

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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Book 4 Unit 1

Comparative



Vocabulary

1. expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] 形 昂貴的
2. thousand [ˈθaʊzənd] 名 千
3. take a look 片 看一看
4. afford [əˈfɔːd] 動 買得起

Dialogue

A: May I help you?

B: Yes. How much are the two pens?

A: Ten dollars for each of them.

B: Isn't the red one **more expensive than** the blue one?

A: No. You are lucky today. The red one is on sale now, so it is **as cheap as** the blue one.

B: How about the gold one in the window?

A: It's five thousand dollars.

B: Excuse me, five thousand dollars?

A: Yes. It's **the finest** and **the most expensive** pen in our store. Do you want to take a look at it?

B: No, thank you! I think I can't afford it!

Reading Comprehension

依對話內容選出正確答案

- (C) 1. According to the dialogue, where are the two people?
(A) In a restaurant.
(B) In a supermarket.
(C) In a stationery store.
- (A) 2. Why is the red pen as cheap as the red one?
(A) Because the red pen is on sale.
(B) Because the blue pen is on sale.
(C) Because the clerk made mistakes.
- (C) 3. Which pen is the most expensive in that store?
(A) The blue pen.
(B) The red pen.
(C) The gold pen.
- (C) 4. How much is the most expensive pen in that store?
(A) 50 dollars.
(B) 500 dollars.
(C) 5,000 dollars.
- (B) 5. Did the customer buy the most expensive pen in that store?
(A) Yes, he did.
(B) No, he didn't
(C) We don't know.

補充句型一

某物 + be on sale 某物特價中

地點 + have / has a sale... 某地舉行大特賣...

例:

1. The sofa **is on sale**. (這張沙發正在特價中。)
2. The bookstore **is having a big sale now**. (這間書店現在舉行大特賣。)

Exercise (翻譯)

1. 那些洋裝特價中。

Those dresses are on sale now.

2. 這間百貨公司正在舉行最後出清。

The department store is having the final sale.

補充句型二

I think + (that) + 子句 我想...；我認為...

例: **I think that** she is honest. (我想她是誠實的。)

Exercise (填充)

1. **How much** are the pen and the pencil box? (那枝筆以及鉛筆盒一共多少錢?)
2. Those dresses are **on sale**. (那些洋裝正在特價中。)
3. This department store **is having** the final **sale**. (這間百貨公司現正舉行最後出清。)
4. **Take a look** at my dad's new car. (看看我爸爸剛買的新車。)
5. **I think** the telephone number is wrong. (我認為這個電話號碼是錯的。)

補充句型三

(一) **as+形容詞+as...** 用來表示所比較的兩部分在某方面相同時

例: Tina is **as old as** Sam (is). (Tina 和 Sam 年紀一樣大。)

(二) **not quite as+形容詞+as...** 表「些微差異」

例: Tina is **not quite as old as** Sam (is). (Tina 不像 Sam 那麼老。)

(三) **not nearly as+形容詞+as...** 表「差異很大」

例: Tina is **not nearly as old as** Sam (is). (Tina 比 Sam 年紀小很多。)

(四) **倍數+as 形容詞 as...** 表「...是...的倍」

* 一半 **half**

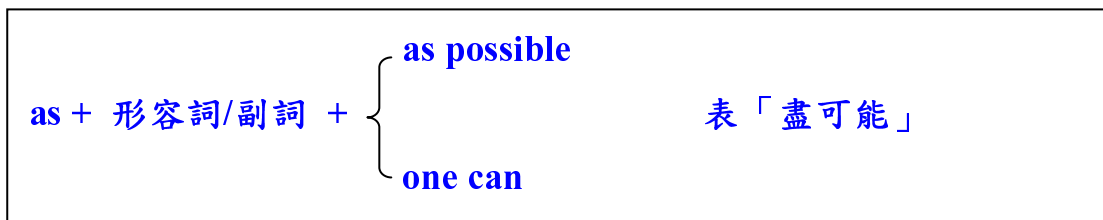
* 兩倍 **twice**

* 三倍 (以上) **three times, four times...**

例: This swimming pool is **twice as large as** that pool.

(這游泳池是那個池子的兩倍大。)

(五)

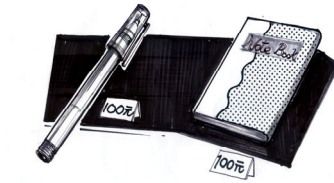


例: I will come home **as soon as possible**. (我盡早趕回家。)

Exercise (填充)

1. The red pen is **as expensive as** that notebook.

(這枝紅筆和那本筆記本一樣貴。)



2. The weather in Tainan is **not quite as hot as (that)** in Kaohsiung.

(台南的天氣沒有高雄熱。)



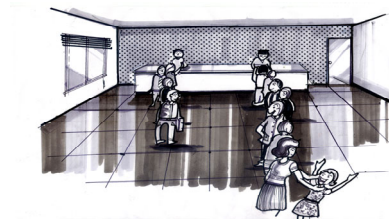
3. The schoolbag is **not nearly as heavy as** that bag.

(書包遠比袋子輕。)



4. The line is **half as long as** that line.

(這一排是那一排的一半長。)



EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手：形容詞之比較級形成

(一) 規則變化

1. 大部分單音節形容詞比較級結尾 + er

例: old → older, wise → wiser, big → bigger

2. 字尾是 y，去 y + ier

例: happy → happier, heavy → heavier, busy → busier

3. 多音節前 + more

例: comfortable → more comfortable, beautiful → more beautiful

4. 在單音節字中，其母音為短母音時，重複字尾 + er

例: big → bigger, hot → hotter

(二) 不規則變化

例: good → better, bad → worse

將下列形容詞原級改為比較級

1. close → **closer**

2. happy → **happier**

3. cheap → **cheaper**

4. fat → **fatter**

5. low → **lower**

6. dirty → **dirtier**

7. dark → **darker**

8. convenient → **more convenient**

9. lazy → **lazier**

10. thin → **thinner**

EXERCISE 2

A + be + 形容詞比較級 than + B

例: Taking the MRT is **more convenient than** taking a bus.

(搭捷運比搭公車還方便。)

填充

1. My dog is **smarter than** your dog. (your dog = yours)

(我家的狗比你家的狗聰明。)

2. John's shoes are **dirtier than** yours.

(John 的鞋子比你的髒。)

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手

much , even , far , less , a little , a bit , a lot 常用來修飾比較級。

例: Sue is **much younger than** Judy. (Sue 比 Judy 年輕很多。)

填充

1. This house is **far more expensive than** that one. (這間房子比那間貴多了。)

2. This color is **a little brighter than** that one. (這顏色比那顏色亮一點。)

EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手：形容詞的最高級的形成

(一) 規則變化

1. 大部分單音節形容詞最高級結尾+ est

例: old → the oldest, wise → the wisest, big → the biggest

2. 字尾是 y，去 y + iest

例: happy → the happiest, heavy → the heaviest, busy → the busiest

3. 三個或三個音節以上+ most

例: comfortable → the most comfortable, beautiful → the most beautiful

4. 在單音節字中，其母音為短母音時，重複字尾+ est

例: hot → the hottest, wet → the wettest

(二) 不規則變化

例: good → the best, bad → the worst

將下列形容詞原級改成最高級

1. long → **the longest**

2. light → **the lightest**

3. tall → **the tallest**

4. lazy → **the laziest**

5. kind → **the kindest**

6. lucky → **the luckiest**

7. easy → **the easiest**

8. marvelous → **the most marvelous**

9. modern → **the modernest**

10. slow → **the slowest**

EXERCISE 5

S + be + the (most) + 形容詞最高級

例: Lisa is **the best** student in our class. (Lisa 是我們班最好的學生。)

填充

1. Joseph is **the tallest** boy in our class. (Joseph 是我們班最高的男生。)
2. The umbrella is **the biggest** in our store. (這是我們店裡最大的一支傘。)

EXERCISE 6

在最高級中，比較的範圍表達: (1) **in** + 場所或團體
(2) **of** + 代名詞或複數名詞

例: He is the tallest student **in my class**. (他是我們班最高的學生。)

填充

1. Joseph is the tallest boy **in our family**.
(Joseph 是我們家最高的男孩。)
2. She is the thinnest **of the three girls**.
(她是這三個女孩中最瘦的一個。)



EXERCISE 7

文法小幫手：其它重要的最高級句型

(一) **by far / much + the 最高級...或 the very + 最高級** 強調最高級的意思

例：He is **by far / much the best** player on the school team.

= He is **the very best** player on the school team.

(他是校隊中最優秀的選手。)

(二) **the + 序數 + 形容詞最高級 + 單數名詞...** 表示「第幾...」

例：He is **the third tallest student** in my class. (他是我們班第三高的男生。)

填充

1. She is **by far / much the most beautiful girl** at the party.

(她是派對中最漂亮的女生。)

2. This is **the second biggest** company in Taiwan.

(這間是台灣第二大的公司。)



Dialogue



A: Your English is very good. You speak English **as well as** Americans do.
I envy you.

B: Thank you. I practice it every day, and I often talk with foreigners on my business trip. So, speaking English well is a part of my job.

A: I just can't do it **better**. I'm always afraid of talking to others in English.

B: Don't be so nervous! Making mistakes is normal when you learn a language.
Try **harder** and your English will be better.

A: Thanks for your advice. I'll spend more time and efforts.

B: Practice makes the master! You'll make it some day.

Vocabulary

1. foreigner [ˈfɔrɪnə] 名 外國人
2. afraid [əˈfreɪd] 形 擔心；怕
3. mistake [mɪˈsteɪk] 名 錯誤
4. spend [spend] 動 花費
5. master [ˈmæstə] 名 大師

Reading Comprehension

是非題：依對話內容回答 ○ 或 ×

- (○) 1. Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you learn English.
(×) 2. Practicing English every day can't improve your English.
(○) 3. Talking with others in English is a good way to learn English.
(×) 4. If you can't speak English as well as an American does, you shouldn't talk with foreigners.
(○) 5. Making mistakes is normal when you learn English.

補充句型一

Ving ... + 單數動詞...
= To V ... + 單數動詞...
= It + 單數動詞 + to V...

某事是...

例：

Speaking English well is important.
= To speak English well is important.
= It is important to speak English well.

Exercise (填充)

Exercising every day is very important.
= To exercise every day is very important.
= It is very important to exercise every day.
(每天做運動是很重要的。)

補充句型二

be afraid {	of + N / V-ing	害怕…
	to + V	
	that + clause	

例:

1. My sister is afraid of mice.
(我妹妹怕老鼠。)
2. Penny is afraid to talk to teachers.
= Penny is afraid of talking to teachers.
(Penny 害怕與老師談話。)
3. I am afraid that I can't go to the movies with you tonight.
(我恐怕今晚無法跟你一起去看電影。)

Exercise (填充)

Jane is afraid {

- of waking** up her classmates.
- to wake** up her classmates.
- that** she **could wake** up her classmates.

(Jane 擔心會吵醒同學們。)

補充句型三

祈使句，	{	and S + V ... (然後你就會...)
	}	or S + V ... (否則你就會...)

例：

1. Get up earlier, and you'll catch the train.
(早一點起床，你就能趕上火車。)
2. Read the book, and you'll find all the answers.
(讀了這本書，然後妳將會找到所有的答案。)
3. Don't cheat on tests anymore, or nobody will like you.
(不要再作弊，否則就不會再有人喜歡你了。)

Exercise (填充)

1. **Study harder, and** you'll pass the exam.
(再用功點，你就能通過考試。)
2. **Don't tell a lie anymore, or** nobody will believe you.
(不要再說謊了，否則就不會再有人相信你了。)

EXERCISE 8

文法小幫手：副詞的比較級的形成

(一) 規則變化

1. ly 結尾的副詞比較級通常在前 + more

例: slowly → more slowly, carefully → more carefully

2. 單音節副詞比較級通常 + er

例: fast → faster, hard → harder

(二) 不規則變化

例: well → better, badly → worse, far → further

請將下列副詞原級改為比較級

1. angrily → more angrily

2. quietly → more quietly

3. early → earlier

4. late → later

5. seriously → more seriously

6. carefully → more carefully

7. easily → more easily

8. luckily → more luckily

9. comfortably → more comfortably

10. quickly → more quickly

EXERCISE 9

文法小幫手：副詞最高級的形成

(一) 規則變化

1.ly 結尾的副詞比較級通常在前 + most

例: slowly → the most slowly, carefully → the most carefully

2.單音節副詞最高級通常 + est

例: fast → the fastest, hard → the hardest

(二) 不規則變化

例: well → the best, badly → the worst, far → the furthest

請將下列副詞原級改為最高級

1.angrily → **the most angrily**

2.quietly → **the most quietly**

3.early → **the earliest**

4.late → **the latest**

5.seriously → **the most seriously**

6.carefully → **the most carefully**

7.easily → **the most easily**

8.luckily → **the most luckily**

9.comfortably → **the most comfortably**

10.quickly → **the most quickly**

EXERCISE 10

文法小幫手：重要副詞原級比較句型

(一) **as+副詞+as...** 用來表示所比較的兩部分在某方面相同時

例: John runs as fast as Peter (does). (John 和 Peter 跑得一樣快。)

(二) **not quite as+副詞+as...** 表「些微差異」

例: John doesn't run quite as fast as Peter (does). (John 跑得不如 Peter 快。)

(三) **not nearly as+副詞+as...** 表「差異很大」

例: John doesn't run nearly as fast as Peter (does).

(John 跑得速度遠不如 Peter 來的快。)

填充

1. He cried as sadly as Mary. (他哭得和 Mary 一樣傷心。)

2. Alan doesn't do quite as well as Tony in math.

(Alan 在數學考試的表現不如 Tony 好。)

3. Ivy doesn't speak English as well as Karen.

(Ivy 無法將英語說得像 Karen 一樣好。)

EXERCISE 11

S + V + 副詞比較級 than...

例: He does his homework **more carefully than** you (do). (他做功課比你細心。)

翻譯填充

1. I even came home **later than** my dad. (我甚至比我爸晚回家。)
2. Johnson works **harder than** before. (Johnson 比以前努力。)

EXERCISE 12

S + V + the (most) + 副詞最高級...

例: I slept **the most comfortably** last night. (我昨晚睡得最舒適。)

翻譯填充

1. Tim catches the ball **the most easily** because it is the smallest one.
(Tim 抓這顆球最容易，因為它最小。)
2. He listened to the ball game on the radio **the most carefully**.
(他聽收音機裡的球賽轉播時最仔細。)

Book 4 Unit 2

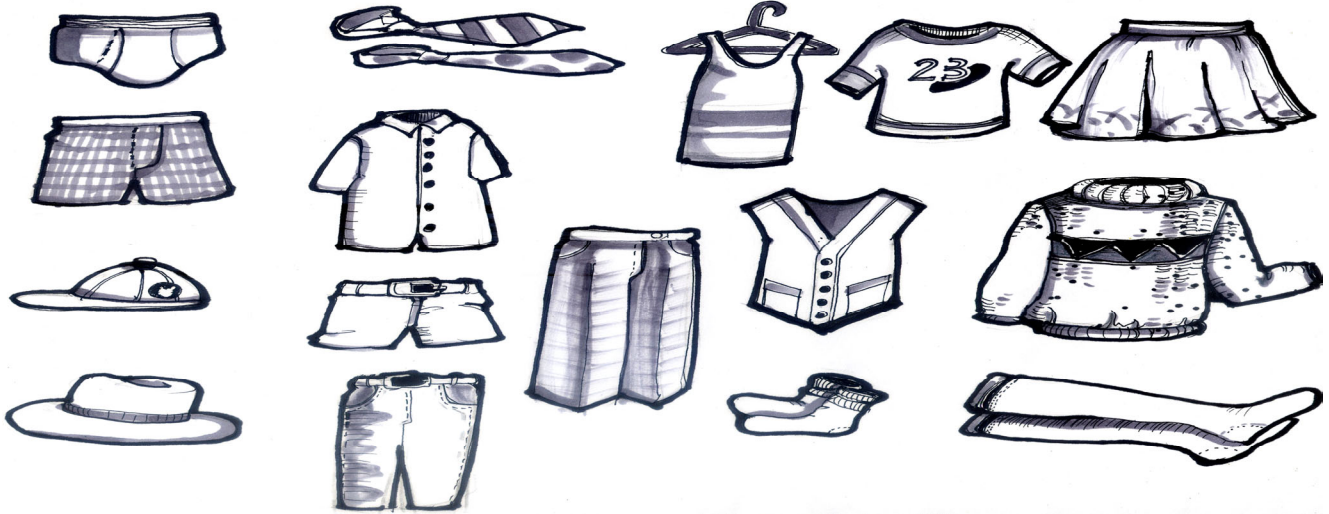
Pronoun



Vocabulary

1. scarf [ˈskɑːf] 名 圍巾
2. tie [taɪ] 名 領帶
3. vest [vest] 名 背心
4. earring [ˈɪərɪŋ] 名 耳環
5. blouse [blaʊz] 名 (婦女, 兒童等的) 短上衣、短衫
6. purse [pɜːs] 名 錢包、(女用) 手提包
7. stockings [ˈstɒkɪŋz] 名 長襪
8. high heels [ˈhaɪhiːlz] 名 高跟鞋

Dialogue 1



John: Are **you** busy ?

Mary: Yes. I am washing **my** T-shirt.

Are **you** doing anything ?

John: Yes. I am ironing **my** vests.

Mary: Is that **your** sweater ?

John: No, **mine** is in **my** bedroom.

Mary: **Whose** is it ?

John: Maybe it is **Linda's**. **She** usually puts **her** things everywhere in the living room. Why don't you ask **her** ?

Mary: Ok. I will ask **her** later.

Reading Comprehension

依對話內容填入正確的人稱代名詞

Mary is busy washing **her** T-shirt. John is ironing **his** vests. John's sweater is in **his** bedroom. Maybe the sweater in the living room is **Linda's**. Linda usually puts **her** things everywhere, so Mary will ask **her** later.

EXERCISE 1

依例句及圖片內容回答下列句子

例:

Lucy: Whose **socks** are these? (Mary)

A: They are Mary's socks. ———> possessive adjective (形容詞所有格)

B: The socks are hers. ———> possessive pronoun (名詞所有格)



1. Jane: Jack, whose **shirt** is this? (John)

A: It is John's shirt.

B: This shirt is his.



2. Linda: Whose **dress** is this? (my sister)

Susan: It's my sister's dress.

The dress is hers.



3. Kevin: Whose **blouse** is that? (Lancy)

Ben: This is Lancy's blouse.

The blouse is hers.



4. Mr. Wu: Whose **tie** is this? (I)

Mr. Wang: It is my tie.

The tie is mine.



5. Steve: Whose **T-shirt** is this? (my father)

Tony: It is my father's T-shirt.

The T-shirt is his.



6. Ken: Whose **earrings** are those? (Mary and Jane)

David: **They are Mary's and Jane's earrings.**

The earrings are theirs.



7. Peter: Whose **gloves** are those? (my friend)

Jane: **They are my friends' gloves.**

The gloves are theirs.



8. Peter: Whose **shoes** are these? (we)

Jane: **They are our shoes.**

The shoes are ours.

EXERCISE 2

依據圖片及例句回答問題

例:



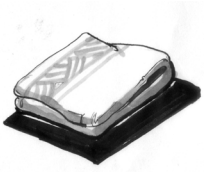
A: Are you busy?

B: Yes. I'm washing **my towel.** I always wash **it myself.**



1. A: Are you busy?

B: Yes. We are washing **our hangers.** We always wash **them ourselves.**



2. A: Is Peter busy?

B: Yes. He's washing his blanket. He always washes it himself.



3. A: Are Linda and Lucy doing anything?

B: Yes. They're washing their toilet. They always wash it themselves.



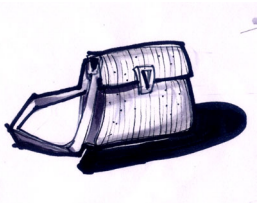
4. A: Are the boys doing anything?

B: Yes. They're washing their air conditioner. They always wash it themselves.



5. A: Is Lucy busy?

B: Yes. She's washing her pillows. She always washes them herself.



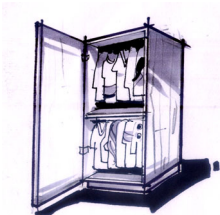
6. A: Are you doing anything?

B: Yes. I am washing my purse. I always wash it myself.



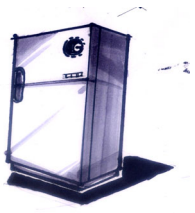
7. A: Are Mr. and Mrs. Wang busy?

B: Yes. They're cleaning their bathroom. They always clean it themselves.



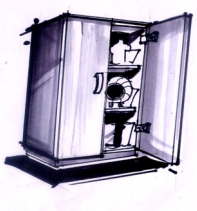
8. A: Is Peter busy?

B: Yes. He's cleaning his closet. He always cleans it himself.



9. A: Is your grandmother doing anything?

B: Yes. She is cleaning her refrigerator. She always cleans it herself.



10. A: Are you busy?

B: Yes. We are cleaning our medicine cabinet. We always clean it ourselves.

Dialogue 2



Kevin: Did you go to L. A. alone?

Jane: No, I went there with **my** friend.

Kevin: Do I know **her**?

Jane: Yes. **She's** also a friend of **yours**.

Kevin: Who's she?

Jane: Guess it! **She** lives by **herself** in Taipei.

Kevin: Do you mean Lisa?

Jane: No, Lisa lives with **her** sister.

Kevin: Then, is that Stella?

Jane: Yes, you got it.

Reading Comprehension

依對話內容回答問題

1. Did Jane go to L.A. herself ?

No, she went with her friend, Lisa.

2. Does Lisa live in Taipei herself ?

No, she lives in Taipei with her sister.

3. Did Stella live in Taipei herself ?

Yes, she lives in Taipei herself.

EXERCISE 3

依例句用所有代名詞替換句型

例: I'm writing to one of friends.

I'm writing to a friend of mine.

1. I like one of your relatives.

I like a relative of yours.

2. I'll invite some of her friends to the party.

I'll invite some friends of hers to the party.

3. I met one of Allen's classmates on my way home.

I met a classmate of Allen's on my way home.

4. They had dinner with one of their neighbors.

They had dinner with a neighbor of theirs.

5. He took a trip with two of our friends.

He took a trip with two friends of ours.

6. Peter borrowed one of my dictionaries.

Peter borrowed a dictionary of mine.

EXERCISE 4

依例句用 my own 替換句子

例: I don't want to share a room.

I want my own room.

1. I don't watch TV with my family.

I have my own TV in my room.

2. Sue never borrows our car.

She has her own car.

3. Peter never listens to others.

He has his own ideas.

4. My father never goes to the barber.

He always cuts his own hair.

5. My sister doesn't buy many clothes.

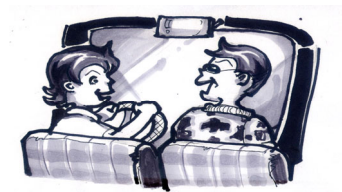
She usually makes her own clothes.

6. We seldom buy bread from a bakery.

We usually bake our own bread.

EXERCISE 5

看圖詳答問題



1. Did you go to Hawaii by yourself?

Yes. I went there by myself.



2. Did Mrs. Lin go shopping by herself?

Yes. She went shopping by herself.



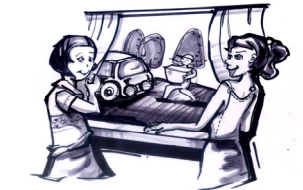
3. Did the students mail letters by themselves?

Yes. They mailed them by themselves.



4. Did David take the clothes to the cleaner by himself?

Yes. He took them to the cleaner by himself.



5. Did you wait for a delivery by yourselves?

Yes. We waited for a delivery by ourselves.

EXERCISE 6

看圖並依例句造句

例:



I saw her, **but she didn't see me.**



1. She saw them, **but they didn't see her.**



2. They saw him, but he didn't see them.



3. It saw them, but they didn't see it.



4. I saw you, but you didn't see me.



5. We saw you, but you didn't see us.



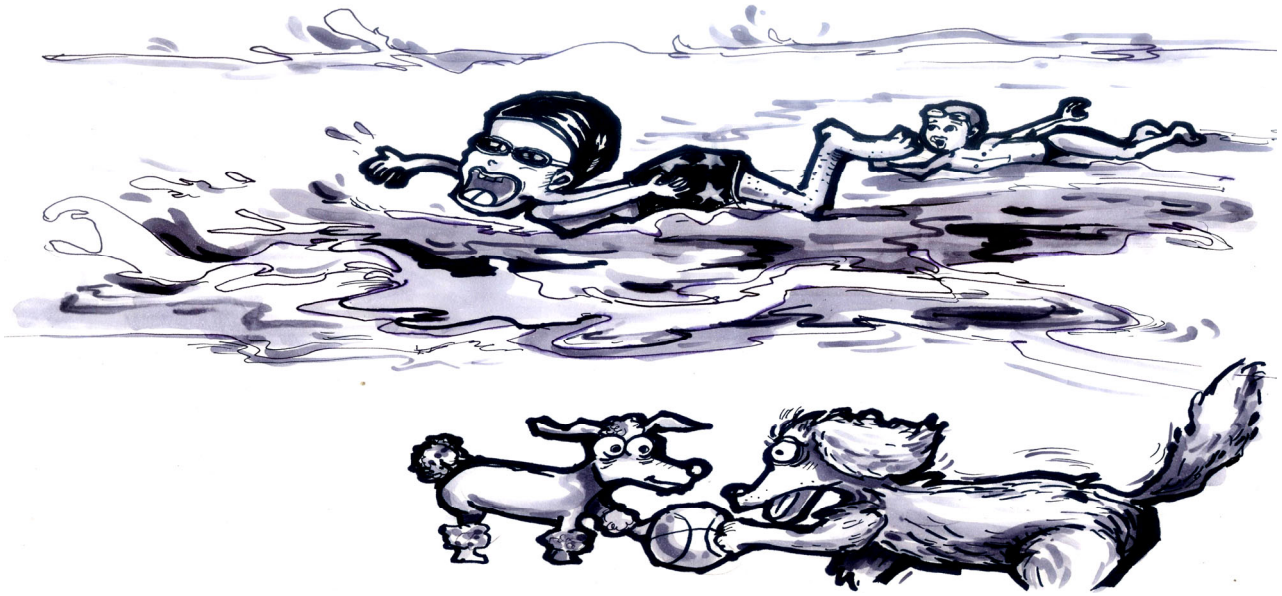
6. You saw us, but we didn't see you.



7. She saw me, but I didn't see her.

EXERCISE 7

看圖並在空格中填入正確的人稱代名詞



My name is Jack and I live in Taipei. I have two sisters. **They** are Jane and Linda. My mother works in the hospital. **She** is a nurse. My father has **his** own shoe shop and **he** works very hard. The shop is near the MRT station and **it** is always full of people. My father is very busy and I sometimes help **him** in the shop on Saturdays. The shop is closed on Sundays, so my father usually takes me to the beach. We have two dogs and we usually take **them** with **us**. They like to play balls with each other when **we** swim in the sea.

Index

人稱代名詞

主格	所有格	受格	所有代名詞	反身代名詞
I	my	me	mine	myself
you	your	you	yours	yourself (yourselves)
he	his	him	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	its	it	its	itself
we	our	us	ours	ourselves
they	their	them	theirs	themselves

Book 4 Unit 3

Quantifier



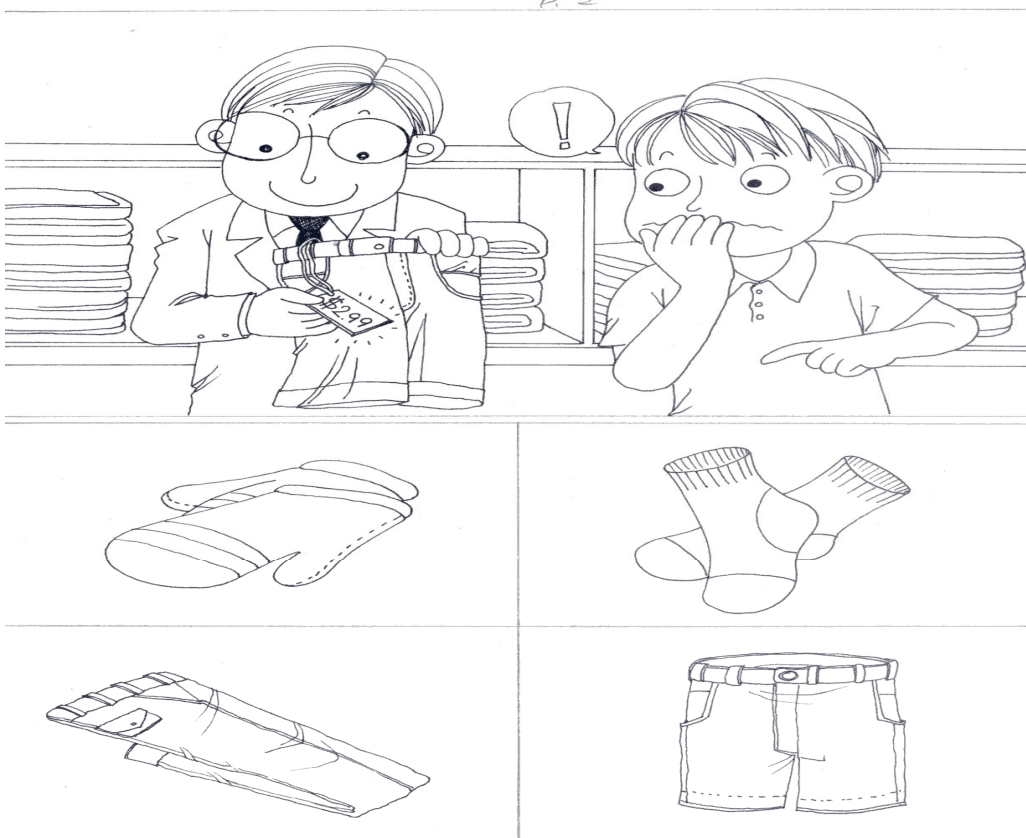
1. a bowl of 一碗
2. a slice of 一片
3. an order of 一份
4. a glass of 一杯
5. a dish of 一碟

6. a plate of 一盤
7. a pair of 一對; 一雙
8. a box of 一盒
9. a tin of 一罐
10. a pack of 一包

Vocabulary

1. underwear [ˈʌndəˌweɪ] 名 內衣
2. briefs [ˈbrɪfs] 名 短內褲
3. pajamas [pəˈdʒæməs] 名 (寬大的) 睡衣褲
4. bra [brɑ] 名 胸罩
5. panties [ˈpæntɪz] 名 短內褲
6. blouse [blaʊz] 名 (婦女、兒童的) 短上衣、短衫
7. sandal [ˈsændl] 名 涼鞋; 拖鞋
8. loafer [ˈloʊfə] 名 平底鞋
9. slipper [ˈslɪpə] 名 室內拖鞋
10. sleepwear [ˈslɪpˌweɪ] 名 睡衣

Dialogue



Saleswoman: Can I help you?

Jack: Yes. I need **a pair of** shorts.

Saleswoman: What size do you need?

Jack: Medium. I like these shorts. How much are they ?

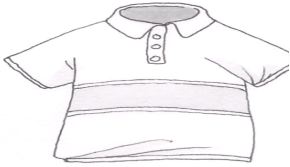
Saleswoman: Uh, let's see. They're \$2,999.

Jack: Are you kidding? \$2,999 for **a pair of** shorts ?

EXERCISE 1

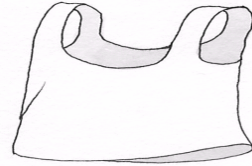
你在百貨公司男裝部可能找到哪些東西？請在圖片下填入正確的名稱。

1.



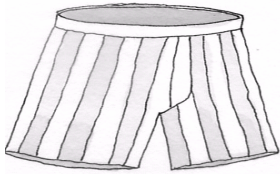
sports shirt

2.



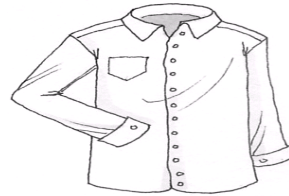
underwear

3.



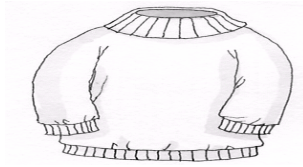
briefs

4.



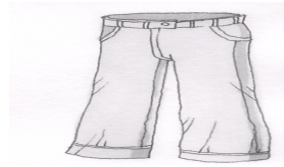
shirt

5.



sweater

6.



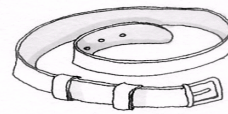
pants

7.



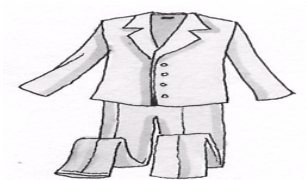
tie

8.



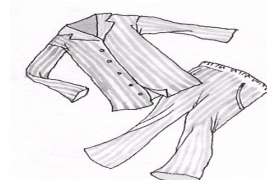
belt

9.



suit

10.



pajamas

EXERCISE 2

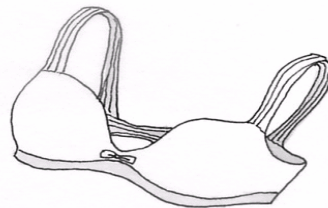
你在百貨公司女裝部可能找到哪些東西？請在圖片下填入正確的名稱。

1.



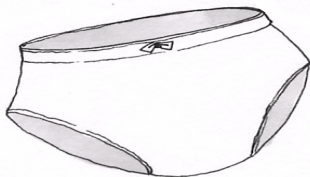
panty hose

2.



bra

3.



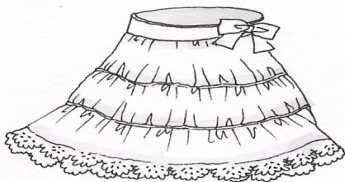
panties

4.



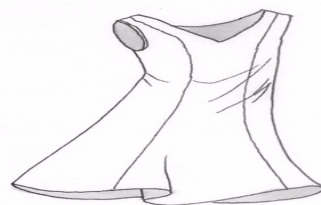
sleepwear

5.



skirt

6.



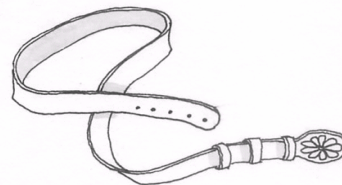
dress

7.



shrit

8.

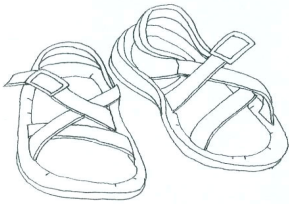


belt

EXERCISE 3

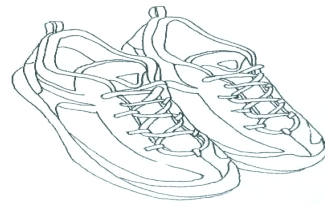
你在百貨公司鞋子部門可能找到哪些東西？請在圖片下填入正確的名稱。

1.



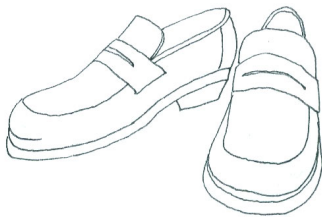
sandals

2.



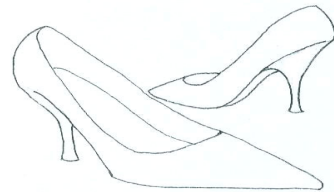
running shoes

3.



loafers

4.



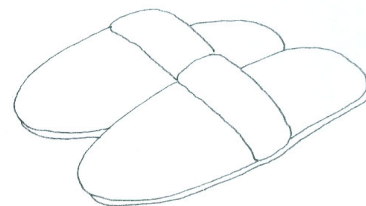
women's dress shoes

5.



men's dress shoes

6.

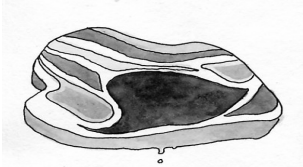


slippers

EXERCISE 4

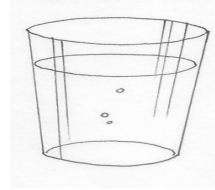
根據圖片寫出正確的單位量詞及物品名稱

1.



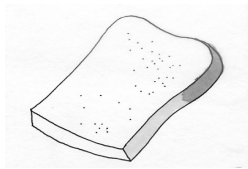
a piece of meat (一片肉)

2.



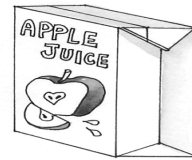
a glass of water (一杯水)

3.



a slice of bread (一片土司)

4.



a carton of apple juice

(一盒果汁)

carton 紙盒

5.



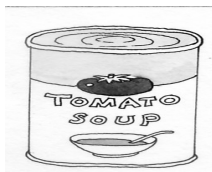
a bag of sugar (一袋糖)

6.



a cup of tea (一杯茶)

7.



a tin of tomato soup (一罐蕃茄醬)

8.



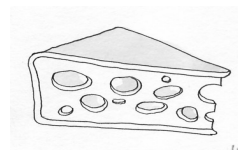
a bottle of milk (一瓶牛奶)

9.



a bowl of soup (一碗湯)

10.



a piece of cheese (一片起司)

EXERCISE 5

根據圖片完成對話

Jack: I'm going to the supermarket later. I think we need a bottle of tomato

ketchup,  don't we?

Jane: Yes, we do. And I want two bags of sugar.



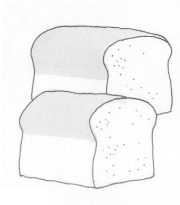
Linda needs a tin of tomato soup and

a carton of orange juice.



Jack: Do Dad and Mom need anything?

Jane: Mom needs two loaves of bread and Dad



needs a bottle of wine.



Jack: Do we have any rice at home?

Jane: Oh! No. Remember to buy two bags of rice.



EXERCISE 6

根據圖片內容及所提示的名詞，寫出正確的數量詞或單位量詞。



Look at the kitchen table. What is there on it?

1. banana There are **five bananas on it.**
2. rice There are **two bags of rice on it.**
3. coffee There is **one jar of coffee on it.**
4. sugar There is **one jar of sugar on it.**
5. milk There are **three cartons of milk on it.**
6. cookies There are **two bags of cookies on it.**
7. honey There are **three jars of honey on it.**
8. lemon There are **two baskets of lemons on it.**
9. toast There are **five slices of bread on it.**
10. cheese There are **three pieces of cheese on it.**

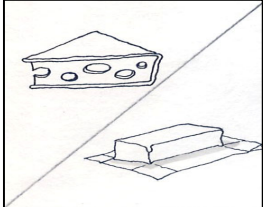
EXERCISE 7

依名詞的類型（可數 / 不可數）填入 **how many** 或 **how much** 的疑問詞

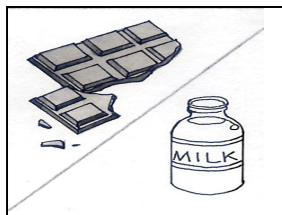
1. **How many** sweets can you eat?
2. **How much** apple juice is there?
3. **How many** oranges should we buy?
4. **How much** milk did you drink?
5. **How many** potatoes did you buy?
6. **How much** butter do you need?
7. **How many** crisps are there?
8. **How many** grapes do they have?
9. **How much** peanut butter do you need?
10. **How many** biscuits are there?

EXERCISE 8

依圖示填入需要或不需要的物品

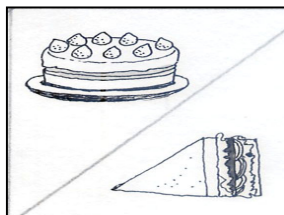
例: We need **cheese**,  but we don't need **butter**. (奶油)

1. We need chocolate (巧克力),



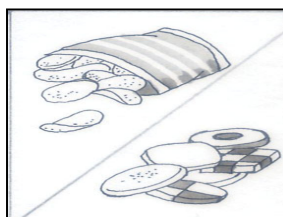
but we don't need milk.

2. We need a cake,

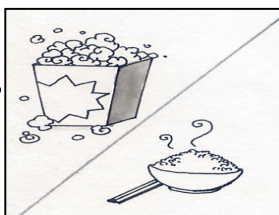


but we don't need a sandwich.

3. We need potato chips (洋芋片), but we don't need cookies (餅乾).

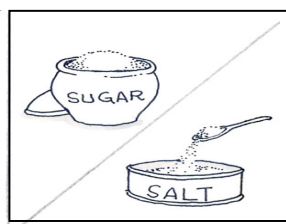


4. We need popcorn (爆米花),



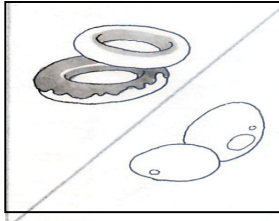
but we don't need rice(米).

5. We need sugar (糖),



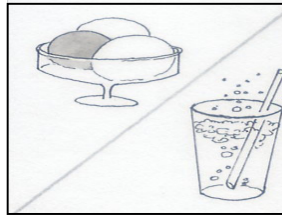
but we don't need salt(鹽).

6. We need donuts (甜甜圈),



but we don't need eggs.

7. We need ice cream (冰淇淋),



but we don't need soda.
(汽水)

文法小幫手

英語中的名詞可以分為「可數」與「不可數」兩種。可數名詞，分成「單數」和「複數」兩種類型。

例: 1. There is an apple. (單數)

2. There are three apples. (複數)

對於一些無法數的名詞，則稱「不可數名詞」。由於不可數名詞只有單數型，因此在不可數名詞前，不能加上 a 或一、二、三...等字。但是我們可以利用單位量詞來計算、描述這些不可數名詞。

例: 1. They don't need any coffee.

2. There is a cup of coffee on the table.

EXERCISE 9

依圖片完成 Tony 及 Linda 所欲採購的物品

It's Saturday morning. Tony and Linda are going to go shopping. They're discussing what they're going to buy. Please complete the sentences.

Tony: How much milk do we need ?

Linda: **Three liters.** (三公升)

Tony: And eggs? How many eggs ?

Linda: **Two dozens.** (二打雞蛋)

Tony: And what about potatoes ?

Linda: Two kilos will be enough.

Tony: And butter ?

Linda: **One package.** (一包)

Tony: Do we need bread ?

Linda: **Yes, two loaves.** (二條)

Tony: What else?

Linda: **Three bottles of soda.** (三瓶汽水)

EXERCISE 10

依提示的單位詞填入空格中。

例: (slice, cup, piece)

I'd like a cup of coffee.

1. (piece, slice, glass)

Would you give me two glasses of water?

2. (liter, slice, cup)

We need thirty liters of gas for tomorrow.

3. (bottle, piece, slice)

My teacher gave me two pieces of advice.

4. (glass, cup, spoonful)

Jack: Would you like any sugar in your coffee?

Linda: Yes, I usually take two spoonfuls of sugar in my coffee.

5. (spoonful, glass, slice)

Mr. Wang needs two slices of cheese on his toast.

6. (on, glass, kilo)

We bought half a kilo of meat this morning.

7. (cup, spoonful, piece)

We have a difficult piece of math homework today.

8. (glass, piece, spoonful)

Mary carried three pieces of luggage with her to Taipei.

Book 4 Unit 4

Past Participle used as Adjective



Vocabulary

1. confusing [kənˈfju:zɪŋ] 形 令人困惑的
2. besides [biˈsaɪdz] 副 此外
3. weather [ˈweðə] 名 天氣
4. barely [ˈbeɪrli] 副 幾乎不
5. breathe [brið] 動 呼吸
6. disappointed [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd] 形 沮喪的

Dialogue

Jacky, Nana, and Emily are talking about their hobbies.

Jacky: What do you like to do in your free time?

Nana: I love to watch soccer games because they are never **boring**.

Emily: Soccer games? But the rules are so **confusing** and it takes a long time to get one shot.

Nana: Yeah, but everyone is crazy at the moment when a team gets a goal.

Jacky: So Emily, you are not a big fan of soccer, are you?

Emily: No, I'm not. I love to surf the Net when I'm free. I can always read some **surprising** news. Besides, there're so many **interesting** people on the Internet.

Jacky: I never did that before. Maybe I'm not brave enough to try new things.

Nana: If you don't try it, you'll never know there's so much fun in the world.

Emily: Life is short, Jacky. Find something fun. Maybe you will be happier.

Reading Comprehension

- (**C**) 1. What does Emily like to do the most?
- (A) Watching baseball games.
 - (B) Going shopping with friends.
 - (C) Surfing the Net.
- (**B**) 2. Why is Jacky always bored?
- (A) He hates to do his homework.
 - (B) He is afraid to try new things.
 - (C) He doesn't have any friends.
- (**C**) 3. According to what Nana said, why do people love soccer games?
- (A) They are confusing when they try to understand the rules.
 - (B) They are scary when the players fight.
 - (C) They make everyone crazy when the players make a shot.

補充句型一

S + be V + 形容詞 + enough + to V 夠…(形容詞)足以完成某事

例: She **is tall enough** to be a model. (她高到可以當模特兒。)

Exercise (翻譯)

1. Mary 漂亮到足以吸引眾人的目光。

Mary is beautiful enough to catch everyone's eye.

2. Leo 老到可以當她爺爺了。

Leo is old enough to be his grandfather.

補充句型二

If + S + V (現在式動詞), S + V 如果…，…

——> if 後面加上未來可能發生的某件事，表示條件，句中動詞用現在式代替未來式；但結果仍維持用未來式。

例: If you don't try it, you **will never know** there is so much fun in the world.

(如果你不嘗試，你將不會知道世界上有那麼多好玩的事。)

Exercise (翻譯)

如果你今晚有空，我將會去拜訪你。

If you are free tonight / If you have free time, I will visit you.

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手

從前我們學過很多形容詞來形容人的情緒 (如: sad, happy, shy, crazy, nervous, proud, afraid) , 但本單元所介紹的情緒動詞卻有著截然不同的用法: 這些字常以事物當主詞, 而且也可在動詞後面加上 **ing** 或 **ed** , 具有形容詞的功能。

請完成以下表格

情緒動詞	現在分詞(-ing)當形容詞 (令人感到...)	過去分詞(-ed)當形容詞 (某人感到...)
interest (使有趣)	interesting	interested
excite (使興奮)	exciting	excited
bore (使無聊)	boring	bored
tire (使疲累)	tiring	tired
surprise (使驚訝)	surprising	surprised
confuse (使困惑)	confusing	confused
satisfy (使滿意)	satisfying	satisfied
amuse (使有趣)	amusing	amused
worry (使擔憂)	worrying	worried

註:

其它情緒動詞包含: trouble (使麻煩)、disgust (使噁心)、shock (使震驚)、touch(使感動)、impress(使印象深刻)、scare (使害怕)。

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手

S (多以事物為主) + 情緒 V + O (多為人為主) 事物令人有…情緒

例: The class **interested** all the students. (這堂課使所有學生感興趣。)

翻譯

1. 這場棒球賽令所有人興奮。

The baseball game excited the young people.

2. 這個答案令所有人滿意。

The answer satisfied all the people.

3. 這個演說使學生無聊。

The speech bored the students.

4. 這個練習使他疲憊。

The practice tired him.

5. 這個消息使媽媽擔憂。

The news worried Mother.

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手

當情緒現在分詞(-ing)當作形容詞時，中文翻為「令人…的」，多半用來形容事物的特質，但有時也會用來形容人的個性。

依照上面的對話找出下列各形容詞出現的句子，並以括號將形容的對象標示出來。

例: boring: **【The soccer games】** are never boring.

1. confusing: **【The rules of soccer games】** are so confusing.
(足球比賽的規則很令人困擾。)
2. surprising: I can always read some surprising **【news】**
(我總是可以讀到一些令人吃驚的消息。)
3. interesting: There are so many interesting **【people】** on the Internet.
(網路上有許多有趣的人。)

EXERCISE 4

圈出適當的形容詞

1. I like to go fishing because it is never (interesting, **boring**).
2. Washing cars is really a (**tiring**, surprising) job. I am exhausted.
3. Math is a (**confusing**, satisfying) subject to me. I can't understand what it is about.
4. Lots of people don't like stinky tofu because it has a/ an (**disgusting**, exciting) smell.
5. The reporter asked an (interesting, **embarrassing**) question and the teacher doesn't know how to answer it.



EXERCISE 5

文法小幫手

S (多為事物) + be V + 情緒現在分詞(-ing) + to 人 (受格)

(對某人而言，事物/人具有…特性)

例：

1. The books are **interesting** to me. (這本書對我而言是有趣的。)
2. The movie is **boring** to her. (這部電影對她而言是無聊的。)
3. Doing the same work is **tiring** to Peter.
(做同樣的事對 Peter 而言是令人感到疲倦的。)

整句式翻譯

1. 對他們而言，這將會是一場刺激的球賽。
It will be an exciting game to them.
2. Ken 對他的同學而言是一位有趣的人。
Ken is an interesting person to his classmates.
3. 這部電影聽起來很無聊。
The movie sounds boring.
4. 腳踏車對他而言將會是份驚奇的禮物。
The bicycle will be a surprising present to him.
5. 寫作業是件煩人的事情。
Doing homework is a tiring job.
6. 那個奇怪的聲音對 Mary 而言很恐怖。
The strange sound is scaring to Mary.

Reading

A New Experience



Nana is a big soccer fan. She **is** really **interested in** soccer games. When she knew that David Beckham was coming to Taiwan, she was so excited. She decided to go to the airport that day to see her favorite soccer player. However, she **was worried about** the trip because she had never been to any place alone.

It took her 2 hours to get to the airport. When she arrived, she **was surprised that** there were so many people there. It was crowded and she could barely breathe. Suddenly, she heard surprising news. It said the flight wouldn't arrive until midnight due to the poor weather. She was **disappointed, tired and bored**. She didn't think she could wait any longer, so she left. What a bad experience!

Reading Comprehension

(C) 1. How did Nana feel about the trip at the end?

(A) She was surprised.

(B) She was excited.

(C) She was disappointed.

(A) 2. Why couldn't the flight arrive on time?

(A) The weather was too bad.

(B) The soccer player was too popular.

(C) The airport was crowded.

EXERCISE 6

文法小幫手

當過去分詞(-ed)當情緒形容詞時，中文翻為「感到…的」，通常放在人的後面，形容人的情緒。

例：

1. After talking to Andy's teacher, his mom was really **surprised**.
(與 Andy 的老師聊過之後，他的媽媽真的很驚訝。)
2. They were **worried** because their dog was sick.
(他們之所以擔心，是因為他們的狗生病了。)

請問文章中用了哪些字來形容 Nana 的情緒？

interested, excited, worried, surprised, disappointed, tired, bored

EXERCISE 7

填入適當的情緒形容詞

例：I get (tired, surprised) after I wash my dad's car.

1. I become (confused, excited) when I see Wang Chen-Ming play baseball.
2. I am really (surprised, amused) when I can't find my purse.
3. Sarah feels (bored, satisfied) when she gets a good grade on English.
4. My mom feels (interested, surprised) when she hears the bad news.
5. I feel (tired, embarrassed) when I dial the wrong number.

EXERCISE 8

文法小幫手

S (多為人) + be V + 情緒過去分詞 + 介系詞 + N/ Ving
(人因某事而有什麼情緒/感受)

——> 除了上述用法，亦可在(情緒)形容詞後面加上 **that** 子句，以說明引起該情緒的原因。

例：

1. I am interested **in playing baseball games.**
(我對打籃球有興趣。)
2. I am interested **that I can play baseball with my friends.**
(對於可以和我的朋友打籃球，我感到有興趣。)

請依例句完成句子

例：They are **excited about** going to Taipei. (excited)

1. We are **confused about** their reaction. (confused)
2. I am **embarrassed about** the mistake. (embarrassed)
3. Jack was **worried about** his cat. (worried)
4. She is **bored with** her job. (bored)
5. They are **satisfied with** the result. (satisfied)
6. The engineer is **troubled with** the problem. (troubled)
7. Mary was **tired of** doing all the housework. (tired)
8. They are **scared of** horror movies. (scared)
9. Helen is **surprised at** the present. (surprised)



EXERCISE 9

將情緒動詞改為形容詞，並搭配適當的介系詞。

例: Lisa **is interested in** (interest) drawing.

1. She **is tired of**(tire) cooking every day.
2. People in Taiwan **were shocked by** (shock) the 921 earthquake.
3. We **are worried about** (worry) the exam tomorrow.
4. They **are excited about** (excite) the Christmas party.
5. I **am satisfied with** (satisfy) my grade on English.
6. Students **are excited about** (excite) the coming summer vacation.
7. Judy **is bored with** (bore) her homework.
8. Ken and Peter **were confused about** (confuse) what their teacher just said.
9. I **was touched by** (touch) the sad movie.
10. Tina **is tired of** (tire) her job.

EXERCISE 10

文法小幫手：分辨兩種情緒形容詞的使用時機

現在分詞(-ing)的情緒形容詞大部分是用來形容人或事物的特性；而過去分詞(-ed)的情緒形容詞多是用來說明人的感受。

例：Ms. Liu is an (interesting, interested) teacher. We all love her.

請圈選適當的形容詞

1. Math is a (boring, bored) subject.
2. I am (exciting, excited) about the soccer game.
3. They are (surprising, surprised) at what he said.
4. Comic books are always (interesting, interested) to children.
5. Studying all day is really (tiring, tired).
6. Lulu is (worrying, worried) about her mother.
7. I feel (embarrassed, embarrassing) when I say something wrong.
8. Tina is (bored, boring) with the TV program.
9. They were (excited, exciting) about the (excited, exciting) game last night.
10. The news was (surprised, surprising) to everyone.



EXERCISE 11

請分別用「現在分詞」及「過去分詞」的情緒形容詞改寫下列句子。

例: Watching baseball games interests me.

(interesting) Watching baseball games is interesting to me.

(interested) I am interested in watching baseball games.

1. The trip to Taipei excites all the students.

(exciting) The trip to Taipei is exciting to all the students.

(excited) All the students are excited about the trip to Taipei.

2. Playing computer games for four hours tired Peter.

(tiring) Playing computer games for four hours was tiring to Peter.

(tired) Peter was tired of / with playing computer games for four hours.

3. Getting a letter from George surprised Mary.

(surprising) Getting a letter from George was surprising to Mary.

(surprised) Mary was surprised at getting a letter from George.

4. The class bores Jimmy.

(boring) The class is boring to Jimmy.

(bored) Jimmy is bored with the class.

5. The movie amused those kids.

(amusing) The movie was amusing to those kids.

(amused) Those kids were amused by the movie.

be tired of 指心理厭倦

be tired with 指身體疲累

Book 4 Units

Gerund



Vocabulary

1. graduate [ˈgrædʒu.ət] 動 畢業
2. future [ˈfju:tʃə] 名 未來
3. wonder [ˈwʌndə] 動 想知道
4. department [diˈpɑ:tmənt] 名 科系
5. university [ˌju:nəˈvɜ:səti] 名 大學
6. fit [fɪt] 動 適合
7. councilor [ˈkaʊnsɪə] 名 諮商員
8. advice [ədˈvaɪs] 名 忠告
9. especially [əˈspeʃəli] 副 尤其是
10. suggest [səˈdʒest] 動 建議
11. consider [kənˈsɪdə] 動 考慮
12. choose [tʃu:z] 動 選擇
13. medical college [ˈmedɪkəl ˈkɒlɪdʒ] 名 醫學院
14. list [lɪst] 動 列出
15. duty [ˈdju:ti] 名 責任工作
16. treat [tri:t] 動 治療
17. wound [waʊnd] 名 傷口
18. temperature [ˈtemprətʃə] 名 溫度
19. blood [blʌd] 名 血液
20. pressure [ˈpreʃə] 名 壓力
21. checkup [ˈtʃekʌp] 名 檢查
22. prescription [prɪˈskrɪpʃən] 名 處方
23. patient [ˈpeɪənt] 名 病人
24. operation [ˌɒpəˈreɪʃən] 名 手術
25. realize [ˈri:əlaɪz] 動 實現

Reading



Lisa Wang is in the third year of senior high school. She is going to graduate this summer. She keeps **thinking** about her future and is wondering what kind of departments or universities fit her. She has been unhappy since last week.

Yesterday Lisa decided to ask the school councilor, Ms. Chen, for advice. Lisa told Ms. Chen that she enjoyed **helping** people, especially the weak or the sick. After **asking** Lisa a few questions, Ms. Chen knew her better. She suggested Lisa might consider **choosing** the medical college. Besides, she gave Lisa a list of a doctor's duties: **treating** wounds or fever, **taking** temperature, **checking** blood pressure, **giving** checkups, **writing** prescriptions, **visiting** patients, **doing** operations, etc. Thanks to her help, Lisa has a better idea of her future now.

Before Lisa left the office, Ms. Chen told her that **making** future plans was important. "I believe nothing is going to stop you from **realizing** your dreams," she added. Lisa said thanks to Ms. Chen and walked out with a smile.

Reading Comprehension

依據短文，敘述正確者寫“T”，錯誤者寫“F”。

- (F) 1. Lisa is in the third year of junior high school.
- (T) 2. Lisa has been unhappy because she has no idea what to study.
- (F) 3. Lisa decided to ask his parents and friends for advice.
- (F) 4. Ms. Chen suggested Lisa should consider choosing the teacher's college.
- (T) 5. Lisa has a better idea of her future because of Ms. Chen's help.

補充句型一

S + stop + O + from + Ving 阻止…無法…

例: The rain **stopped the workers from finishing the work** on time.

(這場雨使工人們無法準時完成工作。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

The snow **stopped us from getting to school** yesterday.

(昨天那場雪使我們無法到達學校。)

補充句型二

Thanks to + O..., **S+V...** 拜…之賜

例: **Thanks to my parents' money**, I can afford to buy a new car.

(拜我父母贊助之賜，我買得起新車了。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

Thanks to your help, all my family could go camping last week.

(拜你大力協助之賜，我們全家上星期可以去露營。)

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手

動名詞可以放在句首當做該句的主詞。

例: **Surfing the Internet on Sundays** is great.

請根據圖片內容造句

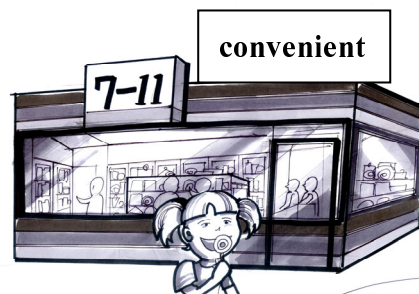
1. **Swimming is a lot of fun.**



2. **Playing online games is exciting.**



3. **Shopping at 7-11 is convenient.**



4. **Doing exercise helps Mrs. Brown keep (stay) healthy.**



5. Staying in an air-conditioned room on hot days
makes the man feel comfortable.



EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手

動名詞可以放在特定及物動詞(片語)之後，當做該句的受詞。

例: The children enjoy **eating** pizza.

avoid, quit, enjoy, finish, mind, practice, consider, give up, keep (on),
carry on, mention, discuss, dislike, imagine, suggest, admit, deny,
include

依例句及提示的字造句

例: Tom **quit smoking** (quit/smoke) three years ago.

1. The children **avoid going out** (avoid / go out) on snowy days.
2. I **enjoy playing chess** (play / chess) on weekends.
3. The black dog **kept running** (keep / run) yesterday.
4. I don't **mind sleeping** (mind / sleep) on the couch tonight.
5. She **practices playing the violin** (practice/ play the violin) every Friday.
6. They **finished working in the garden** (finish / work in the garden) two hours ago.

7. Susan **gave up joining** (gives up / join) the school baseball team last week.
8. My parents **considered buying** (consider / buy) a new house this morning.
9. Did Alex ever **mention playing** (mention / play) volleyball?
10. The students are **discussing buying** (discuss / buy) new shoes.
11. Alice **dislikes writing** (dislike / write) poems.
12. Mr. Smith **suggested flying** (suggest / fly) to Cairo nonstop.
13. Mike **imagined driving** (imagine / drive) a new car yesterday.
14. Your responsibility **includes taking** (include / take) messages for the manager when he is not at the office.
15. Judy **denied cheating** (deny / cheat) on the test.

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手

介詞後應接動名詞。

例: Mr. Brown keeps fit by **swimming**.

依例句及提示的字造句

例: After **having a shower** (have a shower), my sister listened to English radio programs.

1. I drank milk before **going to bed.** (go to bed)
2. Mark told the joke without **laughing.** (laugh)
3. What about **going to the zoo** (go to the zoo) this weekend?
4. I thanked my friends for **lending me one million dollars** (lend me one million dollars)
5. You can learn English well by **reading English magazines every day.** (read English magazines every day)

EXERCISE 4

- (1) go to art galleries on weekends
- (2) visit museums
- (3) take a class
- (4) use one's imagination
- (5) read art books
- (6) marry an artist
- (7) make friends like painters, dancers and musicians

請根據上列資訊，仿照例句回答問題。

Question: How can you learn artistic appreciation?

例: Answer: I learn how to appreciate art **by reading art books.**

Answer 1: I learn how to appreciate art **by going to art galleries on weekends.**

Answer 2: I learn how to appreciate art **by visiting museums.**

Answer 3: I learn how to appreciate art by taking a class.

Answer 4: I learn how to appreciate art by using my imagination.

Answer 5: I learn how to appreciate art by marrying an artist.

Answer 6: I learn how to appreciate art by making friends like painters, dancers and musicians.

EXERCISE 5

be good at	be crazy about	be fond of	be afraid of	be interested in
be tired of	be worried about	be sorry for	be excited about	be proud of
be famous for	be used to	be angry about / at		

請依例句從上方的提示選出適當的片語造句

例: The girl is crazy about dancing. (為跳舞瘋狂)

1. John is good at playing the drums.

(擅長打鼓)

2. They are afraid of losing this important game.

(害怕輸掉這場重要的比賽)

3. Are you interested in writing poems?

(對寫詩感興趣)

4. Ms. Chen is **famous for making different kinds of pizza.**
(以製作不同種類的披薩聞名)
5. My brother is **worried about making mistakes again and again.**
(擔心一再犯錯)
6. Tina is **fond of walking in the rain.**
(喜歡在雨中漫步)
7. Sherry is **sorry for eating in class.**
(對在上課時吃東西感到抱歉)
8. The students are **excited about making their own films (movies).**
(對製作自己的電影感到興奮)
9. Diana is **proud of entering an ideal senior high school.**
(為進入理想高中感到驕傲)
10. John's father is **used to smoking after dinner.**
(習慣晚餐後抽煙)
11. Cathy is **tired of doing so much housework.**
(對做那麼多家事感到厭倦)

EXERCISE 6

agree with,	complain about,	apologize for,	believe in,
blame for,	depend on,	concentrate on,	congratulate sb on,
thank sb for,	dream about/of,	feel like,	get used to,
insist on,	look forward to,	worry about,	talk about/of,
succeed in ,	specialize in,	warn sb against,	think of ,
cope with,	rely on sth.		

請依例句從上方的提示選出適當的片語造句

例: My parents **agreed with going on a picnic tomorrow.**

(同意明天去野餐)

1. They **apologized for being late again.**

(為再次遲到道歉)

2. My father **doesn't believe in getting lost in a big city.**

(不相信在大城市會迷路)

3. My cousin always **complains about having so much homework.**

(埋怨有太多功課)

4. Did Jessica **concentrate on reading short stories?**

(專心讀短篇故事)

5. I want to **congratulate you on making a wonderful speech.**

(恭喜你做了一場精彩的演講)

6. The girls often **talk about traveling (taking a trip) to Japn.**

(談論到日本旅行)

7. John is **looking forward to seeing his girlfriend soon.**

(很快看到他的女友)

8. You had better **get used to working fifteen hours a day.**
(習慣一天工作十五個小時)
9. Sue **dreams of being a popular actress in the future.**
(夢想未來成為一位受歡迎的女演員)
10. The reporter is **blamed for writing bad reports.**
(因為寫品質不佳的報導而受到責備)
11. My children **feel like going to bed right away.**
(想要立刻上床睡覺)
12. Kelly **insisted on going out with Mark.**
(堅持要和 Mark 外出)
13. The patient **worried about doing the check-up.**
(擔心做檢查)
14. Mr. Brown **specializes in designing websites.**
(專精於設計網站)
15. We are not sure how to **cope with getting older.**
(面對老化)

EXERCISE 7

文法小幫手

go + Ving 句型通常用來描述休閒活動

例: Helen **went skiing** in Canada last year.

依範例根據人名與圖片內容造句

例: Kelly

Kelly went jogging in the park three weeks ago.



1. Helen and Judy

Helen and Judy go shopping on weekends.



2. Steve

Steve went dancing in the pub last night.



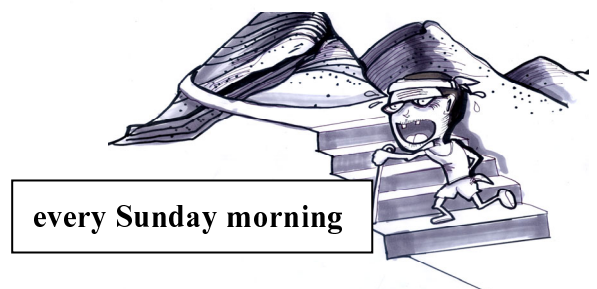
3. Tom and Billy

Tom and Billy went fishing at the lake last month.



4. Mr. Brown

Mr. Brown goes mountain climbing every Sunday morning.



5. Mr. Martin

Mr. Martin went hunting in the woods (forest) last summer.



EXERCISE 8

文法小幫手

某些特定片語後面需接動名詞。

例: Judy always gets poor grades on English tests. Did she **have a hard (difficult) time learning English**? (learn English)

be busy	can't help	it's no good	it's no use
there's no	how about	have trouble (fun / difficulty)	
have a good (hard / difficult) time		be worth	
spend (waste) one's time (money)			

請依例句從上方的提示選出適當的片語造句

1. Billy has no time for dinner. He **is busy cleaning the house.** (clean the house)
2. The apple was juicy and tasty. Kitty **couldn't help eating another apple.** (eat another apple)
3. The principal is so stubborn (固執). **It's no use talking to the principal about our plan again** (talk to the principal about our plan again)
4. We study for tests all the time. The teacher always tells us to **spend time doing exercise.** (do exercise)
5. Allan often gets lost. He **had difficulty (trouble) finding my house** (find my house) two days ago.

6. Ms. Lee spoke so fast last night. I **had trouble (difficulty) understanding her.** (understand her)
7. What a wonderful novel! I think it **is worth reading again and again.** (read again and again)

Book 4 Unit 6

Infinitive



Vocabulary

1. accountant [əˈkaʊntənt] 名 會計師
2. actor [ˈæktə] 名 (男)演員
3. administrative assistant [ədˈmɪnəˌstrətɪv əˈsɪstənt] 名 行政助理
4. architect [ˈɑːrkəˌtekt] 名 建築師
5. artist [ˈɑːtɪst] 名 藝術家
6. assembler [əˈseɪblə] 名 裝配工
7. mechanic [məˈkænɪk] 名 技工
8. baker [ˈbeɪkə] 名 麵包(糕點)師
9. bricklayer [ˈbrɪkˌleɪə] 名 泥水匠
10. businessman / businesswoman [ˈbɪznɪsmən] / [ˈbɪznɪsˌwʊmən] 名 商人
11. butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] 名 肉販; 屠夫
12. caregiver / baby-sitter [ˈkeɪˌɡɪvə] / [ˈbeɪˌsɪtə] 名 看護/保姆
13. carpenter [ˈkɑːpəntə] 名 木匠
14. cashier [kæˈʃɪr] 名 收銀員
15. commercial fisher [kəˈmɜːʃəlˈfɪʃə] 名 捕魚為業的人
16. computer programmer [kəmˈpjʊtəˈprɒɡræmə] 名 電腦程式設計師
17. cook [kʊk] 名 廚師
18. delivery person [dɪˈlɪvəri] 名 送貨員
19. dental assistant [ˈdentl əˈsɪstənt] 名 牙醫助理
20. dentist [ˈdentɪst] 名 牙醫
21. dockworker [ˈdɒkwɜːkə] 名 碼頭工人
22. doctor [ˈdɒktə] 名 醫生
23. engineer [ˌendʒəˈnɪr] 名 工程師

- 24.firefighter [ˈfaɪrfaɪtə] 名 消防員
- 25.florist [ˈflɒrɪst] 名 花商
- 26.gardener [ˈgɑːdnə] 名 園丁
- 27.garment worker [ˈgɑːmənt wɜːkə] 名 衣服縫製工
- 28.gas station attendant [gæsˈsteɪʃən əˈtendənt] 名 加油站服務員
- 29.graphic artist [ˈgræfɪkˈɑːtɪst] 名 美術設計員
- 30.hairdresser [ˈheər,dresə] 名 美髮師
- 31.home attendant [hɒm əˈtendənt] 名 家庭看護
- 32.homemaker [ˈhɒm.meɪkə] 名 家庭主婦
- 33.housekeeper [ˈhaʊs.kiːpə] 名 管家
- 34.interpreter / translator [ɪnˈtɜːprɪtə] / [trænsˈletə] 名 譯員/筆譯員
- 35.janitor / custodian [ˈdʒænɪtə] / [kʌsˈtɒdiən] 名 工友/管理員
- 36.lawyer [ˈlɔːjə] 名 律師
- 37.machine operator [məˈʃɪnˈɒpə.reɪtə] 名 機器操作員
- 38.messenger / courier [ˈmesɪdʒə] / [ˈkʊrɪə] 名 傳信者/送信者
- 39.model [ˈmɒdl] 名 模特兒
- 40.mover [ˈmuːvə] 名 搬運工人
- 41.musician [mjuˈzɪʃən] 名 音樂家
- 42.nurse [nɜːs] 名 護士
- 43.painter [ˈpeɪntə] 名 畫家
- 44.police officer [pəˈlɪsˈɒfəsə] 名 警察(官)
- 45.postal worker [ˈpɒstlˈwɜːkə] 名 郵務士
- 46.printer [ˈprɪntə] 名 印刷工人
- 47.receptionist [rɪˈsepʃənɪst] 名 招待員
- 48.repair person [rɪˈpeərˈpɜːsn] 名 修理工人
- 49.reporter [rɪˈpɔːtə] 名 記者

50. salesclerk/salesperson [ˈselz.klɜ:k] / [ˈselz.pɜ:sn]
- 名 銷售員/推銷員
51. sanitation worker [ˌsænəˈteɪʃən ˈwɜ:kə]
- 名 環境衛生工作人員
52. secretary [ˈsekɹə.tɛrɪ] 名 秘書
53. server [ˈsɜ:və] 名 侍者
54. serviceman / servicewoman [ˈsɜ:vɪsmən] / [ˈsɜ:vɪs.wʊmən]
- 名 軍人/女軍人
55. stock clerk [stɒk klɜ:k] 名 庫存職員
56. store owner [stɔ:ˈɒnə] 名 店主
57. telemarketer [ˈteləˈmɑ:kɪtə] 名 電話行銷員
58. travel agent [ˈtrævɪˈedʒənt] 名 旅行業者
59. truck driver [trʌkˈdraɪvə] 名 卡車司機
60. veterinarian [ˌvetərəˈnerɪən] 名 獸醫
61. welder [ˈweldə] 名 焊接工人
62. writer / author [ˈraɪtə] / [ˈɔ:θə] 名 作家

Dialogue

What do you want to be?

Kevin: What do you want **to be**?

Jack: My dad wants me **to be** a lawyer, but I want **to be** a dentist. What about you? What would you like **to do**?

Kevin: I like reading. I'd like **to study** literature. I hope **to go** abroad **to study**. My aunt, Jane, has offered me a hand. She would also help me **(to) get** a job in LA.

Jack: Do your parents agree with you?

Kevin: Well, they would prefer me **to study** in Taiwan, but it's up to me. How about your girlfriend, Linda?

Jack: She has decided **to be** a nurse.

Comprehension

依據對話內容回答問題

1. What does Jack's dad want him to be?

He wants him to be a lawyer.

2. What does Jack want to be?

He wants to be a dentist.

3. What would Kevin like to study?

He would like to study literature.

4. Where would Kevin's parents prefer him to study?

They would prefer him to study in Taiwan.

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手

不定詞當整個句子的主詞時，可與假主詞 it 代換。

例：

1. To make a decision isn't easy.
= It isn't easy to make a decision.
2. To learn how to swim is difficult for me.
= It is difficult for me to learn how to swim.

依例句及提供的字詞造句

例: live on Mars / impossible

A: **To live on Mars is impossible.**

B: **It is impossible to live on Mars.**

1. on time for school / important / most students

A: **To be on time for school is important for most students.**

B: **It is important for most students to be on time for school.**

2. predict the exact time of an earthquake / impossible/ anyone

A: **To predict the exact time of an earthquake is impossible for anyone.** (預測地震時間)

B: **It is impossible for anyone to predict the exact time of an earthquake.**

3. obey their parents / important / children

A: To obey their parents is important for children.

B: It is important for children to obey their parents.

(對小孩而言，服從父母是重要的。)

4. understand adults' behaviors / difficult / most students

A: To understand adults' behavior is difficult for most students.

B: It is difficult for most students to understand adults' behaviors.

(對大多數學生的而言，了解大人的行為是困難的。)

5. change a flat tire / difficult / me

A: To change a flat tire is difficult for me.

B: It is difficult for me to change a flat tire.

(對我而言，換輪胎是困難的。)

6. observe animals in their wild habitats / enjoyable / some people

A: To observe animals in their wild habitats is enjoyable for some people.

B: It is enjoyable for some people to observe animals in their wild habitats. (對一些人而言，觀察動物的野性行為是愉悅的。)

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手

不定詞當句子的主詞時，之後的動詞要用單數動詞。

依提供的字詞完成句子，字詞限用一次

boring	against the law	
embarrassing	impossible	educational
important	dangerous	
relaxing	a waste of time	

例: To ride a bicycle is fun.

1. To listen to a two-hour speech is boring.
2. To forget someone's name is embarrassing.
3. To steal cars is against the law.
4. To be honest with yourself at all times is important.
5. To know the meaning of every word in a dictionary is impossible.
6. To visit museums is educational.
7. To walk alone in the dark at night is dangerous.
8. To go fishing with your friends is relaxing.
9. To talk to friends on the phone is a waste of time.

如句意相符，答案亦可自行配套。

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手

不定詞當一般動詞的受詞，此類動詞如：want, need, hope, agree, ask, decide, mean, plan, prefer, prepare, seem, wait, wish... 等。

例：They planned to go to New York next year.

(他們計劃明年去紐約。)

A. 依照例句及圖片寫出 David 下週將要進行的戶外活動

例：



David plans to go skating.



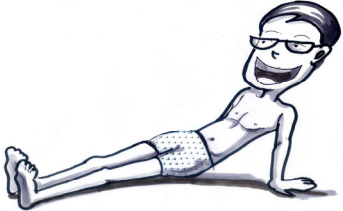
1. **David plans to go sailing.**



2. **David plans to go camping.**



3. David plans to go rock-climbing.



4. David plans to go sunbathing.



5. David plans to go fishing.

B. 依照例句及圖片寫出 Mary 週末必須做的家事

例:



Mary needs to wash the window.



1. Mary needs to sweep the floor.



2. Mary needs to vacuum the floor.



3. Mary needs to take out the garbage.



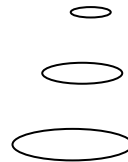
4. Mary needs to wash the dishes.



5. Mary needs to make the bed.



6. Mary needs to mop the floor.



vacuum the floor 用吸塵器吸地
mop the floor 用拖把拖地

C. 依例句及提示造句

例: convenience store / supermarket

I prefer to go to the convenience store, but my sister wants to go to the supermarket.

1. jewelry store / department store

I preferred to go to the jewelry store, but my sister wanted to go to the department store.

2. bakery / night market

I hoped to go to the bakery, but my sister decided to go to the night market.

3. photo shop / music shop

Linda planned to go to the photo shop, but her sister wanted to go to the music shop.

4. electronics store / coffee shop

Peter needed to go to the electronics store, but his classmates hoped to go to the coffee shop.



EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手

不定詞當主詞補語，其功能在使主詞的意義更詳細。此句型可和動名詞當主詞補語的句型代換。

例: My hobby is to collect stamps.
= My hobby is collecting stamps.

依例句及提示的字造句

例: play hockey (打曲棍球)

A. My hobby is to play hockey.

B. My hobby is playing hockey.

1. play chess (玩西洋棋)

a. My hobby is to play chess.

b. My hobby is playing chess.

2. play bowling (打保齡球)

a. My hobby is to play bowling.

b. My hobby is playing bowling.

3. take a trip (旅行)

a. My hobby is to take a trip.

b. My hobby is taking a trip.

4. play badminton (打羽球)
 - a. **My hobby is to play badminton.**
 - b. **My hobby is playing badminton.**

5. collect things (收集東西)
 - a. **My hobby is to collect things.**
 - b. **My hobby is collecting things.**

6. read detective stories (看偵探故事)
 - a. **My hobby is to read detective stories.**
 - b. **My hobby is reading detective stories.**

7. watch science fiction movies (看科幻電影)
 - a. **My hobby is to watch science fiction movies.**
 - b. **My hobby is watching science fiction movies.**

8. listen to folk music (聽民俗音樂)
 - a. **My hobby is to listen to folk music.**
 - b. **My hobby is listening to folk music.**

EXERCISE 5

文法小幫手

1. 不定詞當受詞補語，其功能在使受詞的意義更完整。此類動詞如：
want, need, hope, ask, teach, tell, invite...等。
2. 不定詞的否定，在 **to** 之前加上 **not**，即為否定不定詞。

例: Miss Lin **told me not to stay up late.** (林小姐告訴我不要熬夜。)

Part A

翻譯下列句子

1. 我的媽媽要求我早點睡覺。

My mother asked me to go to bed earlier.

2. 林先生邀請我們參加俱樂部。

Mr. Lin **invited us to join a club.**

3. 陳小姐要求他們整理房間。

Miss. Chen **asked them to clean up the room.**

4. 他的媽媽告訴他要存一點錢。

His mother **told him to save some money.**

5. 她的男朋友要她減肥。

Her boyfriend **wanted her to go on a diet.**

6. 爸爸教我填那些表格。

Dad **taught me to fill in those forms.**

7. 王小姐告訴我們要把髒亂的東西整理乾淨。

Miss Wang **told us to clean up the mess.**

文法小幫手

某些動詞之後常加受詞，之後再加不定詞。例如：want, ask, tell, expect, persuade, teach...等動詞。

Part B

依例改寫句子

例: Jane: Wait for me. (tell)

Kevin: **Jane told me to wait for her.**

1. Peter: Listen to me carefully. (ask)

Joe: **Peter asked me to listen to him carefully.**

2. Mr. Wang: Don't go alone. (want)

Linda: **Mr. Wang wanted me not to go there alone.**

3. Jane: You should go to the doctor. (ask)

Linda: **Jane asked me to go to the doctor.**

4. Steve: Let's go to the cinema. (persuade)

Ben: **Steve persuaded me to go to the cinema.**

5. Dan: Don't call me before 9 o'clock. (tell)

Jack: **Dan told me not to call him before 9 o'clock.**

6. Mr. Wu: Please lend me some money. (want)

Mss Lin: **Mr. Wu wanted me to lend him some money.**

EXERCISE 6

文法小幫手

不定詞放在一般動詞之後，用來表示目的時，意為「為了…」，此時不定詞當副詞使用，可和 **in order to + 原形動詞** 代換。

例: They hurried up in order to catch the bus.

(他們動作快是為了要趕公車。)

依例句及提示的字詞完成句子

keep their feet warm and dry

ask for an extra blanket

get some fresh air and exercise

listen to music

look into her mouth

reach the top shelf

find the population of New York (找紐約的人口)

chase a stray dog away (趕走流浪狗)

see the ancient pyramids (看古代金字塔)

help him pay the rent (幫他付租金)

例: I turned on the radio **to listen to music.**

(我打開收音機是為了聽音樂。)

1. I checked in the encyclopedia to find the population of New York.
2. I offer my brother some money to help him pay the rent.
3. Jack went to Egypt to see the ancient pyramids.
4. Ms. Wu stood on tiptoe to reach the top shelf.
5. They wear boots to keep their feet warm and dry.
6. Jack called the hotel desk to ask for an extra blanket.
7. Mr. Wang took a walk in the park to get some fresh air and exercise.
8. The dentist moved the light closer to her face to look into her mouth.
9. I yelled and clapped my hands to chase a stray dog away.

EXERCISE 7

補充句型一

S + be / 一般 V + 形容詞/副詞 + enough (+ for + 人) + to + 原形 V...
(夠... 可以...)

——> **enough** 要放在所修飾的形容詞或副詞之後。本句型解釋為「夠...可以...」(亦可代換為 S + be / 一般 V + so + 形 ... / 副 + that + S + can + 原形 V)

例: John is smart enough to answer all the questions.

——> John is so smart that he can answer all the questions.

(約翰夠聰明可以回答所有的問題。)

補充句型二

S + be / 一般 V + too + 形容詞/副詞 + (for + 人) + to + 原形 V...
(太...而不能...)

——> **for + 人** 要放在不定詞之前。本句型解釋為「太...而不能...」, 亦可代換為「S + be/一般 V + so + 形.../副 + that + S + can't + 原形 V...」的句型。

例: The tea is too hot for me to drink.

——> The tea is so hot that I can't drink it.

(茶太燙了我不能喝。)

依例填入 **too** 、 **enough** 或 **X**

例:

1. Kevin is **X** strong enough to lift the heavy box himself.

2. The watch is too expensive **X** for John to buy.

1. The question is too difficult **X** for me to answer.

2. Ben: Are you **X** tall enough to reach the book on the top shelf for me?

David: Sure.

3. Peter: The music is too loud **X**. Can you turn down the radio, please?

Joe: OK.

4. The shoes are too big **X** for me. I need a smaller pair.

5. Mr. Wang is too tired **X** to go out with Mrs. Wang.

6. The knife isn't **X** sharp enough to cut vegetables.

7. Joe played baseball **X** well enough to join the school team.

8. The restaurant is too crowded **X** for us to eat comfortably there.

9. I was too surprised **X** to say anything to you.

10. The water wasn't **X** warm enough for me to take a bath.

EXERCISE 8

填入正確的動名詞或不定詞

1. It's difficult for me **to remember** (remember) all my friends' phone numbers.
2. Peter is good at **playing** (play) volleyball.
3. Linda called me **to invite** (invite) me to her birthday party.
4. They talked a lot about **going** (go) abroad.
5. Girls, stop **drawing** (draw) on the table cloth.
6. It's not easy for my students **to understand** (understand) what they should do and what they shouldn't do.
7. Don't forget **to feed** (feed) my goldfish when I take a trip to Hualien.
8. I didn't mean **to hurt** (hurt) you.
9. It's important for you **to find** (find) a job you like.
10. It took Mr. Wang five years **to build** (build) the house.

Book 4 Unit 2

Special Verb

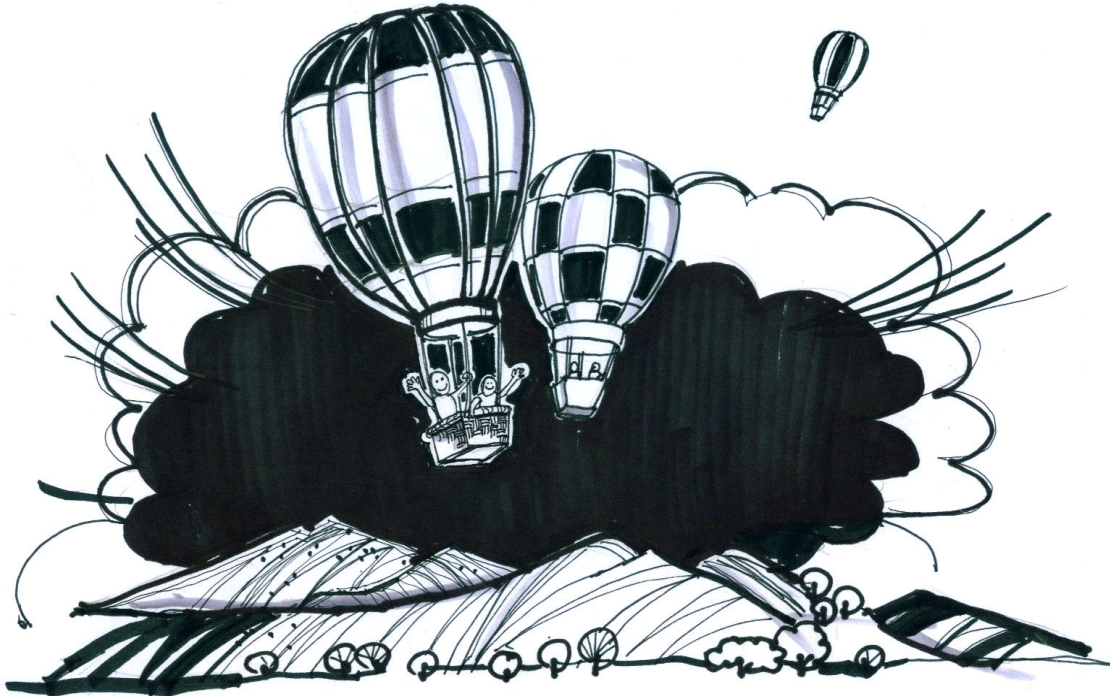
stop、*remember*、*forget*、*spend*、*take*、*cost*



Vocabulary

1. Hokkaido [hə'kaɪdo] 名 北海道
2. hot air balloon 名 熱氣球
3. scared [skɛəd] 形 害怕的
4. climb [klaɪm] 動 爬
5. impatient [ɪm'peɪənt] 形 沒有耐心的
6. call out 片 大聲喊叫
7. take off 片 起飛
8. breathtaking ['breɪθ.tekɪŋ] 形 驚人的
9. view [vju] 名 視野
10. camera ['kæməɾə] 名 照相機
11. stupid ['stju:pɪd] 形 愚蠢的
12. however [haʊ'evə] 副 然而
13. wait in line 片 排隊等候
14. unforgettable [ʌnfə'getəbl̩] 形 難忘的

A Hot Air Balloon



I took a trip to Hokkaido with my cousin, Amy, this summer. We had the chance to go up the sky in a hot air balloon. I did not have time to feel scared. We just climbed into the basket, being impatient for the balloon to take off. Frankly speaking, at the moment when the balloon left the ground, I wanted to call out – “I did it!”

As soon as we were in the air, Amy started taking photos. But she soon **stopped to look** at the breathtaking view. I also wanted to take pictures, but I **forgot to take** my camera with me. How stupid I was!

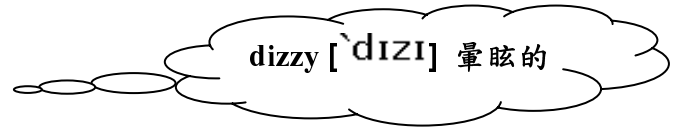
I remember that we got up very early that day. We **spent** over one hour **waiting** in line. However, it **took** us only ten minutes **to finish** the unforgettable trip. And it **cost** each of us 2,000 Japanese yen. But we thought it was a day we would never forget.

Reading Comprehension

依據文章內容回答下列問題

(**D**) 1. How did the writer feel when she went up the sky?

- (A) She felt scared.
- (B) She felt sad.
- (C) She felt dizzy.
- (D) She felt excited.



(**B**) 2. What did Amy do when she was in the air?

- (A) She took pictures all the time.
- (B) She looked at the beautiful view.
- (C) She talked to the writer all the time.
- (D) She sang songs.

(**C**) 3. Why did the writer say “How stupid I was!”?

- (A) She forgot to carry water.
- (B) She missed the trip of the Hot Air Balloon.
- (C) She forgot to carry a camera.
- (D) She brought no money with her.

(**A**) 4. Which statement is **NOT** true?

- (A) They got up late that day.
- (B) They took ten minutes to finish the trip.
- (C) It cost each of them 2,000 Japanese yen.
- (D) They spent over one hour waiting in line.

補充句型一

S+ have the chance to 原形動詞 有機會…

例: Nancy **has the chance to** join the seminar.

(Nancy 有機會參與這個研討會。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

Linda **has the chance to** take a trip to Japan.

(Linda 有機會到日本旅行。)

補充句型二

Frankly speaking, S+V… 坦白地說…

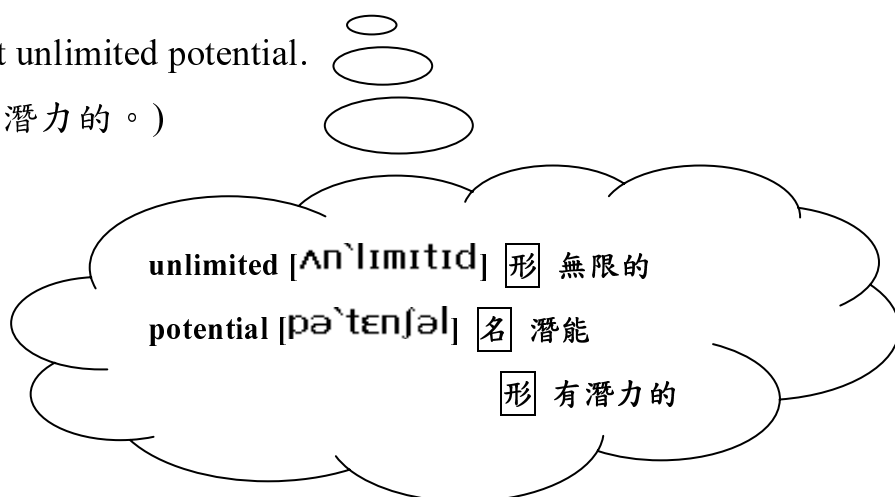
例: **Frankly speaking**, it is my pleasure to help you.

(坦白地說，能幫你是我的榮幸。)

Exercise (翻譯填充)

Frankly speaking, you get unlimited potential.

(坦白地說，你是有無限潛力的。)



EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手: stop 的用法

(一) **S + stop + O (V-ing)** 停止原來動作

例: We **stopped looking** at the view. (我們停止看風景。)

(= We did not look any more.)

(二) **S + stop + O (to + 原形動詞)** 停止原來動作，去做另一動作

例: She **stopped to look** at the view. (她停下來去看風景。)

(= She stopped in order to look.)

翻譯填充

1. He stopped **smoking**.

(他戒煙了。)

2. While I was walking down the hall, I dropped my pen. I stopped to pick it up.

(= I stopped **walking** to pick it up.)

(當我走下大廳時，我掉了筆，所以我停下來把它撿起來。)

3. He felt tired, so he stopped **to rest**.

(他覺得很累，所以停下來休息。)

EXERCISE 2

文法小幫手：remember 的用法

(一) **S + remember + O (to + V) 記得...**

——> 表示記得未來還沒做的動作 (常用於叮嚀或提醒)

例: Please **remember to post** the letter.

(請記得寄這封信。)

(二) **S + remember + O (V-ing) 記得...**

——> 表示記得過去已做的動作

例: I **remember seeing** him. = I remember that I saw him.

(我記得見過他。)

翻譯填充

1. I do not remember **inviting** him.

= I do not remember that I invited him.

(我不記得有邀請他。)

2. Remember **to turn** off the light before going out.

(出門前記得要關燈。)

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手：forget 的用法

S + forget + O (to + V) 忘記…

——> 表示忘記該做的動作

例：

1. Do not **forget to sign** your name. (別忘了簽名。)
2. He **forgot to do** his homework. (他忘了做功課)

S + forget + O (V-ing) 忘記…

——> 表示忘記過去已做的動作

例：Mother **forgets washing** clothes. (媽媽忘了已洗好衣服了。)

合併句子

1. Do your homework. Don't forget to do it.

Don't forget to do your homework.

2. Mother took medicine. She forgets it.

Mother forgets taking medicine.

EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手: spend, take, cost (花費)的用法

- * **spend** 指花時間或金錢，以人為主詞，也可用 **it** 當虛主詞放句首。
- * **take** 指花時間，以事、物或人為主詞，也可用 **it** 當虛主詞放在句首。
- * **cost** 指花金錢，以物為主詞，也可用 **it** 當虛主詞放在句首。

(一) **S (人) + spend + 錢或時間 + V-ing / on (物)**

…人花費…時間或金錢做…

例:

1. She **spent** three hours **watching** TV.
(她花了三個鐘頭看電視。)
2. He **spent** a lot of money **on** comic books.
(他花很多錢在漫畫書上。)

翻譯填充

1. 有些人喜歡花錢買衣服或車子。
Some people like to spend money **buying** clothes or cars.
(=Some people like to spend money **on** clothes or cars.)
2. 我們花了一個星期佈置教室。
We spent one week **decorating** the classroom.
3. 媽媽每天花一個小時煮晚餐。
Mother spends one hour **cooking** dinner every day.

(二) **S(事物) + take + (人) + 時間 + to 原 V** 人花…時間做…
= **It takes + (人) + 時間 + to 原 V**

例:

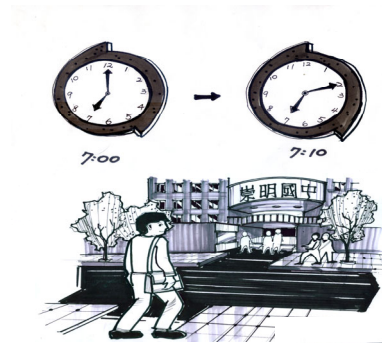
1. It **took** me an hour **to** walk there.
(我花了一個小時才走到那裡。)
2. The homework **took** me a whole day.
(家庭作業花了我一整天的時間。)

依圖及提示造句

1. take / walk to school

It took me ten minutes to walk to school.

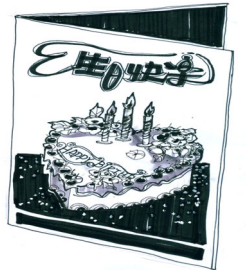
(我花了十分鐘走路上學。)



2. take / me / the whole morning

The birthday card took me the whole morning.

(這生日卡片花了我一整個上午。)



(三) **S(物) + cost + (人) + 錢** …物價值…錢

It + cost + (人) + 錢 + to 原 V …人花了…錢做…

例:

1. The gold watch **costs** fifty thousand dollars.
(這金錶價值五萬元。)
2. The bicycle **cost** me two thousand dollars.
(這腳踏車花了我二千元。)

3. It **cost** my parents four million and six hundred thousand dollars to buy the apartment.

(爸媽花了四百六十萬買這間公寓。)

依圖及提示造句



1. cost / me / three hundred dollars / buy the T-shirt

It cost me three hundred dollars to buy the T-shirt.

(我花了三百元買這件 T-shirt。)



2. building / a lot

The building costs a lot.

(這棟建築物價值不菲。)



3. The beef noodles / one hundred dollars

The beef noodles cost one hundred dollars.

(這碗牛肉麵花了我一百元。)

EXERCISE 5

請將括號中的動詞做適當的變化

例: Grandma forgot **to take** (take) her medicine, so she did it again.

1. We have worked for two hours. Let's stop **to take** (take) a break.
2. Remember **to take** (take) a bath before going to bed.
3. I remembered **locking** (lock) the door before I left.
4. Do not forget **to bring** (bring) the cases later.
5. I will never forget **seeing** (see) her dance for the first time.
6. Stop **making** (make) noise. The baby is sleeping.
7. Remember **to mail** (mail) the letter on your way home.
8. Do not forget **to hand** (hand) in your homework next Monday.
9. They stopped **to talk** (talk) with me when I arrived.
10. I will remember **to give** (give) Mr. Smith your message tomorrow.
11. I remember **seeing** (see) you before.
12. She forgot **to type** (type) the letter. She is doing it now.
13. Our teacher asked us to stop **playing** (play), and began to study harder.
14. On my way to school, I stopped **to have** (have) a quick breakfast.

EXERCISE 6

圈選合適的動詞

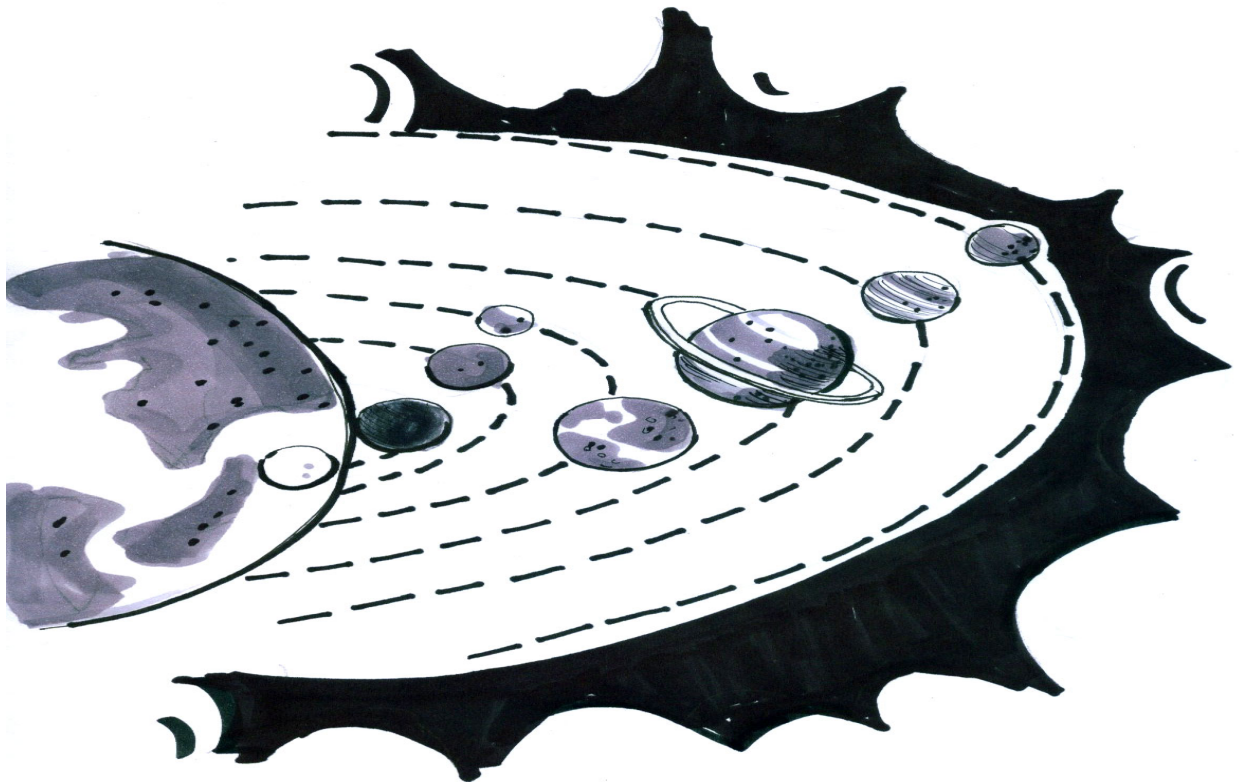
例: The house (**costs**, spends, takes) a lot of money.

1. It (**cost**, spent, took) him much money to take a trip.
2. I (cost, **spent**, took) thirty dollars buying a pen.
3. I (cost, **spent**, took) one thousand dollars buying the bike.
4. Movie stars are willing to (cost, **spend**, take) a lot of money on jewelry.
5. It (**cost**, spent, took) my brother more than one million dollars to buy the sports cars.
6. Writing this novel (cost, spent, **took**) her one and half a year.
7. She usually (costs, **spends**, takes) seventy minutes practicing yoga every day.
8. Finding a parking space in the city usually (costs, spends, **takes**) a lot of time.
9. He (cost, **spent**, took) only three years finishing his college degree.
10. My dog hates to take a bath. It usually (costs, spends, **takes**) me one hour to clean him.
11. Jim: How much does the car (**cost**, spend, take)?
Frank: About 600,000 dollars.
12. How long would it (cost, spend, **take**) to run the machine?

Book 4 Unit 8

too ... to ... , so ... that ...

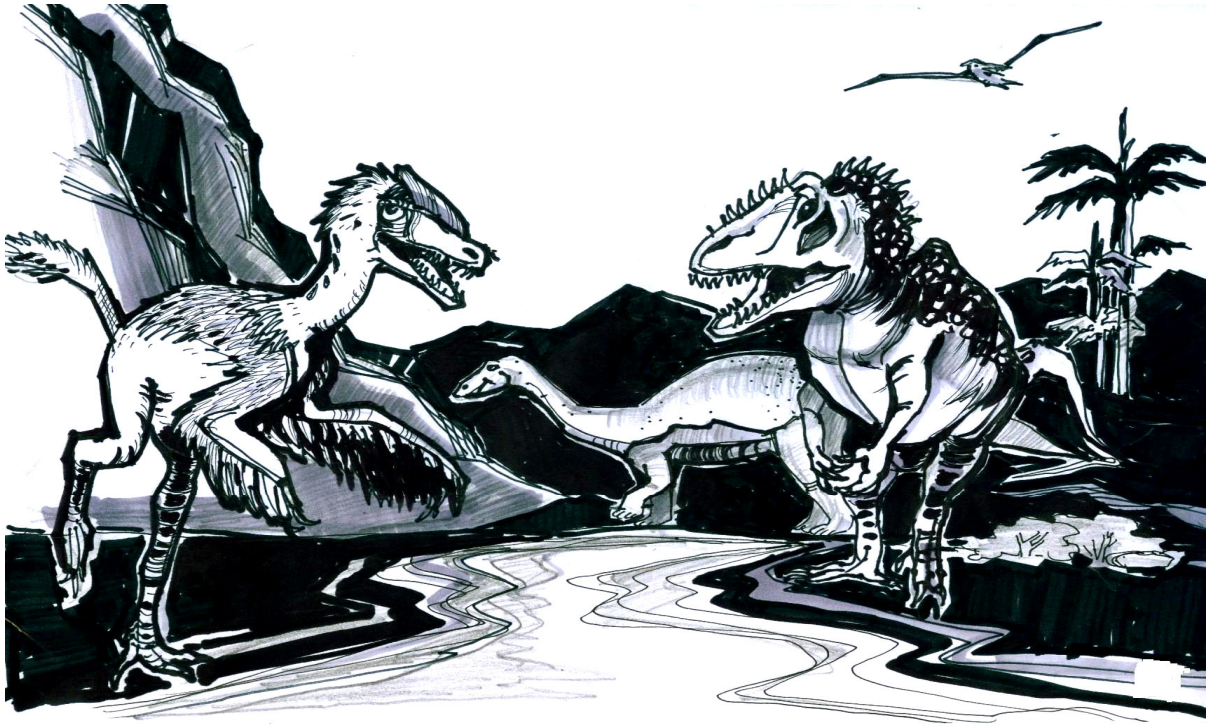
Noun Clause



Vocabulary

1. return [rɪˈtɜːn] 名 歸回
2. dino = dinosaur [ˈdaɪnəˌsɔːr] 名 恐龍
3. film [fɪlm] 名 電影
4. special effect 片 特效
5. absolutely [ˌæbsəˈluːtli] 副 絕對的
6. admit [ədˈmɪt] 動 承認
7. a bit 片 一點
8. attack [əˈtæk] 動 攻擊
9. Oscar [ˈɒskə] 名 奧斯卡
10. actually [ˌæktʃuəli] 副 事實上
11. million [ˈmɪljən] 名 百萬
12. climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] 名 氣候
13. meteorite [ˈmetɪər.aɪt] 名 隕石
14. crash [kræʃ] 動 墜落
15. completely [kəmˈplɪtli] 副 完全地
16. worth [wɜːθ] 形 值得的

Return of the Dinos



Yesterday I saw the film “Return of the Dinos.” The special effects were absolutely great. I must admit that I felt a bit scared when the dinosaurs started attacking people. I think the film is good enough to win an Oscar.

The dinosaurs died out millions of years ago. Some people say **that** the climate got **too** cold for them to live in. Others think **that** a **meteorite crashed into the earth and made a huge cloud of dust.** And the dust completely blocked out the sun. Then the earth got **so** dark **that** plants couldn’t grow.

Have you ever seen the film? It’s really worth seeing it. Find some free time to enjoy the movie with your friends. You’ll like it!

Reading Comprehension

配合題

 d 1. The writer felt scared _____.

 h 2. The dinosaurs died _____.

 g 3. People say that the climate _____.

 a 4. Some people thought _____ crashed into the Earth and made a huge cloud of dust.

 k 5. Plants couldn't grow because of _____.

 i 6. The sun was completely blocked by _____.

- a. meteorite
- b. got too hot for dinosaurs to live in
- c. thousands of years ago
- d. when the dinosaurs started attacking people
- e. falling star
- f. the sunshine
- g. got too cold for dinosaurs to live in
- h. millions of years ago
- i. the dust
- j. meteor shower (流星雨)
- k. darkness

補充句型一

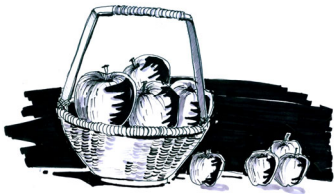
some... , and others... 一些...其餘...

例:

There are many foreign students in the school. **Some** are from the U.S. **and others** are from Germany.

(在這所學校有許多外國學生，一些來自美國其餘來自德國。)

Exercise (依圖及提示造句)



I / buy / apple / some / big / others / small

I bought a lot of apples. Some are big and others are small.

(我買了很多蘋果，一些是大的，其餘是小的。)

補充句型二

Have + S + ever + p.p ...? 曾經...?

例: **Have you ever been** to England? (你曾經去過英國嗎?)

Exercise (依圖及提示造句)



you / have / ever / heard / kind / music ?

Have you ever heard this kind of music?

(你曾經聽過這類音樂嗎?)

EXERCISE 1

文法小幫手：so...that 的用法

(一) **S + V + so + adj. / adv. + that + 肯定子句** 如此...以致於...

例：He worked **so** lazily **that** he lost his job.

(他工作如此懶散，以致於丟了工作。)

(二) **S + V + so + adj. / adv. + that + 否定子句** 如此...以致於不能...

例：She speaks **so** fast **that** I can't follow her.

(她說得如此快，以致於我不能明白她說的意思。)

翻譯填充

1. She is **so** rich **that** she can buy whatever she wants.

(她如此有錢，以致於她可以買任何她想要的東西。)

2. He studied **so** hard **that** he did well on his English test.

(他如此用功，以致於他英文考得很好。)

EXERCISE 2

用 so...that 合并句子

例: This tea is good. I think I'll have another cup.

→ **This tea is so good that I think I'll have another cup.**

1. The car was expensive. We couldn't afford to buy it.

→ **The car was so expensive that we couldn't afford to buy it.**

2. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk.

→ **The weather was so hot that you could fry an egg on the sidewalk.**

3. Ivan takes everything in life too seriously. He is unable to experience the small joys and pleasures of daily living.

→ **Ivan takes everything in life so seriously that he is unable to experience the small joys and pleasures of daily living.**

4. I was very busy. I couldn't mail the letter.

→ **I was so busy that I couldn't mail the letter.**

5. Tommy ate very fast. He got a stomachache.

→ **Tommy ate so fast that he got a stomachache.**

EXERCISE 3

文法小幫手: too...to 的用法

S + V + too + adj. / adv. + for (對象) + to + 原 V

太...以致於不能

= **S + V + so + adj. / adv. + that + S + can't + 原 V**

例: The man is **too** weak **to** walk fast.

= The man is **so** weak **that** he can't walk fast.

(那個人太虛弱了，而不能走太快。)

合併句子

1. The coffee is very hot. We can't drink it.

The coffee is too hot for us to drink.

= **The coffee is so hot that we can't drink it.**

2. Kevin is very young. He can't go to school.

Kevin is too young to go to school.

= **Kevin is so young that he can't go to school.**

3. Lindy is very short. She can't play basketball.

Lindy is too short to play basketball.

= **Lindy is so short that she can't play basketball.**

EXERCISE 4

文法小幫手：so...that 的補充用法

S + V + so that + 子句 …可以… (表目的)

例：

1. I turned off the TV **so that** my roommate could study in peace and quiet. (我關了電視，這樣我的室友可以在安靜的環境中唸書。)
2. I brought an umbrella **so that** I didn't get wet.
(我帶了傘，以致於我沒被淋濕。)

用 so (that) 合併句子

例：Please turn down the radio. I want to be able to get some sleep.

→ **Please turn down the radio so (that) I can get some sleep.**

1. Put the milk in the refrigerator. We want to make sure it won't (OR doesn't) spoil.

→ **Put the milk in the refrigerator so (that) it won't (OR doesn't) spoil.**

2. Please be quiet. I want to be able to hear what Sharon is saying.

→ **Please be quiet so (that) I can hear what Sharon is saying.**

3. I asked the children to be quiet. I wanted to be able to hear what Sharon was saying.

→ **I asked the children to be quiet so (that) I was able to hear what Sharon was saying.**

4. I'm going to cash a check. I want to make sure that I have enough money to go to the market.

→ I'm going to cash a check so (that) I have enough money to go to the market.

EXERCISE 5

文法小幫手:名詞子句→ **that + S + V** 的用法

* 名詞子句(**that + S + V**) 當一件事看，以單數看待。可當句子的主詞、受詞、補語或同位語。

* 當 **that** 所引導的名詞子句為受詞時，**that** 可省略，其餘 **that** 不可省略。

(一) **S (名詞子句) + V + SC** 當主詞

例: **That the earth is round** is true.

(地球是圓的是真實的。)

(二) **S + V + O (名詞子句)** 當受詞

例: Do you know **that he has a girlfriend**?

(你知道他有女朋友嗎?)

(三) **S + V + SC (名詞子句)** 當補語

例: My opinion is **that you should not go alone**.

(我的意見是你不應該單獨前往。)

(四) 當同位語

例: The fact **that the earth is round** is true.

(地球是圓的是真實的。)

用 that 合併句子

1. Tom will come back home for New Year. I don't know it. (that 子句當受詞)

→ **I don't know that Tom will come back home for New Year.**

2. Harry stole money. I couldn't believe it. (that 子句當受詞)

→ **I couldn't believe that Harry stole money.**

3. The most difficult thing is that. That is that I can't really make up my mind. (that 子句當補語)

→ **The most difficult thing is that I can't really make up my mind.**

4. The report must be false. It is that he was dead. (that 子句當同位語)

→ **The report that he was dead must be false.**

5. He will pay the bill. It is possible. (that 子句當主詞)

→ **That he will pay the bill is possible.**

EXERCISE 6

文法小幫手：名詞子句(間接問句) → **疑問字 + S + V** 的用法

* 名詞子句(疑問字+ S + V) 當一件事看，以單數看待。可當句子的主詞、受詞、補語或同位語。

* 引導名詞子句的連接詞:

從屬連接詞: **whether, if**

疑問代名詞: **what, which , who / whom / whose**

疑問副詞: **when, where , why , how**

複合關係代名詞: **what, whoever , whomever , whosever**

例:

1. **What you are doing** seems very difficult. (當主詞)

(你要做的事似乎很困難。)

2. He just laughed at **what we said**. (當受詞)

(他只是笑我們所說的話。)

3. **What you own** is **what I own**. (當主詞補語)

(你的就是我的。)

4. I have no idea **whether I should stay here or go back**. (受詞補語)

(我不知道我應該待在這裡或回去。)

將括號內的提示改為名詞子句並重寫句子

例: (How old is he?)

I don't know how old he is.

1. (What was he talking about?)

What he was talking about was interesting.

2. (Where do you live?)

Please tell me where you live.

3. (What did she say?)

What she said wasn't true.

4. (When are they coming?)

I don't know when they are coming.

5. (How much does it cost?)

I can't remember how much it costs.

6. (Which one does he want?)

Let's ask him which one he wants.

7. (Who is coming to the party?)

I don't know who is coming to the party.

8. (Who are those people?)

I don't know who those people are.

9. (Whose pen is this?)

Do you know whose pen this is?

10. (Why did they leave the country?)

Why they left the country is a secret.

EXERCISE 7

將錯誤的地方標出，並重寫正確句子。

例: Please tell me what is your name.

→ Please tell me what your name is.

1. No one seems to know when will Maria arrive.

→ No one seems to know when Maria will arrive.

2. I wonder why was Bob late for class.

→ I wonder why Bob was late for class.

3. I don't know what does that word mean.

→ I don't know what that word means.

4. I wonder does the teacher know the answer?

→ I wonder if (whether) the teacher knows the answer (or not).

5. What should they do about the hole in their roof is their most pressing problem.

→ What they should do about the hole in their roof is their most pressing problem.

6. I'll ask her would she like some coffee or not.

→ I'll ask her if (whether) she would like some coffee (or not).

7. Be sure to tell the doctor where does it hurt.

→ Be sure to tell the doctor where it hurts.

8. Why am I unhappy is something I can't explain.

→ Why I am unhappy is something I can't explain.

9. I wonder does Tom know about the meeting or not.

→ I wonder if (whether) Tom knows about the meeting (or not).

10. I need to know who is your teacher.

→ I need to know who your teacher is.

11. I don't understand why the car is not running properly.

→ **I don't understand why the car is not running properly.**

12. My young son wants to know where the stars go in the daytime.

→ **My young son wants to know where the stars go in the daytime.**

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副執行編輯：王嘉琳

主編：梁玲瑜

指導委員：國立成功大學外語系 高實政教授、國立台北大學應用外語系 劉慶剛教授

編輯委員：梁玲瑜、薛英斌、吳旻黛、厲瑞珍、張蓉真

繪圖：王淑宜、楊雅琪

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