



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)	<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：

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.

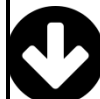
(我哥哥中有兩位是牙醫。)

(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.**

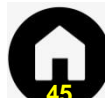




以 **although** 或 **though** 合併句子

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





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





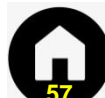
一、文法選擇 (每題 3分，共 30 分)

(**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

