

Lesson 5

My Family Will Take a Trip to Japan

單字片語

Word Bank

1. bookstore (n.) 書店

[ˈbʊk.stɔː]

課：I often buy comic books in that _____.

(我經常在那間書店買漫畫書。)

例：There are many children's books in that new _____.

(那家新的書店有許多童書。)

2. supermarket (n.) 超級市場

[ˌsʊpəˈmɑːkɪt]

課：Let's go to the _____ to buy some food and drinks.

(我們去超市買一些食物和飲料吧。)

例：Alex usually goes to the _____ to buy fruit and vegetables at 8 a.m.

(Alex 通常早上 8 點去超市買水果和蔬菜。)

95 年第二次基測試題

() Judy: I'm thirsty. Can we get something to drink?

Terry: Sure. There's a _____ just one block away from here. Let's go there and buy some juice.

(A) supermarket (B) restroom (C) post office (D) fire station

3. post office (n.) 郵局

[ˈpɒst.ɒfɪs]

課：Mrs. Lin went to the _____ and sent a letter to her friend in the USA.

(林太太到郵局寄信給她在美國的朋友。)

例：It takes about ten minutes to walk to the _____ from here.

(從這裡步行到郵局大約需要十分鐘。)

補：post (n.) 郵件 (英式用法)、mail (n.) 郵件 (美式用法)、office (n.) 辦公室

注意：post / mail 作「郵件」解時，為不可數名詞。

4. bank (n.) 銀行

[bæŋk]

課：We have little money in the _____.

(我們銀行裡沒什麼錢。)

例：Winnie went to the _____ and changed some money.

(Winnie 去銀行換了一些錢。)

一字多義

(n.) 堤；岸

例：Tina and her family took a walk along the river bank. (Tina 跟她的家人沿著河岸散步。)

5. church (n.) 教堂

[tʃɜːtʃ]

課：Lucy: Do you go to _____? (你會上教堂做禮拜嗎?)

Fred: Yes, I go to _____ every Sunday. (是的，我每星期日上教堂做禮拜。)

go to church 表「去教堂做禮拜」。

例：Sandy went to _____ this morning and met Max.

(Sandy 今天早上去教堂做禮拜，遇到了 Max。)

6. bakery (n.) 麵包店

[ˈbeɪkəri]

課：Mrs. Taylor runs a _____ with her sister.

(Taylor 太太和她的妹妹一起經營一間麵包店。)

例：Larry likes to eat the bread from the new _____.

(Larry 喜歡吃那家新麵包店的麵包。)

補：bake (v.) 烘；烤、baker (n.) 麵包師；糕點師

94 年第一次基測試題

() I like bread very much and I usually buy my breakfast at the _____.

(A) bakery (B) bank (C) fire station (D) post office

7. elementary school (n.) 小學

[ˌeləˈmentəri ˌskul]

課：My son is ten years old. He is _____ student.

(我的兒子十歲。他是一位小學生。)

例：Ted went to _____ in Tainan, but now, he goes to junior high school in Taipei. (Ted 在臺南上小學，但現在他在臺北念國中。)

補：elementary (adj.) 基礎的；初級的、junior / senior high school 國／高中

8. hotel (n.) 飯店

[hoʊˈtel]

課：They checked in at the _____ after 3 p.m. yesterday.

(他們昨天下午三點後入住那間飯店。)

例：We had a great time at a country _____ last weekend.

(上週末我們在鄉村飯店度過了一段愉快的時光。)

補：stay at / in the hotel 住在飯店、check in 登記住宿、check out 退房

例：(1) Sherry _____ the _____ near the metro station with her family. (Sherry 和家人住在捷運站附近的飯店。)

(2) Don't forget to bring your ID card when you _____ at the _____ . (入住飯店時別忘了帶身分證。)

9. department store (n.) 百貨公司

[dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː]

課：Julia often buys clothes in _____.

(Julia 時常在百貨公司買衣服。)

例：Many people like to go shopping in the _____ especially when it is hot outside. (許多人喜歡去百貨公司逛街，尤其是外面很熱的時候。)

10. flower shop (n.) 花店

[ˈflaʊə ˌʃɒp]

課：Todd loves flowers. He is going to run a _____ in the future.

(Todd 喜愛花。他未來將會經營一間花店。)

例：Steve bought some flowers at the _____ across from the coffee shop.
(Steve 在咖啡店對面的花店買了一些花。)

11. shop (n.) 商店；(v.) 購買

[ʃɒp]

課：My brother works at a gift _____ on weekends.

(我弟弟週末在一間禮品店工作。)

1. 動詞變化：shops；shopped；shopping

2. go shopping 表「去購物」。

例：(1) I usually _____ for fruit at the market. (我通常在市場購買水果。)

(2) My mom will _____ with her friends today.

(我媽媽今天將會和她的朋友去購物。)

Dialogue

12. guess (v.) 猜

[ɡes]

課：Simon: Are you Jason's sister? (你是 Jason 的姊姊嗎?)

Nicole: Yes. How did you _____? (是的。你是如何猜到的呢?)

動詞變化：guesses；guessed；guessing

例：My sister _____ the answers to the last question in the puzzle game.

(我妹妹猜中了益智遊戲最後一個問題的答案。)

辨：guest (n.) 客人

一字多義

(n.) 猜測；猜想

例：Let's take a guess. How many people will come to today's party?

(一起猜一猜。今天的派對會有多少人來?)

13. somewhere (adv.) 在某處

[ˈsʌm(h)wɛr]

課：Be quiet, or go play _____ else.

(安靜，不然去別的地方玩。)

例：Claire cannot find her smartphone now, but it must be around here _____.

(Claire 現在找不到她的智慧型手機，但它一定就在這附近的某個地方。)

補：anywhere (adv.) 在任何地方、everywhere (adv.) (在) 各個地方

14. tomorrow (adv.; n.) 明天

[təˈmɒrə] / [təˈmɑrə]

課：Mandy and I are going to take a trip to the USA _____.

(Mandy 和我明天將要去美國旅遊。)

例：(1) Doris will drive to Taichung _____. (Doris 明天將會開車去臺中。)

(2) Chris cannot join _____ party. He will take a big test.

(Chris 無法參加明天的派對。他將有一個重大的考試。)

補：the day after tomorrow 後天、tomorrow morning / night 明天早上／晚上

15. will / would (aux.) 將

[wɪl] / [wʊd]

課：George: _____ you help me with my homework?

(你將會協助我做回家作業嗎?)

William: No, I _____. (不，我不會。)

will 是助動詞，後面接原形動詞。will 後面加 not 即成否定，縮寫為 won't。

例：Ben _____ arrive here in ten minutes.

(Ben 十分鐘後將會抵達這裡。)

一字多義

(n.) 意志；決心

例：Where there is a will, there is a way.

(有志者事竟成。)

16. during (prep.) 在……期間

[dʒʊrɪŋ]

課：You can go to the restroom _____ the break.

(你可以在休息時間去洗手間。)

例：Lisa swims every day _____ the summer. (Lisa 在夏天每天都游泳。)

17. live (v.) 居住

[lɪv]

課：I _____ in Star Town. It's a good place.

(我住在 Star 鎮。它是個好地方。)

動詞變化：lives；lived；living

例：Jerry _____ in a small but beautiful apartment.

(Jerry 住在一間小而漂亮的公寓裡。)

一字多義

(v.) 生存；活著

例：Without air and water, animals can't live. (沒有空氣和水，動物無法生存。)

(adj.) 現場直播的 [laɪv]

例：There will be a live recording this afternoon. (今天下午將會有一場現場錄音。)

辨 life (n.) 生命；人生；生活

補：live / have / lead a... life 過著……的生活

例：Bob lives a good life. (Bob 過著很好的生活。)

18. hike (v.) 健行

[haɪk]

課：We're going to _____ in the mountains next weekend.

(我們下週末將要到山裡健行。)

1. 動詞變化：hikes；hiked；hiking

2. go hiking 表「去健行」。

例：(1) Sam and I always wanted to _____ the Rockies.

(Sam 和我一直想去洛磯山脈健行。)

(2) Andy and Ann _____ around the lake after dinner every day.

(Andy 和 Ann 每天晚餐後都會繞著湖邊健行。)

(3) Rosa loves different kinds of sports. She will _____ this Saturday.

(Rosa 喜歡不同種類的運動。這個星期六她將會去健行。)

辨：go hiking in the mountains：例如去郊山「爬山」，像爬臺北的象山，輕裝備，一路比較像是「踏青健行」。

go mountain climbing：climb 有攀爬、攀岩的意思。例如，爬比較有挑戰性的百岳，會需要重裝爬好幾天，可能還會用到繩索真正地攀爬著山壁。

19. public (n.) 大眾；(adj.) 公眾的

[ˈpʌblɪk]

課：That temple is open to _____ from May to August every year.

(那間寺廟每年五月到八月開放給一般大眾。)

public 當名詞時，前面常加定冠詞 the，表「大眾」。the public 後面可以接單數動詞或複數動詞。

例：There are two _____ libraries in the city. (這城市有兩間公立圖書館。)

20. should (aux.) 應該

[ʃʊd]

課：You _____ make any noise in class.

(你不應該在課堂中製造任何噪音。)

should 是助動詞，後面接原形動詞。而 should 後面加 not 即形成否定，縮寫為 shouldn't。

例：When people cross the road, they _____ be careful.

(當人們過馬路時，他們都應該要小心。)

21. spend / spent (v.) 花費(時間；金錢)

[spend] / [spent]

課：Maggie _____ half an hour _____ to the bakery.

(Maggie 花了半小時走到麵包店。)

1. 動詞變化：spends；spent；spending

2. 「人 + spend + 時間／金錢 + on + N」和「人 + spend + 時間／金錢 + V-ing」表「某人花費時間／金錢……」。

例：Cindy _____ a lot of money _____ clothes. (Cindy 花了一大筆錢買衣服。)

22. ski (v.) 滑雪

[ski]

課：We _____ in Japan last January.

(我們去年一月在日本滑雪。)

1. 動詞變化：skis；skied；skiing

2. go skiing 表「去滑雪」。

例：Later, we will try to _____ down that hill.

(待會，我們將嘗試滑雪滑下那座山丘。)

23. lucky (adj.) 幸運的

[ˈlʌki]

課：Judy: What's your _____ number? (你的幸運號碼是多少?)

Sam: Eight. (八。)

例：Today is my _____ day. I won the lottery.

(今天是我的幸運日。我中樂透了。)

補：Lucky you. 你真幸運。

反：unlucky (adj.) 不幸的

24. how long 多久(時間；距離)

[ˌhaʊ ˈlɒŋ]

課：Jessica: _____ will it take to walk to the bank?

(步行到銀行要花多久時間?)

Charlie: About ten minutes. (大約十分鐘。)

詢問「做某事要花多少時間」或「從 A 地到 B 地的距離要花多久的時間」。

例：Connie: _____ did you spend doing the dishes?

(你洗碗花了多久的時間?)

Gary: Only five minutes. (只有五分鐘。)

辨：「How far...?」指「多遠」，用來詢問兩地的距離，而「How long...?」

指「多久、多長」，用來詢問「時間的長度」。

例：Greg: How far is the school from here? (從這裡到學校有多遠?)

Ruby: About five hundred meters. (大約五百公尺。)

25. take (v.) 花費 (時間)

[tek]

課：It _____ me two hours _____ dinner yesterday.

(我昨天花了兩小時煮晚餐。)

1. 動詞變化：takes；took；taking

2. 「事物+take / took + (人) + 時間」和「It + takes / took + (人) + 時間 + to V」，表「做某事花 (某人) 多少時間」。

例：Making these pancakes _____ me thirty minutes.

(製作這些鬆餅花費我三十分鐘。)

93 年第二次基測試題

() My dog hates to take a bath. It usually _____ me one hour to make him clean.

(A) needs (B) spends (C) takes (D) uses

26. lucky money 壓歲錢

[ˌlʌki ˈmʌni]

課：Emma got a lot of _____ from her grandpa this year.

(Emma 今年從她爺爺那裡得到很多壓歲錢。)

例：Children always like to get _____ during the Lunar New Year.

(農曆新年期間，孩子們總是喜歡拿到壓歲錢。)

補：a red envelope 紅包、Lunar New Year 農曆新年

Reading

27. dozen (n.) 一打

[ˈdʌzn]

課：Remember to buy _____ eggs on your way home.

(回家途中記得買一打雞蛋。)

a / two / three dozen 表「一／兩／三打」；half a dozen 表「半打」。

注意：dozen 和數字連用時，字尾均不加 s。

例：May I buy _____ pencils? (我可以買半打鉛筆嗎?)

補：dozens of... 很多……

例：Rita bought dozens of shoes this afternoon. (Rita 今天下午買了很多雙鞋子。)

28. decide (v.) 決定

[dɪˈsaɪd]

課：It was raining then, so we _____ at the hotel.

(當時正在下雨，所以我們決定待在飯店。)

1. 動詞變化：decides；decided；deciding

2. 「decide to + V」表「決定做……」。

例：Bruce _____ the museum with us next week.

(Bruce 決定下星期和我們一起去參觀博物館。)

29. guy (n.) 傢伙；人

[gʌɪ]

課：Hey, you _____! What are you doing here?

(嘿，你們大家！你們正在這裡做什麼？)

口語用法。

例：Hank is a nice _____. Everyone likes him. (Hank 是個好人。每個人都很喜歡他。)

30. leave / left (v.) 離開；留下

[liv] / [left]

課：Mark and Laura went to the supermarket after they _____ the restaurant.

(Mark 和 Laura 離開餐廳之後去了超級市場。)

1. 動詞變化：leaves；left；leaving

2. leave A for B 表「離開 A 地，前往 B 地」。

例：(1) Don't _____ your trash in the restaurant.

(不要把你的垃圾留在餐廳裡面。)

(2) We're _____ Taiwan _____ Japan.

(我們正要離開臺灣，前往日本。)

95 年基測試題

() Mike: Oh, no! I _____ my cellphone on the train.

Alan: Let's call the station and ask if anyone has found it.

(A) broke (B) carried (C) left (D) used

31. firework (n.) 煙火

[ˈfaɪə,wɜːk]

課：We'll watch the _____ at Taipei 101 on December 31.

(我們十二月三十一日將在臺北 101 看煙火。)

常用複數形。

例：The _____ will start in two hours. (再兩個小時就會開始燃放煙火。)

補：fireworks show (n.) 煙火秀、set off the fireworks 放煙火

例：There will be a big fireworks show by the river tomorrow.

(明天河邊將會有大型的煙火秀。)

32. nature (n.) 大自然

[ˈnetʃə]

課：Robert loves _____. He often goes hiking in the mountains.

(Robert 喜愛大自然。他時常在山區健行。)

1. 為不可數名詞，也可寫作 Nature。

2. 不可與 the 連用。

例：We visited Ray's forest house last month. When we took a walk outside in the morning, we could feel the beauty of _____. (上個月我們造訪了 Ray 的森林小屋。當我們早上在外面散步時，我們可以感受到大自然的美。)

33. the sights (n.) 景點

[ðə `saɪts]

課：They spent two months visiting all the _____ in Japan.

(他們花兩個月拜訪日本的所有景點。)

例：Stan lives in Seoul. He will show us the _____ there.

(Stan 住在首爾。他將會帶我們參觀那裡的景點。)

一字多義

(n.) 視覺；視力

為不可數名詞。

例：She lost her sight after she got hurt in the baseball game.

(她在棒球比賽受傷後失明了。)

補：out of sight, out of mind 眼不見為淨

34. remember (v.) 記得

[rɪˈmembə]

課：_____ me a message when you get home.

(當你到家時，記得傳個訊息給我。)

1. 動詞變化：remembers；remembered；remembering

2. 「remember + V-ing」表「記得做過某事」。

3. 「remember to + V」表「記得要去做某事」。

例：(1) Did you _____ Bella?

(你有記得打給 Bella 嗎？)

(2) I don't _____ the temple.

(我不記得我有看過這間寺廟。)

反：forget (v.) 忘記

「forget to + V」表「忘記去做某事」。

「forget + V-ing」表「忘記做過某事」。

例：(1) I forgot to buy some milk. (我忘了要買一些牛奶。)

(2) I will never forget seeing the sea for the first time.

(我永遠不會忘記第一次看到大海的情景。)

106 年會考試題

() Jim always forgets my birthday. He has asked me many times and still can't _____ it.

(A) answer (B) celebrate (C) remember (D) understand

35. leave for 前往

[liv fɔː]

課：Jenny and Paul are _____ Tokyo next week. They will stay there for a week.

(Jenny 和 Paul 下星期將前往東京。他們將待在那裡一週。)

動詞變化：leaves；left；leaving

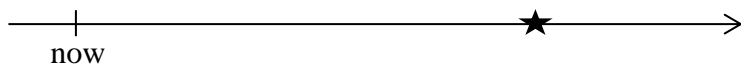
例：My mother and I will _____ the game after lunch.

(午餐後我媽媽和我將出發去看比賽。)

文法要點

一、未來式的用法

1. 定義：未來式是用來表達「未來將發生的動作或狀態」，句型為「will + 原形動詞」或「be going to + 原形動詞」。



2. 以 will 表達未來式的句型：主詞不論人稱為何，助動詞都用 will。

整理 人稱代名詞和 will 的縮寫：

I will → I'll	you will → you'll	he will → he'll	she will → she'll
it will → it'll	we will → we'll	they will → they'll	will not → won't

句型變化及例句	
直述句	主詞 + will / will not + 原形動詞... + 表未來的時間副詞.
	They will go skiing in Japan next month. (他們下個月將會去日本滑雪。) They won't go skiing in Japan next month. (他們下個月將不會去日本滑雪。)
Yes / No 疑問句	Will + 主詞 + 原形動詞... + 表未來的時間副詞?
	Will they go skiing in Japan next month? (他們下個月會去日本滑雪嗎？)
簡答句	Yes, 主詞 + will. / No, 主詞 + won't.
	Yes, they will. (是的，他們會。) / No, they won't. (不，他們不會。)
what 疑問句	What + will + 主詞 + 原形動詞... + 未來時間副詞?
	What will they do next month? (他們下個月將會做什麼？)
簡化句	They will go skiing in Japan, <u>and Ann will</u> , too. (他們將會去日本滑雪，Ann 也會。)
	They won't go skiing in Japan, <u>but Ken will</u> . (他們將不會去日本滑雪，但 Ken 會。)

小試身手

依提示作答

1. Yes, Mia will visit her grandparents in Lukang next Monday. (造原問句)

2. Will James walk his dog tomorrow afternoon? (先肯定簡答再詳答)

3. 以 be going to 表達未來式的句型：be 動詞會隨著主詞變化，其後須接原形動詞。

句型變化及例句	
直述句	主詞 + be 動詞 (+ not) + going to + 原形動詞... + 表未來的時間副詞.
	Lorna is going to watch the fireworks tonight. (Lorna 今晚將會去看煙火。)
	Lorna is not going to watch the fireworks tonight. (Lorna 今晚將不會去看煙火。)
Yes / No	Be 動詞 + 主詞 + going to + 原形動詞... + 表未來的時間副詞?
疑問句	Is Lorna going to watch the fireworks tonight? (Lorna 今晚會去看煙火嗎?)
簡答句	Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞. / No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not.
	Yes, she is. (是的，她會。) / No, she isn't. (不，她不會。)
what	What + be 動詞 + 主詞 + going to + 原形動詞... + 未來時間副詞?
疑問句	What is Lorna going to do tonight? (Lorna 今晚將會做什麼?)
簡化句	Lorna is going to watch the fireworks tonight, <u>and Nicky is</u> , too. (Lorna 今晚將會去看煙火，Nicky 也會。)
	Lorna is not going to watch the fireworks tonight, <u>and we aren't</u> , either. (Lorna 今晚將不會去看煙火，我們也不會。)

- 注意** 1. be going to 後面的動詞要用原形動詞，否定句是在 be 動詞後面加 not。
2. there is / are (某處有……) 的未來式為 there will be 或 there is / are going to be。

例 (1) **There will be** two music festivals next week. (下週將會有兩場音樂節。)

(2) **There are going to be** two department stores around here.

(這附近將會有兩棟百貨公司。)

小試身手

一、將下列句子改寫成含 be going to 的未來式句子

1. I drove my car to work. → I _____ my car to work.

2. Derek finished the work at six. → Derek _____ the work at six.

二、依提示作答

1. Yes, Jane is going to give her kids lucky money. (造原問句)

2. Are they going to visit all the sights in Japan this weekend? (先否定簡答再詳答)

4. 常與未來式搭配的時間副詞

時間副詞	例句
next + 一段時間	next Monday / week / month (下週一 / 下週 / 下個月)
tomorrow + 一段時間	tomorrow morning / afternoon / night (明天早上 / 下午 / 晚上)
in + 一段時間 (從現在開始的一段時間內)	in five minutes (五分鐘內)、in two days (兩天內)、 in a month (一個月內)
this + 一段時間	this afternoon / weekend / month (今天下午 / 這週末 / 這個月)
其他時間副詞	tomorrow (明天)、someday (有一天)、 the day after tomorrow (後天)、soon (很快地)

注意 today (今天) 和 this (這個) 形成的時間副詞，時態可能是「過去式」、「現在式」或「未來式」，取決於說話當時動作發生了沒，故判斷句子的時態，不能單由時間副詞做判斷。

例 (1) I **met** Leo in a flower shop today. (我今天在一家花店遇到 Leo。) → 過去式

(2) I **will meet** Leo in a flower shop today.

(我今天會跟 Leo 在一家花店見面。) → 未來式

(3) My family **plan** to take a trip to Japan this summer.

(我們家今年夏天計畫去日本旅行。) → 表現在的計畫，故用現在式

(4) My family **took** a trip to Japan this summer.

(我們家今年夏天去了日本旅行。) → 講話時事情已經發生，故用過去式

(5) My family **will take** a trip to Japan this summer.

(我們家今年夏天將去日本旅行。) → 講話時事情還沒發生，故用未來式

5. 比較：will 跟 be going to

用法	例句
表「對未來的預測」 → will / be going to	Look at the dark clouds. It <u>will</u> rain soon. = It <u>is going to</u> rain soon. (你看那烏雲。快下雨了。)
表「已預定好的計畫」 → be going to	He <u>is going to</u> go hiking in the mountains this weekend. (他這週末將會去山上健行。)
表「意願；不確定的計畫」 → will	<u>Will</u> you help me with my report? (你願意協助我做報告嗎？)

6. 來去動詞表達未來式的用法

來去動詞可用現在進行式來表達未來式，來去動詞包括：go (去)、come (來)、start (出發)、leave (離開)、move (移動)、stay (留下)、arrive (到達)、return (回到)、travel (旅行)、fly (搭飛機飛行) 等。

例 (1) I **am leaving** for Lukang tomorrow. (我明天將前往鹿港。)

(2) Judy **is coming** back tonight. (Judy 今晚將回來。)

7. 連接詞連接兩個未來式子句的用法

when、before、after 也可用來連接兩個未來式的子句，但副詞子句（含連接詞的子句）必須使用現在簡單式代替未來式。

例 (1) He'll give his parents a call when he gets home. (當他到家時，他會打電話給父母。)

(2) After you walk out of the store, you'll see me. (當你走出那間店後就會看到我。)

(3) I'll be there before it gets dark. (我會在天黑前到達那裡。)

補充 祈使句也常和表未來的 when、before、after 子句連用。

例 (1) Call me when you get home. (當你到家時打電話給我。)

(2) Show me the pictures after you come back from the summer camp.

(當你從夏令營回來後，給我看那些照片。)

進階題

- () 1. Lisa is going to _____ her sore throat with some ice cream.
(A) treat (B) treating (C) treated (D) treats
- () 2. We _____ hiking this afternoon. We all had a good time.
(A) go (B) will go (C) went (D) going
- () 3. We _____ hiking this afternoon. Do you want to join us?
(A) go (B) will go (C) went (D) going
- () 4. Fred didn't come to work today, but he said, "I _____ there tomorrow."
(A) going to go (B) am going to (C) will be (D) will
- () 5. Jane has a date with Kerr this afternoon. They _____ at the station in an hour.
(A) meet (B) will meet (C) met (D) is going to meet
- () 6. We're going to visit the famous bookstore, and my brother _____, too.
(A) is (B) won't (C) isn't (D) will
- () 7. Katie _____ go shopping this afternoon, but Jerry won't.
(A) is going to (B) will (C) isn't going to (D) won't
- () 8. We _____ for Japan tomorrow morning.
(A) are leaving (B) leave (C) will leaving (D) leaving
- () 9. Before Ann _____ home, she bought some food in the supermarket.
(A) came (B) will come (C) comes (D) coming
- () 10. Before Ann _____ home, she will buy some food in the supermarket.
(A) came (B) will come (C) comes (D) coming
- () 11. Before _____ home, Ann will buy some food in the supermarket.
(A) came (B) will come (C) comes (D) coming

會考題

- () 1. Ed and Jill _____ camping this weekend, so they have to finish their homework by Friday.
(A) went (B) were going (C) are going (D) have gone 【112-12】
- () 2. Diana: Dad, could you pick me up around six tomorrow evening? I have classes until then.
Charles: Sure, honey. _____ you at the school gate. 【111-補-21】
(A) I waited for (B) I wait for (C) I'm waiting for (D) I'll wait for
- () 3. Annie _____ us this weekend? Why didn't you tell me earlier(早一點)? I really want to see her, but I've told Grandpa I'll help him on the farm (農田) . 【111-補-11】
(A) met (B) has met (C) meets (D) is going to meet
- () 4. My sister is coming to my home today. She _____ with me for a week. 【110-7】
(A) stays (B) stayed (C) has stayed (D) will stay
- () 5. Our teacher Ms. Wu seldom laughs(笑), but when she _____, everyone in the same building can hear (聽到) her. 【110-6】
(A) can (B) does (C) has (D) will
- () 6. _____ that last piece of pie? If (如果) not, can I have it? I didn't eat much this morning.
(A) Had you eaten (B) Were you eating
(C) Do you eat (D) Are you going to eat 【108-11】
- () 7. On Children's Day, Ms. Lee, a famous storybook writer, _____ to Molly's Bookstore to talk about her new book. My two little kids can't wait to see her. 【104-9】
(A) came (B) was coming (C) has come (D) is going to come
- () 8. Lily: When will Uncle Tom come to see me?
Mom: He'll visit us this weekend. He _____ me that by e-mail. 【102-18】
(A) told (B) tells (C) will tell (D) was going to tell
- () 9. Abby: Too bad you couldn't come to the beach with us. It was so much fun there! You must come next time.
Bree: No, thanks. I don't think _____ any fun. I can't swim. 【101-19】
(A) I was having (B) I've had (C) I have (D) I'll have
- () 10. Nana: Did you mail the cards to your teachers?
Annie: No, I want to check them again. I _____ them after dinner. 【100-北-20】
(A) mailed (B) mail (C) have mailed (D) will mail
- () 11. _____ will be a welcome party next week for the new students. Will you come with me?
(A) It (B) There (C) They (D) We 【94-1-15】
- () 12. Lisa: What _____ this morning?
Tina: Well, it's Sunday. I think I'll go to church with my father. 【92-2-17】
(A) have you done (B) were you doing (C) did you do (D) are you going to do

二、表達花費時間的用法

1. 表達做某事 / 某物花費了某人多少「時間」的動詞可用 spend、take，用法如下：

動詞	用法	句型與例句
spend	1. 主詞為「人」。 2. 可以表達「花費時間 / 金錢」。	1. 人 + spend + 時間 + on + 事物。 2. 人 + spend + 時間 + V-ing...
		May spent a lot of time <u>on</u> the report. (May 花了很多時間寫那份報告。) = May spent a lot of time <u>doing</u> the report.
take	1. 主詞通常為「事物或虛主詞 it」。 2. 只能表達「花費時間」。	1. 事物 + take + 人 + 時間。 2. It + takes + 人 + 時間 + to V...
		(1) The report took me five hours. (這份報告花了我五小時完成。) = It took me five hours <u>to do</u> the report. (2) Cleaning up the beach took us three days. (這個海灘花了我們三天的時間清理。) = It took us three days <u>to clean up</u> the beach.

注意 1. take 的句型中，常會以虛主詞 it 當主詞，以避免句子頭重腳輕的情形。

例 It **took** me ten minutes to walk from the elementary school to the church.

(從那個小學走到這座教堂花了我十分鐘。)

2. 不須明確指出是誰花時間或已經知道花時間的人是誰時，take 後面可不接人。

例 It will **take** two days to finish the work. (完成這份工作須花兩天的時間。)

3. spend 與 take 常可互換。

例 Ken **spent** three hours doing his homework. (Ken 花了三小時寫作業。)

= It **took** Ken three hours to do his homework.

小試身手

依提示填入正確的字詞

1. Mary spent one hour _____ (take) the hot air balloon ride.

→ Mary spent one hour _____ the hot air balloon ride. (填入介系詞)

2. It took Tim two years _____ (change) his bad habits.

3. It took Ray thirty minutes _____ (get) to the church.

2. 花費動詞的問句

用 How long...? 詢問「時間長短」，句型：

(1) How long + 助動詞 + it + take (+ 人) + to V?

(2) How long + 助動詞 + 人 + spend + V-ing / on + 名詞...?

例 It **takes** Joan two hours to surf the Internet every day. (Joan 每天花兩小時上網。)

→ How long does it take Joan to surf the Internet every day? (Joan 每天花多少時間上網？)

→ How long does Joan spend on the Internet every day?

進階題

() 1. A: _____ will it take you to finish the work?

B: About a week.

(A) How long (B) How much (C) How old (D) How many times

() 2. Ann: What _____ you so long to get here? You are two hours late.

Ben: Sorry. I got up too late.

(A) spent (B) spend (C) took (D) take

() 3. _____ didn't take me much time to find the way back home in the strange (陌生的) city.

(A) This (B) It (C) You (D) That

會考題

() 1. Although (雖然) it took me lots of time _____ a big meal (一餐) for ten people, I was happy that everyone enjoyed it. 【 111-8 】

(A) prepare (B) to prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared

() 2. It took the police lots of time _____ who entered (進入) Liu's house and killed her one year ago.

(A) and found out (B) find out (C) finding out (D) to find out 【 107-10 】

() 3. It's _____ me a lot of time to find out what I really want to do in the future. 【 99-1-7 】

(A) paying (付錢) (B) spending (C) taking (D) using

() 4. My dog hates (討厭) to take a bath. It usually _____ me one hour to make him clean.

(A) needs (B) spends (C) takes (D) uses 【 93-2 】

實力挑戰

一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- () 1. The party is next Friday. Why don't you join us? _____ a lot of fun!
(A) There will have (B) We are going to (C) We will have (D) There is going to
- () 2. A: When will Nick get here?
B: I'm not sure, but he will call us when he _____ home.
(A) leaves (B) will leave (C) left (D) is leaving
- () 3. Fred: _____ Simon _____ the summer camp with Susan this year?
Linda: No, he won't.
(A) Did; join (B) Is; joining (C) Will; join (D) Will; joins
- () 4. Lily went back to work after _____ a phone call from her boss (老闆) .
(A) was getting (B) got (C) she got (D) she gets
- () 5. Nelson sometimes shops for food in the supermarket before _____ home.
(A) he went (B) he will go (C) he goes (D) goes
- () 6. A: Did you go skiing yesterday?
B: No, but I _____ when I have time.
(A) did (B) will (C) do (D) am
- () 7. The traffic (交通) was heavy this morning. It _____ me more than one hour to get to school.
(A) took (B) had (C) spent (D) used
- () 8. I'm not good at making decisions (決定) . I always spend a lot of time _____ it.
(A) to (B) for (C) on (D) about
- () 9. Kay: _____ did it _____ Allen to walk his dog?
Leo: Twenty minutes.
(A) How often; spend (B) How long; take
(C) How often; take (D) How long; spend
- () 10. Doing magic tricks (戲法) isn't difficult for Harry Potter because he spends a lot of time _____ it with Hermione and Ron every day.
(A) to practice (B) practiced (C) practices (D) practicing

二、依提示作答 (每題 5 分 , 共 25 分)

1. Will Mary go skiing with her friends? (先否定簡答 , 再以「去賞鳥」詳答)

2. Christine stayed at the hot springs hotel last week. (畫線部分改成「下週」, 並做適當變化)

3. Thomas will go to the post office this afternoon. (依畫線部分造原問句)

4. Cathy often spends half an hour shopping for food. (以虛主詞 it 改寫句子)

5. It took Jack thirty minutes to remember all his students' names. (依畫線部分造原問句)

三、整句式翻譯 (每題 6 分，共 30 分)

1. 我今天下午將跟 Taylor 在麵包店見面。 (be going to)

2. 當我需要你幫忙時，我會告訴你。 (will)

3. 在你造訪完都市裡的所有景點之後，記得到大自然裡健行。

4. 他們花了五年的時間拍攝這部電影。 (spend)

5. 觀賞煙火表演花了 Emily 三十分鐘。 (虛主詞 it)

四、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

Chinese New Year is coming. Mr. and Mrs. Smith want to buy new clothes 1. their kids next weekend because they asked them to clean their rooms, and they finished it 2. only two days. They plan to go shopping at GoGo Department Store because it 3. a big sale at that time, and it only 4. five minutes to walk there. Besides, they have to prepare some food for Chinese New Year, so they also decided to go to Dihua Street after they 5. clothes at GoGo Department Store. They can buy many kinds of food there. It will be a busy weekend for Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

 sale 拍賣 besides 除此之外

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. (A) of | (B) to | (C) for | (D) from |
| () 2. (A) to | (B) of | (C) for | (D) in |
| () 3. (A) will be | (B) is going to be | (C) will be have | (D) is going to have |
| () 4. (A) takes | (B) took | (C) spends | (D) spent |
| () 5. (A) will buy | (B) buy | (C) bought | (D) are going to buy |