

前 言

- 一. 本補充教材由教育部指導，委由台南市國民中學語文領域（英語）輔導團編輯而成。
- 二. 本書教材內容依據九十二年教育部發布之「國民中小學九年一貫課程綱要」為主，參考現行教育部各審定本之內容編寫而成。
- 三. 本書採句型單元編寫，並對各版本內容加深、加廣。教材分教師版與學生版，教師版除提供答案外亦提供教學提示。
- 四. 本教材以提供教師與學生另一種學習選擇教材的機會，對弱勢無力支付參考書籍的學子，提供自我學習的參考教材。
- 五. 本教材歡迎教師、學生，依自己需要下載教材學習。

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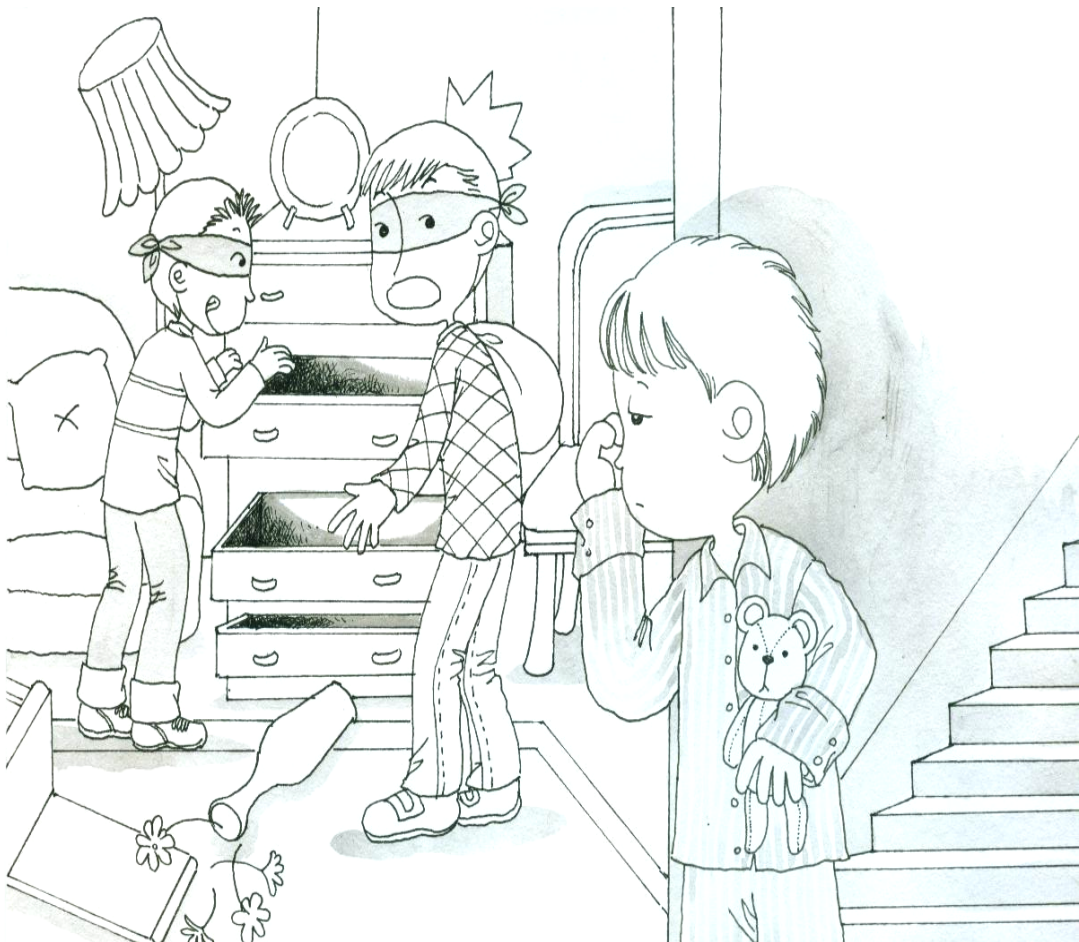
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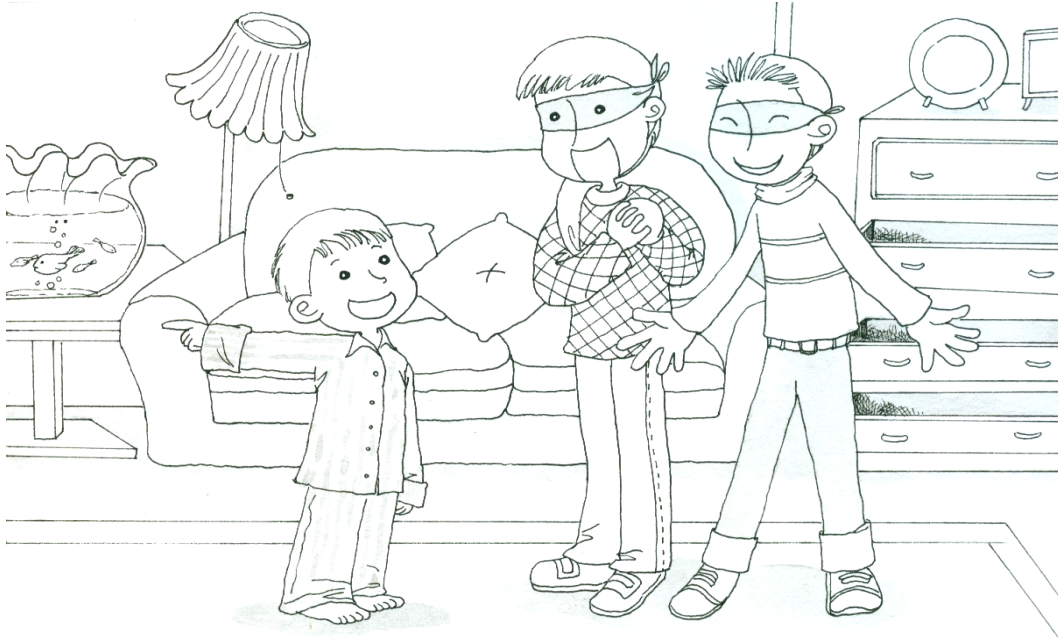
Special Events



Vocabulary

1. noise [nɔɪz] 名 噪音
2. downstairs [daʊnˈsteəz] 副 樓下
3. unfortunately [ʌnˈfɔrtʃənɪtli] 副 不幸地
4. drawer [ˈdraʊə] 名 抽屜
5. wallet [ˈwɒlɪt] 名 皮夾、錢包
6. wake up 片 叫醒
7. fortunately [ˈfɔrtʃənɪtli] 副 幸運地
8. glue [glu] 名 膠水
9. loan [lɒn] 名 貸款
10. tear [teə] 動 撕破
11. needle [ˈni:dl̩] 名 針
12. thread [θred] 名 線
13. stale [steɪl] 形 腐敗的
14. aspirin [ˈæspəɪn] 名 阿斯匹靈

Reading



When Jack **was** four years old, one day, he **woke** up and **went** to the bathroom at two o'clock in the morning. He **heard** a noise and **saw** some light from downstairs, so he **went** down to check.

There he **found** two men in the living room. They **asked** him his name and **told** him they **were** friends of his parents. Unfortunately, Jack **believed** them and **told** them everything they **asked**. He also **told** them that his mother usually **kept** some money in the drawer in the kitchen. The two men **took** a TV, a CD player, a computer, and the money in the drawer. Then they **asked** Jack to open the back door because they didn't want to wake his mom and dad.

Jack's parents didn't know that until they **got** up the next morning. His father wasn't angry with Jack because he **thought** he was just a kid.

Then they **called** the police. Fortunately, they **caught** the two thieves after a few days.

Reading Comprehension

根據短文內容詳答問題

1. What time did Jack wake up in the morning?

He woke up at two o'clock in the morning.

2. Where did Jack's mother usually keep her money?

She usually kept it in the drawer in the kitchen.

3. What did the two men take away from the house?

They took a TV, a CD player, a computer and the money in the drawer.

4. Was Jack's father angry with Jack?

No, he wasn't angry with him.

5. Did the police catch the two thieves?

Yes, they caught them after a few days.

補充句型一

S1 + tell + O + that + S2 + V2...

——> that 引導一名詞子句當作 tell 的受詞

例: Jack **told** me **that** he was good at math. (Jack 告訴我他擅長數學。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. Linda **told** me **that** she **wouldn't** help me with the housework.

(Linda 告訴我她不幫我做家事。)

2. My father **told** us **that** my grandpa **was** sick.

(爸爸告訴我祖父生病了。)

補充句型二

not ... until...

直到...才...

例: Dad **didn't come back until** 10:00 last night.

(爸爸昨晚直到十點才回來。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. Mom **didn't make** dinner **until** 7:00 today.

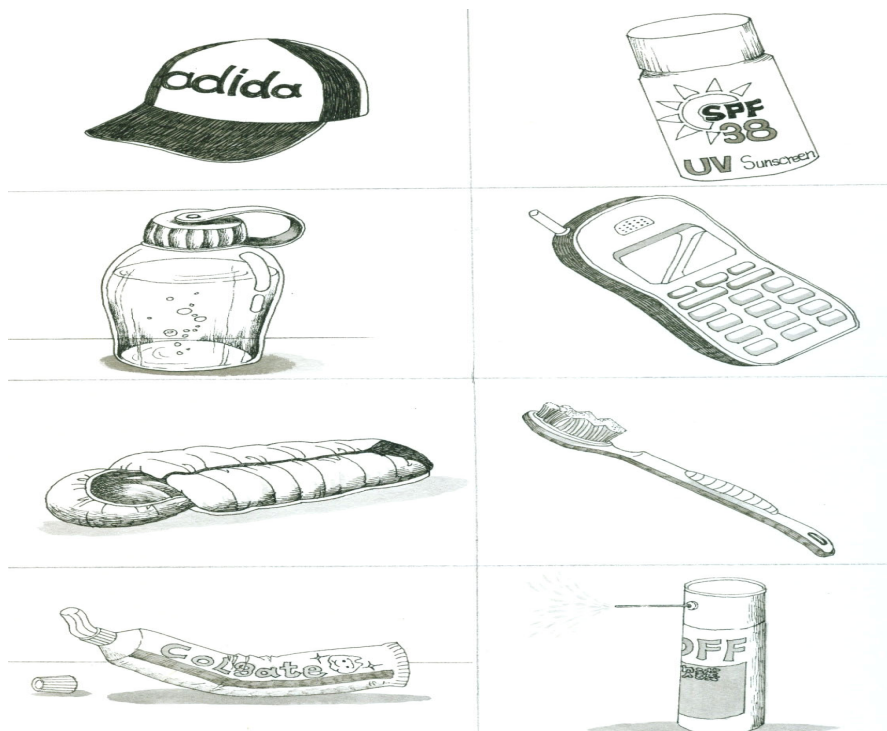
(媽媽今天直到七點才做晚餐。)

2. Jack **didn't finish** his homework **until** 11:30 yesterday.

(Jack 昨天直到 11 點半才做完功課。)

EXERCISE 1

引導式短文寫作：依照圖片及中文在空格中填入正確的字



約翰明天要去露營。他媽媽告訴他應該帶手電筒、帽子、防曬油、水壺、手機、睡袋、牙刷、牙膏及殺蟲劑。

John is going camping tomorrow. His mother says that he should take a **flashlight**, a **hat**, **sunscreen**, a **waterbottle**, the **cell phone**, a **sleeping bag**, a **toothbrush**, **toothpaste**, and **bug spray**.

EXERCISE 2

從短文中找出過去式不規則動詞並填入空格中

1. wake **woke**

2. hear **heard**

3. see **saw**

4. go **went**

5. find **found**

6. keep **kept**

7. take **took**

8. think **thought**

9. catch **caught**

10. are **were**

11. make **made**

12. can **could**

13. give **gave**

14. do **did**

15. get **got**

16. say **said**

17. tell **told**

18. have **had**

EXERCISE 3

根據圖片填入適當的動詞字語

例：



Mrs. Lin bought some groceries this morning.

(買東西)



1. Lucy mailed a letter last weekend.

(寫信)



2. Mr. Wang waited for a delivery last Sunday.

(等郵件)



3. Lancy took some clothes to the cleaner yesterday. (把衣服拿去送洗)



4. Daniel went to a dentist last night.

(看牙醫)



5. Kevin took an exam this morning.

(考試)



6. Tony went for an interview last Monday.

(面試)

EXERCISE 4

根據答句及其劃線部分寫出正確的問題

例: A: Where were his parents?

B: His parents were in bed.

1. A: Why did he go to the living room?

B: He went to the living room because he saw a light.

2. A: What did they tell him?

B: They told him they were friends of his parents.

3. A: Where was the money?

B: The money was in the drawer in the kitchen.

4. A: What did they take?

B: They took a TV, a CD player, and a computer.

5. A: Who did Lucy think about?

B: Lucy thought about my classmates in elementary school yesterday.

6. A: **What did Tony drink this morning?**
 B: Tony drank a cup of coffee this morning.
7. A: **What did Mr. Lin teach before?**
 B: Mr. Lin taught math before.
8. A: **Where did the boy catch a frog yesterday?**
 B: The boys caught a frog in the pond yesterday.

EXERCISE 5

依提示的片語及連接詞完成句子

wash my hair

laugh

fix it with glue

go to bed

buy some more

be hungry

例: I felt sick and **went to bed.**

1. I told a joke and **everyone laughed.**
2. I made a hamburger because **I was hungry.**
3. I broke a cup and **fixed it with glue.**
4. I took a shower and **washed my hair.**
5. I ran out of sugar and **bought some more yesterday.**



EXERCISE 6

根據圖片造句

例:



wear the wrong clothes



a coat

Jane: **I wore the wrong clothes.**

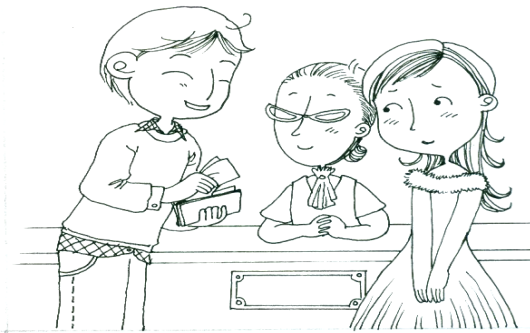
Peter: **Would you like a coat?**

Jane: Sure. Thanks.

1.



leave my wallet at home



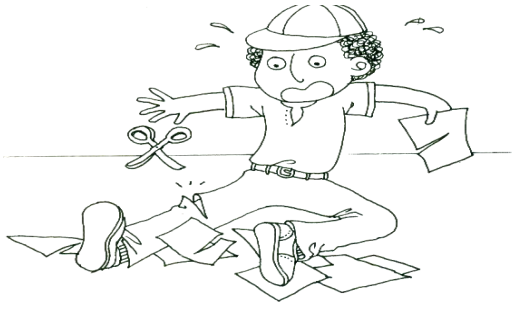
money

Lucy: **I left my wallet at home.**

Kevin: **Would you like to borrow some money?**

Lucy: Sure. Thanks.

2.



tear my pants



a needle and thread

Peter: **I tore my pants.**

David: **Would you like a needle and thread?**

Peter: Sure. Thanks. It's very kind of you.

needle [ˈniːdl] 針
thread [θreɪd] 線

3.



find a hair in my soup



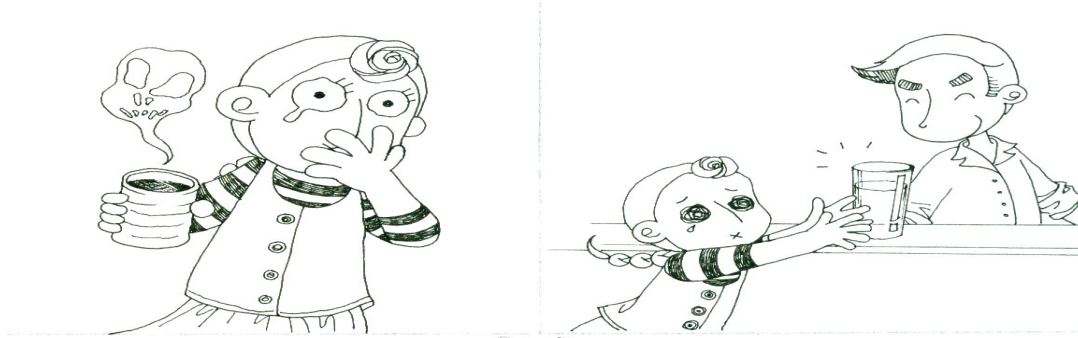
a new bowl of soup

Kevin: **I found a hair in my soup.**

Coco: **Would you like a new bowl of soup?**

Kevin: No. That's OK.

4.



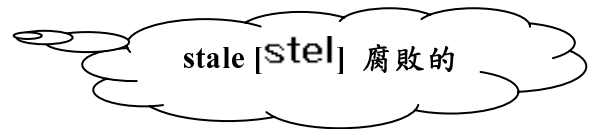
drink some stale tea.

some water

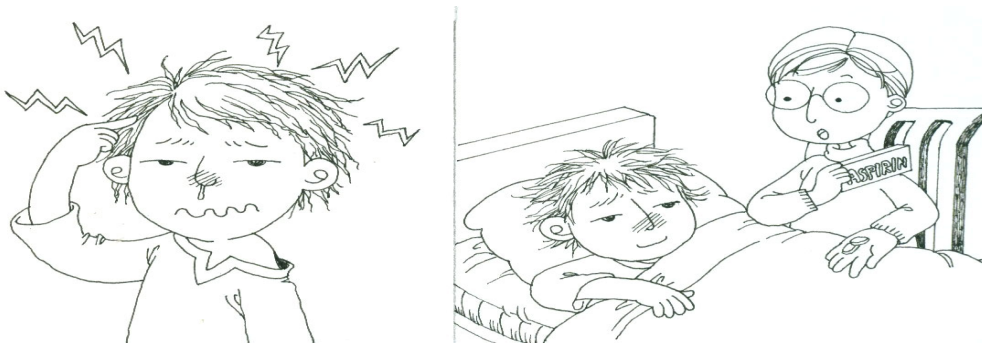
Lucy: **I drank some stale tea.**

David: **Would you like some water?**

Lucy: Yes, thanks. That's really nice of you.



5.



catch a cold

an aspirin

Tony: **I caught a cold.**

Jack: **Would you like an aspirin?**

Tony: I sure would. Thanks.

EXERCISE 7

填入動詞並作適當的變化

burst	draw	buy	hide	dig
shake	win	bite	pay	blow
catch				

例: Linda felt so cold that her whole body **shook**.

1. Tony **drew** a beautiful bird with only a pencil.
2. When the balloon **burst**, everyone cried out loudly because of the sudden noise.
3. Mr. Wang **hid** his money because he was afraid someone would steal it.
4. Our team finally **won** the basketball game by one point.
5. The dog **dug** a hole in the ground to hide a bone.
6. When David went shopping yesterday, he **bought** a fashionable T-shirt.
7. Little Johnny **blew** out all of the candles on his birthday cake.
8. A bee **bit** me on the hand while I was working in the garden.
9. Peter **paid** much more for his glasses than I spent on mine.
10. Dan **threw** the ball high in the air and Jack caught it quickly.

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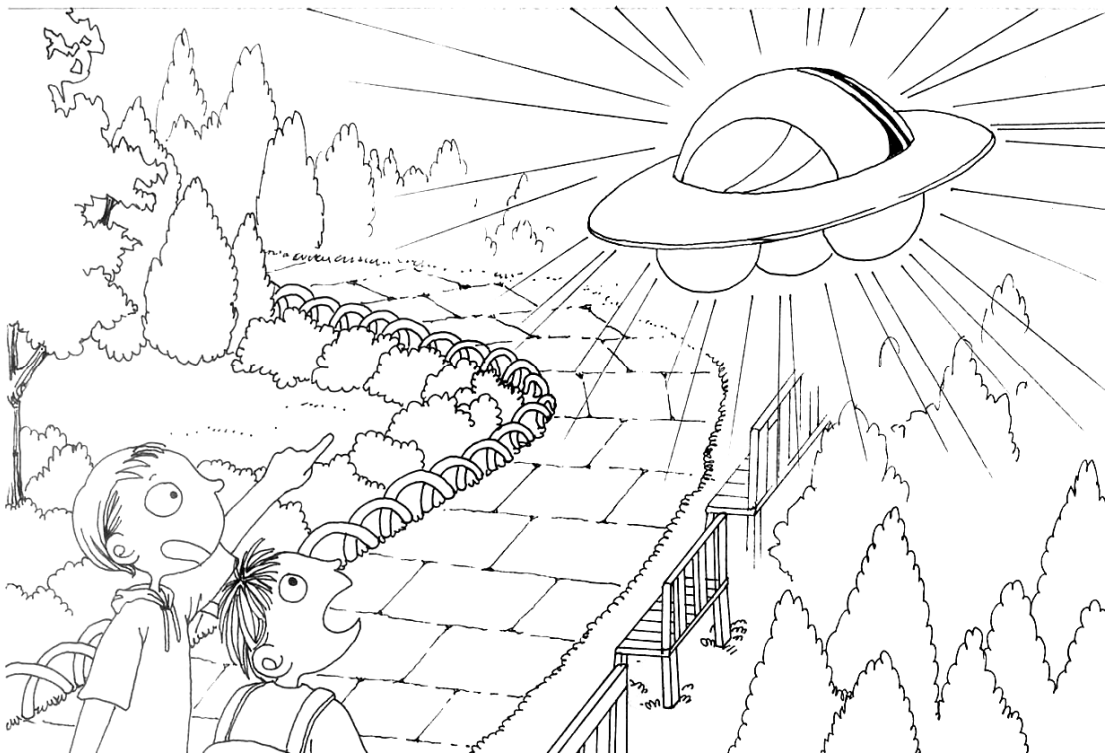
More Verbs							
動詞	音標	中文	過去式	動詞	音標	中文	過去式
begin	/bɪˈɡɪn/	開始	began	bend	/bɛnd/	彎	bent
bite	/baɪt/	咬	bit	bleed	/bli:d/	流血	bled
blow	/bləʊ/	吹	blew	break	/breɪk/	打破	broke
breed	/brɪd/	飼	bred	bring	/brɪŋ/	帶來	brought
build	/brɪld/	建造	built	buy	/baɪ/	買	bought
catch	/kætʃ/	抓	caught	choose	/tʃuz/	選擇	chose
deal	/di:l/ 易	交	dealt	dig	/dɪg/	挖	dug
do	/du/	做	did	draw	/drɔ:/	畫	drew
drink	/drɪŋk/	飲, 喝	drank	drive	/draɪv/	駕駛	drove
eat	/it/	吃	ate	fall	/fɔ:l/	落下; 跌倒	fell
feed	/fi:d/	養; 餵	fed	feel	/fi:l/	感受	felt
fight	/faɪt/	打架	fought	fly	/flaɪ/	飛	flew
flee	/fli/	逃走	fled	find	/faɪnd/	發現	found
forget	/fəˈɡet/	忘記	forgot	forgive	/fəˈɡɪv/	原諒	forgave
freeze	/frɪz/	凍結	froze	get	/ɡet/	得到	got
give	/ɡɪv/	給	gave	go	/ɡo/	去	went

More Verbs							
動詞	音標	中文	過去式	動詞	音標	中文	過去式
grind	/graɪnd/	研磨	ground	grow	/groʊ/	生長	grew
hang	/hæŋ/	吊;掛	hung	have	/hæv/	擁有	had
hear	/hɪr/	聽到	heard	hide	/haɪd/	躲藏	hid
hold	/hold/	握著	held	keep	/ki:p/	保持	kept
kneel	/ni:l/	跪	knelt	know	/noʊ/	知道	knew
lay	/leɪ/	放;擱	laid	lead	/li:d/	引導	led
leave	/li:v/	離開	left	lend	/lend/	借	lent
lie	/laɪ/	躺	lay	lose	/lu:z/	失敗	lost
mean	/mi:n/	意指	meant	meet	/mi:t/	遇見	met
mistake	/mɪs ˈtek/	弄錯	mistook	pay	/peɪ/	支付	paid
read	/ri:d/	讀	read	ride	/raɪd/	騎乘	rode
ring	/rɪŋ/	搖鈴	rang	rise	/raɪz/	升起	rose
say	/seɪ/	說	said	see	/si:/	看到	saw
seek	/si:k/	找尋	sought	sell	/sel/	賣	sold
send	/send/	送	sent	shake	/ʃek/	搖	shook
shoot	/ʃut/	射擊	shot	sing	/sɪŋ/	唱	sang
sink	/sɪŋk/	沈沒	sank	sit	/sɪt/	坐	sat

More Verbs							
動詞	音標	中文	過去式	動詞	音標	中文	過去式
sleep	/slɪp/	睡	slept	speak	/spi:k/	說	spoke
speed	/spi:d/	加速	ped	spend	/spɛnd/	花費	spent
spin	/spɪn/	旋轉	spun	* spring	/sprɪŋ/	彈開	sprang
stand	/stænd/	站立	stood	* 註(當名詞解釋為春天或泉水)			
steal	/sti:l/	偷	stole	stick	/stɪk/	黏	stuck
sting	/stɪŋ/	刺; 螫	stung	strike	/straɪk/	打擊	struck
swear	/swɛr/	發誓	swore	sweep	/swi:p/	掃	swept
swim	/swɪm/	游泳	swam	swing	/swɪŋ/	搖	swung
take	/teɪk/	拿	took	teach	/ti:tʃ/	教	taught
tear	/tɛr/	撕破	tore	tell	/tel/	告訴	told
think	/θɪŋk/	想	thought	throw	/θro/	投	threw
under- stand	/ʌndə- ˈstænd/	明白	under- stood	wear	/wɛr/	穿; 戴	wore
weave	/wi:v/	編織	wove	weep	/wi:p/	流淚	wept
win	/wɪn/	贏	won	wind	/waɪnd/	轉; 捲	wound
write	/raɪt/	寫	wrote				

Book 3 Unit 2

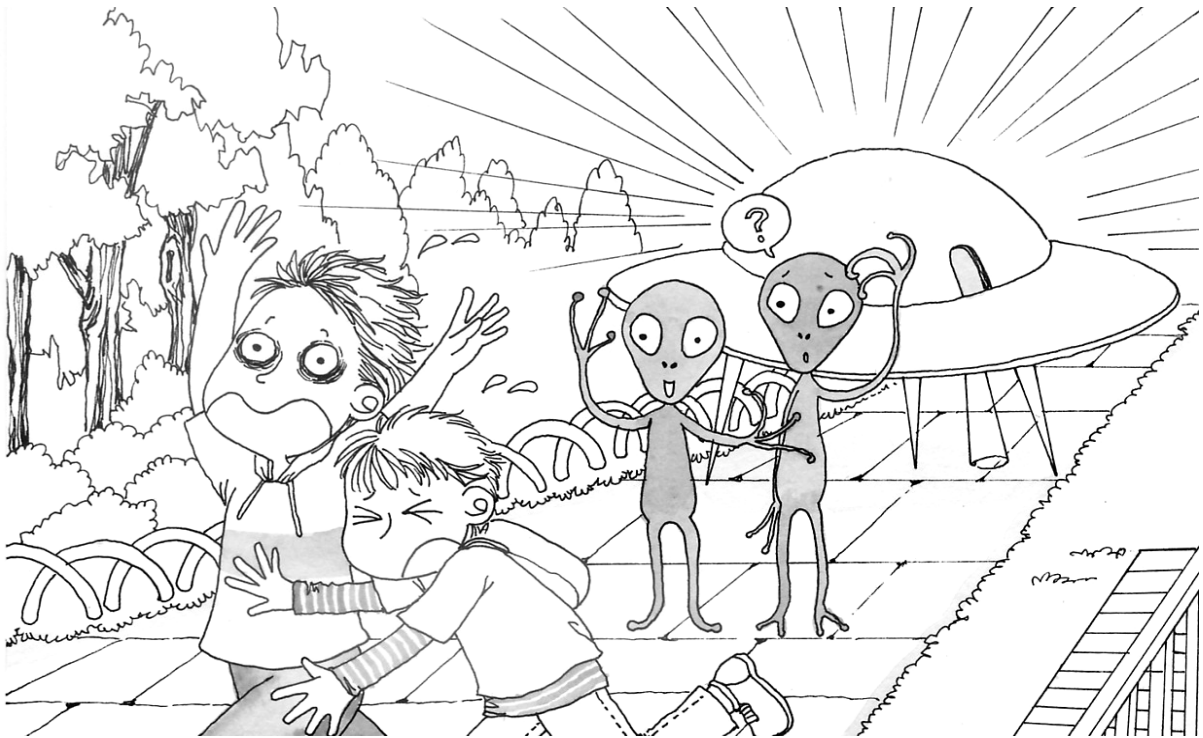
Past Continuous



Vocabulary

1. suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] 副 突然地
2. creature [ˈkri:tʃə] 名 生物
3. wrinkle [ˈrɪŋkəl] 動 起皺紋
4. unbelievable [ˌʌnbɪˈlɪvəbəl] 形 不可信的
5. spaceship [ˈspes.ʃɪp] 副 太空船
6. incident [ˈɪnsədənt] 副 不平常的事、意料外之事

Reading



It was eight o'clock in the evening. While my friend, Daniel, and I were walking through the park, we were talking and laughing. Suddenly the sky went very dark. We felt surprised and looked up into the sky. Daniel said, "It's going to rain." Then we heard a loud bang and the sky went bright green. There was a huge spaceship above our heads. We thought we were dreaming. It was shining, but several creatures were looking at us. They all had wrinkled skin and hands. They were smiling at us. We felt scared, but they came close and wanted to shake hands with us.

I was shaking when they tried to walk toward us. Daniel cried out and shouted, "Run, Peter! Run away from them!" We were so scared that we ran home as fast as we could.

The next day, we read the news in the paper. Several people saw the spaceship in the sky that night, too. Though it was unbelievable, the incident really happened.

Reading Comprehension

依據短文，敘述正確者寫“T”，錯誤者寫“F”。

- (T) 1. Daniel and the writer were walking through the park when they saw the spaceship in the sky.
- (F) 2. Daniel and the writer felt bored when they saw the spaceship.
- (T) 3. The creatures from the spaceship had wrinkled skin and hands.
- (F) 4. The creatures were shaking when Daniel and the writer tried to walk toward them.
- (T) 5. Several people also saw the spaceship in the sky that night.

補充句型一

While + S1 + was (were) + V-ing..., S2 + was (were) + V-ing ...

——> 表兩個動作同時進行時，用連接詞 **while**。

例: While Mr. Lin **was reading**, Mrs. Lin **was cooking**.

(當林先生在看書時，林太太在做飯。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

- 1. **While** I was **watching** TV, my brother **was playing** computer games.
(當我在看電視時，我弟弟在打電玩。)
- 2. **While** Mom **was cooking in the kitchen**, Dad **was cleaning the living room**.
(當媽媽在廚房煮東西時，爸爸在打掃客廳。)

When + S + 過去式..., S2 + was (were) + V-ing...

——→**when** 指「當時」，**while** 指一段時間內，指過去定點時間發生的事情，用過去進行式。

例: When the phone rang, I was taking a bath.

(當電話響時，我正在洗澡。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. When it **started to rain**, I **was working in the garden**.
(當開始下雨時，我正在花園工作。)
2. When **the plane landed**, I **was shopping in the duty-free store**.
(當飛機降落時，我正在免稅店購物。)

補充句型二

主詞 + 動詞 + as + 副詞 + as + 主詞 + can (could) 盡可能...

例: He ran home **as quickly as he could**. (他盡快跑回家。)

Exercise (完成下列句子)

1. He **handed in his homework as soon as he could**.
(他盡快地繳交他的作業。)
2. She **wrote me a letter as soon as she could**.
(她盡快寫信給我。)

EXERCISE 1

依例句及提示的字造句

例: A: What were you doing (you / do) when your father got home?

B: I was sleeping. (sleep)

1. A: Was Linda busy when you went to see her?

B: Yes, she was watching videos. (watch videos)

2. A: What were you doing when the doorbell rang?

B: I was surfing the Internet. (surf the Internet)

3. A: What were you doing when Mr. Wu saw you?

B: I was hanging out with friends. (hang out with friends)

4. A: Was John busy when Kevin broke the window?

B: Yes. He was listening to music. (listen to music)

5. A: What were you doing when Mr. Wang called you?

B: I was making the bed. (make the bed)

6. A: What were you doing when Jack knocked on the door?

B: I was vacuuming the carpet. (vacuum the carpet)

7. A: What were you doing when Mrs. Wang came?

B: I was taking out the garbage. (take out the garbage)

EXERCISE 2

根據下列有關 UFO 的個人敘述，詳答問題。

Some people are telling the reporters about the UFO they had seen. Answer the questions according to what they told the reporters.

Robert Lin: I was walking my dog in the park when he suddenly started barking. The sky was getting dark. It was frightening, so we ran home quickly.

Jean White: I was watching TV at home. I noticed that it was raining. Suddenly I heard a strange noise. I looked out of the window and saw the UFO flying through the sky.

Jessica Smith: I was driving on the highway when I suddenly heard a loud bang.

Billy Chen: I was working on the farm when I saw a strange light. I went inside the truck and locked the doors and windows.

1. What was Jessica doing when she heard a loud bang?

She was driving on the highway.

2. What was Billy doing when he saw a strange light?

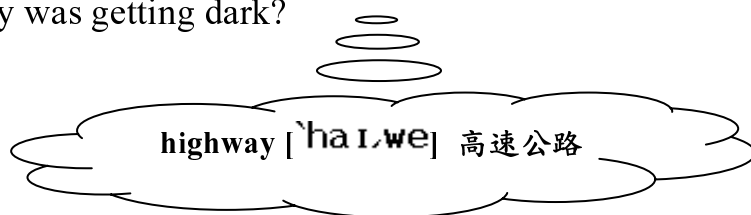
He was working on the farm.

3. Where was Robert when the sky was getting dark?

He was in the park.

4. What was Robert doing then?

He was walking his dog.



5. What was Jean doing when she heard a strange noise?

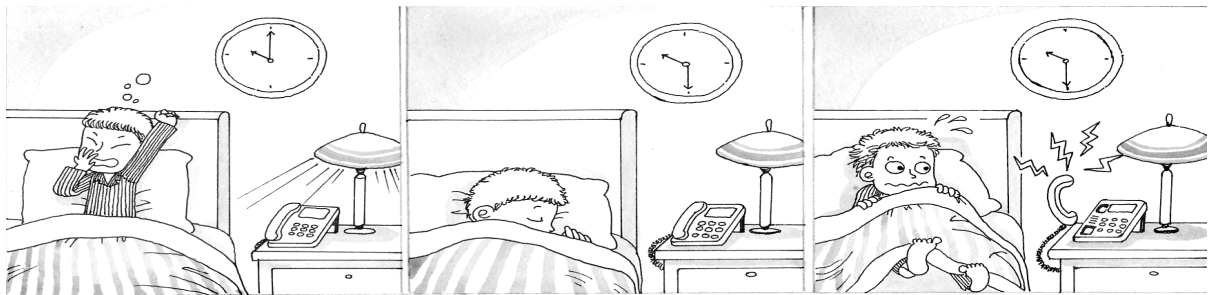
She was watching TV at home.

6. What did Jean see when she looked out of the window?

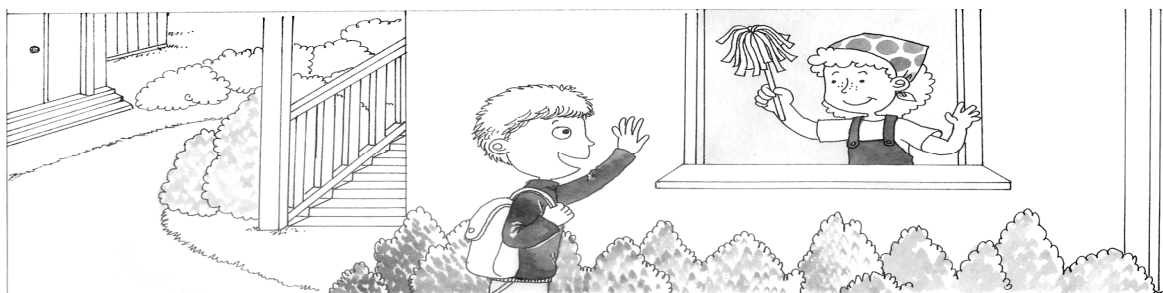
She saw the UFO flying through the sky.

EXERCISE 3

根據提示的圖片及時間，填入正確的動詞形式。



Yesterday Bob went to bed at 10:00. He **was sleeping**. While Bob **was sleeping**, the phone **rang / was raining**.



The next day Bob left home at 7:30 a.m. and **began** (begin) to walk to school. While he **was walking**, he **saw** Mrs. Smith. She **was cleaning the house**. (clean the house)

本單元在比較過去式及過去進行式的用法。

EXERCISE 4

根據短文填入正確的動詞形式

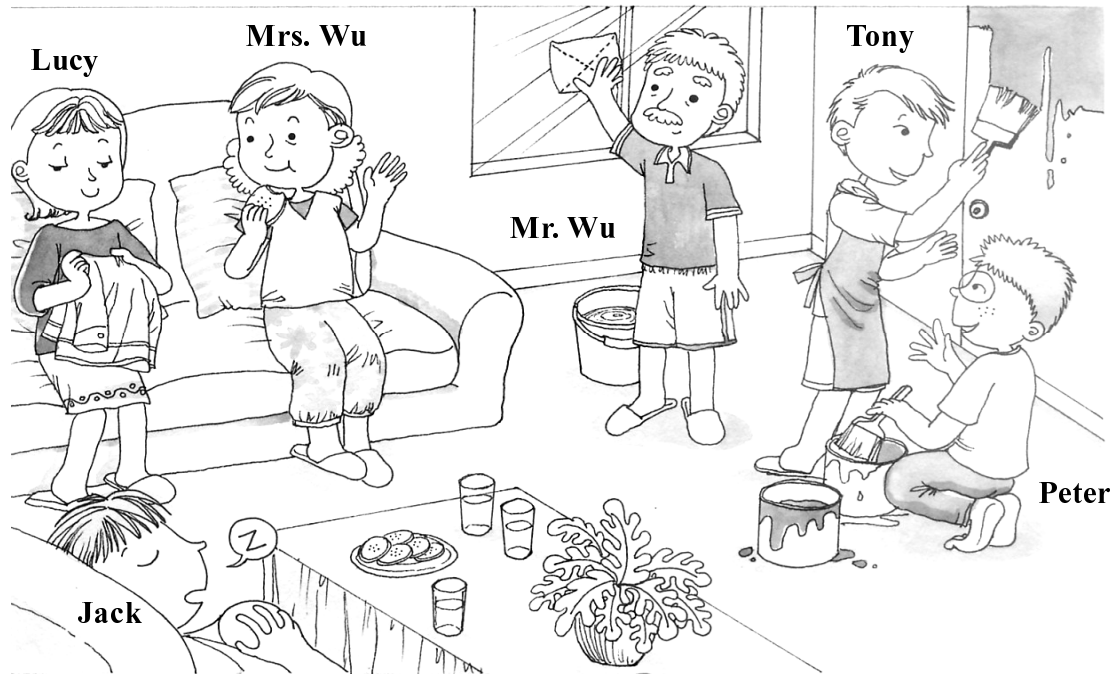


Yesterday Steve and Julia (go) **went** to Taipei City Zoo at about 2:00 p.m.. They (see) **saw** many kinds of animals and (have) **had** a few special experiences. While they (walk) **were walking** along the elephant area, one of the elephants (begin) **began** to spurt water at them, so they (run) **ran** away quickly. Later, while they (pass) **were passing** the monkey area, one of the monkeys (climb) **climbed** down from the tree and (jump) **jumped** toward them suddenly. The monkey (try) **tried** to eat Julia's ice cream cone. Julia (not let) **didn't let** the monkey (have) **have** the ice cream, because she (stand) **stood** in front of a sign which said, "DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS." She (point) **pointed** at the sign and (say) **said** to the monkey, "Sorry. I'd like to share the ice cream with you, but I can't."

1. let 為使役動詞，之後需加原形動詞(have)。
2. point at (指著)

EXERCISE 5

根據圖片，描述圖中人物昨天下午六點正在進行的動作。



1. Jack was **taking a nap.**
2. Lucy was **shortening her jacket.**
3. Tony and Peter were **painting the door.**
4. Mrs. Wu was **having some snacks.**
5. Mr. Wu was **cleaning the windows.**

-
1. take a nap (午睡)
 2. shorten her jacket (將夾克改短)
 3. paint the door (將門上油漆)
 4. have some snacks (吃點心)

EXERCISE 6

根據內容及中文提示來完成對話

Peter: Hi, Tony. Any plans for the weekend?

Tony: **I was thinking of asking Jane out.**

(我剛剛正在想要邀 Jane 出去。)

Peter: Jane? Oh, do you mean the girl with long hair? She's pretty.

Peter: Yes.

(On the phone)

Tony: Hi, Jane? This is Tony. I don't know if you remember me. We were in the same school last year.

Jane: Oh, sure. **You were always asking questions then.**

(你那時總是在提問問題。)

Tony: Uh, no. That was Peter Brown. He sat in front of me.

Jane: Oh, I remember you. **You were always talking in class.**

(你總是上課中講話。)

Tony: No. That was David Smith. He sat next to me. **I'm the one who was always studying hard.** (我是那位總是用功讀書的那位。)

Jane: Oh! Now I remember you. **You were sometimes late for class.**

(你有時上課遲到。)

Tony: That's true. Uh, Jane, I was wondering....would you like to go to the movies this weekend?

Jane: Sorry, **I'm going to have a date with my boyfriend this weekend.**

(這個週末我要和男朋友約會。)

Tony: That's OK. Maybe next time.

Book 3 Unit 3

Adverb



Vocabulary

1. cram school [名] 補習班
2. seldom [ˈseldəm] [副] 很少；幾乎沒有
3. mountain climbing [片] 爬山
4. comic book [名] 漫畫書
5. share [ʃeɪ] [動] 分享
6. next time [副] 下一次

Dialogue 1

Alan: Hey! Do you want to play basketball with us after school?

Brian: I'd like to. But I have to go to cram school.

Alan: Oh, that's too bad! Do you have to go to cram school every day?

Brian: Not really! Just two days a week. I **sometimes** play basketball after school, too. But I play computer games more **often**.

Alan: I **seldom** play computer games. I think it's bad for my eyes.

Brian: So, what do you **usually** do besides playing basketball in your free time?

Alan: I **usually** go mountain climbing with my family on weekends, and I **sometimes** go to the movies with my friends or read comic books.

Brian: I also like to read comic books. Maybe we can share some comic books with each other next time.

Alan: Sounds great!

Brian: I know you'll like the idea.

Reading Comprehension

依對話內容選出正確答案

(C) 1. How often does Brian go to cram school?

(A) Every day. (B) Three days a week. (C) Two days a week.

(C) 2. Which activity does Alan not like?

(A) Going to the movies. (B) Playing basketball.

(C) Playing computer games.

(A) 3. Which activity do both Alan and Brian like?

(A) Reading comic books. (B) Playing baseball. (C) Go fishing.

(B) 4. What kind of activity will be harmful for your eyes?

(A) Going mountain climbing. (B) Playing computer games all day.

(C) Roller-skating.

補充句型一

would like to + V 想要去…

例: He **would like to** go fishing with his father. (他想要跟父親去釣魚。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. They **would like to take** a trip to Australia.
(他們想要到澳洲去旅行。)
2. **Would** you **like to have** a cup of coffee?
(想要來杯咖啡嗎?)

補充句型二

事件發生次數(時間單位總數) + an hour / a week / a month / a year

一個小時/星期/月/年 有…次/天/月

例:

1. **twice a week** (一個星期二次)
2. **three days a month** (一個月三天)
3. **four months a year** (一年四個月)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. I usually go to cram school **two days a week**.
(我通常一週有兩天要上補習班。)
2. Linda has to go to hospital **twice a month**.
(Linda 一個月內必須去醫院兩次。)

補充句型三

share 事/物 with 人... 與某人分享某事/物...

例: Anne likes to **share** her joy **with** her friends.

(Anne 喜歡和朋友一起分享他的喜悅。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. Tom has **shared** the same room **with** her brother for many years.

(Tom 和哥哥共用一個房間很多年了。)

2. My English teacher **shares** her life experience in the USA **with** us through pictures.

(我們英文老師用照片與我們分享她在美國的生活經驗。)

文法小幫手

頻率副詞是用來修飾動詞，表示在一定時間內動作產生的頻率。頻率副詞根據其頻率高至低可分為：**always**「總是」，**usually**「經常」，**often**「常常」，**sometimes**「有時」，**seldom / rarely**「很少」，**never**「從不」。

(一) 基本位置：置於 **be** 動詞之後，一般動詞之前。

例：

1. She is **always** happy at school. (她在學校總是很開心。)

2. My father **often** drives to work on Fridays.

(我爸星期五通常會開車上班。)

(二) 特殊位置及用法：

1. 助動詞之後。

例：I'll **never** forget you. (我永遠都不會忘記你。)

2. 簡答時，置於 **be** 動詞或助動詞之前。

例：A: Does your boyfriend always drive you home after work?

B: Yes, he **always** does. (是的，他總是如此。)

3. **seldom**, **hardly**, **never** 本身已有否定意味，故不可再於句子中另加入 **not**。

例：Mary **never** talks in class. (Mary 從不在上課中聊天。)

4. **sometimes** 或 **usually** 可以置於句首或句尾。

例：**Sometimes** I like to stay at home alone. (有時候我喜歡一個人在家。)

= I like to stay at home alone **sometimes**.

5. **not always**... (並非總是...)

例：He is **not always** honest. (他並不總是誠實。)

6. **always not**... (總是不...)

例：He is **always not** honest. (他總是不誠實。)

Exercise Part 1 (填充)

1. I **sometimes** go home by bus. (我有時會搭公車回家。)
2. Peter is **never** busy with his studies. (Peter 從不為他的課業而忙碌。)
3. I'll **never** forget you. (我永遠不會忘記你。)
4. You are **always** not busy. (你總是不忙碌。)
5. A: Are you **often** late for school? B: No, I **never am**.
(A: 你上學常常遲到嗎? B: 不, 我從來不會。)
6. Jack **seldom** goes out on weekends. (Jack 幾乎週末都不出門的。)
7. **Usually** Mike plays basketball after school.
= Mick **usually** plays basketball after school. (Mike 經常在放學後打籃球。)
8. I **don't always** eat beef noodles for lunch. (我並非總是吃牛肉麵當午餐。)
9. Alan's girl friend **never** calls him. (Alan 的女友從不打電話給他。)

Exercise Part 2 (釋義)

- (**B**) 1. My mom doesn't always cook at home.
(A) My mom doesn't cook at home.
(B) My mom sometimes cooks at home.
(C) My mom always cook at home.
(D) My mom never cooks at home.
- (**A**) 2. Betty is always not on time.
(A) Betty is never on time.
(B) Betty is always on time.
(C) Betty is sometimes on time.
(D) Betty doesn't know the time.

Dialogue 2

Susan: Wow! I don't know you play the guitar so **well**.

Judy: Thank you. How long have you been learning to play the guitar?

Susan: I've been learning it since I was thirteen years old.

Maybe I can teach you next time if you are **really** interested in playing the guitar.

Judy: Really? It's very kind of you.

Susan: No problem. But you have to get a guitar **first**.

Judy: Sure. I can borrow one from my brother, and I'll try my best to learn it well.

Susan: I think you can be a good student! When should we start our lesson?

Judy: How about this weekend?

Susan: I think this weekend is fine for me.

Judy: Terrific! See you then.

Susan: See you.



Vocabulary

1. guitar [gɪ'tɑːr] 名 吉他
2. since [sɪns] 連 自從
3. interested [ˌɪntə'restɪd] 形 感到有興趣的

Reading Comprehension

依對話內容選出正確答案

- (A) 1. According to the dialogue, who is good at playing guitar?
(A) Judy. (B) Susan. (C) Mary.
- (B) 2. When has Susan learned to play the guitar ?
(A) When she was 14. (B) When she was 13. (C) When she was 15.
- (A) 3. Did Susan promise Judy to teach her how to play the guitar?
(A) Yes, she did. (B) No, she didn't. (C) We don't know.
- (C) 4. When will they start their first class?
(A) Next year. (B) Next month. (C) Next weekend.
- (C) 5. How long have Susan played the guitar?
(A) 10 years. (B) 13 years. (C) We don't know.

補充句型一

How long...? 多久...?

= **How many days / hours / months / years / ...?** 多少天/小時/月/年 ...?

例:

1. **How long** will you stay in Taipei? (你將會待在台北多久?)
2. **How long** have you two known each other? (你們兩個彼此認識多久了?)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. **How long** have Jenny been cleaning up her room?
(Jenny 已經整理房間多久了?)
2. I've been learning to play the guitar **since** I was thirteen years old.
(從我十三歲起，就已經開始學吉他了。)

補充句型二

完成式：have / has + p.p.

1. 強調動作已經完成

例: I **have finished** my homework. (我已經完成我的回家作業。)

2. 過去發生的事持續發生到現在

例: Anne **has lived** in Kaohsiung since 1998. (自 1998 年, Anne 就住在高雄了。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. My father **has been** to South Africa many times. (我父親去過南非許多次。)

2. Peter **has been learning** German for six years. (Peter 學德文已經有 6 年了。)

補充句型三

當 Maybe 置於句首，後面接上一子句時，代表可能、或許。

例: **Maybe** you are right. (或許你是對的。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. **Maybe** it's not true. (或許那不是事實。)

2. **Maybe** Linda knows the answer. (也許 Linda 知道答案。)

補充句型四

borrow A from B 從 B 處借 A

lend A to B 將 A 借給 B

例: I just **borrowed** some books **from** the library. (我剛從圖書館借了一些書。)

例: Can you **lend** a pen **to** me? (你可以借我一枝筆嗎?)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. Susan **borrowed** some money **from** her father. (Susan 跟她爸爸借了一些錢。)
2. My sister **lent** Jay's CDs **to** her classmate, Judy.
(姊姊把 Jay 的 CD 借給她同學 Judy。)

補充句型五

How / What about + N / Ving ...? ...如何? (詢問意見, 徵求同意。)

例: **How about having** a cup of coffee after work? (下班後來一杯咖啡如何?)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. **What about** this dress? (這件洋裝如何?)
2. **How about having (have)** a picnic next weekend? (下週末野餐如何?)

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手

即多數的情狀副詞是在形容詞後面加上「ly」。不過要注意：依照形容詞字尾的不同而有不同的變化，而非只要加上ly可。

(一) 直接+ly

例: slow → slowly ; loud → loudly ; quick → quickly

(二) 字尾有y，去y+ily

例: happy → happily ; easy → easily ; lucky → luckily

(三) 字尾為le，去e+y

例: comfortable → comfortably ; probable → probably ; terrible → terribly

(四) 字尾為ue，去e+ly

例: true → truly

(五) 字尾為ll，+y

例: full → fully

(六) 形容詞和副詞同形

例: early, late, fast, hard, last, long, far, well 等。

(七) 不規則

例: good → well 等。

(八) 有些 ly 結尾的字是形容詞

例: friendly, lonely, lovely 等是形容詞。

請將下列形容詞改為副詞

1. comfortable → **comfortably**
2. heavy → **heavily**
3. hard → **hard**
4. beautiful → **beautifully**
5. careful → **carefully**
6. convenient → **conveniently**
7. light → **lightly**
8. early → **early**
9. good → **well**
10. easy → **easily**

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手：情狀副詞的位置及用法

(一) 置於句尾

例: Tom sings the song **happily**. (Tom 開心地唱著這首歌。)

(二) 修飾整句話時，置於被修飾的句子之前。

例: **Suddenly**, the whole house was shaking at that time.

(突然間，整間房子都在搖動。)

(三) 置於所修飾字詞之前

例: He is **seriously** ill. (他病的非常嚴重。)

(四) 與形容詞同形的副詞，只能置於句尾。

例: Mom gets up **early**. (媽媽都很早起床。)

(五) 不可置於及物動詞與受詞之間

例: He **carefully** put the glass on the table. (他小心翼翼地將杯子放在桌上。)

(六) 有助動詞時，置於助動詞與動詞之間。

例: You should **quickly** wash the car. (你應該趕快洗完車子。)

填充

1. The boss looked at you **angrily**. (老闆很生氣地看著你。)
2. **Luckily**, I passed the exam. (幸運地，我通過了這個考試。)
3. My sister **quietly** walked into her room. (我妹妹安靜地進入房間。)
4. Tony tried very **hard**. (Tony 非常努力地嘗試。)
5. She **happily** gave him the present. (她很高興地將禮物送給他。)
6. We **slowly** moved our car. (我們慢慢地移動我們車子。)

Dialogue 3

Wife: Honey, wake up. It's eight o'clock already! You'll be late for work.

Husband: What? It's **still** early. It's five o'clock.

Wife: No! The alarm clock stopped. It has no battery. You have to wake up **right** now.

Husband: Are you sure? But it's still ticking now.

Wife: Oh, no. My watch is broken. The time is wrong. I'm **so** sorry.

Husband: That's all right. By the way, today is Sunday, and I don't have to get up early.

Wife: How stupid I am! I'm **too** tired to check the date.

Husband: Take it easy. Let's get some more sleep.

Wife: Of course. I did not get enough sleep.

Husband: Me, either!

Vocabulary

1. already [ɔl'reɪdɪ] 副 已經
2. still [stɪl] 副 依然
3. alarm clock 名 鬧鐘
4. enough [ə'nʌf] 形 足夠的
5. get up 片 起床



Reading Comprehension

依對話內容選出正確答案

- (C) 1. What happened to the couple?
- (A) They have no money to buy a battery for their alarm clock.
 - (B) The husband is too tired to get up.
 - (C) The wife makes a mistake about the time.
- (B) 2. Why don't they have to get up early?
- (A) Because they decide not to go to work.
 - (B) Because it is Sunday.
 - (C) Because they want to sleep more.
- (A) 3. Who is too tired to check the time?
- (A) The wife.
 - (B) The husband.
 - (C) We don't know.
- (B) 4. What does the husband say to his wife when she makes a mistake about the time?
- (A) How stupid you are!
 - (B) Take it easy!
 - (C) Come on! Don't do that again!

補充句型一

be late	{ to + V for + N
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例:

1. My cousin **is** always **late for** school. (我堂弟總是上課遲到。)
2. James will **be late to** catch the bus. (James 將會趕不上那輛巴士。)

Exercise (填充)

1. I got up early so I wasn't late **for** the meeting this morning.
(我起得早，所以今早的會議我並沒有遲到。)
2. Hurry up, or you will be late **to** go to the party.
(加快腳步，否則你會來不及參加舞會。)

補充句型二

has / have to+原形 V... 必須...

例: You **have to do** your homework by yourself. (你必須自己做家庭作業。)

Exercise (填充)

1. Because Dad and Mom are not home, Robinson **has to** stay home alone.
(因為爸媽不在家，所以 Robinson 必須獨自待在家。)
2. Lucy's mom is sick, so she **has to** do the housework herself.
(Lucy 的媽媽生病，所以她必須自己一個人做家事。)

補充句型三

How + Adj. + S + V! 多麼…啊！ (感嘆句)

例: **How beautiful** the girl is! I want to make friends with her.

(這女孩好美啊! 我想跟她做朋友。)

Exercise (填充)

1. **How nice** the weather is! Let's go on a picnic! (天氣真好! 一起去野餐吧!)
2. **How clean** the room is! You must have spent much time cleaning it.
(這房間多乾淨啊! 你一定花了很多時間打掃它。)

補充句型四

too + Adj. / Adv. + to V... 太… 而不能…

例: Jimmy is **too** short **to** reach the doorbell. (Jimmy 太矮而無法搆到門鈴。)

Exercise (填充)

1. The box is **too** heavy for Karen **to** move.
(對 Karen 來說, 這箱子太重了, 她搬不動。)
2. The tea is **too** hot for me **to** drink. (茶太燙了, 我不能喝。)

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手

(一) 程度副詞需放在所修飾字詞(如:形容詞或副詞)之前。這些副詞包括：
very 「非常」、too 「太」、so 「如此」、only 「只有」、quite 「相當」、
really 「真正地」、pretty 「相當」、still 「仍然」、almost 「幾乎」等。

例:

1. The baseball game is **really** exciting. (這場球賽相當刺激。)
2. You speak Chinese **very** well. (你的中文說得非常流利。)

(二) 置於句尾的程度副詞包括：

so much 「這麼」、very much 「非常」、a lot 「非常」等。

例: Thank you **so much**. (非常謝謝你。)

(三) **enough** 當程度副詞時，必須置於形容詞與副詞之後；但是當形容詞時，必須置於名詞前。

例:

- 1: The table is big **enough** for you. (這個桌子對你來說夠大了。)
- 2: I don't have **enough** money to pay the bill. (我沒有足夠的錢付帳。)

填充

1. Mom finished all the housework **really** fast. (媽媽如此迅速地完成所有家事。)
2. You help me **so much / a lot**. (你幫了我好多忙。)
3. You don't study hard **enough**. Try harder! (你還不夠用功。再努力嘗試。)
4. There is not **enough** food for the children. (沒有足夠的食物分給孩子。)

Book 3 Unit 4

Adverb of Time and Place



Vocabulary

1. bouquet [buːkeɪ] 名 束
2. old-fashioned [ˈɒldˈfæʃənd] 形 退流行的
3. romantic [rəˈmæntɪk] 形 羅曼蒂克的、浪漫的
4. dish [dɪʃ] 名 盤子/菜餚

Dialogue

Benny has a problem and he needs his best friend's help.

Benny: My girlfriend's birthday is coming, but I don't know what I should give her for her birthday.

Jeff: How about a bouquet of roses and a big dinner? Girls all like roses.

Benny: But my girlfriend thinks it is too old-fashioned and I do that for her **every year**. She wants me to do something special **this year**.

Jeff: Then, buy something she really wants.

Benny: The problem is I don't know what she wants and I don't have much money for her birthday gift.

Jeff: Hmm..., that would be a big problem. When is her birthday?

Benny: Only **a couple days from now**.

Jeff: You have to make a decision **soon**. How about making a big dinner for her? It is romantic but doesn't cost much.

Benny: Are you serious? I've never cooked **before**.

Jeff: Trust me. She would be deeply touched no matter what the food tastes like.

Benny: Do you really think this is a good idea?

Jeff: Come to my place **tomorrow**. I will show you my best dishes.

Benny: Hope this will really work.

Reading Comprehension

依對話內容選出正確答案

- (C) 1. What is Benny going to prepare for his girlfriend?
- (A) He is going to buy some beautiful roses.
 - (B) He is going to take her to a fancy restaurant.
 - (C) He is going to cook for his girlfriend.

(B) 2. When would be Benny's girlfriend's birthday?

- (A) One month later.
- (B) A few days later.
- (C) Tomorrow.

補充句型一

I don't know what S + V / to V... 我不知道...

——> 此句型為「間接問句」的觀念。將問句加於直述句後，該問句需轉變為「疑問句+主詞在前+動詞」的形式。

例: I don't know **what they bought**. (我不知道他們買了什麼。)

Exercise (完成句子)

1. I don't know **what they want**. (我不知道他們要些什麼。)
2. **She doesn't know what Jack has**. (她不知道 Jack 擁有什麼東西。)

補充句型二

could / would 表示委婉的猜測，後面加上原形動詞。

例: That **would be** a big problem. (那可能是個大問題。)

Exercise (完成句子)

1. That could be **Mike's sister**. (那可能是 Mike 的姊姊。)
2. **He could be a superstar**. (他可能是個超級巨星。)

EXERCISE 1

下列為常見的時間副詞，請將他們歸為下列四種類別：

today, tomorrow, yesterday, soon, now, then, recently, lately, ago, before, later, once, already, yet

Past (過去) yesterday, then, ago, before, once

Present (現在) today, now,

Future (未來) tomorrow, soon, later

無法分類(特殊用法) recently, lately, already, yet

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手：時間副詞的特性

(一) 不需要任何介系詞 (in, on, at) 就可以放在句子中

例：We will go to Taipei **tomorrow**. (我們明天要去台北。)

(二) 發生時間不同，動詞形式也會改變(可能為現在式、過去式或未來式)

例：

1. I went to a supermarket **a few days ago**.

(過去→我幾天前去超市。)

2. She is doing her homework **now**.

(現在→她現在正在做她的作業。)

3. They will go to Japan **soon**.

(未來→他們很快就要去日本。)

(三) 多放在句尾，亦可擺在句首強調語氣

例: Linda will go out with her classmates **tomorrow**.

= **Tomorrow**, Linda will go out with her classmates.

(Linda 明天將和她的同學外出。)

(四) 可放在 **be 動詞/助動詞**之後，或**一般動詞**前(**already, soon, once**)

例:

1. I have **already** finished my homework.

= I have finished my homework **already**. (句尾)

(我已經完成我的作業。)

2. The school was **once** a park.

= The school was a park **once**. (句尾)

(學校曾經是個公園。)

3. He will **soon** come back.

= He will come back **soon**. (句尾)

(他即將回來。)

(五) 特殊字詞用法

1. **recently, lately = not long ago** 近來；多和完成式連用

例:

1. I haven't called her **recently**. (我最近沒有打電話給她。)

2. **Lately**, I've had trouble in sleeping. (我最近有睡眠障礙。)

2. **before ; ago** 從前；多與過去式連用

——> 兩者均表達過去的時間：**before** 可直接加在句尾，但 **ago** 必須伴隨時間長度出現。如：**two days / a month / a year + ago**。

例: I saw Jay Chou **before**. 或 I saw Jay Chou **a few days ago**.

翻譯

1. 你昨天去了哪裡? Where did you go yesterday?

2. Sam 和他的家人幾天前去了日本。

Several days ago, Sam and his family went to Japan. (時間置於句首)

Sam and his family went to Japan several days ago. (時間置於句尾)

3. 他已經和老師說過話了。

(1) He has already talked to his teacher.

(2) He has talked to his teacher already.

4. Judy 曾經在回家的路上撿到一個錢包。

Judy once found a purse on her way home.

5. 這間郵局曾經是一間教堂。

The post office was once a church.

6. 我馬上就會到學校。

(1) I will soon be at school.

(2) I will be at school soon.

7. 我們最近很用功讀書。

(1) We have studied hard lately.

(2) We have studied hard recently.

8. 他在五天前就去了紐約(New York)。

He went to New York five days ago.

9. 我們以前不曾晚回家。

We never went home late before.

EXERCISE 3

圈出適當的時間

1. (Last night, Tonight) Mom bought some beef for dinner.
2. Mia and Mike will go to a movie (tomorrow, a few days ago).
3. Gorge does exercise (every day, before).
4. I have been to Sydney (the day after tomorrow, lately).
5. What are you going to do (this morning, tomorrow morning)?

EXERCISE 4

重組句子 (必要時請改變動詞形式)

1. Nana / take some picture / three days ago
Nana took some pictures three days ago.
2. Jack and David / go fishing / a few days later
Jack and David will go fishing a few days later.
3. We / check our mail boxes / every Friday
We check our mail boxes every Friday.
4. They / not / like Ms. Wang / then.
They didn't like Ms. Wang then.
5. Sue / not / clean her room / now
Sue isn't cleaning her room now.



EXERCISE 5

文法小幫手

除使用時間副詞之外，在敘述多數時間時，必須在時間之前加上介系詞。

(一) at + 明確時間 (含 noon, night)

例: I have a piano class **at 3:00**. (我三點有鋼琴課。)

(二) in + the morning / the afternoon / the evening / 月 / 年

例: My mother's birthday is **in October**. (我媽媽的生日在十月。)

(三) on + 日期 / 星期一 ... 星期天 / 特定日期的早、午、晚

例: We don't have PE class **on Tuesday**. (我星期二沒有體育課。)

(四) from ... to... 從 (某個時間) 到 (另一個時間)

例: The store is open **from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.** every day.

(商店每天從早上九點營業到下午五點。)

(五) during + 一段時間 在...期間

例: I always take a nap **during the lunch break**.

(在午休時間，我通常會小睡片刻。)

(六) before / after + 明確時間，子句(S + V)

例:

1. Students in Taiwan have to get to school **before 7:30**.

(台灣學生必須七點半前到校。)

2. Maybe we can talk about it **after we go home**.

(也許在我們回家後可以談論它。)

(七) 時間前若有 **every, last, next, this, that...** 字，前面「不需加上介系詞」。

例: David went to a baseball game **last Saturday**.

(David 上星期六去看一場棒球比賽。)

Part A

填入適當的介系詞

1. We have nothing to do at night.
2. I usually watch TV at 8:00 p.m.
3. I was born in 1992.
4. In the morning, Mom usually does all the housework.
5. In the afternoon, Dad usually takes a nap.
6. I was born on October 2nd, 1985.
7. The terrible earthquake happened on the morning of September twenty-first.
8. I play computer games from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
9. Students have no class during summer vacation.
10. Students in Taiwan have to get to school before 7:30.
11. Most people usually take a bath before they go to bed.
12. They usually study in the evening.
13. Mother's Day is on the second Sunday of May.
14. The restaurant isn't open on Monday.
15. You can finish your homework at/during the lunch time.
16. The department store closes at 9:30.
17. We have a history class from 1:00 to 2:00.
18. Tim will go out with his friend x this Friday.

Part B

翻譯

1. 我們必須在五點之前回到家。

We have to get home before five.

2. 電影將在 9 點 30 分開播。

The movie will start at 9:30.

3. 人們在晚上睡覺。

People sleep at night.

4. 教師節是在 9 月 28 日。

Teacher's Day is on September 28th.

5. 在電影放映的期間，我媽媽一直打電話給我。

During the movie, my mom kept calling me.

Reading

I Love Country Life Better



Jessica is a ten-year-old girl. She lived **in Taipei** before, but her parents decided to move to a small village **in Nan-tou** a month ago. At the beginning, she was very unhappy. She missed her friends very much and she thought the life **in Nan-tou** was awful. However, she has changed her mind after a while.

Her school is **far away from her home**, so she needs to get up early and walk to school with her friends. It was hard at first. Then, she found that she made many new friends this way. There are only 100 students **in her school**, so they have enough room for all kinds of activities. Besides, there is a big tree **near the playground**. When they get tired, they can take a rest **under the tree**. And it's really comfortable. After school, Jessica usually goes swimming with her friends. The water **there** is very clean. When they get hungry, they catch some fish and have a BBQ **near the river**.

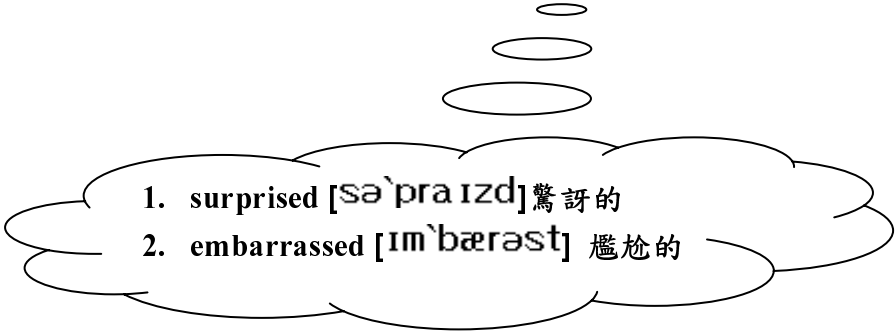
Jessica falls in love with the country life, because everything is so different. She is happy that her parents have made the right decision.

Vocabulary

1. village ['vɪlɪdʒ] 名 村莊
2. awful ['ɔːfʊl] 形 可怕的
3. room [ruːm] 名 空間
4. make a decision 片 做決定
5. Nan-tou 名 南投

Reading Comprehension

- (A) 1. Where did Jessica live a month ago?
- (A) In Taipei. (B) In a small village.
(C) In Nan-tou. (D) In the U.S.A.
- (B) 2. What can Jessica do with her classmates?
- (A) Go to KTV. (B) Go swimming.
(C) Go camping. (D) Watch a movie.
- (A) 3. How did Jessica feel when her parents told her they were moving to Nan-tou?
- (A) She was sad. (B) She was surprised.
(C) She was angry. (D) She was embarrassed.

- 
1. surprised [səˈpraɪzd] 驚訝的
 2. embarrassed [ɪmˈbærəst] 尷尬的

補充句型一

表示年紀的說法

把年紀當做形容詞(數字-year-old)時，不論數字為多少，year 後面都不需加 s。

例: Jessica is **ten years old**. = Jessica is a **ten-year-old girl**.

(Jessica 十歲大 / Jessica 是個十歲大的女孩。)

Exercise (翻譯)

他只是個兩歲大的小孩。

He is only a two-year-old kid.

補充句型二

There is/are + 物品 + 地點 某個地點有…

例: **There are** many cars on the street. (路上有很多車子。)

Exercise (翻譯)

百貨公司裡有許多人。

There are a lot of people in the department store.

EXERCISE 6

文法小幫手

here, there, home, everywhere 都是地方副詞，可以直接放在句尾，不需加任何介系詞；但大部分的地點是名詞，前面必須加上介系詞形成副詞片語，才可放在句中修飾句子（如：**in Taipei, next to school, in front of the bookstore...**等）。

例：

1. You can see many people **here**. （你可以在這裡看見很多人。）
2. He can't find his homework **in his schoolbag**.
（他在書包裡找不到他的作業。）
3. There is a car **next to me**. （有一台車子在我旁邊。）

圈出下列各句表示地點的字詞（若有介系詞請一併圈出）

例：The life **here** is fun. The life **in Nan-tou** is fun.

1. You must go **home** now.
2. You must go **to school** now.
3. She has to stay **here**.
4. She has to stay **in the hospital**.
5. Nicole Kidman was born **at / in Sydney in Australia**.
6. Look at the picture. Lisa sits **beside a handsome boy**.
7. Please wait for me **at the entrance of the library**.
8. You can see the posters **everywhere**.

born [bɔːrn]

出生；bear 的過去分詞

poster [ˈpɒstə] 海報

EXERCISE 7

文法小幫手：地方介系詞用法詳述

(一) **in** + 強調在特定範圍內 / **at** + 強調地點(在...裡面)

例:

1. Sue is **in the classroom**. (Sue 在教室裡。)
2. **At school**, we should follow the school rules.
(在學校，我們應該遵守校規。)

(二) **on** + 地點 (在...上面) ↔ **under** + 地點 (在...下面)

例:

1. There are many stores **on the street**. (街上有許多商店。)
2. You can sit **under the tree**. (你可以坐在樹下。)

(三) **in front of** + 地點 (在...前面) ↔ **behind** + 地點 (在...後面)

例: Lisa is **in front of** May. ↔ May is **behind** Lisa.

(Lisa 在 May 前面。↔ May 在 Lisa 後面。)

(四) **beside** / **next to** + 地點 (在...旁邊); **near** + 地點 (在...附近)

例: The bookstore is **next to the noodle stand**.

= The noodle stand is **beside the bookstore**.

(書店在麵攤隔壁。↔ 麵在書店攤旁邊。)

(五) **between A and B** (在 A 和 B 之間)

例: Sunny is **between** Andy and Ken. (Sunny 在 Andy 和 Ken 中間。)

(六) to + 地點 (前往/去/到…) ↔ from + 地點 (來自…)

例:

1. Jack will go **to New York**. (Jack 將前往紐約。)
2. Jack is **from New York**. (Jack 來自紐約。)

填入適當的介系詞

1. Sue lives in Taiwan.
2. Sue lives in Tainan.
3. Children like to play in the park.
4. I will meet you at the airport.
5. At school, we have to go into the classroom on time.
6. There is a book on the table. (有本書在桌上。)
7. Look at the girl under the tree. She is so beautiful.
8. There are a lot of people standing in front of me.
(有很多人站在我前面。)
9. During the class, the girl behind me kept talking.
(上課中，我後面的那個女孩一直在講話。)
10. Tom is standing behind Mary. (Tom 站在 Mary 旁邊。)
11. The train station is right beside / next to the department store.
(火車站就剛好在百貨公司旁邊。)



EXERCISE 8

翻譯

1. 有一間學校在我家附近。

There is a school near my home.

2. 農場上種了許多菜。

There are lots of vegetables on the farm.

3. Sally 住在二樓。

Sally lives on the second floor.

4. 每個地方都可以看到便利商店 (convenience store)。

You can see convenience stores everywhere.

5. 在房子後面有個游泳池 (swimming pool)。

There is a swimming pool behind the house.

6. 郵局在超市和書店之間。

The post office is between the supermarket and the bookstore.

7. Leo 來自英國。

Leo is from the U.K. = Leo comes from the U.K.

8. 我喜歡吃來自日本的食物。

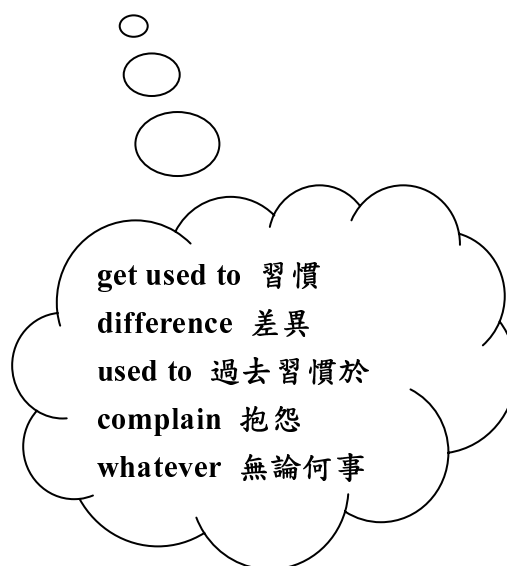
I like to eat food from Japan.

EXERCISE 9

填入介系詞 in, on, at 或 X

The school began a few days ago. Ken still can't get used to the school life of junior high school. There are a lot of differences. For example, he got up 1. at 7:00 when he was an elementary school student. Now, he has to gets up 2. at 6:30. He loved Wednesday because he could go home earlier 3. X that day. But now, he can't go home until 5:00.

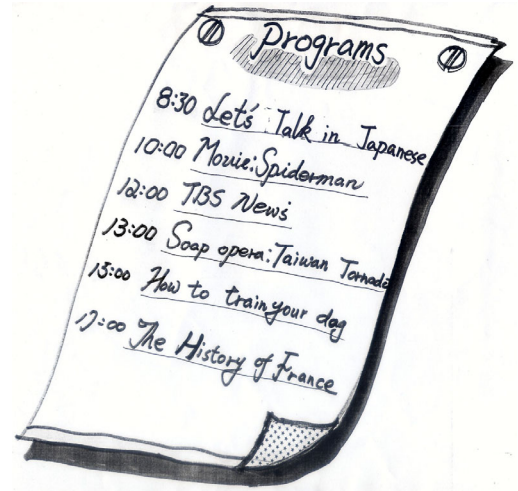
His life becomes busier and busier, because all his teachers give him lots of homework 4. X every day. He used to play basketball 5. on Saturday afternoon. He can't do this now because he has to go to Bushiban (補習班) from 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.. Luckily, he doesn't have any class 6. on Sundays, so he can get up late. 7. In the afternoon, he likes to go swimming with his friends. 8. In the evening, he plays on-line games or reads some novels. 9. At night, he usually listens to music on the radio. Though he is busy, he doesn't complain. He knows there is no school 10. in summer and 11. on other holidays. And he can do whatever he wants then.



EXERCISE 10

看圖回答問題

8:30	Let's Talk in Japanese
10:00	Movie: Spiderman
12:00	TBS News
13:00	Soap opera: Taiwan Tornado
15:00	How to train your dog
17:00	The History of France



1. Jay wants to learn more about France. When should he watch TV?

He should watch TV at 17:00.

2. When is the movie?

It is at 10:00.

3. When can Den learn Japanese on TV?

He can learn Japanese on TV at 8:30.

4. Lisa wants to know the weather in the afternoon. Which program should she watch?

She should watch the TBS news.



EXERCISE 11

當時間與地方同時出現時，地方永遠置於前面。

例: I saw a movie about friendship at the theater yesterday.

(我昨天在戲院看了一部有關友情的影片。)

整句翻譯

1. Lisa 和 Kelly 明天要一起去圖書館。

Lisa and Kelly will go to the library together tomorrow.

2. 他們在十分鐘前還在辦公室裡。

They were in the office 10 minutes ago.

3. 我十點半會在捷運站 (MRT station) 等你。

I will meet / wait for you at the MRT station at 10:30.

4. 每個星期五 Tony 都會在操場打籃球。

Tony plays basketball on the playground every Friday.

5. Ms. Lee 每個週末都會在健身房 (gym) 運動。

Ms. Lee does exercise in the gym every weekend.



Book 3 Units

Future Tense



Vocabulary

- lottery [ˈlɒtəri] 名 樂透
- stand [stænd] 名 攤
- millionaire [ˌmɪljənˈeɪ] 名 百萬富翁
- prize [praɪz] 名 獎
- list [lɪst] 名 名單
- anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] 名 任何事
- travel [ˈtrævl] 動 旅遊
- country [ˈkʌntri] 名 國家
- kind [kaɪnd] 形 親切的
- charity [ˈtʃærəti] 名 慈善機構
- smoothly [smuːðli] 副 順利地
- according to 片 根據
- jobless [ˈdʒʌblɪs] 形 失業的
- anymore [ˈeniˌmɔː] 副 不再
- daydream [ˈdeɪdriːm] 動 做白日夢
- knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] 名 知識
- fortune [ˈfɔːtʃən] 名 財富
- donate [ˈdɒneɪt] 動 捐贈

Reading

Lottery! Lottery! Lottery!

Have you ever been to a lottery stand to buy a lottery and dreamed of becoming a millionaire the next day? What **will** you **do** if you really win the first prize?

If you are really so lucky, here is a list of things for you to do. First, you are able to buy anything you want — from cell phones to houses. Second, you can travel around the world or move to other countries. Third, if you are a kind person, you want to donate part of the money to the charities to help the poor and the sick. Most importantly, if you are smart enough, you **will save** the money and then you **will be** rich forever.

But things don't always go smoothly. According to many studies, most of the winners spent all the money in only five years and they became jobless because they didn't think they should spend any time on work anymore.

As the old saying goes, "No pains, no gains." If you get money without working hard, the money **will be** gone easily. Stop daydreaming! Only knowledge and hard work can bring you a real fortune.

Reading Comprehension

依文章內容選出正確答案

- (B) 1. According to the article, what may people do after they win the lottery?
- (A) They may say sorry to their friends.
 - (B) They may travel around the world.
 - (C) They may stop working hard.
- (C) 2. According to the article, what is going to happen to the winners in five years?
- (A) They will be richer.
 - (B) They will win the lottery again.
 - (C) Most of them will have spent all their money.
- (A) 3. What will bring you a real fortune?
- (A) Study hard and work hard.
 - (B) Play more and sleep more.
 - (C) Eat less and exercise more.



補充句型一

Have you ever been to 地方? 你曾去過…嗎?

例: Japan → **Have you ever been to Japan?** (你曾經去過日本嗎?)

Exercise (依提示完成句子)

1. night market → **Have you been to a night market?**

(你曾經去過夜市嗎?)

2. Canada → **Have you ever been to Canada?**

(你曾經去過加拿大嗎?)

3. Taipei 101 → **Have you ever been to Taipei 101?**

(你曾經去過台北 101 嗎?)

補充句型二

If + S + V-ed / were..., S + would + V... 如果…，…

——> 此句型可用在推測與事實不符合的情況，if 引導的子句為條件，不可單獨存在；第二個子句為推論的結果。

例:

1. **If I were rich, I would donate** some money to the poor.

(如果我有錢，我就會捐錢給窮人。)

→ 但事實上我沒有錢。

2. **If Sarah went** to Japan, she **would buy** some snacks for us.

(如果 Sarah 去日本，她會買些點心給我們。)

→ 但事實上她沒有去日本，所以不會買點心。

Exercise (依提示完成句子)

1. If I were you, **I would get up earlier.**

(如果我是你，我會早點起床。)

→ 但事實上我不是你，所以你並沒早起。

2. If they came home early, **they would meet Mr. Jordan.**

(如果他們早點回家，就會遇見 Mr. Jordan。)

→ 但事實上他們並沒有早點回家，所以沒遇見 Mr. Jordan。

EXERCISE 1

未來式基本句型為 **S + will (not) + V**

例:

1. I like to play basketball. I think **I will be a basketball player.**

(我喜歡打籃球。我認為我將會是一位籃球選手。)

2. Ivy likes to watch fashion shows. She thinks **she will be a model.**

(Ivy 喜歡看時裝秀。她認為她將會成為一名模特兒。)

依各句提示完成句子

1. I like to play computer games every day.

I think I will be **a computer engineer.**

(我喜歡每天玩電腦遊戲。我認為我將會是一位電腦工程師。)

2. Tony likes to cut hair for people.

He thinks he will be **a hairdresser.**

(Tony 喜歡幫人剪頭髮。他認為他將會是一位美髮師。)

3. Linda likes to dance with music.

She thinks **she will be a dancer.**

(Ivy 喜歡跟著音樂跳舞。她認為她將會是一名舞者。)

4. I like to cook for my family.

I think **I will be a cook.**

(我喜歡為家人煮飯。我認為我將會是一名廚師。)

5. Lucy and Mike like to interview (訪問) famous people.

They think **they will be reporters.**

(Lucy 和 Mike 喜歡訪問名人。他們認為他們將成為記者。)

6. Cindy and I like to grow some flowers in my garden.

We think **we will be gardeners.**

(Cindy 和我喜歡在我的花園種花。我們認為我們將會是園丁。)

EXERCISE 2

Plans for summer vacation (暑假計畫)



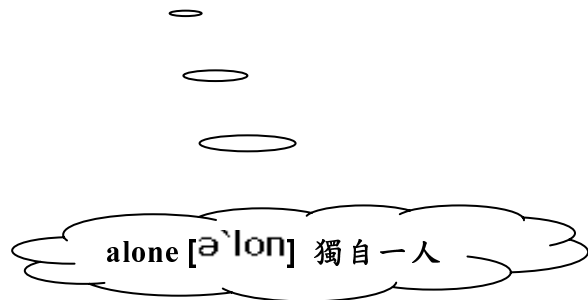
例:

1. I like to use the computer very much. I **will surf the Net** this summer. (我喜歡用電腦。今年夏天我將會上網瀏覽。)

2. Nina likes reading a lot. She **will read some novels** this summer. (Nina 非常喜愛閱讀。今年夏天她將會看一些小說。)

依各句提示完成句子

1. I like to swim very much. I **will go to the beach** this summer.
(我非常喜歡游泳。今年夏天我將會去海邊。)
2. Doris and Jerry like to sing. They **will sing songs in KTV** this summer.
(Doris 和 Jerry 喜歡唱歌。今年夏天他們將會去 KTV 唱歌。)
3. Jack likes Jolin very much. He **will go to her concert** this summer.
(Jack 非常喜歡 Jolin。今年夏天他將會去她的演唱會。)
4. Tina doesn't like to be alone. She **will go out with friends this summer.**
(Tina 不喜歡獨自一個人。今年夏天她將會和朋友出去。)
5. What do you want to do this summer? (照自己意願用未來式回答)
(範例) I will go roller-balding this summer.
(你今年夏天想做什麼?)



Dialogue

Lisa is talking with Paul about her plan for the summer.

Lisa: I **am going to join** a summer school in London for three months.

Paul: Wow, that's great. What **are you going to do** there?

Lisa: I think I **am going to take** some classes in the morning. In the afternoon, I **am going to visit** some famous places, like the Tower of London and the Big Ben.

Paul: But it must cost an arm and a leg to stay in London for three months. Do you have enough money?

Lisa: No, I **will pay** for my living expenses, but my mother **will help** me with the tuition.

Paul: Wow, your mother is really nice to you.

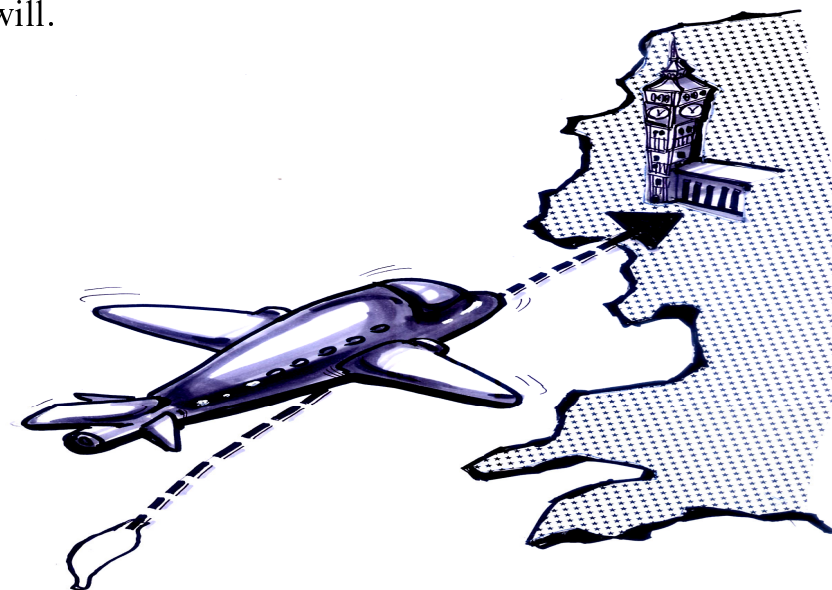
Lisa: Yeah, but after I come back from London, I **am going to find** a job. Maybe I **won't have** any vacation longer than a week.

Paul: That's true. Hope you can have a good time there.

Lisa: Thanks. I **will share** my experiences with you after I am back.

Paul: Don't forget to take some photos.

Lisa: Of course, I will.



Vocabulary

1. famous [ˈfeməs] 形 著名的
2. The Tower of London 名 倫敦塔
3. Big Ben 名 大笨鐘
4. stay [steɪ] 動 短暫停留
5. tuition [tjuːʃən] 名 學費
6. vacation [veˈkeɪʃən] 名 假期
7. find a job 片 找工作
8. share [ʃeə] 動 分享
9. experience [ɪkˈspɪəriəns] 名 經驗
10. forget [fəˈɡet] 動 忘記

Reading Comprehension

(B) 1. How long is Lisa going to stay in London?

(A) For three weeks.

(B) For three months.

(C) For three years.

(A) 2. Who will help Lisa with the tuition?

(A) Her mother.

(B) Her sister.

(C) Her teacher.

(C) 3. What is Lisa going to do after she comes back?

(A) To go to college.

(B) To find a boyfriend.

(C) To find a job.

4. Name some famous places in London. (說出倫敦有名的地點)

London Bridge (倫敦鐵橋), Buckingham Palace (白金漢宮) ...etc.

補充句型一

當我們敘述物品的金額時，有下列兩種表達方式。

(一) 物 + cost + (人) + 金額

例: The pen **cost** me 20 dollars. (這枝筆花了我 20 元。)

(二) 人 + spend + 金額 + on + 物

例: I **spent** 20 dollars **on** the pen. (我花了 20 元買這枝筆。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

1. 這本書花了我 180 元。(我花 180 元在這本書上。)

(1) This book **cost me** 180 dollars.

(2) I **spent** 180 dollars **on** this book.

2. 這雙鞋子花了她 3000 元。(她花 3000 元在這雙鞋子上。)

(1) The shoes **cost her** 3000 dollars.

(2) She **spent** 3000 dollars **on** the shoes.

補充句型二

help + 人(受格) + with + 事(物) 幫助某人完成...

例: Please **help me with** the bags. (請幫我拿這些袋子。)

Exercise (依提示完成句子)

1. Please help me **with my/the homework.** (請在作業方面協助我。)

2. Please help **them with math.** (請在數學方面協助他們。)

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手：未來式句型

S + be (not) going to + V

——> 使用此句型時須注意：be going to 的 be 動詞會隨著人稱不同而有 am, is, are 的變化。

例：

1. Robert is buying two airline tickets.

→ He **is going to fly to Hawaii.**

(Robert 正在買兩張機票。→ 他將會搭飛機去夏威夷。)

2. I feel so hot.

→ I **am going to turn on the air conditioner.**

(我覺得很熱。→ 我將會把冷氣打開。)



依提示完成句子

putting film 裝底片

1. Jimmy is **putting film** in her camera.

→ He **is going to take pictures.**

(Jimmy 正替相機裝入底片。→ 他將要去拍照。)

2. Ann doesn't know how to **fill in the form.**

→ She **is going to ask someone to help her**

(Ann 不知道怎麼填寫表格。→ 她將會找人幫忙。)

3. The music is too loud.

→ I **am going to turn down the radio.**

(音樂太大聲。→ 我將把收音機關小聲點。)

4. Mom is **putting on** her pajamas.

→ She **is going to sleep.**

(媽媽正在穿睡衣。→ 她要去睡覺了。)

put on pajamas
穿睡衣

5. Bill and Sarah are **packing** their suitcases.

→ They **are going to travel abroad.**

(Bill 和 Sarah 正在打包行李。→ 他們將要出國旅行。)

packing suitcases
打包行李

6. Pam and I feel **thirsty**.

→ We **are going to drink some water.**

(Pam 和我覺得口渴。→ 我們將去喝點水。)

thirsty 口渴

EXERCISE 4

請將下列的時間副詞加以分類

yesterday	tomorrow	today	the day after tomorrow
every day	before	this Friday	the day before yesterday
this weekend	next week	right now	two days ago

Past (過去): **yesterday, before, two days ago, the day before yesterday**

Present (現在): **today, this Friday, every day, right now**

Future (未來): **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, this Friday,**
this weekend

EXERCISE 5

請依照句意圈出正確答案

文法小幫手

在英文中，時態的變化是很重要的，在不同時間發生的事情，動詞形式也要有所不同。本單元中強調的是未來式(will 和 be going to)的運用，但也要將過去所學融會貫通。

例: Lily and Joan visited their grandparents (yesterday, next Friday).
(Lily 和 Joan 昨天去拜訪了他們的祖父母。)

1. I am going to study (last night, this afternoon).
(我今天下午要唸書。)
2. He plays tennis with Tina (the day after tomorrow, every weekend).
(他每個週末都和 Tina 打網球。)
3. We will go to Japan (this Saturday, last Saturday).
(我們這個星期六將會去日本。)
4. They didn't join the baseball practice (two days ago, two days later).
(他們兩天前沒有參加棒球練習。)
5. She is talking to her brother (before, now).
(她現在正在和她哥哥講話。)
6. I do my homework before I watch TV (every day, tonight).
(我每天做功課前會先看電視。)
7. John and I will visit our uncle (the day before yesterday, tomorrow).
(John 和我明天將會去拜訪我們的叔叔。)
8. He didn't take a bath (last Friday, next Friday).
(他上禮拜五沒有洗澡。)

9. What does Max usually do (every morning, two months ago)?
 (Max 每天早上通常會做些什麼?)
10. Are you going to watch the ball game (this weekend, on Monday)?
 (你這個週末要去看球賽嗎?)
11. Mimi is going to go to Taipei (next month, now).
 (Mimi 下個月要去台北。)
12. Tina and her boyfriend won't go to the concert (this Sunday, last night.)
 (Tina 和她男朋友這個星期天不會去看演唱會。)

EXERCISE 6

Fortune-telling (運勢預言)

Star Sign	Fortune	Star Sign	Fortune
Aquarius 1/20-2/18	Get fired by your boss	Pisces 2/19-3/20	Receive a present
Aries 3/21-4/19	Meet an old friend	Taurus 4/20-5/20	Buy something new
Gemini 5/21-6/21	Fight with others	Cancer 6/22-7/22	Fall in love
Leo 7/23-8/22	Fall over from stairs	Virgo 8/23-9/22	Get a free meal
Libra 9/23-10/23	Have a wonderful trip	Scorpio 10/24-11/22	Travel to other cities
Sagittarius 11/23-12/21	Lose some money	Capricorn 12/23-1/19	Visit a friend in the hospital

依照表格內容回答問題

例: Jack is a Cancer. What will happen to him next week?

He will fall in love with a girl next week.

(Jack 是巨蟹座的。他下週將會和一個女生墜入愛河。)

1. Andy is a Taurus. What will happen to him next week?

He will buy something new next week.

(Andy 是金牛座的。他下週將會買新的東西)

2. Liz is a Capricorn. What will happen to her next week?

She will lose some money next week.

(Liz 是魔羯座的。她下週將會掉錢。)

3. Mario was born on January 1st. What will happen to him next week?

He will visit a friend in the hospital next week.

(Mario 在一月一日出生。他下週將會去醫院探病。)

4. Anna was born on July 30th. What will happen to her next week?

She will fall over from stairs next week.

(Ann 在七月三十日出生。她下週將會從樓梯上摔下來。)

5. What is your star sign? What will happen to you next week?

(範例) I am a Pisces. I will receive a present next week.

(範例: 我是雙魚座的。我下週將會收到一份禮物。)

補充字彙

1. star sign [名] 星座
2. fortune [ˈfɔrtʃən] [名] 運勢；命運
3. Aquarius [əˈkwɛəriəs] [名] 水瓶座
4. Pisces [ˈpɪsɪz] [名] 雙魚座
5. Aries [ˈɛrɪz] [名] 牡羊座
6. Gemini [ˈdʒɛməˌnaɪ] [名] 雙子座
7. Cancer [ˈkænsə] [名] 巨蟹座
8. Leo [ˈliːo] [名] 獅子座
9. Virgo [ˈvɜːɡo] [名] 處女座
10. Libra [ˈlaɪbrə] [名] 天秤座
11. Scorpio [ˈskɔːrpiːo] [名] 天蠍座
12. Sagittarius [ˌsædʒɪˈtɛəriəs] [名] 射手座
13. Capricorn [ˈkæprɪkɔːn] [名] 魔羯座



EXERCISE 7

依照表格內容回答問題

This is Cathy's schedule. Look at the schedule and answer the questions below.

Sun.	Go to the movies with Jack.	Mon.	Play soccer after school.
Tue.	Help Dad wash the dog.	Wed.	Meet with the boss.
Thur.	Cook dinner for the family.	Fri.	Go to the library.
Sat.	Go shopping with Mom.		

例: **Cathy is going to have a meeting with her boss** this Wednesday.

1. **Cathy is going to go to the library** this Friday.

(Cathy 將在本週五去圖書館。)

2. **Cathy is going to go shopping with her mother** this Saturday.

(Cathy 將在本週六跟她母親去購物。)

3. Is Cathy going to buy a present for Jane this Tuesday?

No, she is going to help her dad wash the dog this Tuesday.

(Cathy 將在本週二買禮物給 Jane 嗎?不,她要幫她父親替狗洗澡。)

4. Is Cathy going to have a date with Mike this Monday evening?

No, she is going to have a date with Jack this Monday evening.

(Cathy 將在本週一傍晚跟 Mike 約會嗎?不,她在本週一傍晚將與 Jack 約會。)

5. Is Cathy going to play tennis this Thursday?

No, she is going to cook for the family this Thursday.

(Cathy 將在本週四打網球嗎?不,她本週四要煮飯給家人吃。)

EXERCISE 8

文法小幫手：“will”和“be going to”的異同

同：兩者皆用於對於未來的推測

例：

1. John **is going to** have pizza for tonight. (John 今晚將吃比薩。)
2. I **will** be home tonight. (我今晚將待在家。)

異：be going to 表預定的計劃；will 表說話者當下的意願或決定。

例：

1. May went to the supermarket, because she **is going to** cook for her boyfriend tonight.
(May 去了超市，因為她今晚將為她男友煮飯。)
2. A: It's really hot here. Could you open the window?
B: Of course, I **will** do it for you.
(A: 這裡真熱。你可以開窗戶嗎? B: 當然，我可以幫你開窗。)

用 be going to 和 will 完成下列句子

1. A: Why do you buy these flowers?
B: I **am going to** have a date with my girlfriend.
(A: 你會什麼要買這些花? B: 我將和我的女朋友約會。)
2. A: The telephone is ringing. B: I **will** answer it.
(A: 電話正在響。 B: 我會去接電話。)



3. A: Why are you carrying the box?
B: I **am going to** mail it to my sister.
(A: 你為何要拿這個盒子呢? B:我要把它寄給我姊。)
4. A: I lost my glasses. B: I **will** help you find it.
(A: 我的眼鏡不見了。 B: 我會幫你找到它。)
5. A: I **am going to go** to Taipei tomorrow.
B: I **will** go with you.
(A: 我明天將要去台北。 B:我也要跟你一起去。)

EXERCISE 9

文法小幫手：現在進行式代替未來式

在使用下列動詞(go, come, start, leave, return, arrive, begin)表示既定的行程時，可以用現在進行式表示未來，我們稱之為「來去動詞」。

例: Tim **is going** to the movie this afternoon. (Tim 下午要去看電影。)

完成句子

1. They **are leaving** here tomorrow morning.
(他們明天早上離開這裡。)
2. The movie **is starting** at 8:30.
(電影將在 8:30 開演。)
3. The plane **is arriving** at Taiwan airport.
(飛機即將抵達台灣機場。)
4. They **are coming** back in 5 minutes.
(他們將於 5 分鐘後回來。)

EXERCISE 10

文法小幫手

be about to + V

表達立刻要發生的事件

例: May is putting on the coat and walking to the door.

→ She **is about to go out.**

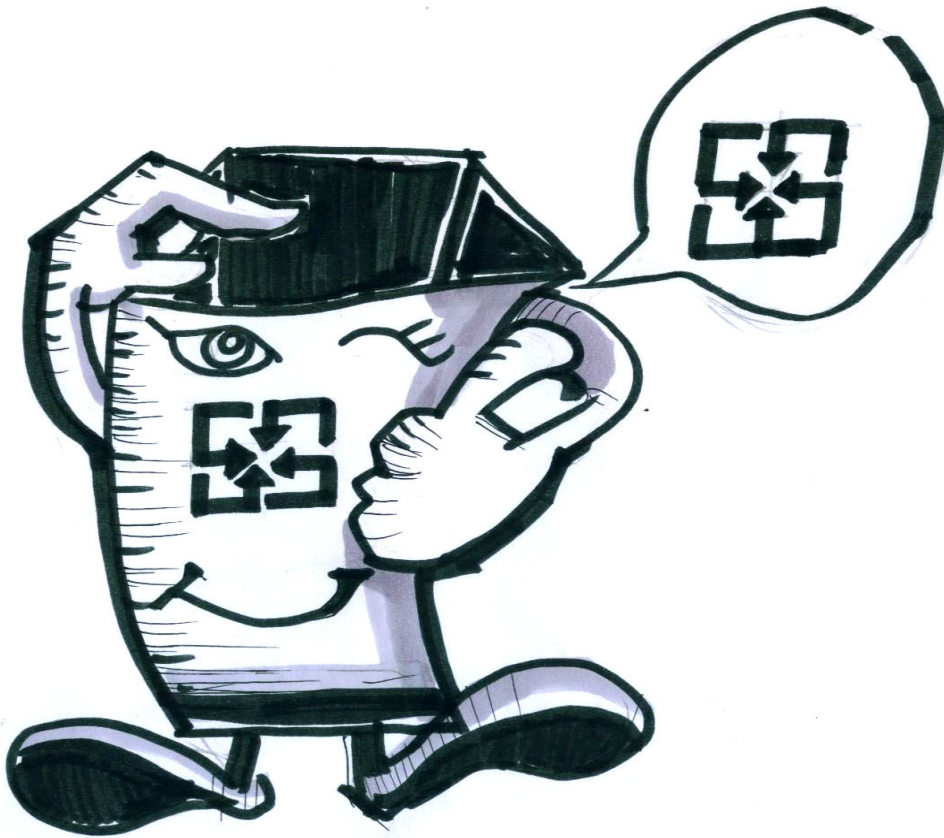


完成句子

1. Jane is brushing her teeth. She **is about to go to bed.**
(Jane 正在刷牙。她正打算去睡覺。)
2. Don't move. Dad **is about to take pictures for us.**
(不要動。爸爸正要幫我們照相。)
3. Don't go out now. We **are about to have dinner.**
(現在別外出。我們將吃晚餐了。)

Book 3 Unit 6

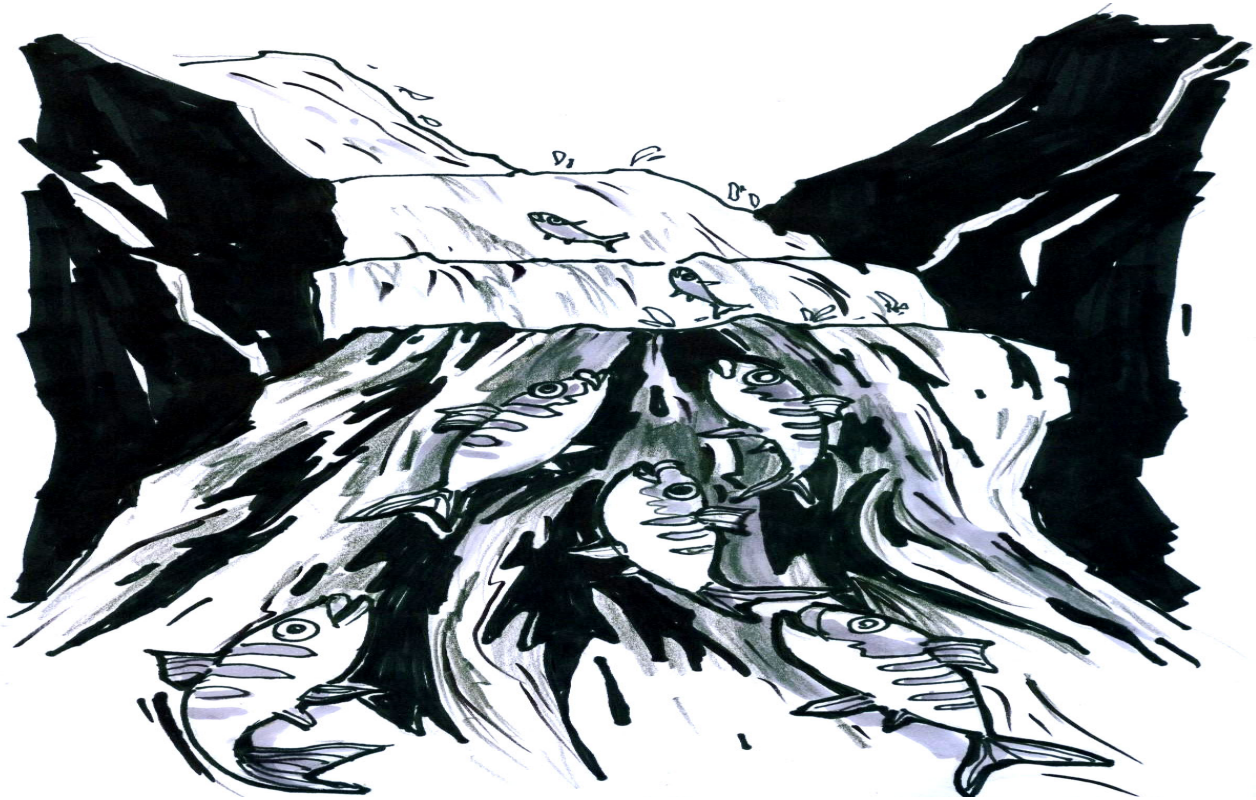
Subordinate Conjunction



Vocabulary

1. incredible [ɪnˈkredəbəl] 形 不可思議的
2. ice cream cone 名 冰淇淋甜筒
3. polite [pəˈlaɪt] 形 有禮貌的
4. short stay 片 短暫停留
5. salmon [ˈsæməŋ] 名 鮭魚
6. grand sight 片 驚人的景象
7. touch [tʌtʃ] 動 感動
8. environment [ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt] 名 環境
9. at will 片 隨意地
10. earth [ɜːθ] 名 地球
11. trash [træʃ] 名 垃圾
12. generation [ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃən] 名 世代

Save the World!



When I was a little girl, I visited my uncle in Japan. That was my first time to go there. People say that everything is expensive in Japan. That is true. It is incredible that I had to spend one hundred NT dollars buying an ice cream cone. However, I liked the country **because** it was clean and people there were very polite.

During the short stay, my uncle took me to many beautiful places. To my excitement, I saw a lot of salmons swim back to their birth place. The important thing is salmons only live in clean rivers. The grand sight really touched me. **After** I came back, I often thought about it – why couldn't we have clean environment like that in Japan? **If** we do not throw trash at will, we can make our country and our earth cleaner. Next time **before** you dump trash, think about the environment under which your children will live. It is our duty to make the earth cleaner for the next generation.

Reading Comprehension

是非題：依對話內容回答 ○ 或 ×

- (×) 1. According to the article, everything in Japan isn't expensive.
- (○) 2. The writer likes Japan because it is clean and the people there are polite.
- (×) 3. Salmon swim back to their birth place because they like to go to beautiful places.
- (×) 4. If we throw trash at will, we can make our country and our earth clearer.
- (○) 5. It's our duty to make the earth cleaner for the next generation.

補充句型一

People say that + 子句

據說…

例: **People say that** vaccines can prevent many kinds of diseases.

(據說疫苗可以預防疾病。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

People say that his mother is a beauty.

(據說他的媽媽是一位大美女。)

補充句型二

To one's excitement, S + V... ...令某人興奮的...

例: **To my excitement**, I shook hands with my favorite movie star.

(令我和我最喜歡的電影明星握手。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

To his excitement, he passed the examination.

(令他興奮的是他通過考試了。)

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手：before 的用法

S + V ... before + S + V... = **Before S + V, S + V...** 在...之前

例：

1. He brushes his teeth before he goes to bed.

= Before he goes to bed, he brushes his teeth.

(上床睡覺前，他先刷牙。)

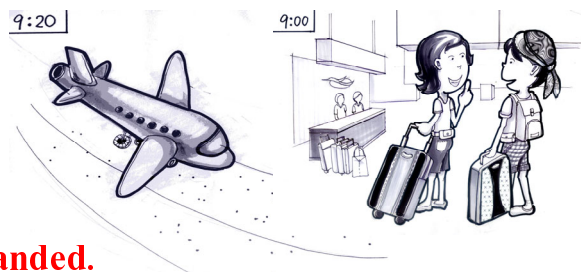
2. She turned off the light before she went out.

= Before she went out, she turned off the light.

(出門前，她先關燈。)

依圖及提示造句

1. arrive / airport / plane / land

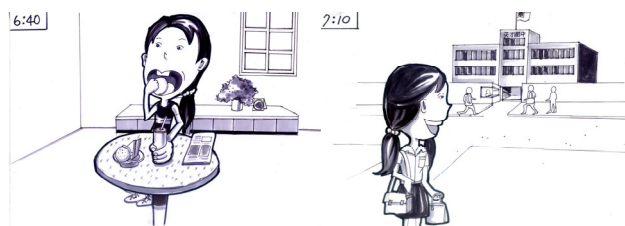


We arrived at the airport before the plane landed.

= Before the plane landed, we arrived at the airport.

(飛機降落前，我們抵達機場。)

2. breakfast / school



I ate breakfast before school.

= Before school, I ate breakfast.

(上學之前，我吃了早餐。)

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手：after 的用法

S + V... after + S + V = **After + S + V..., S + V...** 在...之後

例：

1. We took a walk after we finished our work.
= After we finished our work, we took a walk.
(工作完成後，我們去散步。)
2. They had a cup of coffee after they saw a movie.
= After they saw a movie, they had a cup of coffee.
(電影結束後，他們喝了杯咖啡。)

依圖及提示造句

1. put on / coat / outside

I went outside after I put on the coat.

= After I put on the coat, I went outside.

(穿上外套後，我出門了。)

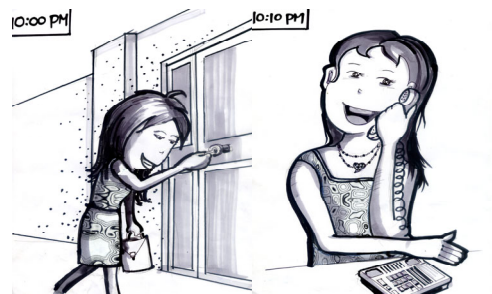


2. get home / call / my parents

I will call my parents after I get home tonight.

= After I get home tonight, I will call my parents.

(今晚我回家後，我將打電話給我的父母。)



EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手：when 的用法

S + V... when + S + V = When + S + V..., S + V... 當...時候

例：

1. **When** Tom **was** a child, he **lived** with his aunt.

= Tom **lived** with his aunt **when** he **was** a child.

(當 Tom 是個小孩子時，他和他姑姑住在一起。)

2. **When** Jack **was** a junior high school student, he **wanted** to be a doctor.

= Jack **wanted** to be a doctor **when** he **was** a junior high school student.

(當 Jack 是國中生時，他想當一位醫生。)

翻譯填充

1. **When** I **was** in Japan, I **stayed** in a hotel in Tokyo.

= I **stayed** in a hotel in Tokyo **when** I **was** in Japan.

(當我在日本時，我住在東京的一家旅館。)

2. **When** I **went** traveling in Europe, I **met** a lot of foreigners.

= I **met** a lot of foreigners **when** I **went** traveling in Europe.

(當我在歐洲旅行時，我遇見很多外國人。)

EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手：if 的用法

If + S + 現在式 V, S + 未來式 V... = S + 未來式 V + if + S + 現在式 V
如果...

——> if 所引導的條件子句，如果表示未來很可能發生，動詞以現在簡單式代替未來式。

例：

1. **If it rains** tomorrow, the camping will be postponed.

(如果明天下雨，露營就延後了。)

2. **If you don't tell** me the truth, I'll never speak to you again.

(如果你不告訴我實話，我就不再和你說話。)

翻譯填充

1. **If it is** fine tomorrow, our class **will go** picnicking.

(如果明天天氣晴朗，我們班將去野餐。)

2. **If he comes** tomorrow, I **will see** a movie with him.

(如果他明天來了，我要和他去看電影。)

EXERCISE 5

文法小幫手 : because 表原因

Because + S +V, S +V...= S +V + because + S +V 因為...所以...

例:

1. I did not go camping last week **because** the weather was bad.
= **Because** the weather was bad, I did not go camping last week.
(上星期我沒去露營是因為天氣不佳。)
2. **Because** Mom felt sleepy, she went to bed early.
= Mom went to bed early **because** she felt sleepy.
(因為媽媽感到睏了，所以提早上床睡覺。)

合併句子

1. It rained. I came back.
= **I came back because it rained.**
= **Because it rained, I came back.**
2. Mr. Brown was sick. He did not go to work.
= **Because Mr. Brown was sick, he did not go to work.**
= **Mr. Brown did not go to work because he was sick.**

EXERCISE 6

用 before 或 after 合併句子

例: I put on my coat. I went outside.

- Before I went outside, I put on my coat.
- I put on my coat before I went outside.
- After I put on my coat, I went outside.
- I went outside after I put on my coat.

1. She ate breakfast. She went to work.

- Before she went to work, she ate breakfast.
 - She ate breakfast before she went to school.
 - After she ate breakfast, she went to work.
 - She went to work after she ate breakfast.
- } 四者選一即可

2. He did his homework. He went to bed.

- Before he went to bed, he did his homework.
 - He did his homework before he went to bed.
 - After he did his homework, he went to bed.
 - He went to bed after he did his homework.
- } 四者選一即可

3. We bought the tickets. We entered the theater.

- Before we entered the theater, we bought the tickets.
 - We bought the tickets before we entered the theater.
 - After we bought the tickets, we entered the theater.
 - We entered the theater after we bought the tickets.
- } 四者選一即可

EXERCISE 7

文法小幫手： before, after, when 的補充用法

表示時間的從屬連接詞(before, after, when)所引導的時間子句，若是表示未來時間，動詞以現在簡單式代替未來式。

- (一) $S + \text{未來式 } V \dots \text{ before } + S + \text{現在式 } V \dots$ (在...之前)
= $\text{Before } + S + \text{現在式 } V, S + \text{未來式 } V \dots$

例:

(before) (先) Ann will finish her homework.

(後) She will watch TV tonight.

Before Ann watches TV tonight, she will finish her homework.
= **Ann will finish her homework before she watches TV tonight.**

- (二) $S + \text{未來式 } V \dots \text{ after } + S + \text{現在式 } V \dots$ (在...之後)
= $\text{After } + S + \text{現在式 } V, S + \text{未來式 } V \dots$

例:

(after) (先) I am going to finish my homework.

(後) I am going to go to bed.

After I finish my homework, I am going to go to bed.
= **I am going to bed after I finish my homework.**

(三) **S + 未來式 V ... when + S + 現在式 V...** (當...時候)
=**When + S + 現在式 V, S + 未來式 V...**

例:

(when) { I will call John tomorrow.
I will invite him to my party.

When I call John tomorrow, I will invite him to my party.

= I will invite him to my party when I call John tomorrow.

綜合下列句意，用時間副詞子句造句，以括號中的字引導副詞子句。

例:

(after) (先) I am going to finish my homework.

(後) I am going to go to bed.

After I finish my homework, I am going to go to bed.

= I am going to go to bed after I finish my homework.

1. (after) (先) I am going to write a letter.

(後) I am going to go to bed.

After I write a letter, I am going to go to bed.

= I am going to go to bed after I write a letter.

2. (when) { I am going to go to Chicago next week.
I am going to visit the art museum.

When I go to Chicago next week, I am going to visit the art museum.
= I am going to visit the art museum when I go to Chicago next week.

3. (after) (先) I will go to the drug store.
(後) I will go to the post office.

After I go to the drug store, I will go to the post office.
= I will go to the post office after I go to the drug store.

4. (after) (先) Jim will get home this evening.
(後) He is going to read the newspaper.

After Jim gets home this evening, he is going to read the newspaper.
= Jim is going to read the newspaper after he gets home this evening.

5. (before) (先) The Robertsons will get some travelers' checks.
(後) They will leave on vacation.

Before the Robertsons leave on vacation, they will get some travelers' checks.
= The Robertsons will get some travelers' checks before they leave on vacation.

6. (when) { I am going to go shopping tomorrow.
I am going to buy a new pair of shoes.

When I go shopping tomorrow, I am going to buy a new pair of shoes.
= I am going to buy a new pair of shoes when I go shopping tomorrow.

EXERCISE 8

找出句子的關係後用 if 子句造句

例:

Maybe it will rain tomorrow. (可能情況) → I am going to stay home. (結果)

→ **If it rains tomorrow, I am going to stay home.**

OR:

→ **I am going to stay home if it rains tomorrow.**

1. Maybe it will be hot tomorrow. → I am going swimming.

→ **If it is hot tomorrow, I am going swimming.**

OR:

→ **I am going swimming if it is hot tomorrow.**

2. Maybe it will snow tomorrow. → Betsy is not going to ride her bike to school.

→ **If it snows tomorrow, Betsy is not going to ride her bike to school.**

OR:

→ **Betsy is not going to ride her bike to school if it snows tomorrow.**

3. Maybe Adam will have enough time. → He will finish his composition tonight.

→ **If Adam has enough time, he will finish his composition tonight.**

OR:

→ **Adam will finish his composition tonight if he has enough time.**

4. Maybe I won't get a letter tomorrow. → I will call my parents.

→ **If I don't get a letter tomorrow, I will call my parents.**

OR:

→ **I will call my parents if I don't get a letter tomorrow.**

EXERCISE 9

文法小幫手：Because 的補充用法

Because of + N, S + V... = **S + V + because of + N** 因為...所以...

例: **Because of** rain, I took an umbrella.

= I took an umbrella **because of** rain.

(因為下雨，我帶了一把傘。)

用 because 或 because of 完成句子

例:

1. We postponed our trip **because of** the bad driving conditions.
2. Sue's eyes were red **because** she had been swimming in a chlorinated pool.

1. We can't visit the museum **because** it isn't open.
2. Jim has to give up jogging **because of** his sprained ankle.
3. **Because of** heavy fog at the airport, we had to stay in London for an extra day.
4. **Because** the elevator was broken, we had to walk up six flights of stairs.
5. Thousands of Irish people immigrated to the United States **because of** the famine in Ireland in the mid-19th century.
6. The young couple decided not to buy the house **because of** its poor condition.

EXERCISE 10

文法小幫手： when 的補充用法

S + 過去進行式... when + S + 過去簡單式 = when + S + 過去簡單式..., S + 過去進行式 ...

當 ... 時候

例:

1. **When the phone rang**, my family were eating dinner.
= My family were eating dinner **when the phone rang**.
(當電話響時，我的家人正在吃晚餐。)

2. **When the door bell rang**, I was taking a bath.

= I was taking a bath **when the door bell rang**.

(當門鈴響時，我正在洗澡。)

合併句子

1. { You telephoned.
I was taking a bath.

When you telephoned, I was taking a bath.

= I was taking a bath when you telephoned.

2. { I went out.
It was raining.

When I went out, it was raining.

= It was raining when I went out.

3. { Tina's mom got home.
Tina was cleaning the room.

When Tina's mom got home, she was cleaning the room.

= Tina was cleaning the room when her mom got home.

4. { Max visited me last night.
I was doing my homework.

When Max visited me last night, I was doing my homework.

= I was doing my homework when Max visited last night.

EXERCISE 11

文法小幫手：if 的補充用法一

if (是否) if + S + V 為名詞子句，常放在動詞後面當受詞用。

例：

1. I do not know if he loves you.
(我不知道他是否愛妳。)
2. I wonder if he will come tomorrow.
(我想知道他明天是否會來。)

合併句子

1. He asked me. Could you help him?
He asked me if you could help him.
2. Mother wanted to know that. Did I pass the test?
Mother wanted to know if I passed the test.
3. Everyone wants to know that. Will it rain tomorrow?
Everyone wants to know if it will rain tomorrow.

EXERCISE 12

文法小幫手：if 的補充用法二

(一) 假設法過去式--與現在事實不符

If + S + were (過去式 V, 否定過去式助 V + 原 V),

S + should (would, could, might) + 原 V

假如...就...

例:

If I had money, I could buy a car.

=I do not have money now, so I can not buy a car.

(假如我有錢，我就可以買車了。)

(二) 假設法過去完成式--與過去事實不符

If + S + had + p.p..., S + should (would, could, might) + have + p.p

假如...就...

例:

If I **had bought** the company's stocks, I **would have made** a lot of money. (假如當時我買了那家公司的股票，我早就賺了很多錢。)

翻譯填充

1. If I **were** a bird, I **would fly** in the sky.

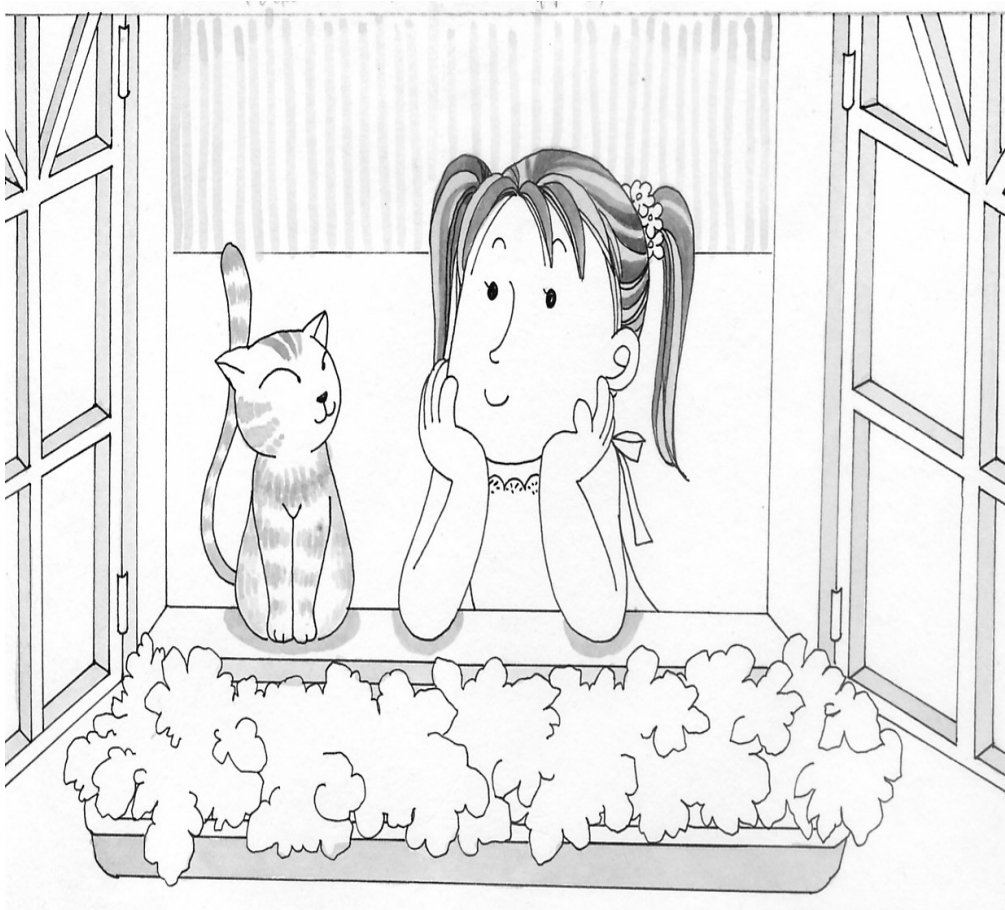
(如果我是鳥，我要在空中遨翔。)

2. If I **had had** enough time, I **would have gone** with you.

(假如當時我有足夠的時間，我會跟你去。)

Book 3 Unit 7

Modal Auxiliary



Reading

Dear Aunt Lucy,

How are you doing? I miss you very much. Guess what? I am taking piano lessons now. I **can** play some simple songs. I **will** study harder and practice more. I hope I **can** play Chopin for you when we meet next time.

By the way, Mom said I **could** visit you this summer. I want to go to the Disneyland. I like cartoon characters, such as Mickey Mouse, Winnie the pooh, Snow White, and so on. I really want to take some pictures of them when I see them in the Disneyland.

Please tell me more about your city. What else **can** I visit? **Can't** wait to see you! Take care!

Sincerely yours,

Anne



Reading Comprehension

依據內容選出正確答案

- (B) 1. Who wrote the letter?
- (A) Aunt Lucy
 - (B) Anne
 - (C) Anne's mom
- (C) 2. Where does Lucy want to visit?
- (A) The tower of London
 - (B) The Statue of the Liberty
 - (C) Disneyland
- (C) 3. Which character doesn't Lucy like?
- (A) Snow White
 - (B) Mickey Mouse
 - (C) E.T.
- (B) 4. What will Lucy do when she meets Aunt Lucy next time?
- (A) To show her the pictures which she took in the Disneyland
 - (B) To play the piano for her
 - (C) To sing "Chopin" for her
- (A) 5. Can't Lucy wait to visit Aunt Lucy?
- (A) No, she can't.
 - (B) Yes, she can.
 - (C) We don't know.

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手

can / could：表達能力、可能性、許可、推測等等意義。當表達能力與可能性時，**can** 用於現在的狀況；**could** 則用在過去的情況。

(一) 能力；推測

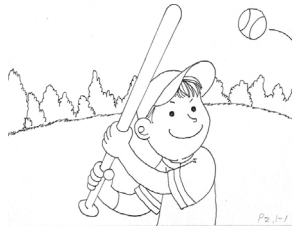
例：

1. He **can** play baseball.

(他會打棒球。)

2. She **couldn't** speak Japanese when she was in Taiwan.

(當她在台灣時，她不會說日文。)



(二) 可能性、推測

例：

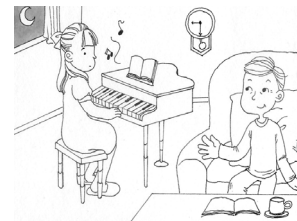
1. **Can** the news be true?

(這消息可能會是真的嗎?)



2. His daughter **couldn't** go out at night.

(他女兒晚上不可能出門。)



3. Peter **can** notice that Mary wears a new necklace.

(Peter 可能注意到 Mary 戴了新項鍊。)



4. My mother **could** be taking a rest. Don't bother her.

(我媽可能正在休息。不要打擾她。)

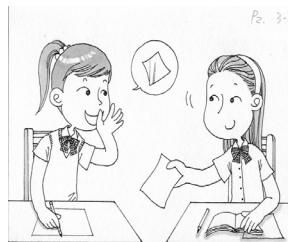


(三) 許可

例:

1. **Can** you lend me a piece of paper?

(你可以借我一張紙嗎?)



2. **Could** you keep silent?

(可以請你們保持安靜嗎?)

3. You **can** go now.

(妳可以離開了。)



(四) 常用句型

1. can't help + V-ing 不禁...；忍不住做某事...

例:

(1) I **can't help thinking** of you.

(我忍不住想起你。)

(2) She **can't help crying out** loudly.

(她忍不住大哭出來。)

2. can't help but + 原形動詞 不得不...

例:

(1) I **can't help but quit** the job.

(我不得不把這份工作給辭了。)

(2) Mr. Lee **can't help but** move to another place.

(Mr. Lee 不得不搬到另一個地方去。)

3. can't be too + 形容詞 越...越好；再...也不為過

例：

(1) You **can't be too careful** in driving a car.

(開車再小心也不為過。)

(2) You **can't be too polite** in meeting others.

(接待他人再禮貌也不為過。)

翻譯

1. A: 我想喝杯咖啡。你會使用這台咖啡機嗎？

B: 當然。我會。

A: I'd like to have a cup of tea. **Can you use this coffee machine?**

B: Of course. **I can.**

2. Peter 不在家。他可能在路上了。

He's not home. **He can be on the way.**

3. A: 我可以再喝一杯果汁嗎？

B: 不行。你已經喝太多了。

Can I have one more glass of juice?

No, you can't. You've had too much.

4. A: 別難過了！我想他可以體會你的感受。

B: 我真希望他能！

A: Don't be so sad! **I think he can understand how you feel.**

B: **I really hope he can! (或 I hope he really can!)**

5. Kelly 忍不住尖叫。

Kelly can't help screaming.

6. Johnson 不得不買下這輛車。

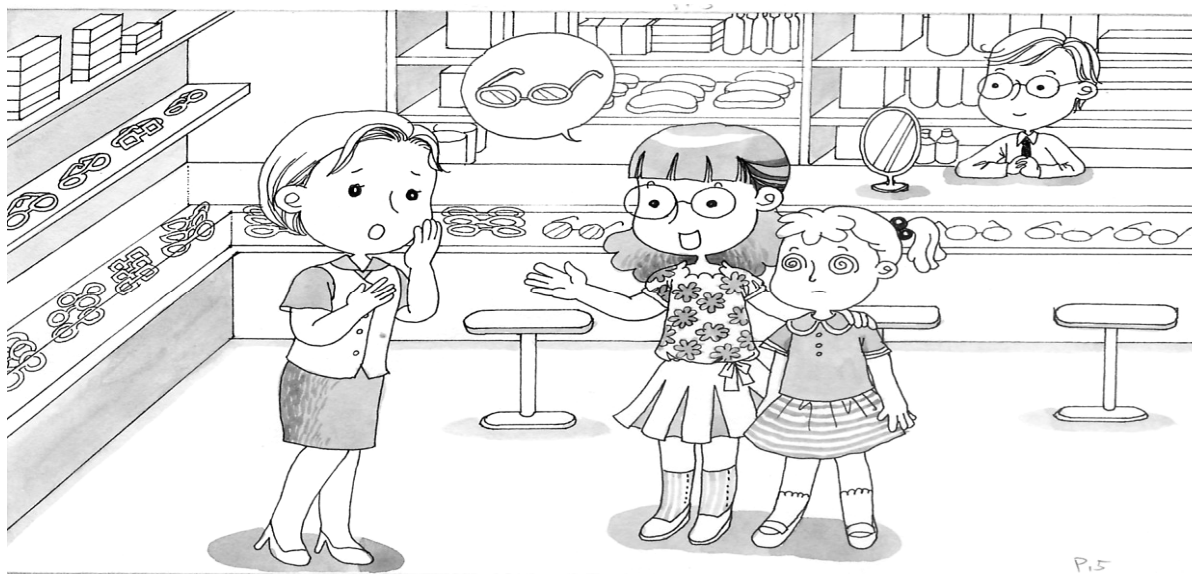
Johnson can't help but buy the car.

7. 過馬路時，再小心也不為過。

You can't be too careful in crossing the street.

Dialogue

At the store



Salesperson: **May** I help you?

Customer: Yes. Well, do you remember me?

Salesperson: Sure, you bought a pair of glasses yesterday, right? What **can** I do for you today?

Customer: Yesterday my sister left her purse at your store. Did you see it here?

Salesperson: I am afraid not! But you **can** go to the mall office. People there **will** help you check with the Lost and Found Department and see if your sister's purse is there.

Customer: Then where's the mall office?

Salesperson: Turn right after you go out of our store. Make a right turn at the bookstore. The office is around the corner on your left. You can find it easily.

Customer: Thanks for your help.

Salesperson: You're welcome and good luck.

Vocabulary

1. remember [rɪˈmɛmbə] 動 記得
2. bought [bɔt] 動 購買 (buy 的過去式及過去分詞)
3. a pair of 片 一雙; 一組; 一對
4. forgot [fəˈɡɒt] 動 忘記 (forget 的過去式)
5. purse [pɜːs] 名 皮包
6. pick up 片 拾起
7. check [tʃɛk] 動 查詢; 確認
8. Lost and Found Department 名 失物招領處
9. found 動 發現; 找到 (find 的過去式)
10. corner [ˈkɔrnə] 名 轉角

Reading Comprehension

依據內容選出正確答案

(C) 1. What did the customer buy at the store?

- (A) A purse.
- (B) A pair of shoes.
- (C) A pair of glasses.

(B) 2. What happened to the customer?

- (A) Her sister didn't find the Lost and Found Department.
- (B) Her sister forgot her purse at the store.
- (C) Her sister got lost in the shopping mall.

(A) 3. What is the "Lost and Found Department"?

- (A) A place where you can check if anyone has found what you lost.
- (B) A place where you can buy some items other people lost.
- (C) A place where you can get some coupons.

(C) 4. A: _____

B: Go straight along this street, and make a right turn at the shoes store. The park is around the corner. (選不適合者)

- (A) Excuse me. Where's "Youth Park" ?
- (B) Excuse me. How to get to Youth Park?
- (C) Excuse me. When is Youth Park open?

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手

may / might : 表達『許可』與『推測』。另外，當 **may** 用於表達『許可』時，比 **can** 更客氣。

(一) 許可

例: May I go home now? (我可以回家了嗎?)



(二) 推測

例:

1. He may be sick today. (他今天可能生病了。)
2. She might win the game today. (她今天可能會贏得比賽。)



(三) 祈願、祝福

例:

1. May God bless you! (願神祝福你!)
2. May you have a nice trip. (願你有趟愉快的旅行。)
3. May your dreams come true. (願你心想事成。)



翻譯

1. A: 我可以使用這部電腦嗎?

B: 當然。請便。

A: **May I use this computer?**

B: Of course. Please help yourself.

2. A: 他們或許還能記得他所說的話。

B: 但願如此。

A: **They may remember what he said.**

B: I hope so.

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手

would : 是 **will** 的過去式，為「會、要」的意思。但 **would** 常用於表達「過去習慣」或「請求」，比 **will** 更客氣（與時態無關）。

(一) 過去習慣

例: Jimmy **would** go jogging when he was young.

(當 Jimmy 年輕時，他都會慢跑。)



(二) 請求

例: **Would** you open the door for me?

(可以請你幫我開門嗎?)

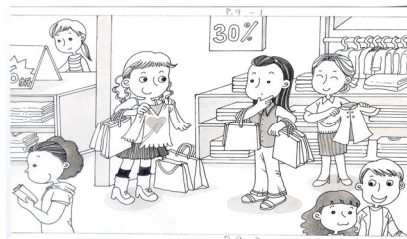


(三) 常用句型

1. would like to + 原形動詞 想要…

例: I **would like to** go shopping with you.

(我想跟你一起去逛街。)



2. would rather + 原形動詞(than 原形動詞) 寧願…而不願…

例: He **would rather** drink some tea **than** drink coffee.

(他寧願喝些茶而不願喝咖啡。)



3. would have + P.P 本來是會…；原本是會…

例: If it had not rained, we **would have come**.

(如果沒下雨的話，我們本來是會來的。)

翻譯

1. A: 你爸爸以前有抽煙的習慣嗎?

B: 在他戒煙前，他過去習慣飯後一根煙。

A: Would your father smoke before?

B: **Before he quit smoking, he would smoke after a meal.**



2. A: 請你幫我一個忙好嗎?

B: 當然! 榮幸之至。

A: **Would you please do me a favor / help me / give me a hand?**

B: Certainly! It's my pleasure.

3. A: 女士，妳想要喝些什麼嗎?

B: 我想要一杯熱茶。

A: **What would you like to drink, ma'am?**

B: I'd like to have a cup of hot tea.

4. Billy 寧願明天再去看醫生也不願今天去。

Billy would rather go to a doctor tomorrow than today.

EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手

must：是語氣非常強烈的情態助動詞，用來表達「需要」、「義務」、「強烈禁止」與「肯定推論」。但須注意 **must** 沒有過去式和未來式，必須借助 **have to** 來表達。

(一) 需要

例：You **must** stop smoking. (你必須要戒煙。)



(二) 義務

例：I **must** finish my homework tonight.

(今晚我必須要完成我的回家作業。)



(三) 強烈禁止

例：You **mustn't** drive when you are drunk.

(當你喝醉時，千萬不能開車。)



(四) 極有自信的推論

例：Mary is absent today. She **must** be sick.

(Mary 今天缺席，她一定是生病了。)



(五) 常用句型 must have + pp 一定是…了

例: He **must have lost** his way.

(他一定是迷路了。)

翻譯

1. A: 下班後，一起去喝一杯吧！

B: 不了，謝啦！我明天必須參加一個重要的會議。

A: Let's have a drink after work!

B: No. Thanks. **I must attend a very important meeting tomorrow.**

2. A: 我一定要現在馬上開始工作嗎？

B: 不用！等我通知你時間！

A: **Must I do the job right now?**

B: No, you don't have to. I'll inform you of the time.

3. A: 你覺得什麼事情是絕對不能嘗試的？

B: 我認為是毒品。

A: **What do you think we mustn't try?**

B: I think it's drug.

4. A: 會是誰告訴老師的呢？

B: 一定是 Joe。除了我們，只有他知道這件事。

A: **Who told the teacher about it?**

B: **It must be Joe.** He is the only one who knows the truth, except us.

5. 她的父母一定是已經聽說這個消息。

Her parents must have heard about the news.

Book 3 Unit 8

Special Verb



Vocabulary

1. instead [ɪn`stɛd] 副 代替
2. surprise [sə`praɪz] 名 驚奇
3. haunted [`hɔntɪd] 形 神出鬼沒的
4. shivered [`ʃɪvəd] 形 顫抖
5. frightening [`fraɪtɪŋ] 形 令人驚恐的
6. light up 片 點燃
7. curiosity [ˌkjʊrɪ`asətɪ] 名 好奇心
8. search [sɛtʃ] 動 搜尋
9. fall asleep 片 睡著
10. knock [nɔk] 動 踢
11. loudly [`laʊdli] 副 大聲地
12. curtain [`kɜtɪn] 名 窗簾
13. immediately [ɪ`mɪdiətli] 副 馬上
14. gather [ˈgæθə] 動 聚集
15. trapped [træpt] 副 被陷在…
16. upstairs [ˈʌp`sterz] 名 樓上
17. figure [ˈfɪgjə] 名 人形
18. flame [fleɪm] 名 火焰
19. ruin [`ruɪn] 名 毀滅

Ghosts



Last summer, I spent my vacation in the country. One night, it was my birthday. My cousins didn't **buy** anything for me. Instead, they decided to **give** me a big surprise. They took me to an old house. People in the village said it was haunted.

As soon as we walked into the front door of the house, I **felt** shivered because the house **looked** frightening. This lighted up our curiosity. Seconds later, I thought I **heard** someone crying and moving. After searching all the rooms, "It must be wind," my cousins said. Because of feeling tired, we all fell asleep. I dreamt that I **heard** someone knocking loudly and I **smelt** something burning. But it was not a dream. The curtains of the bedroom were on fire! We ran out of the house immediately.

Sixty people from the village gathered outside. They **watched** the house burn. A policeman thought he **saw** a young man trapped in an upstairs room. Moreover, several people **saw** two figures wearing dark clothes walking through the flames...

No bodies were found in the ruins later after the fire was put off. No one was surprised about that.

Reading Comprehension

依據文章內容回答下列問題

- (C) 1. Why did the writer go to the old house?
- (A) The writer went there for work.
 - (B) The writer visited friends.
 - (C) It was a birthday present.
 - (D) The writer wanted to catch a thief.
- (C) 2. How did the writer feel when he walked into the house?
- (A) He felt happy.
 - (B) He felt excited.
 - (C) He felt shivered.
 - (D) He felt sleepy.
- (B) 3. Which statement is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- (A) It was true that someone cried and moved.
 - (B) The curtains were burned in the fire.
 - (C) There's no one trapped in an upstairs room.
 - (D) Many bodies were found in the ruins.
- (A) 4. What did the writer dream about?
- (A) Someone knocked loudly and something burned.
 - (B) There was on fire.
 - (C) Someone cried and moved.
 - (D) Someone was trapped in the room.

補充句型一

As soon as + S + V, S + V. 一…立刻就…

例: I will give you a ring **as soon as** I get there.

(我一到那邊立刻打電話給你。)

Exercise (填入適當片語)

Tom is afraid of meeting his homeroom teacher. Every time he sees his homeroom teacher, he always runs away immediately.

→ **As soon as** Tom sees his homeroom teacher, he runs away right now.

補充句型二

Because of + N…, S + V. = Because + S + V+O, S + V. 因為…, 所以…

例: **Because of** the typhoon, many people lost their home.

→ **Because** the typhoon hit the country, many people lost their home.

(因為颱風，許多人失去家園。)

Exercise (填入適當片語)

Jack hates going to school. He doesn't get along well with his classmates.

→ **Because of** his bad relationships, Jack hates going to school.

→ **Because** he has bad relationships in his class, Jack hates going to school.

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手

S + 授與及物動詞 + 直接 O (人) + 間接 O (事物)

= S + 授與及物動詞 + 間接 O (事物) + 介係詞 + 直接 O (人)

—> 授與及物動詞包括:

give (給), lend (借), show (指示), buy (買), tell (告訴),
teach (教), write (寫), pay (付), ask (問), cook (煮),
bring (帶來), pass (傳遞), leave (留置), offer (提供),
hand (遞給), choose (選擇), pick (選; 摘) 等。

例:

1. She **handed** me a letter.

= She **handed** a letter to me.

(她遞給我一封信。)

2. He **gave** Mary jewelry as a birthday present.

= He **gave** jewelry to Mary as a birthday present.

(他送給瑪莉珠寶當作生日禮物。)

看圖回答問題

1. Tom / ask a question / teacher

Tom asked his teacher a question.

= **Tom asked a question of his teacher.**

(Tom 問老師一個問題。)



2. Judy / choose a gift/ friend

Judy chose her friend a gift.

= **Judy chose a gift for her friend.**

(Judy 選了一個禮物給她的朋友。)



EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手

S + 連綴動詞 + SC (形容詞) = S + 連綴動詞 + like + N

——►連綴動詞有： be (是)， feel (摸起來，覺得)， smell (聞起來)， look (看起來)， sound (聽起來)， taste (嚐起來)， seem (似乎)， appear (顯得)， become (變成= get, turn, grow)， remain (依然)， keep (保持)， fall (變為)， come (變成) 等。

例：

1. Jack **falls asleep** easily in class.

(Jack 容易在上課中睡著。)

2. Helen **looked** very **happy** last night.

(海倫昨晚看起來很快樂。)

看圖並依提示作答

1. remain / slender

Ms. Brown remains slender 20 years later.

(Mrs. Brown 20 年後依然保持苗條。)



2. turn / red

Leaves turn red in fall.

(樹葉在秋天變黃了。)



EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手： S + 感官動詞 + O + OC.

- (一) 當 OC 是原形動詞時，表示主詞從頭到尾一直看著(聽/注意/察覺)受詞做這個動作。(強調完整過程)
- (二) 當 OC 是現在分詞時，表示主詞正看到(聽/注意/察覺)受詞做這個動作。(強調瞬間)
- (三) 當 OC 是過去分詞時，表示主詞看到(聽/注意/察覺)受詞做的這個動作是被動的。

——> 感官動詞有: see (看), look at (看), hear (聽), feel (感覺), smell (聞到), notice (注意), observe (察覺), listen to (聽到), watch (看)。

例:

1. I **listened to** a famous opera star **sing / singing** at the concert last night.
(昨晚我在音樂會上聽一位名歌劇家唱歌。)
2. I **saw** a truck **washed** in back of the garden.
(我看見有人在花園後面洗一輛卡車。)

合併句子

1. I heard that. My roommate sang in the shower.

I heard my roommate sing in the shower.

2. I observed that. The window was broken by Tom.

I observed the window broken by Tom.

3. Jack noticed his friend. He is running on the street.

Jack noticed his friend running on the street.

4. I smelled it. Something was burning.

I smelled something burning.

5. She watched a bike. It was stolen by a thief.

She watched a bike stolen by a thief.

EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手：S + 使役動詞 + O + OC

(一) 使役動詞含 let, have, make, get, help 等。

(二) 當使役動詞是 let, have, make 時，OC 要用原形動詞。另外，
役動詞是 make 時，OC 也可以用形容詞。

(三) 當使役動詞是 get, help 時，OC 是不定詞(to+原形動詞)。而 help
後面也可以接原形動詞。

(四) 如果 OC 後面的動詞是過去分詞 pp，表示 OC 不能主動做這個
動作。

例:

1. My father **lets** me **drive** the car.

(我爸爸讓我開這部車。)

2. My brother **helped** me **wash** my car.

= My brother **helped** me **to wash** my car.

(我弟弟幫我洗車。)

翻譯填充

1. This story **made** me **sad**.

(這故事使我很難過。)



2. The coach got his students **to play** soccer.

(這位教練叫他的學生踢足球。)



3. Dad had the watch **repaired**.

(爸爸把這支手錶送修。)



4. Mr. White had the garbage **taken** out.

(Mr. White 把垃圾拿出去。)



5. Father had me **be** a doctor.

(爸爸叫我當醫生。)



6. Let him **help** Mary **get** the (bus)tickets.

(讓他幫瑪莉取得車票。)



EXERCISE 5

將直接受詞放在間接受詞之前，重寫下列各個句子。

例: She sang us a beautiful song.

= **She sang a beautiful song to us.**

1. May I ask you a favor?

= **May I ask a favor of you?**

2. Please bring me that pen.

= **Please bring that pen to me.**

3. He wrote his wife a letter.

= **He wrote a letter to his wife.**

4. I paid him 500 dollars.

= **I paid 500 dollars to him.**

5. She chose her boyfriend a good Christmas present.

= **She chose a good Christmas present for her boyfriend.**

6. They promised us a reward.

= **They promised a reward to us.**

EXERCISE 6

請圈選出正確的形容詞或副詞

例: This math problem looks (**easy**, easily). I'm sure I can do it (easy, **easily**).

1. That chair looks (**comfortable**, comfortably).
2. I felt (**sad**, sadly) when I heard the news.
3. I looked at the problem (careful, **carefully**) and then solved it.
4. Susan smiled (cheerful, **cheerfully**). She seemed (**cheerful**, cheerfully).
5. I tasted the soup (careful, **carefully**) because it was hot. The soup tasted (**good**, well).
6. The room got (**quiet**, quietly) when the professor entered. The students sat (quiet, **quietly**) at their desks.
7. The sky grew (**dark**, darkly) as the storm approached.

EXERCISE 7

根據情境填入正確的動詞或分詞來完成句子

例: I was downtown yesterday. I saw the police. They were chasing a thief.

→ When I was downtown yesterday, I saw the police **chasing** a thief.

1. The front door slammed. I got up to see if someone had come in.

→ When I heard the front door **slammed**, I got up to see if someone had come in.

2. Uncle Jake is in the bedroom. He is snoring. I can hear it.
→ I know Uncle Jake is in the bedroom because I can hear him **snoring**.
3. I walked past the Park. Some children were playing softball.
→ When I walked past the park, I saw some children **playing** softball.
4. My daughter's team plays soccer every weekend. I always watch the team when they play a game.
→ I enjoy watching my daughter **play** soccer every weekend.
5. I smell smoke. Something must be burning.
→ I smell something **burning**.

EXERCISE 8

填入正確的動詞形式

1. The doctor made the patients (stay) **stay** in bed.
2. Mrs. Crane had her house (paint) **painted**.
3. The teacher had the class (write) **write** a 2000-word paper.
4. I made my son (wash) **wash** the windows before he could go outside to play.
5. Kostas got some kids in the neighborhood (clean) **to clean** out his garage.
6. I went to the bank to have a check (cash) **cashed**.
7. My boss made me (redo) **redo** my report because he wasn't satisfied with it.
8. Alice stopped at the service station to have the car (fill) **filled**.
9. Peeling onions always makes me (cry) **cry**.
10. I spilled some tomato sauce on my suit jacket. Now I need to send my suit (clean) **cleaned**.

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