in her class.

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

( **A** ) 4. Tina is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ girl in her class.

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





進階題 會考題

- ( C ) 5. Fanny is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two.  
(A) tall (B) taller  
(C) the taller (D) as tall





進階題 會考題

【111-18】

- ( C ) 6. 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





進階題 會考題

【101-14】

( A ) 7. I haven't been to the movies  
these days. Are there any good  
\_\_\_\_\_ this week?

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





進階題 會考題

【100-1-17】

( A ) 8. Elise: I need a dress for tomorrow's party, but I don't have one.

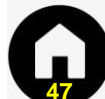
Fiona: Why don't you try on my red one? I bought \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

(A) it

(B) one

(C) ones

(D) them





進階題 會考題

【99-2-3】

- ( C ) 9. 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







## 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、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.

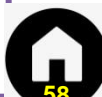




## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

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.





## 二、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





## 二、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



原級 比較	形容人事物	Ben is <b>as tall as</b> Jay. ( Ben 和 Jay 一樣高。 )
比較級	比較兩者「程度的差異」	Lily is <b>taller than</b> Ben. ( Lily 比 Ben 高。 )
最高級	形容三者或以上「程度最強」者	Lily is <b>the tallest</b> . ( 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 )	<b>smartest</b>
字尾為 -e，直接加 -st	nice ( 好的 )	<b>nicest</b>







## 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 )	<b>biggest</b>
字尾為「子音 + -y」，去字尾 -y 加 -iest	dry ( 乾的 ) 、 busy ( 忙碌的 )	<b>driest</b> 、 <b>busiest</b>





## 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)	<b>most</b> comfortable、 <b>most</b> 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

原級	比較級	最高級
(1) good / well ( 健康 的 )	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>
(2) bad	<b>worse</b>	<b>Worst</b>
(3) many / much	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>





## 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

原級	比較級	最高級
(4) little	<b>less</b>	<b>least</b>
(5) far	<b>farther / further</b>	<b>farthest / furthest</b>
(6) old	<b>older / elder</b>	<b>oldest / eldest</b>





## 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.
	<b>例</b> Jo is <b>the tallest</b> <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.
	<b>例</b> The blue pen is <b>the most special</b> <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><b>例</b> (1) Bruce has <b>the most</b> <u>houses</u> in town.            ( Bruce 在鎮上擁有最多的房子。 )</p> <p>(2) Jo is wearing <b>her best</b> <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



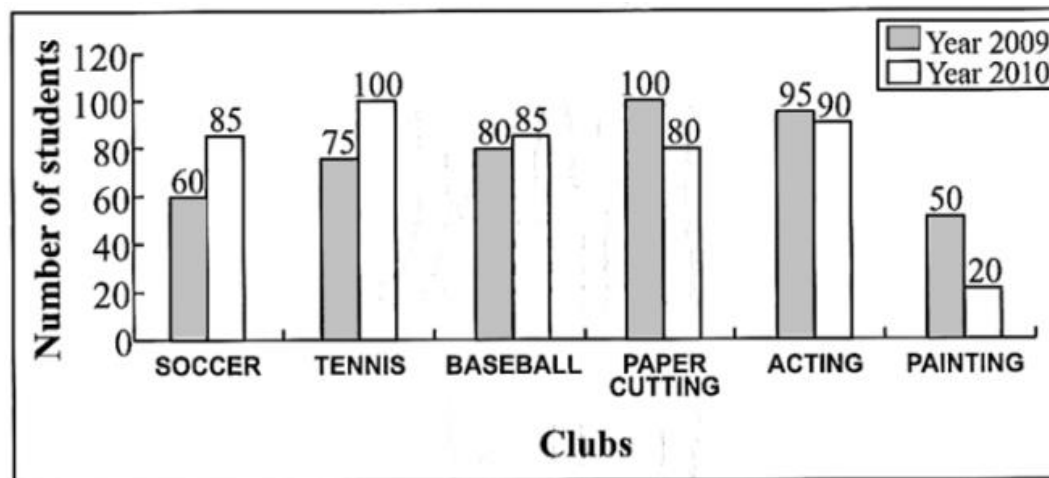




會考題

【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 <b>used to</b> <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 <b>used to</b> <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 <b>didn't use to</b> <u>get</u> up early. ( Jeff 過去不常早起。 ) = Jeff <b>used not to</b> <u>get</u> up early.</p> <p>(4) Ann: <b>Did Ed use to</b> <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** having 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** the weather here.

( 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 )

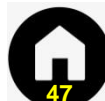
( **A** ) 3. Mr. Campbell just won the lottery ( 中樂透 ) . He is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in the world.

(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



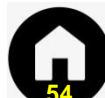


## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 30 分 )

( **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、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





### 三、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







### 三、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





### 三、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

- ▶ 一、連綴動詞的用法
- ▶ 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。此類動詞會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	<b>feel</b> ( 感覺起來 ) <b>look</b> ( 看起來 ) <b>smell</b> ( 聞起來 )	<b>sound</b> ( 聽起來 ) <b>taste</b> ( 嘗起來 )
狀態	<b>be 動詞</b> ( 是 ) <b>seem</b> ( 似乎 )	<b>keep</b> ( 保持 ) <b>stay</b> ( 保持 )
轉變	<b>become / get / grow / turn / go</b> ( 變成 )	





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

### 3. 常見句型：

主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

- 1) Nobody is home. I **feel** lonely and **scared**.  
( 沒人在家。我感到既孤單又害怕。 )
- 2) What's wrong with you? You **look unhappy**.  
( 你看起來不開心。 )
- 3) Durians **smell bad** for most of people.  
( 對大多數人而言，榴槤聞起來很臭。 )
- 4) Being a pro gamer **sounds cool**.  
( 當一名專業玩家聽起來很酷。 )





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

### 3. 常見句型：

主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

5) The medicine **tastes bitter**.

( 這藥嚐起來很苦。 )

6) The baby is sleeping. Please **keep quiet**.

( 小baby正在睡覺。請保持安靜。 )

7) Mr. Tsai **became fat** after the vacation.

( 在假期後，蔡先生變胖了。 )





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

### 3. 常見句型：

主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

8) Many artists **became famous** after they died.

( 很多藝術家在死後變有名。 )

9) Maple leaves **turn yellow** in fall.

( 楓葉在秋天變黃了。 )







## 一、連綴動詞的用法

### 3. 常見句型：

連綴動詞 + like + 名詞

My towel **smells like an old sock**. I need to wash it now. ( 我的毛巾聞起來像是一只舊襪子。我要立刻清洗。 )

Look at that building! It **looks like a ship**.  
( 看那棟建築物！它看起來像艘船。 )





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

### 3. 常見句型：

be 動詞 / become + 名詞

Mike studied very hard. Finally, he **became** a doctor.

( Mike 很認真讀書。最後，他成為醫生。 )





## 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？  
( .....如何？ )

答句：主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞。

**例** Ann: How does the coffee **taste**?  
( 咖啡嚐起來如何呢？ )

Ben: It **tastes** good.  
( 它嚐起來不錯。 )





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

(2) 問句：**What** + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + **like**? ( .....像什麼? )

答句：主詞 + 連綴動詞 + **like** + 名詞.

**例** Cathy: What does your new school **look like**? ( 你的新學校看起來像什麼? )

Mason: It looks like a big playground. ( 它看起來像是一座大遊樂場。 )





## 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) Jason spent too much time playing games on the i-pad. His dad **looked angry**. ( 他的爸爸看起來很生氣。 )

→ 形容詞 **angry** 用來修飾  
主詞 his dad





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

**注意**

**例** (2) Jason's mom **looked at him angrily**, too.

( Jason's mom 也很生氣  
地看著他。 )

→ 副詞 angrily 用來修飾片語動詞 looks at

(U3 先帶入副詞觀念，在  
U4 會細講文法)





## 一、連綴動詞的用法

**注意**

**例** (3) Because of that, Jason **looked upset at the party**.

( 由於爸媽生氣，Jason 在派對看起來很沮喪。 )

→ look 是連綴動詞，at 是 地方介系詞







## 一、連綴動詞的用法

### 注意

2. 基本上，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(U5)**的用法要分辨清楚，因為有些連綴動詞**同時也是感官動詞**，例如 **feel**。但其用法不同。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. 那位作家在他死後成名。

The writer became famous  
after he died.

2. 這麵聞起來很美味。你想要一些嗎？

The noodles smell delicious.  
Do you want some?

3. 這飲料看起來像是葡萄汁。

The drink looks like  
grape juice.





## 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. 使役動詞使用的情境：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。常見的使役動詞有 **make**、**have** 與 **let**。





## 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.

( 我爸爸要我停止玩電腦遊戲。 )

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

(3) Our math teacher **let** us use the i-pads to google.

( 我們數學老師讓我們使用i-pad google資料。 )



## 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 <u>最強烈</u> ， 有 <u>強制性</u> ，有 強迫某人做某 事的意思。	My mom <b>made</b> me <u>take</u> the medicine. ( 我媽媽要我 <u>吃</u> 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 <u>稍強</u> ，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 <b>have</b> Cindy <u>show</u> you the room. (我會要 Cindy <u>帶</u> 你 <u>參觀</u> 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 <u>較弱</u> ，沒有 <u>強制性</u> ，有 <u>同意</u> 及 <u>允許</u> 某人做某事的意思。	Taylor <b>let</b> me <u>hold</u> her hand. ( Taylor 讓我 <u>握</u> <u>住</u> 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及名詞。

**例** My neighbors are always noisy. They made me **crazy**.  
( 我的鄰居總是很吵鬧。他們讓我抓狂。 )





## 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及名詞。

### 例

Having you as my friend

makes me **a better person**.

So lucky to be with you. ( 有你  
作為我的朋友使我是一位更好  
的人。 )





## 二、使役動詞的用法

**比較** 1. **ask** ( 要求 ) 、 **tell** ( 叫 ; 指示 ) 、  
**want** ( 想要 ) 、 **need** ( 需要 )

雖然語意也是「要……做某事」，  
但不歸類在使役動詞，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. **help** 常和使役動詞一起歸類，help 後面接不定詞 to V，但 to 可省略。

**例** Dad usually **helps** Mom (to)  
cook dinner.  
( 爸爸通常會幫媽媽煮晚餐。 )





## 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、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.







## 二、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.





## 二、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





## 二、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





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

( **A** ) 4. (A) menu  
(C) oil

(B) sugar  
(D) bite

( **C** ) 5. (A) noticed  
(C) ordered

(B) mattered  
(D) invited





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Lucy : Look! Mom left us a note. She  
will be home late tonight, \_\_6\_\_.

Simon : Does that mean we can have  
anything we want in the house?

Lucy : She didn't say that we couldn't,  
so I guess we can.





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Simon : Yeah! I'm going to have my favorite cereal. Its little pieces \_\_\_7\_\_\_ stars. I really love the shape. The cereal also tastes so good that I can eat it every day.





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Lucy : I think I will make my self a ham and cheese sandwich. I'm also going to make a big bag of popcorn with lots of butter. I haven't had that in ages because Mom always \_\_\_8\_\_\_ healthy meals.



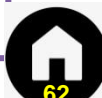


## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Simon : Hey! This is not the cereal I usually have. Mom switched my favorite for another.

Lucy : You're right. It looks different. The little pieces look like doughnuts instead of stars.

Simon : And it \_\_\_9\_\_\_ different, too. Mine smells like candy, but this one smells like blue cheese.







## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Lucy : Eww! I can't stand blue cheese.  
So, are you going to try it?

Simon : I have no choice because I  
already opened the bag.

Lucy : \_\_10\_\_.





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

Simon : I tastes strange, but in a good way because it's a little sweet and a little sour at the same time. I'm surprised. In fact, the more I eat it, the more I like it.





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )



cereal 玉米片 popcorn 爆米花

ages 很長時間 switch 突然改變

doughnut 甜甜圈 instead of 而非

stand 忍受 sour 酸的





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分，共 15 分 )

- ( **C** ) 6. (A) because she has to buy dinner for us  
(B) and she will get up very early tomorrow  
(C) so she wants us to prepare our own dinner  
(D) but she didn't have time to eat anything





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

( **D** ) 7. (A) look                      (B) will look  
(C) is looking              (D) look like

( **B** ) 8. (A) makes us for  
(B) makes us  
(C) make to us  
(D) for us made





## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

- ( **C** ) 9. (A) smell like      (B) is smelling  
(C) smells      (D) likes the smell
- ( **A** ) 10. (A) Well, how does it taste?  
(B) Wait! Don't touch it.  
(C) Oh, what does it feel like?  
(D) You really should taste first.





# 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：

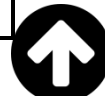
規則	① 直接在字尾加 <b>-ly</b>
例字	<b>sad</b> → <b>sadly</b> <b>beautiful</b> → <b>beautifully</b> <b>safe</b> → <b>safely</b>





## 一、情態副詞的用法

規則	② 字尾為「子音+-y」， 去 -y 加 -ily
例字	easy → easily busy → <b>busily</b> happy → <b>happily</b> crazy → <b>crazily</b>



## 一、情態副詞的用法

規則	③ 字尾為 -le , 去 -e 加 -y
例字	gentle → gently 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 ( 注意與beautiful的差別 )

**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 → <b>early</b></p> <p>fast → <b>fast</b></p> <p>hard → <b>hard</b></p> <p>late → <b>late</b></p> <p>high → <b>high</b></p> <p>low ( 低的 ) → <b>low</b> ( 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 → <b>well</b></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 <b>well</b> . ( 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 <b>carefully</b> . ( Mark 小心地關上門。 ) = Mark <b>carefully</b> closed the door.





# 一、情態副詞的用法

## 句型變化

此類動詞為不及物動詞片語

( 不及物動詞片語 = 動詞 + 介詞 + 受詞 )

主詞 + 動詞 + 介詞 + 受詞 + **情態副詞**.

= 主詞 + 動詞 + **情態副詞** + 介詞 + 受詞.

= 主詞 + **情態副詞** + 動詞 + 介詞 + 受詞.





## 一、情態副詞的用法

### 句型變化

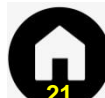
例句

Ivy walked through the park  
**quickly**.

( Ivy 快速地走過公園。 )

= Ivy walked **quickly**  
through the park

= Ivy **quickly** walked  
through the park.





## 一、情態副詞的用法

### 句型變化

例句

Dan looked at me **angrily**.

( Dan 生氣地看著我。 )

= Dan looked **angrily** at me.

= Dan **angrily** looked at me.



# 一、情態副詞的用法

句型 變化	修飾整句
例句	<b>Interestingly</b> , 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。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、情態副詞的用法

### 注意 2. 例A.

- (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**

2. **例B.**

(1) Jason spent too much time  
playing games on the i-pad.  
His dad **looked angry**.

( 他的爸爸看起來很生氣。 )  
→形容詞 angry 修飾主詞  
his dad





## 一、情態副詞的用法

**注意**

2. **例B.**

(2) Jason's mom **angrily**  
**looked at** him, too. ( Jim's  
mom 也很生氣地看著他。 )  
→副詞 **really** 修飾片語動詞  
look at





## 一、情態副詞的用法

**注意**

2. **例B.**

(3) Because of that, Jason  
looked upset at the party.

( 由於爸媽生氣，Jason 在  
派對看起來很沮喪。 )

→look 連綴動詞，at 是介系  
詞





## 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





## 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



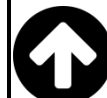


## 二、副詞的級

### 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	<b>more</b> slowly、 <b>more</b> carefully
最高級	<b>most</b> slowly、 <b>most</b> 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、 <b>later</b> 、 <b>higher</b> 、lower
最高級	earliest、 <b>fastest</b> 、hardest、 latest、 <b>highest</b> 、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

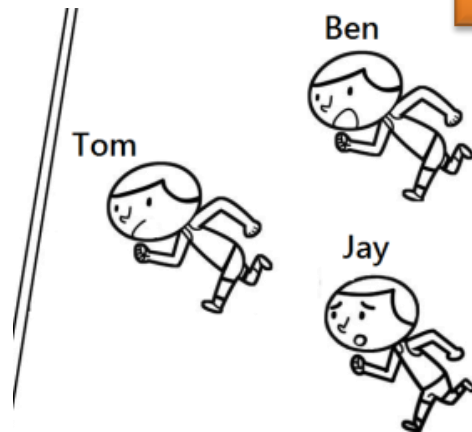
- |           |   |                    |   |                    |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. hard   | → | <u>harder</u>      | → | <u>hardest</u>     |
| 2. slowly | → | <u>more slowly</u> | → | <u>most slowly</u> |
| 3. well   | → | <u>better</u>      | → | <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：



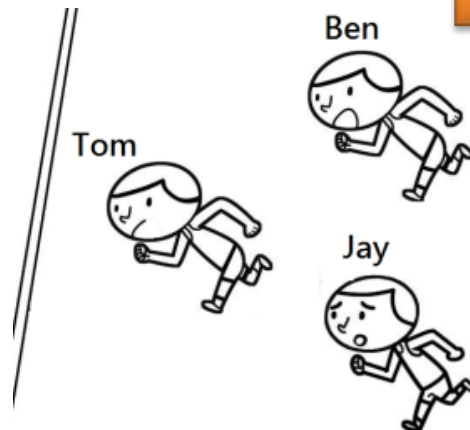
原級	A + 動詞 + as + 原級副詞 + as + B.
	Ben <u>ran</u> <b>as fast as</b> Jay. ( Ben 和 Jay 跑得一樣快。 )
比較級	A + 動詞 + 副詞比較級 + than + B.
	Jay <u>ran</u> <b>more slowly than</b> Tom. ( Jay 跑得比Tom 慢。 )





## 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> <b>(the) fastest</b> 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 !  
(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





## 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、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.





## 二、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.





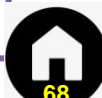


## 二、克漏字測驗 ( 每題 3 分 , 共 15 分 )

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.





## 二、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





## 二、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





## 二、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





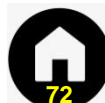
### 三、翻譯填空

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、翻譯填空

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、翻譯填空

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.



# 康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L5

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





## 一、感官動詞的用法

1. 「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。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**

<b>look at</b> ( 注視 )	Please <b>look at</b> page 5. ( 請看第五頁。 ) → 刻意地看
<b>see</b> ( 看 )	I can't <b>see</b> you. ( 我看不到你。 ) → 視覺、無意間看到
<b>watch</b> ( 觀看 )	Ted likes to <b>watch</b> 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

<b>listen to</b> ( 傾聽 )	Let's <b>listen to</b> the song together. ( 我們一起聽歌吧。 ) → 刻意地聽
<b>hear</b> ( 聽到 )	Could you speak more loudly? I can't <b>hear</b> 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

feel 是連綴動詞也是感官動詞。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 <b>feel</b> <u>happy</u> .
+ like + N	This gift <b>feels like</b> <u>a book</u> .

連綴動詞：look

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





## 一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：smell

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

連綴動詞：sound

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





## 一、感官動詞的用法

連綴動詞：taste

+ adj.	The drink <b>tastes</b> <u>sweet</u> .
+ like + N	The drink <b>tastes</b> 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 <b>felt</b> <u>the ground</u> <b>shake</b> / <b>shaking</b> .

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 ( V-ing )
see	Sandy <b>saw</b> <u>a boy</u> <b>pick up</b> / <b>picking up</b> ( 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 <b>watched</b> <u>two children</u> <b>dance</b> / <b>dancing</b> in the park.

感官動詞	+ 受詞 + 原形動詞 / 現在分詞 ( V-ing )
listen to	Ben <b>listened to</b> <u>the singer</u> <b>sing</b> / <b>singing</b> 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 <b>heard</b> <u>a baby</u> <b>cry</b> / <b>crying</b> 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







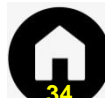
## 二、反身代名詞的用法

(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





# 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 ) <b>both</b> ( 兩者 ) (a) <b>few</b> ( 少量 ) <b>several</b> ( 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.

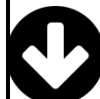
( 我哥哥中有兩位是牙醫。 )

(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 )	$+ \text{of} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the / 所有格 +} \\ \text{不可數名詞} \\ \text{受格代名詞 it} \end{array} \right\} + \text{單數動詞...}$



# 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





## 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





### 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.**

---

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## 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.**

---

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## 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





## 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





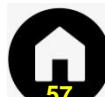
## 一、文法選擇 ( 每題 3分，共 30 分 )

( **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、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.






## 二、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







## 二、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

