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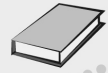


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# Unit 1 The Steak Looks Yummy



## 單字片語

- than** [ðæn] (連接詞；介系詞) 比
  - (1) 當介系詞，後接名詞。例：You're taller than I. (你比我高。)
  - (2) 練：Today's weather is better \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (今天天氣比昨天要好。)
  - (3) 當連接詞，連接兩個句子或片語。  
例：We shouldn't spend more than we earn. (我們不該花的比賺的多。)
  - (4) 練：I'll stay here more \_\_\_\_\_ one week. (我將在此待超過一週。)
- convenient** [kən`vinjənt] (形容詞) 便利的
  - (1) 反義字：inconvenient
  - (2) 衍伸字彙：convenience store 便利商店
  - (3) 練：It is \_\_\_\_\_ for me to go to work by MRT. (搭捷運上班對我而言很方便。)
- pork** [pɔrk] (名詞) 豬肉
  - (1) 為不可數名詞。
  - (2) 常見用法：a pork chop (豬排)、pork sausages (豬肉香腸)
  - (3) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ and ham in this restaurant are famous.  
(這家餐廳的豬肉與火腿很有名。)
- beef** [bif] (名詞) 牛肉
  - (1) 為不可數名詞。
  - (2) 常見用法：two pounds of beef (兩磅的牛肉)
  - (3) 練：New Yorkers often have \_\_\_\_\_ and bagels for lunch on Sundays.  
(紐約人通常吃牛肉與貝果當星期日的午餐。)
- more** [mɔr] (副詞；形容詞) 更...
  - (1) 構形成形容詞／副詞比較級時與 than 連用。
  - (2) 練：I should study \_\_\_\_\_ . (我應該讀更多書。)
  - (3) 練：History is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult than English for me. (對我來說，歷史比英文難。)
- delicious** [dɪ`lɪʃəs] (形容詞) 美味的
  - (1) 例：The dinner was delicious. (晚餐相當美味。)
  - (2) 練：People come to the restaurant for the \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
(人們為了美食前來這間餐廳。)

7. **feel** [fi:l] (動詞) 感到

(1) 可作為感官動詞，後面通常接形容詞來形容感覺。

例：I \_\_\_\_\_ very happy. (我感到非常快樂。)

(2) 例：You \_\_\_\_\_ you are in the sky when you close your eyes.

(當你閉上雙眼時，會感覺好像在空中一樣。)

例：I don't \_\_\_\_\_ working with you. (我不想和你共事。)

(3) 相關字：feeling (名詞) 感覺

例：The cold days made me lose my \_\_\_\_\_ in my toes.

(冷天氣讓我失去了腳趾頭的感覺。)

(4) 練：I still \_\_\_\_\_ scared after the car crash. (在車禍過後我仍感到害怕。)

8. **steak** [stek] (名詞) 牛排；肉排

(1) 為不可數名詞。

(2) 練：Shall we have \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner? (晚餐吃牛排好嗎?)

9. **menu** [ˈmenju] (名詞) 菜單

(1) 為可數名詞。

(2) 源自於法語「詳細的表」之意，亦可表「選單」。

(3) 練：Let me see what is on the \_\_\_\_\_ today. (讓我看看今天菜單上有什麼。)

10. **waitress** [ˈwetris] (名詞) 女服務生

(1) 為可數名詞 → waitresses。

(2) 男服務生為 waiter，名詞字尾-ess 表「女性」，如 actress、princess。

(3) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ served us a plate of dumplings.

(女服務生替我端上一盤水餃。)

11. **ham** [hæm] (名詞) 火腿

(1) 為不可數名詞。

(2) 常見用法：a slice of ham (一片火腿)

(3) 練：I had \_\_\_\_\_ and eggs for breakfast. (我早餐吃火腿蛋。)

12. **cheese** [tʃi:z] (名詞) 乳酪

(1) 若作為乳酪、起司的總稱，則為不可數名詞；若有多種不同的乳酪、起司，則可做可數名詞。

(2) 練：Would you like a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ with your bread?

(你要一塊乳酪配麵包吃嗎?)

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

(1) 由 French (法國的) 與 fries (炸薯條) 組合而成。

(2) 練：I hate \_\_\_\_\_ from that roadside stand. (我討厭那間路邊攤賣的薯條。)

14. **medium** [ˈmi:diəm] (形容詞) 五分熟；中等的

- (1) 可用來指牛排的熟度，或衣服的尺寸「中等尺寸」。
- (2) 其餘牛排熟度依序為 **rare** (一分熟)、**medium-rare** (三分熟)、**medium-well** (七分熟)、**well-done** (全熟)
- (3) 其餘尺寸大小的依序為：**extra small** (XS, 特小)、**small** (S, 小)、**large** (L, 大)、**extra large** (XL, 特大)
- (4) 練：Would you like your steak rare, \_\_\_\_\_, or well-done?  
(你的牛排要一分、五分還是全熟?)

15. **pie** [paɪ] (名詞) 派

- (1) 練：Friday's special is apple \_\_\_\_\_ . (週五的特色菜是蘋果派。)

16. **smell** [smel] (動詞) 聞起來

- (1) 亦可作為名詞，表「味道」。
- (2) 動詞變化：smell-smelled/smelt-smelled/smelt
- (3) 練：Milk \_\_\_\_\_ sour. (牛奶聞起來變質了。)

17. **taste** [test] (動詞；名詞) 嚐起來；味道

- (1) 動詞變化：taste-tasted-tasted
- (2) 亦可當名詞，表「味道、一口、愛好」。  
例：Do you want to have a \_\_\_\_\_ of this cake? (你想嚐一口這蛋糕嗎?)
- (3) 練：I \_\_\_\_\_ your soup, and that was great. (我嚐了你的湯，那好極了。)  
練：The cheese hamburger \_\_\_\_\_ delicious. (這起司漢堡嚐起來很美味。)

18. **noodle** [ˈnu:dl̩] (名詞) 麵

- (1) 例：a plate of noodles (一盤麵)
- (2) 練：How much is a plate of beef fried \_\_\_\_\_ ? (一盤牛肉炒麵多少錢?)

19. **knife** [naɪf] (名詞) 刀

- (1) 為可數名詞，複數型：knives。
- (2) 練：I prefer to use a \_\_\_\_\_ and fork. (我較喜歡用刀叉。)

20. **chopsticks** [ˈtʃɒp, stɪks] (名詞) 筷子

- (1) 通常以複數型呈現：chopsticks。
- (2) 常見用法：a pair of chopsticks (一雙筷子)
- (3) 練：People like to use \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. (人們喜歡用筷子吃飯。)

21. **spoon** [spun] (名詞) 湯匙

- (1) 為可數名詞。
- (2) 練：I ate soup with a \_\_\_\_\_ . (我用湯匙喝湯。)

22. **waiter** [ˈweɪtə] (名詞) 服務生

- (1) 通常指餐館的服務人員。為可數名詞。
- (2) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ came to take our order. (服務生前來為我們點菜。)

23. **butter** [ˈbʌtə] (名詞) 奶油

- (1) 為不可數名詞。
- (2) 口語常說 **butter and bread** (奶油與麵包)，意指「生計、收入」。
- (3) 練：Teaching English is my bread and \_\_\_\_\_ . (教英文是我的經濟來源。)

24. **toast** [tɔst] (名詞) 烤吐司；烤麵包片

- (1) 為不可數名詞。常見用法：a slice of toast (一片吐司)
- (2) 練：I'm having peanut butter on \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner. (我晚餐吃花生吐司。)

25. **bun** [bʌn] (名詞) 小圓麵包

- (1) 為可數名詞。
- (2) 練：The steakhouse serves a small and sweet \_\_\_\_\_ for free.  
(牛排店免費提供一個小而甜的小圓麵包。)

26. **bread** [brɛd] (名詞) 麵包

- (1) 為不可數名詞。常見用法：a slice of bread (一片麵包)、a loaf of bread (一條麵包)
- (2) 練：Students often have \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast. (學生早餐常吃麵包。)

27. **meat** [mi:t] (名詞) 肉

- (1) 為不可數名詞。
- (2) 可衍生為「要點、令人感興趣的內容」之意。  
例：It was a nicely written article but there wasn't much \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
(這是篇文筆優美的文章，但沒甚麼實質內容。)
- (3) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ will scorch if you don't lower the gas.  
(如果你不把煤氣調小一點，肉就要焦了。)

28. **earth** [ɜ:θ] (名詞) 地球

- (1) 也可大寫 **Earth**。
- (2) 亦有「陸地、地面」之意。  
例：The petals fell to \_\_\_\_\_ . (花瓣落到地上。)
- (3) 練：How far is the \_\_\_\_\_ from Mars? (地球離火星多遠?)

29. **answer** [ˈænsə] (名詞；動詞) 答案；回答

- (1) 名詞練習：What's the \_\_\_\_\_ the question? (這問題答案是什麼?)
- (2) 動詞練習：Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the question for me? (你可以替我回答這問題嗎?)

30. **team** [tim] (名詞) 團隊

- (1) 常見用法：team work (團隊合作)、team member (團隊成員)  
(2) 練：I joined the school badminton \_\_\_\_\_. (我加入了學校的羽球隊。)

31. **raise** [rez] (動詞) 飼養

- (1) 動詞三態：raise-raised-raised  
(2) raise a family 表「養家」，亦可說 bring up a family (英式英語)。  
(3) 練：The farmer \_\_\_\_\_ many chickens and pigs.  
(這個農場主人飼養很多雞和豬。)

32. **gas** [gæs] (名詞) 氣體；汽油

- (1) 亦有「瓦斯、天然氣」之意。  
(2) 練：Firefighters detected a \_\_\_\_\_ leak here. (消防隊員發現這裡瓦斯外洩。)

33. **friendly** [ˈfrɛndli] (形容詞) 友善的

- (1) 由「名詞 friend」加上「字尾 -ly」形成「形容詞 friendly」，相反詞：unfriendly  
(2) friendly 亦可與其他字合併變成新的字義，如 user-friendly (對使用者友善的、容易使用的)、eco-friendly (有利環境的、環保的)  
(3) 練：The taxi driver is not \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_. (計程車司機不太友善。)

34. **tell...from** [ˌtɛl ˈfrɒm] 分辨

- (1) 動詞三態：tell-told-told  
(2) 練：It's not easy for a kid to \_\_\_\_\_ right \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.  
(小孩不易辨別是非對錯。)

35. **real** [riəl] (形容詞) 真實的

- (1) 反義字：false  
(2) 常指「真實不變的物件、真實存在的人和物」。  
相似字：true，意指「符合事實的、沒有造假或說謊」。  
(3) 練：What you're saying is not \_\_\_\_\_. (你說的話不是真的。)  
練：Is that a \_\_\_\_\_ diamond? (那是真的鑽石嗎?)  
練：Children believe that Santa Claus is \_\_\_\_\_. (孩子們相信聖誕老人是真實的。)

36. **question** [ˈkwɛstʃən] (名詞) 問題

- (1) 為可數名詞。  
(2) 例：Do you have any questions about the class today?  
(你們對於今天的課程有任何問題嗎?)  
(3) 練：She asked me many \_\_\_\_\_ about the contest.  
(她問了我很多關於比賽的問題。)



## 文法解析

### 壹、形容詞的比較級

形容詞會隨著所表示程度的差別而有所變化，可分為原級、比較級和最高級。

「比較級」用在兩個或兩群同類的人、事、地、物的比較。

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

#### 一、如何形成形容詞的比較級

##### (一) 規則變化

方法	原級	比較級
字尾加上 er	short long	shorter longer
字尾有 e，則加上 r	large safe	larger safer
字尾是「短母音 + 子音」，則重複字尾加 er	hot big	hotter bigger
字尾是「子音 + y」，則去掉 y 加上 ier	early busy	earlier busier
多音節的字，則在形容詞前加 more	beautiful delicious	more beautiful more delicious

##### (二) 不規則變化

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

**練習** 寫出下列形容詞的比較級

- |               |       |                 |       |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. convenient | _____ | 2. hungry       | _____ |
| 3. nice       | _____ | 4. important    | _____ |
| 5. special    | _____ | 6. fat          | _____ |
| 7. easy       | _____ | 8. quick        | _____ |
| 9. slow       | _____ | 10. interesting | _____ |
| 11. thirsty   | _____ | 12. bad         | _____ |
| 13. thin      | _____ | 14. popular     | _____ |
| 15. warm      | _____ | 16. small       | _____ |
| 17. little    | _____ | 18. angry       | _____ |
| 19. terrible  | _____ | 20. cheap       | _____ |

## 二、形容詞比較級的句型

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

文法說明 ►

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

例：Sue is younger than he is. (O)

Sue is younger than him. (O)

Sue is younger than him is. (X)

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

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

(3) 要同類相比。

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

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

**練習** 填入正確的形容詞形式

- This T-shirt is too small. Please give me a \_\_\_\_\_ (large) one.
- Which animal is \_\_\_\_\_ (cute), a dog or a cat?
- Judy's husband is much \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) than Lisa's.
- The white computer is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) than the black one.
- The jeans are \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) than the pants.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ (much) fun to play basketball than to go shopping.
- Amy has \_\_\_\_\_ (little) money than her husband.
- This gray washing machine is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than that red one.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ (many) students in the gym than in the classroom.
- Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (busy), Patty or Vicky?
- Which car is \_\_\_\_\_ (new), the red one or the yellow one?
- For \_\_\_\_\_ (far) information, please ask your teacher.
- Jordan has \_\_\_\_\_ (few) shoes than Kobe (does).
- My watch is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) of the two.

**練習** 依所提示的字，造比較級句子

- Ms. Chen / pretty / than / Ms. Lin  
Ms. Chen \_\_\_\_\_ Ms. Lin.
- Her classmates / young / than / theirs  
Her classmates \_\_\_\_\_ theirs.



3. The refrigerator / much / expensive / than / the fan

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4. The Christmas card / ugly / than / the birthday card

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**練習** 翻譯

1. 那臺洗衣機比智慧型手機便宜。

The washing machine \_\_\_\_\_ the smartphone.

2. 她的堂弟比她還友善一些。 (... she...)

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3. 冷氣機比電視重多了。

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### 三、補充句型

★ 句型一：

句 型	例 句
A + be V + as + 形容詞原級 + as + B. (像...一樣)	You are as strong as he.
A + be V + less + 形容詞原級 + than + B. (不如...)	You are less strong than he.
more and more + 形容詞 / 形容詞比較級 + and + 形容詞比較級 (越來越...)	You are stronger and stronger.
less and less + 形容詞原級 (越來越不...)	You are less and less strong.

**練習** 寫出正確的形式

1. Is flying an airplane as \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) as riding a motorcycle?

2. Your scooter is as \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) as mine.

3. Anna is less \_\_\_\_\_ (nervous) than Teddy.

4. Molly is becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful).

5. The weather in Taiwan is getting \_\_\_\_\_ (cold).

**練習** 引導式翻譯

1. 這件褲子和那件牛仔褲一樣長。

The pants are \_\_\_\_\_ the jeans.

2. 那位有名的男演員像蜜蜂一樣忙。

The famous actor is \_\_\_\_\_ a bee.

3. 瑪莎像熊一樣飢餓。

Masha \_\_\_\_\_ a bear.

4. 這位作曲家不如那位導演有名。

This composer \_\_\_\_\_ than that director.

5. 我的心情漸漸變得越來越差。

My feelings are getting \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. 這個孤單老人越來越不開心。

The lonely old man is less \_\_\_\_\_ .

★ 句型二：

A 在團體 (地方) 內	A + be V + 形容詞比較級 + than +	{ any other + 單數名詞 all the other + 複數名詞	+ 團體 / 地方.
A 不在團體 (地方) 內	A + be V + 形容詞比較級 + than +	{ any + 單數名詞 all the + 複數名詞	+ 團體 / 地方.
例 1 : Is New York bigger than any other city in America? → New York 是美國的城市，故要加 other			
例 2 : Is New York bigger than all the cities in Taiwan? → New York 不是臺灣的城市，故不用加 other			

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

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

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

(一)

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

文法說明▶

feel 可用進行式強調現在的感覺，但其他連綴動詞則不用於進行式。

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

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

(我昨天生病了，但現在感覺好多了。)

練習 翻譯

1. 這些菜聞起來很香。

These dishes \_\_\_\_\_ good.

2. 院子裡的腳踏車看起來很髒。

The bike in the yard \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 這麵嚐起來很棒。

The noodles \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 這道菜聞起來酸酸的。

This dish \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 他的故事聽起來比我的有趣多了。

His story \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 那些芭樂吃起來是所有水果中最好吃的。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 在漫長的工作日後後你不覺得疲倦嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 那支紅色智慧型手機看起來比這支白色的重且貴。

\_\_\_\_\_

(二) 連綴動詞的原問句

「連綴動詞 + 形容詞」的句型 —— 造原問句，疑問詞用 how

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

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

練習 依提示作答

1. The bathroom smells disgusting. (依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你祖父母昨天感覺如何？

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 那部小說聽起來如何？

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ted：這道菜嚐起來如何？ Lynn：它很美味。

Ted: \_\_\_\_\_

Lynn: \_\_\_\_\_

(三)

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

文法說明▶

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

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

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

**練習** 依提示作答

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

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 那聽起來像是個有趣的想法。

That \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting idea.

3. 那杯巧克力牛奶看起來像是咖啡。

That cup of chocolate milk \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

4. Jack 和 Jenny 看起來像兄妹。

5. 這杯飲料聞起來像咖啡。

(四)「連綴動詞 + like + 名詞」的句型 —— 造原問句，疑問詞用 what

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

若是 like 後面的受詞是「某人」，則疑問詞用 who。

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

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

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

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

1. (What ; How) did these lunch boxes taste like?
2. (What ; How) did you feel yesterday?
3. (What ; How) does your English teacher sound?
4. (What ; How) do these dogs smell like?
5. (What ; How) does the convenience store look?
6. (What ; How) does the church look like?

**練習** 依提示作答

1. The tablet computer looks like a toy. (依畫線部分造原問句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the tablet computer \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Kevin looks like his grandpa. (依畫線部分造原問句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. The drink smells like apple juice. (依畫線部分造原問句)  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mom : 這道菜聞起來像什麼? Son : 它聞起來像糖醋魚。

Mom: \_\_\_\_\_

Son: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Mr. Lin: \_\_\_\_\_

Fred: \_\_\_\_\_

二、連綴動詞—— get, become, turn

(一)

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

(我媽媽在一通電話後變得生氣。)

例 2 : The tomatoes became red two days ago.

(這些番茄兩天前變紅了。)

例 3 : The weather suddenly turned cold.

(天氣突然變涼。)

(二)

主詞 + be V +	getting becoming turning	+	形容詞 比較級形容詞 比較級形容詞 and 比較級形容詞 詞	(漸漸...)
-------------	--------------------------------	---	---	---------

例 : The weather is getting hot. (天氣漸漸熱了。)

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

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

(三)

主詞 + become + 名詞 (成為...)
--------------------------

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

1. Mike eats too much. He is becoming (heavy ; fat boy).

2. It is (feeling ; getting ; smelling) colder and colder, so you need to put on a coat before going out.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. the sky / is / get / dark / . (依字序造句)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. the weather / become / warm / yesterday morning (依字序造句)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 去年這個廚師變得更厲害了。 (... become...)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 那個女演員漸漸變得愈來愈美了。 (... get...)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 我的學生，Jack，想成為一位有名的鋼琴家。

\_\_\_\_\_

**三、連綴動詞的否定句**

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

例：He doesn't look tall. (他看起來不高。)

**練習** 翻譯

1. 那時候他們看起來不開心。

They \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.

2. 我感覺不餓。你呢？

I \_\_\_\_\_ . How about you?

3. 這聽起來不像是個好主意。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 他看起來不像他媽媽。

\_\_\_\_\_



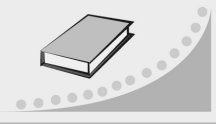
## 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. Your shoes are a little larger than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) she (B) hers (C) hers is (D) Tina
- ( ) 2. Of the two students, John is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) noisy (B) noisier (C) the noisy (D) the noisier
- ( ) 3. Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins.  
(A) the smartest (B) smarter (C) the smarter (D) more smarter
- ( ) 4. My computer is as \_\_\_\_\_ as yours.  
(A) cheap (B) cheaper (C) the cheaper (D) more cheaper
- ( ) 5. Mary is less \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister.  
(A) tall (B) more beautiful (C) taller (D) uglier
- ( ) 6. Which dress is much \_\_\_\_\_, the pink one or the red one?  
(A) cute (B) the cuter (C) very cute (D) cuter
- ( ) 7. A basketball is \_\_\_\_\_ than a baseball.  
(A) very big (B) a little smaller (C) much bigger (D) even smaller
- ( ) 8. The red bag is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the pink one.  
(A) better (B) special (C) cheaper (D) light
- ( ) 9. He did better on the math test than I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) am (B) was (C) got (D) did
- ( ) 10. Both cakes are pretty, but the banana cake is much \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) yummy (B) yummier (C) the yummy (D) more yummier
- ( ) 11. The peaches look \_\_\_\_\_. Let's try some.  
(A) terrible (B) great (C) easy (D) well
- ( ) 12. Amy's pet dog looks like \_\_\_\_\_. It's so cute.  
(A) cute doll (B) cheap (C) a little tiger (D) strong
- ( ) 13. Sandy: \_\_\_\_\_ does the music sound to you? Mike: It sounds beautiful.  
(A) What (B) Where (C) How (D) Which
- ( ) 14. To Peter, math is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ difficult. Can you teach him?  
(A) much (B) less (C) even (D) more and more
- ( ) 15. Aaron: \_\_\_\_\_ does the dish taste like? Sam: It tastes like chicken soup.  
(A) How (B) How much (C) Who (D) What
- ( ) 16. Mrs. Wu has long hair. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
(A) the older (B) a little old (C) older (D) the oldest
- ( ) 17. Ken looks \_\_\_\_\_ than his father.  
(A) much thin (B) as thin (C) thinner (D) more thinner
- ( ) 18. February is shorter than \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.  
(A) all the other (B) any other (C) another (D) the others'





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



### 文法解析

1. **grass** [græs] (名詞) 草地

(1) 練：They are sitting on the \_\_\_\_\_ . (他們坐在草地上。)

(2) 練：There's a blade of \_\_\_\_\_ in my hand. (我手中有一片草葉。)

2. **red fire ant** [ˈrɛd ˈfaɪr ænt] (名詞) 紅火蟻

(1) 練：Look! There are some \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(看！那裡有一些紅火蟻。)

3. **most** [mɒst] (副詞；形容詞) 最…；最多的

(1) 用以構成形容詞／複詞的最高級。

(2) 練：Of these three novels, this one is the \_\_\_\_\_ popular.  
(這三本小說中，這本最受歡迎。)

4. **dangerous** [ˈdendʒərəs] (形容詞) 危險的

(1) 反義字：safe、secure

(2) 練：It's \_\_\_\_\_ to drink and drive. (酒駕是很危險的事情。)

5. **bite** [baɪt] (名詞、動詞) 咬傷、咬

(1) 動詞三態：bite-bit-bitten，當名詞時，指「咬」(可數名詞)

常用片語：have / take a bite (of / out of + 名詞) (咬一口…)

(2) 練：I \_\_\_\_\_ my nails when I feel nervous. (當我緊張時，我會咬指甲。)

6. **death** [deθ] (名詞) 死亡

(1) 練：Jimmy burst out crying when he learned of his dad's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(當 Jimmy 得知他爸親的死訊時，他哭了出來。)

7. **kick** [kɪk] (動詞) 踢

(1) 動詞三態：kick-kicked-kicked

(2) 練：He \_\_\_\_\_ the ball out of the field. (他把球踢出了場外。)

8. **kill** [kɪl] (動詞) 殺死

(1) 動詞三態：kill-killed-killed

(2) 練：Do you know how to \_\_\_\_\_ flies? (你知道要怎麼殺死蒼蠅嗎?)

9. **stay away from...** [ˌste əˈweɪ frəm] 遠離...

- (1) 練：\_\_\_\_\_ strangers. They may hurt you.  
(遠離陌生人。他們可能會傷害你。)

10. **agree** [əˈɡri] (動詞) 同意

- (1) 慣用語，相似用法：You can say that again. (我同意你的看法。)  
(2) 練：I can't \_\_\_\_\_ with you anymore. (我無法同意你更多。)

11. **rock** [rɒk] (名詞) 岩石

- (1) 相似字：stone  
(2) 為可數名詞。  
(3) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ fell because of the earthquake. (因為地震，岩石落了下來。)

12. **snake** [sneɪk] (名詞) 蛇

- (1) 為可數名詞。  
(2) a snake in the grass 於口語中指陰險、暗藏的小人或敵人。  
(3) 練：The man bitten by a \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to the hospital.  
(被蛇咬的人已被送醫。)

13. **wet** [wɛt] (形容詞) 潮濕的

- (1) 練：My bicycle got \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain. (我的腳踏車在雨中淋濕了。)

14. **scary** [ˈskɛəri] (形容詞) 令人害怕的；**scared** (形容詞) 感到害怕的

- (1) 用來形容某事或某人引起的害怕。  
練：The accident happening to her was so \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(發生在她身上的意外令人害怕。)  
(2) scared 則用來形容人或動物感到憂心或害怕。  
練：I'm \_\_\_\_\_ spiders. (我害怕蜘蛛。)

15. **deep** [di:p] (形容詞) 深的

- (1) 練：The water isn't \_\_\_\_\_ here. (這裡的水不深。)

16. **true** [tru:] (形容詞) 真實的

- (1) 常見用法：true friend (真正的朋友)；dreams come true (美夢成真)  
(2) 名詞：truth  
(3) 練：You are a \_\_\_\_\_ helper. (你是一位真正的幫手。)

17. **spider** [ˈspaidə:] (名詞) 蜘蛛

- (1) 為可數名詞，複數形：spiders。  
(2) 練：There's a big \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor. (地板上有一隻大蜘蛛。)

**18. gram** [græm] (名詞) 公克

- (1) 為重量單位，簡寫分別為 g；1 kg 等於 1,000g。
- (2) 練：1 kilogram equals 1000 \_\_\_\_\_ . (一公斤等於一千公克。)

**19. insect** [ˈɪnsɛkt] (名詞) 昆蟲

- (1) 相似字：bug
- (2) 為可數名詞。
- (3) 練：The bee is a hard-working \_\_\_\_\_ . (蜜蜂是勤勞工作的昆蟲。)

**20. bee** [bi] (名詞) 蜜蜂

- (1) 練：The mayor is as busy as \_\_\_\_\_ . (市長十分忙碌。)

**21. inch** [ɪntʃ] (名詞) 吋

- (1) 常見用法：inch by inch (逐步地)、every inch (每一寸、整個地方)
- (2) 練：An \_\_\_\_\_ of time is as precious as gold. (一寸光陰一寸金。)

**22. wide** [waɪd] (形容詞) 寬的

- (1) 練：My new chamber is five meters \_\_\_\_\_ . (我新的臥室有五公尺寬。)

**23. kilogram** [ˈkɪləˌgræm] (名詞) 公斤

- (1) 為重量單位。
- (2) 練：The kitten is 6 \_\_\_\_\_ . (這隻小貓六公斤。)

**24. below** [bəˈloʊ] (介系詞；副詞) 在...之下；在下面

- (1) 反義字：above (在上方)
- (2) 練：The hypermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ the department store.  
(超市在百貨公司下面。)

**25. sea level** [ˈsiˌlɛv!] (名詞) 海平面

- (1) sea 為規模比 ocean 要小的水域；ocean 為洋，指規模最大的水域。  
例：There are five oceans in the world. (世界上有五大洋。)
- (2) 練：The top of Mount Everest is 8,848 m above \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(聖母峰海拔 8848 公尺。)

**26. mile** [maɪl] (名詞) 英里

- (1) 為可數名詞。
- (2) 英美用於計算長度的單位，1 英里相當於 1.6 公里。
- (3) 練：A miss is as good as a \_\_\_\_\_ . (失之毫釐，差之千里。)

**27. until** [ən`tɪl] (介系詞、連接詞) 直到

(1) 用於肯定句的語意為「直到」；用於否定句的語意為「直到…才」。

(2) 例 1 : Can I watch TV until tomorrow? (我可以看電視到明天嗎?)

例 2 : Joseph didn't finish the work until nine o'clock.

(Joseph 直到九點才完成工作。)

(3) 練 1 : The cloudy weather will last \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.

(這多雲的天氣將持續到週六。)

練 2 : Ken didn't close his eyes \_\_\_\_\_ his mom returned.

(Ken 直到他媽媽回來才去肯閉上眼睛。)

**28. almost** [ˈɔl,mɒst] (副詞) 幾乎

(1) 通常放在一般動詞前、be 動詞後。

(2) 練 : I \_\_\_\_\_ missed the plane. (我幾乎錯過了班機。)

練 : It was \_\_\_\_\_ dark when we got there. (我們到的時候天色幾乎全黑了。)

**29. few** [fju] (代名詞、形容詞) 很少 (的)

(1) 反義字 : many

(2) 練 : There were \_\_\_\_\_ people in the restaurant. (餐廳裡的人很少。)

練 : Only a \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends came. (只有我幾個朋友前來。)

**30. wave** [weɪv] (名詞) 浪

(1) 為可數名詞，亦有「對…揮手」(動詞)之意。

(2) 練 : I like to play and swim in \_\_\_\_\_. (我喜歡在海浪中游泳與玩耍。)

**31. far** [fɑr] (副詞；形容詞) 遠

(1) 為形容詞，表「(距離)遠的」。

練 : My school is \_\_\_\_\_ from my house. (我學校離我家很遠。)

(2) 亦可當副詞，表示時間與空間的距離。

練 : Don't worry. Mom didn't go \_\_\_\_\_. (別擔心，媽媽還沒有走遠。)

**32. worried** [ˈwɜːɪd] (形容詞) 擔心的

(1) 動詞形式 : worry

(2) 練 : We were \_\_\_\_\_ that she was very sad. (我們很擔心她的情緒低落。)

**33. shout** [ʃaʊt] (動詞) 喊叫

(1) 亦可當名詞，意指「呼喊、喊叫聲」。

(2) 練 : My parents \_\_\_\_\_ at my little brother. (我爸媽對著我弟弟喊叫。)

**34. nothing** [ˈnʌθɪŋ] (代名詞) 沒什麼；無事；無物

(1) 練 : There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the school bag, I took everything out.

(書包裡什麼都沒有，我把所有東西拿出來了。)

### 35. forget [fəˈɡet] (動詞) 忘記

(1) 動詞變化：forget-forgot-forgotten

(2) forget + to + 原型動詞，意指忘記去做某件事情。

練：I \_\_\_\_\_ to brush my teeth. (我忘記刷牙了。)

(3) forget + 動名詞，意指忘記某件已做過的事情。

練：I \_\_\_\_\_ turning off the air conditioner. (我忘記我已關冷氣了。)



## 文法解析

### 壹、形容詞的最高級

形容詞會隨著所表示程度的差別而有所變化，可分為原級、比較級和最高級。

「最高級」用在三者（或以上）同類的人、事、地、物的比較。

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

### 一、如何形成形容詞的最高級

#### (一) 規則變化

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

#### (二) 不規則變化

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

文法說明▶

(1)

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

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

**練習** 寫出下列形容詞的最高級

- |            |       |                |       |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. ugly    | _____ | 2. good        | _____ |
| 3. popular | _____ | 4. lucky       | _____ |
| 5. useful  | _____ | 6. healthy     | _____ |
| 7. light   | _____ | 8. hard        | _____ |
| 9. famous  | _____ | 10. amazing    | _____ |
| 11. slow   | _____ | 12. convenient | _____ |
| 13. little | _____ | 14. cold       | _____ |
| 15. few    | _____ | 16. fresh      | _____ |

## 二、形容詞最高級的句型

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

文法說明▶

最高級的前面要加 **the** 或所有格。

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

- Of all the months, February is (short ; shorter ; the shortest). It usually only has 28 days.
- Is Jolin (popular ; more popular ; the most popular) singer in Taiwan?
- Linda doesn't like Monday. It's her (busy ; busier ; busiest) day of the week.
- The black tea is (sweet ; sweeter ; the sweetest) than the milk tea.
- Peter is as (friendly ; friendlier ; the most friendly) as Jerry.
- This is (fast ; faster ; the fastest) airplane in the world.
- My house is (expensive ; more expensive ; the most expensive) than yours.

8. Andy drank as ( much ; more ; the most ) water as you did.
9. Who is ( weak ; weaker ; the weakest ), Sam, Nina, or Peter?
10. This story is ( interesting ; more interesting ; the most interesting ) one in the book.
11. Although Jim isn't strong enough, he is ( the most tall ; the tallest ; taller ) one of the three teachers.
12. A: Who has ( more ; the most ; much ; most ) basketball cards, Jay, Amy or Ken?  
B: Ken does.

**練習** 填入正確的形容詞形式 (每格不限填一字)

1. The watermelon has \_\_\_\_\_ (much) juice of all.
2. My aunt, Emma, is \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) farmer on the farm.
3. Jack has \_\_\_\_\_ (little) money in his community.
4. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy), washing the dishes or mopping the floor?
5. What is \_\_\_\_\_ (long) river in the world?
6. Her English is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than yours.
7. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ (few) friends at school, Mike, Kevin, or Frank?
8. The pink scarf is \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) of the four gifts.
9. Teacher Jeff is \_\_\_\_\_ (young) of the two teachers.
10. This notebook is \_\_\_\_\_ (useful) than that one.
11. A computer is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than a tape recorder.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Taipei 101 / ever / tall / building / in the world (依字序造句)  
Taipei 101 was ever \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
2. The yellow tomatoes / sweet / of all (依字序造句)  
The yellow tomatoes are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jeremy / famous player / on his team (依字序造句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which / difficult subject, / math, / English, / or Chinese / ? (依字序造句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mr. Lee and Mr. Wu are older than Mr. Chen. (用 Mr. Chen... of the three. 改寫)  
Mr. Chen \_\_\_\_\_
6. Both my sister and my brother have less money than I. (用 I... of the three. 改寫)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**練習** 翻譯

1. 在你的餐廳中什麼是最好吃的食物?  
What is \_\_\_\_\_ food in your restaurant?
2. 她是我朋友中最年輕的。  
She is \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.

3. 大象是我看過世界上最大的動物。(The... is...)  
The elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ that I ever saw \_\_\_\_\_
4. 劉先生攤位上的冰淇淋和巧克力是市場上最受歡迎的。  
The ice cream and chocolate at Mr. Liu's stand \_\_\_\_\_
5. 這是店裡最漂亮的洋裝。  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 誰是班上最瘋狂的小孩?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、形容詞最高級之相關補充

#### (一) 比較級和最高級可相互替換

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

< 句型比較 >

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

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

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

#### (二) 其他互換句型

例：Taipei is the biggest city in Taiwan.

= No other city in Taiwan is bigger than Taipei.

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

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

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

#### (四) 最不可能的：the last N + to V

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

#### (五) 跟最高級相關的片語

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

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

例 2：The doll cost at least 100 dollars.



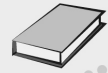


## 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ movie of the year.  
(A) most popular (B) more popular  
(C) the more popular (D) the most popular
- ( ) 2. Our son makes \_\_\_\_\_ cards than yours and theirs. He makes \_\_\_\_\_ cards of the three.  
(A) much; more (B) more; the most  
(C) the more; most (D) the less; the least
- ( ) 3. Leo is \_\_\_\_\_ tall in his family. He's only 135 centimeters tall.  
(A) less (B) more (C) the least (D) the most
- ( ) 4. The blue camera is \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
(A) the smallest (B) smaller (C) the smaller (D) small
- ( ) 5. Meg has the longest hair \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) of the two (B) in her class (C) than Judy (D) than mine
- ( ) 6. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ way to take a trip around the island, riding a bike, taking a bus, or driving a car?  
(A) fast (B) the faster (C) the fastest (D) faster
- ( ) 7. Jack ate 20 dumplings. Susan ate 16 dumplings. Jessica ate 12 dumplings. Jack ate \_\_\_\_\_ dumplings of all.  
(A) the most (B) the least (C) the fewest (D) the worst
- ( ) 8. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ girl, Emma, Vivian, or Lucy?  
(A) the prettiest (B) prettier (C) pretty (D) much pretty
- ( ) 9. Is Kaohsiung bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ city in Taiwan?  
(A) any (B) all the (C) any other (D) all the other
- ( ) 10. To me, no other person in my life is \_\_\_\_\_ than my grandmother.  
(A) the most important (B) more important  
(C) important (D) the more important
- ( ) 11. Judy did \_\_\_\_\_ more homework than Lucas.  
(A) very (B) pretty (C) too (D) much
- ( ) 12. Who is the most \_\_\_\_\_ clerk in the store?  
(A) sweet (B) kind (C) interesting (D) good
- ( ) 13. Bob has the longest ears \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in his family (B) than all the other students in the class  
(C) of the two boys (D) than Bill
- ( ) 14. In this five-person game, the one who finds \_\_\_\_\_ hidden balls will win the last free ticket for the movie.  
(A) many (B) some (C) the more (D) the most
- ( ) 15. Jimmy came in first. Sam came in second. Lynn came in third. Lynn got \_\_\_\_\_ place of all.  
(A) the most (B) the least (C) the fewest (D) the worst



## Unit 3 The Animals Work Hard



### 單字片語

- hard** [hɑ:d] (副詞；形容詞) 努力地；困難的
  - (1) 例：It is hard to play the ukulele. (要彈烏克麗麗很困難。)
  - (2) 他義：堅硬的。例：a hard rock (一塊堅硬的岩石)。
  - (3) 練：Judy is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher in her school.  
(在 Judy 的學校，她是一位嚴厲的老師。)
  - (4) 練：I tried very \_\_\_\_\_ but still didn't make it.  
(我很努力嘗試，但仍沒成功。)
- well** [wel] (副詞) 很好
  - (1) 練：I am not feeling \_\_\_\_\_ . (我覺得身體不舒服。)
- share** [ʃeɪ] (動詞) 分享
  - (1) 過去式：shared
  - (2) 常與 with 連用，表「與...分享」、「與...共同分擔」。
  - (3) 練：Jimmy willingly \_\_\_\_\_ everything with us.  
(Jimmy 樂意與我們分享任何事。)
- weak** [wik] (形容詞) 虛弱的
  - (1) 同樣可用於形容食物的味道淡薄無味。
  - (2) 常見用法：be weak in... (不擅於...)
  - (3) 練：The nerd is \_\_\_\_\_ in sports. (書呆子不擅長球類運動。)
- hen** [hen] (名詞) 母雞
  - (1) 為可數名詞。
  - (2) 練：The farmer's \_\_\_\_\_ laid fewer eggs this year.  
(這位農夫的母雞今年下的蛋比較少。)
- dirty** [ˈdɜ:ti] (形容詞) 髒的
  - (1) 反義詞：clean「乾淨的」。
  - (2) 練：Stop telling the \_\_\_\_\_ jokes, or you'll be punished  
(停止講任何不雅的笑話，否則你將被處罰。)
  - (3) 相關名詞：dirty clothes / washing / laundry「髒衣服」、dirty jokes (不雅的笑話)、dirty words (髒話)。

7. **without** [wɪˈðaʊt] (介系詞) 沒有；無

- (1) 練：The mail carrier entered my house \_\_\_\_\_ ringing the doorbell.  
(這郵差沒按門鈴就進門了。)

8. **quickly** [ˈkwɪkli] (副詞) 快地

- (1) 形容詞：quick，例：She is quick at learning English. (她學英語學得很快。)  
(2) 相反詞：slowly。  
(3) 練：The foreign teacher talked too \_\_\_\_\_ for me to follow what he said.  
(這外籍老師說話太快以致於我無法聽懂他在講什麼。)

9. **web page** [ˈwɛb ˌpeɪʒ] (名詞) 網頁

- (1) 練：A website may have different \_\_\_\_\_ for you to click on and explore.  
(一個網站可能有不同的網頁供人點選瀏覽。)

10. **service** [ˈsɜːvɪs] (名詞) 服務

- (1) 相關用法：in service (在勤中的、現職的)  
例：The aircraft carrier has been in service since 1965.  
(這架航空母艦從 1965 年就開始服役。)  
(2) 練：Good \_\_\_\_\_ helps sell the products better.  
(好的服務有助促進產品最佳的銷售。)

11. **clearly** [ˈkɪərlɪ] (副詞) 清楚地

- (1) 練：When you fill in the test sheet, please write \_\_\_\_\_ in black ink.  
(當你在寫答案卷時，請用黑色墨水寫清楚。)

12. **No problem** [nəˈprɒbləm] 沒問題。

- (1) 為可數名詞。  
(2) 表達某人在某方面碰到問題可說 have problems + V-ing。  
例：I have \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English fluently. (我有流利說英文的問題。)  
(3) 常見用法：No problem (沒問題)  
(4) 練：Math \_\_\_\_\_ are not easy to solve for Jim.  
(數學問題對 Jim 來說不是很容易解決。)

13. **wise** [waɪz] (形容詞) 明智的

- (1) 副詞為 wisely。  
(2) 意指有智慧的，擁有豐富的知識與判斷力；smart 意指聰明的、頭腦好的，強調一個人很機靈，口語中相當常見。  
(3) 練：I think Sarah made a \_\_\_\_\_ choice. (我認為 Sarah 作了一個明智的選擇。)

14. **goose** [gʊs] (名詞) 鵝

(1) goose 的複數型為 geese。

(2) 練：There is a \_\_\_\_\_ swimming in the lake. (有一隻鵝在湖裡游泳。)

15. **duck** [dʌk] (名詞) 鴨

(1) 作為鴨子時為可數名詞；作為鴨肉時為不可數。

(2) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ on the river started quacking. (河邊的鴨子開始呱呱叫。)

16. **loudly** [ˈlaʊdli] (副詞) 大聲地

(1) 形容詞：loud

例：The teacher has a \_\_\_\_\_ voice. (這老師嗓門很大。)

(2) 反義字：quiet / quietly

(3) 練：Turn down the radio. The music is played too \_\_\_\_\_.  
(收音機關小聲一點。音樂放太大聲了。)

17. **goat** [ɡoʊt] (名詞) 山羊

(1) 為可數名詞。

(2) 練：You can't feed the \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo. (你不能餵食動物園裡的山羊。)

18. **sheep** [ʃi:p] (名詞) 綿羊

(1) 單複數同形。

(2) the black sheep 意指害群之馬。

(3) 練：Follow the rules. Don't be the black \_\_\_\_\_. (遵守規則。勿當害群之馬。)

19. **papaya** [pəˈpaɪə] (名詞) 木瓜

(1) 練：Jason likes to drink \_\_\_\_\_ milk. (Jason 喜歡喝木瓜牛奶。)

20. **mouse** [maʊs] (名詞) 老鼠

(1) 複數形：mice，mouse 亦可指滑鼠，複數形為 mouses。

(2) 相關字：rat，可數名詞，指「老鼠」，一般用來指體型較大且較猙獰的老鼠，而 mouse 用來指可愛的老鼠，如 Mickey Mouse 米老鼠。

(3) 練：This cat is catching that \_\_\_\_\_. (這隻貓正在追那隻老鼠。)

21. **watermelon** [ˈwɔ:tə,melən] (名詞) 西瓜

(1) 由 water (水) 與 melon (瓜) 所組合而成。

(2) 練：It's perfect to have some \_\_\_\_\_ in hot summer.  
(在炎炎夏日吃西瓜最完美了。)

22. **guava** [ˈɡwʌvə] (名詞) 芭樂

(1) 又名番石榴，為可數名詞。

(2) 練：\_\_\_\_\_ is a sweet fruit that is high in vitamin C.  
(芭樂是一種很甜的水果，並有高含量的維他命 C。)

23. **pear** [pɛr] (名詞) 梨子

- (1) 通常指西洋梨，東方梨為 **oriental pear**。
- (2) 練：This is a \_\_\_\_\_ jam. (這是西洋梨果醬。)

24. **tomato** [təˈmeto] (名詞) 番茄

- (1) 複數型：tomatoes
- (2) 練：Is a \_\_\_\_\_ a fruit or a vegetable? (番茄是水果還是蔬菜?)

25. **peach** [pitʃ] (名詞) 桃子

- (1) 複數型：peaches
- (2) 口語中，peach 可指美好、漂亮的事物或女孩。
- (3) 練：Would you like some \_\_\_\_\_ for dessert? (你想要來些桃子當點心嗎?)

26. **grape** [ɡreɪp] (名詞) 葡萄

- (1) 常見用法：a bunch of grapes (一串葡萄)
- (2) 練：The wine is made from \_\_\_\_\_. (這酒是由葡萄製成。)

27. **turtle** [ˈtɜːtl] (名詞) 烏龜

- (1) 為可數名詞。
- (2) 練：Reducing use of plastic straws is a way to protect sea \_\_\_\_\_.  
(減少塑膠吸管的使用是一種保護海龜的方式。)

28. **vegetable** [ˈvedʒətəbəl] (名詞) 蔬菜

- (1) 為可數名詞，通常使用複數型。
- (2) 練：My father grows a lot of different \_\_\_\_\_. (我爸種植許多不同的蔬菜。)

29. **strawberry** [ˈstrɔːberɪ] (名詞) 草莓

- (1) 複數型：strawberries
- (2) 相關用法：strawberry mark (暗紅色胎記)
- (3) 練：David bought some \_\_\_\_\_ for me. (David 買了一些草莓給我。)

30. **slowly** [ˈsləʊli] (副詞) 慢地

- (1) 形容詞：slow，slow 亦有當副詞之用法，語氣較 slowly 強。
- (2) 反義字：fast、quickly
- (3) 練：Speak \_\_\_\_\_, or nobody can follow you. (講慢一些，不然沒有人懂你。)

31. **American** [əˈmɛrɪkən] (名詞) 美國人

- (1) 當形容詞，意指「美國的」。  
例：Anne Hathaway is an American actress. (Anne Hathaway 是一位美國籍女演員。)  
練：Ryan is an \_\_\_\_\_ soldier. (Ryan 是一位美國士兵。)
- (2) 當名詞，意指「美國人」，而 America 指「美國」。

例：Donald Trump is an American. (Donald Trump 是美國人。)

例：The pop singer is from America. (這位流行歌手來自美國。)

練：Cathy likes to read \_\_\_\_\_ comic books. (Cathy 喜歡看美國漫畫書。)

練：The rock band is from \_\_\_\_\_. (這個搖滾樂團來自美國。)

### 32. million [ˈmɪljən] (名詞) 百萬

(1) 亦可表「無數的」。

例：Millions of tourists flooded in the scenic spot. (許多許多遊客湧入風景區。)

(2) 練：She won the speech contest and got two \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

(她贏得了演講比賽並獲得了兩百萬。)

### 33. pound [paʊnd] (名詞) 磅

(1) 指重量單位，一公斤約為 2.20462 磅。

練：I need a \_\_\_\_\_ of pork without ractopamine. (我要一磅不含瘦肉精的豬肉。)

(2) 指貨幣單位「鎊」，練：The shirt cost me ten \_\_\_\_\_. (這件上衣花了我十鎊。)

### 34. pick [pɪk] (動詞) 採摘；撿拾

(1) 過去式：picked

(2) 常見片語：pick out (挑選)；pick up (舉起、抬起)。

(3) 例：Let me pick a nice dress for you. (讓我替你挑件好洋裝。)

(4) 練：Celine \_\_\_\_\_ some roses this morning.

(今天早上 Celine 摘了一些玫瑰。)

### 35. bean [bi:n] (名詞) 豆

(1) 常見片語：spill the beans (爆料、洩漏消息)

(2) 練：Coffee \_\_\_\_\_ are the bean-like seeds of the coffee tree.

(咖啡豆是咖啡樹結出的豆形種子。)

### 36. cent [sent] (名詞) 美分

(1) 為可數名詞，常用於美加地區，為 dollar 的 1%。

(2) 練：A call will cost you around 25 \_\_\_\_\_. (一通電話大約會花你二十五分錢。)

### 37. chance [tʃæns] (名詞) 機會

(1) 為可數名詞，相似字：opportunity

(2) There is a chance that + 子句 = It is possible/likely that + 子句

(3) 練：I don't get a \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to Lisa? (我沒有機會跟 Lisa 說話。)

### 38. choose [tʃu:z] (動詞) 選擇

(1) 動詞三態：choose-chose-chosen，名詞：choice (選擇)

(2) 練：Jack always \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong answer. (Jack 總是選到錯誤的答案。)



# 文法解析

## 壹、情狀副詞

一、情狀副詞的形成規則——多由形容詞變化而來。

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

文法說明

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

例 1：He hardly studies. (他幾乎不讀書。)

He studies hard. (他認真讀書。)

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

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

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

(3) 形容詞放在 be / 連綴動詞之後，或是修飾名詞；情狀副詞是修飾動作。

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

形容詞修飾名詞

副詞修飾動作

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

形容詞修飾名詞

副詞修飾動作

練習 寫出正確的副詞

- |                 |                   |                      |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. hard _____   | 2. early _____    | 3. beautiful _____   |
| 4. hungry _____ | 5. weak _____     | 6. bad _____         |
| 7. quick _____  | 8. busy _____     | 9. comfortable _____ |
| 10. good _____  | 11. careful _____ | 12. terrible _____   |

**練習** 依提示填入適當的形容詞或副詞

1. Listen to the teacher \_\_\_\_\_. She is always \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
2. Students were \_\_\_\_\_ after school, so they ate \_\_\_\_\_. (hungry)
3. You have to study \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow's English test because it is a very \_\_\_\_\_ test. (hard)
4. Irene is a \_\_\_\_\_ runner. She always runs very \_\_\_\_\_. (fast)

## 二、情狀副詞的位置 —— 情狀副詞主要用來修飾做某動作時的狀態。

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案 (可複選)

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

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Ted / watch TV / happy / last night  
→ Ted \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
2. My sister / always / dance / beautiful  
→ My sister always \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Maria / loud / talk on the phone / now (依字序造句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It / might / rain / heavy / this evening (依字序造句)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The farmer / grow rice / busy / spring (依字序造句)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. We talked to each other on the bus. (加入 loudly, 寫出三種句型)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Jack rode a bike. (加入 carefully, 寫出兩種句型)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

8. My sister looks at me. (加入 nervously, 寫出兩種句型)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

**練習** 翻譯

1. Dad 傷心地看著遠方。

Dad \_\_\_\_\_ at the distance.

2. 我每天在課堂上都仔細聽老師上課。

I \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ in class every day.

3. 他今天下午一點半的時候狼吞虎嚥地吃著他的午餐。

He was \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at one thirty this afternoon.

4. 她很冷淡地看著我。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 我們可以輕易地完成這個作業。

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 我爺爺每天早起且開心地走在街上。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 學生們每天努力讀英文且安靜地寫功課。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、特殊用法

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

練習 圈出正確的答案

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

練習 依提示作答

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

練習 翻譯

- Frank 的表妹鋼琴彈得很好。

Frank's cousin \_\_\_\_\_.

- Alex : 他跑步跑得如何? Mark : 他跑得很快。

Alex: \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

- 你的膝蓋傷得很嚴重。

\_\_\_\_\_

- 我們趕快去為他打氣加油吧!

\_\_\_\_\_

## 貳、副詞的比較級和最高級

### 一、變化的規則

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

**練習** 寫出下列副詞的比較級和最高級

1. high \_\_\_\_\_
2. badly \_\_\_\_\_
3. fast \_\_\_\_\_
4. quietly \_\_\_\_\_
5. quickly \_\_\_\_\_
6. early \_\_\_\_\_
7. wisely \_\_\_\_\_
8. terribly \_\_\_\_\_
9. far \_\_\_\_\_
10. little \_\_\_\_\_
11. many \_\_\_\_\_
12. few \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、副詞的比較級和最高級的句型

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

- 修飾一般動詞用副詞。

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

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

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

- 修飾一般動詞用副詞，最高級副詞前加 **the**，也可以省略。  
 例 1：He runs (the) fastest in his class.  
 例 2：Her sister sings (the) most beautifully of the three.  
 例 3：Who cried (the) most loudly, Ethan, Jason, or David?
- 句型互換。  
 例：Willy studies (the) hardest in his class.  
       = Willy studies harder than **any other** student in his class.  
       = Willy studies harder than **all the other** students in his class.
- 表示程度的最高級副詞 **most** 可以用 **best** 替換。  
 例：I like math (the) most. = I like math (the) best.

**練習** 填入正確的形式

- Who can jump \_\_\_\_\_ (high), Lin or Wu?
- The old man walked \_\_\_\_\_ (slow). He looked weak.
- Which do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (much), beef, pork, or fish?
- Paul draws \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) in his class.
- Peter enjoys driving \_\_\_\_\_ (fast), but that's why I hate him \_\_\_\_\_ (much).
- Daisy's mom cooks \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than mine.
- Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) girl in the world. She looks much \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than any other girl in her school.
- He talked \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy) than I did yesterday.
- Emily eats \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) and \_\_\_\_\_ (hungry) than Anita.
- The boys sat on their chairs \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet).
- Eliza swam \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) than any other student in her class.
- Jack drives \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) in his family.
- Please walk \_\_\_\_\_ (fast). You are walking as \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) as a snail.
- Jimmy practiced \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) this week.
- Phelps is an excellent swimmer. He can swim \_\_\_\_\_ (fast). He is also the \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) swimmer in his class.

**練習** 依提示作答

- Rita sings badly. / Rita's brother sings very badly. (用比較級合併)  
 Rita's brother \_\_\_\_\_ than her.
- Betty gets up at 6:00 every morning. / Julia gets up at 7:00 every morning.  
 (用比較級合併並以 Julia 開頭)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Lily / dance / beautiful / than / Judy / before (依字序造句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Lisa talked more loudly than any other person in her family. (用最高級改寫)

---

5. Joe danced worse than Mike. / Mike danced worse than Hank.  
(以 Joe... of the three 改寫句子)

---

6. Jim gets higher scores than Ken. / Ken gets high scores than Max.  
(以 Max 開頭用最高級改寫句子)

---

7. Jack has 20 dollars. / Mary has 40 dollars.  
(以 Jack 開頭用比較級改寫句子)

---

**練習** 翻譯

1. 我們應該更不常開車並且試著搭乘公車或捷運。

We should \_\_\_\_\_ and try to take a bus or the MRT.

2. 他讀書比他班上任何其他同學更努力。

He studies \_\_\_\_\_ any other classmate in his class.

3. 少吃多運動對健康有益。

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are good for health.

4. 要更明智地使用水才可以節省更多的水。

---

5. 我喜歡英語更甚於數學。英語是我最喜愛的科目。

---

6. 現在黃色的風箏是所有中飛得最高的。

---

7. 你班上通常誰最早來上學？

---

8. Jim 起得比爺爺早。他是全家最早起的人。

---

9. 我跑得很慢，但我會更努力練習。

---

10. 我們大聲歡呼、吶喊，雖然我們遙遙落後。

---

## 參、使役動詞

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 肆、help 的用法

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

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

= I helped my sister with her homework.

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

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

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Lucy told a story in front of the class.  
→ The teacher made Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the class.
2. Jason took a bus to school.  
→ Jason's mom had \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jimmy helped his son \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.  
→ Jimmy helped his son \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

4. Teacher Jeff asked us to turn off the TV. (將 asked 換成 made 並改寫句子)

---

5. Mrs. Brown didn't want her son to go out. (將 want 換成 let 並改寫句子)

---

6. My mom cleaned the house and cooked dinner.

My dad helped my mom do those things. (用 My dad 開頭合併成一句)

---

**練習** 翻譯

1. 你可以幫我丟掉這個箱子嗎？

Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ away the box?

2. 昨天那部電影使得每個人都很悲傷。

The movie yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ everyone \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 媽媽常常叫我們不要使用塑膠袋。 (... make...)

---

4. Linda 昨天早上幫忙她媽媽做早餐。

---

5. Joe 的叔叔不讓他吃太多漢堡。 (... let...)

---

6. 讓我走，否則我要求警方抓你。

---

7. 我爸媽要我要當個好孩子。 (... ask...)

---



**綜合演練**

( ) 1. It's raining \_\_\_\_\_, so why not study \_\_\_\_\_ at home?

(A) heavy; hard

(B) hard; hard

(C) heavily; hardly

(D) heavy; hardly

( ) 2. Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ are the students playing volleyball?

Victor: Very \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) What; happily

(B) What; happy

(C) How; happy

(D) How; happily

( ) 3. Bob's teacher looked \_\_\_\_\_ at him because he kept talking in class.

(A) colder

(B) very cold

(C) coldly

(D) cold

( ) 4. Miss Huang looked very \_\_\_\_\_ at that party.

(A) happier

(B) happily

(C) happy

(D) more happily

( ) 5. Betty isn't good at sports. She plays baseball really \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) badly

(B) bad

(C) terrible

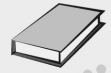
(D) well

- ( ) 6. Mom asked me to think \_\_\_\_\_ before I joined the school team.  
 (A) careful (B) much more careful  
 (C) the least carefully (D) carefully
- ( ) 7. His wife cooks \_\_\_\_\_, so they seldom eat dinner at home.  
 (A) terribly (B) hard (C) busily (D) careful
- ( ) 8. Peter didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, so he got a \_\_\_\_\_ grade (成績) in English.  
 (A) good; badly (B) well; bad (C) bad; badly (D) bad; well
- ( ) 9. Tom speaks \_\_\_\_\_ than Anny. He can talk to the foreigners.  
 (A) good (B) well (C) better (D) badly
- ( ) 10. Jack is a \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer than his sisters. He swims \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.  
 (A) more slowly; the most slowly (B) slow; the slower  
 (C) slower; the most slowly (D) the more slowly; the slowest
- ( ) 11. Jacob: I can't speak English as well as my classmates.  
 Anita: Are you saying you speak English \_\_\_\_\_ in your class?  
 (A) the worst (B) the best (C) most (D) least
- ( ) 12. Please speak \_\_\_\_\_ to those children with hearing problems (問題) so that they can read your lips more easily and understand better. 【99.基測 II】  
 (A) honestly (誠實地) (B) politely (有禮貌地)  
 (C) quietly (D) slowly
- ( ) 13. Gina worked late and was worried she might not be able (能夠) to catch the bus. \_\_\_\_\_, she saw a bus coming just after she arrived at the bus station. 【100.基測 I】  
 (A) Luckily (B) Quickly  
 (C) Safely (安全地) (D) Truly
- ( ) 14. Jo likes summer the \_\_\_\_\_ because she has serious problems (嚴重的問題) sleeping in the summer heat. 【100.基測 II】  
 (A) least (B) last (C) first (D) best
- ( ) 15. I think the road ends here; it won't go any \_\_\_\_\_. Shouldn't (不應該) we turn back? 【103.會考】  
 (A) closer (B) farther (C) faster (D) longer
- ( ) 16. Let the children \_\_\_\_\_ over there and have dinner together.  
 (A) sitting (B) to sit (C) sit (D) sat
- ( ) 17. My dad helped me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
 (A) doing (B) did (C) to do (D) does
- ( ) 18. That funny man often makes the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) laugh (B) to laugh (C) laughed (D) laughing
- ( ) 19. Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ us wash the dishes after dinner.  
 (A) ask (B) want (C) like (D) have
- ( ) 20. Mrs. Lin \_\_\_\_\_ her son \_\_\_\_\_ TV two hours ago.  
 (A) let; to watch (B) lets; watching (C) let; watch (D) lets; watch



- ( ) 21. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ his son take out the trash.  
 (A) asked (B) made (C) wanted (D) told
- ( ) 22. The teacher made her students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) not to sort trash (B) not talk in class  
 (C) making a habit of washing hands (D) finished the homework
- ( ) 23. The movie really made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) sad (B) sadly (C) felt sad (D) to cry
- ( ) 24. Poor Jim! He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends here, and he has \_\_\_\_\_ money now.  
 He's in a difficult situation.  
 (A) a few / a little (B) a little / a few (C) little / few (D) few / little
- ( ) 25. My meal is \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.  
 (A) best (B) the sweetest (C) the most fresh (D) most delicious
- ( ) 26. Taipei is \_\_\_\_\_ than all the other cities in Taiwan.  
 (A) much larger (B) more larger (C) the largest (D) much large
- ( ) 27. I study hard and finish all my homework every day, so my grades are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) more and more better (B) more terrible  
 (C) better and better (D) more and more high
- ( ) 28. David is the most popular singer; you can't find a \_\_\_\_\_ singer in the world.  
 (A) more popular (B) popular (C) better popular (D) much popular
- ( ) 29. No one else in the city makes \_\_\_\_\_ violins than this master.  
 (A) good (B) better (C) the better (D) the best
- ( ) 30. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ homework today, Kim, Sam, or Nick?  
 (A) fewer (B) the fewest (C) less (D) the least
- ( ) 31. In this activity, we prepared \_\_\_\_\_ gifts for the kids.  
 (A) thousands of (B) two thousands (C) thousand of (D) two thousand of
- ( ) 32. Anna came to school \_\_\_\_\_ of the two girls  
 (A) later (B) the earlier (C) earlier (D) the earliest
- ( ) 33. Jim plays the guitar \_\_\_\_\_ than his brother.  
 (A) well (B) better (C) badly (D) worst
- ( ) 34. Kobe is a basketball player. He can jump \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) highly (B) higher (C) the highest (D) high
- ( ) 35. The boss had the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ several calls after the meeting.  
 (A) makes (B) made (C) make (D) making
- ( ) 36. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me finish the report? I couldn't do it by myself.  
 (A) make (B) have (C) let (D) help
- ( ) 37. It was time to listen to the winner announcement. All of the players looked  
 \_\_\_\_\_ at that time, and they looked \_\_\_\_\_ at the host.  
 (A) nervous / nervously (B) nervous / nervous  
 (C) nervously / nervous (D) nervously / nervously
- ( ) 38. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes this evening.  
 (A) made / to do (B) had / to wash (C) let / to wash (D) got / to do

- ( ) 39. The king \_\_\_\_\_ his son \_\_\_\_\_ the men to attack the dragon.  
 (A) let / led (B) lets / to lead (C) let ; to lead (D) let / lead
- ( ) 40. That funny man often makes the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) laugh (B) to laugh (C) laughed (D) laughing
- ( ) 41. Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ us wash the dishes after dinner.  
 (A) ask (B) want (C) like (D) have
- ( ) 42. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ his son take out the trash.  
 (A) asked (B) made (C) wanted (D) told
- ( ) 43. The teacher made her students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) not to sort trash (B) not talk in class  
 (C) making a habit of washing hands (D) finished the homework
- ( ) 44. The movie really made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) sad (B) sadly (C) felt sad (D) to cry
- ( ) 45. Deborah put some sugar and cream (奶油) in her coffee to make it \_\_\_\_\_  
 better. 【97.基測 II】  
 (A) taste (B) tasted (C) tasting (D) to taste
- ( ) 46. My dad helped me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
 (A) doing (B) did (C) to do (D) does



### 單字片語

#### 1. typhoon [taɪˈfuːn] (名詞) 颱風

(1) 指在西太平洋生成的強烈熱帶氣旋，在大西洋稱颶風 (hurricane)、印度洋稱熱帶氣旋 (cyclone)。

(2) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ left chaos behind it. (颱風後一片混亂瘡痍。)

#### 2. rose [roʊz] (名詞) 玫瑰花

(1) 為可數名詞，練：She sent him a bunch of red \_\_\_\_\_. (她送了他一束紅玫瑰。)

(2) 亦可當形容詞，表「玫瑰色的、淡紅色的」

例：Everything in the room is rose-red. (房裡每樣東西都是玫瑰紅的顏色。)

#### 3. balcony [ˈbælkəni] (名詞) 陽台

(1) 為可數名詞，亦有劇場中的廂房之意。

(2) 練：Don't smoke on the \_\_\_\_\_. (不要在陽臺上抽煙。)

#### 4. must [mʌst] (助動詞) 必須；一定

(1) 表「必須、義務」等，相當於 have to，但 must 強調其緊迫性與重要性，強調某件事情非做不可、別無選擇。語氣強烈。

(2) 表「義務、勸告」，練：You \_\_\_\_\_ follow the rules. (你必須遵守規則。)

(3) 表「強烈的禁止」

練：You \_\_\_\_\_ not take drugs and fight. (你不可以吸毒和打架。)

#### 5. prepare [prɪˈpeər] (動詞) 準備

(1) 過去式：prepared

(2) 例：My father always prepares dinner for us. (我爸總是替我們準備晚餐。)

(3) 練：The students are \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam. (學生們正在為考試準備。)

#### 6. should [ʃʊd] (助動詞) 應該

(1) 表「應當、應該」，有勸告之意。

練：You \_\_\_\_\_ be more careful. (你應該更小心。)

(2) 表「義務」，有責任之意。

練：We \_\_\_\_\_ do our own duty. (我們應該盡忠職守。)

#### 7. candle [ˈkændl] (名詞) 蠟燭

(1) 為可數名詞。

(2) 練：There are four \_\_\_\_\_ on the cake. (蛋糕上有四根蠟燭。)

8. **light** [laɪt] (名詞；動詞) 燈；光；點亮

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

(2) 練：When you leave, remember turn off the \_\_\_\_\_ . (離開時記得關燈。)

練：The match \_\_\_\_\_ easily. (這火柴容易點著。)

9. **myself** [maɪˈself] (代名詞) 我自己

(1) 練：I often talk to \_\_\_\_\_ in the night. (我常對我自己說話。)

10. **yourself** [jʊrˈself] (代名詞) 你自己

(1) 練：Please help \_\_\_\_\_ to the food on the table. (桌上的食物請自行取用。)

11. **radio** [ˈreɪdɪoʊ] (名詞) 收音機；廣播

(1) 為可數名詞。

(2) 練：I turned on the \_\_\_\_\_ . (我打開了收音機。)

(3) 練：I listened to music on the \_\_\_\_\_ last night. (我昨晚聽廣播音樂。)

12. **news** [njuːz] (名詞) 新聞；消息

(1) 雖然以 s 結尾，但仍為單數名詞。

(2) 練：The best \_\_\_\_\_ is that they are safe and sound.

(最好的消息就是他們平安無事。)

練：Was there anything special on the \_\_\_\_\_ ? (新聞有什麼特別的事嗎?)

13. **if** [ɪf] (連接詞) 如果

(1) 引導條件副詞子句。

(2) 練：\_\_\_\_\_ John comes, please tell him the truth. (若 John 來了，請告訴他實話。)

(3) 練：I'll pay you NT\$200 \_\_\_\_\_ you get the work finished by Monday.

(若你週一前完成工作，我會付你兩百塊。)

14. **star** [stɑːr] (名詞) 星星

(1) 為可數名詞，亦有明星之意。

(2) 練：The super \_\_\_\_\_ is also a model for students. (超級巨星也是學生的模範。)

(3) 練：Look! There are many shooting \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. (看！天上有好多顆流星。)

15. **shine** [ʃaɪn] (動詞) 閃耀；照耀

(1) 動詞三態：shine-shone-shined，亦可當名詞，表「光亮、光澤、色彩」

(2) 練：The sun \_\_\_\_\_ bright and warm. (陽光燦爛和煦。)

16. **giant** [ˈdʒaɪənt] (形容詞) 巨大的

- (1) 練：A \_\_\_\_\_ picture of his family hangs on the wall.  
(一張他全家的巨幅照片掛在牆上。)

17. **rainbow** [ˈreɪnbəʊ] (名詞) 彩虹

- (1) 練：What are the seven colors of the \_\_\_\_\_? (彩虹有哪七個顏色?)  
(2) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ stands for hope. (彩虹象徵著希望。)

18. **pretty** [ˈprɪti] (形容詞) 漂亮的

- (1) 多用來指漂亮可愛的女性、小孩、小東西等，一般可與 beautiful 通用。只能用於人或狀態。  
(2) 反義詞：ugly  
(3) 練：Whether \_\_\_\_\_ or ugly, you have the rights to speak.  
(無論美醜，你都有權發言。)  
(4) 他義：(副詞) 很；非常；相當。  
(5) 練：The new iphone is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. (新的 iphone 相當貴。)

19. **garden** [ˈgɑːdn̩] (名詞) 花園

- (1) 為可數名詞。  
(2) 練：The children are playing in the \_\_\_\_\_. (孩子們在花園裡玩。)

20. **frog** [frɒɡ] (名詞) 青蛙

- (1) 為可數名詞。  
(2) 練：I have a \_\_\_\_\_ in my throat. (我聲音沙啞。)

21. **noise** [nɔɪz] (名詞) 聲響、噪音

- (1) 常見片語：make a noise，表「發出聲音」。  
例：My little sister makes a noise like a chicken. (我的妹妹發出像雞叫的聲音。)  
(2) 練：Stop making any \_\_\_\_\_. (不要再發出聲響。)

22. **pond** [pɒnd] (名詞) 池塘

- (1) 為可數名詞。  
(2) 練：There is a \_\_\_\_\_ in my garden. (在我花園裡有個池塘。)

23. **as** [æz] (介系詞) 作為；如同

- (1) 練：I dressed up \_\_\_\_\_ a vampire on Halloween. (我在萬聖節裝扮成吸血鬼。)  
(2) 亦可當副詞，表「跟...一樣；如同」。  
練：The mayor is \_\_\_\_\_ busy \_\_\_\_\_ a bee. (市長像隻蜜蜂一樣忙碌。)

24. **earthquake** [ˈɜːθ,kweɪk] (名詞) 地震

(1) 亦可說 quake。

(2) 練：When the \_\_\_\_\_ (quake) came, I was sleeping.  
(當地震來時，我正在睡覺。)

25. **bravely** [ˈbreɪvli] (副詞) 勇敢地

(1) brave 為形容詞；bravery 為名詞。

(2) 練：Firefighters went \_\_\_\_\_ into the burning house to rescue the kids.  
(消防隊員勇敢地走進起火的房屋救小孩。)

26. **through** [θruː] (介系詞) 穿越

(1) 練：The river runs \_\_\_\_\_ my village. (這條河流過我的村莊。)

(2) 練：Jimmy has traveled \_\_\_\_\_ America. (Jimmy 已遊遍美洲。)

27. **sharp** [ʃɑːp] (形容詞) 敏銳的

(1) 常見用語：the sharp end，字面上看來是指某物鋒利的那一端，進而衍伸為某事物的「最難之處」之意。

例：He started work at the sharp end of the business, as a salesman.  
(他從這一行最困難的地方開始工作，成為一位推銷員。)

(2) 練：He looked at me with his \_\_\_\_\_ bright eyes.  
(他用明亮銳利的眼神端詳著我。)

28. **reach** [riːtʃ] (動詞) 到達

(1) 動詞三態：reach-reached-reached

(2) 練：When will we \_\_\_\_\_ the destination? (我們何時抵達目的地?)

29. **space** [speɪs] (名詞) 空間

(1) 指空間、太空時，為不可數名詞。

練：We don't have enough \_\_\_\_\_ for this table. (我們沒有足夠空間放這桌子。)

(2) 指空位時，為可數名詞。

練：There's a parking \_\_\_\_\_ near my home. (我家附近有個停車位。)

30. **size** [saɪz] (名詞) 大小：尺寸

(1) 相關用法：full size (最大尺寸)

(2) 練：What \_\_\_\_\_ shoes do you take? (你穿幾號的鞋子呢?)



## 文法解析

### 壹、感官動詞

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

### 二、基本句型

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

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

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

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

### 四、listen to 和 hear 的比較

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

### 五、see、watch、look at 的比較

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案 (可複選)

1. My girlfriend enjoys (listening to ; hearing) the singer singing.
2. Mr. Brown asks his wife (make ; to make ; making) coffee every day.
3. Jack (had ; felt ; wanted) his student wipe the tables and sweep the floor.
4. Teacher Daniel told me not (play ; played ; to play ; playing) in class again.
5. That night everyone felt the door (open ; to open ; opening) by itself.
6. Would you like (hear ; to hear ; hearing) the frogs sing in the pond?
7. Yesterday morning I watched the sun (rising ; rises ; rise) in the east at four-thirty.
8. On September 21, 1999, everyone felt the ground (shake ; to shake ; shaking) .

**練習** 依提示作答

1. The sky became darker and darker.  
Leo watched the sky \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The students sang their favorite song. (以 The teacher listened to 開頭改寫)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**練習** 翻譯

1. 你可以聽到海浪撞擊石頭的聲音嗎？  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the waves \_\_\_\_\_ the rocks?
2. 那些學生看到了一些魚在水裡游泳。  
Those students \_\_\_\_\_ some fish \_\_\_\_\_ in the water.
3. 這裡是觀賞日出和日落的好地方。 (... go down...)

## 貳、情態助動詞 should (應該) / must (必須)

### 一、should 的用法

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

#### 文法說明

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

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

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

### 二、must 的用法

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

#### 文法說明

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

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

例 2：Must you go there? (你必須去那裡嗎?)

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

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



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

例 1：Last Saturday, we had to go to work. (上星期六，我們必須上班。)

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

(3) **must** 可用在肯定的推測，表「一定」，語氣比 **can** 更強烈。

例 1：He must be an actor. (他一定是個演員。)

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

**練習** 依提示作答

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

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

---

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

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

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5. He talks on the phone in the library. (加入 **should not** 改寫)

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**練習** 翻譯

1. 我們應該做什麼來幫助拯救野生動物？

What \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to help save the wildlife?

2. Vivian 上星期天必須幫忙垃圾分類嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_ Vivian \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_ trash last Sunday?

3. 人們不可以在捷運上飲食。 (... **must not...** or...)

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4. 我們不應該在動物園餵食動物。

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## 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. Everyone saw Jack \_\_\_\_\_ after the bus this morning.  
(A) ran (B) to run (C) running (D) runs
- ( ) 2. Everyone saw Jack and \_\_\_\_\_ away at once. They didn't want to see him.  
(A) ran (B) to run (C) running (D) runs
- ( ) 3. Keven heard his teacher \_\_\_\_\_ at the bad student.  
(A) shouted (B) shouting (C) to shout (D) to shouting
- ( ) 4. When did you come? I didn't hear you \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
(A) opened (B) to open (C) opens (D) open

- ( ) 5. Mrs. Lin \_\_\_\_\_ her son \_\_\_\_\_ TV two hours ago.  
 (A) let; to watch (B) lets; watching (C) let; watch (D) lets; watch
- ( ) 6. Jimmy felt so \_\_\_\_\_ because he felt someone \_\_\_\_\_ his body.  
 (A) angrily ; touch (B) angry ; touched  
 (C) angry ; touch (D) angrily ; touching
- ( ) 7. Students saw Jack \_\_\_\_\_ with Linda and kiss her.  
 (A) date (B) dating (C) dating (D) dated
- ( ) 8. Sandy heard her baby \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) cried (B) crying (C) to cry (D) cries
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ fix the computer?  
 (A) Will; must (B) Does; have to (C) Should; must (D) Will; should
- ( ) 10. Your grandfather is sleeping, so you \_\_\_\_\_ make any noise ( 噪音 ) .  
 (A) won't (B) should (C) mustn't (D) don't have to
- ( ) 11. You must \_\_\_\_\_ care of your younger brother after school.  
 (A) taking (B) to take (C) took (D) take
- ( ) 12. Should there \_\_\_\_\_ any garbage cans in the night market?  
 (A) are (B) be (C) have (D) has
- ( ) 13. Those workers \_\_\_\_\_ be tired. They \_\_\_\_\_ to stop working right now.  
 (A) must; should (B) should; must  
 (C) have to; must (D) must; have
- ( ) 14. We \_\_\_\_\_ talk loudly on the cellphone on the MRT. It's not polite ( 有禮貌的 ) .  
 (A) don't need (B) don't (C) mustn't (D) don't have to
- ( ) 15. You must \_\_\_\_\_ care of your younger brother after school.  
 (A) taking (B) to take (C) took (D) take
- ( ) 16. You \_\_\_\_\_ talk to him like that. He is your father.  
 (A) must (B) should (C) will (D) mustn't
- ( ) 17. You \_\_\_\_\_ do as you are told by the doctor.  
 (A) may (B) can (C) are going to (D) must
- ( ) 18. The room with pink walls \_\_\_\_\_ your room.  
 (A) may (B) must be (C) can is (D) must
- ( ) 19. All men \_\_\_\_\_ die. No one \_\_\_\_\_ live forever.  
 (A) must ; can (B) should ; must (C) can ; mustn't (D) may ; can
- ( ) 20. Kids \_\_\_\_\_ do as their parents say.  
 (A) may (B) should (C) mustn't (D) can't
- ( ) 21. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ here in one minute.  
 (A) can (B) must is (C) should be (D) must not be
- ( ) 22. You were almost hit by a car. You \_\_\_\_\_ more careful.  
 (A) can be (B) must be (C) should be (D) may be
- ( ) 23. We like to watch the girl \_\_\_\_\_. She dances beautifully.  
 (A) to dance (B) dances (C) danced (D) dance

- ( ) 24. She \_\_\_\_\_ her brother jumping across the river.  
 (A) saw (B) had (C) asked (D) helped
- ( ) 25. They \_\_\_\_\_ Tom speak English so well.  
 (A) made (B) listened (C) heard (D) sounded
- ( ) 26. Can't you feel the wind \_\_\_\_\_ on your face?  
 (A) blows (B) blowing (C) to blow (D) blew
- ( ) 27. I saw my brothers \_\_\_\_\_ basketball very happily at the gym.  
 (A) plays (B) playing (C) to play (D) played
- ( ) 28. Do you hear someone \_\_\_\_\_ out for help? Let's go to see it.  
 (A) cried (B) crying (C) cries (D) to cry

## 參、從屬連接詞 if (如果；假如)

一、if (如果；假如) 引導表示條件的副詞子句。

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

文法說明

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

## 二、if 的用法

表示未來有可能會發生的事：

主要子句是「未來式」或「祈使句」，副詞子句須用「現在簡單式」。

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

例 1 : We will give Cindy a big surprise if she comes to the party tomorrow.  
 = If Cindy comes to the party tomorrow, we will give her a big surprise.

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

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

例 4 : Tell Jimmy I'm here waiting if he calls.  
 = If Jimmy calls, tell him I'm here waiting.

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow morning, we will cancel the basketball game.
2. You will get better grades if you \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) carefully in class.
3. Mom \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy if we don't finish our homework before dinner.
4. If you have any questions, \_\_\_\_\_ (write) them down on the paper.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (become) happier if you often help other people.
6. Can you get me some beer if you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the convenience store?
7. If Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) on the wall, he'll get into trouble.
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) my question, you can ask me.

**練習** 依提示作答

1. Fiona will take the medicine. / Fiona will feel much better. (If...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It will be sunny this weekend. / We will go to the beach. (... if...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I will be there. / I will not have any class tomorrow. (If...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**練習** 翻譯

1. 如果明天下雨，我們會練習彈鋼琴。(... if...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 如果你不認識這個字，試著去查字典。(If...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 如果天氣好，我會和 Tina 去參加見面會。(If...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 肆、反身代名詞

		主格	受格	所有格	反身代名詞
單數	第一人稱	I	me	my	myself
	第二人稱	you	you	your	yourself
	第三人稱	he	him	his	himself
		she	her	her	herself
	it	it	its	itself	
複數	第一人稱	we	us	our	ourselves
	第二人稱	you	you	your	yourselves
	第三人稱	they	them	their	themselves

## 文法說明

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

(2) 反身代名詞的使用時機

① 當「受詞」用：句中的主詞與受詞為同一人或物時，受詞須用反身代名詞，其人稱須和主詞一致。

例：The boy is talking to himself. (那男孩在自言自語。)

② (by) oneself = alone / on one's own，表示「獨自做某事」、「沒有別人的幫助」。

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

③ 用於加強語氣，放在主詞或受詞正後方，表「親自、本人」。

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

④ 反身代名詞不能當主詞。

Myself finished the work. (X)

I myself finished the work. (O)

(3) 含有反身代名詞常見的片語

help oneself to	自行取用	enjoy oneself	玩得愉快
make oneself at home	不要拘束	dress oneself	著裝
for oneself	為自己	take care of oneself	好好保重

**練習** 填入適當的反身代名詞

- Boys, clean the classroom by \_\_\_\_\_.
- My brother likes to look at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror (鏡子).
- Good students always finish their homework \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ken likes to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ when he plays with toys.
- Sue's sister likes to stay at home by \_\_\_\_\_ on weekends.
- Tom, behave \_\_\_\_\_.
- Boys, behave \_\_\_\_\_.

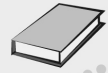


## 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine tomorrow, we will go hiking.  
(A) be (B) will be (C) was (D) is
- ( ) 2. I'm going to leave if he \_\_\_\_\_ show up in three minutes.  
(A) doesn't (B) won't (C) wasn't (D) isn't
- ( ) 3. Study harder \_\_\_\_\_ you want to pass the exam.  
(A) and (B) if (C) or (D) so
- ( ) 4. Jimmy, please make \_\_\_\_\_ at home and enjoy the party.  
(A) themselves (B) himself (C) yourself (D) herself

- ( ) 5. A: Where did you buy this delicious cake?  
B: I made it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) myself (B) himself (C) yourself (D) herself
- ( ) 6. I am not sure if Jack will come to my birthday party, but if he \_\_\_\_\_, I will feel excited.  
(A) will (B) does (C) can (D) should
- ( ) 7. Yesterday my cousin and I went to a party at David's house. He told us to make \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
(A) him (B) himself (C) us (D) ourselves
- ( ) 8. We can see many people enjoy taking pictures of \_\_\_\_\_ with their cellphone in public (公共的) places.  
(A) themselves (B) ourselves (C) yourselves (D) herself
- ( ) 9. Boys, can't you do your homework \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) for myself (B) yourself (C) yours (D) by yourselves
- ( ) 10. Mike's sister fell out of the bike and hurt \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) him (B) oneself (C) himself (D) herself
- ( ) 11. Jacob: The pizza is so delicious! Where did you buy it?  
Sherry: I didn't buy it. I made it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) myself (B) himself (C) yourself (D) yourselves
- ( ) 12. Mrs. Lin: \_\_\_\_\_ to some juice, kids.  
Tim and Jane: Thank you, Mrs. Lin.  
(A) Make yourselves (B) Help yourselves  
(C) Enjoy yourselves (D) Be yourselves
- ( ) 13. The little boy jumped up and down happily when he saw a bee \_\_\_\_\_ into the house. **【99.基測 II】**  
(A) flown (B) to fly (C) flying (D) has flown
- ( ) 14. My cat got excited when (當) it saw the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the birds. **【105.會考】**  
(A) catches (B) catching (C) to catch (D) caught
- ( ) 15. My mom told me to take care of \_\_\_\_\_ in England. She worried that I couldn't eat or sleep well there. **【105.會考】**  
(A) me (B) myself (C) her (D) herself
- ( ) 16. If students \_\_\_\_\_ homework on time, teachers will be so happy.  
(A) will hand in (B) should hand in (C) don't hand in (D) hand in
- ( ) 17. If they \_\_\_\_\_ down the trees on both sides (邊) of the road, we will feel very sad.  
(A) will cut (B) are cutting (C) cut (D) were cutting
- ( ) 18. If the weather is fine this weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ camping.  
(A) go (B) went (C) will go (D) going
- ( ) 19. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ me watch TV if I don't finish my homework.  
(A) won't let (B) doesn't let (C) didn't let (D) couldn't let

- ( ) 20. If I \_\_\_\_\_ enough time tonight, I will cook dinner for my family.  
(A) have (B) has (C) had (D) will have
- ( ) 21. If Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a ten-day vacation, she will go to Europe.  
(A) will have (B) had (C) has (D) have
- ( ) 22. We will stay a little longer if Gary \_\_\_\_\_ here soon.  
(A) will come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came
- ( ) 23. If you \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the teacher in class, you \_\_\_\_\_ be able to study well.  
(A) won't; don't (B) don't; won't (C) don't; don't (D) won't; won't
- ( ) 24. We will visit the country if it \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.  
(A) won't rain (B) kept raining (C) isn't raining (D) stops raining



## 單字片語

- although** [əl`ðəʊ] (連接詞) 雖然
  - 意同於 though。
  - 練：\_\_\_\_\_ the man is poor, he is generous to everyone.  
(即使這男人不富有，但他仍然對其他人很慷慨。)
- matter** [`mætə] (名詞) 問題；事件
  - 練：It's a \_\_\_\_\_ of life and death. (這是件生死攸關的事。)
  - 練：What's the \_\_\_\_\_ with you? (你有什麼毛病啊?)
  - 練：It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_. Don't worry. (這不重要。別擔心。)
- sore throat** [`sɔr ,θrɒt] 喉嚨痛
  - 由 sore (發炎、疼痛) 與 throat (喉嚨) 組合而成。
  - 練：I can't speak because I have a \_\_\_\_\_ . (我喉嚨痛無法說話。)
- explain** [ɪk`spleɪn] (動詞) 解釋
  - 動詞變化：explain-explained-explained
  - 練：You need to \_\_\_\_\_ what happened yesterday.  
(你需要解釋一下昨天發生什麼事。)
- cough** [kɒf] (名詞) 咳嗽
  - 亦可作為動詞，例：I cough all the night. (我整晚咳嗽。)
  - 練：John had a bad \_\_\_\_\_. (John 有嚴重的咳嗽。)
- probably** [`prɒbəblɪ] (副詞) 很可能；大概
  - 練：He \_\_\_\_\_ has a cold. (他很可能感冒了。)
  - 練：The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ canceled. (這場會議大概取消了。)
  - 同義字：perhaps, maybe
- take care of** [ˌtek `kɛr əv] 照顧
  - 後接名詞或動名詞 V-ing。
  - 常用片語：Take care of yourself. (照顧好自己。)  
例：You have to \_\_\_\_\_ your personal belongings.  
(你必須要照顧你的個人行李。)
  - 他義：Take care，用於向朋友或家人說再見，為口語用法。  
例：Take care! See you next time! (掰掰！下次見囉！)
  - 練：Could you \_\_\_\_\_ my cat tomorrow?  
(你明天可以幫我照顧我的貓咪嗎?)



8. **noon** [nun] (名詞) 中午

(1) 反義字：midnight (午夜)；相關字：afternoon (下午)

(2) 使用介系詞 at。

(3) 練：The game started at \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (昨天比賽在中午開始。)

9. **both** [boθ] (代名詞) 兩者 (都)

(1) 指兩個人，若超過三人則使用 all。

例：The three guinea pigs are \_\_\_\_\_ my pets. (這三隻天竺鼠都是我的寵物。)

(2) 練：\_\_\_\_\_ you and Lucas are my classmates. (你跟 Lucas 都是我的同學。)

10. **sick** [sɪk] (形容詞) 生病的

(1) 反義詞：healthy (健康的)

(2) 練：The \_\_\_\_\_ dog is fifteen years old. (這隻生病的狗已經有十五歲了。)

11. **medicine** [ˈmɛdɪsɪn] (名詞) 藥

(1) take 可用於「吃、喝、服 (藥)」。

(2) 練：Remember to take the \_\_\_\_\_ three times a day.  
(記得一天吃三次藥。)

12. **example** [ɪgˈzæmpəl] (名詞) 範例

(1) 練：Sweden is often held up as an \_\_\_\_\_ of a successful social democracy.  
(瑞典常被認為是一個成功的社會民主典範。)

13. **honey** [ˈhʌni] (名詞) 蜂蜜

(1) 練：\_\_\_\_\_ is sweet but the bee stings. (蜂蜜甜，但蜜蜂會螫人。)

(2) 相關字: honeymoon (蜜月)

練：The couple went on a \_\_\_\_\_. (這對佳偶去度蜜月了。)

14. **lemon** [ˈlemən] (名詞) 檸檬

(1) 口語中，lemon 可指令人討厭、無價值的事物。

(2) 練：There is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree in the garden. (花園裡有棵檸檬樹。)

練：I want a glass of \_\_\_\_\_. (我想要一杯檸檬汁。)

15. **useful** [ˈjuːfəl] (形容詞) 有用的

(1) 反義字：useless

(2) 練：She gave me some \_\_\_\_\_ information.  
(她給了我一些有用的資訊。)

16. **head** [hed] (名詞) 頭

(1) 表示「頭」或「頭部」，通常使用介系詞 on 來表示「在頭上」。

(2) 練：There is a bug \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_. (你頭上有隻蟲子。)

17. **headache** [ˈhɛd,ek] (名詞) 頭痛

(1) ache 常與身體部位結合，構成與『身體疼痛』相關之詞彙。

(2) 練：She took the medicine to relieve (減緩) her \_\_\_\_\_. (她吃藥以減緩頭疼。)

18. **stomachache** [ˈstʌmək,ek] (名詞) 胃痛

(1) ache 常與身體部位結合，構成與『身體疼痛』相關之詞彙。

(2) 練：Don't eat too much. You had a \_\_\_\_\_ three days ago.  
(別吃太多，你三天前才胃痛。)

19. **fever** [ˈfivə] (名詞) 發燒

(1) 相關字：slight fever (輕微發燒)

(2) 練：Hank had a high \_\_\_\_\_. (Hank 發高燒。)

20. **runny nose** [ˌrʌni ˈnoz] (名詞) 流鼻水

(1) 例：I have a runny nose and sometime even a stuffy nose.

(我流鼻水而且有時候甚至會鼻塞。)

(2) 練：Many conditions may cause a \_\_\_\_\_, including cold or allergies.  
(許多情況可能造成流鼻水，包括感冒或過敏。)

21. **knee** [ni] (名詞) 膝蓋

(1) 為可數名詞。常見片語：on one's knee (下跪)

(2) 練：She was on her \_\_\_\_\_ feeding the stray dog. (她跪著餵流浪狗。)

22. **nail** [neɪ] (名詞) 指甲

(1) 為可數名詞。常見用法：fingernail (手指甲)；toenail (腳指甲)

(2) 練：Stop biting your \_\_\_\_\_. (別再咬指甲了。)

23. **finger** [ˈfɪŋgə] (名詞) 手指

(1) 例：Can you lift a finger to sort the trash. (你可以舉手之勞分類一下垃圾嗎?)

(2) 例：Don't play with fire or your finger will be burnt. (不要玩火，不然手指會燙到。)

24. **neck** [nɛk] (名詞) 脖子

(1) 表「脖子」，亦可表「領子」。

例：The \_\_\_\_\_ of my shirt got dirty. (我襯衫領子髒了。)

(2) 練：She wore a chain around her \_\_\_\_\_. (她脖子上戴著一條項鍊。)

25. **shoulder** [ˈʃoldə] (名詞) 肩膀

(1) 為可數名詞。相關用法：give somebody a cold shoulder (冷漠待人)

(2) 練：I rested my head on her \_\_\_\_\_. (我把頭靠在她的肩膀上。)

26. **common** [ˈkɑmən] (形容詞) 常見的、共同的

(1) 相關用語：common courtesy (基本禮儀)

(2) 練：It's quite \_\_\_\_\_ to see couples who dress alike.  
(情侶們穿相似的衣服還滿常見的。)

27. **comfortable** [ˈkʌmfəˌtəbəl] (形容詞) 舒適的

(1) 反義字：uncomfortable；相關字：comfortably (副詞) 指「自在地；舒適地」。

(2) be V / feel + comfortable with + 名詞，指「放心的；安心的」。

練：I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ with that idea. (我對於那點子不太放心。)

(3) 練：I was taking a nap on a \_\_\_\_\_ sofa. (我在一張舒適的沙發上午睡。)

28. **actually** [ˈæktʃʊəli] (副詞) 實際上；事實上

(1) 例：Jim looks young, but he's actually 40. (Jim 看起來年輕，但實際上他已 40 歲。)

29. **helpful** [ˈhelɪfəl] (形容詞) 有幫助的

(1) 相關字：help (動詞) 幫助；反義字：helpless。

(2) 練：She has been very \_\_\_\_\_ to us. (她對我們很有幫助。)

30. **root** [ru:t] (名詞) 根

(1) 例：This tree has a very deep root. (這棵樹的根長得很深。)

(2) 例：Money is the root of evil. (錢乃惡之根源。)

31. **reason** [ˈri:zən] (名詞) 原則；理由

(1) 例：I have no reason to refuse his invitation. (我沒有理由拒絕他的邀請。)

(2) 例：Tell me the reason why you cheated. (告訴我你作弊的原因。)



文法解析

壹、不定代名詞

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

一、可數名詞

(一) 表示單數的不定代名詞

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

文法說明

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

(2) 主詞為 of 前面的單數不定代名詞，所以用單數動詞。

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

**練習** 圈出正確的答案

- Each of you (has ; have) to finish your homework on Monday.
- One of his sons (look ; looks) like him.
- Each of the benches (make ; makes) us feel comfortable.
- Every one of those girls (is ; are) going to the party.
- (Every ; Each) of you needs to stay in the house.

**練習** 依提示作答

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

**練習** 翻譯

- 他們其中一人想要當歌手。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 你們每個人上課中應該仔細傾聽老師。(Every one of...)  
\_\_\_\_\_

(二) 表示複數的不定代名詞

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

文法說明

(1) 主詞為 of 前面的複數不定代名詞，故用複數動詞。

例 1 : **Some** of the students **like** to play volleyball.

(這些學生中一些喜歡打排球。)

例 2 : **Several** of the children **need** to take medicine.

(這些孩童中有幾個需要吃藥。)

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

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

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

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

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

= **Both** my brothers are tall and handsome.

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

1. Many of the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (like) jogging and hiking.
2. Three of them \_\_\_\_\_ (become) thinner than before.
3. Both of the basketball players \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from the USA.
4. All of the students \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to study hard.
5. A few of the men \_\_\_\_\_ (be) waiters in the restaurant before.
6. Each of my hands \_\_\_\_\_ (be) dirty.
7. Both of my hands \_\_\_\_\_ (be) dirty.
8. Every one of us \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard.
9. Several of my books \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Jack's.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (do/does) any of them pass the exam?.

**練習** 依提示作答

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

**練習** 翻譯

1. 他們之中大多數都沒有腳踏車。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 這兩支鉛筆都太短了。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 那些學生中有兩個人不吃牛肉。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 她們兩個人都是好幫手。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 我的學生中很少人喜歡這個故事。  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 所有我的同學都對這則新聞感到難過。  
\_\_\_\_\_

(三) 接可數名詞的不定代名詞原問句

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

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

**練習** 依提示作答

1. How many of the girls have long hair? (用 three 回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many of the children want to roller-skate? (用 one 回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Two of the learners are smart. (依畫線部分造原問句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 你們鄰居之中有多少人會彈鋼琴? (翻譯)

\_\_\_\_\_

## 二、不可數名詞

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

### 文法說明

(1) of 後面接「the / 所有格 + 不可數名詞」或「代名詞 it」。

(2) 主詞為 of 前面的不定代名詞，但因為是不可數名詞，所以要用單數動詞。

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

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

(這家餐廳大部分的食物嚐起來很新鮮。)

**練習** 寫出正確的動詞形式

1. Some of the tea \_\_\_\_\_(be) from Taiwan.

2. All of it \_\_\_\_\_(look) delicious.

3. Most of the fruit on the table \_\_\_\_\_(be) expensive.

4. All of the food at those restaurants \_\_\_\_\_(taste) very good.

5. Some of the beef \_\_\_\_\_(come) from the USA.

6. A little of the cheese \_\_\_\_\_(be) for your sister, so don't eat it up.

7. Much of the fruit \_\_\_\_\_(go) sour.

8. Some of the meat \_\_\_\_\_(turn) bad.

9. Little of my pocket money \_\_\_\_\_(be) stolen yesterday.

練習 依提示作答

1. in this shop / is delicious / ice cream / Some of / the (重組)

---

2. All of the cookies are from Australia. (將 cookies 用 cheese 代換)

---

練習 翻譯

1. 餐桌上所有的麵包聞起來很新鮮。

---

2. 昨天晚上她吃了大部分的披薩。

---



綜合演練

- ( ) 1. Each of \_\_\_\_\_ wants to be an English teacher.  
(A) the student (B) students (C) them (D) student
- ( ) 2. One of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
(A) be (B) is (C) am (D) are
- ( ) 3. Some of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ to go swimming.  
(A) want (B) enjoy (C) wants (D) enjoys
- ( ) 4. Mrs. Wang has two daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ of them go to senior high school.  
(A) One (B) Both (C) Some (D) Two
- ( ) 5. There are many trees in the park. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are over twenty years old.  
(A) Both (B) Most (C) Much (D) One
- ( ) 6. Some of \_\_\_\_\_ tastes sweet.  
(A) food (B) the beef noodles (C) it (D) them
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the homework is hard, so I can't finish it by myself.  
(A) Little (B) Many (C) Most (D) Few
- ( ) 8. I left \_\_\_\_\_ my money on the desk in my room. I don't have any money with me now.  
(A) some (B) most (C) all (D) both
- ( ) 9. All of \_\_\_\_\_ will have enough time to practice playing the violin.  
(A) we (B) you (C) they (D) it
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ my parents love taking trips around the world, so we often take a trip to different countries (國家).  
(A) One (B) Most (C) Both (D) Some
- ( ) 11. My sisters and I like singing a lot. \_\_\_\_\_ of us want to be singers someday.  
(A) One (B) Both (C) All (D) Many

- ( ) 12. I cannot understand why Steven bought so many watches but never wears \_\_\_\_\_ of them. 【99.基測 I】  
 (A) any (B) both (C) every (D) others
- ( ) 13. Michelle Walden, \_\_\_\_\_ of the best basketball players in our school history, was (被) called “Flying Walden” because she could jump very high. 【100.基測 II】  
 (A) any (B) each (C) one (D) who
- ( ) 14. Dino: Do you have any stamps (郵票) ? 【103.特招】  
 Emma: Yes, just go to my desk. I put \_\_\_\_\_ in my pencil case in the second drawer (抽屜) .  
 (A) ones (B) others (C) some (D) those
- ( ) 15. Jogging is the only exercise I enjoy. I find \_\_\_\_\_ other kinds of exercise boring. 【103.會考】  
 (A) all (B) few (C) many (D) some
- ( ) 16. We have a lot of cards here, but Jim only likes \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
 (A) little (B) much (C) one (D) many
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students like basketball. Only two of them hate the sport.  
 (A) Most (B) Much (C) Each (D) Few
- ( ) 18. Watching movies is \_\_\_\_\_ of the ways to learn English.  
 (A) all (B) both (C) one (D) some
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins are healthy because they jog every day.  
 (A) One (B) Both (C) Few (D) All
- ( ) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ of my parents goes to movies every Sunday.  
 (A) Two (B) Most (C) One (D) Both
- ( ) 21. Paul is so rich. He puts \_\_\_\_\_ of his money in the bank.  
 (A) many (B) several (C) one (D) most
- ( ) 22. Paul has a lot of money. He puts \_\_\_\_\_ in the bank.  
 (A) each of it (B) much of them (C) few of them (D) most of it
- ( ) 23. \_\_\_\_\_ of my brothers go to movies every weekend. Both of them love movies.  
 (A) Each (B) One (C) All (D) Two
- ( ) 24. There are many flowers in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are so beautiful.  
 (A) Some (B) Every (C) Much (D) Both
- ( ) 25. Jimmy has many watches, but he never wears \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
 (A) any (B) little (C) much (D) few



## 貳、從屬連接詞 although / though (雖然；即使)

一、although / though (雖然；即使) 引導表示讓步的副詞子句。

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

文法說明▶

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

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

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

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

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

〈比較〉 because 和 so 有相同用法

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

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

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

## 二、although / though 的用法

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

練習 填入適當的连接詞 (每字限用一次)

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

1. Patty feels happy \_\_\_\_\_ her mom lets her go to Ben's birthday party.
2. Study harder, \_\_\_\_\_ you can pass this important test.
3. What will the Smith family do \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is hot on the weekend?
4. The dragon died \_\_\_\_\_ he saved the princess.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to bed, you should brush your teeth.
6. Yesterday I forgot (忘記) to bring my key, \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't get in the house.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Ms. Li passed the classroom, she saw Nancy crying there.
8. Read the sentence loudly, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't hear you clearly (清楚地).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ there is a lot of homework today, Susan will still go to the movies this evening.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Hank is tall, he is not good at playing basketball.
11. Jack got up late this morning, \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't catch the first bus.
12. Jack caught the first bus \_\_\_\_\_ he got up late this morning.
13. Check the answer twice, \_\_\_\_\_ you will make mistakes.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you sleep, pray to God.
15. He got better grades \_\_\_\_\_ you taught him English.
16. Jimmy was wet like a drowned rat \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily outside.

練習 依提示作答

1. They practiced hard, but they didn't win the game.  
(Although...) (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(... although...) (2) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Though it snowed heavily, they still went to school.  
(... though...) (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(..., but...) (2) \_\_\_\_\_
3. We tried many times, but we still failed.  
(Although...) (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(... although...) (2) \_\_\_\_\_

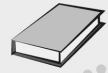
練習 翻譯

1. 雖然那位女士很窮，但是她很快樂。(Although...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 雖然 Lucas 參加了讀書會，但是他仍然考試不及格。(... though...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 雖然房子很小，但是很舒適。(Although...)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. Kevin doesn't feel tired \_\_\_\_\_ he only slept for two hours last night.  
(A) although (B) because (C) but (D) if
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ he knows the milk goes sour, he still drinks it.  
(A) Because (B) Although (C) If (D) When
- ( ) 3. Chloe hates shopping, \_\_\_\_\_ she went last night and bought lots of things.  
(A) although (B) because (C) but (D) if
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ you are not good at cooking at all, you try hard to learn it.  
(A) Because (B) Although (C) If (D) When
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ my father looks so strong, but, in fact, he gets sick easily.  
(A) Although (B) Because (C) If (D) X
- ( ) 6. Although my grandmother is very old, she never \_\_\_\_\_ learning.  
(A) would give up (B) will give up (C) gives up (D) gave up
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ they are not nice boys, the math teacher still likes them.  
(A) Although (B) Because (C) But (D) If
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily, Jeff still \_\_\_\_\_ out to work.  
(A) Because; went (B) Although; went  
(C) Although; goes (D) If; went
- ( ) 9. Although they were poor, \_\_\_\_\_ they wouldn't ask others for money.  
(A) X (B) but (C) if (D) so
- ( ) 10. Fried chicken is not good for our health \_\_\_\_\_ it smells good.  
(A) because (B) so (C) if (D) although
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ Joe looks strong; in fact he gets sick easily. 【97.基測 I】  
(A) Because (B) If (C) Though (D) When
- ( ) 12. Although it's been (已經) forty years, Grandpa Wan \_\_\_\_\_ clearly how much it hurt to leave his hometown for Taiwan all by himself. He has told us the story many times. 【103.特招】  
(A) will remember (B) had remembered  
(C) remembered (D) remembers



### 單字片語

#### 1. **pass** [pæs] (動詞) 傳遞

(1) 例：Time \_\_\_\_\_ quickly. (時光飛逝。)

(2) 例：Please \_\_\_\_\_ me the salt. (請把鹽遞給我。)

(3) 練：Finally, I \_\_\_\_\_ the driving test. (終於，我通過了開車考試。)

#### 2. **throw** [θrɔ] (動詞) 丟；投擲

(1) 動詞變化：throw-threw-thrown

(2) 常見用法：throw + 東西 + to + 人；throw + 東西 + at + 人 / 東西。

例：The bride \_\_\_\_\_ flowers to the bridesmaids. (新娘對著伴娘扔花。)

例：The boy \_\_\_\_\_ stones at the dog. (男孩對著狗扔石頭。)

(3) 練：Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the valuable memories away.

(不要拋棄這些珍貴的回憶。)

#### 3. **point** [pɔɪnt] (名詞) 得分

(1) 例：English is my strong \_\_\_\_\_. (英文是我的強項。)

(2) 練：We got ten \_\_\_\_\_ in the game. (我們在這比賽中得了十分。)

練：He didn't get the \_\_\_\_\_ of my report. (他沒有抓到我報告的重點。)

#### 4. **win** [wɪn] (動詞) 贏；獲勝

(1) 過去式：won；反義詞：lose

(2) 例：My team won the speech contest. (我的隊伍贏了演講比賽。)

(3) 練：I joined the karaoke contest, and I \_\_\_\_\_ an electric scooter.

(我參加了卡拉 OK 大賽，並且贏了一台電動車。)

#### 5. **group** [grʊp] (名詞) 團體

(1) 為可數名詞。

(2) 練：I'm meeting a \_\_\_\_\_ of friends for dinner tonight.

(我今晚要跟一群朋友聚餐。)

#### 6. **grade** [ɡred] (名詞) 成績

(1) 亦可指「年級」。例：What \_\_\_\_\_ is your daughter in? (你女兒就讀幾年級?)

(2) 練：She studies hard, so she gets good \_\_\_\_\_.

(她認真念書，所以成績很好。)

7. **fail** [feɪ] (動詞) 考不及格；失敗

(1) 指「考試不及格」。練：I \_\_\_\_\_ the English test. (我英文考不及格。)

(2) 指「失敗」。

練：The boy tried to paint a beautiful picture, but he \_\_\_\_\_.

(這男孩試著畫一幅美麗的畫，但他失敗了。)

(3) 指「未能…」，fail + to + 原型動詞。

練：I \_\_\_\_\_ to reach the goal. (我未能達成目標。)

8. **test** [tɛst] (名詞) 考試

(1) 相關用法：test the water(s)，字面上是「試水溫」，衍伸為「試探」之意。

例：Candidates like to test the waters before running for office.

(候選人喜歡在參選前試試水溫。)

(2) 練：My brother is having a spelling \_\_\_\_\_ today.

(我弟弟今天有一場拼字考試。)

9. **afraid** [əˈfreɪd] (形容詞) 害怕的；擔憂的

(1) afraid 多用於習慣經常地「懼怕」某事物，泛指一種「恐懼心理」。

(2) 練：I'm \_\_\_\_\_ of cockroaches. (我很怕蟑螂。)

(3) 常用句型：某人 + be afraid that + 子句

練：I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't finish the job on time. (我怕我無法準時完工。)

10. **smart** [smɑrt] (形容詞) 聰明的

(1) 同義詞：clever；反義詞：stupid

(2) 例：The smart children get good grades.

(這些聰明的孩子得到好成績。)

(3) 練：Patty is \_\_\_\_\_ She is good at English.

(Patty 是個聰明的女孩。她擅長英文。)

11. **count...in** [kaʊnt `ɪn] 算...參加一份

(1) 例：I love the activity. Please count me in.

(我愛這個活動。請算我一份。)

12. **begin** [bɪˈɡɪn] (動詞) 開始

(1) 過去式：began

(2) 後可接不定詞 (to verb) 或動名詞 (V-ing)。

(3) 同義字：start；反義字：end、finish

(4) 練：When did you \_\_\_\_\_ learning English? (你什麼時候開始學英文的?)

13. **meeting** [ˈmi:tɪŋ] (名詞) 會議；會面

(1) have / hold a meeting (舉辦一場會議)

練：We will hold a \_\_\_\_\_ next week. (下週我們會舉辦一場會議。)

(2) go to / attend a meeting (參加一場會議)

練：I don't like to attend the \_\_\_\_\_. It's so boring. (我不愛開會。無聊死了。)

14. **simple** [ˈsɪmpəl] (形容詞) 簡單的

(1) 形容詞，此處意同 easy。simply，副詞。

練：Computers are very \_\_\_\_\_ to use. (使用電腦很容易。)

(2) 亦可表「樸實的、平淡的」。

練：The dish is \_\_\_\_\_ but delicious. (這道菜樸實但是好吃。)

15. **expect** [ɪkˈspekt] (動詞) 預計；期望

(1) expect + to V(R) (期望...)

(2) 練：Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to have a picnic tomorrow. (每個人都期待明天去野餐。)

16. **mistake** [mɪˈsteɪk] (名詞) 錯誤

(1) 常見用法：make a mistake (犯錯)

例：Human beings \_\_\_\_\_ . (是人都會犯錯。)

(2) 練：The story is full of spelling \_\_\_\_\_. (這故事滿是拼字錯誤。)

17. **keep...in mind** [ki:p ɪn ˈmaɪnd] 記住

(1) 意同 have... in mind、bear... in mind。mind 為名詞，表「心；想法」。

(2) 練：I'll \_\_\_\_\_ your advice \_\_\_\_\_. (我會謹記你的建議在心。)

18. **angle** [ˈæŋɡl] (名詞) 立場；角度

(1) 練：I want to know your \_\_\_\_\_ in this event. (我想知道你對這事件的觀點。)

(2) 練：Try to look at things from another \_\_\_\_\_, and you will feel better.

(試著用另一個角度看事情，那麼你會感覺更好。)

19. **allow** [əˈlaʊ] (動詞) 允許

(1) 練：My parents \_\_\_\_\_ me to go to the concert. (我爸媽允許我去看演唱會。)

(2) 練：\_\_\_\_\_ me to remind you that today is Sunday. (容我提醒你，今天是星期日。)

20. **bring** [brɪŋ] (動詞) 帶來；攜帶

(1) 動詞變化：bring-brought-brought

(2) 練：The waiter \_\_\_\_\_ us the menu. (服務生拿菜單來給我們。)

21. **honest** [ˈɒnɪst] (形容詞) 誠實的；可信的

(1) 反義詞：dishonest (不誠實的)

(2) 練：To be \_\_\_\_\_, I don't think it will be possible.

(老實講，我認為這是不可能的。)

22. **lead to** [ˈli:d tə] 導致

(1) lead 動詞三態：lead-led-led

(2) 練：What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ think so? (是什麼使你這麼想?)

(3) lead 可做為動詞，指「引導、領導」

練：My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us to the supermarket. (我的老師帶我們到超級市場。)  
亦可當名詞，指「榜樣、模範」

練：I follow my brother's \_\_\_\_\_. (我以我哥哥為榜樣。)

23. **push** [pʊʃ] (動詞) 推

(1) 動詞三態：push-pushed-pushed

(2) push + over (推倒)

練：The kid was \_\_\_\_\_ over. (那個孩子被推倒了。)

(3) 練：Could you help me move this table? You pull and I'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
(你能幫我移動這張桌子嗎?你拉我推。)

24. **excellent** [ˈɛkslənt] (形容詞) 優秀的；極佳的

(1) 本字無比較級和最高級。

(2) 練：Ang Lee is an \_\_\_\_\_ director. (李安是位優秀的導演。)

25. **be able to** [bɪˈeɪb! tə] 能夠

(1) be 動詞須依時態變化，to 後面加原型動詞。

(2) 本片語表「能夠、會」，與 can 同義。

(3) able 有「能、會、可」之意，其反義字為 unable，表「不能的、不會的」。

(4) 練：I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ leave the office now. (我現在能夠離開辦公室。)

26. **define** [dɪˈfaɪn] (動詞) 下定義；界定

(1) 練：It's not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ justice. (很難定義公平正義。)

(2) 練：The border is not clearly \_\_\_\_\_. (國境並沒有清楚劃分。)



## 文法解析

### 壹、附加問句的基本句型

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

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

**練習** 請圈出正確的答案

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

### 二、附加問句的動詞

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

**練習** 填入適當的附加問句動詞

- Most of the commuters were late because of the heavy rain, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
- David wants to be an engineer in the future, \_\_\_\_\_ he?



3. You won't be there, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
4. Mrs. Huang asked us to be honest all the time, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
5. Sally can help you clean your room, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
6. Jack's learned a lot from the experience, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
7. Roy and his family will move to Canada next week, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
8. Sheep live on grass, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
9. I have to book the hotel in advance, \_\_\_\_\_ I?
10. Ben hasn't fixed the car yet, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
11. Mary would like to have her birthday party in the park, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
12. We should pick up Andy at the airport at six p.m., \_\_\_\_\_ we?
13. You didn't forget your date with Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
14. I am right, \_\_\_\_\_ I?
15. Mom had me do the dishes, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
16. Students have finished their homework, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
17. That watch on the desk was bought by Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
18. My friends hardly believed what I said, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
19. This boy was asked to repair my bicycle, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
20. Kevin has little money in his pocket, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 三、附加問句的主詞：要用「代名詞」

敘述句的主詞	附加問句的主詞	例 句
性別 (單數)	he / she	Sara's boyfriend is polite to everyone, isn't he?
this, that, 單數名詞, 不定詞 (to V), 動名詞 (V-ing)	it	例 1 : That is your new music teacher, isn't it? 例 2 : Doing exercise every day is important, isn't it?
these, those, 複數名詞	they	Those sweaters aren't his, are they?
There is / are...	there	There isn't a bookstore near here, is there?
everything, something, nothing	it	Everything in the store is not cheap, is it?
everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody	they	Nobody can really help us, can they?

**練習** 填入正確的附加問句主詞

1. Those artists are good at painting, aren't \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. The sports car cost me a lot of money, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Amanda is going mountain climbing, isn't \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. Lisa's father makes little money every month, does \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Everyone has freedom of speech, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Grandparents have lived in the small town for more than twenty years, haven't \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Everyone in the classroom watched the exciting ball game yesterday, didn't \_\_\_\_\_?

**練習** 填入正確的附加問句

1. There are some fish swimming in the lake, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Getting up early on cold days is difficult for me, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. That is Kevin's new classmate, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Memorizing English words is his favorite activity, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. There isn't anything wrong with my cellphone, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. These bicycles aren't Jimmy's, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The jeans are too long for Anita, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Visiting the science museum with Miss Wang was a lot of fun, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. That isn't a ruler, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Tina wanted to learn to play the piano when she was young, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. You shouldn't watch TV all afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. His sister will be there, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. To make friends with others isn't easy for this 12-year-old boy, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. Swimming in the pool is fun, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. There are lots of tourists visiting my hometown, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. This is not my business, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. My son is going to see a movie later, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. Keep quiet, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. Let's go get it, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. Let nature take its course, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. Let's not plan ahead, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. Have a drink, \_\_\_\_\_?

**練習** 翻譯

1. 那個女孩以前坐在你隔壁，不是嗎？

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2. 汽車裡的嬰兒相當可愛，不是嗎？

---

3. 那些歌手從未去過非洲，是嗎？

---

4. 明天將有一場棒球比賽，不是嗎？

---

## 貳、that 引導名詞子句

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

### 文法說明

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

### 練習

- The host hopes \_\_\_\_\_ we can make ourselves at home.
- I can't believe it. Ted has left Taiwan.  
→ I can't believe \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan.
- 我認為參加夏令營對你們有益。  
I think \_\_\_\_\_ a summer camp is good for you.
- 你同學知道你對藝術不感興趣嗎？  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 沒有人覺得我會贏得比賽。  
\_\_\_\_\_

用 法	說 明
主詞 + be 動詞 + 形容詞 + (that) + 名詞子句.	1. 常見形容詞：sorry, happy, glad, afraid, surprised, worried, sure, angry... 2. that 可以省略。

### 練習

- Jackson was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ all of his students passed the test.
- 歌迷們很興奮那位超級巨星和他們一起照相。  
The fans \_\_\_\_\_ the superstar took pictures with them.
- 我們很開心我們能趕上第一班火車。  
We were \_\_\_\_\_ the first train.
- 我的朋友擔心我可能會在山裡迷路。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我爸爸很生氣我偷他皮夾裡的錢。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我們很確定明天台北會有一場音樂會。  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 參、延伸觀念

用法	說明
The fact / problem / trouble 最高級形容詞 + 名詞 + be 動詞 + that + 名詞子句.	that 引導名詞子句， 當主詞補語。

#### 練習

- The fact is \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't have enough money to buy the house.
- Candy 的問題是她無法持續認真讀書。  
Candy's \_\_\_\_\_ she can't keep studying hard.
- 最困難的事情是他們必須在一星期內完成作品。  
\_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ they have to finish their work in a week.
- The fact \_\_\_\_\_ everyone is born equal is known to all.
- The point is \_\_\_\_\_ 2020 is not a good year.
- The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ he was always left alone.

用法	說明
<b>That + 名詞子句</b> + be 動詞 + ... = It + be 動詞 + ... + <b>that + 名詞子句</b> .	That 引導名詞子句，當主詞視為單數，不可以省略 That，可代換為虛主詞 It 為首的句型。

#### 練習

- \_\_\_\_\_ students hate exams is true.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ is true \_\_\_\_\_ students hate exams.
- \_\_\_\_\_ elephants have the longest nose in the world is true.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ is true \_\_\_\_\_ elephants have the longest nose in the world.
- Joan 從未造訪日本是真的。(寫出兩種句型)  
(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_



### 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ nobody came to the party last night.  
(A) where (B) that (C) when (D) but
- ( ) 2. Make sure \_\_\_\_\_ you have closed the windows and turned off the lights.  
(A) that (B) and (C) because (D) so
- ( ) 3. I was surprised to know from the newspaper yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ flowers do not always smell sweet; some can smell like dead fish. **【102.基測 1】**  
(A) that (B) when (C) where (D) which

- ( ) 4. Don't you think \_\_\_\_\_ should be one more lamp on the desk?  
(A) that (B) this (C) it (D) there
- ( ) 5. Alice learned from the TV news (新聞) \_\_\_\_\_ Nora Jones was coming to Taiwan the next day. 【97.基測 1】  
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) whether
- ( ) 6. My father told me last night \_\_\_\_\_ we're going to the Food Festival this weekend. My brother and I felt very excited. 【99.基測 2】  
(A) whether (B) where (C) what (D) that
- ( ) 7. He is excited \_\_\_\_\_ he can see his favorite singer in person.  
(A) where (B) that (C) when (D) but
- ( ) 8. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ every one of my classmates can keep in touch.  
(A) that (B) when (C) because (D) although
- ( ) 9. I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ things can't go smoothly.  
(A) if (B) and (C) that (D) but
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ is clear that most people are greedy.  
(A) If (B) What (C) It (D) That

## 《簡答》

### Unit 1

#### p.2 單字片語

- ① than ; than
- ② convenient
- ③ pork
- ④ beef
- ⑤ more ; more
- ⑥ delicious

#### p.3 單字片語

- ⑦ feel ; feel ; like ; feel ; like ; feeling  
feel
- ⑧ steak
- ⑨ menu
- ⑩ waitress
- ⑪ ham
- ⑫ cheese
- ⑬ fries

#### p.4 單字片語

- ⑭ medium
- ⑮ pie
- ⑯ smells / smelled
- ⑰ taste ; tasted ; tastes
- ⑱ noodles
- ⑲ knife
- ⑳ chopsticks
- ㉑ spoon

#### p.5 單字片語

- ㉒ waiter
- ㉓ butter
- ㉔ toast
- ㉕ bun
- ㉖ bread
- ㉗ meat ; meat
- ㉘ earth ; earth
- ㉙ answer ; to ; answer

#### p.6 單字片語

- ㉚ team
- ㉛ raises
- ㉜ gas
- ㉝ friendly ; unfriendly

- ㉞ tell ; from
- ㉟ true ; real ; real
- ㊱ questions

#### p.7 文法解析

##### 一、如何形成形容詞的比較級

- ① more convenient
- ② hungrier
- ③ nicer
- ④ more important
- ⑤ more special
- ⑥ fatter
- ⑦ easier
- ⑧ quicker
- ⑨ slower
- ⑩ more interesting
- ⑪ thirstier
- ⑫ worse
- ⑬ thinner
- ⑭ more popular
- ⑮ warmer
- ⑯ smaller
- ⑰ less
- ⑱ angrier
- ⑲ more terrible
- ⑳ cheaper

#### p.8 文法解析

##### 二、形容詞比較級的句型

- ① larger
- ② cuter
- ③ stronger
- ④ heavier
- ⑤ cleaner
- ⑥ more
- ⑦ less
- ⑧ more beautiful
- ⑨ more
- ⑩ busier
- ⑪ newer
- ⑫ further
- ⑬ fewer
- ⑭ the more expensive

- ① is ; prettier ; than
- ② are ; younger ; than

**p.9** 文法解析

二、形容詞比較級的句型

- ① The refrigerator is much more expensive than the fan.
- ② The Christmas card is uglier than the birthday card.
- ① is ; cheaper ; than
- ② Her cousin is a little friendlier than she is.
- ③ The air conditioner is much heavier than the television.

三、補充句型

- ① hard
- ② expensive
- ③ nervous
- ④ beautiful
- ⑤ colder and colder
- ① as ; long ; as
- ② as ; busy ; as
- ③ is ; as ; hungry ; as
- ④ is ; less ; famous

**p.10** 文法解析

三、補充句型

- ⑤ worse ; and ; worse
- ⑥ and ; less ; happy
- ① taller
- ② all the cities
- ③ all the boys
- ④ anyone else
- ⑤ all the other boys
- ⑥ any other boy

**p.11** 文法解析

二、連綴動詞

- ① smell
- ② looks ; dirty
- ③ taste ; great
- ④ smells ; sour
- ⑤ sounds ; much ; more ; interesting ; than ; mine
- ⑥ Those guavas taste the yummiest of all the fruits.

- ⑦ Didn't you feel tired after a long working day?
- ⑧ That red smartphone looks heavier and more expensive than this white one.

(二)連綴動詞的原問句

- ① How does the bathroom smell?
- ② How does Eric's father look?

**p.12** 文法解析

(二)連綴動詞的原問句

- ③ How did your grandparents feel yesterday?
- ④ How does the novel sound?
- ⑤ How does the dish taste?  
It tastes delicious.

(三)

- ① tastes like
- ② looks
- ③ sounds like
- ④ looks like
- ⑤ feels
- ⑥ smells like
- ① The fruit tastes like grapes.
- ② sounds ; like
- ③ looks ; like

**p.13** 文法解析

(三)

- ④ Jack and Jenny look like brother and sister.
- ⑤ This cup of drink smells like coffee.

(四)

- ① What
- ② How
- ③ How
- ④ What
- ⑤ How
- ⑥ What
- ① What ; does ; look ; like
- ② Who ; does ; look ; like
- ③ What does the drink smell like?

**p.14** 文法解析

(四)

- ④ That man looks like a mail carrier.

- ⑤ What does the dish smell like?  
It smells like sweet and sour fish.
- ⑥ What does the big cat look like?  
It looks like a tiger.

(三)

- ① heavy  
② getting

**p.15** 文法解析

(三)

- ① The sky is getting dark.  
② The weather became warm yesterday morning.  
③ This cook / chef became much better last year.  
④ That actress is getting more and more beautiful.  
⑤ My student, Jack, wants to become a famous pianist.

三、連綴動詞的否定句

- ① didn't : look : happy  
② don't : feel : hungry  
③ This doesn't sound like a good idea.  
④ He doesn't look like his mother.

**p.16** 綜合演練

- ①B    ②D    ③C    ④A    ⑤A  
⑥D    ⑦C    ⑧B    ⑨D    ⑩B  
⑪B    ⑫C    ⑬C    ⑭D    ⑮D  
⑯C    ⑰C    ⑱B

**Unit 2**

**p.17** 單字片語

- ① grass : grass  
② red : fire : ants  
③ most  
④ dangerous  
⑤ bite  
⑥ death  
⑦ kicked  
⑧ kill

**p.18** 單字片語

- ⑧ Stay : away : from  
⑨ agree

- ⑩ rocks  
⑪ snake  
⑫ wet  
⑬ scary  
⑭ scared : of  
⑮ deep  
⑯ true  
⑰ spider

**p.19** 單字片語

- ⑱ grams  
⑲ insect  
⑳ bees  
㉑ inch  
㉒ wide  
㉓ kilograms  
㉔ below  
㉕ sea : level  
㉖ mile

**p.20** 單字片語

- ㉗ until : until  
㉘ almost : almost  
㉙ few : few  
㉚ waves  
㉛ far : far  
㉜ worried  
㉝ shout  
㉞ nothing

**p.21** 單字片語

- ㉟ forgot : forgot

**p.22** 文法解析

一、如何形成形容詞的最高級

- ① ugliest  
② best  
③ most popular  
④ luckiest  
⑤ most useful  
⑥ healthiest  
⑦ lightest  
⑧ hardest  
⑨ most famous  
⑩ most amazing  
⑪ slowest  
⑫ most convenient



- ⑬ least
- ⑭ coldest
- ⑮ fewest
- ⑯ freshest

二、形容詞最高級的句型

- ① the shortest
- ② the most popular
- ③ busiest
- ④ sweeter
- ⑤ friendly
- ⑥ the fastest
- ⑦ more expensive

p.23 文法解析

二、形容詞最高級的句型

- ⑧ much
- ⑨ the weakest
- ⑩ the most interesting
- ⑪ the tallest
- ⑫ the most
- ① the most
- ② the happiest
- ③ the least
- ④ easier
- ⑤ the longest
- ⑥ worse
- ⑦ the fewest
- ⑧ the cheapest
- ⑨ the younger
- ⑩ more useful
- ⑪ more expensive

- ① the ; tallest ; building
- ② the ; sweetest ; of ; all
- ③ Jeremy is the most famous player on his team.
- ④ Which is the most difficult subject, math, English, or Chinese?
- ⑤ is the youngest of the three.
- ⑥ I have the most money of the three.

- ① the ; most ; delicious
- ② the ; youngest ; of

p.24 文法解析

二、形容詞最高級的句型

- ③ the ; biggest ; animal ; in ; the ; world

- ④ are ; the ; most ; popular ; in ; the ; market
- ⑤ This is the most beautiful dress in the store.
- ⑥ Who is the craziest kid in the class?

p.25 綜合演練

- ① D    ② B    ③ C    ④ A    ⑤ B
- ⑥ C    ⑦ A    ⑧ A    ⑨ C    ⑩ B
- ⑪ D    ⑫ C    ⑬ A    ⑭ D    ⑮ D

**Unit 3**

p.26 單字片語

- ① hard ; hard
- ② well
- ③ shared
- ④ weak
- ⑤ hen
- ⑥ dirty

p.27 單字片語

- ⑦ without
- ⑧ quickly
- ⑨ web ; pages
- ⑩ service
- ⑪ clearly
- ⑫ problems ; problems
- ⑬ wise

p.28 單字片語

- ⑭ goose
- ⑮ ducks
- ⑯ loud ; loudly
- ⑰ goats
- ⑱ sheep
- ⑲ papaya
- ⑳ mouse
- ㉑ watermelons
- ㉒ Guava

p.29 單字片語

- ⑳ pear
- ㉑ tomato
- ㉒ peaches
- ㉓ grapes
- ㉔ turtles

- ⑳ vegetables
- ㉑ strawberries
- ㉒ slowly
- ㉓ American

p.30 單字片語

- ㉔ American ; America
- ㉕ million
- ㉖ pound ; pounds
- ㉗ picked
- ㉘ beans
- ㉙ cents
- ㉚ chance
- ㉛ chose

p.31 文法解析

壹、情狀副詞

- ① hard
- ② early
- ③ beautifully
- ④ hungrily
- ⑤ weakly
- ⑥ badly
- ⑦ quickly
- ⑧ busily
- ⑨ comfortably
- ⑩ well
- ⑪ carefully
- ⑫ terribly

p.32 文法解析

- ① carefully ; careful
- ② hungry ; hungrily
- ③ hard ; hard

- ④ fast ; fast

二、情狀副詞的位置

- ① swim fast
- ② is shouting loudly ; is loudly shouting
- ③ cried sadly
- ④ read quietly
- ⑤ walked slowly
- ⑥ cut the paper carefully ; carefully cut the paper
- ⑦ looked at me coldly ; coldly looked at me ; looked coldly at me

- ⑧ walked the dog slowly ; slowly walked the dog
- ⑨ does her homework quietly ; quietly does her homework

- ⑩ happily listened to the song ; listened to the song happily ; listened happily to the song

- ① watched ; happily
- ② dances ; beautifully

p.33 文法解析

- ③ Maria is loudly talking on the phone now.
- ④ It might rain heavily this evening.
- ⑤ The farmer grows rice busily in spring.
- ⑥ We loudly talked to each other on the bus.  
We talked loudly to each other on the bus.  
We talked to each other loudly on the bus.
- ⑦ Jack rode a bike carefully.  
Jack carefully rode a bike.
- ⑧ My sister looks at me nervously.  
My sister looks nervously at me.
- ① sadly looked / looked sadly
- ② listen ; carefully
- ③ hungrily ; eating
- ④ She looked at me coldly / looked coldly at me / coldly looked at me.
- ⑤ We can finish the homework easily / easily finish the homework.
- ⑥ My grandfather gets up early every day and walks happily on the street.
- ⑦ Students study English hard very day and do their homework quietly.

p.34 文法解析

三、特殊用法

- ① speak English well
- ② goes to school late
- ① careful ; driver
- ② Miss Lin teaches very well.
- ① plays ; the ; piano ; well

- ② How does he run?  
He runs very fast.
- ③ You hurt your knee badly.
- ④ Let's go cheer him up quickly.

p.35 文法解析

貳、副詞的比較級和最高級

- ① higher ; highest
- ② worse ; worst
- ③ faster ; fastest
- ④ more quietly ; most quietly
- ⑤ more quickly ; most quickly
- ⑥ earlier ; earliest
- ⑦ more wisely ; most wisely
- ⑧ more terribly ; most terribly
- ⑨ farther / further ;  
farthest / furthest
- ⑩ less ; least
- ⑪ more ; most
- ⑫ fewer ; fewest

p.36 文法解析

(二)

- ① higher
- ② slowly
- ③ (the) most
- ④ (the) worst
- ⑤ fast ; (the) most
- ⑥ better
- ⑦ the most beautiful ;  
more beautiful
- ⑧ more noisily ; more quickly
- ⑨ more hungrily
- ⑩ quietly
- ⑪ more slowly / slower
- ⑫ the most carefully
- ⑬ faster ; slowly
- ⑭ the hardest
- ⑮ fast ; fastest
- ① sings ; worse
- ② Julia gets up later every morning  
than Betty (does).
- ③ Lily danced more beautifully than  
Judy (did) before.

p.37 文法解析

(二)

- ④ Lisa talked (the) most loudly in her  
family.
- ⑤ Joe danced the worst of the three.
- ⑥ Max gets the lowest scores of the  
three.
- ⑦ Jack has less money than Mary.
- ① drive ; ; less
- ② harder ; than
- ③ Eating ; less ; exercising ;  
more
- ④ Using water more wisely can save  
more water.
- ⑤ I like English better / more than  
math. English is my favorite subject.
- ⑥ The yellow kite is flying (the)  
highest of all now.
- ⑦ Who usually comes to school (the)  
earliest in your class?
- ⑧ Jim gets up earlier than his  
grandfather. He gets up the  
earliest among his family.
- ⑨ I run slowly, but I will practice  
harder.
- ⑩ We cheered and shouted loudly  
although we are far behind.

p.38 文法解析

肆、help 的用法

- ① have
- ② (to) look
- ③ to write
- ④ to be
- ⑤ use
- ⑥ to clean
- ① tell a story
- ② Jason / him take a bus to school
- ③ (to) do ; with

p.39 文法解析

肆、help 的用法

- ④ Teacher Jeff made us turn off TV.
- ⑤ Mrs. Brown didn't let her son go out.
- ⑥ My dad helped my mom (to) clean  
the house and cook dinner.

- ① help : throw
- ② made : sad
- ③ Mom often makes us not use plastic bags.
- ④ Linda helped her mom (to) make breakfast yesterday morning.
- ⑤ Joe's uncle doesn't let him eat too many hamburgers.
- ⑥ Let me go, or I'll ask the police to catch you.
- ⑦ My parents ask me to be a good kid.

**p.39** 綜合演練

- ①B    ②D    ③C    ④C    ⑤A

**p.40** 綜合演練

- ⑥D    ⑦A    ⑧B    ⑨C    ⑩C  
 ⑪A    ⑫D    ⑬A    ⑭A    ⑮B  
 ⑯C    ⑰C    ⑱A    ⑲D    ⑳C

**p.41** 綜合演練

- ⑳B    ㉑B    ㉒A    ㉓D    ㉔B  
 ㉕A    ㉖C    ㉗A    ㉘D    ㉙D  
 ㉚A    ㉛B    ㉜B    ㉝D    ㉞C  
 ㉟D    ㊱A    ㊲D

**p.42** 綜合演練

- ㊳D    ㊴A    ㊵D    ㊶B    ㊷B  
 ㊸A    ㊹A    ㊺C

## Unit 4

**p.43** 單字片語

- ① typhoon
- ② roses
- ③ balcony
- ④ must : must
- ⑤ preparing
- ⑥ should : should
- ⑦ candles

**p.44** 單字片語

- ⑧ light : lights
- ⑨ myself
- ⑩ yourself
- ⑪ radio : radio
- ⑫ news : news
- ⑬ If : if

- ⑭ star : stars

- ⑮ shines

**p.45** 單字片語

- ⑯ giant
- ⑰ rainbow : rainbow
- ⑱ pretty : pretty
- ⑲ garden
- ⑳ frog
- ㉑ noise
- ㉒ pond
- ㉓ as : as : as

**p.46** 單字片語

- ㉔ earthquake
- ㉕ bravely
- ㉖ through : through
- ㉗ sharp
- ㉘ reach
- ㉙ space : space
- ㉚ size

**p.47** 文法解析

五、see、watch、look at 的比較

- ① listening to
- ② to make
- ③ had
- ④ to play
- ⑤ open : opening
- ⑥ to hear
- ⑦ rising : rise
- ⑧ shaking

**p.48** 文法解析

五、see、watch、look at 的比較

- ① become / becoming darker and darker
- ② The teacher listened to the students sing their favorite song.
- ① hear : hit / hitting
- ② saw : swim / swimming
- ③ It's a good place to watch the sun go up and down here.

**p.49** 文法解析

二、must 的用法

- ① Everyone should be quiet in the museum.

- ② You must not / mustn't drive after drinking.
- ③ Yes, you should.
- ④ No, they don't have to clean the windows after school.
- ⑤ He should not talk on the phone in the library.
- ① should ; do
- ② Did ; have ; to ; sort
- ③ People must not / mustn't eat or drink on the MRT.
- ④ We shouldn't feed the animals in the zoo.

**p.49** 綜合演練

- ①C    ②A    ③B    ④D

**p.50** 綜合演練

- ⑤C    ⑥C    ⑦A    ⑧B    ⑨B
- ⑩C    ⑪D    ⑫B    ⑬D    ⑭C
- ⑮D    ⑯D    ⑰D    ⑱B    ⑲A
- ⑳B    ㉑C    ㉒C    ㉓D

**p.51** 綜合演練

- ㉔A    ㉕C    ㉖B    ㉗B    ㉘B

**p.52** 二、if 的用法

- ① rains
- ② listens
- ③ will not be
- ④ write
- ⑤ will become
- ⑥ pass
- ⑦ draws
- ⑧ don't understand
- ① If Fiona takes the medicine, she will feel much better.
- ② We will go to the beach if it is sunny this weekend.
- ③ If I don't have any class tomorrow, I'll be there.
- ① We will practice playing the piano if it rains tomorrow.
- ② If you don't know this word, try to look it up in the dictionary.
- ③ If the weather is fine, I will go to the meet-and-greet with Tina.

**p.53** 肆、反身代名詞

- ① yourselves
- ② himself
- ③ themselves
- ④ himself
- ⑤ herself
- ⑥ yourself
- ⑦ yourselves

**p.53** 綜合演練

- ①D    ②A    ③B    ④C

**p.54** 綜合演練

- ⑤A    ⑥B    ⑦D    ⑧A    ⑨D
- ⑩D    ⑪A    ⑫B    ⑬C    ⑭B
- ⑮B    ⑯D    ⑰C    ⑱C    ⑲A

**p.55** 綜合演練

- ㉔A    ㉕C    ㉖B    ㉗B    ㉘D

**Unit 5**

**p.56** 單字片語

- ① Although
- ② matter ; matter ; matter
- ③ sore ; throat
- ④ explain
- ⑤ cough
- ⑥ probably ; probably
- ⑦ take ; care ; of ; take ; care ; of

**p.57** 單字片語

- ⑧ noon
- ⑨ all ; Both
- ⑩ sick
- ⑪ medicine
- ⑫ example
- ⑬ Honey ; honeymoon
- ⑭ lemon ; lemon
- ⑮ useful
- ⑯ on ; head

**p.58** 單字片語

- ⑰ headache
- ⑱ stomachache
- ⑲ fever
- ⑳ runny nose
- ㉑ knee
- ㉒ nails

㉔ neck : neck

㉕ shoulder

㉖ common

p.59 單字片語

㉗ comfortable : comfortable

㉘ helpful

p.60 文法解析

壹、不定代名詞

① has

② looks

③ makes

④ is

⑤ Each

① One of the students in this class looks happy.

② Jack lives in one of the houses near here.

① One of them wants to be a singer.

② Every one of you should listen to the teacher carefully in class.

p.61 文法解析

(二)

① like

② become

③ come

④ need

⑤ were

⑥ is

⑦ are

⑧ studies

⑨ are

⑩ Do

① Most of them are sleeping.

② Three of my cousins are waiters.

① Most of them don't have a bicycle.

② Both of these pensils are too short.

③ Two of those students don't eat beef.

④ Both of them are good helpers.

⑤ Few of my students love the story.

⑥ All of my classmates feel sad about the news.

p.62 文法解析

(三)

① Three of the girls / Three of them have long hair.

② One of the children / One of them wants to roller-skate.

③ How many of the learners are smart?

④ How many of your neighbors can play the piano?

二、不可數名詞

① is

② looks

③ is

④ tastes

⑤ comes

⑥ is

⑦ goes

⑧ turns

⑨ was

p.63 文法解析

二、不可數名詞

① Some of the ice cream in this shop is delicious.

② All of the cheese is from Australia.

① All of the bread on the dining table smells fresh.

② She ate most of the pizza yesterday evening / last night.

p.63 綜合演練

① C    ② B    ③ A    ④ B    ⑤ B

⑥ C    ⑦ C    ⑧ C    ⑨ B    ⑩ C

⑪ C

p.64 綜合演練

⑫ A    ⑬ C    ⑭ C    ⑮ A    ⑯ C

⑰ A    ⑱ C    ⑲ B    ⑳ C    ㉑ D

⑳ D    ㉓ D    ㉔ A    ㉕ A

p.66 二、although / though 的用法

① because

② and

③ if

④ after

⑤ Before

- ⑥ so
- ⑦ When
- ⑧ or
- ⑨ Although
- ⑩ Although
- ⑪ so
- ⑫ although
- ⑬ or
- ⑭ Before
- ⑮ after
- ⑯ because

- ① (1) Although they practiced hard, they didn't win the game.  
(2) They didn't win the game although they practiced hard.
- ② (1) They still went to school though it snowed heavily.  
(2) It snowed heavily, but they still went to school.
- ③ (1) Although we tried many times, we still failed.  
(2) We still failed although we tried many times.
- ④ (1) Although that woman is very poor, she is very happy.  
(2) Lucas still failed the exam though he joined the study group.  
(3) Although the house is very small, it is very comfortable.

**p.67** 綜合演練

- ①A    ②B    ③C    ④B    ⑤D
- ⑥C    ⑦A    ⑧B    ⑨A    ⑩D
- ⑪C    ⑫D

**Unit 6**

**p.68** 單字片語

- ① passes ; pass ; passed
- ② threw ; threw ; throw
- ③ point ; points ; point
- ④ won
- ⑤ group
- ⑥ grade ; grades

**p.69** 單字片語

- ⑦ failed ; failed ; failed
- ⑧ test
- ⑨ afraid ; afraid
- ⑩ a ; smart ; girl
- ⑫ begin

**p.70** 單字片語

- ⑬ meeting ; meeting
- ⑭ simple ; simple
- ⑮ expects
- ⑯ make ; mistakes ; mistakes
- ⑰ keep ; in ; mind
- ⑱ angle ; angle
- ⑲ allow ; Allow
- ⑳ brought
- ㉑ honest

**p.71** 單字片語

- ⑳ led ; to ; leads ; lead
- ㉑ pushed ; push
- ㉒ excellent
- ㉓ am ; able ; to
- ㉔ define ; defined

**p.72** 文法解析

- ① isn't
- ② isn't
- ③ can
- ④ has
- ⑤ weren't
- 二、附加問句的動詞
- ① weren't
- ② doesn't

**p.73** 文法解析

- 二、附加問句的動詞
- ③ will
- ④ didn't
- ⑤ can't
- ⑥ hasn't
- ⑦ won't
- ⑧ don't
- ⑨ don't
- ⑩ has
- ⑪ wouldn't
- ⑫ shouldn't

- ⑬ did
- ⑭ aren't
- ⑮ didn't
- ⑯ haven't they
- ⑰ wasn't it
- ⑱ did they
- ⑲ wasn't he
- ⑳ does he

三、附加問句的主詞：要用「代名詞」

- ① they
- ② didn't it
- ③ she
- ④ he

**p.74** 文法解析

- ⑤ don't they
- ⑥ they
- ⑦ they
- ① aren't ; there
- ② isn't ; it
- ③ isn't ; it
- ④ isn't ; it
- ⑤ is ; there
- ⑥ are ; they
- ⑦ aren't ; they
- ⑧ wasn't ; it
- ⑨ is ; it
- ⑩ didn't ; she
- ⑪ should ; you
- ⑫ won't ; she
- ⑬ is ; it
- ⑭ isn't it
- ⑮ aren't there
- ⑯ is it
- ⑰ isn't he
- ⑱ will you
- ⑲ shall we
- ⑳ will you
- ㉑ ok / all right / alright
- ㉒ won't you
- ① That girl used to sit next to you before, didn't she?
- ② The baby in the car is pretty cute, isn't it?

- ③ Those singers have never been to Africa, have they?
- ④ There will be a baseball game tomorrow, won't there?

**p.75** 文法解析

貳、that 引導名詞子句

- ① that
- ② that ; Ted ; has ; left
- ③ that ; joining
- ④ Does your student know that you aren't interested in art?
- ⑤ Nobody thinks that I will win the game.
- ① that ;
- ② were ; excited ; that
- ③ glad ; that ; we ; could ; catch
- ④ My friends are worried that I might get lost in the mountains.
- ⑤ My father was angry that I stole money from his wallet.
- ⑥ We are sure that there will be a concert tomorrow in Taipei.

**p.76** 文法解析

參、延伸觀念

- ① that
- ② problem ; is ; that
- ③ The ; most ; thing ; is ; that
- ④ that
- ⑤ that
- ⑥ that
- ① That ; It ; that
- ② That ; It ; that
- ③ (a) That Joan has never been to Japan is true.  
(b) It is true that Joan has never been to Japan.

**p.76** 綜合演練

- ① B    ② A    ③ A

**p.77** 綜合演練

- ④ D    ⑤ A    ⑥ D    ⑦ B    ⑧ A
- ⑨ C    ⑩ C