Lesson 6 What Are You Doing?

一、現在進行式的用法

現在進行式是用來表達「某一動作正在持續進行中」或「某一持續動作」。

- 例 (1) Listen! John is singing. (聽! John 正在唱歌。) → 動作正在持續進行中
 - (2) I am working out these days. (我最近有在運動。)→ 持續動作
- 1. 現在分詞的形成

現在分詞是由動詞轉變而來的,字義上雖表達動作,但在文法上並非動詞,而是分詞(形容詞的一種),其形成方式有三種:

規則變化	例字
1. 動詞字尾 + -ing	$go \rightarrow going \cdot sing \rightarrow singing \cdot draw \rightarrow drawing$
2. 動詞字尾是無聲 -e 時,	write \rightarrow writing ` have \rightarrow having ` close \rightarrow closing `
去 e+-ing	dance \rightarrow danc ing ` take \rightarrow tak ing ` make \rightarrow mak ing
3. 動詞是「短母音+單子音」時,	$run \rightarrow run$ ning `swim \rightarrow swim ming `put \rightarrow put ting `
重複子音字尾 + -ing	cut→ cutting ` sit→ sitting ` jog→ jogging

2. 現在進行式的句型變化

	句型變化及例句				
华宁与	主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing				
肯定句	Jane is sleeping in her room. (Jane 正在她房間睡覺。)				
不白石	主詞 + be 動詞 + not + V-ing				
否定句	Jane isn't sleeping in her room. (Jane 沒有在她房間睡覺。)				
Yes / No	Be 動詞+主詞+V-ing? Yes, 主詞+be 動詞./No, 主詞+be 動詞+not.				
疑問句 及簡答	Ann: Is Jane sleeping in her room? (Jane 正在她房間睡覺嗎?) Ben: Yes, she is. (是的·她是。) No, she isn't. / No, she's not. (不·她不是。)				
wh- 疑問句 及簡答	疑問詞 + be 動詞 + 主詞 + V-ing? 主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing Ann: What is Jane doing in her room? (Jane 正在她房間做什麼?) Ben: She is sleeping . (她正在睡覺。)				

填入適當的動詞形式

- 1. Look! My brother (do) homework (作業) in his room.
- 2. Jim (shout) loudly (大聲地). Is he OK?
- 3. Al _____ (chat) with her friends in the classroom. Hey! Al, ____ (come) here.
- 3. 現在進行式常搭配的字詞

現在進行式常搭配 Look(看)!、Listen(聽)! 或時間副詞 now(現在)·但句中有這些字時,句子並不一定用進行式,仍須以句意判斷。

- 例 (1) Look! Hank is over there. (看! Hank 在那裡。)
 - (2) Listen! Kelly's voice is beautiful. (聽! Kelly 的歌聲好美。)
 - (3) Please don't talk now. (現在請不要講話。)

注意 並不是每個動詞都可以用進行式來表達,如有些動詞只是瞬間動作,就不會有進行式。 不用進行式的動詞有:

感官動詞	see(看到)、hear(聽到)、feel(感到)
表「狀態」的動詞	know(知道;認識)、like(喜歡)、love(喜愛)、hate(討厭)
表「所有」的動詞 have (有)	
瞬間動作的動詞	find(找到)、get up(起床)、wake up(醒來)、sit down(坐下)、stand up(站起來)
少用進行式	turn on(打開(電器))、turn off(關掉(電器))

- * look \ see \ watch 的差別
 - (1) look / look at 注視 (刻意地看)
 - M Look! Hank is running. (看! Hank 在跑步。)
 - (2) see 視覺、無意間看到
 - 例 I can't see you. (我看不到你。)
 - (3) watch 長時間觀看
 - 例 Let's watch TV. (我們來看電視吧。)
- * listen \ hear 的差別
 - (1) listen / listen to 注意聽(刻意地聽)
 - M Listen! Someone is coming. (聽!有人來了。)
 - (2) hear 聽覺、無意間聽到
 - 例 I can't **hear** you. (我聽不到你。)
- *have 當「擁有」時,不可用進行式;表「吃;喝」時,可用進行式。
 - 例 (1) I have a computer. (我有一臺電腦。)
 - (2) I am having dinner. (我正在吃晚餐。)

填充式翻譯			
1. A:	you	?(你正在做什麼?	?)
B: I'm (我正在跳舞。)		
2. A: Where	you? (你正在哪裡閱讀?)	
B: In the park. (在公園	•)		
3. A: is Peter	er	?(Peter 現在I	E在做什麼?)
B: He is singing. (他正	•		
4. A: Lucy			;?)
B: Yes,	(是的,	地是。) ————————————————————————————————————	
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) 1. Sally: is t	ne girl talking to? Be	n: Her sister.	
(A) Where	(B) How	(C) What	(D) Who
) 2. Now, I an	e-mail, and Matt is sle	eping.	
	(B) write		(D) to write
) 3. Betty is watching T	V and her sisters		
	(B) are watching		(D) is
. ,	e girl doing? Peter: I		,
	(B) How old		/= \
			h my homework(作業).
(A) writing		(C) am writing	
. ,	a computer (,	` '
•	(B) have	•	, ,
. ,	oig dinner in a restaura		• •
	(B) have	(C) having	(D) to have
	逐)is the teacher		
(A) look		(C) watching	
		<u></u>	e. I don't know(知道).
	(B) looking	. ,	` '
			t's call the police (報警).
(A) walking	(B) is walking	(C) walk	(D) to walk

二、詢問及表達現在時間

- 1. 詢問「現在幾點」,要以疑問詞 What time 開頭,而主詞一律用代名詞 it。
- 2. 詢問「現在幾點」可用 What time is it (by your watch)?、What is the time? 或 Do you have the time? · time 加上定冠詞 the 表特定(此刻)的時間。

例(1) Jay: What time is it? (現在幾點?)

Ian: It's five. (五點。)

(2) Jay: Do you have the time? (你知道現在幾點嗎?)

Ian: Yes. It's five. (知道。五點。)

注意 Do you have time?是完全不同的意思,是用來詢問「你有空嗎?」。

例 Jay: Do you have time? (你有空嗎?)

Ian: Yes. What's up? (有。怎麼了?)

3. 時間的表達法

(1) 直接表達:時間若是整點時,可加 o'clock (點鐘),也可省略。

句型變化	例句		
It's + 數字 (o'clock).	① It's four (o'clock). (現在是四點整。)		
It's + 點鐘 + 分鐘.	② It's five thirty-five. (現在是五點三十五分。)		

- (2) [補充] 以三十分換算
 - ① past 表「過了」·用來表達「幾點又過了幾分鐘」; to 表「到」·用來表達「還有幾分鐘 到幾點」。
 - ② fifteen minutes = a quarter; thirty minutes = half · half 只能搭配 past 來表示。

句型變化	例句
It's+(60—分鐘) +to+(點鐘+1). to past lt's+分鐘+ past+點鐘.	① It's fifteen minutes past five. (現在是五點十五分。) = It's a quarter past five. ② It's ten to five. (現在是四點五十分。)

三、詢問及表達某事在幾點

表達「某事在幾點」時,須用介系詞 at。

例 Lydia: What time is the class? (課在幾點?)

Ellen: It's at six. We still have an hour. (在六點。我們還有一個小時。)

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)1. Leon: What time is it? Is it _____ three?

Amy: Yes, it is.

(A) X

(B) at

(C) past

(D) to

() 2. Nick: W	hat time is the n	novie? Is it _	three?		
	Emily: `	Yes, it is.				
	(A) X	(H	3) at	(C) past	(D) to	
()3. Dora: H	urry up! It's ten	to six.			
	Eric: No	o, your watch is	slow(慢的)	. It's fifteen	six.	
	(A) past	(H	3) at	(C) to	(D) ×	
(· •	at time is it? Are				
			The clas	ss is at twenty to five		nave time.
	• •	five twenty.		(B) It's at five	•	
	(C) It's	four twenty.		(D) It's at fou	r twenty.	
四、	· 詢問及表達今	天星期幾				
	詢問「今天星	鸎期幾」可用 ₩	hat day is it (today)? 或 What da	y is today? °	
	例 (1) Ian: W	hat day is it (toda	ay)? (今天星	!期幾?) Joe: It's	Tuesday. (星期二	·)
	(2) Ian: W	hat day is today?	'(今天星期	幾?) Joe: It's Tue	esday. (星期二。))
万、	·詢問及表達某	基本星期幾				
			須用介系詞 。	on °		
				·esa 的派對在星期類	ዿ ፞?)	
	-	on Friday. (在基		- COM H 3 // () P - P // 37.	~ . ,	
		• •	•	(下一個)、last (上	·一個)、every(每	一個)時,星期名
	· 	更加上介系詞 c		(in) every (==	III) #9
				我這星期五有一堂人	\提琴課。)	
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,	
	 看圖回答問	野				
	有凹凹古门					
	1.		2.		3.	
		58	A	光布袋戲門票	書小台	F籃球賽
	12 2 3	5 4	} ⊟	月:5月20日		-盖冰貝、
			等時	間:12:30 星期日	日期:7月29	日 星期三 時間:20:50
	1 A. Wiles d	ary is to day?				
	1. A: What d	ay is today?				
	·	ay is the show?				
		ay is the show:				
		ay is the basketb				
			•			
\	\					/

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(<u> </u>	. David: is I	Father's Day this year?		
		<u></u>			ouying (購買) a new cellphone
		for Dad.			
		(A) What day; \times	(B) What time; at	(C) What day; on	(D) What time; \times
() 2	2. The meeting is	Monday morning	. Please don't be late.	
		(A) ×	(B) at	(C) on	(D) in
()3	3. The meeting is	this Thursday mo	rning. Please be on tim	ne (準時的) .
		(A) ×	(B) at	(C) on	(D) in
ŧ ≘	357-75	ALDIENTA.			
	N'A T				
_ 、	文法	選擇(每題2分,	共 20 分)		
()	1. Mr. Lee's PE class	is Thursday.		
		(A) on	(B) in	(C) at	(D) ×
()	2. Sam: tim	e is it?		
		Ben: It's 9:00.		.	
			ve a test this morning.		(D) Who
()	(A) How	(B) Where Henry and his broth	(C) What	(D) Who
(,	Dora: They are sle		er doing:	
		(A) be		(C) are	(D) am
()	4. Jim: What	Edward no	w?	
		Ted: A computer (電腦) book.		
				(C) is; reading	
()		<u></u>	e's a good dancer (舞	
(`	(A) dance	(B) to dance	(C) to dancing	(D) dancing
()		6 p.m. this Friday.		
			(B) What time; or	n (C) What day; at	(D) What time; at
()	7. Irene: Hey, Helen.		•	
		Helen: I have a big	g test this Frie	day. I'm preparing for	it.
		(A) in	(B) at	(C) on	(D) ×
()			king apple pies (派)	?
			e is busy(忙碌的)i		(D) D 1
(`	(A) Yes	(B) No	. ,	(D) By the way
()		a storybook. (B) are reading		(D) read
()	10. Lynn: What's the t	` , ,	(C) to read	(D) 1000
(,	•		vorry(擔心). We stil	l(仍然)have time.
		(A) at	(B) on	(C) ×	(D) in

二、引導式翻譯(每格 3 分·共 30 分)	
1. 現在是早上六點。	
It's in the morning.	
2. Tim 正站在那裡。他正看著那些貓和狗。	
Tim is over there. He is	those cats and dogs.
3. Nancy 的生日派對在這個星期六傍晚六點十五分。	
Nancy's birthday party is six fifteen	evening.
4. Peter:你正在做什麼?	
Lisa:我正在找我的手錶。	
Peter: What are you doing?	
Lisa: I'm my watch.	
三、依提示作答(每題 5 分·共 25 分) 1. Betty is drinking milk.(改為 Yes / No 疑問句)	
2. James is reading <u>an English book</u> in his room. (依畫線部分)	造原問句)
3. What time is it? (以「7:53」回答)	
4. What are Mr. and Mrs. Smith doing in the living room? (以	「看電視」回答)
5. 會議是在這個星期四的下午一點。(中翻英)	

四、克漏字測驗 (每題 5 分·共 25 分)

	Kate's birthday party is	1. Her grandma is	making a cake in the kit	chen. Kate and her
	sister 2. decorating the 1	iving room. There are ri	ibbons and balloons eve	rywhere. 3. are
	her parents doing? They are sh	nopping for Kate's birth	day gift. Look! Kate's fi	riends are here. Jackie
	and Enya are holding a big bo	x. It's a big tiger doll! T	igers are Kate's favorite	animal.
	Kate's parents are back.	There is a bike in the car	:. That's a birthday gift	4. Kate. Now,
	everyone5 eating pizza	, hot dogs, cookies, and	cakes. It's a great birth	day party.
	decorate	佈置 ribbon 緞帶	balloon 氣球 everyw	here 到處 shop 購物
	hold 拿	back 返回 bike 腳	踏車 pizza 披薩 co	okie 餅乾
() 1. (A) next week	(B) this weekend	(C) today	(D) Friday
() 2. (A) ×	(B) be	(C) is	(D) are
() 3. (A) What	(B) Where	(C) How	(D) Who
() 4. (A) from	(B) ×	(C) for	(D) to
() 5. (A) be	(B) are	(C) is	(D) ×