

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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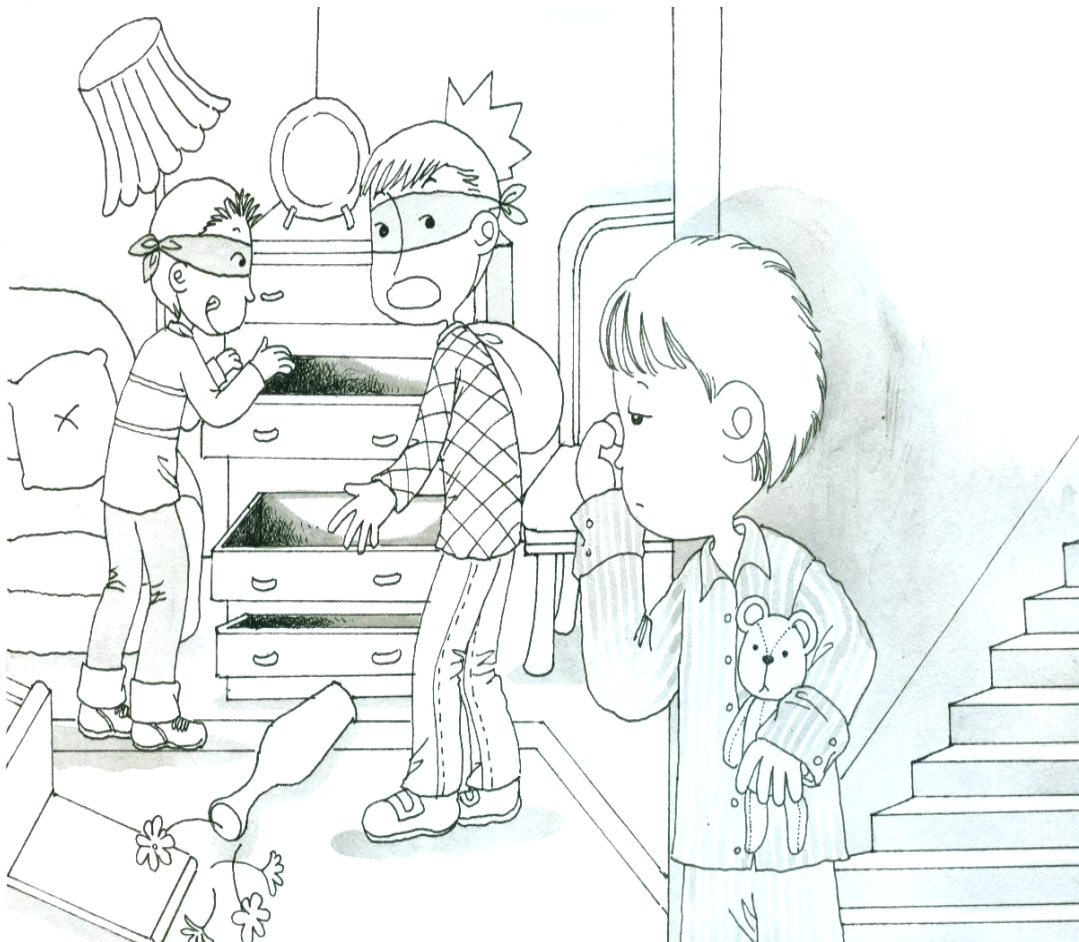
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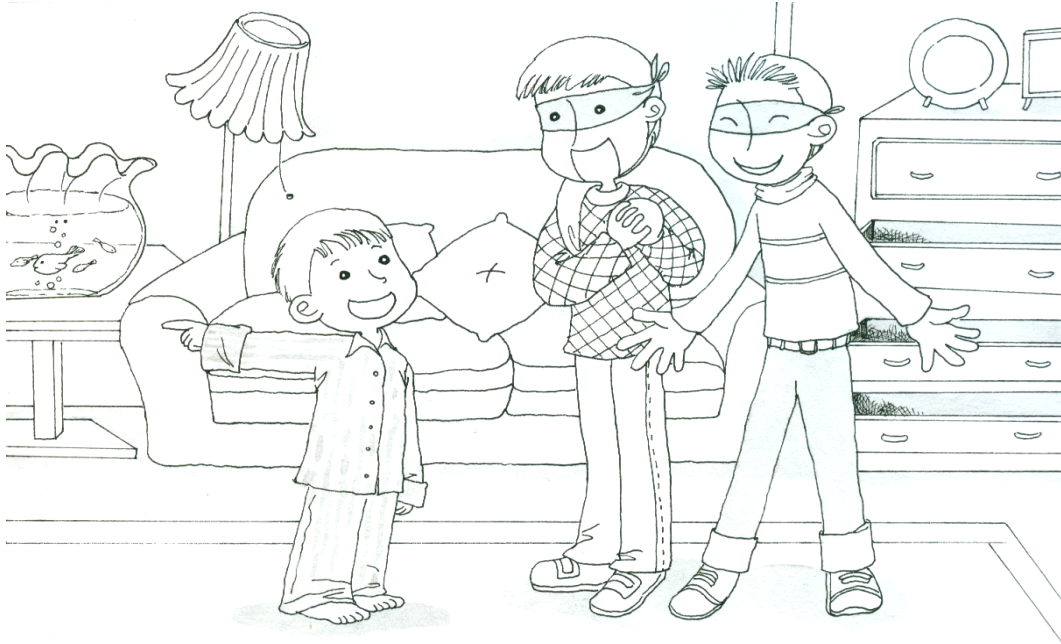
Past simple (Irregular) *Special Events*



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 [steɪ] 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?

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

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

4. Was Jack's father angry with Jack?

5. Did the police catch the two thieves?

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 _____ me _____ she _____ help me with the
housework.

(Linda 告訴我她不幫我做家事。)

2. My father _____ us _____ my grandpa _____ 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 _____ dinner _____ 7:00 today.

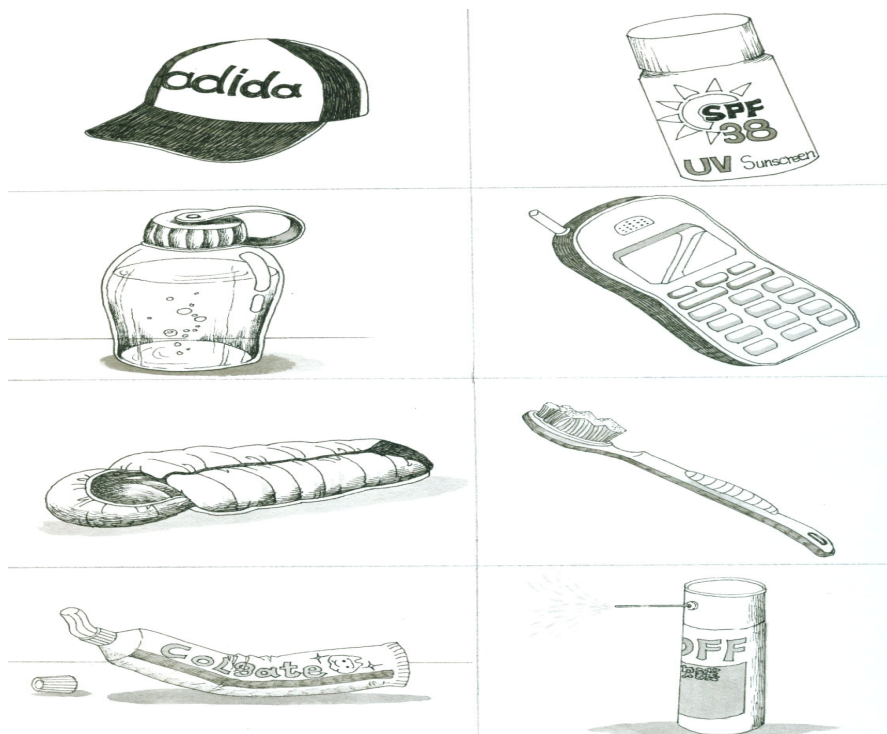
(媽媽今天直到七點才做晚餐。)

2. Jack _____ his homework _____ 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 _____, a _____, _____, a _____, the _____, a _____, a _____, _____, and _____.

EXERCISE 2

從短文中找出過去式不規則動詞並填入空格中

1. wake _____

2. hear _____

3. see _____

4. go _____

5. find _____

6. keep _____

7. take _____

8. think _____

9. catch _____

10. are _____

11. make _____

12. can _____

13. give _____

14. do _____

15. get _____

16. say _____

17. tell _____

18. have _____

EXERCISE 3

根據圖片填入適當的動詞字語

例:



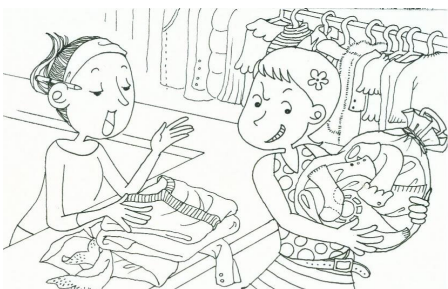
Mrs. Lin bought some groceries this morning.
(買東西)



1. Lucy _____ last weekend.



2. Mr. Wang _____ last Sunday.



3. Lancy _____ yesterday.



4. Daniel _____ last night.



5. Kevin _____ this morning.



6. Tony _____ last Monday.

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: _____

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

2. A: _____

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

3. A: _____

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

4. A: _____

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

5. A: _____

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

6. A: _____

B: Tony drank a cup of coffee this morning.

7. A: _____

B: Mr. Lin taught math before.

8. A: _____

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 _____

2. I made a hamburger because _____

3. I broke a cup and _____

4. I took a shower and _____

5. I ran out of sugar and _____

EXERCISE 6

根據圖片造句

例:



wear the wrong clothes



a coat

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

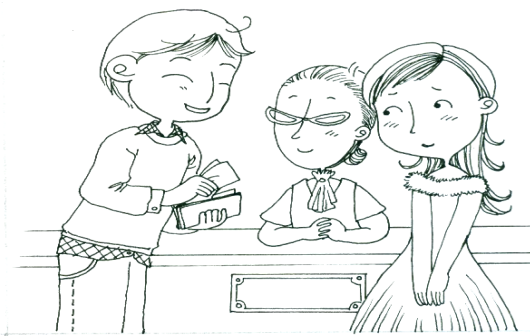
Peter: **Would you like a coat?**

Jane: Sure. Thanks.

1.



leave my wallet at home



money

Lucy: _____

Kevin: _____

Lucy: Sure. Thanks.

2.



tear my pants



a needle and thread

Peter: _____

David: _____

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

3.



find a hair in my soup



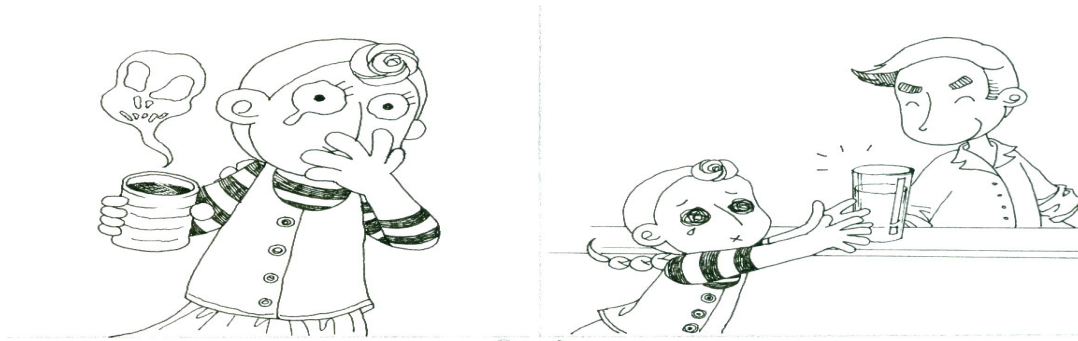
a new bowl of soup

Kevin: _____

Coco: _____

Kevin: No. That's OK.

4.



drink some stale tea.

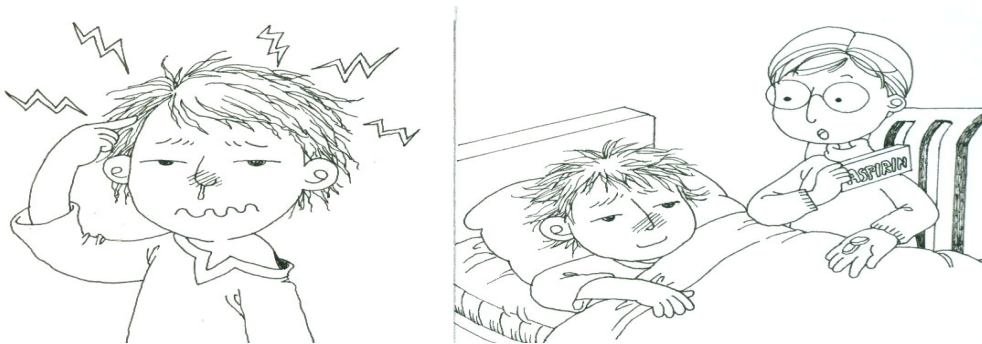
some water

Lucy: _____

David: _____

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

5.



catch a cold

an aspirin

Tony: _____

Jack: _____

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

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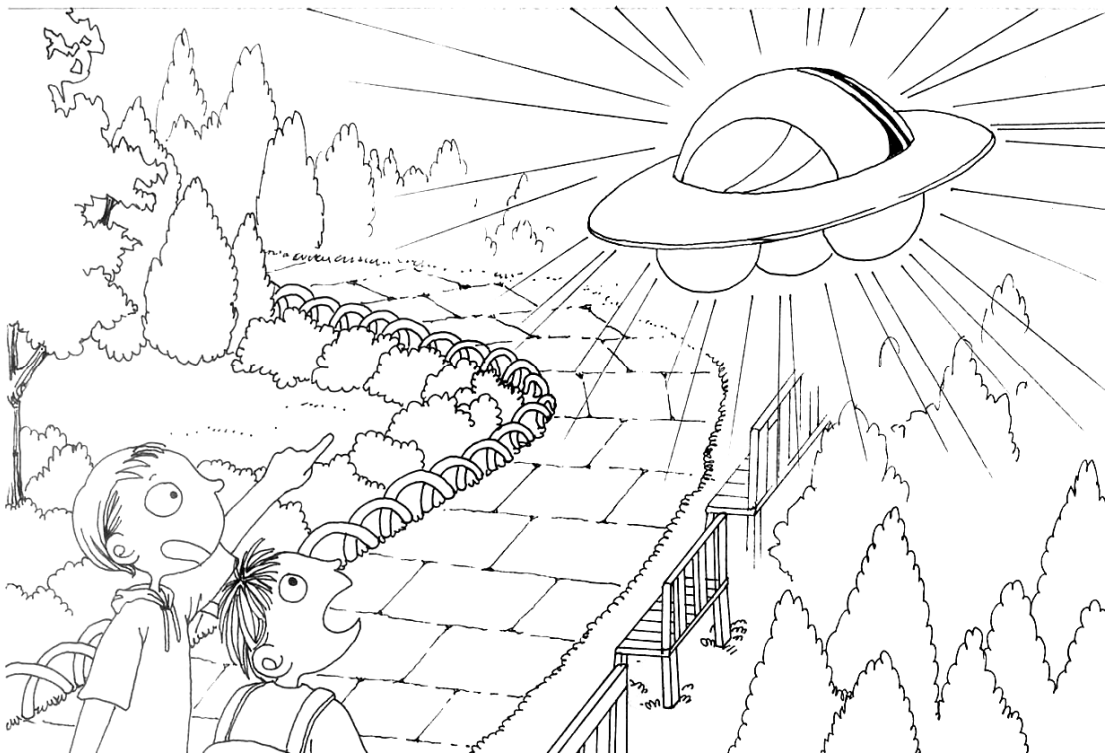
More Verbs							
動詞	音標	中文	過去式	動詞	音標	中文	過去式
begin	/bɪ`gɪn/	開始	began	bend	/bɛnd/	彎	bent
bite	/baɪt/	咬	bit	bleed	/bli:d/	流血	bled
blow	/bləʊ/	吹	blew	break	/breɪk/	打破	broke
breed	/brɪd/	飼	bred	bring	/brɪŋ/	帶來	brought
build	/brɪld/	建造	built	buy	/baɪ/	買	bought
catch	/kætʃ/	抓	caught	choose	/tʃuz/	選擇	chose
deal	/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	/i:t/	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	/fə`gɛt/	忘記	forgot	forgive	/fə`gɪv/	原諒	forgave
freeze	/frɪz/	凍結	froze	get	/gɛt/	得到	got
give	/gɪv/	給	gave	go	/gəʊ/	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	/lənd/	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- stænd/	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

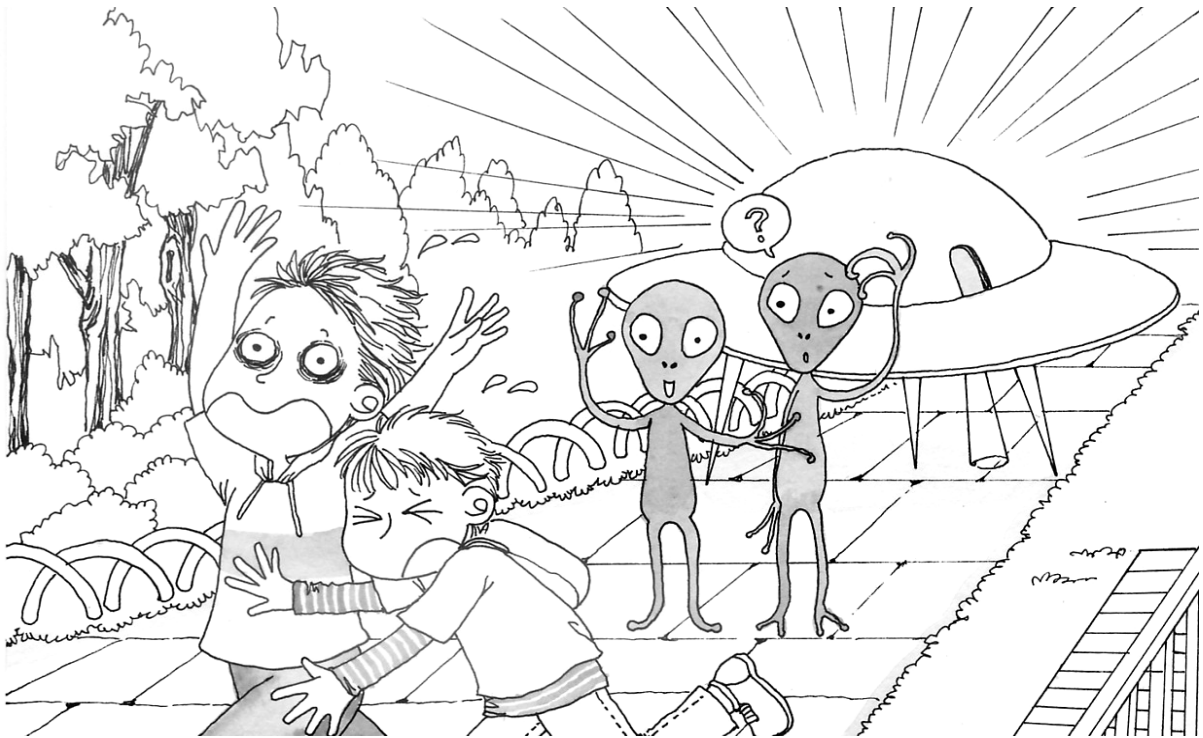
Past Continuous



Vocabulary

1. suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] 副 突然地
2. creature [ˈkri:tʃə] 名 生物
3. wrinkle [ˈrɪŋkəl] 動 起皺紋
4. unbelievable [ˌʌnbɪˈli:vəbəl] 形 不可信的
5. spaceship [ˈspeɪʃɪp] 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”。

- () 1. Daniel and the writer were walking through the park when they saw the spaceship in the sky.
- () 2. Daniel and the writer felt bored when they saw the spaceship.
- () 3. The creatures from the spaceship had wrinkled skin and hands.
- () 4. The creatures were shaking when Daniel and the writer tried to walk toward them.
- () 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. _____ I was _____ TV, my brother _____ computer games.

(當我在看電視時，我弟弟在打電玩。)

2. _____ Mom _____, Dad _____.

(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 _____, I _____.

(當開始下雨時，我正在花園工作。)

2. When _____, I _____.

(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 _____.

(他盡快地繳交他的作業。)

2. She _____.

(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 _____ (watch videos)

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

B: I was _____ (surf the Internet)

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

B: I was _____ (hang out with friends)

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

B: Yes. He wa _____ (listen to music)

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

B: I was _____ (make the bed)

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

B: I was _____ (vacuum the carpet)

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

B: I was _____ (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?

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

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

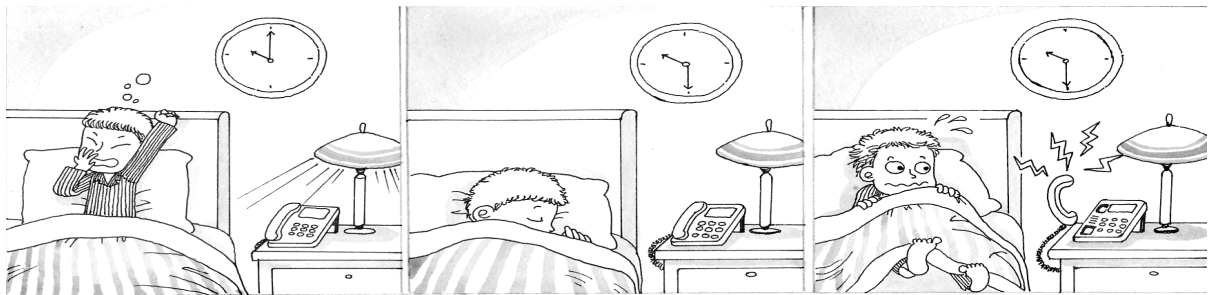
4. What was Robert doing then?

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

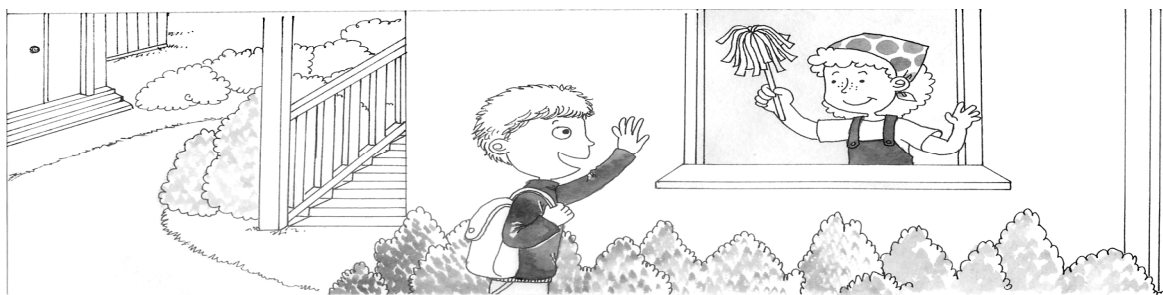
6. What did Jean see when she looked out of the window?

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 _____. While Bob _____, the phone _____.



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

本單元在比較過去式及過去進行式的用法。

EXERCISE 4

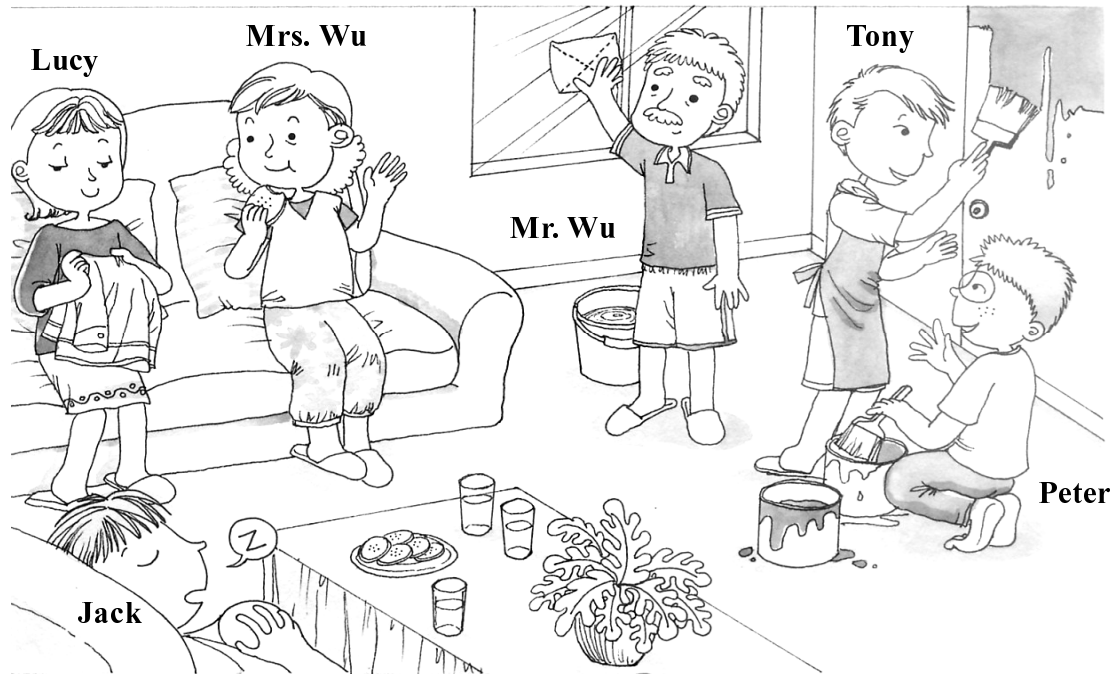
根據短文填入正確的動詞形式



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

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 _____
2. Lucy was _____
3. Tony and Peter were _____
4. Mrs. Wu was _____
5. Mr. Wu was _____

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: _____

(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. _____

(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. _____

(你總是上課中講話。)

Tony: No. That was David Smith. He sat next to me. _____

_____ (我是那位總是用功讀書的那位。)

Jane: Oh! Now I remember you. _____

(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, _____

(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 [ˈsɛldəm] 副 很少；幾乎沒有
3. mountain climbing 片 爬山
4. comic book 名 漫畫書
5. share [ʃɛr] 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

- () 1. How often does Brian go to cram school?
(A) Every day. (B) Three days a week. (C) Two days a week.
- () 2. Which activity does Alan not like?
(A) Going to the movies. (B) Playing basketball.
(C) Playing computer games.
- () 3. Which activity do both Alan and Brian like?
(A) Reading comic books. (B) Playing baseball. (C) Go fishing.
- () 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 _____ a trip to Australia.
(他們想要到澳洲去旅行。)
2. _____ you _____ 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 _____
(我通常一週有兩天要上補習班。)
2. Linda has to go to hospital _____
(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 _____ the same room _____ her brother for many years.

(Tom 和哥哥共用一個房間很多年了。)

2. My English teacher _____ her life experience in the USA _____ 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 _____ go home by bus. (我有時會搭公車回家。)
2. Peter is _____ busy with his studies. (Peter 從不為他的課業而忙碌。)
3. I'll _____ forget you. (我永遠不會忘記你。)
4. You are _____ not busy. (你總是不忙碌。)
5. A: Are you _____ late for school? B: No, I _____.
(A: 你上學常常遲到嗎? B: 不, 我從來不會。)
6. Jack _____ goes out on weekends. (Jack 幾乎週末都不出門的。)
7. **Usually** Mike plays basketball after school.
= Mick _____ plays basketball after school. (Mike 經常在放學後打籃球。)
8. I _____ eat beef noodles for lunch. (我並非總是吃牛肉麵當午餐。)
9. Alan's girl friend _____ calls him. (Alan 的女友從不打電話給他。)

Exercise Part 2 (釋義)

- () 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.
- () 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

- () 1. According to the dialogue, who is good at playing guitar?
(A) Judy. (B) Susan. (C) Mary.
- () 2. When has Susan learned to play the guitar?
(A) When she was 14. (B) When she was 13. (C) When she was 15.
- () 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.
- () 4. When will they start their first class?
(A) Next year. (B) Next month. (C) Next weekend.
- () 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. _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ to South Africa many times. (我父親去過南非許多次。)
2. Peter _____ 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. _____ it's not true. (或許那不是事實。)
2. _____ 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 _____ some money _____ her father. (Susan 跟她爸爸借了一些錢。)
2. My sister _____ Jay's CDs _____ 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. _____ this dress? (這件洋裝如何?)
2. _____ 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 → _____
2. heavy → _____
3. hard → _____
4. beautiful → _____
5. careful → _____
6. convenient → _____
7. light → _____
8. early → _____
9. good → _____
10. easy → _____

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 _____. (老闆很生氣地看著你。)
2. _____, I passed the exam. (幸運地，我通過了這個考試。)
3. My sister _____ walked into her room. (我妹妹安靜地進入房間。)
4. Tony tried very _____. (Tony 非常努力地嘗試。)
5. She _____ gave him the present. (她很高興地將禮物送給他。)
6. We _____ 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 [ə'lredɪ] 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

- () 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.
- () 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.
- () 3. Who is too tired to check the time?
- (A) The wife.
 - (B) The husband.
 - (C) We don't know.
- () 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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ 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. _____ the weather is! Let's go on a picnic! (天氣真好! 一起去野餐吧!)

2. _____ 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 _____ heavy for Karen _____ move.

(對 Karen 來說, 這箱子太重了, 她搬不動。)

2. The tea is _____ hot for me _____ 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 _____ fast. (媽媽如此迅速地完成所有家事。)
2. You help me _____. (你幫了我好多忙。)
3. You don't study hard _____. Try harder! (你還不夠用功。再努力嘗試。)
4. There is not _____ 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

- () 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.

() 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 _____ (我不知道他們要些什麼。)
2. _____ (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 _____ (那可能是 Mike 的姊姊。)
2. _____ (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) _____

Present (現在) _____

Future (未來) _____

無法分類(特殊用法) _____

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? _____

2. Sam 和他的家人幾天前去了日本。

3. 他已經和老師說過話了。

4. Judy 曾經在回家的路上撿到一個錢包。

5. 這間郵局曾經是一間教堂。

6. 我馬上就會到學校。

7. 我們最近很用功讀書。

8. 他在五天前就去了紐約(New York)。

9. 我們以前不曾晚回家。

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

2. Jack and David / go fishing / a few days later

3. We / check our mail boxes / every Friday

4. They / not / like Ms. Wang / then.

5. Sue / not / clean 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 _____ night.
2. I usually watch TV _____ 8:00 p.m.
3. I was born _____ 1992.
4. _____ the morning, Mom usually does all the housework.
5. _____ the afternoon, Dad usually takes a nap.
6. I was born _____ October 2nd, 1985.
7. The terrible earthquake happened _____ the morning of September twenty-first.
8. I play computer games _____ 8:00 a.m. _____ 8:00 p.m.
9. Students have no class _____ summer vacation.
10. Students in Taiwan have to get to school _____ 7:30.
11. Most people usually take a bath _____ they go to bed.
12. They usually study _____ the evening.
13. Mother's Day is _____ the second Sunday of May.
14. The restaurant isn't open _____ Monday.
15. You can finish your homework _____ the lunch time.
16. The department store closes _____ 9:30.
17. We have a history class _____ 1:00 _____ 2:00.
18. Tim will go out with his friend _____ this Friday.

Part B

翻譯

1. 我們必須在五點之前回到家。

2. 電影將在 9 點 30 分開播。

3. 人們在晚上睡覺。

4. 教師節是在 9 月 28 日。

5. 在電影放映的期間，我媽媽一直打電話給我。

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

- () 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.
- () 2. What can Jessica do with her classmates?
- (A) Go to KTV. (B) Go swimming.
(C) Go camping. (D) Watch a movie.
- () 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.

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。

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。

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.

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

2. 農場上種了許多菜。

3. Sally 住在二樓。

4. 每個地方都可以看到便利商店 (convenience store)。

5. 在房子後面有個游泳池 (swimming pool)。

6. 郵局在超市和書店之間。

7. Leo 來自英國。

8. 我喜歡吃來自日本的食物。

EXERCISE 9

填入介系詞 in, on, at 或 X

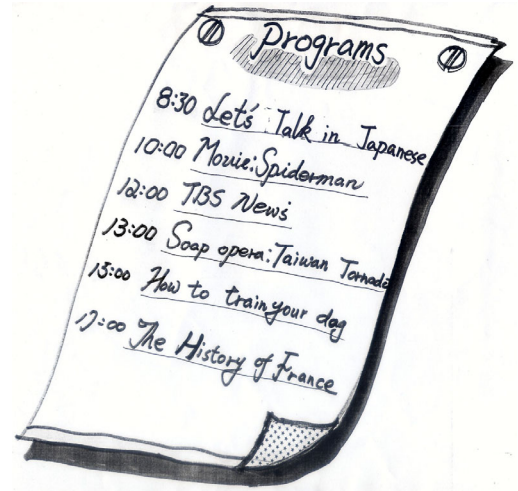
The school began a few days ago. Ken still can't get used to the school life of junior high school. There are a lot of differences. For example, he got up 1. _____ 7:00 when he was an elementary school student. Now, he has to gets up 2. _____ 6:30. He loved Wednesday because he could go home earlier 3. _____ 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. _____ every day. He used to play basketball 5. _____ 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. _____ Sundays, so he can get up late. 7. _____ the afternoon, he likes to go swimming with his friends. 8. _____ the evening, he plays on-line games or reads some novels. 9. _____ night, he usually listens to music on the radio. Though he is busy, he doesn't complain. He knows there is no school 10. _____ summer and 11. _____ 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?

2. When is the movie?

3. When can Den learn Japanese on TV?

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

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。

2. 他們在十分鐘前還在辦公室裡。

3. 我十點半會在捷運站 (MRT station) 等你。

4. 每個星期五 Tony 都會在操場打籃球。

5. Ms. Lee 每個週末都會在健身房 (gym) 運動。



Book 3 Units

Future Tense



Vocabulary

- lottery [ˈlɒtəri] 名 樂透
stand [stænd] 名 攤
millionaire [ˌmɪljənˈeɪr] 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 [ˈeniˌmɔːr] 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

- () 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.
- () 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.
- () 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 _____

(你曾經去過夜市嗎?)

2. Canada → _____

(你曾經去過加拿大嗎?)

3. 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, _____

(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, _____

(如果他們早點回家，就會遇見 Mr. Jordon。)

→ 但事實上他們並沒有早點回家，所以沒遇見 Mr. Jordon。

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 _____

(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 _____

(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 _____

(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 _____

(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 _____

(Lucy 和 Mike 喜歡訪問名人。他們認為他們將成為記者。)

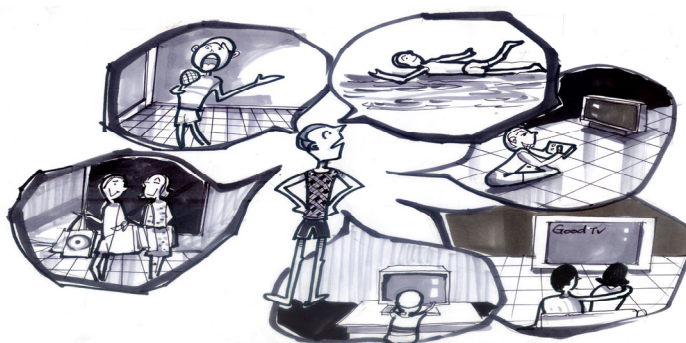
6. Cindy and I like to grow some flowers in my garden.

We think _____

(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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____

(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)

(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.

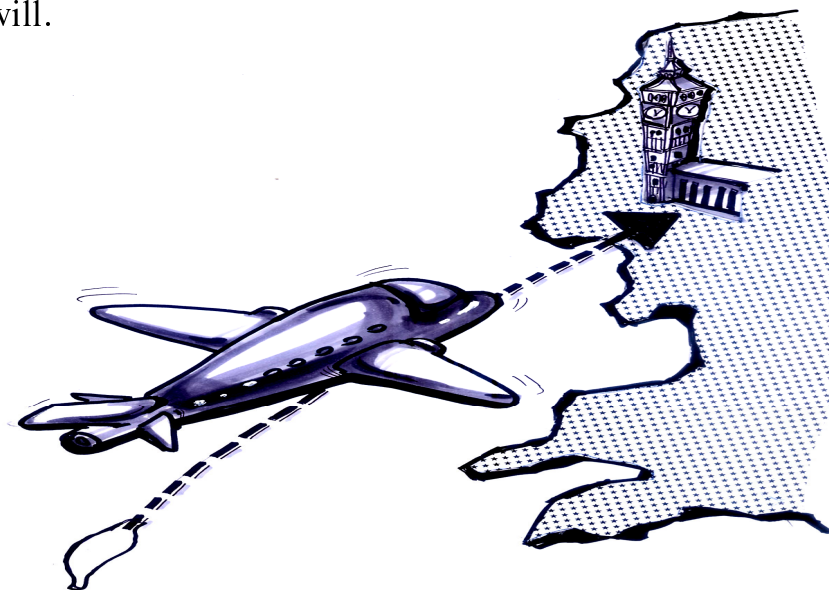
Lisa: Yeah, but after I come back from London, I **am going to find** a job. Maybe I **won't have** any vacation longer than a week.

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

- () 1. How long is Lisa going to stay in London?
- (A) For three weeks.
(B) For three months.
(C) For three years.
- () 2. Who will help Lisa with the tuition?
- (A) Her mother.
(B) Her sister.
(C) Her teacher.
- () 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)
-

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 _____ 180 dollars.

(2) I _____ 180 dollars _____ 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 _____ 3000 dollars.

(2) She _____ 3000 dollars _____ 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 _____ (請在作業方面協助我。)

2. Please help _____ (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

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

→ He _____

(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 _____

(Ann 不知道怎麼填寫表格。→ 她將會找人幫忙。)

3. The music is too loud.

→ I _____

(音樂太大聲。→ 我將把收音機關小聲點。)

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

→ She _____

(媽媽正在穿睡衣。→ 她要去睡覺了。)

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

→ They _____

(Bill 和 Sarah 正在打包行李。→ 他們將要出國旅行。)

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

→ We _____

(Pam 和我覺得口渴。→ 我們將去喝點水。)

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): _____

Present (現在): _____

Future (未來): _____

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?

(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?

(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?

(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?

(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?

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 [ˈskɔːrpi.o] [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. _____ this Friday.

(Cathy 將在本週五去圖書館。)

2. _____ 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?

(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?

(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?

(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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ help you find it.
(A: 我的眼鏡不見了。 B: 我會幫你找到它。)
5. A: I _____ to Taipei tomorrow.
B: I _____ 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 _____ here tomorrow morning.
(他們明天早上離開這裡。)
2. The movie _____ at 8:30.
(電影將在 8:30 開演。)
3. The plane _____ at Taiwan airport.
(飛機即將抵達台灣機場。)
4. They _____ 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 _____

(Jane 正在刷牙。她正打算去睡覺。)

Don't move. Dad _____

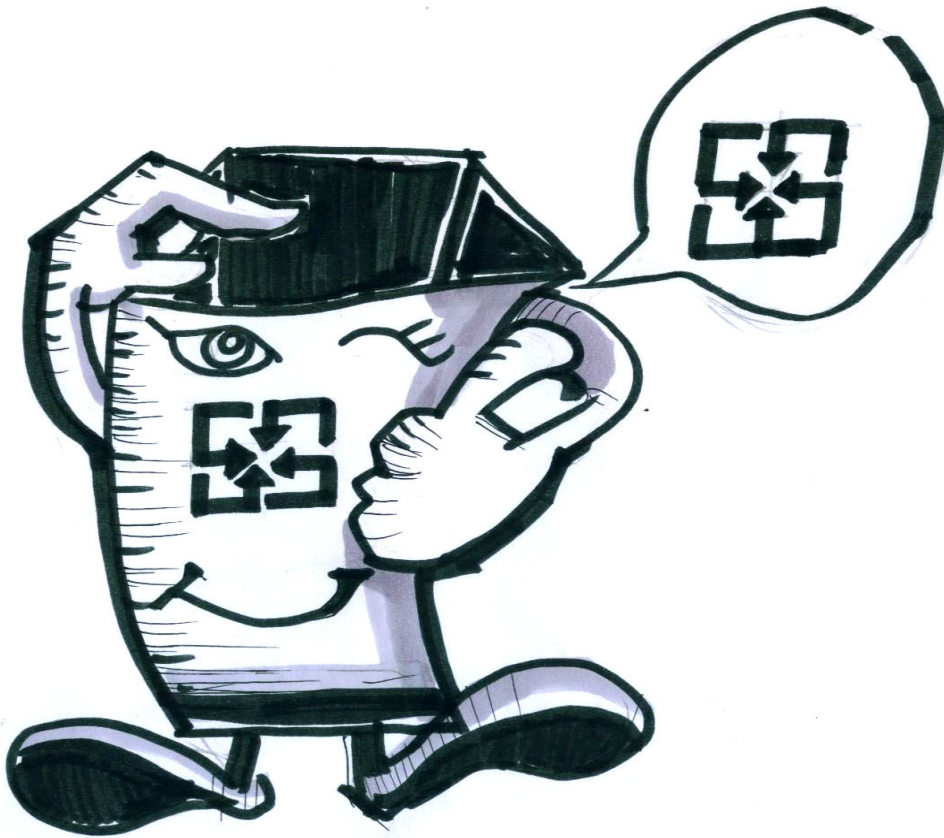
(不要動。爸爸正要幫我們照相。)

Don't go out now. We _____

(現在別外出。我們將吃晚餐了。)

Book 3 Unit 6

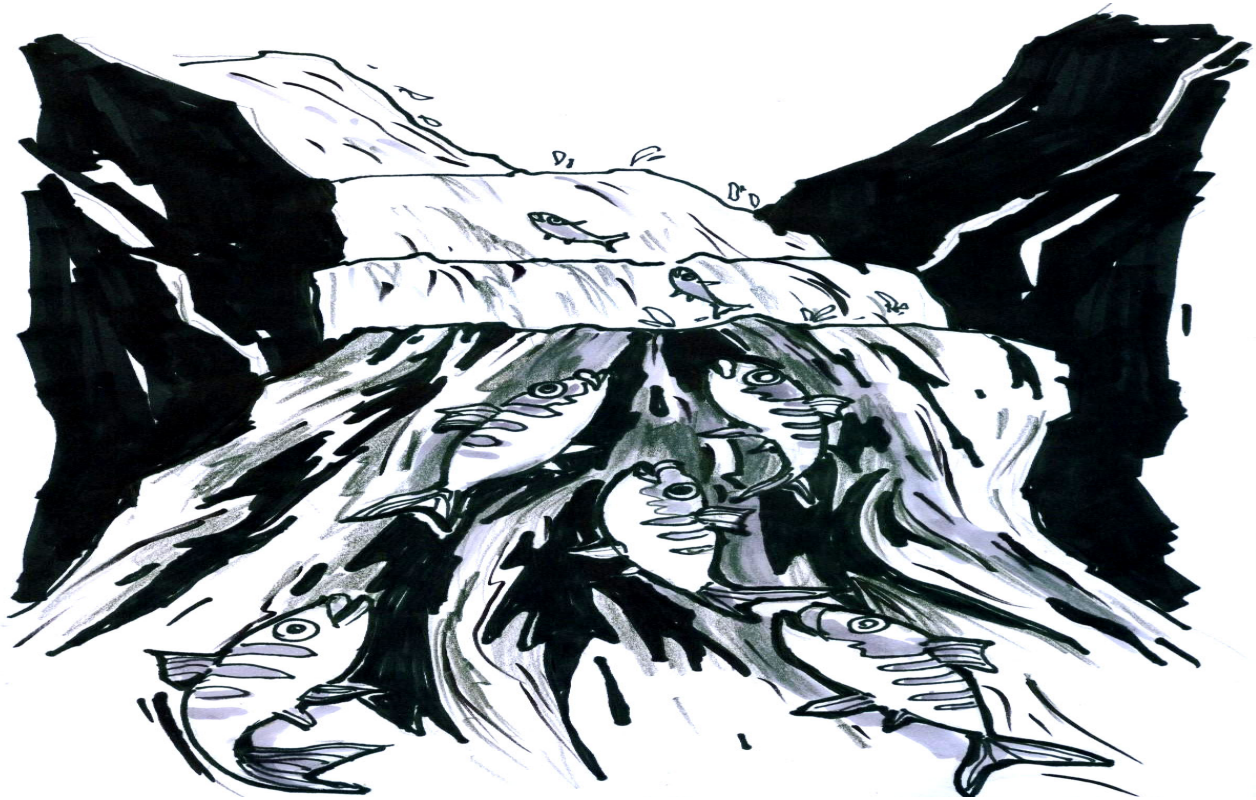
Subordinate Conjunction



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)

_____ 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)

_____, 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。)

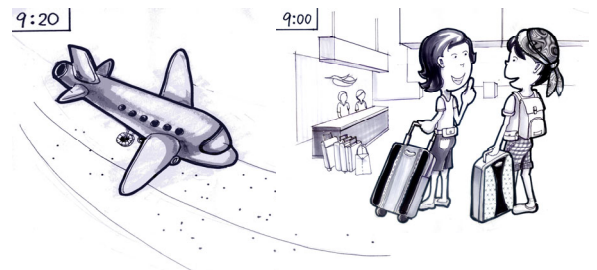
2. She turned off the light before she went out.

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

(出門前，她先關燈。)

依圖及提示造句

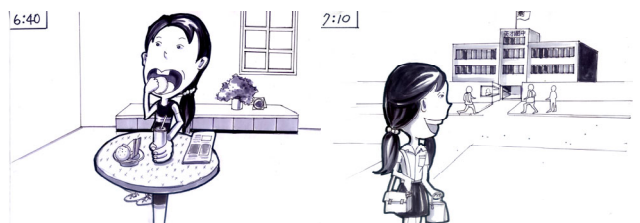
1. arrive / airport / plane / land



= _____

(飛機降落前，我們抵達機場。)

2. breakfast / school



= _____

(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

= _____

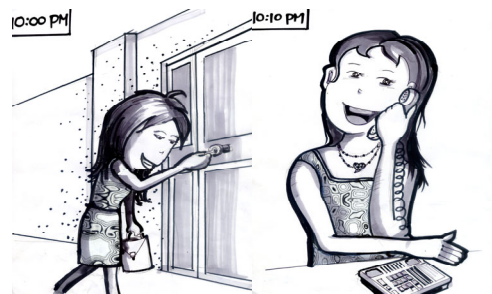
(穿上外套後，我出門了。)



2. get home / 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. _____ I _____ in Japan, I _____ in a hotel in Tokyo.

= I _____ in a hotel in Tokyo _____ I _____ in Japan.

(當我在日本時，我住在東京的一家旅館。)

2. _____ I _____ traveling in Europe, I _____ a lot of foreigners.

= I _____ a lot of foreigners _____ I _____ 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. _____ it _____ fine tomorrow, our class _____ picnicking.

(如果明天天氣晴朗，我們班將去野餐。)

2. _____ he _____ tomorrow, I _____ 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.

2. Mr. Brown was sick. He did not go to work.

EXERCISE 6

用 before 或 after 合并句子

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

→ _____

OR:

→ _____

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

→ _____

OR:

→ _____

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

→ _____

OR:

→ _____

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

→ _____

OR:

→ _____

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

2. { I went out.
It was raining.

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

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

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?

2. Mother wanted to know that. Did I pass the test?

3. Everyone wants to know that. Will it 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 _____ a bird, I _____ in the sky.

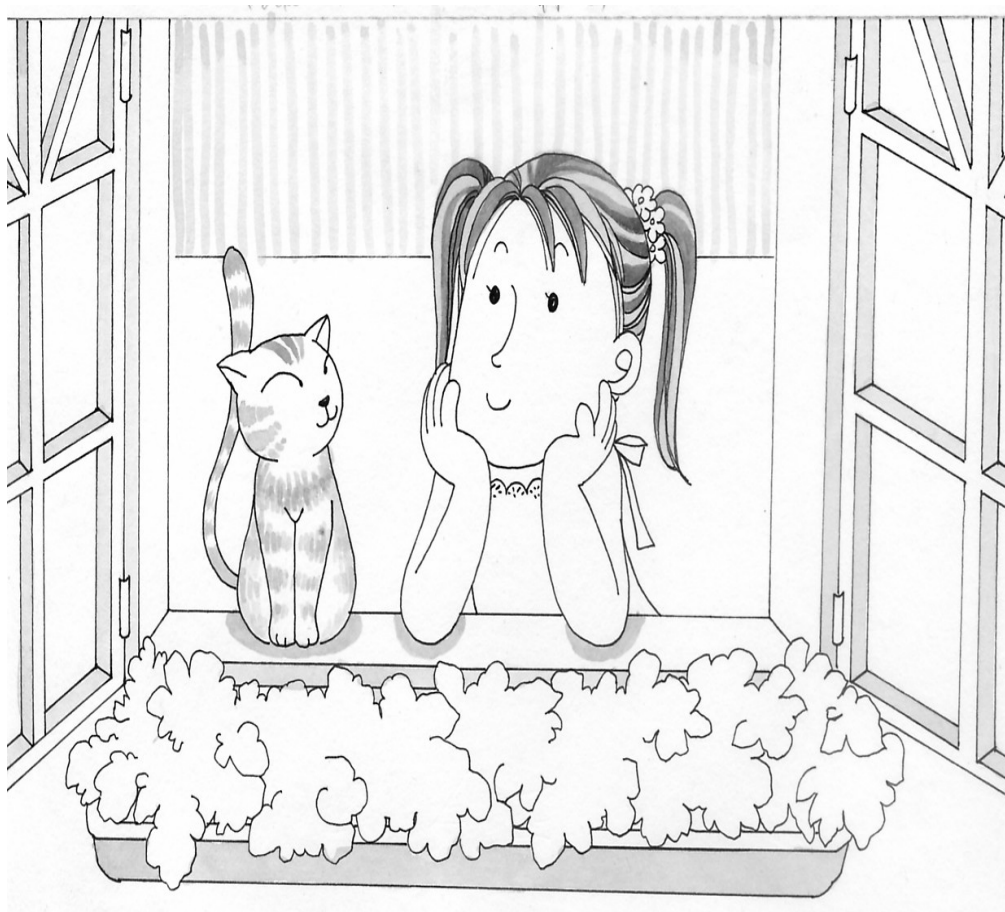
(如果我是鳥，我要在空中遨翔。)

2. If I _____ enough time, I _____ 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

- () 1. Who wrote the letter?
- (A) Aunt Lucy
 - (B) Anne
 - (C) Anne's mom
- () 2. Where does Lucy want to visit?
- (A) The tower of London
 - (B) The Statue of the Liberty
 - (C) Disneyland
- () 3. Which character **doesn't** Lucy like?
- (A) Snow White
 - (B) Mickey Mouse
 - (C) E.T.
- () 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
- () 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

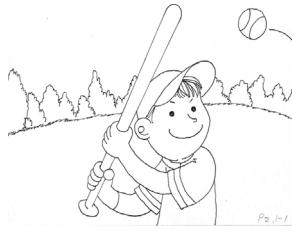
can / could：表達能力、可能性、許可、推測等等意義。當表達能力與可能性時，**can** 用於現在的狀況；**could** 則用在過去的情況。

(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：

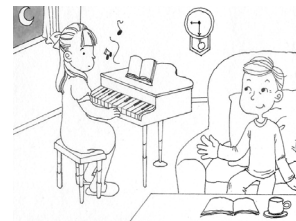
1. **Can** the news be true?

(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。)

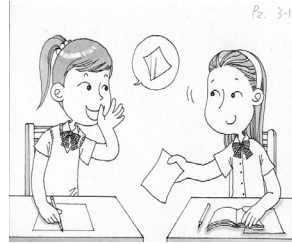


(三) 許可

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. _____

B: Of course. _____.

2. Peter 不在家。他可能在路上了。

He's not home. _____

3. A: 我可以再喝一杯果汁嗎？

B: 不行。你已經喝太多了。

_____. 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! _____

B: _____.

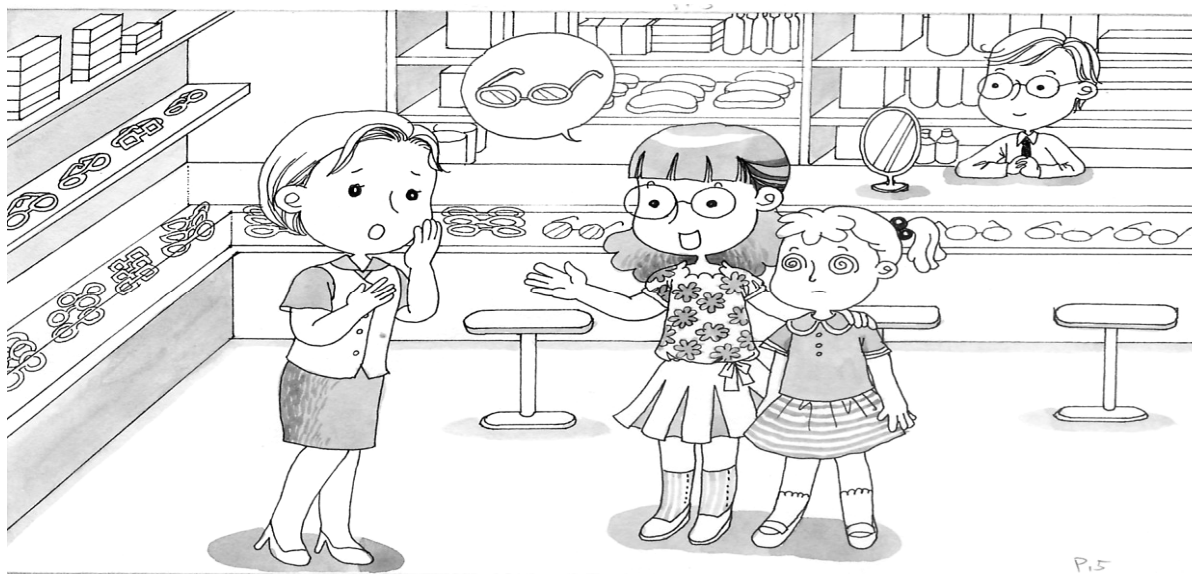
5. Kelly 忍不住尖叫。

6. Johnson 不得不買下這輛車。

7.過馬路時，再小心也不為過。

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 [bɔ:t] 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 [pɜ:s] 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 [ˈkɔ:nə] 名 轉角

Reading Comprehension

依據內容選出正確答案

- () 1. What did the customer buy at the store?
- (A) A purse.
 - (B) A pair of shoes.
 - (C) A pair of glasses.
- () 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.
- () 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.
- () 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: _____

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: _____

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: _____



2. A: 請你幫我一個忙好嗎?

B: 當然！榮幸之至。

A: _____

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: _____

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。

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. _____

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: _____

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: _____

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: _____

B: _____ 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。

Book 3 Unit 8

Special Verb



Vocabulary

1. instead [ɪn`stɛd] 副 代替
2. surprise [sə`praɪz] 名 驚奇
3. haunted [`hɒntɪd] 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`asəti] 名 好奇心
8. search [sɜ:tʃ] 動 搜尋
9. fall asleep 片 睡著
10. knock [nɒk] 動 踢
11. loudly [`laʊdli] 副 大聲地
12. curtain [`kɜ:tən] 名 窗簾
13. immediately [ɪ`mɪdiətli] 副 馬上
14. gather [`gæðə] 動 聚集
15. trapped [træpt] 副 被陷在…
16. upstairs [`ʌp`sterz] 名 樓上
17. figure [`fɪgjə] 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

- () 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.
- () 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.
- () 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.
- () 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.

→ _____ 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.

→ _____ his bad relationships, Jack hates going to school.

→ _____ 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 問老師一個問題。)



2. Judy / choose a gift/ 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

(Mrs. Brown 20 年後依然保持苗條。)



2. turn / red

(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.

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

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

4. I smelled it. Something was burning.

5. She watched a bike. It was 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 _____ me _____

(這故事使我很難過。)



2. The coach got his students _____ soccer.

(這位教練叫他的學生踢足球。)



3. Dad had the watch _____

(爸爸把這支手錶送修。)



4. Mr. White had the garbage _____ out.

(Mr. White 把垃圾拿出去。)



5. Father had me _____ a doctor.

(爸爸叫我當醫生。)



6. Let him _____ Mary _____ 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?

= _____

2. Please bring me that pen.

= _____

3. He wrote his wife a letter.

= _____

4. I paid him 500 dollars.

= _____

5. She chose her boyfriend a good Christmas present.

= _____

6. They promised us a reward.

= _____

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 _____, 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 _____
3. I walked past the Park. Some children were playing softball.
→ When I walked past the park, I saw some children _____ 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 _____ soccer every weekend.
5. I smell smoke. Something must be burning.
→ I smell something _____

EXERCISE 8

填入正確的動詞形式

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

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