



教材架構與特色

學習
情報
站

閱讀
特快
車

必備
文法
概念

綜合
練習
|
必備
文法
概念

擴充
文法
概念

綜合
練習
|
擴充
文法
概念

一、學習情報站

以表格呈現、條列出本主題的必備及擴充文法概念，使學生對該主題的學習內容有初步概念。

二、閱讀特快車

透過短文閱讀讓學生先行了解本單元的文法概念在句子中的呈現，同時將 Boyo Fun English 800 Words 中的相關單字及片語融入短文，並增列與短文主題相關的字詞，使學生有更全面的學習。

三、必備文法概念

此部分為每位學生都必須學習的基本文法概念，依據學習情報裡條列出的文法概念逐一進行解說。搭配隨堂練習，讓學生隨時檢視自己對各個文法概念是否有相當程度的理解。

四、綜合練習 - 必備文法概念

針對必備概念的所有基本文法，設計出 4 個回合的練習題。第一回為基礎題型，第二回題目難度加深，同時加入歷屆基測或會考題目，學生可練習、熟悉大考的考試題型，第三回使學生接觸多元題型，接近學校考試題型，第四回搭配博幼檢定，進行寫作和閱讀題型練習。

五、擴充文法概念

此部分的文法概念為進階、補充性質，針對會考常見之文法概念補充並加以解說，讓程度較佳、學習進度較快之學習者做進階的學習。此外，搭配隨堂練習，使學生隨時檢視自己對各個文法概念是否有相當程度的理解。

六、綜合練習 - 擴充文法概念

針對擴充概念的所有文法，設計出 2 個回合的練習題，期望學生得以統整所學的文法概念，並可熟悉多元試題。

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I - 0 學習英文文法必讀的基本規則



老師小叮嚀

英文最基礎也是最容易出錯的，就是動詞的使用方式，在正式開始學習英文前，必須清楚動詞的基本規則，下面我們整理出幾個英文跟中文不同的重要動詞差異，請大家務必在開始學習英文前，能先讀過它們，並時刻自己提醒自己。

一、句子中同時使用多個動詞

1. 如果在同一個句子使用兩個動詞，則第二個動詞前面加 to ⇒ to V；或動詞字尾加 ing ⇒ V-ing。

例 1：「我 ① 想要 ② 喝水。」⇒ I ① want ② to drink water.

（② 動詞 drink，單字前加上 to 變化，成為“to drink”）

口訣：在 to 後面的動詞，必須用原形動詞。

例 2：「你 ① 喜歡 ② 讀書。」⇒ You ① like ② reading.

（② 動詞 read，字尾加上 ing 變化，成為“reading”）

2. 如果在同一個句子裡還想表達更多的動作，都要做出變化。

例 1：「Mary ① 付錢 ② 進入這間學校 ③ 學音樂。」

⇒ Mary ① pays ② to enter this school ③ to learn music.

3. 句子裡的 be (am / are / is / was / were) 是動詞，句中有其他動詞時，第二個起的動詞也必須做出變化。

例 1：I am read. ⇒ reading ⇒ be 動詞後面的動詞加 ing 變化。

例 2：He likes is at home. ⇒ to be ⇒ be 動詞在 like 後面，be 動詞要變化。

★ 在這裡要特別注意的是，有些動詞在意思上不適合 ing 變化，不能和 be 連用，例如 love 愛，由於加上 ing 之後，會產生「正在...」的意思，對外國人來說 love 沒有正在進行的狀況發生，因此 love 作為動詞時完全不能出現在 be 動詞後面。但是若 love 當成名詞使用時，這時後就能夠出現在 be 動詞後面。

例 1：「他愛那個女孩」⇒ He is loving that girl. ⇒ loves

例 2：「那是愛」⇒ That is love.

English Grammar

二、動詞隨主詞產生變化

1. 以 be 動詞為例

主詞分類	現在式 動詞變化	過去式 動詞變化
第一人稱單數 I	be ⇒ am	be ⇒ was
第二人稱單數 you	be ⇒ are	be ⇒ were
第三人稱單數 (單數名詞 / 代名詞：如 he, she, it)	be ⇒ is	be ⇒ was
所有複數 (複數名詞 / 代名詞：如 we, you, they)	be ⇒ are	be ⇒ were

例 1：I **is** a boy. ⇒ I **am** a boy. (I：第一人稱單數)

例 2：You **is** a girl. ⇒ You **are** a girl. (You：第二人稱單數)

例 3：Mary **are** a girl. ⇒ Mary **is** a girl. (Mary：第三人稱單數)

例 4：Jack and I **am** boys. ⇒ Jack and I **are** boys. (Jack and I：複數名詞)

三、英文「助動詞」使用

1. 在英文句子中，有時會使用到助動詞，它們在句子裡沒有發生實際的動作，所以有時在中文裡並不會翻譯出中文意思。
2. 英文中的助動詞隨主詞與時態變化，且助動詞後接的動詞也必須隨之改變，其規則如下：

助動詞的種類	使用規則
一般助動詞 (do, does)	第一、第二人稱 / 所有複數 + do not / did not + 一般動詞原形 第三人稱單數 + does not / did not + 一般動詞原形 (do、does 的過去式為 did)
情狀助動詞 (can, may, must shall, should, will)	主詞 + 情狀助動詞 (not) + 一般動詞 (be 動詞) 原形 (can、may、will 的過去式為 could、might、would)
特殊助動詞 (have, has)	第一、第二人稱 / 所有複數 + have (not) + 過去分詞 第三人稱單數 + has (not) + 過去分詞 (have、has 的過去式為 had)

3. 英文中大多數的「問句」，必須有助動詞搭配組成。

例 1：「他喜歡狗嗎？」⇒ **Does** he like dogs?

例 2：「你喝茶嗎？」⇒ **Do** you drink tea?

例 3：「你愛我嗎？」⇒ **Do** you love me?

4. 英文中大多數的「否定句」，必須有助動詞搭配組成，且 **not** 要放在助動詞之後。

例 1：「我不走」⇒ I ~~not~~ go. ⇒ I do not go.

例 2：「他不吃」⇒ He ~~not~~ eats. ⇒ He does not eat.

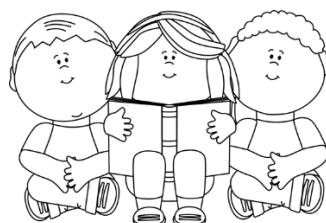
註 do / does 助動詞後接的動詞必須為原形動詞，如上例中的 go、eat。

5. 然而，英文中一但是 **be** 動詞的句型，無論是疑問句或否定句都不是與助動詞搭配。

例 1：「你是一位老師嗎？」⇒ **Are** you a teacher?

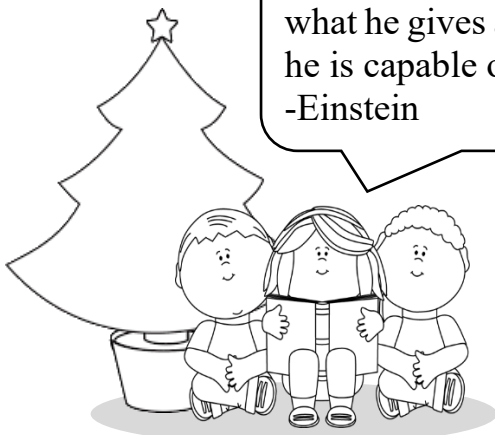
例 2：「他是一位學生嗎？」⇒ **Is** he a student?

例 3：「我不是你的父親。」⇒ I **am** not your father.



NOTED 

The value of a man resides in
what he gives and not in what
he is capable of receiving.
-Einstein



I-1 Be 動詞 + 現在式 (肯定句)



學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 人稱代名詞與 be 動詞

★ 人稱代名詞 ★ be 動詞

★ be 動詞基本句型

Topic ② 現在式 (一般動詞) 肯定句

★ 一般動詞三單變化

★ 一般動詞肯定句句型

※擴充文法概念：

Topic ① be 動詞否定疑問句句型及答句

Topic ② 指示代名詞 / 指示形容詞

★ 指示代名詞的用法

★ 指示形容詞的用法



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L1~L3



閱讀特快車

Today is Jane's birthday

Today is Jane's birthday. She is sixteen years old this year. She has a party at her home, and she invites ten people to the party. Her house^① is full of people. Andy and May are the guests.

Andy: How do you do? I am Jane's classmate. My name is Andy.

Are you Jane's friend?

May: Yes, I am her friend. My name is May.

Andy: Jane invites ten people to her birthday party.

Everyone^② looks so happy.

May: This party is great, and everyone likes it.



文章單字：and 和；invite 邀請；full 滿的 / 充滿的；guest 客人；look 看起來



文章說明：

① full 用法 ⇒ be V + full + of + 名詞

例如：This glass is full of water. (這個玻璃杯充滿水。)

② look 用法 ⇒ 主詞 + look + 形容詞

例如：They look sad. (他們看起來悲傷。)

★ 上面短文提及了 Jane 的生日 party，party 的氣氛總是讓人感到歡愉，除了有美麗的布置外，更有許多美味的食物，下面就介紹一些與 party 有關的字詞：celebrate 慶祝；decoration 裝飾品；balloon 氣球；cake 蛋糕；cupcake 杯子蛋糕；snack 點心；beverage 飲料



Topic 1 人稱代名詞與 be 動詞

每個人都有名字，但總不能在自稱或是稱呼某人時都以名字（例如：May, John, Ken, Amy）來直呼，所以我們有時會用你、我、他、我們...等字來替代；而你、我、他...等字就是人稱代名詞。be 動詞的原形是 be，現在式依照主詞單複數有 is、are、am 三個變化。be 動詞本身並無什麼意思，大部分用來與名詞或形容詞搭配，以說明主詞的情況。

一、人稱代名詞

單數		複數	
第一人稱	I (我)	第一人稱	we (我們)
第二人稱	you (你 / 妳)	第二人稱	you (你們 / 妳們)
第三人稱	he (他)、she (她)、it (它 / 牠)	第三人稱	they (他們 / 她們 / 它們 / 牠們)

★ “I” 這個字無論在句子的哪一個位置，都一定要大寫。

例 1：I am a student.

例 2：You and I are students.

例 3：Are you and he brothers?



隨堂小練習

※ 選擇題

() 1. George and Mary are good friends. _____ are happy.

(A) He (B) We (C) It (D) They

() 2. _____ is my mother.

(A) She (B) He (C) It (D) You

※ 翻譯題

1. 牠很可愛。

二、be 動詞

be 動詞隨著不同主詞，會有不同的變化。

	主詞	Be 動詞
第一人稱單數	I (我)	am
第二人稱單數 所有複數	you (你 / 你們), we (我們), they (他們 / 她們 / 它們 / 牠們), these students (這些學生), Kelly and Kevin (Kelly 和 Kevin)	are
第三人稱單數	she (她), he (他), it (它 / 牠), my mother (我的媽媽), their son (他們的兒子), Ms. Lin (林小姐 / 林太太), Mr. Wang (王先生), Ken, May	is



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. You _____ a nice student.
(A) is (B) are (C) am (D) ×
- () 2. It _____ a dog.
(A) are (B) is (C) am (D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 我是一個老師。

2. 他們是母子。



三、be 動詞基本句型

1. 肯定句

由主詞開頭，後接 be 動詞，最後再加上說明主詞情況的語詞（大部分是名詞或形容詞）。

主詞	+ be 動詞	+ 說明主詞情況的語詞. 例如：名詞或形容詞
第一人稱單數 I	am	名詞：a student / students a boy / boys a girl / girls 形容詞：good fine beautiful
第二人稱單數與所有複數 例如：You, We, They, You and she, The students, The dogs	are	
第三人稱單數 例如：She, He, It, John, Mary, The teacher, The cat	is	

★ 人稱代名詞可以和 be 動詞縮寫：

I am = I'm		
He is = He's	She is = She's	It is = It's
We are = We're	You are = You're	They are = They're

例 1：I am a teacher. = I'm a teacher.（我是一個老師。）

例 2：You are young. = You're young.（你很年輕。）

例 3：He is a student. = He's a student.（他是學生。）

例 4：Kelly and Kevin are friends.（Kelly and Kevin 是朋友。）

⇒ They are friends. = They're friends.（他們是朋友。）



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

() 1. _____ happy.

(A) Sheis (B) She's (C) Shei's (D) Shes

() 2. _____ a dog and a cat.

(A) Theyre (B) They're (C) They're (D) Theyr'e

※翻譯題

1. 他是一個老師。(請用縮寫)

2. 她是一個學生。(請用縮寫)



2. 否定句

(1) 否定句是由主詞開頭，後接 be 動詞及 not，再加上說明主詞情況的語詞（大部分是名詞或形容詞）。

主詞	+ be 動詞	+ not	+ 說明主詞情況的語詞。 例如：名詞或形容詞
第一人稱單數 I	am	not	名詞：a student / students a boy / boys a girl / girls 形容詞：good fine beautiful
第二人稱單數與所有複數 例如：You, We, They, You and she, The students, The dogs	are		
第三人稱單數 例如：She, He, It, John, Mary, The teacher, The cat	is		

(2) 否定句中的 are、is 可以跟 not 縮寫。

am not 不可縮寫	is not = isn't	are not = aren't
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例 1：I am not a teacher. (我不是一位老師。) 註 am not 不能縮寫。

例 2：She is not pretty. = She isn't pretty. (她不漂亮。)

例 3：My sisters are not students.

= My sisters aren't students. (我的姐姐們 / 妹妹們不是學生。)

★ 因為人稱代名詞也可以和 Be 動詞縮寫，所以「be 動詞否定句」的寫法有 3 種，如下例所示。

例 1：He **is not** a student. = He's **not** a student.

= He **isn't** a student. (他不是一個學生。)

例 2：We **are not** friends. = We're **not** friends.

= We **aren't** friends. (我們不是朋友。)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. They _____ singers.
 (A) aren't (B) areno (C) areno't (D) ×

※依提示作答

1. We are not good engineers. (請寫出兩種縮寫方式)

(1) _____

(2) _____

3. 疑問句及答句

還記得肯定句句型嗎？例如之前教過的：

You are a boy. (你是一個男孩。)

I am a teacher. (我是一個老師。)

- (1) 如果我們要將肯定句改寫成疑問句的話，只要把 **be 動詞 (am, are, is)** 移到句首，並換成問號即可。
- (2) 疑問句的答句要用 **Yes** 或 **No** 回答，且兩者後面一定要用逗點。以 **No** 回答時後面要有 **not**；以 **Yes** 回答時後面不可有 **not**。

肯定句	疑問句	簡答句	詳答句
She is a singer. ⇒	Is she a singer?	Yes, she is.	Yes, she is a singer.
		No, she is not (isn't).	No, she isn't (is not) a singer.
They are sisters. ⇒	Are they sisters?	Yes, they are.	Yes, they are sisters.
		No, they are not (aren't).	No, they aren't (are not) sisters.

(3) 疑問句的簡答中，主詞一定要用人稱代名詞 (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)，且在肯定簡答中，人稱代名詞與 be 動詞不可以縮寫。

例 1：Is Jane a singer? (Jane 是一位歌手嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, she is. (Yes, **she's**. (×)) (是的，她是。)

否定簡答 No, she is not. = No, she isn't. (不，她不是。)

⇒ 簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞 **she** (不可用 Jane)。

⇒ 肯定簡答中，人稱代名詞與 be 動詞不可縮寫。

例 2：Is John a father? (John 是一位父親嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, he is. (Yes, **he's**. (×)) (是的，他是。)

否定簡答 No, he is not. = No, he isn't. (不，他不是。)

⇒ 簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞 **he** (不可用 John)。

⇒ 肯定簡答中，人稱代名詞與 be 動詞不可縮寫。

例 3：Are Ken and Tim brothers? (Ken 和 Tim 是兄弟嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, they are. (Yes, **they're**. (×)) (是的，他們是。)

否定簡答 No, they are not. = No, they aren't. (不，他們不是。)

⇒ 簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞 **they** (不可用 Ken and Tim)。

⇒ 肯定簡答中，人稱代名詞與 be 動詞不可縮寫。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

() 1. Are you a nice student?

Yes, _____.

(A) I'm (B) I am (C) i am (D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 她們是母女嗎?

2. 不是，她們是姊妹。



Topic 2 現在式 (一般動詞) 肯定句

一、一般動詞三單變化

我們泛指 be 動詞以外的動詞為一般動詞，比方說：走 (walk)、吃 (eat)、睡 (sleep)、跑 (run) ... 等字。「一般動詞現在式」用來表示經常發生或習慣性的動作、狀態，也表示客觀事實或普遍真理。

1. 一般動詞會隨主詞的人稱不同而有所變化，規則如下：

主詞	一般動詞	例句
第一人稱單數 第二人稱單數 所有複數	原形(原形動詞是動詞原本的樣貌，也就是不經任何變化的動詞)	I walk to school. You cook dinner. We eat lunch.
第三人稱單數 (He, She, It, John, May, His brother, Her mother)	原形動詞字尾加“s”或“es”。	She eats dinner. His father watches TV every day.

2. 原形動詞字尾加 s 或 es，以及其他變化的規則如下：

原形動詞字尾加 s	原形動詞字尾加 es	其他變化
大部分是在一般動詞字尾後加上“s”。 例如：eats, runs, sleeps, walks	一般動詞字尾是“o”、“x”、“s”、“sh”、“ch”時，就要加上“es”。 例如：go <u>e</u> s, fix <u>e</u> s, kiss <u>e</u> s, wash <u>e</u> s, watch <u>e</u> s	(1) 一般動詞字尾是： ★ 母音字母 + y 時，直接在動詞後加上“s”。 例如：plays ★ 子音字母 + y 時，則要去 y 加上“ies”。 例如：study ⇒ studies (2) have 變成 has。

3. 要特別注意的是，在一個句子裡，一般動詞不可直接與 be 動詞連用。

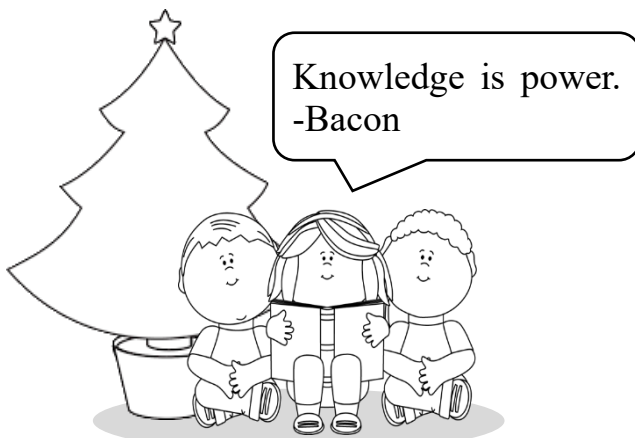


隨堂小練習

※動詞變化

1. His mother _____ (watch) TV every day.
2. Her sisters _____ (drink) water.
3. Kelly _____ (go) to school every day.
4. Their mother _____ (have) a dog and a cat.

NOTE 



二、一般動詞肯定句句型

一般動詞肯定句是由主詞開頭，後接一般動詞。

主詞	+ 一般動詞	+ (名詞、時間副詞)。
		<small>註</small> 時間副詞 every day, every night...

★ 小提醒：第三人稱單數後的動詞需 + s 或是 + es。

例 1：I like apples. (我喜歡蘋果。)

例 2：John brushes his teeth every day. (John 每天刷他的牙。)

例 3：We walk to school every day. (我們每天走路去上學。)

例 4：He watches TV every evening. (他每天傍晚看電視。)

例 5：Kelly eats apples every day. (Kelly 每天吃蘋果。)

例 6：She goes to school every day. (她每天上學。)

例 7：They guess in every test. (他們每次考試都猜。)



隨堂小練習

※ 句子重組 (請根據人稱而做變化)

1. like / movies / and / . / He / music

2. mother / . / Their / go / to / school

3. Allen / water / drink / . / every day



一、單選題

- () 1. Tom and Tina are good friends. _____ go to school together every day.
(A) Their (B) They (C) She (D) We
- () 2. He _____ water every day.
(A) drink (B) drinking (C) drinks (D) is drinks
- () 3. A: _____ she a happy singer? B: Yes, she is.
(A) Am (B) Is (C) Are (D) is
- () 4. _____ their daughter a singer?
(A) are (B) is (C) Is (D) Are
- () 5. Amy is my daughter. _____ is a happy student.
(A) He (B) Her (C) She (D) His
- () 6. My brothers and sisters _____ teachers.
(A) is (B) are (C) and (D) ×
- () 7. John is a teacher. He _____ school every day.
(A) go (B) goes to (C) go to (D) goes
- () 8. Today is Sunday. My sister _____ not at home.
(A) are (B) have (C) is (D) isn't
- () 9. _____ his teacher happy?
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Am (D) have
- () 10. His son _____ four tables and three chairs.
(A) has (B) have (C) is (D) are
- () 11. _____ we friends?
(A) Is (B) Am (C) Are (D) Is are
- () 12. _____ he an engineer or a doctor?
(A) is (B) Is (C) are (D) Are

- () 13. A: Is _____ a singer? B: No, she isn't a singer.
(A) her friends (B) her mother (C) his brother (D) her
- () 14. Jane _____ to school every day.
(A) goes (B) gos (C) go (D) go's
- () 15. He _____ a good son and a beautiful daughter.
(A) have (B) is (C) does (D) has
- () 16. We _____ her sisters.
(A) arenot (B) aren't (C) aren't (D) not
- () 17. Are your _____ happy doctors?
(A) sister (B) sisters (C) a mother (D) mother's friend
- () 18. He _____ movies.
(A) likes (B) like (C) has like (D) have like
- () 19. I _____ dogs.
(A) likes (B) like (C) have like (D) have likes
- () 20. She _____ books every day.
(A) read (B) reads (C) has read (D) has reads

二、句子重組

1. Is / he / father / a / ?

2. we / Are / teachers / ?

3. not / Her / . / new / bicycle / is

4. book / Your / . / is / good

5. sisters / Their / have / bicycles / .

English Grammar

三、翻譯題

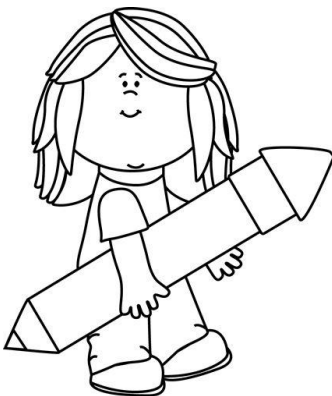
1. We are brothers and sisters.

2. Amy's daughter has books.

3. She likes music and movies.

4. Is it your dog?

5. Your son drinks water every day.



一、單選題

- () 1. She _____ your friend.
(A) has (B) is (C) are (D) have
- () 2. His mother _____ that dog very much.
(A) likes (B) like to (C) like (D) has like
- () 3. _____ your teacher a girl?
(A) Are (B) Am (C) A (D) Is
- () 4. The book _____ not her book.
(A) are (B) is (C) am (D) has
- () 5. We _____ music every day.
(A) listen (B) listen to (C) has listen to (D) have listen to
- () 6. She _____ ten books.
(A) has (B) is (C) have (D) are
- () 7. _____ your brothers doctors?
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Am (D) Be
- () 8. Her _____ like that movie.
(A) mother (B) sister (C) son (D) friends
- () 9. _____ her mom and dad doctors?
(A) Is (B) An (C) Are (D) Am
- () 10. _____ it an apple?
(A) Is (B) Be (C) Are (D) ×
- () 11. I _____ a student. I am a teacher.
(A) no (B) amn't (C) am not (D) amnot
- () 12. He _____ TV every day.
(A) watches (B) is watch (C) watch (D) is watches
- () 13. He _____ basketball every day.
(A) plays (B) play (C) playing (D) is play

English Grammar

- () 14. We are _____ teachers.
(A) not (B) no (C) have no (D) isn't
- () 15. A: Are you a singer? B: Yes, _____.
(A) we are (B) I am (C) you are (D) she is
- () 16. Kevin likes delicious food, and he _____ well (好地).
(A) cook (B) cooks (C) cooking (D) to cook
- () 17. It's 12 a.m., but (但是) I _____ not sleepy.
(A) do (B) am (C) are (D) is
- () 18. Paul: _____ Shelly's father a businessman?
Carl: He is a teacher. He teaches English.
(A) Are (B) Is (C) Do (D) Does 〈基測 94-2〉
- () 19. Our teacher _____ the old lessons every day. 〈改編自基測 90-1〉
(A) review (複習) (B) reviewes (C) reviews (D) reviewss
- () 20. The floor is dirty; my brothers _____ it. 〈改編自基測 90-2〉
(A) mop (拖地) (B) mops (C) mopping (D) is mop

二、改錯

- () 1. She go to school every day.
- () 2. He play computer games every day.
- () 3. You and I am good friends.
- () 4. Are you mother a housewife?
- () 5. Amy's books is nice.
- () 6. Our son listen to music every day.
- () 7. We reads books every day.
- () 8. He are a nice singer.
- () 9. Charles and Amy has a dog in their house.
- () 10. Their mother is no a nurse.

三、句子重組

1. daughter / Are / her son / and / nurses / ?

2. reads / mother / Their / every day / . / books

3. actors / ? / Are / good / they

4. a / big / . / Mr. Chen / dog / has

5. am / a / good / friend / . / I

四、翻譯題

1. Are your brothers sad?

2. Her mother has a dog.

3. Our friends like music and movies.

4. 我們不是 Amy 的朋友。

5. 他的哥哥是個工程師。

一、填空

1. I _____ milk every day.
2. Her brother _____ (have) a car.
3. They _____ brothers.
4. _____ she an actress (女演員) ? Yes, she is.
5. Andy _____ (like) English.
6. Your brother and sister _____ good actors.
7. Mike _____ (play) basketball after school every day.
8. His son and daughter _____ (read) comic books.
9. She _____ (walk) to school.
10. Their mother _____ not a good actor.

二、對話填空

1. A: Is his mother your teacher?
B: No, _____. (請簡答)
2. A: Are you a good singer?
B: Yes, _____. (請詳答)
3. Jenny: Is this your dog?
Keddie: Yes, _____. (請簡答)
Keddie: It is cute.
4. Alice: _____ Amy's mother at home?
John: No, she is not at home.
5. Iris: _____ your father and mother happy?
Niki: Yes, _____. (請詳答)

三、翻譯題

1. 他的姐姐是位好媽媽嗎？

2. Gina 每天喝牛奶和做功課。

3. 你們不是好夥伴 (partner)。

4. 我們是她們的姊妹。

5. 他的哥哥喜歡音樂。他的妹妹們喜歡電影。

6. 我們的兒子每天上學。

7. 我們的兄弟姊妹都是醫生和護士。

8. 你的狗每天喝水。

9. 你們學校的學生都是男生嗎？

10. 她的妹妹喜歡讀漫畫書。

English Grammar

四、短文中翻英

我妹妹和她朋友每個週末去夜市。我妹妹每次在夜市都喝奶茶。她朋友喜歡紅蘋果。她朋友每次都會買紅蘋果。他們在夜市都很開心。



單字：和 and；夜市 night market；在夜市 in the night market；紅色 red；買 buy

五、閱讀

My name is Peggy. My friend's name is Bella and she is 12. We study in the primary school. We are classmates. We do homework after class together. I am good at math, but she is not good at math. I teach her math. She is good at English, so she teaches me English. We help each other.

I am active and I love all kinds of outdoor activities. I go outdoors and do my favorite things every weekend. But Bella is quiet. She loves books, and she spends a lot of time in the library. Although we are different, we are good friends.



單字：and 和；primary school 小學；but 但是；so 所以；each other 互相；active 活潑的；kind 種類；outdoor 戶外；activity 活動；although 雖然

- () 1. Is Bella a teacher?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know (不知道).
- () 2. Bella is quiet, but Peggy is active.
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 3. Is Peggy 12 years old?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

His uncle is a famous singer. He has a beautiful voice. People like his voice very much. He has fans. His family are proud of him.



單字：famous 有名的；beautiful voice 好聽的嗓音；very much 非常；

fan 粉絲；proud of 為...感到驕傲

2. 短文選擇


- () 1. Is his uncle famous?
 (A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know (不知道) .
- () 2. Is his uncle's voice bad?
 (A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 3. His uncle only (只、僅僅) has one fan.
 (A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.

二、克漏字選擇

I have a cat. Her name is Mimi. She is a Persian and she 1. white and long hair. She is very beautiful and 2. a round head and big eyes. Her eyes are two colors. One is green and the other one is blue. She likes milk and fish. She doesn't like meat. My mother feeds her milk every day.

English Grammar

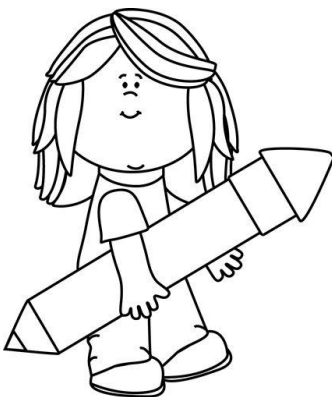
Every morning, I play with Mimi for a while. My little brother also plays with her after class every day. She is very friendly. Mimi 3. the only cat in our home. We love her so much. We give Mimi the best life.

 單字：Persian 波斯貓；feed 餵食；treat 對待

() 1. (A) is (B) has (C) are (D) have

() 2. (A) is (B) has (C) are (D) have

() 3. (A) is (B) has (C) are (D) have





Topic 1 be 動詞否定疑問句句型及答句

大家還記得必備概念篇介紹的 be 動詞肯定疑問句嗎？比方說，午餐時間一到，有人問你，「Are you hungry? (你餓嗎?)」，這樣的句子就是 be 動詞肯定疑問句。從例子中我們可以發現，把 be 動詞移到句首，就可以形成我們常見的 be 動詞肯定疑問句了。那麼，如果他人是問你，「你不餓嗎？」這樣的句子就是 be 動詞否定疑問句，而 be 動詞否定疑問句又該怎麼表示呢？

1. 否定疑問的寫法就跟肯定疑問的寫法一樣容易，只要把「**be 動詞 + not**」的縮寫移到句首就可以了。

例如：肯定疑問句 Are you a teacher? (你是一位老師嗎?)

否定疑問句 Aren't you a teacher? (你不是一位老師嗎?)

2. 移到句首的「**be 動詞 + not**」一定要縮寫，但否定疑問句中的 **not** 也可以放在主詞後面。

例如：Aren't Mary's sons students? (Mary 的兒子們不是學生嗎?)

= Are Mary's sons not students? (Mary 的兒子們不是學生嗎?)

3. 在否定疑問句裡頭，答句的寫法要特別注意。

例如：Isn't she a singer? (她不是一位歌星嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, she is. (不，她是。)

否定簡答 No, she isn't. (是的，她不是。)

肯定詳答 Yes, she is a singer. (不，她是一位歌星。)

否定詳答 No, she is not a singer. (是的，她不是一位歌星。)

由以上例子我們可以看到，在否定疑問句的答句中，英文明明是寫“**Yes**”，中文卻翻譯成「不」；英文寫“**No**”，而中文則翻譯成「是的」。像這樣的表達方式，就是 Be 動詞否定疑問句在答句中的特別之處了。

所以我們要謹記一個重點，只要你的答案是肯定的，就用 Yes 來回答，在這裡我們中文會把 Yes 翻譯成「不」或「不是」；如果答案是否定的，就用 No 來回答，而中文會把 No 翻譯成「是」或「是的」，後面接的英文描述句子也一定會伴隨著 not 的出現。



隨堂小練習


※選擇題

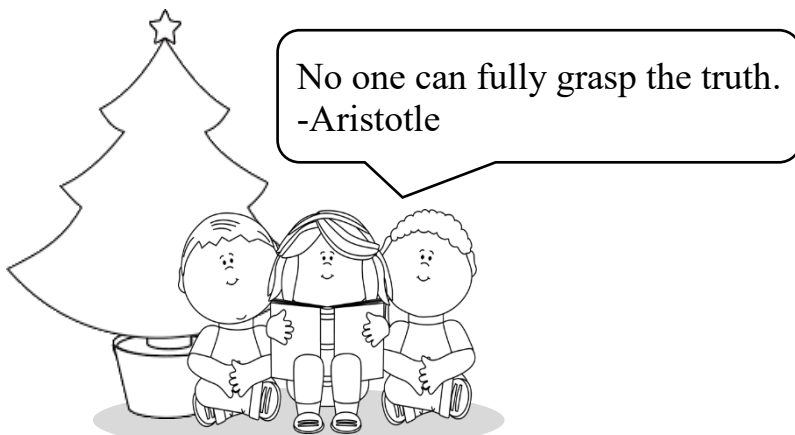
- () 1. A: Isn't he a waiter (服務生)? B: No, _____ a waiter.
(A) this (B) he's not (C) he is no (D) ×
- () 2. A: Aren't those your pretty (漂亮的) dresses? B: Yes, _____.
(A) they're not (B) they are (C) are they (D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 陳先生不是你的老師嗎?

2. 你不是他的老師嗎? 是的, 我不是他的老師。

NOTE 





Topic 2 指示代名詞 / 指示形容詞

我們有時會用「這個」、「那個」、「這些」、「那些」來特定指出某(些)人、某(些)事或某(些)物，我們稱它們為指示代名詞 / 指示形容詞。

一、指示代名詞的用法

1. 是代名詞的一種，用來代替已經很明確的人、事、物。

	說話者距離人、事、物近	說話者距離人、事、物遠
單數	this (這個)	that (那個)
	句型：This is / is not + 單數名詞 例如：This is a pencil. (這是一枝鉛筆。)	句型：That is / is not + 單數名詞。 例如：That isn't a desk. (那不是一張書桌。)
複數	these (這些)	those (那些)
	句型：These are / are not + 複數名詞 例如：These aren't pencils. (這些不是鉛筆。)	句型：Those are / are not + 複數名詞 例如：Those are desks. (那些是書桌。)

2. 從上面表格的例子，我們看到指示代名詞 this/ that / these/ those 的肯定與否定句句型，那它們的疑問句又是如何呢？請記住，當我們要改寫成疑問句的話，只要把 **be 動詞 (am, is...)** 移到句首，並換成問號即可，例如：Is this a pencil?



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Are _____ his father's and mother's old bikes?
(A) she (B) that (C) those (D) ×
- () 2. These _____ birds.
(A) birds (B) is no (C) are not (D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 那些不是我阿姨的筆。

2. 這是你的檯燈 (lamp) 嗎？

二、指示形容詞的用法

1. 是形容詞的一種，與明確的人、事、物搭配，後面要接名詞。

	說話者距離人、事、物近	說話者距離人、事、物遠
單數	this (這個的)	that (那個的)
	句型：This + 單數名詞 + is / is not... 例如：This flower is very beautiful. (這朵花很漂亮。)	句型：That + 單數名詞 + is / is not ... 例如：That pen is short. (那枝筆是短的。)
複數	these (這些的)	those (那些的)
	句型：These + 複數名詞 + are/are not... 例如：These flowers aren't ugly. (這些花不醜。)	句型：Those + 複數名詞 + are/are not... 例如：Those pens aren't short. (那些筆不短。)

2. 從上面表格的例子，我們看到指示形容詞 this / that / these/ those 的肯定與否定句句型，那它們的疑問句又是如何呢？請記住，當我們要改寫成疑問句的話，只要把 **be 動詞 (am, is...)** 移到句首，並換成問號即可。

例如：Is this flower very beautiful?



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Are _____ cars big and new?
(A) this (B) that (C) those (D) they
- () 2. That _____ is not beautiful.
(A) flowers (B) a flower (C) flower (D) floweres
- () 3. _____ book is not Amy's book.
(A) These (B) Is (C) This (D) It

※翻譯題

1. 這些圖片 (picture) 很美麗 (beautiful)。

2 這件洋裝 (dress) 不是紅色的。

一、單選題

- () 1. This dog _____ not my dog.
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
- () 2. Are _____ your books?
(A) is (B) those (C) this (D) that
- () 3. These chairs _____ broken (壞掉的).
(A) does (B) do (C) is (D) are
- () 4. Isn't she a great teacher? Yes, _____.
(A) she is (B) her is (C) she isn't (D) She doesn't
- () 5. _____ your mother happy?
(A) Isn't (B) Are (C) Aren't (D) Am not
- () 6. _____ pencils are not nice.
(A) They (B) These (C) This (D) That
- () 7. _____ those your cats?
(A) Do (B) Does (C) Are (D) Is
- () 8. _____ she a great teacher?
(A) Isn't (B) Are (C) Has (D) Does
- () 9. This _____ my brother's new car.
(A) is (B) a (C) is a (D) is the
- () 10. These flowers _____ pretty.
(A) are not (B) is the (C) is (D) are no
- () 11. Aren't you happy today? No, _____.
(A) you are (B) I am (C) you aren't (D) I am not
- () 12. _____ girls are my sisters.
(A) That (B) It (C) This (D) These

English Grammar

- () 13. This pen _____ my mother's pen.
(A) is no (B) is not (C) are not (D) do not
- () 14. _____ computer is old.
(A) This (B) this (C) these (D) Those
- () 15. _____ pencils are not good.
(A) These (B) this (C) That (D) those
- () 16. A: Isn't Jessica your best friend? B: Yes, she _____ my best friend.
(A) isn't (B) doesn't (C) is (D) does
- () 17. A: _____ she your sister? B: Yes, she is.
(A) Isn't (B) Are (C) This isn't (D) Does
- () 18. Tracy: Are those your bicycles? Nancy: No, _____.
(A) those aren't (B) this are not (C) they aren't (D) they are
- () 19. _____ those Aries' posters?
(A) Do (B) Does (C) Are (D) Is
- () 20. Dilan: Isn't your daughter happy? Billy: Yes, _____.
(A) you are (B) she is (C) she isn't (D) you aren't

二、句子重組

1. car / is / not / The / . / your car

2. chairs / those / Are / nice / ?

3. not / This / book / is / . / good

4. teachers / we / Aren't / ? / good

5. ? / Is / her / she / mother

三、翻譯題

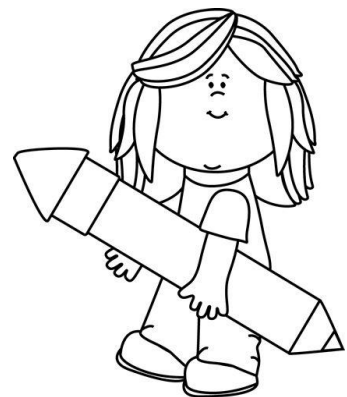
1. These are his cakes.

2. A: Isn't your aunt happy? B: No, she isn't happy.

3. These boys are happy.

4. Isn't he a doctor?

5. Aren't those your chairs?



一、填空

1. _____ her mother an actor?
2. A: Aren't your sisters doctors? B: No, _____ not.
3. _____ these her books?
4. These apples _____ not good.
5. Aren't we smart (聰明的) _____ (工程師)?
6. A: Is your mother a wonderful (完美的) housewife (家庭主婦)?
B: Yes, _____ is.
7. Kelly and Jelly's sister _____ a cute singer.
8. A: Are those _____ pens? B: No, they are not my pens.
9. Those books _____ on the table.
10. A: Is your father and mother's car big? B: No, _____ is not big.

二、改錯

- () 1. Those teacher are good to you.
- () 2. Aren't your mother a teacher?
- () 3. My daughter are not tall.
- () 4. Isn't her sons teachers?
- () 5. Kate aren't a nice housewife.
- () 6. These books is on the table.
- () 7. We are a father and mother.
- () 8. He aren't happy.
- () 9. Is these your mother's cars?
- () 10. This pencil are new.

三、對話填空

1. A: Is this your mother's dog?

B: No, _____ . (請簡答)

2. A: Isn't your daughter happy?

B: Yes, _____ . (請詳答)

3. Jessica: Are those bikes your bikes?

Lina: No, _____ . (請詳答)

4. Son: Is Mr. Lin happy today?

Mother: Yes, _____ . (請詳答)

5. A: Is this your chair?

B: No, _____ . (請簡答)

四、翻譯題

1. 這些不是我們哥哥的貓。

2. 她的阿姨 (aunt) 不是一位作家 (writer) 嗎?

3. 那些不是 Aries 的海報 (poster) 嗎?

4. 我們都很開心。

5. 那位女生不是我的朋友。

6. 那隻狗不是你的狗嗎? 不是, 牠是我的狗。

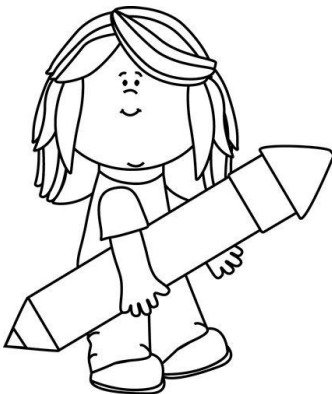
7. 你們的表兄弟 (cousin) 不是工程師嗎?

English Grammar

8. 他的哥哥不在家 (at home)。

9. 這不是我的玩具車。

10. 那些是 Kevin 的手機 (cellphone) 嗎?



I-2 現在式 (否定/問句) + 現在進行式



學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 現在式 (一般動詞) 否定句 / 疑問句

- ★ 一般動詞否定句句型
- ★ 一般動詞疑問句句型及答句

Topic ② 現在進行式

- ★ 現在分詞 (V-ing) 的形成規則
- ★ 現在進行式基本句型

※擴充文法概念：

Topic ① 對等連接詞 and / but / or 的用法

Topic ② 祈使句

- ★ 以 Be 動詞為主的祈使句
- ★ 以一般動詞原形為主的祈使句
- ★ 祈使句與稱呼語及 please 的搭配
- ★ 以 Let's (Let us) 為首的祈使句

Topic ③ see / look / watch / read 的比較及用法

Topic ④ say / talk / tell / speak 的比較及用法



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L3~L5



閱讀特快車

All little kids love Christmas

May: Hi Andy, are you busy?

Andy: Yes, I am preparing for Christmas.

May: Christmas! It's wonderful!

I love Christmas. Do you like it?

Andy: Yes, I like it. My sister also loves it.

She is a little kid.

May: All little kids love Christmas. It's a holiday.

Andy: They also receive many gifts.

May: But my father does not like Christmas.

He has to ^①spend money on our gifts!



文章單字：busy 忙碌的；prepare 準備；Christmas 聖誕節；also 也；
kid 小孩；all 所有的；receive 收到；gift 禮物；but 但是；
has to 必須；spend 花費



文章說明：

① spend ... on 用法 ⇒ 主詞 + spend(s) + 名詞 + on + 名詞

例如：She spends two hours on her clothes。(她在她的衣服上花了兩小時)

★ spend 的用法在 I-3 擴充概念會進一步說明。

Topic 1 現在式 (一般動詞) 否定句 / 疑問句

在 I-1 的必備概念裡，我們介紹了一般動詞肯定句的表達方式，比方說 “We eat lunch.” 或 “She eats dinner every day.”。然而，有肯定句就會有否定句與疑問句，比方說：「我們不吃午餐。」與「她每天吃晚餐嗎？」，像這二種句型要如何形成呢？且看以下介紹。

一、一般動詞否定句句型

一般動詞的否定句句型，即在主詞與一般動詞原形之間，插入用來形成否定句的助動詞 do / does 與 not。

主詞	+ do	+ not	+ 一般動詞原形	註 副詞：情狀副詞、地方副詞、 時間副詞（於 II-3 詳述）。
	+ does			

★ 助動詞 (do / does) 的用法：

1. 沒有中文意思，用來幫助一般動詞形成否定句及疑問句。
2. 不同人稱搭配不同的助動詞，「第一、第二人稱與所有複數要用 do」，「第三人稱單數要用 does」。
3. 助動詞後面的動詞要用原形（助動詞 + 原形動詞）。
4. do not 及 does not 可以縮寫成 don't 及 doesn't。

例 1：I **do not** like apples.

= I **don't** like apples. (我不喜歡蘋果。)

例 2：We **do not** walk to school every day.

= We **don't** walk to school every day. (我們沒每天走路上學。)

例 3：He **does not** read many books

= He **doesn't** read many books. (他沒每天讀很多書。)

例 4：The player **does not** worry about anything.

= The player **doesn't** worry about anything.

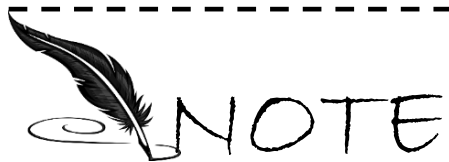
(這位球員不擔心任何事。)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. She _____ that movie.
 (A) doesn't likes (B) do not like
 (C) don't likes (D) doesn't like
- () 2. His mother and father _____ milk every day.
 (A) don't drink (B) doesn't drink
 (C) doesn't drinks (D) don't drinks



Knowledge is a treasure,
 but practice is the key to
 it. -Fuller



二、一般動詞疑問句句型及答句

1. 疑問句

- (1) 以助動詞開頭的一般動詞疑問句，助動詞後面接主詞與一般動詞原形。
- (2) 用 **Do** (或 **Does**) 開頭的疑問句是肯定疑問句；用 **Don't** (或 **Doesn't**) 開頭的疑問句是否定疑問句。

Do / Don't	+ 主詞	+ 一般動詞原形	+ (名詞、副詞...) ?
Does / Doesn't			

例 1：肯定疑問句 **Do** you like apples? (你喜歡蘋果嗎?)

否定疑問句 **Don't** you like apples? (你不喜歡蘋果嗎?)

例 2：肯定疑問句 **Does** Kelly like cats? (Kelly 喜歡貓嗎?)

否定疑問句 **Doesn't** Kelly like cats? (Kelly 不喜歡貓嗎?)

2. 答句

- (1) 以助動詞開頭的疑問句，其答句要用 Yes 或 No 回答，且兩者後面一定要用逗點。以 **No** 回答時後面要有 **not**；以 **Yes** 回答時後面不可有 **not**。

肯定句	疑問句	簡答	詳答
You like apples.	Do / Don't you like apples?	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do. I like apples.
		No, I don't.	No, I don't. I don't like apples.
Ada likes cats.	Does / Doesn't Ada like cats?	Yes, she does.	Yes, she does. She likes cats.
		No, she doesn't.	No, she doesn't. She doesn't like cats.

(2) 疑問句的簡答中，主詞一定要用人稱代名詞 (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)，且在否定簡答中，助動詞與 not 可以縮寫。

例 1：Does Ada like cats? (Ada 喜歡貓嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, she does. (是的，她是。)

否定簡答 No, she does not. = No, she doesn't. (不，她不是。)

⇒ 簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞 she (不可用 Ada)。

⇒ 否定簡答中，does not 可縮寫。

例 2：Don't Ada and Mary like cats? (Ada 和 Mary 不喜歡貓嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, they do. (不，她們喜歡。)

肯定簡答 No, they do not. = No, they don't. (是的，她們不喜歡。)

⇒ 簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞 they (不可用 Ada 和 Mary)。

⇒ 否定簡答，do not 可縮寫成 don't。

由以上例子我們可以看到，在以助動詞開頭的否定疑問句中，如果你的答案是肯定的，就用 Yes 來回答，但中文會翻譯成「不」或「不是」；如果答案是否定的，就用 No 來回答，但中文會翻譯成「是」或「是的」。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. A: Do you have desks in your room? B: _____, I don't.
(A) Yes (B) No (C) Is (D) Are
- () 2. _____ his father and mother jog (慢跑) every day?
(A) Does (B) Is (C) Are (D) Do
- () 3. That girl _____ play basketball.
(A) don't (B) isn't (C) doesn't (D) is

※翻譯題

1. 他們每天不吃早餐。
- _____



Topic 2 現在進行式

要表示一個動作正在進行，或是說正在做某個動作，就會用到現在進行式。現在進行式最重要的特徵就是：**be 動詞 + 現在分詞**，而現在分詞（V-ing）就是在原形動詞字尾加上 **ing**。「be 動詞+現在分詞」用於肯定句，而「be 動詞 + not + 現在分詞」則是否定句。相信學過文法規則的你，一定也知道，只要把 be 動詞移至句首就能形成疑問句了。

一、現在分詞 (V-ing) 的形成規則

1. 大部分是直接**在原形動詞字尾加上 ing**。

例如：do ⇒ doing；cook ⇒ cooking

2. 原形動詞是 **e** 結尾，**去掉 e 後再加上 ing**。

例如：share ⇒ sharing；use ⇒ using

3. 原形動詞是 **ie** 結尾，**去掉 ie 後再加上 ying**。

例如：tie ⇒ tying；die ⇒ dying

4. 單字是**單音節**，且字尾是**子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母**（即「子母子」排列），**重複子音字母後再加上 ing**。

例如：stop ⇒ stopping；sit ⇒ sitting

5. 單字是**雙音節**，字尾是**子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母**（即「子母子」排列），且**重音在後**，**重複子音字母後再加上 ing**。

例如：prefer ⇒ preferring；admit ⇒ admitting



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Lisa _____ a letter now.
(A) writing (B) is writting (C) is writing (D) writes
- () 2. My father is _____ on the chair.
(A) siting (B) sitting (C) sits (D) sitts

二、現在進行式基本句型

1. 肯定句

主詞	+ be 動詞	+ 現在分詞	+ (名詞、副詞...) .
I	am	V-ing	(名詞、副詞...) .
You We They 複數名詞	are		
He She It 單數名詞	is		

例 1：My sisters and I **are fighting**. (我和妹妹**正在**吵架。)

例 2：He **is studying** in his room. (他**正在**他的房間讀書。)

例 3：My sisters **are singing** now. (我的妹妹們**現在正在**唱歌。)

例 4：Kelly **is walking** to the center of the classroom now.

(Kelly **正在**走向教室的中間。)

★ 在例 3、例 4 中的句尾加上 now (現在)，更有強調正在進行的意味。



隨堂小練習

※ 選擇題

() 1. Sam _____ a ball now.

(A) is kicking (B) calling (C) kicks (D) is kicks

() 2. The birds are happy. They _____ in the tree now.

(A) is singing (B) singing (C) are singing (D) sings

2. 否定句

主詞	+ be 動詞	+ not	+ 現在分詞	+ (名詞、副詞...).
I	am	not	V-ing	(名詞、副詞...).
You We They 複數名詞	are			
He She It 單數名詞	is			

例 1 : I am not watching TV now. (我現在沒在看電視。)

例 2 : My sisters are not singing. (我的妹妹們現在沒在唱歌。)

例 3 : He isn't studying in his room.

(他現在沒在他的房間讀書。)

例 4 : Kelly is not waiting. (Kelly 現在沒在等。)

★ 現在進行式的否定句，照字面可翻譯為「沒有正在做某事」，但為了讓句子更流暢，中文應翻譯為「現在沒在做某事」，更為恰當。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Jenny _____ in the park now.
(A) isn't playing (B) is playing not (C) not is playing (D) ×

※依提示作答

1. His mom is reading a book now. (請改寫成否定句)

3. 疑問句及答句

(1) 疑問句

如果要將現在進行式肯定句改寫成疑問句的話，只要把 be 動詞 (am, are, is) 移到句首，並換成問號即可。

Be 動詞	+ 主詞	+ 現在分詞	+ (名詞、副詞...) ?
Am	I	V-ing	(名詞、副詞...) ?
Are	you we they 複數名詞		
Is	he she it 單數名詞		

例 1 : **Are you thinking?** (你正在思考嗎?)

例 2 : **Is your mother cooking** in the kitchen? (你的媽媽正在廚房煮飯嗎?)

例 3 : **Are Ken and May waiting** now? (Ken 和 May 正在等嗎?)

(2) 答句

在進行式疑問句的答句要用 Yes 或 No 回答，且兩者後面一定要用逗點。以 No 回答時後面要有 not；以 Yes 回答時後面不可有 not。

詳答	Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing + (名詞、地點...) .
	No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not + V-ing + (名詞、地點...) .
簡答	Yes, 主詞 + be 動詞.
	No, 主詞 + be 動詞 + not.

例如 : **Is Amy cooking dinner?** (Amy 正在煮晚餐嗎?)

詳答 Yes, she is cooking dinner. / No, she is not cooking dinner.

簡答 Yes, she is. / No, she is not. (= No, she isn't.)

⇒ 簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞 she (不可用 Amy)。

⇒ 肯定簡答不可以縮寫。例如 : Yes, she's. (×)



現在進行式的疑問句除了上述的肯定疑問句之外，還有「否定疑問句及其答句」。

1. 疑問句

現在進行式的否定疑問句之寫法，就跟其肯定疑問句一樣容易，只要在肯定疑問句中的主詞後加上 **not**，或者將 **not** 和句首的 **Be** 動詞一起縮寫，即成為否定疑問句。

肯定疑問	否定疑問
Is she running now? (她現在正在跑步嗎?)	Is she not running now? = Isn't she running now? (她現在沒在跑步嗎?)
Is John studying now? (John 現在正在讀書嗎?)	Is John not studying now? = Isn't John studying now? (John 現在沒在讀書嗎?)
Are your sisters singing? (你的妹妹們正在唱歌嗎?)	Are your sisters not singing now? = Aren't your sisters singing now? (你的妹妹們現在沒在唱歌嗎?)

2. 答句

否定疑問句的答句寫法跟肯定疑問句相同，但翻譯成中文時會不一樣。如果你的答案是肯定的，就用 **Yes** 來回答，但中文會翻譯成「不」或「不是」；如果答案是否定的，就用 **No** 來回答，但中文會翻譯成「是」或「是的」。

例 1：Aren't you cooking dinner? (你沒在煮晚餐嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, I am. (不，我有。)

否定簡答 No, I am not. (是的，我沒有。)

肯定詳答 Yes, I am cooking dinner. (不，我正在煮晚餐。)

否定詳答 No, I am not cooking dinner. (是的，我沒在煮晚餐。)

⇒ 與肯定疑問句相同，簡答時，主詞要用人稱代名詞。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Amy _____ her friend now.
 (A) calling (B) is calling (C) calls (D) is calls
- () 2. _____ she _____ the piano in her room?
 (A) Are; playing (B) Is; plays (C) Is; playing (D) Are; play

※依提示作答

1. Your mother is listening to music now. (請改寫成否定疑問句)
- _____



NOTE

If I looked compared to others far, is
 because I stand on giant's shoulder.
 -Newton



一、單選題

- () 1. He _____ books every day.
(A) reads (B) read (C) reading (D) is reading
- () 2. _____ his son go to school every day?
(A) Do (B) Is (C) Does (D) Are
- () 3. He _____ school every day.
(A) gos (B) goes to (C) is going to (D) going
- () 4. Amy _____ read that book.
(A) isn't (B) has (C) doesn't (D) to
- () 5. _____ you like music?
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Does (D) Doesn't
- () 6. Mr. Wang's daughters _____ milk after school every day.
(A) drinks (B) Is drinking (C) drinkes (D) drink
- () 7. Kelly doesn't _____ homework.
(A) do (B) eat (C) drink (D) go
- () 8. _____ she watch TV every day?
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Does (D) Is
- () 9. He _____ listening to music in his room.
(A) does (B) are (C) do (D) is
- () 10. His sons _____ reading books now.
(A) are (B) is (C) does (D) do
- () 11. My sister is _____ a nap now.
(A) takeing (B) takes (C) taking (D) does take
- () 12. Does he _____ water every day?
(A) drink (B) drinks (C) drinking (D) drinkes

- () 13. We _____ three dogs.
(A) no have (B) has (C) have not (D) don't have
- () 14. _____ Mary and Anne read books every day?
(A) Does (B) Do (C) Are (D) Is
- () 15. Jenny doesn't _____ TV every day.
(A) watch (B) watchs (C) watching (D) watches
- () 16. Kelly and Kevin _____ playing basketball now.
(A) do (B) are (C) does (D) is
- () 17. We _____ like your cars.
(A) do not (B) do no (C) does not (D) does no
- () 18. Her mother _____ eating breakfast now.
(A) is no (B) are no (C) is not (D) ising not
- () 19. I am _____ taking a nap now.
(A) not (B) no (C) have (D) to
- () 20. _____ Kim run every day?
(A) Does (B) Do (C) Don't (D) Is

二、句子重組

1. don't / every day / . / I / play / baseball

2. eat / fish / Does / ? / mother / your

3. now / . / playing / the / She / is / piano

4. We / not / do / have / birds / .

5. now / ? / friends / calling / Are / you

English Grammar

三、翻譯題

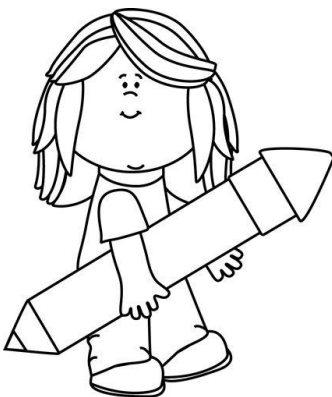
1. Your sisters are drinking apple juice.

2. Does their mother go to the supermarket (超級市場)?

3. His father and son don't play basketball after school (放學後).

4. Do you study in your room?

5. Amy's grandmother doesn't live (住) in Japan (日本).



一、單選題

- () 1. His mother _____ TV every day.
(A) watch (B) watches (C) watching (D) watches
- () 2. Are you _____ music now?
(A) listening to (B) listens to (C) listening (D) listen to
- () 3. We _____ water now.
(A) are drinking (B) drinks (C) drink (D) drinking
- () 4. Amy's friends _____ eating dinner.
(A) isn't (B) aren't (C) doesn't (D) don't
- () 5. _____ his sons playing the piano now?
(A) Are (B) Is (C) Do (D) Does
- () 6. _____ they drink Coke every day?
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Does (D) Are
- () 7. She _____ to school every day.
(A) go (B) gos (C) goesing (D) goes
- () 8. Is Julie _____ a nap at home?
(A) taking (B) takeing (C) takes (D) take
- () 9. _____ that boy like music?
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Does (D) Are
- () 10. Jay: Do you like this movie?
Ruth: No, _____ don't like it.
(A) I (B) you (C) they (D) my
- () 11. _____ your mother eating breakfast now?
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Is (D) Does
- () 12. A: Are their friends walking to school now? B: No, _____.
(A) he doesn't (B) they aren't (C) he does (D) they does

English Grammar

- () 13. Our father _____ after lunch every day.
(A) take a nap (B) is taking a nap (C) taking a nap (D) takes a nap
- () 14. We _____ purple.
(A) don't like (B) aren't like (C) likes (D) are like
- () 15. _____ his father _____ this book?
(A) Do ; like (B) Does ; likes (C) Does ; like (D) Do ; likes
- () 16. Excuse me (不好意思) . I really need to go now. My kids (孩子)
_____ for me at school.
(A) wait (B) is waiting (C) wait to (D) are waiting
- () 17. Simon: Why (為什麼) _____ Jerry and Lisa play cards with us?
Henry: Because they want to go to the movies.
(A) isn't (B) aren't (C) doesn't (D) don't 〈基測 91-1〉
- () 18. Jane always does well (好地) on English tests, but her sisters _____.
(A) doesn't (B) isn't (C) don't (D) aren't 〈基測 91-2〉
- () 19. Becky: Do you watch cooking programs on TV every day?
Diana: No, I don't, but my twin brother _____.
He's very fond of (喜愛) cooking.
(A) does (B) do (C) is (D) are 〈改編自基測 92-1〉
- () 20. Hey! What is the cat doing? It _____ down the wall.
(A) jump (B) jumping (C) is jumping (D) jumps 〈改編自基測 95-1〉

二、改錯

- () 1. She is reads a novel every day.
- () 2. His mother doesn't has a bird.
- () 3. Is your daughter takeing a shower now?
- () 4. She watchs TV every day.
- () 5. Does he writing a letter now?
- () 6. Are her sister drink water every day?
- () 7. Julie drink water every day.

- () 8. He don't like the show.
- () 9. Amy don't go to school every day.
- () 10. We doesn't like this girl.

三、句子重組

1. doesn't / every day / . / My / teacher / breakfast / eat

2. singing / Is / ? / now / she

3. students / their / Do / Coke / ? / drink

4. reading / that / now / book / Are / you / ?

5. Amy's / friends / read / comic books / Do / ?

四、翻譯題

1. Does your brother play computer games?

2. Your mother is cooking in the kitchen (廚房) now.

3. My aunts don't love animals (動物) .

4. 我現在正在打電動。

5. 你現在正在付錢 (pay the bill) 嗎?

一、填空

1. _____ you have a nice book?
2. Kelly is not _____ (read) the novel in her room now.
3. Your cousin _____ like that computer. She likes this one.
4. _____ his uncle and aunt playing the piano in the living room now?
5. He does not _____ (drink) the apple juice in the kitchen.
6. She _____ (go) to school every day.
7. Do her friends _____ (like) this white cat?
8. We _____ living in a small town (城鎮) .
9. Judy _____ (eat) buffet (自助式餐點) now.
10. _____ you like basketball?

二、對話填空

1. A: Are you drinking orange juice now?
B: Yes, _____. (請簡答)
2. A: Do your friends have ten cats at home?
B: Yes, _____. (請簡答)
3. A: Does her sister play cards every day?
B: No, _____. (請簡答)
4. A: _____ they eat breakfast at home every day?
B: No, they _____. They eat breakfast at school every day.
5. A: _____ her mother _____ (watch) TV now?
B: _____, she isn't. She is reading a book now.

三、翻譯題

1. 她的老師不喜歡喝水。

2. 你現在正在洗澡嗎？

3. 我每天都不睡午覺。

4. 陳 (Chen) 先生的哥哥吃那個蛋糕嗎？

5. 牠正在樹下 (under the tree) 睡午覺。

6. 我們的阿姨沒有可愛的娃娃 (doll)。

7. 那隻狗沒有洗澡。

8. 他們的哥哥沒有每天去學校。

9. 他的弟弟和妹妹現在正在聽音樂。

10. 我的哥哥現在沒在洗澡。

四、短文中翻英

現在是晚上七點。我的父母正在工作。Amy 是我的朋友。我喜歡麵包。她喜歡西瓜汁。她和我現在正要去夜市。



單字：晚上七點 7 P.M.；父母 parents；麵包 bread；西瓜汁 watermelon juice；夜市 night market

五、閱讀

Do you like fruit? Many people love fruit, and we have many kinds of fruit in Taiwan. People like different kinds of fruit. Sometimes even people from the same family have different taste! Here's an example.

Mary lives in southern Taiwan. Her parents both love guavas but her grandma and brother don't like them. Instead, grandma likes strawberries and her brother enjoys oranges. Although people like different fruit, fruit is good for our health!



單字：kind(s) of 種類的；different 不同的；the same 同一個；taste 品味；example 例子；southern 南邊的；guava 芭樂；instead 相反地；strawberry 草莓；enjoy 享受；although 雖然；health 健康


- () 1. Does Taiwan have a lot of fruit?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 2. All people like the same fruit in Taiwan.
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 3. What fruit does Mary like?
(A) Guavas (B) Apples (C) We don't know (知道).

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

My name is Jack. I don't like cats, but I like dogs. I have a dog in my home. His name is Tony. My little sister walks Tony in the park every day. They play frisbee and branches together. It is really fun.

My brother plays ball with Tony after school every day. Tony is dirty now. My mom is giving him a bath.

 單字：frisbee 飛盤；branch 樹枝；play with...和...玩；
dirty 髒的；give... a bath 給...洗澡

2. 短文選擇

- () 1. Does Jack like dogs?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know (知道) .
- () 2. Does his brother play with the dog?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 3. Is his mom washing (洗) the dog now?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.

English Grammar

二、克漏字選擇

Ben: 1. you sleeping now?

Mike: No, I am playing a new computer game.

Ben: Do you play computer games every day?

Mike: Yes, I like computer games. 2. you play computer games?

Ben: No, I 3. have a computer.

Mike: 4. you watch TV after school?

Ben: No, I do homework (家庭作業) and read books.

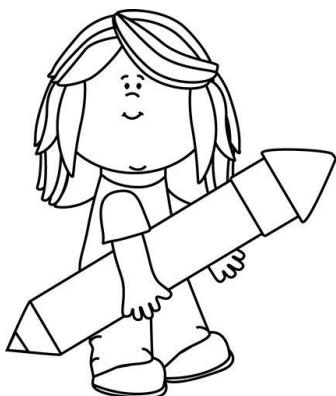
Mike: Wow, you are a good student!

() 1. (A) Do (B) Are (C) Does (D) Is

() 2. (A) Are (B) Do (C) Is (D) Does

() 3. (A) am not (B) is not (C) does not (D) don't

() 4. (A) Doing (B) Does (C) Do (D) Are





Topic 1 對等連接詞 and / but / or 的用法

「連接詞」，想當然爾，它的功用就是用來連接單字、片語或子句，種類有：對等、相關及從屬連接詞。而為何我們稱 and、but、or 為對等連接詞呢？原因在於其連接的單字、片語或子句是對等的、有相同的文法型態與功用。

一、and (而、和、且)

and 用於前後語意相似的狀況：

1. and 前後可連接「對等的單字」，包含名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞。

例 1：Koalas **and** hippos are cute.

(無尾熊和河馬都很可愛。)

例 2：This dress is beautiful **and** cheap.

(這件衣服既漂亮又便宜。)

例 3：My brother is singing and dancing on the bed.

(我的弟弟在床上又唱歌又跳。)

2. and 前後接人稱代名詞時，其放置先後順序為：「第二人稱單數-第三人稱單數-第一人稱單數 (口訣：單數 2-3-1，例如：you-he-I)」與「第一人稱複數-第二人稱複數-第三人稱複數 (口訣：複數 1-2-3，例如：we-you-they)」。

例 1：He **and** I are students.

(他和我是學生。)

例 2：We **and** they eat dinner together.

(我們和他們一起吃晚餐。)

3. and 連接三個以上的人 (或事、或物) 時，and 要放在最後一個的人 (或事、或物) 之前。

例 1：You, she, he **and** I are good friends.

(你、她、他和我是好朋友。)

例 2：Books, pens **and** erasers are on your desk.

(書、筆和橡皮擦在你的書桌上。)

4. and 前後可連接「對等的動詞片語或名詞片語」。

例 1：He jumps far and swims fast.

(他跳得遠，而且游得快。)

動詞片語：jumps far 跳得遠

swims fast 游得快

例 2：He is a kind father **and** a great person.

(他是一位和藹的爸爸，而且是一位好人。)

名詞片語：a kind father 一位和藹的爸爸

a great person 一位好人

5. and 前後可連接「對等的獨立子句」。當兩個獨立子句被 and 連結時，and 前面通常會加上逗點(,)，以分隔兩個獨立子句。但如果這兩個獨立子句夠短，逗點是可以省略的。

例 1：Her mother is a nurse, **and** her father is a doctor.

(她的媽媽是一位護士，而她的爸爸是一位醫生。)

獨立子句：her mother is a nurse (她的媽媽是一位護士)

her father is a doctor (她的爸爸是一位醫生)

例 2：My favorite sport is swimming, **and** his favorite sport is running.

(我最喜歡的運動是游泳，而他最喜歡的運動是跑步。)

獨立子句：My favorite sport is swimming (我最喜歡的運動是游泳)

his favorite sport is running (他最喜歡的運動是跑步)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. _____ go to school every day.
- (A) I and you (B) You and she and I
- (C) You, she and I (D) You, they and we

※翻譯題

1. Amy 是一個歌星，且我媽媽每天聽她的歌曲 (songs)。
- _____

二、but (但是)

but 用於前後語意相反的狀況：

1. but 前後可連接「對等的單字」，包含名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞。

例 1：He is not a writer **but** a painter. (他不是一位作家，而是一位畫家。)

名詞：writer 作家，painter 畫家

例 2：This car is cheap **but** nice. (這輛車便宜但是好的。)

形容詞：cheap 便宜，nice 好的

例 3：He is poor **but** happy. (他貧窮但快樂。)

形容詞：poor 貧窮，happy 快樂

2. but 前後可連接「對等的動詞片語或名詞片語」。

例如：They study hard **but** fail the exams. (他們用功讀書但考試不及格。)

動詞片語：study hard 用功讀書，fail the exams 考試不及格

3. but 前後可連接「對等的獨立子句」。當兩個獨立子句被 but 連結時，but 前面通常會加上逗點(,)，以分隔兩個獨立子句。但如果這兩個獨立子句夠短，逗點是可以省略的。

例如：I am short, **but** he is tall. (我是矮的，但他是高的。)

獨立子句：I am short (我是矮的)

he is tall (他是高的)



隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 他很窮但很快樂。

2. 它是一個有趣的故事，但是我不喜歡。

3. 我每天都很開心，但是你每天都難過。

三、or (或者 ; 否則)

1. or 當「或者」解釋時，用於選擇的情況：

(1) or 前後可連接「對等的單字」，包含名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞。要特別注意的是，以 or 連接二個主詞時，動詞要隨著最接近的主詞變化。

例 1：Do you want coffee **or** water? (你要咖啡或水？)

名詞：coffee 咖啡，water 水

例 2：Is she happy **or** sad? (她是快樂或難過？)

形容詞：happy 快樂，sad 難過

例 3：You **or she has** a book. (你或她有書。)

例 4：You **or I am** correct. (你或我是正確的。)

例 5：**Are you or I** wrong? (你或我是錯誤的嗎？)

(2) or 前後可連接「對等的動詞片語或名詞片語」。

例如：Does he go shopping **or** watch TV? (他逛街或看電視？)

動詞片語：go shopping 逛街，watch TV 看電視

(3) or 前後可連接「對等的獨立子句」。當兩個獨立子句被 or 連結時，or 前面會通常會加上逗點(,)，以分隔兩個獨立子句。但如果這兩個獨立子句夠短，逗點是可以省略的。

例如：We can cook, or we can go to a restaurant.

(我們可以煮飯，或是我們可以去餐廳。)

獨立子句：we can cook (我們可以煮飯)

we can go to a restaurant (我們可以去餐廳)

2. or 當「否則」解釋時，帶有警告的意思，後面接的句子要用未來式表示。

例 1：We have to get up now, **or** we will be late.

(我們現在得起床，否則我們會遲到。)

例 2：Study hard, **or** you will fail the exams.

(用功讀書，否則你會考試不及格。)

例 3：Hurry up, **or** the bus will leave. (快一些，否則巴士要離開了。)

註 未來式 (will) 用法及句型詳見 I-6；祈使句 (Study hard、Hurry up) 用法詳見 I-2 Topic 2。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Is this your pen _____ his pen?
 (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) ×
- () 2. Are the pencil _____ books new?
 (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) ×
- () 3. We are doing well (好地) on our test, _____ they are not.
 (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) ×

※翻譯題

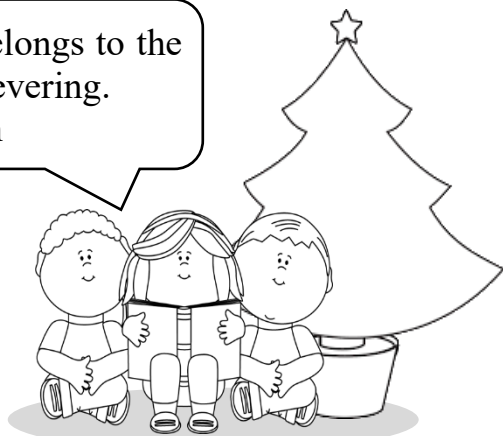
1. 你們有兩隻貓和四隻狗嗎？

2. 我買兩枝筆，三枝鉛筆和一枝直尺。



NOTE

Victory belongs to the
 most persevering.
 -Napoleon





Topic 2 祈使句

日常生活中我們不免遇到請求、命令、勸告或禁止某人做某件事的狀況，這時就會運用到「祈使句」。祈使句的特徵是把主詞（你、你們）省略，以動詞的原形開頭。

一、以 Be 動詞為主的祈使句

1. 肯定句句型：「Be + 名詞/形容詞。」

例 1：Be a good student!（做（當）個好學生！）

例 2：Be a nice person!（做（當）個好人！）

⇒ 這裡的 be 動詞，中文翻譯成「做或當」。

2. 否定句句型：「Don't + be + 名詞/形容詞。」

例 1：Don't be a bad person!（不要做壞人！）

例 2：Don't be noisy!（不要吵！）

⇒ 只要在肯定句的句首加上 Don't 即成為否定句，中文翻譯成「不要...」。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

() 1. _____ a bad person.

(A) Be don't (B) Be not (C) Don't be (D) Not be

() 2. _____ sad.

(A) Being (B) Don't be (C) Don't being (D) Be not

() 3. _____ a good teacher.

(A) Be (B) Is (C) Am (D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 安靜！

2. 做個行為端正的 (well-behaved) 學生。

二、以一般動詞原形為主的祈使句

1. 肯定句句型：「**一般動詞原形** (+ 名詞 / 副詞) .」

例 1：Stand up! (站起來！)

例 2：Do the dishes! (洗碗！)

例 3：Walk quickly! (走快一點！)

2. 否定句句型：「**Don't** + **一般動詞原形** (+ 名詞 / 副詞) .」

例 1：Don't run! (不要跑！)

例 2：Don't take the ball! (不要拿球！)

例 3：Don't walk slowly! (不要慢慢走！)

⇒ 只要在肯定句的句首加上 Don't 即成為否定句，中文翻譯成「不要...」。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. _____ down, Peter.
(A) Be sit (B) Sits (C) Sit (D) Sitting
- () 2. _____ your homework (作業).
(A) Be (B) Do (C) Being (D) Doing
- () 3. Don't _____ the window.
(A) close (B) closing (C) closes (D) be close
- () 4. Don't _____ angry.
(A) is (B) no (C) be (D) ×

※翻譯題

1. 安靜！John。

2. 不要站起來。

三、祈使句與稱呼語及 Please 的搭配

祈使句雖然省略了主詞 you，但有時為了更確切讓人知道你是跟哪個人說話，會加上對方的名字——稱呼語，而為了讓語氣更顯禮貌，也會加上 please，其「稱呼語、祈使句、please」這三者的組合排列為：

「稱呼語, 祈使句, please.」

= 「稱呼語, please + 祈使句.」

= 「Please + 祈使句, 稱呼語.」

例 1：Tom, be a good boy, please.

= Tom, please be a good boy.

= Please be a good boy, Tom. (Tom, 請當一個好男孩。)

例 2：Tom, don't run, please.

= Tom, please don't run.

= Please don't run, Tom. (Tom, 請不要跑。)



隨堂小練習

※依提示作答

1. John, please close the window. (請將 please 放到句首, John 放到句尾。)

2. Amy, please be a nice girl. (請將 please 放到句尾。)

四、以 Let's (Let us) 為首的祈使句

用 Let's 引導的祈使句是用來表示「建議」，在肯定句裡，中文為「(讓)我們(一起)…」；否定句裡，中文為「我們不要…」。

1. 肯定句句型：

「Let's + be + 名詞 / 形容詞 (+ 稱呼語).」

「Let's + 一般動詞原形 (+ 名詞 / 副詞 (+ 稱呼語)).」

例 1：Let's be good students! (我們一起做好學生！)

例 2：Let's be happy, Tom! (Tom，我們一起開心起來吧！)

例 3：Let's run quickly! (我們跑快一點！)

例 4：Let's walk slowly, Jenny! (Jenny，我們慢慢走吧！)

⇒ 由上面 4 個例句我們可以得知，Let's 開頭的祈使句後面要接動詞的原形，且通常不加 please，但會加入稱呼語。

2. 否定句句型：

「Let's + not + be + 名詞 / 形容詞 (+ 稱呼語) .」

「Let's + not + 一般動詞原形 (+ 名詞 / 副詞 (+ 稱呼語)) .」

例 1：Let's not be bad students! (我們不要當壞學生！)

例 2：Let's not be sad, Tom! (Tom，我們不要難過！)

例 3：Let's not run quickly! (我們不要跑快！)

例 4：Let's not play computer games, Ken! (Ken，我們不要玩電腦遊戲！)

⇒ 由上面 4 個例句我們可以得知，Let's 開頭的祈使句，其否定並非加 don't，而是在 Let's 後面加 not。



隨堂小練習

※依提示作答

1. Do the dishes. (請在句子中加入 Let's)

2. Let's run! (請改寫成否定句)

3. Let's not be sad! (請改寫成肯定句)

※翻譯題

1. 我們走路去學校吧！



Topic 3 see / look / watch / read 的用法及比較

在中文裡，see、look、watch 以及 read 都是「看」。但在英文裡，這幾個字的確切含意與用法不太一樣，且看以下說明。

一、see

1. see 有「看見」、「看到」之意，但並非是刻意地看到，而是眼睛所看到的人、事或物都是自然而然進入視線範圍。

例 1：I see cats on the street. (我在街上看見貓。)

例 2：I see people in the park. (我在公園看到人。)

例 3：He sees a beautiful bird in the tree.

(他看到一隻美麗的鳥在樹上。)

2. see 有「觀看」之意，可以用於看電影、戲劇、比賽、電視節目、演唱會等，但為沒有很專注、仔細地看之情況。

例 1：They like movies. (他們喜歡電影。)

例 2：We like baseball games. (我們喜歡棒球賽。)

3. 此外，see 也有「瞭解」、「明白」之意。

例 1：I see. (我瞭解。)

二、look

1. 與 see 不一樣，look 是指刻意、專注地去看。如果要專注地去看某個人、事、物，會與介系詞 **at** 搭配。

例 1：Look **at** page 30. (看第 30 頁。)

例 2：Look **at** the words on the white board. (看白板上的字。)

2. look 也可用於引起某人注意，要其將視線轉移到某處去專注、仔細地看，而此時 look 要單獨使用。此外，如果是要某人專注去看一個在進行的動作，此動作要用現在進行式。

例 1：Look! Jean is there. (看！Jean 在那裡。)

例 2：Look! JJ **is singing** there. (看！JJ 正在那裡唱歌。)

3. look 也常跟其他介系詞搭配使用，如 look for (尋找)、look out (小心)、look forward to (期待)、look up to (崇拜、向上看) …。

例 1：He is looking for his glasses. (他正在尋找眼鏡。)

⇒ look for + **V-ing** / 名詞 (尋找...)

例 2：Look out! The floor is wet. (小心！地板溼的。)

例 3：We look forward to traveling to Japan. (我們期待到日本的旅遊。)

⇒ look forward to + **V-ing** / 名詞 (期待...)

例 4：He looks up to his brother. (他崇拜他的哥哥。)

⇒ look up to + **V-ing** / 名詞 (崇拜、向上看...)

三、watch

1. watch 與 look 的意思差不多，也用於表示專注地看，但 watch 比 look 更強調持續看了一段時間。看電視或看球賽的動作都持續一段時間，所以這邊的看要用 watch。

例 1：Ken likes to watch TV. (Ken 喜歡看電視。)

例 2：They watch a basketball game. (他們看籃球比賽。)

2. watch 跟 see 都可用於看電影，兩者用法上的不同在於：see a movie 是指在電影院看電影，而 watch a movie 則是在家裡看電視播放的電影。

例 1：I watch a movie. (我在家看電影。)

例 2：I see a movie. (我在電影院看電影。)

四、read

1. read 有「閱讀」的意思，中文會翻譯成「讀」或「看」，與書、報紙、雜誌、信、文章等搭配。

例 1：My grandmother can read English books. (我的祖母會看英文書。)

例 2：His sister reads newspapers. (他姐姐看報紙。)

2. read 也有「說出、唸出」的意思。

例 1：Read it out loud! (大聲唸出來！)

例 2：Read after me! (跟著我唸！)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

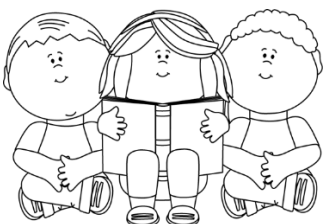
- () 1. Is your sister _____ TV now?
(A) seeing (B) looking (C) watching (D) reading
- () 2. Do you _____ a novel every day?
(A) see (B) read (C) watch (D) look
- () 3. I _____ all the things.
(A) see (B) look (C) watch (D) read
- () 4. _____ at my eyes, please.
(A) See (B) Look (C) Watch (D) Read

※翻譯題

1. 看！那女孩很可愛。

2. 你今天 (today) 看電影嗎？

3. 爸爸每天早上看報紙 (newspaper)。





Topic 4 say / talk / tell / speak 的用法及比較

在中文裡，say、talk、tell 以及 speak 都有「說」的意思。但在英文裡，這幾個字的確切含意與用法不太一樣，讓我們一起看看以下的說明吧。

一、say

1. say 用於陳述特定的說話內容、單一事件或訊息，中文翻譯成「說」。

例 1：Jane says, "That flower is so beautiful."

(Jane 說：「那朵花真美。」)

二、talk

1. talk 用在強調交談、對話這個動作，中文翻譯成「談話」、「對談」、「講話」。
2. talk 這個字常見有：「**talk to / with** + 人 (與某人談話 / 對談 / 講話)」、「**talk about...** (談論關於...)」兩個用法。

例 1：Tom is talking to his teacher.

(Tom 正跟他的老師談話。)

例 2：My teacher is talking with Tom's father.

(我的老師正在跟 Tom 的爸爸講話。)

例 3：They are talking about their English names.

(他們正在談論他們的英文名字。)

三、tell

1. tell 用於跟對方講述一件事、一個故事或事實，中文翻譯成「告訴」。
2. tell 這個字常見用法為：「**tell** + 人 (受詞) + 事情 / 故事 / 事實 (告訴某人某事情 / 故事 / 事實)」

例 1：Jane tells me a funny story. (Jane 告訴我一個有趣的故事。)

例 2：He tells them happy news. (他告訴他們好消息。)

例 3：Does May tell you her story? (May 告訴你她的故事嗎?)



四、speak

1. speak 用於單向的講述，常是一對多，中文翻譯成「講」，其常見用法為：

「**speak** + 語言 (說某一種語言)」

「**This is** + 人名 + **speaking**. (用於電話剛一接通時介紹自己是誰)」

「**May / Could I speak to** + 某人的名字? (用於打電話找某人)」

例 1：Joe can speak Spanish well. (Joe 說西班牙文說得很好。)

例 2：May I speak to Chris? (我找 Chris。)

例 3：This is Jenny speaking. (我是 Jenny。)

2. speak 這個字另有類似「順帶一提」的意思，其用法為：「**Speaking of...** (談到...、講到...)」

例如：Speaking of Tom, he is great.

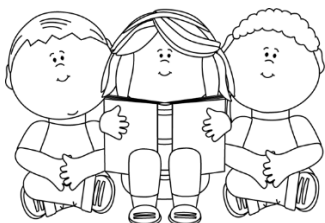
(講到 Tom，他很棒。)



隨堂小練習

※圈選正確用詞

1. She is (telling / talking / saying) a story to her friends.
2. Do you (talk / tell / speak) English?
3. I don't (speak / talk / say) goodbye to her.
4. Don't (speak / talk / say) to me.



一、單選題

- () 1. Are you happy _____ sad?
(A) and (B) so (C) or (D) but
- () 2. _____ go to the mall (購物中心) on weekends (在周末).
(A) Jenny, I, you (B) You, Jenny and I
(C) You and Jenny and I (D) I and you and Jenny
- () 3. Please _____ to bed now.
(A) going (B) goes (C) go (D) gos
- () 4. Let's not _____ in class (在課堂上).
(A) talks (B) talking (C) talk (D) be talk
- () 5. _____ open the door, please.
(A) Don't (B) Doesn't (C) Is (D) are
- () 6. We drink water, _____ Ted doesn't.
(A) but (B) and (C) or (D) so
- () 7. He isn't tall, _____ he is good at sports.
(A) but (B) and (C) so (D) an
- () 8. She _____ English every day.
(A) speaks (B) talks (C) says (D) tells
- () 9. Does he _____ TV in his room or living room?
(A) watches (B) watch (C) watchs (D) Watching
- () 10. You are strong, _____ you get sick (生病) easily (容易地).
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) a
- () 11. You are _____ a book now.
(A) saying (B) reading (C) watching (D) seeing

English Grammar

- () 12. Mother: _____ the door!
Son: OK.
(A) Opening (B) Opens (C) Openes (D) Open
- () 13. Don't _____ the scary (恐怖的) story.
(A) say (B) talk (C) tell (D) speak
- () 14. Teacher: John, _____.
(A) please sit down (B) sit down please
(C) please, sit down (D) sit, down please
- () 15. Jenny: May (可以) I _____ to Jack?
Ben: I am sorry, he is not available (不在的) .
(A) say (B) speak (C) tell (D) talk
- () 16. . _____ ! It's raining!
(A) Look (B) Watch (C) Look at (D) Read
- () 17. A: Let's _____ have some coffee.
B: Sure!
(A) does not (B) do not (C) is not (D) not
- () 18. The dress is pretty _____ expensive (昂貴的) .
(A) but (B) so (C) or (D) ×
- () 19. Tina: Isn't Peter doing his homework?
Gina: Yes, _____.
(A) he's (B) he is (C) he's not (D) he does
- () 20. Let's _____ to school.
(A) go (B) going (C) goes (D) be go

二、句子重組

1. those / pants / long / Are / ? / short / or
-

2. Please / , / Amy / ! / do / talk / not

3. He / . / talks / to / Amy

4. sees / movies / . / She / after school

5. buy / juice / Let's / . / some

三、翻譯題

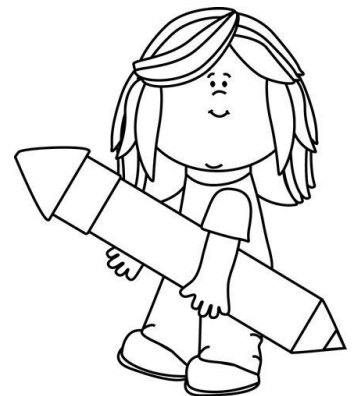
1. Jenny and I eat ice cream in summer.

2. She doesn't like that singer, but my mom likes her very much.

3. Let's go to the swimming pool (游泳池)!

4. My daughter likes Coke, and she drinks it every day.

5. Don't watch TV too much.



一、填空

1. We like this one _____ (and / but / or) that one.
2. I like cat, _____ (and / but / or) my mom doesn't like it.
3. Is your sister a doctor _____ (and / but / or) a nurse?
4. I have three pens, two pencils _____ (and / but / or) an eraser.
5. She is a good singer, _____ (and / but / or) I am not.
6. Is this your pencil _____ (and / but / or) her pencil?
7. Don't _____ (talk).
8. Let's _____ (turn) off the TV!
9. _____ (be) quiet.
10. Please _____ (open) the window, Jack.

二、配合

請依據提示動詞選出最適當的動詞填入於題目的空格中，並依照人稱做時態變化。

watch	read	look	see	say	speak	tell	talk
-------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	------	------

1. Don't _____ at the sun!
2. His mother _____ novels every day.
3. I am _____ the basketball game.
4. I _____ a girl.
5. His grandmother _____ English.
6. She _____ me a love story.
7. His mother is _____ to her daughter.
8. You don't _____ a word to me.

三、依提示作答

1. Q: Do you have a pen in your bag? (請肯定詳答)

A: _____

2. Q: Is Penny studying in her room? (請否定詳答)

A: _____

3. Q: Does Jay like pop music (流行音樂) or classic music (古典音樂)?
(請擇一詳答)

A: _____

4. Let's go to a movie! (請改寫成否定句)

5. Andy, be a good student, please. (請以 please 開頭改寫)

四、翻譯題

1. 你不喜歡水還有可樂。

2. 我們喜歡音樂。

3. 你的媽媽每天看書。

4. 別跟我說話!

5. 我不喜歡音樂，但是我的妹妹喜歡。

NOTED 

Heaven knows what seeming
nonsense may not tomorrow
be demonstrated truth.
-Whitehead



I-3 WH - 問句



學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic 1 Wh (Who / What / How / When) 問句 I

- ★ Wh-疑問詞
- ★ Wh-疑問詞基本句型
- ★ 各個 Wh-疑問詞的用法

※擴充文法概念：

Topic 1 常用介系詞

- ★ 時間介系詞
- ★ 地方 / 位置介系詞

Topic 2 Wh (Which / Where / How) 問句 II

- ★ Wh-疑問詞
- ★ Wh-疑問詞基本句型
- ★ which / where 疑問詞的用法
- ★ How + 形容詞的問句

Topic 3 詢問如何到某處及搭乘交通工具

- ★ 「...how to go to...?」的用法
- ★ 「by / take / ride」搭乘交通工具的用法

Topic 4 spend / cost / take 的用法及比較



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L6~L8



閱讀特快車

Do you like sports

Sam : Do you like sports? Which sport is your favorite?

Nick : Yes, I do. ① Baseball is my favorite sport. It is very exciting.

How do you like baseball?

Sam : It is interesting. I like it, too. When do you play baseball?

Nick : I play baseball at 5:30 p.m. every day.

We can play it together today.

Sam : O.K. I have two baseball game tickets.

Let's watch the game this Saturday.

Nick : Really? That's cool.



文章單字：exciting 令人興奮的；together 一起；ticket 門票；cool 酷的



文章說明：

① 在棒球遊戲中，球員的稱呼由守備的位置決定，其稱呼的英文如下：

pitcher(投手)、catcher(捕手)、first baseman, second baseman, third baseman

(1~3 壘手)、shortstop (游擊手)、left fielder (左外野手)、center fielder

(中外野手)、right fielder (右外野手)。



Topic 1 Wh (Who / What / How / When) 問句I

除了 be 動詞問句以及一般動詞問句之外，還有以 Wh-開頭的疑問詞所形成的問句，比方說：「What is this?」。遇到此類問句，最重要的是要清楚知道開頭的 Wh-疑問詞是什麼意思，到底在問什麼，然後再據以回答。

一、Wh-疑問詞

常見的 Wh-疑問詞有 Who、What、How、When 等，其中文意思以及詢問的資訊如下：

疑問詞	中文意思	詢問的資訊
Who	誰	關係、人名
What	什麼	何物、何事、某人的職業
How	如何	用什麼方法、怎麼樣
When	何時	時間、什麼時候



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. A: _____ is your brother? B: Jim is.
(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When
- () 2. _____ do you eat for dinner?
(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When
- () 3. _____ do you go to bed?
(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When
- () 4. _____ do you feel?
(A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) When

二、Wh-疑問詞基本句型

1. Wh-疑問詞後可接 be 動詞疑問句或一般動詞疑問句的句構，其判斷方式為：如果句中有 be 動詞，則 **Wh-疑問詞**後面就接「**be 動詞疑問句**」；如果句中有一般動詞，則 **Wh-疑問詞**後面就接「**一般動詞疑問句**」。
2. Wh-疑問句的答句要根據詢問的內容再據以回答，不需回答 “Yes”或“No”。

例 1：Q: When do they go to school every day? (他們每天何時上學?)

A: They go to school at 7 a.m. (他們 7:00 上學。)

例 2：Q: **Who** is his brother? (誰是他的哥哥?)

A: His brother is **Mark**. (他的哥哥是 Mark。)

三、各個 Wh-疑問詞的用法

1. Who (誰)

(1) 問句

疑問詞 Who 是在詢問人的姓名或人之間的關係。

Who	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

(2) 答句

Who 問句的回答可以是「**關係或人名**」，如果從文意中可以很明確知道提問的人想知道的是關係或是名字，則應據以回答。

例 1：Q: **Who** are you? (你是誰?)

A: I am **May's sister**. (我是 May 的姐姐。)

例 2：Q: **Who** do you talk to? (你跟誰說話?)

A: I talk to **Jane**. (我跟 Jane 說話。)

2. What (什麼)

(1) 問句

疑問詞 What 是在詢問何物、何事或某人的職業。

What	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

(2) 答句

- ① 如果從文意中可以很明確知道提問的人想知道的是「何事或何物」，則答句應據以回答。

例 1：Q: **What** is this? (這是什麼?)

A: This is **a plate**. (這是一個盤子。)

例 2：Q: **What** are those? (那些是什麼?)

A: They're **cows**. (它們是母牛。)

例 3：Q: **What** do you need? (你需要什麼?)

A: I need **an apple**. (我需要一顆蘋果。)

- ② 如果從文意中可以很明確知道提問的人想知道的是「某人的職業」，則答句也應據以回答。

例 1：Q: **What** does she do? (她是做什麼的?)

A: She is **a teacher**. (她是老師。)

例 2：Q: **What** do you do? (你是做什麼的?)

A: I am **a nurse**. (我是護士。)

⇒ 詢問某人的職業，除了用上述的問法外，也可用 be 動詞問句，以上面二個例子來看，我們也可以改寫如下：

What is her job? (她的工作是什麼?)

What is your job? (你的工作是什麼?)

3. How (如何)

(1) 問句

疑問詞 How 是在詢問某人的狀態如何，或對方的感受如何，或是用什麼方法做了某件事。

How	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

(2) 答句

- ① 如果從文意中可以很明確知道提問的人想知道的是「某人的狀態如何」，則答句要回答某人的狀態（好、不好、很忙...）。

例 1 : Q: **How** are you? (你好嗎?)

A: I am **fine**. (我很好。)

例 2 : Q: **How** are your parents? (你的父母好嗎?)

A: They are not **good recently**. (他們最近不是很好。)

- ② 如果從文意中可以很明確知道提問的人想知道的是「對方的感受如何」，則答句要回答感受。

例 1 : Q: **How** is the meal? (這頓飯如何?)

A: It is **good**. (它很好。)

例 2 : Q: **How** do you like the movies? (你覺得那些電影如何?)

A: They are **funny**. (它們很有趣。)

- ③ 如果從文意中可以很明確知道提問的人想知道的是「用什麼方法做了某件事」，則答句要回答「方法」。

例 1 : Q: **How** does Jack catch the ball? (Jack 如何接球?)

A: Jack **uses gloves**. (Jack 用手套接球。)

例 2 : Q: **How** does the man sell the chocolate? (這男人如何賣巧克力?)

A: He sells it **cheap**. (他便宜賣它。)

4. When (何時)

(1) 問句

疑問詞 When 是在詢問某件事是什麼時候發生，或什麼時候做了某件事。

When	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

(2) 答句

When 問句的回答均跟「時間有關」，需根據文意來回答。

例 1 : Q: **When** is the movie? (電影是什麼時候?)

A: It's **at 1 p.m.** (在下午 1:00。)

例 2 : Q: **When** does she go to school? (她什麼時候去上學?)

A: She goes to school **at 7 a.m.** (她早上 7:00 上學。)

例 3 : Q: **When** do they take a nap? (她們什麼時候睡午覺?)

A: They take a nap **at 2 p.m.** (她們下午 2:00 睡午覺。)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Who _____ they?
(A) is (B) does (C) are (D) do
- () 2. When _____ the next meal (下一餐)?
(A) are (B) is (C) do (D) does
- () 3. A: When _____ you take a bath (洗澡) every day?
B: I take a bath at 7 P.M.
(A) is (B) are (C) do (D) does
- () 4. A: What _____ your father do?
B: He's a dentist (牙醫).
(A) do (B) is (C) are (D) does
- () 5. How _____ your sisters like the place (地方)?
(A) are (B) is (C) does (D) do

※依提示作答

1. She eats breakfast at 8 A.M. every day. (請寫原問句。)

※翻譯題

1. 你妹妹的英文老師是誰?

2. 你的媽媽是做什麼的?

3. 你的兄妹覺得這本書如何?

一、單選題

- () 1. A: _____ does she like?
B: She likes Tom.
(A) How (B) Who (C) What (D) When
- () 2. A: _____ are they?
B: They are my sisters and brothers.
(A) How (B) What (C) Who (D) When
- () 3. A: _____ do you go to his home?
B: I walk to his home.
(A) What (B) How (C) Where (D) Which
- () 4. _____ does he do?
(A) Where (B) What (C) Who (D) Which
- () 5. A: _____ do they go to school?
B: They go to school at 7 A.M.
(A) When (B) Which (C) How (D) Who
- () 6. A: _____ is your brother?
B: John is my brother.
(A) What (B) How (C) Who (D) Where
- () 7. A: _____ are your father and mother?
B: They are fine.
(A) How (B) Where (C) Which (D) Who
- () 8. When _____ we go to school?
(A) do (B) is (C) are (D) does
- () 9. How _____ she?
(A) do (B) is (C) are (D) does

English Grammar

- () 10. What _____ they do?
(A) do (B) is (C) are (D) does
- () 11. Their mother _____ movies.
(A) is like (B) liking (C) like (D) likes
- () 12. A: _____ does your brother like?
B: He likes Mary.
(A) When (B) How (C) What (D) Who
- () 13. How _____ he like this girl?
(A) do (B) is (C) are (D) does
- () 14. _____ do you like this book?
(A) Where (B) What (C) How (D) which
- () 15. A: _____ do you eat every day?
B: I eat an apple every day.
(A) What (B) How (C) Which (D) Who
- () 16. A: _____ do you have?
B: I have a pen and a pencil.
(A) Which (B) Who (C) How (D) What
- () 17. A: _____ is your sister?
B: She's fine.
(A) How (B) Where (C) Which (D) What
- () 18. A: _____ do you go home?
B: I go home at 5 P.M.
(A) Where (B) Which (C) When (D) How
- () 19. How _____ your brother go to the park?
(A) do (B) are (C) am (D) does
- () 20. I _____ like it.
(A) isn't (B) doesn't (C) don't (D) amn't

二、句子重組

1. your / and / are / Who / father / mother / ?

2. to / go / she / school / does / ? / When

3. and / ? / brothers / are / How / sisters / your

4. do / What / your / does / father / ?

5. does / When / go / your / to / mother / Taichung / ?

三、翻譯題

1. How does your mother like your house?

2. Who is that girl?

3. What does your mother like?

4. What do your brother and sister do?

5. When do you go home?

一、單選題

- () 1. A: _____ are they?
B: They are my brothers and sisters.
(A) When (B) Who (C) How (D) What
- () 2. A: _____ are these?
B: These are books.
(A) Who (B) When (C) What (D) How
- () 3. A: _____ is the next bus?
B: It's at 2 P.M.
(A) When (B) Who (C) How (D) What
- () 4. A: _____ does your father like?
B: He likes dogs.
(A) Who (B) When (C) What (D) How
- () 5. How _____ your parents (父母) ?
(A) are (B) is (C) do (D) does
- () 6. Who _____ your mother talk to?
(A) is (B) do (C) does (D) are
- () 7. A: _____ do you like your bicycle?
B: I like it very much.
(A) Who (B) When (C) What (D) How
- () 8. A: _____ does your daughter go to school?
B: She walks to school.
(A) When (B) What (C) How (D) Who
- () 9. A: _____ you like your dog?
B: Yes, I like it.
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Does (D) Are

- () 10. A: _____ does your brother do?
B: He's an engineer.
(A) How (B) What (C) When (D) Who
- () 11. A: _____ does your sister like?
B: She likes John.
(A) What (B) How (C) Who (D) When
- () 12. When _____ they watch TV?
(A) is (B) does (C) do (D) are
- () 13. What _____ her sister eat for (當) breakfast?
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
- () 14. A: _____ does your son go to school?
B: He goes to school by bus.
(A) Who (B) When (C) What (D) How
- () 15. A: _____ is your brother's doctor?
B: Sam is.
(A) Who (B) When (C) What (D) How
- () 16. Sarah: _____ does your little sister get up?
Willy: About six.
(A) Who (B) How (C) What day (D) When 〈改編自基測 94-2〉
- () 17. Kathy: _____ your French (法語) class, Jerry?
Jerry: I can't understand a word (一點也不懂) the first month (第一個月), but it's getting better (愈來愈好) now.
(A) What's (B) When's (C) How's (D) Where's 〈改編自基測 97-1〉
- () 18. Bobby: Where _____ the food?
Waiter: I'm really sorry, but the kitchen is very busy.
(A) do (B) are (C) does (D) is 〈改編自基測 99-2〉

English Grammar

() 19. Rose: _____ is that man?

Lisa: He's Dr. Wu's son.

(A) How (B) What (C) Where (D) Who 〈改編自基測 100-1〉

() 20. Noah; I ate too many cookies. My throat (喉嚨) is so dry (乾燥).

Quinn: What _____ you like to drink then?

Noah: Anything you can get. Just get it now!

(A) have (B) are (C) do (D) does 〈改編自基測 100-2〉

二、改錯

() 1. When do you going to school every day?

() 2. How is your parents?

() 3. What do you like this pen? I don't like it.

() 4. What do your mother do?

() 5. Who are you like?

() 6. How does her brother goes to school?

() 7. Who is you talking to?

() 8. When does your birthday? It is this Friday.

() 9. What do you does?

() 10. How does your father like? He likes cats.

三、句子重組

1. daughter / your / ? / and / Who / son / are

2. eat / do / ? / When / they / dinner

3. brother / do / does / What / ? / your

4. does / daughter / this / How / like / your / book / ?

5. father / are / sister / How / your / and / ?

四、翻譯題

1. When does your son take a shower every day?

2. Where is your dog?

3. How do you like my car?

4. 你的姊姊好嗎？

5. 你怎麼回家？



一、填空

1. _____ does your sister do? She's a nurse.
2. _____ does your father eat breakfast every day? He _____ breakfast at 6 A.M. every day.
3. Who _____ your father? John _____.
4. _____ do you play baseball? Every Saturday.
5. What _____ their mother drink every day? She _____ Coffee.
6. _____ does her daughter do homework? She _____ her homework at 7 P.M.
7. _____ is that girl? She's my daughter.
8. _____ does your son like English? He _____ it very much.
9. _____ is your sister talking to? She is talking to her teacher.
10. _____ are your father and mother? They are fine.

二、對話填空

1. A: Who's your brother?
B: Kevin _____. (請簡答)
2. A: What does your mother do?
B: _____ a teacher.
3. A: What are these?
B: _____ my boxes.
4. A: How do you like this book?
B: I _____ like it. (否定)
5. A: _____ does your son go to school?
B: He _____ to school at 7 A.M. every day.

三、翻譯題

1. 你的媽媽覺得這房子如何？

2. 他們何時吃晚餐？

3. 她的學校在台中 (Taichung) 嗎？

4. 你的兒子做什麼的？

5. 那位護士什麼時候睡午覺？

6. 誰是他的爸爸？

7. 你們覺得這枝鉛筆如何？

8. 他們的父親喜歡什麼？

9. 誰是她的英文老師？

10. 妳的媽媽怎麼去她的朋友家？

English Grammar

四、短文中翻英

A：你覺得那個女孩如何？

B：我非常喜歡她。你是怎麼知道（know）她的？

A：我們是同班同學（classmate）。

B：我想要她的手機號碼。

五、閱讀

Jack: Who is that man（男人） in the car?

John: He is my father. He's going home now.

Jack: What does he do?

John: He is a businessman（生意人）. He has a small company（公司）.

- () 1. Where is John's father going?
(A) He's going to the company.
(B) He is going to school.
(C) He is going home.
- () 2. Who is Jack talking to?
(A) His mother (B) John (C) John's father
- () 3. Where is John's father now?
(A) He's in his company.
(B) He's with John.
(C) He's in a car.

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Kevin's aunt: How are you today?

Kevin: I am fine. Thanks! And you?

Kevin's aunt: I am fine, too. What are you doing?


Kevin: I am doing my homework.

Kevin's aunt: When do you go to school?

Kevin: I go to school at 7 A.M.

Kevin's aunt: Who do you go with?

Kevin: I go with John.

 單字：go with... 和...去

2. 短文選擇

- () 1. Who is talking with Kevin's aunt now?
(A) Her mother (B) Kevin (C) We don't know (知道) .
- () 2. Is Kevin's aunt doing her homework now?
(A) Yes, she is. (B) No, she's talking now. (C) We don't know.
- () 3. Does Kevin's aunt go to school with Kevin?
(A) Yes, she does. (B) No, she doesn't. (C) We don't know.

二、克漏字選擇

Where 1. Carol? She is at a store. What does the store sell? It 2. fruit. There are many kinds of fruits, and they are colorful. What 3. their colors? Apples are red. Pumpkins are orange. Lemons are yellow. Grapes are purple. Carol buys grapes because her favorite color is purple. 4. are the grapes? 5. are tasty!



單字：store 商店；sell 賣；colorful 鮮豔的；pumpkin 南瓜；lemon 檸檬；
grape 葡萄；tasty 美味的

- () 1. (A) be (B) are (C) is
- () 2. (A) sell (B) sells (C) is sell
- () 3. (A) do (B) is (C) are
- () 4. (A) When (B) Who (C) How
- () 5. (A) It (B) You (C) They



Topic 1 常用介系詞

「介系詞」，從字面上的意思來看，就是介於字與字之間，用來描述句子裡字和字之間的關係。日常生活中，介系詞常用來與表示時間、地方或位置的字詞搭配。

一、時間介系詞

1. **at**：用於「較短、明確、特定的時間」。

例 1：He eats breakfast **at** 8:00. (他 8:00 吃早餐。)

例 2：We eat lunch **at** noon. (我們正午吃午餐。)

例 3：They meet **at** lunch time. (他們在午餐時間見面。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，**at** 所搭配的時間是明確且為期不長的時間點，例如上述的 8:00、午餐時間、正午…等。

2. **on**：用於「特定的一天、日期、特殊日子」。

例 1：We have English class **on** Monday. (我們星期一有英文課。)

例 2：We eat a big meal **on** Christmas day. (我們在聖誕節那天吃大餐。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，**on** 所搭配的時間是一天一天的日子，例如上述星期一、聖誕節那天…等。

3. **in**：用於「長時間、月、季節、年」。

例 1：He gets up late **in** the morning. (他早上很晚起床。)

例 2：My school starts **in** September. (我的學校 9 月開學。)

例 3：It's cold **in** winter. (冬天天氣寒冷。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，**in** 所搭配的時間是較長的，例如上述的 9 月、冬天…等。

4. **from...to...**：用於「從一個時間起，一直到另一個時間為止」。

例 1：He works **from** 8 a.m. **to** 5 p.m. every day.

(他每天從早上 8:00 工作到下午 5:00。)

例 2：We study **from** morning **to** evening.

(我們從早上讀書到晚上。)

例 3：They go to school **from** Monday **to** Friday.

(他們星期一到星期五都上學。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，from...to...所搭配的時間是二個時間點，例如上述的早上 8:00 到下午 5:00、早上到晚上、星期一到星期五...等。



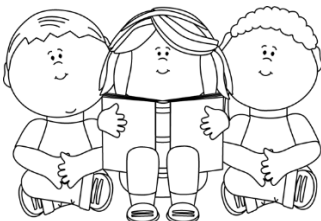
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※選擇題

- () 1. I go home _____ 5 P.M. from school.
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to
- () 2. Christmas is _____ November.
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to
- () 3. Tina has a piano class _____ Friday.
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to

※翻譯題

1. Jenny 每天晚上八點寫家庭作業。
- _____



二、地方 / 位置介系詞

1. **at**：用來表示一個「地點或小地方」。

例 1：My mother is **at** home now. (我的媽媽現在在家裡。)

例 2：May waits for you **at** the bus stop. (May 在公車站那兒等你。)

例 3：Ken studies **at** a small school. (Ken 在一所小學校裡讀書。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，at 所搭配的地方是較小的，例如上述的公車站、小學校…等。

2. **on**：用來表示位於一個地方的「面」上。

例 1：Books are **on** the desk. (書在書桌上。)

例 2：Don't sit **on** the desk. (不要坐在書桌上。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，on 用來表示位於一個地方的「面」上，且跟這個「面」有所接觸，例如上述的書桌上。

★ 此外，on 也用來跟一些「交通工具搭配」，例如公車、火車、船…等。雖然看起來人是位於這些交通工具裡面，但因為人可以站立、在這些交通工具上走動，所以用 on，而非用 in。

例如：Don't run **on** the bus / train / ship.

(不要在公車 / 火車 / 船上跑。)

3. **in**：用來表示位於一個「空間」中。不管地點大小，只要是強調「空間」，就用 in。此外，in 也與大地方搭配。

例 1：Pencils are **in** the box. (鉛筆在盒子裡。)

例 2：My mom sleeps **in** her room. (我媽媽在她的房裡睡覺。)

⇒ 由上面例子我們可以看到，in 用來表示在一個空間裡，例如上述的盒子裡、房裡…等。

例 3：Tom lives **in** Taipei. (Tom 住在台北。)

例 4：She works **in** Canada now. (她現在在加拿大工作。)

⇒ 由上面例子我們可以看到，in 所搭配的地方是較大的，例如上述的台北、加拿大…等。

4. **between**：用來表示「在二個地方之間」。

例 1：May stands **between** the desk and the chair.

(May 站在書桌與椅子之間。)

例 2：The school is **between** the park and the museum.

(學校在公園與博物館之間。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，between 用來表示在二地之間，例如上述的書桌與椅子之間、公園與博物館之間…等。

5. **beside**：用來表示「在…旁邊」。

例 1：The book is **beside** the pen.

(書在筆的旁邊。)

例 2：Amy sits **beside** Ken.

(Amy 坐在 Ken 旁邊。)

⇒ 從上面例子我們可以知道，beside 用來表示位於旁邊，例如上述的筆的旁邊、Ken 旁邊…等。



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※選擇題

- () 1. My school is _____ Taipei.
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) to
- () 2. Mary sits _____ Tina and Sam.
(A) between (B) beside (C) on (D) in
- () 3. There is a cat _____ my bed.
(A) from (B) on (C) in (D) to
- () 4. Peter's house is _____ our school.
(A) between (B) beside (C) in (D) on

※翻譯題

1. Sam 現在住在台中。



Topic 2 Wh (Which / Where / How) 問句 II

與前面必備概念裡介紹的 who / what / how / when 一樣，這裡要介紹的 which 與 where 也是 Wh-疑問詞，同樣地，最重要的是要清楚知道開頭的 Wh-疑問詞是什麼意思，到底在問什麼，然後再據以回答。此外，前面介紹過的 how，除了用來詢問「一個人好嗎」或是「覺得某物如何」，還可以在 how 的後面加上形容詞，就能形成詢問其他資訊的問句，這些重點在本主題將會一一詳細說明。

一、Wh-疑問詞

疑問詞	中文意思	詢問的資訊
Which	哪一個 / 哪一些	何者
Where	在哪裡	地方

二、Wh-疑問詞基本句型

- Wh-疑問詞後可接 be 動詞疑問句或一般動詞疑問句的句構，其判斷方式為：如果句中有 be 動詞，則 Wh-疑問詞後面就接「be 動詞疑問句」；如果句中有一般動詞，則 Wh-疑問詞後面就接「一般動詞疑問句」。

Wh-疑問詞	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

- 與 Who / What / How / When 一樣，Which 與 Where 疑問句的答句要根據詢問的內容再據以回答，不需回答 “Yes” 或 “No”。

三、Which / Where 疑問詞的用法

1. Which (哪一個 / 哪一些)

Which 問句是用來詢問「哪一個 / 哪一些」，可以當「疑問形容詞」，也可以當「疑問代名詞」。Which 當形容詞時，後面要接名詞。

Which + 名詞 Which	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

例 1 : Q: **Which color** does he like, red or green?

(他喜歡哪一個顏色，紅色或綠色?)

A: He likes red.

(他喜歡紅色。)

⇒ 此例中 **Which** 為形容詞，後面要接名詞 **color**。

例 2 : Q: **Which** is your favorite color?

(哪一個是你最喜愛的顏色?)

A: Green is my favorite color.

(綠色是我最喜愛的顏色。)

⇒ 此例中 **Which** 為代名詞，後面不用接名詞。

例 3 : Q: **Which colors** do you like?

(你喜歡哪些顏色?)

A: I like white, red, brown and pink.

(我喜歡白色、紅色、棕色與粉紅色。)

⇒ 此例中 **Which** 為形容詞，後面要接名詞 **colors**。

2. **Where** (在哪裡)

Where 問句是用來詢問「某人或某物在哪裡」。

Where	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	?
	+ 助動詞		+ 原形動詞 + (名詞、副詞...)?

例 1 : Q: **Where is** she? (她在哪裡?)

A: She is in her room. (她在她的房間。)

例 2 : Q: **Where is** their school? (他們的學校在哪裡?)

A: It is in Taipei. (在台北。)

例 3 : Q: **Where does** his teacher live? (他的老師住在哪裡?)

A: His teacher lives in Taipei. (他的老師住在台北。)

例 4 : Q: **Where do** you go? (你要去哪裡?)

A: I go to school. (我去學校。)



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※選擇題

- () 1. Where _____ your son's houses?
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do
- () 2. A: Where do your parents live?
B: They _____ in Taipei.
(A) lives (B) live (C) are (D) do
- () 3. A: Where _____ you going?
B: I _____ going to school.
(A) am, are (B) is, am (C) are, am (D) be, are
- () 4. A: _____ car is your car?
B: That one.
(A) Where (B) Which (C) How (D) What
- () 5. Which _____ you like to eat, pork or chicken?
(A) does (B) are (C) do (D) is
- () 6. A: Which desk _____ your desk?
B: This one.
(A) do (B) is (C) does (D) are

※翻譯題

1. 他們的女兒們在哪裡？

2. 你媽媽在哪裡吃晚餐？

3. 哪一棟房子是你的房子？

4. 你喜歡哪一本漫畫書 (comic book) ？

四、How + 形容詞的問句

1. How old (...幾歲、年紀多大?)

用來詢問「年齡」，其句型如下：

How old	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞?
----------------	----------------	--------------

例 1 : Q: **How old** are you? (你幾歲?)

A: I am 20 (years old). (我 20 歲。)

例 2 : Q: **How old** is your grandmother? (你的祖母幾歲?)

A: She is 70 (years old). (她 70 歲。)

2. How long (...多長?)

用來詢問「東西或時間的長度」，其句型如下：

How long	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞?
-----------------	----------------	--------------

例 1 : Q: **How long** is this road? (這條路有多長?)

A: It is 100 meters. (100 公尺。)

例 2 : Q: **How long** is the movie? (這部電影有多長的時間?)

A: It is two hours. (2 小時。)

例 3 : Q: **How long** is your ruler?

(你的尺有多長?)

A: It is 10 centimeters. (它長 10 公分。)

3. How far (...多遠?)

用來詢問「距離」，其句型如下：

How far	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞?
----------------	----------------	--------------

例 1 : Q: **How far** is his home from here? (他家距離這裡多遠?)

A: It is two miles. (2 英里。)

例 2 : Q: **How far** is your school from your home? (你的學校距離你家多遠?)

A: It is 10 meters. (10 公尺。)



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※選擇題

- () 1. Q: _____? A: 30 minutes.
 (A) How long is the test? (B) How is the test?
 (C) How far is the test? (D) How old is the test?
- () 2. Q: _____? A: 35 years old.
 (A) How is she? (B) What old is she?
 (C) How old is she? (D) How far is she?
- () 3. Q: _____? A: 10 miles.
 (A) How long is the station from here?
 (B) How far is the station from here?
 (C) How old is the station?
 (D) How is the station?



NOTE

I always thought is not bound-Darwin





Topic 3 詢問如何到某處及搭乘交通工具

到國外旅行，在完全不熟悉的地方活動，難免會遇到需要問路的情況。此時，要如何用英文開口問路呢？而當好心的外國人回答我們的問題時，我們總要能知道他在說什麼。

以下就來介紹，詢問如何到某處以及表達搭乘交通工具的方式。

一、「...how to go to...?」的用法

既然是要開口詢問他人問題，總是要有禮貌一些，而問路也是有較禮貌的詢問方式，其句型如下：

1. 「Could you tell me + how to go to + 地方?」

例如：Q: Could you tell me how to go to the train station?

(你能告訴我如何去火車站嗎?)

A: Go straight and turn right; it's on your left.

(直走然後右轉；它在你的左邊。)

2. 「Could you tell me + how to get to + 地方?」

例如：Q: Could you tell me how to get to the park?

(你能告訴我如何去公園嗎?)

A: You can take bus 203.

(你可以搭乘 203 號巴士。)



隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 你們能告訴我們如何去機場 (airport) 嗎?

2. 你們能告訴我如何去學校嗎?

二、「by / take / ride」搭乘交通工具的用法

當有人問你這麼一句話「How do you go to school every day? (你每天如何去上學?)」, 而假使你都是搭公車去學校的, 此時要如何用英文去表達呢? 通常要表達搭(騎)乘交通工具, 會用到 by、take、ride 這三個字, 其句型如下:

1. 「主詞 + go(es) to + 地方 + by + 交通工具」

用來表達「藉由或使用」某交通工具時, 可使用「介詞 **by**」, 且交通工具前不加 **a / an**。

例 1: Q: How do you go to school every day? (你每天如何去上學?)

A: I go to school by bus. (我搭公車上學。)

例 2: Q: How does Jane go to Taipei every month? (Jane 每個月如何去台北?)

A: She goes to Taipei by train. (她搭火車去台北。)

2. 「主詞 + take(s) + a / an + 交通工具 + to + 地方」

用來表達「搭乘」某交通工具, 可使用「動詞 **take**」。

例 1: Q: How do you go to school every day? (你每天如何去上學?)

A: I take a bus to school. (我搭公車上學。)

例 2: Q: How does Jane go to Taipei every month?

(Jane 每個月如何去台北?)

A: She takes a train to Taipei.

(她搭火車去台北。)

3. 「主詞 + ride(s) + a / an + 交通工具 + to + 地方」

用來表達「騎乘」某交通工具, 可用「動詞 **ride**」。

例 1: Q: How do you go to school every day?

(你每天如何去上學?)

A: I ride a bike to school.

(我騎腳踏車上學。)

例 2: Q: How does Jane go to Taipei every month?

(Jane 每個月如何去台北?)

A: She rides a motorcycle to Taipei.

(她騎摩托車去台北。)




隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Mark goes to Japan _____.
(A) by a plane (B) by plane (C) by an plane (D) by planes
- () 2. Paul _____ bicycle to the park every day.
(A) rides a (B) rides (C) ride a (D) ride an
- () 3. May _____ ship to Japan every year.
(A) take a (B) takes a (C) takes (D) take

※翻譯題

1. 你每天如何去博物館？
- _____

NOTE 





Topic 4 spend / cost / take 的用法及比較

spend、cost 及 take 翻譯成中文都是「花費...」的意思，但在英文裡這幾個字的確切含意與用法不太一樣，讓我們一起看看以下的說明吧！

一、spend

1. spend 的中文意思為花費，用來表示「花費金錢或時間」，主詞只能是「人」，如果 spend 的後面有另接一個動詞，則該動詞要用 V-ing 的形式。

人	+ spend	+ 時間或錢	+ (in) V-ing.
			+ on 名詞.

例 1：Paul **spends** some time (in) **studying** English every day.

(Paul 每天花一些時間讀英文。)

例 2：They **spend** a lot of time **on computer games** every week.

(他們每星期花很多時間在電腦遊戲上。)

例 3：Jane **spends** much money (in) **buying** that car.

(Jane 花很多錢買那輛車。)

2. spend 是一般動詞，所以否定句的形成方式與其他一般動詞相同，主詞後面加上助動詞及 not，且助動詞會依主詞或時態變化，而其後的 spend 就會用原形。

例 1：May **doesn't spend** much money **on food** every day.

(May 每天沒花很多錢在食物上。)

例 2：We **don't spend** a lot of time (in) **watching** TV.

(我們沒花很多時間看電視。)

3. spend 與 How much 搭配可用來詢問「花費了多少錢或時間」。

How much	+ time	+ 助動詞	+ 人	+ spend	+ (in) V-ing?
	+ money				+ on 名詞?

例 1：How much time does Paul **spend** (in) **studying** English every day?

(Paul 每天花多少時間讀英文？)

例 2：How much money does Jane **spend on that car**?

(Jane 花多少錢在那輛車上?)

例 3：How much time do you **spend on computer games** every day?

(你每天花多少時間在電腦遊戲上?)

例 4：How much money does May **spend (in) buying** food every day?

(May 每天花多少錢買食物?)



隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我兒子每天花很多時間看電視。

2. 你花了多少錢買那棟房子?

二、cost

1. cost 的中文意思為價值或花費，用來表示「價值或花費多少錢」，主詞只能是「物品」，其句型如下：

「物品 + **cost(s)** + 錢。」(物品價值...錢)

「物品 + **cost(s)** + 人 + 錢。」(物品花了人...錢)

「**It + cost(s)** + 人 + 錢 + **to** + 原形動詞。」(買物品花了人...錢)

例 1：This pen **costs** NT\$100.

(這枝筆價值台幣 100 元。)

例 2：This pen **costs** him NT\$100.

(這枝筆花了他台幣 100 元。)

例 3：It **costs** him NT\$100 to buy this pen.

(他花了台幣 100 元買這枝筆。)

2. cost 是一般動詞，所以否定句的形成方式與其他一般動詞相同，主詞後面加上助動詞及 not，且助動詞會依主詞或時態變化，而其後的 cost 就會用原形。

例 1：This pen doesn't **cost** NT\$100.

(這枝筆不是價值台幣 100 元。)

例 2：These books don't **cost** him NT\$1000.

(這些書沒花他台幣 1000 元。)

3. cost 與 How much 搭配可用來詢問「某物品價值多少錢，或某物品花費了某人多少錢」，其句型如下：

「**How much + 助動詞 + 物品 + cost?**」

(物品價值...錢?)

「**How much + (money) + 助動詞 + 物品 + cost + 人?**」

(物品花了人...錢?)

「**How much + 助動詞 + it + cost + 人 + to + 原形動詞?**」

(買物品花了人...錢?)

例 1：**How much** does this pen **cost**?

(這枝筆價值少錢?)

例 2：**How much (money)** does this pen **cost her**?

(這枝筆花了她多少錢?)

例 3：**How much** does it **cost** him to buy this car?

(買這輛車花費他多少錢?)



隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 這輛車花了我爸爸很多錢。

2. 買這棟房子花費她多少錢?

三、take

1. take 的中文意思也是花費之意，但只用於「時間上的花費」，其主詞有三種情形，後面如果接動詞，第二個動詞要用不定詞的形式，其句型如下：

「It + takes + 人 + 時間 + to + 原形動詞」(做...事花了某人...時間)

「V-ing (動名詞當主詞) + takes + 人 + 時間」(做...事花了某人...時間)

「人 + take / takes + 時間 + to + 原形動詞」(某人花...時間做...事)

例 1：It **takes** Paul one hour to do his homework every day.

(做作業每天花了 Paul 一小時。)

例 2：Doing homework **takes** Paul one hour every day.

(做作業每天花了 Paul 一小時。)

例 3：Paul **takes** one hour to do his homework every day.

(Paul 每天花一小時做作業。)

2. take 是一般動詞，所以否定句的形成方式與其他一般動詞相同，主詞後面加上助動詞及 not，且助動詞會依主詞或時態變化，而其後的 take 就會用原形。

例 1：It doesn't **take** Paul one hour to do his homework every day.

(做作業沒每天花 Paul 一小時時間。)

例 2：These students don't **take** one hour to do their homework every day.

(這些學生沒每天花一小時時間做作業。)

3. take 與 How long 搭配可用來詢問「做某事花費了多少時間」，其句型如下：

How long	+ 助動詞	+ 名詞	+ take?		
		+ it	+ take	+ 人	+ to V?

例 1：**How long** does this test **take**?

(這個測驗時間有多長?)

例 2：**How long** does it **take** May to cook every day?

(May 每天花多久時間煮飯?)

例 3：**How long** does it **take** you to study every day?

(你每天花多久時間念書?)



隨堂小練習

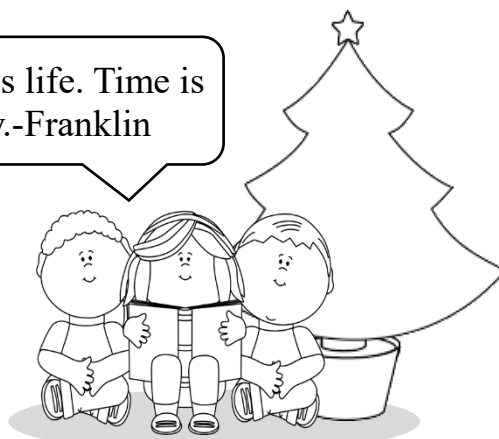
※圈選正確用詞

1. Jason (spends / costs / takes) much money on it.
2. The book (spends / costs / takes) me NT\$200.
3. Susan (spends / costs / takes) two hours to jog every day.
4. She spends twenty minutes (on / to / in) reading the newspaper.
5. My mother spends much time (on / to / in) cooking our breakfast every day.



NOTE

Time is life. Time is money.-Franklin



一、單選題

- () 1. Q: When does she eat lunch?
A: She eats lunch _____ 5 P.M.
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) to
- () 2. Q: _____ are your books?
A: My books are on the desk.
(A) Which (B) Where (C) How (D) What
- () 3. Q: Where are you waiting for me?
A: I am waiting for you _____ the train station.
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) to
- () 4. Q: _____ car does your mother like?
A: She likes the bigger one.
(A) How (B) Where (C) Which (D) When
- () 5. Q: How much do you spend _____ food every day?
A: I spend two hundred _____ food a day.
(A) in ; in (B) at ; in (C) or ; on (D) on ; on
- () 6. Q: What day is your birthday?
A: My birthday is _____ Tuesday.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) to
- () 7. Q: _____ does her daughter live?
A: She lives in Hualien (花蓮) .
(A) Which (B) Where (C) How (D) What
- () 8. Apples are _____ the table.
(A) in (B) or (C) at (D) on
- () 9. It _____ me two hours to finish (完成) the math homework.
(A) costs (B) spends (C) takes (D) does

- () 10. Q: Where is David?
A: He is _____ his room.
(A) or (B) at (C) in (D) on
- () 11. Q: How much money is that bag?
A: It _____ me three hundreds.
(A) cost (B) spend (C) costs (D) spends
- () 12. Q: When does she work (工作)?
A: She works _____ 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
(A) at (B) from (C) at (D) beside
- () 13. I _____ 60 dollars buying lunch every day.
(A) take (B) spend (C) cost (D) have
- () 14. My father goes Taipei _____ car.
(A) in (B) takes (C) on (D) by
- () 15. Q: _____ is your house?
A: My house is in Taipei.
(A) Which (B) How (C) Where (D) What
- () 16. Anna _____ a bus to school every day.
(A) rides (B) takes (C) by (D) spends
- () 17. Q: _____ is the airport (機場) from here?
A: About 500 miles.
(A) How old (B) How long (C) How far (D) How about
- () 18. The computer is _____ my desk.
(A) in (B) beside (C) to (D) at
- () 19. Q: Where do you park (停放) your car every day?
A: I park my car _____ the park (公園) and my house.
(A) in (B) at (C) from (D) between
- () 20. A desk is _____ my room.
(A) between (B) on (C) in (D) at

English Grammar

二、句子重組

1. in / lives / He / Taichung / .

2. breakfast / His / at / eats / . / father / 7 A.M.

3. son / Where / your / is / going / ?

4. school / your / Which / ? / is / school

5. cooking / spends / every / My / day / mother / . / some / in / time

三、翻譯題

1. Where does your sister live?

2. My house is in Taipei.

3. How long is the ruler (尺) ?

4. Her daughter goes to school by bus.

5. How much does it cost?

綜合練習

第 2 回

一、填空

1. She gets up late _____ (on / in / at) the morning.
2. We always (總是) eat breakfast _____ (on / in / at) 8 A.M.
3. They have math class _____ (on / in / at) Tuesday.
4. My daughter is waiting for me _____ (on / in / at) the bus station.
5. Don't eat _____ (on / in / at) the classroom.
6. My parents (父母) live _____ (on / in / at) Taipei.
7. His house is _____ (in / between / from) the school and the post office (郵局) .
8. Sara goes to school _____ (on / by / at) bus.
9. _____ (How / Where / Which) school are you studying?
10. _____ (What / Where / When) is your mother's office (辦公室) ?

二、配合

請依據提示動詞選出最適當的動詞填入題目的空格中，並依照人稱做時態變化。

spend	cost	take	do	does	is	am	are
-------	------	------	----	------	----	----	-----

1. Wendy _____ 30 minutes to take a shower.
2. Jason _____ a lot of time in playing the guitar.
3. The toy car _____ her NT\$120.
4. How long does _____ Jim to do his homework every day?
5. What _____ your sister do?
6. How _____ your father and mother?
7. Which house _____ your house?
8. When _____ you go to school every day?

English Grammar

三、依提示作答

1. Which color do you like, red or yellow? (請擇一詳答)

2. He's going to school. (請造原問句)

3. How do you like that English book? (否定詳答)

4. What does your mother do? (請以「護士」回答)

5. They play baseball at 9 A.M. every Saturday. (請造原問句)

四、翻譯題

1. 哪一台電腦是你的？

2. 我哥哥花了 300 元看電影。

3. 那本書花了她多少錢？

4. 她母親正要去哪？

5. 我們騎腳踏車上學。

I-4 冠詞 + 數量詞 + 存在詞



學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 冠詞

★ 不定冠詞 a、an

★ 定冠詞 the

Topic ② 數量詞

★ 數量詞當形容詞

★ 數量詞當代名詞

Topic ③ 存在詞

※擴充文法概念：

Topic ① 1~1000 的英文說法

Topic ② 序數

★ 序數的形成方式

★ 序數的使用

Topic ③ 可數與不可數名詞

★ 可數名詞

★ 不可數名詞

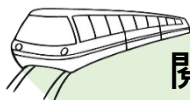
Topic ④ How many...? 與 How much...?

★ 「How many...?」的用法及句型

★ 「How much...?」的用法及句型



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L8~L10



閱讀特快車

Seasons

How many seasons are there in a year? The answer is four. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Spring is the first season in a year. In spring, it's warm and there are many kinds of flowers. Summer is the second. It's hot, so many people eat ice cream and play at the beach. Next is autumn. The weather in autumn is cool, and the leaves drop down. And winter is the last. It's cold in winter, some animals hibernate. So tell me, which is your favorite?



文章單字：so 所以；beach 海灘；drop down 掉落；hibernate 冬眠



文章說明：

- ① 文章裡面提到季節，在不同季節裡人們會看到不同的景色，或是從事不同的活動，如春天有櫻花、夏天衝浪、秋天的楓葉、冬天滑雪等等，以下讓我們來看看這些字詞怎麼說吧！

與景色相關的字詞：cherry blossoms 櫻花、maple 楓樹

與活動相關的字詞：picnic 野餐、surfing 衝浪、skiing 滑雪



Topic 1 冠詞

在英文中，冠詞有 3 個，分別為：不定冠詞 a、an 及定冠詞 the。名詞「有」特別指定或限定對象時與 the 搭配，而「沒有」特定時則與 a、an 搭配。

一、不定冠詞 a、an

1. a、an 的意思，相當於中文的「一個、一枝、一隻、一輛、一張、一本…」等。單數可數名詞在沒有特別指定對象的情況下會與 a、an 搭配，像我們說：一隻狗，在沒有特定是指哪一隻時，就會說“a” dog。
2. a、an 的位置要位於名詞或形容詞之前，至於要使用 a 還是 an，要視後面接的名詞或形容詞而定。

a	+ (形容詞) + 單數可數名詞
an	

- (1) 如果名詞、形容詞是子音開頭的字(例如：cat、hotel、temple、cute、cheap…)
就與 a 搭配。

例 1：It is a hotel. (它是一間旅館。)

例 2：This is a cheap desk. (這是一張便宜的書桌。)

- (2) 如果名詞、形容詞是母音開頭的字(例如：apple、eraser、actor、expensive、old…)
就與 an 搭配。

例 1：It is an expensive violin. (它是一把貴的小提琴。)

例 2：That is an eraser. (那是一個橡皮擦。)

例 3：He is an actor. (他是一位演員。)

★ 若單字的第一個字母是 a、e、i、o、u 時，通常表示這個字是母音開頭。



隨堂小練習

※ 選擇題

() 1. I have _____ pen.

(A) an (B) two (C) a (D) very

二、定冠詞 the

1. 定冠詞 the 的意思，相當於中文的「這、這些、那、那些」。名詞有特別指定、限定對象，又或者在句子、文章前面已經提起過的名詞，就會與 the 搭配。
2. the 的位置與 a、an 相同，也是位於名詞或形容詞之前。

例 1：My father has a flute. **The** flute is very cheap.

（我爸爸有一把笛子。這笛子很便宜。）

⇒ 第二句的 flute 在前一句已提過，所以第二句的 flute 前用 the。

例 2：Please turn on **the** lights of the museum.

（請把博物館的燈打開。）

⇒ 要打開的是這個博物館的燈，不是別處的燈，而是限定博物館的燈，因此前面用 the。



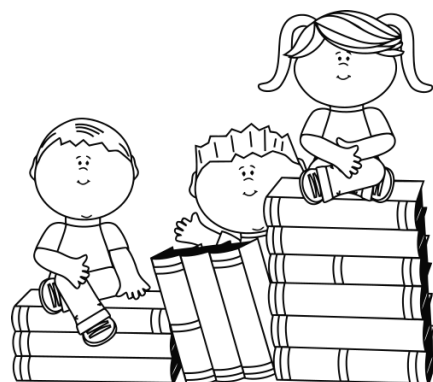
隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Karen is _____ cute girl.
 (A) an (B) a (C) two (D) very
- () 2. Who is eating _____ apple on the table now?
 (A) the (B) a (C) an (D) three

※翻譯題

1. 我有一隻雪白的 (snowy) 狗。
- _____





Topic 2 數量詞

所謂的數量詞，顧名思義就是用來表達東西的數量，比方說 six birds (6 隻小鳥)、one hundred people (100 個人)、three glasses of water (3 杯水)、some people (一些人)、a lot of fruit (很多水果) ... 等等。其中沒有明確指出確切數量的數量詞我們稱之為不定數量詞，比方說：some、a lot of。

數量詞可當形容詞，加在可數或不可數名詞前面，例如上述「很多水果」；也可當代名詞，用來代替名詞，比方說，A 詢問：Do you eat a lot of fruit? B 回答：Yes, I eat a lot. 其中 B 回答的「a lot」是指 a lot of fruit，即「a lot」當了代名詞，用來代替 fruit。註可數名詞與不可數名詞詳見擴充概念 Topic 3。

一、數量詞當形容詞

1. 表達「可數名詞」的確切數量時，最常用的方式就是在名詞前直接加上數字，即將數量詞當作形容詞，放於名詞前，用來表達名詞的數量。

例如：three dogs、five cars、ten boys... 等。

2. 表達「不可數名詞」的確切數量時，由於該名詞不能計量，無法使用上述方法，只能將數字與單位詞搭配使用以形成數量詞，來表示不可數名詞的數量。

數量詞 (數字 + 單位詞)	中文意思	範例
數字 + bowl(s) of	...碗	a bowl of rice 一碗飯
數字 + bottle(s) of	...瓶...	a bottle of water 一瓶水
數字 + piece(s) of	...片、...張	a piece of paper 一張紙
數字 + scoop(s) of	...球 (冰淇淋的單位)	a scoop of ice cream 一球冰淇淋
數字 + bag(s) of	...袋	one bag of rice 一袋米
數字 + glass(es) of	...杯 (玻璃杯)	two glasses of juice 二杯果汁
數字 + cup(s) of	...杯 (馬克杯)	three cups of coffee 三杯咖啡
數字 + pot(s) of	...壺	four pots of tea 四壺茶
數字 + loaf / loaves of	...條	five loaves of toast 五條土司

例 1：I want a cup of coffee. (我想要一杯咖啡。)

例 2：He eats two bowls of rice every day. (他每天吃二碗飯。)

例 3：We need six bottles of water. (我們需要六瓶水。)

⇒ 上述例句中，coffee、rice、water 均為不可數名詞，要搭配單位詞（一杯、二碗、六瓶）才能確切表達出數量。

3. 此外，有一些數量詞雖是表達數量，但它們所表示的數量並非是確切的，這些數量詞就稱為**不定數量詞**，常見如下：

不定數量詞	使用時機	範例
a little (一些)	形容不可數名詞	a little rice (一些米 / 飯)、a little water (一些水)、a little money (一些錢)
a few (一些)	形容可數名詞	a few cars (一些車)、a few students (一些學生)、a few apples (一些蘋果)
some (一些)	形容可數名詞與不可數名詞	some cars (一些車)、some money (一些錢)、some apples (一些蘋果)、some water (一些水)
much (許多)	形容不可數名詞	much rice (許多米 / 飯)、much water (許多水)、much money (許多錢)
many (許多)	形容可數名詞	many cars (許多車)、many students (許多學生)、many apples (許多蘋果)
a lot of (許多)	形容可數名詞與不可數名詞	a lot of cars (許多車)、a lot of money (許多錢)、a lot of apples (許多蘋果)、a lot of water (許多水)

- (1) **a little** 及 **much** 只能搭配**不可數名詞**。

例 1：My sister eats a little rice every day. (我妹妹每天吃一些飯。)

⇒ rice 為不可數的名詞，所以與 a little 搭配。

例 2：This dog drinks much water. (這隻狗喝很多水。)

⇒ water 為不可數的名詞，所以與 much 搭配。

(2) **many** 及 **a few** 只能搭配可數名詞。

例 1：He has many plans. (他有很多計畫。)

⇒ plan 為可數名詞，所以與 many 搭配。

例 2：Sue takes a few photos every day. (Sue 每天拍一些照片。)

⇒ photo 為可數名詞，所以與 a few 搭配。

(3) **some** 及 **a lot of** 可搭配不可數名詞與可數名詞。

例 1：I want some water.

(我想要一些水。)

例 2：Her mother knows some students.

(她媽媽認識一些學生。)

例 3：His brother keeps a lot of money.

(他哥哥保有很多錢。)

例 4：My father eats a lot of bananas.

(我爸爸吃很多香蕉。)

⇒ water、money 為不可數名詞；student、banana 為可數名詞，都能與 some 或 a lot of 搭配使用。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Does he drink _____ milk?
(A) many (B) a few (C) much (D) a
- () 2. She eats _____ apples.
(A) a lot of (B) an (C) much (D) a little
- () 3. They want _____ rice.
(A) many (B) two bags of (C) a few (D) a

※翻譯題

1. 你們有很多錢嗎？
- _____

二、數量詞當代名詞

1. 數量詞除了當形容詞外，也能當代名詞，用來代替出現過的名詞，避免同一個名詞在句中重複出現。

例 1：Q: Does he drink much milk? (他喝很多牛奶嗎?)

A: No, he drinks a little (= a little milk). (不，他喝一些。)

例 2：Q: Do you have a lot of special photos? (你有很多特別的照片嗎?)

A: Yes, I have many (= many special photos). (是的，我有很多。)

⇒ 以上例子的答句中，a little 及 many 後面的名詞省略掉了，二者均作代名詞，以避免重複問句中的 milk 與 special photos。

2. 數量詞當代名詞時也可放在句首，拿來表示「某個團體 / 群體之中的某個或某些」，其句型如下：

數量代名詞	+ of	+ the / these / those / 所有格	+ 名詞	+ 動詞	...
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- (1) 以數字當代名詞時，所代替的名詞一定要是可數名詞，原因在於，可數的名詞才能確切地一個、一個算出，而且句中的可數名詞數量一定是二個以上，所以要用複數。此外，句中真正的主詞是最前面的代名詞，故動詞的使用要根據代名詞的單數、複數來決定。

例 1：One of his **teams** is great. (他其中的一個團隊很優秀。)

⇒ 代名詞 One 為單數，動詞用 is (非 are)。

例 2：Two of these **students** are boys. (這些學生的其中 2 個是男孩。)

⇒ 代名詞 Two 為複數，動詞用 are。

- (2) 以不定數量詞來當代名詞時，數量詞的使用要與後面的名詞搭配：a little 及 much 後面須搭配不可數名詞；many 及 a few 後面須搭配可數名詞；some 及 a lot 後面可搭配不可數名詞與可數名詞。此外，句中真正的主詞也是最前面的代名詞，故動詞的使用要根據代名詞的單數、複數來決定。

例 1：A little of the **money** is my brother's money.

(這些錢的其中一些是我哥哥的錢。)

⇒ money 為不可數名詞，可與 a little 搭配使用，這裡的 a little 用來代替 a little money，所以動詞用 is。

例 2：Many of those **trees** are tall.

(那些樹很多是高的。)

⇒ tree 為可數名詞，可與 many 搭配使用。這裡的 many 用來代替 many trees，所以動詞用 are。

例 3：Some of the **food** is delicious.

(這些食物的其中一些很美味。)

⇒ food 為不可數名詞，可與 some 搭配使用。這裡的 some 用來代替 food，所以動詞用 is。

例 4：Some of those **problems** are the same.

(那些問題的其中一些是相同的。)

⇒ problem 為可數名詞，可與 some 搭配使用。這裡的 some 用來代替可數複數名詞 problems，所以動詞用 are。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Much of the money _____ my father's money.
(A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
- () 2. Three of his brothers _____ big houses.
(A) has (B) having (C) is (D) have
- () 3. One of his _____ is great.
(A) students (B) a student (C) student (D) an student

※翻譯題

1. 這些椅子的其中一些是便宜的 (cheap)。
- _____





Topic 3 存在詞

日常生活中，我們有時會提到「某處有…人、事、物」，比方說，書桌上有3本書。這種用來表達人、事、物存在於某處的語詞，我們稱之為存在詞，英文句型為「**there + be 動詞 + ...**」，中文翻譯為「某處有…」。

1. 肯定句

There is (某處) 有 (什麼人、事、物)	+ 單數名詞 / 不可數名詞 + 地方.
There are (某處) 有 (什麼人、事、物)	+ 複數名詞 + 地方.

例 1：There is an apple on the table. (桌上有一顆蘋果。)

例 2：There is a little water on the desk. (書桌上有一些水。)

例 3：There is a glass of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡有一杯牛奶。)

例 4：There are three apples on the table. (桌上有三顆蘋果。)

例 5：There are two glasses of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡有二杯牛奶。)

例 6：There are some plans in his mind. (他心裡有一些計畫。)

⇒ 由上面例句來看，若名詞為單數名詞或不數可名詞，就要與 there is 搭配；若名詞為複數時，則要與 there are 搭配。

2. 否定句

There is not/ isn't (某處) 沒有 (什麼人、事、物)	+ 單數名詞 / 不可數名詞 + 地方.
There are not / aren't (某處) 沒有 (什麼人、事、物)	+ 複數名詞 + 地方.

例 1：There **isn't** an apple on the table. (桌上沒有一顆蘋果。)

例 2：There **aren't** three apples on the table. (桌上沒有三顆蘋果。)

例 3：There **is not** a glass of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡沒有一杯牛奶。)

例 4：There **are not** two glasses of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡沒有二杯牛奶。)

⇒ 由上面例句來看，否定句就只要在 be 動詞後面加上 not 即可。

3. 疑問句

Is there (某處) 有 (什麼人、事、物) 嗎?	+ 單數名詞 / 不可數名詞 + 地方?
Are there (某處) 有 (什麼人、事、物) 嗎?	+ 複數名詞 + 地方?

例 1 : A: **Is there** an apple on the table? (桌上有一顆蘋果嗎?)

B: Yes, **there is**. (是的, 有。)

例 2 : A: **Are there** three apples on the table? (桌上有三顆蘋果嗎?)

B: Yes, **there are** three apples on the table. (是的, 桌上有三顆蘋果。)

例 3 : A: **Are there** two glasses of milk on the desk? (桌上有二杯牛奶嗎?)

B: No, **there is not** milk on the desk. (不, 桌上沒有牛奶。)

⇒ 由上面例句來看, 疑問句就是把 be 動詞移到句首, 且因為是用 be 動詞開頭的問句, 用 Yes 或 No 開頭回答。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

() 1. There _____ three tables in the room.

(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have

() 2. _____ there an apple on the chair?

(A) Does (B) Do (C) Have (D) Is

※依提示作答

1. No, there is not a desk in the room. (請寫原問句)



一、單選題

- () 1. My mother is _____ teacher.
(A) a (B) much (C) few (D) an
- () 2. There is _____ orange on the table.
(A) some (B) an (C) a (D) few
- () 3. She has _____ cat and two dogs.
(A) a (B) some (C) the (D) an
- () 4. _____ ball next to the chair is my brother's ball.
(A) There (B) An (C) The (D) A
- () 5. _____ computer games are popular in Japan.
(A) It (B) An (C) The (D) A
- () 6. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away (離開).
(A) The (B) An (C) A (D) Two
- () 7. Her grandpa has _____ friends.
(A) many (B) much (C) little (D) a
- () 8. The boy eats _____ rice every morning.
(A) a (B) two bowls of (C) two (D) three bowls
- () 9. _____ of my students are boys.
(A) Little (B) Four (C) An (D) There
- () 10. There _____ a department store next to my school.
(A) has (B) are (C) is (D) have
- () 11. There _____ many elephants in the zoo.
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do
- () 12. One of my sisters _____ much money.
(A) has (B) have (C) are (D) is

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- () 13. Do you have _____ paper?
(A) a piece of (B) an (C) piece of (D) a few
- () 14. There is _____ water on the table.
(A) a few (B) an (C) a little (D) many
- () 15. There is _____ “u” in this word (字) .
(A) a (B) a lot of (C) the (D) an
- () 16. _____ there a tree in front of your house?
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Does (D) Do
- () 17. _____ bag is Mary’s bag. It isn’t John’s bag.
(A) A (B) Few (C) The (D) An
- () 18. _____ cute girl is my good friend.
(A) Some (B) The (C) Few (D) A
- () 19. _____ of the money is my money.
(A) A (B) A few (C) Much (D) Many
- () 20. Her sister drinks _____ coffee every day.
(A) a (B) a cup of (C) a cup (D) cup

二、句子重組

1. sky (天空) / The / blue / . / is

2. an / father / . / is / Her / actor

3. Is / ? / a / the / pen / table / on / there

4. . / Some / of / the / my / like / singer / students

5. He / milk / . / in / morning / the / a / drinks / a glass of

三、翻譯題

1. One of my houses is small.

2. The bowl on the table is my bowl.

3. His mom buys a bag of rice every month.

4. There are a lot of chairs in the classroom.

5. Is your father a teacher or an engineer?



一、單選題

- () 1. Many of the books _____ my teacher's books.
(A) doesn't (B) does (C) are (D) is
- () 2. Is _____ a glass of milk on the table?
(A) the (B) there (C) few (D) little
- () 3. My mother buys _____ bread.
(A) a loaf of (B) an (C) a (D) a loaf
- () 4. There _____ many girls in the park.
(A) has (B) is (C) are (D) have
- () 5. _____ of my sisters are nurses.
(A) Two (B) There (C) One (D) Much
- () 6. The little (小的) boy eats _____ pie every afternoon.
(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) few
- () 7. I need _____ eraser.
(A) some (B) an (C) much (D) a
- () 8. The dog drinks _____ water every day.
(A) a (B) an (C) a bowl (D) a bowl of
- () 9. How do you like _____ book?
(A) a (B) two (C) the (D) a piece of
- () 10. Do you have _____ umbrella?
(A) a lot of (B) an (C) a (D) much
- () 11. Ray buys a shirt for his sister. _____ shirt is very pretty.
(A) A (B) Few (C) The (D) There
- () 12. I eat _____ egg every morning.
(A) some (B) an (C) the (D) a bag of
- () 13. I want _____ piece of bread.
(A) a (B) an (C) few (D) little

- () 14. Her daughter drinks milk in _____ morning.
(A) much (B) an (C) the (D) a
- () 15. I want _____ water.
(A) some (B) many (C) a (D) a bottle
- () 16. Bob needs _____ fish.
(A) not (B) any (C) some (D) both
- () 17. Mike: I want some water. Carl: I also want _____.
(A) many (B) some (C) others (D) any
- () 18. Jerry has _____ apple juice.
(A) one (B) a bottle (C) some (D) many
- () 19. Susan wants _____ bread.
(A) many (B) some (C) any (D) one 〈改編自 105 會考〉
- () 20. Michelle Walden, _____ of the best (最好的) basketball players in our school history (歷史), is my classmate.
(A) any (B) one (C) some (D) many 〈改編自基測 100-2〉

二、改錯

- () 1. Many of those bird are small.
- () 2. I have some moneys.
- () 3. She doesn't take the shower every day.
- () 4. Are you a actor?
- () 5. I have a car. A car is old.
- () 6. There is an cellphone on the table.
- () 7. I make a bed myself (我自己) every day.
- () 8. That boy eats five bowl of rice every day.
- () 9. Does there an eraser in your bag?
- () 10. He gives me a apple.

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三、句子重組

1. a / Have / time / ! / good

2. like / I / the / . / very / singer / much

3. in / bird / the / a / ? / house / Is there

4. . / . / Two / of / my / actors / friends / are

5. you / ? / water / a / drink / Do / little / every day

四、翻譯題

1. There is a computer on the table.

2. Some of those monsters (怪獸) have many mouths!

3. She is an engineer.

4. 我們需要一壺茶。

5. 我弟弟每天彈鋼琴。

一、填空

1. A few of my friends _____ nurses.
2. Do you want a bottle _____ water?
3. There _____ an orange in my bag.
4. Her sister doesn't take _____ shower.
5. Tom, close _____ door.
6. Tim is _____ cute boy.
7. There is _____ "i" in this word.
8. I read _____ book every week.
9. _____ there some eggs in the kitchen?
10. One of the books _____ my book.

二、對話填空

1. A: Is there a girl in the classroom?
B: Yes, _____. (請簡答)
2. A: How much water does your brother drink every day?
B: _____ eight glasses of water.
3. A: What do you eat for breakfast every day?
B: _____ a banana for breakfast.
4. A: How many girls are there in your house?
B: _____ five girls in my house.
5. A: Is your brother a doctor or an actor?
B: _____ an actor.

三、翻譯題

1. 我有一個橡皮擦。

2. 房間裡有一把吉他。

3. 我爸爸有一台車。這台車很大。

4. 他弟弟的其中二個不讀書。

5. 那個女孩每天喝二杯牛奶。

6. 她每星期買一些蘋果。

7. 你的桌上有一杯水嗎？

8. 我的兒子是一位演員。

9. 他每天彈鋼琴。

10. 我需要一張紙。

四、短文中翻英

A：我好渴。

B：桌上有一壺茶。你喝茶嗎？

A：不，我不喝茶。你有水或果汁嗎？

B：我有柳橙汁。

A：我需要三杯柳橙汁。

五、閱讀


Tim：Do you have some money？

Anne：I have nine hundred dollars in my pocket.

Tim：May I borrow two hundred dollars from you？

Anne：Why do you need money？

Tim：I am hungry now, but I don't have money.

 單字：pocket 口袋；May 可以；borrow 借

- () 1. What does Tim need?
 (A) He needs some money. (B) He needs a flower.
 (C) He needs a friend.
- () 2. How is Tim now?
 (A) He is thirsty. (B) He is sad. (C) He is hungry.
- () 3. How much does Tim need?
 (A) 200 dollars. (B) 250 dollars. (C) 500 dollars.

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Tina : How many children do you have?


Jack : I have two daughters.

Tina : What do they do?

Jack : One of my daughters is a teacher. The other is a nurse.

Tina : Do you live together?

Jack : No, they have their own houses, but we meet once a week.


 單字：how many 多少；the other 另一個；together 一起；own 自己的；
meet 聚會；once 一次

2. 短文選擇

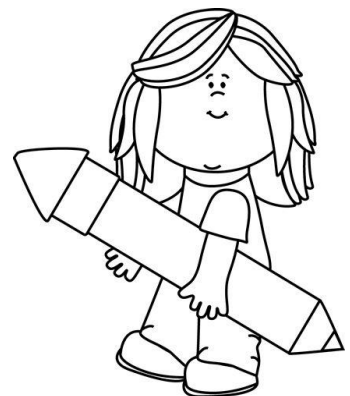
- () 1. Is Jack a father?
(A) Yes, he is. (B) No, he isn't. (C) We don't know.
- () 2. Are his daughters students?
(A) Yes, they are. (B) No, they are not. (C) We don't know.
- () 3. Where do Jack's daughters live?
(A) They live in Jack's house. (B) They live in Tina's house.
(C) We don't know.

二、克漏字選擇

My mother prepares our breakfast every day. She prepares 1. slices of bread, eggs, cheese, milk and coffee for us. My father likes a cup 2. coffee in the morning. My mother and I 3. eggs and cheese. But cheese is very 4.. We don't have some for breakfast.

 單字：prepare 準備；usually 通常；a slice of 一片；cheese 起司

- () 1. (A) much (B) some (C) one
- () 2. (A) of (B) in (C) with
- () 3. (A) like (B) likes (C) are
- () 4. (A) cheap (B) poor (C) expensive





Topic 1 1~1000 的英文說法

我們的日常生活總離不開數字，比方說 6 隻鳥、1 歲、100 個人、3 杯水... 等等。從前面的例子中我們可以知道，數字會與名詞搭配，表示這個名詞的數量。而數字又要如何以英文表達呢，且看以下說明。

1. 數字的英文表達方式

數字	英文說法	數字	英文說法	數字	英文說法
1	one	16	sixteen	400	four hundred
2	two	17	seventeen	500	five hundred
3	three	18	eighteen	600	six hundred
4	four	19	nineteen	700	seven hundred
5	five	20	twenty	800	eight hundred
6	six	30	thirty	900	nine hundred
7	seven	40	forty	1000	one thousand
8	eight	50	fifty		
9	nine	60	sixty		
10	ten	70	seventy		
11	eleven	80	eighty		
12	twelve	90	ninety		
13	thirteen	100	one hundred		
14	fourteen	200	two hundred		
15	fifteen	300	three hundred		

2. 數字當然不是只有上述幾個，在日常中我們也會用到 21、34、58、…等等。

而這些數字的英文說法要把數字拆成兩部分來說。

例 1：21 是 20 和 1，英文則是 twenty-one。

例 2：34 是 30 和 4，英文是 thirty-four。

例 3：58 是 50 和 8，英文是 fifty-eight。

例 3：99 是 90 和 9，英文是 Ninety-nine。

⇒ 由上面例子，我們可以知道，兩個部分的英文說法中間要有連字號 (-)。

3. hundred 及 thousand 這兩個字的用法要注意，其字尾不加 s，不管是幾百、幾千都一樣，例如：two hundred、six thousand。另外，如果 hundred 及 thousand 後面接名詞，這時的 hundred 或 thousand 就是形容詞，用來形容後面的名詞，比方說：300 人或 2000 元，而此時名詞必須用複數，譬如 three hundred people、two thousand dollars。

例 1：There are **thirty-three students** in the classroom.

(教室裡有 33 位學生。)

例 2：Q: How much money do you have?

(你有多少錢?)

A: I have **three thousand**. (我有 3000。)

或

I have **three thousand dollars**. (我有 3000 元。)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. There are three _____ people in the yard (庭院).
- (A) hundred (B) many
- (C) hundreds (D) much

※翻譯題

1. Jenny 有 37 本書。



Topic 2 序數

英文中，「數」可分基數與序數。我們說的數字 1、2、3... 等即為基數；序數則是指排順序的數，比方說：first (第一)、first (第三) ... 等。形成序數的規則可分不規則及規則二類，且看以下說明。

一、序數的形成方式

1. 序數的形成方式有不規則變化與規則變化之分：

不規則變化	第一~第三為不規則變化，只能一一背誦，無規則可循，其寫法分別如下： 第一 ⇒ first、第二 ⇒ second、第三 ⇒ third
規則變化	從第四開始是規則變化，只要在基數字尾加上「 th 」即成為序數，例如：第四 ⇒ fourth。但還是有一些變化要注意，說明如下： (1) 直接在基數字尾加 th 。 例如：seventh、tenth、thirteenth (2) 基數字尾是 ve 時，先將 ve 改成 f ，再加 th 。 例如：five ⇒ fifth、twelve ⇒ twelfth (3) 基數字尾是 t 時，直接加 h 即可。 例如：eight ⇒ eighth (4) 基數字尾是 e 時，先將 e 去掉，再加 th 。 例如：nine ⇒ ninth (5) 基數字尾是 ty 時，先將 y 去掉，再加 ieth 。 例如：twenty ⇒ twentieth、forty ⇒ fortieth (6) 兩位數的基數，只需個位數用序數，十位數則維持基數，中間要用連字號 (-) 連接。 例如：twenty-one (21) ⇒ twenty-first (第 21) thirty-seven (37) ⇒ thirty-seventh (第 37)

2. 序數有縮寫型態，其寫法如下：

(1) first \Rightarrow 1st、second \Rightarrow 2nd、third \Rightarrow 3rd；兩位數的序數，個位數是前面三個序數時，則是在數字後面加上st、nd或rd（但11、12、13例外，只要在數字後加上th即可：eleventh \Rightarrow 11th、twelfth \Rightarrow 12th、thirteenth \Rightarrow 13th）。

例如：thirty-first \Rightarrow 31st、fifty-second \Rightarrow 52nd、forty-third \Rightarrow 43rd

(2) 其他在基數字尾加上「th」的序數，都在數字後加上th即成縮寫。

例如：6th、8th、12th、30th、44th、59th



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. I'm the _____ child in my family.
(A) one (B) oneth (C) first (D) firsth
- () 2. Lucy lives in the _____ floor.
(A) four (B) fourth (C) fouth (D) fourths

二、序數的使用

1. 序數若當形容詞，前面一定要有定冠詞 the 或是所有格。

例 1：Fall is **the third** season of the year.

（秋天是一年的第三個季節。）

例 2：Mark is **Ann's fourth** son.

（Mark 是 Ann 的第四個兒子。）

2. 名詞前若有序數與基數同時出現，序數要放於前，基數放於後。

例如：The **first ten** people can get free movie tickets.

（前 10 個人可以得到免費電影票。）

3. 序數若當副詞，前面則不加定冠詞 the 或是所有格。

例如：Who comes here **first** every day?

（每天誰最先來這裡？）

4. 序數的使用時機：

(1) 用來表示「日期」。

例如：Christmas is on December twenty-fifth / December 25th.

(聖誕節在 12 月 25 日。)

(2) 用來表示「樓層」。

例如：Sue lives on the tenth floor / 10th floor.

(Sue 住在 10 樓。)

(3) 用來表示「週年」。

例如：Today is my grandmother's ninetieth birthday / 90th birthday.

(今天是我祖母 90 歲生日。)

(4) 用來表示「分數」。

例如：one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$)、three fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$)

⇒ 分子用基數，分母用序數，分子如果是 1 以上，分母序數後要加上 s。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

() 1. A: Which is _____ season of the year?

B: Summer is.

(A) the second (B) the twoth (C) second (D) twoth

() 2. Paul comes here _____.

(A) the third (B) his third (C) third (D) thirdth

※翻譯題

1. Ken 是你的第五個兒子嗎？

2 May 住在 13 樓。



Topic 3 可數與不可數名詞

在英文裡，名詞有可數及不可數二種。**可數名詞**可直接在**前面**加上 **a、an、the** 或 **one** 來表明**單數**，一個、一張或一枝...；而二個、二張或二枝...以上的**複數**，則通常在**名詞字尾**加上“s”或“es”。**不可數名詞**則要藉由「**單位詞**」(比方說：...碗、...杯、...塊) 才可以表明單、複數。

一、可數名詞

1. 顧名思義，可數名詞即是能一一細數、可以直接用數字來計算的名詞，有單數和複數型態。
2. 單數可數名詞在前面加上 a、an、the 或 one，表示單一，複數可數名詞則通常在名詞字尾加上“s”或“es”，而究竟何時加 s、何時加 es，規則如下：

名詞字尾加 s	可數名詞要形成複數，通常都是在字尾加上 s。
名詞字尾加 es	<p>(1) 名詞字尾是 s, z, x, ch, sh 時，則須加 es。 例如：watch ⇒ watch<u>es</u>、bus ⇒ bus<u>es</u>、box ⇒ box<u>es</u></p> <p>(2) 名詞字尾是「子音 + y」時，須去 y 再加 ies。 例如：baby ⇒ bab<u>ies</u></p>

例 1：Ken has six books. (Ken 有六本書。)

例 2：Are there ten pens on the desk? (書桌上有十枝筆嗎?)

例 3：My mom has two expensive watches. (我媽媽有二支昂貴的手錶。)

例 4：There are many babies in the room. (房裡有很多嬰兒。)



隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 教室裡有 5 張椅子嗎?

二、不可數名詞

1. 顧名思義，不可數名詞即是無法一一細數、不能直接用數字來計算的名詞。這種名詞可能是抽象的概念，又或是太小、非固態的物體（液體、粉狀物、氣體等），例如：love、anger、sugar、water、tea...等，所以只有單數型態，沒有複數型態，也不能在前面加上 a、an。
2. 不可數名詞如果要表達它的數量，只能用與不可數名詞搭配的不定數量詞來表達，例如：some、a lot of、much...等，此時句中的動詞只能搭配「**表達單數的動詞**」。

例 1：There **is** some water on the table.（桌上有一些水。）

例 2：There **is** much rice in the bag.（袋子裡有很多米。）

⇒ 上例中的 water 及 rice 為不可數名詞，名詞本身不能加 s，即使前面有加上不定數量詞 some 及 much，動詞也只能用表達單數的動詞。

3. 不可數名詞如果要**表達更確切數量**，就需與前面必備概念中介紹的「**單位詞**」搭配，例如：a cup of、a bag of、a bottle of...等，此時句中**動詞則隨單位詞的單、複數來變化**。

例 1：There **is** a bottle of water on the table.（桌上有一瓶水。）

例 2：There **are** three bags of rice in the room.（房間裡有三袋米。）

⇒ 上例中的... bottle of...、...bags of...為單位詞，表達不可數名詞的數量。動詞的使用就跟著單位詞的單、複數來變化，如例 1 中是 a bottle of，所以動詞用單數 is。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. There are ten _____ in the living room.
(A) box (B) boxes (C) boxes (D) boxies
- () 2. There _____ six cups of coffee on the table.
(A) are (B) is (C) have (D) has
- () 3. This dog drinks _____ water.
(A) many (B) a few (C) a lot of (D) two bottle of



Topic 4 How many...? 與 How much...?

上面我們學到了可數與不可數名詞，而當我們想詢問它們的數量時，就會運用到「How many...?」及「How much...?」這二個句型。且看以下說明。

一、「How many...?」的用法及句型

我們用 How many 開頭來詢問可數名詞的數量，其句型如下：

1. 「How many + 複數名詞 + are there + (地方副詞)?」

例如：Q: How many books are there on your desk? (你的桌上有多少書?)

A: There are ten books on my desk. (我的桌上有十本書。)

2. 「How many + 複數名詞 + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 動詞...?」

例如：Q: How many books does May have? (May 有多少書?)

A: She has ten books. (她有十本書。)

二、「How much...?」的用法及句型

我們用 How much 開頭來詢問不可數名詞的數量，其句型如下：

1. 「How much + 不可數名詞 + is there + (地方副詞)?」

例如：Q: How much milk is there on the table? (桌上有多少牛奶?)

A: There are ten glasses of milk. (有十杯牛奶。)

⇒ 因為有十杯牛奶，所以要用 There are (而非 There is)。

2. 「How much + 不可數名詞 + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 動詞...?」

例如：Q: How much money does May have? (May 有多少錢?)

A: She has one thousand dollars. (她有 1000 元。)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

() 1. _____ rice is there in the house?

(A) How (B) How many (C) How much (D) ×

() 2. _____ water do you have?

(A) How many (B) How (C) How many bottles of (D) ×

一、單選題

- () 1. That rich (富有的) man has _____ houses.
(A) a (B) one hundred (C) first (D) one hundreds
- () 2. Q: How much money do you have? A: I have _____.
(A) thirtieth (B) the thirtieth (C) thirty (D) the thirty
- () 3. Q: Are you his _____ daughter? A: Yes, I am.
(A) second (B) the second (C) two (D) the two
- () 4. The first _____ people can buy one get one free.
(A) the fifth (B) fifth (C) the five (D) five
- () 5. Who raises (舉起) a hand _____?
(A) first (B) one (C) the first (D) the one
- () 6. My birthday is on June (六月) _____.
(A) twenty (B) twenty-first (C) the 21st (D) the twenty-one
- () 7. Q: Which floor do you live on? A: I live on _____ floor.
(A) the six (B) six (C) the sixth (D) sixths
- () 8. Q: How many cakes do you eat? A: I eat _____ of the cake.
(A) one four (B) one fourths (C) one fours (D) one fourth
- () 9. _____ water is there on the desk?
(A) How much (B) How (C) How many (D) how
- () 10. Mom buys _____ bread every day.
(A) many (B) a few (C) a loaf of (D) a
- () 11. There _____ two cups of coffee on the table.
(A) are (B) is (C) have (D) has
- () 12. _____ glasses of water do you drink every day?
(A) how many (B) How much (C) How (D) How many
- () 13. Ken and Tim need two _____.
(A) hundreds (B) thousand dollars (C) dollar (D) hundred dollar

- () 14. Bob has fifty-_____ students.
(A) eight (B) eighth (C) eighty (D) eighths
- () 15. This is my _____ car.
(A) third (B) three (C) many (D) few
- () 16. There _____ a bag of rice in the room.
(A) have (B) are (C) is (D) has
- () 17. Dad makes _____ black tea every afternoon.
(A) a pot of (B) a (C) a bag of (D) a sheet of
- () 18. I am _____ person to come here.
(A) tenth (B) the ninth (C) first (D) the three
- () 19. He is _____ son.
(A) first (B) third her (C) his two (D) my second
- () 20. Teacher's Day is on September (九月) _____.
(A) twentys-eight (B) twenty-eights
(C) twenty-eighth (D) twenty-eight

二、句子重組

1. I / every / drink / bottles / of / water / . / three / day

2. are / fifty-two / . / in / chairs / classroom / the / There

3. Today / . / is / fortieth / father's / my / birthday

4. Who / there / first / ? / goes

5. on / lives / the / floor / ninth / . / She

English Grammar

三、翻譯題

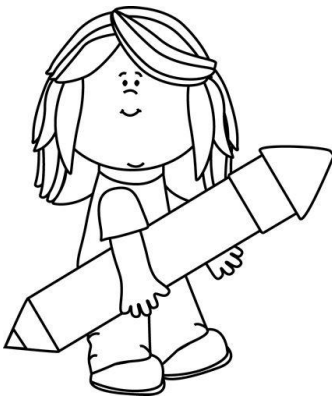
1. Do you have three hundred and fifty-one dollars?

2. Her student is his third son.

3. Summer is the second season of the year.

4. My daughter's birthday is on May (五月) thirty-first.

5. I eat three fifths of the cake every day.



一、填空 (依提示數字寫出基數或序數)

1. Spring is the _____ (1) season of the year.
2. My birthday is on July (七月) _____ (20).
3. Q: What's the date today? A: It's November (十一月) _____ (12).
4. Q: What date is the party? A: It's on December (十二月) _____ (24).
5. Q: What date is the baseball game?
A: It's on the _____ (15) of January (一月) .
6. We live on the _____ (8) floor.
7. He is my grandma's _____ (9) son.
8. I have _____ (67) pencils.
9. She has _____ (3000) dollars in her pocket.
10. John makes _____ (95) dollars a day.

二、改錯

- () 1. The toy car costs her one hundred dollar.
- () 2. Mary has thirty-seventh books.
- () 3. My grandson lives in the sixth floor.
- () 4. Two threes of the apples are bad.
- () 5. Four fifth of the class are girls.
- () 6. There has fourteen watches on the desk.
- () 7. Today is my twentyth birthday.
- () 8. Winter is fourth season of the year.
- () 9. Do you live on the ten floor?
- () 10. How much glass of milk does she drink every morning?

English Grammar

三、依提示作答

1. His birthday is on July first. (請造原問句)

2. My sister lives on the seventh floor. (請造原問句)

3. What date is it today? (請以「1月21日」回答)

4. How much money do you have? (請以「500元」回答)

5. How many cakes do you eat? (請以「 $\frac{1}{8}$ 的蛋糕」回答)

四、翻譯題

1. 你住在9樓還是10樓?

2. 我的哥哥每個月花3000元。

3. 她每天吃兩球冰淇淋。

4. 今天是我祖父80歲生日。

5. 三分之二的嬰兒正在哭。

I-5 過去式 + 不規則動詞



學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic 1 過去式及過去式動詞變化

- ★過去式的動詞變化
- ★表示過去的時間
- ★過去式基本句型

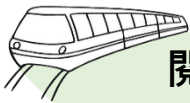
※擴充文法概念：

Topic 1 過去進行式

- ★過去進行式的使用時機及句型
- ★過去進行式基本句型



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L11~L13



閱讀特快車

Rabbit Named Peter

① Once upon a time there was a little rabbit, and his name was Peter. He and his mother, Mrs. Rabbit, lived under a big tree. One day, she said to him, “I am going to the bakery and buy a loaf of brown bread and some buns for dinner. You stay at home. Don’t go to Mr. Gregor’s garden. Your father had an accident there. Mr. Gregor caught him and cooked him. Please stay home and don’t make any troubles.”

Mrs. Rabbit took a basket and went out. But Peter was naughty. He ran to Mr. Gregor’s garden! He ate a lot and he was full. But at the door of the garden, he met Mr. Gregor! Mr. Gregor caught him. Peter begged and said, “Don’t cook me, please.” Finally, Mr. Gregor let Peter go.

In the end, Mrs. Rabbit knew that and asked Peter a question, “What was your lesson today?” “Don’t go to Gregor’s garden and listen to Mom!” Peter said. Mrs. Rabbit was happy and said, “Good!”



文章單字：once upon a time 很久以前；bakery 麵包店；bun 小圓麵包；
garden 花園；accident 意外；trouble 麻煩；basket 籃子；
naughty 調皮；full 吃飽的；beg 請求；finally 終於；
In the end 最後；lesson 教訓



文章說明

- ① Once upon a time 用法 ⇒ 為常見的童話故事開頭用語，可以翻譯成「很久以前…」。



Topic 1 過去式及過去式動詞變化

日常生活中，我們不免提到以前的事。既然是說到以前，也就會提到過去的時間，例如：昨天、昨晚、上星期、去年…等等，此時就會運用到英文中所謂的「過去簡單式」，我們用它來表達過去所發生的動作，而且這個動作在過去某一時間點已經結束。

一、過去式的動詞變化

規則 變化	<ol style="list-style-type: none">規則變化是直接原形動詞字尾加上 ed。 例如：work ⇒ worked、cook ⇒ cooked、play ⇒ played原形動詞字尾已有“e”時，直接加 d 即可。 例如：close ⇒ closed、like ⇒ liked、move ⇒ moved原形動詞字尾是「子音 + y」時，去 y 後再加上 ied。 例如：study ⇒ studied、fly ⇒ flied原形動詞是單音節，且字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母（即「子母子」排列），則重複子音字母後再加上 ed。 例如：stop ⇒ stopped、jog ⇒ jogged
不規則 變化	<ol style="list-style-type: none">過去式的不規則動詞變化不具有規律性，只能花時間熟記。 例 1：eat ⇒ ate、go ⇒ went、take ⇒ took、get ⇒ got 例 2：have 與 has ⇒ had、do 與 does ⇒ did某些動詞的原形與過去式寫法相同。 例如：read ⇒ read（注意：讀法不同） cost ⇒ cost（注意：讀法相同）be 動詞的過去式有 was 與 were，使用如下： am, is ⇒ was are ⇒ were



隨堂小練習

※填充題（寫出以下動詞的過去式）

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. ask | _____ | 2. call | _____ |
| 3. smoke | _____ | 4. carry | _____ |
| 5. drop | _____ | 6. go | _____ |
| 7. try | _____ | 8. drink | _____ |
| 9. love | _____ | 10. start | _____ |



NOTE

There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.-Shakespeare



二、表示過去的時間

yesterday (昨天)	yesterday、yesterday morning (昨天早上)、yesterday afternoon(昨天下午)、yesterday evening(昨天傍晚)
last... (上個...)	last night (昨晚)、last week (上星期)、last weekend (上個週末)、last month (上個月)、last year (去年)、last time (上一次)
一段時間 + ago (...前)	a year ago (一年前)、two days ago (兩天前)
before (之前)	before
this... (這個...)	this morning(這個早上)、this afternoon(這個下午)、this evening (這個傍晚)、this weekend (這個週末)、this week (這個星期)、this year (這一年)
today (今天)	today

★ today 與 this (例：this year / this morning / this week) 要視情況來決定時態。

例 1：I ate breakfast at 8:00 this morning.

(我今天早上 8 點吃早餐。)

⇒ 從句意可知是什麼時候吃早餐的，所以用過去式。

例 2：I will eat breakfast at 8:00 this morning.

(我今天早上 8 點才要吃早餐。)

⇒ 從句意可知還沒吃早餐，所以用未來式。註 未來式用法詳見 I-6。



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. Mike eats an apple _____.
 (A) last night (B) yesterday (C) today (D) every day
- () 2. Mary went to a movie _____.
 (A) two days ago (B) two day
 (C) two day ago (D) two days

三、過去式基本句型

1. 肯定句

主詞	+ 過去式一般動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 過去時間.
	+ 過去式 be 動詞		

例 1 : I **climbed** a hill **last week**. (我上星期爬一座小山。)

例 2 : He **ate** an apple **yesterday**. (他昨天吃了一顆蘋果。)

例 3 : Kelly **was** in Japan **last month**. (Kelly 上個月在日本。)

例 4 : We **were** junior high school students **twenty years ago**.

(我們二十年前是國中學生。)

2. 否定句

(1) 一般動詞

主詞	+ didn't / did not	+ 原形動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 過去時間.
----	---------------------------	--------	--------------	---------

例 1 : I **did not climb** a hill **last week**. (我上個星期沒有爬一座小山。)

例 2 : He **did not eat** apples **yesterday**. (他昨天沒有吃蘋果。)

例 3 : Ken **didn't go** to Japan **last week**. (Ken 上個星期沒有去日本。)

⇒ 上例中的 did 為助動詞，所以後面的動詞要用原形 (did 與 not 可縮寫成 didn't)。

(2) be 動詞

主詞	+ wasn't / was not	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 過去時間.
	+ weren't / were not		

例 1 : I **was not** happy **before**. (我以前不快樂。)

例 2 : We **were not** in Japan **last week**. (我們上個星期不在日本。)

例 3 : Ken **wasn't** at home **last night**. (Ken 昨晚不在家。)

例 4 : Amy and Jim **weren't** classmates **last year**.

(Amy 和 Jim 去年不是同學。)

⇒ 上例中的 was 與 not 可縮寫成 wasn't；were 與 not 可縮寫成 weren't。

3. 疑問句及答句

(1) 一般動詞疑問句

用 Did 開頭的疑問句是肯定疑問句，用 Didn't 開頭的疑問句是否定疑問句。

Did / Didn't	+ 主詞	+ 原形動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 過去時間?
---------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------------	----------------

例 1 : **Did** you learn English **last night**?

(你昨晚學英文嗎?)

例 2 : **Didn't** Ken teach you **yesterday**?

(Ken 昨天沒有教你嗎?)

例 3 : **Did** Jim and May jog to school **last week**?

(Jim 和 May 上個星期慢跑上學嗎?)

(2) 一般動詞疑問句的答句

一般動詞的疑問句要用 Yes 或 No 開頭來回答，簡答時要用助動詞結尾。

問句 : Did / Didn't you <u>watch</u> TV last night ?	
簡答	詳答
Yes, I did.	Yes, I <u>watched</u> TV last night .
No, I didn't.	No, I didn't <u>watch</u> TV last night .

(3) be 動詞疑問句

用 Was / Were 開頭的疑問句是肯定疑問句，用 Wasn't / Weren't 開頭的疑問句是否定疑問句。

Was / Wasn't	+ 主詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 過去時間?
Were / Weren't			

例 1 : **Were** you at home **last night**?

(你昨晚在家嗎?)

例 2 : **Wasn't** her cat healthy **last year**?

(她的貓去年不是健康的嗎?)

例 3 : **Was** your son in a junior high school **before**?

(你的兒子之前在一間國中嗎?)

(4) be 動詞疑問句的答句

be 動詞的疑問句要用 Yes 或 No 開頭來回答，簡答時要用 be 動詞結尾。

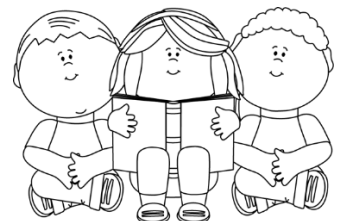
問句：Was / Wasn't he at home last night?	
簡答	詳答
Yes, he was.	Yes, he was at home last night.
No, he wasn't.	No, he wasn't at home last night.



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. _____ he drink milk last night?
(A) Did (B) Was (C) Is (D) Does
- () 2. She _____ apples yesterday.
(A) has (B) eats (C) ate (D) eated
- () 3. _____ she sad last week?
(A) Did (B) Was (C) Does (D) Is
- () 4. _____ you and Jane watch TV two days ago?
(A) Did (B) Do (C) Does (D) Were



一、單選題

- () 1. I _____ a teacher five years ago.
(A) am (B) was (C) are (D) were
- () 2. They _____ friends last year.
(A) is (B) aren't (C) weren't (D) are
- () 3. She _____ many dogs before.
(A) have (B) has (C) had (D) doesn't have
- () 4. _____ he an actor before?
(A) Is (B) Was (C) Were (D) Are
- () 5. _____ they in Japan last month?
(A) Are (B) Aren't (C) Were (D) Wasn't
- () 6. _____ you eat breakfast this morning?
(A) Do (B) Don't (C) Were (D) Did
- () 7. They _____ do homework (家庭作業) yesterday.
(A) don't (B) doesn't (C) didn't (D) weren't
- () 8. They _____ my mother's cats before.
(A) are (B) were (C) is (D) was
- () 9. I _____ his doctor before.
(A) wasn't (B) isn't (C) am not (D) weren't
- () 10. My sister _____ to school by bus last week.
(A) goes (B) goed (C) wented (D) went
- () 11. Our house _____ in Taichung (台中) before.
(A) is (B) was (C) were (D) isn't
- () 12. Did they _____ TV last night?
(A) watch (B) watches (C) watched (D) watching

- () 13. We didn't _____ your ball.
(A) saw (B) sees (C) see (D) to see
- () 14. _____ they Mr. Lin's students before?
(A) Are (B) Did (C) Weren't (D) Didn't
- () 15. He _____ this book last week.
(A) reads (B) read (C) readed (D) is reading
- () 16. Did your brother _____ a nap (午睡) yesterday afternoon?
(A) take (B) takes (C) took (D) taked
- () 17. My cat _____ milk this morning.
(A) drink (B) drank (C) dranked (D) dranks
- () 18. Did he _____ his teacher last night?
(A) call (B) called (C) calls (D) to call
- () 19. We _____ read that book today.
(A) didn't (B) was (C) aren't (D) were
- () 20. Her sister _____ a shower (洗澡) last night.
(A) takes (B) took (C) taked (D) tooks

二、句子重組

1. I / a / yesterday / . / cake / ate

2. was / She / a / before / . / singer

3. . / He / walk / month / to / didn't / last / school

4. .four / you / in / Were / ago / ? / America / years

5. your / Wasn't / sister / in / this / ? / before / school

English Grammar

三、翻譯題

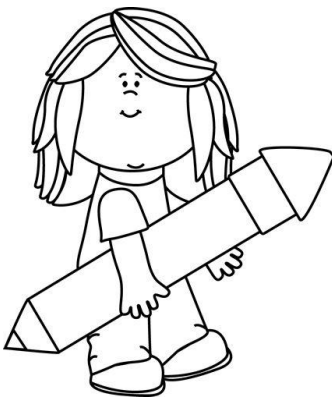
1. My dog was his dog before.

2. He went to Japan today.

3. His father didn't take a shower (洗澡) yesterday.

4. Weren't they friends a year ago?

5. Didn't you find (找到) that book last week?



一、單選題

- () 1. _____ you happy yesterday?
(A) Are (B) Aren't (C) Were (D) Was
- () 2. That dog _____ small last year.
(A) was (B) isn't (C) is (D) were
- () 3. _____ your mother at home last night?
(A) Is (B) Were (C) Isn't (D) Was
- () 4. Did they _____ computer games yesterday evening?
(A) play (B) playing (C) played (D) plays
- () 5. He _____ my student before.
(A) wasn't (B) are (C) is (D) isn't
- () 6. She didn't _____ this movie before.
(A) liked (B) like (C) likes (D) likeds
- () 7. We _____ to music this afternoon.
(A) listened (B) listen (C) listens (D) listening
- () 8. Did your sister _____ a dog before?
(A) had (B) has (C) have (D) haved
- () 9. They _____ sad last week.
(A) aren't (B) weren't (C) wasn't (D) isn't
- () 10. Her brothers _____ doctors two years ago.
(A) were (B) are (C) aren't (D) was
- () 11. _____ he in Japan last year?
(A) Is (B) Was (C) Aren't (D) Isn't
- () 12. I _____ an egg this morning.
(A) ate (B) eat (C) eats (D) eated
- () 13. What did he _____ before?
(A) does (B) do (C) did (D) doing

English Grammar

- () 14. I _____ eat fish last night.
(A) am (B) does (C) didn't (D) don't
- () 15. _____ his dog small before?
(A) Wasn't (B) Is (C) Isn't (D) Are
- () 16. Paul: What did you find under his desk?
Tom: Oh, _____ all kinds of things: a basketball, pencils, and a hat!
(A) it had (B) there were (C) it was (D) There was
〈改編自基測 90-1〉
- () 17. Fred: That's a great song! Who _____ it?
Jean: Arnie did. He's my favorite singer.
(A) singed (B) sang (C) singing (D) sings 〈改編自基測 91-1〉
- () 18. Tina _____ hamburgers for lunch last week.
(A) had (B) has (C) have (D) is having 〈改編自基測 95-2〉
- () 19. Sam: _____ you have a good time at Mr. Moore's house tonight?
Tom: Yes. It was a wonderful party.
(A) Were (B) Did (C) Do (D) Are 〈改編自基測 95-2〉
- () 20. The plate _____ from the table, hit the floor, and broke into pieces.
(A) drops (B) dropped (C) drop (D) dropped 〈改編自基測 102〉

二、改錯

- () 1. I didn't went to school last month.
- () 2. She doesn't like her teacher before.
- () 3. My father didn't has a house three years ago.
- () 4. Her sisters didn't in America last month.
- () 5. Did you a nurse before?
- () 6. Did he played computer games today?
- () 7. He didn't walks to school this morning.

- () 8. I take a shower last night.
- () 9. Does he your friend before?
- () 10. It didn't my dog two years ago.

三、句子重組

1. My / was / brother / an / before / . / engineer

2. your / Were / ? / ago / dogs / a / big / year

3. did / this / afternoon / . / homework / We

4. father / a / yesterday / Her / . / nap / take / didn't

5. house / did / go / to / week / ? / his / last / How / you

四、翻譯題

1. Did you call your friend last night?

2. His dog found (找到) a bird yesterday morning.

3. My mother didn't play baseball today.

4. 他們三年前不在日本嗎？

5. 她以前不是我的學生。

一、填空 (以過去式肯定句作答)

1. His father _____ (be) a nurse before.
2. We _____ (take) a nap yesterday afternoon.
3. I _____ (have) a cat last year.
4. Our son _____ (watch) TV today.
5. My sister _____ (go) to Japan five years ago.
6. He _____ (play) computer games this morning.
7. They _____ (be) friends before.
8. I _____ (read) this book last month.
9. She _____ (eat) an egg yesterday morning.
10. Her cat _____ (drink) water yesterday evening.

二、對話填空

1. A: Did he like movies before?
B: Yes, _____ . (請簡答)
2. A: How did they go to school yesterday?
B: _____ to school by bus.
3. A: Were you in America last month?
B: Yes, _____ . (請簡答)
4. A: Did you take a nap today?
B: No, I _____ a nap today.
5. A: What did it eat this morning?
B: _____ fish this morning.

三、中翻英

1. 我的女兒上星期不開心。

2. 你的弟弟以前不是工程師嗎？

3. 她媽媽昨晚在家。

4. 他的兒子昨天沒有洗澡。

5. 我今天早上喝了牛奶。

6. 他們昨天傍晚有聽音樂嗎？

7. 他們的爸爸五年前有很多房子

8. 林先生以前是個差勁的歌星。

9. 你今天早上有打籃球嗎？

10. 我們三年前在美國。

English Grammar


四、短文中翻英

A: 你上星期六去台北嗎?

B: 是的, 我去台北。我參觀了台北 101。

A: 你覺得台北 101 如何?

B: 它高而且漂亮。我喜歡它。

 單字: 台北 101 Taipei 101; 參觀 visit

五、閱讀

Laura: Last night, there was a cute girl in your house. Who is she?

Jane: She is my friend's daughter. Her name is Tina.

Laura: Why was she in your house last night?


Jane: Her mother went to Taipei for work yesterday, so Tina lived in my house last night.

Laura: What does her mother do?

Jane: She was a very pretty singer, but now she is a music teacher.

Laura: Maybe "her girl" has a beautiful voice, too.

Jane: I believe so.

 單字: so 所以 / 如此; Maybe 也許; voice 聲音; believe 相信

- () 1. Is Tina's mother a singer now?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 2. Who's in Taipei yesterday?
(A) Tina (B) Jane's mother (C) Tina's mother
- () 3. Who is "her girl" in the last sentence (最後一句)?
(A) Laura (B) Jane (C) Tina.

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

Jack's uncle: What did you do a year ago?


Jack: I was a student.

Jack's uncle: How did you go to school?

Jack: I went to school by MRT.

Jack's uncle: Which subject did you like the most?

Jack: I liked English the most. My English teacher was a very nice person!

 單字：the most 最

2. 短文選擇


- () 1. What was Jack's job a year ago?
(A) Teacher (B) Actor. (C) Student
- () 2. What is Jack's job now?
(A) Student (B) Teacher (C) We don't know.
- () 3. How was Jack's English teacher?
(A) Bad. (B) Nice (C) We don't know.

二、克漏字選擇

My father and my sister 1. happy this morning. My sister played computer games last night and 2. do her homework.

My father 3. very angry. He didn't 4. my sister to school, so my sister

5. to school alone. Finally, she was late for school.

 單字：take 帶；so 所以；alone 獨自；Finally 最後

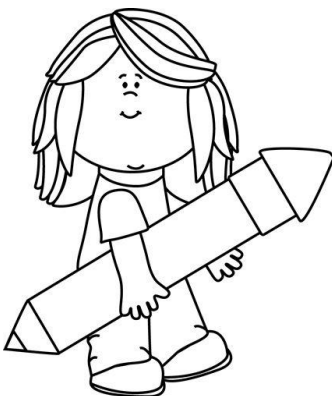
() 1. (A) were (B) wasn't (C) weren't

() 2. (A) don't (B) doesn't (C) didn't

() 3. (A) is (B) are (C) was

() 4. (A) took (B) taked (C) take

() 5. (A) walks (B) walked (C) walk



擴充文法概念

Learn to creep before you leap.

**Topic 1 過去進行式**

我們在先前的 I-2 有介紹過現在進行式，相信大家都還記得它的功用吧！沒錯，我們用它來表達某個動作在現在這個時間點正在進行。

那如果我們要表達某個動作在過去某個時間點正在進行呢？那就是用過去進行式囉！而過去進行式的使用時機與句型又是如何呢？且看以下說明。

一、過去進行式的使用時機及句型

1. 過去進行式用來表達過去某個時間點正在進行或持續的動作，其句型如下：

主詞	+ was / were	+ V-ing...	+ 過去時間點.
----	--------------	------------	----------

例 1：He **was teaching** May English at 8:00 last night.

（他昨晚 8 點正在教 May 英文。）

例 2：I saw you yesterday morning. You **were jogging**.

（我昨天早上看到你。你正在慢跑。）

2. 與過去進行式搭配的過去時間

<p>過去確切的時間點 例如：at 8:00 last night、 at 7:00 yesterday morning</p>	<p>例 1：He was teaching May English at 8:00 last night. （他昨晚 8 點正在教 May 英文。） 例 2：May and Paul were eating breakfast at 7:00 yesterday morning. （May 與 Paul 昨天早上 7 點正在吃早餐。）</p>
<p>過去的時間副詞 例如：at that time（那時）、 then（那時）</p>	<p>例 1：She was doing her homework at that time. （她那時正在做作業。） 例 2：We were reading novels then. （我們那時正在看小說。）</p>



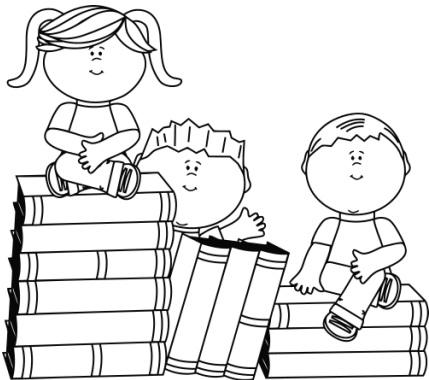
隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. My mom _____ at 6:30 yesterday morning.
(A) was cooking (B) cooks (C) cooking (D) cook
- () 2. My sisters _____ TV then.
(A) are watching (B) was watching
(C) were watching (D) is watching

※依提示作答

1. 我那時正在教 Jane 英文。
- _____



二、過去進行式基本句型

1. 肯定句

主詞	+ be 動詞	+ V-ing...	+ 過去確切的時間點 或 過去的時間副詞.
I	was		
You We They	were		
He She It	was		

例 1：I **was watching** TV at that time. (我那時正在看電視。)

例 2：My sisters **were singing** at 9:00 yesterday morning. (我的妹妹們昨天早上 9 點正在唱歌。)

例 3：Kelly **was studying** then. (Kelly 那時正在讀書。)

2. 否定句

主詞	+ be 動詞	+ not	+ V-ing...	+ 過去確切的時間點 或 過去的時間副詞.
I	was	not		
You We They	were			
He She It	was			

例 1：I **was not watching** TV at that time. (我那時沒在看電視。)

例 2：My sisters **were not singing** at 9:00 yesterday morning. (我的妹妹們昨天早上 9 點沒在唱歌。)

例 3：Kelly **wasn't studying** then. (Kelly 那時沒在讀書。)

⇒ 過去進行式的否定，照字面翻譯可寫成：沒有正在做某事。但為了讓句子更流暢，應翻譯為：沒在做某事。

3. 疑問句及答句

(1) 問句

如果要將過去進行式肯定句改寫成疑問句的話，只要把 be 動詞(was, were) 移到句首，並換上問號即可。

Be 動詞	+ 主詞	+ V-ing...	+ 過去確切的時間點 或 過去的時間副詞?
Was	I		
Were	you / we / they		
Was	he / she / it		

例 1 : **Were** you **watching** TV then?

(你那時**正在**看電視嗎?)

例 2 : **Was** your mother **cooking** dinner at that time?

(你的媽媽那時**正在**煮晚餐嗎?)

例 3 : **Were** Ken and May **studying** at 7:00 last night?

(Ken 和 May 昨晚 7 點**正在**讀書嗎?)

(2) 答句

在進行式疑問句的答句要用 Yes 或 No 回答，且兩者後面一定要用逗點。以 No 回答時後面要有 not；以 Yes 回答時後面不可有 not。

詳答	Yes , 主詞 + be 動詞 + V-ing + (名詞、地點...).
	No , 主詞 + be 動詞 + not + V-ing + (名詞、地點...).
簡答	Yes , 主詞 + be 動詞.
	No , 主詞 + be 動詞 + not .

例如 : Were you cooking dinner at that time?

詳答 Yes, I was cooking dinner. / No, I was not cooking dinner.

簡答 Yes, I was. / No, I was not.

⇒ 簡答時，主詞一定要用人稱代名詞 (I, you, he, she, it, we...).

⇒ 肯定簡答不可以縮寫。例如 : Yes, he's. (×)

※ 文法補充：過去進行式也能與 Wh-疑問詞 (What, Where,...) 做搭配。

Wh-疑問詞	+ be 動詞	+ 主詞	+ V-ing	+ 過去確切的時間點 或 過去的時間副詞？
--------	---------	------	---------	-----------------------

例 1：Q: What **was** May **eating** then?

(May 那時正在吃什麼?)

A: She **was eating** fish then.

(她那時正在吃魚。)

例 2：Q: Where **were** you **going** at 8:00 yesterday morning?

(昨天早上 8:00 時，你正要去哪裡?)

A: I **was going** to school.

(我正要去學校。)

⇒ 由上例可知，回答 Wh-疑問詞開頭的問句，其答句不用以 Yes 或 No 開頭回答，直接回答真實情況即可。



隨堂小練習

※ 選擇題

() 1. _____ your sisters cooking dinner then?

(A) Was (B) Were (C) Is (D) Are

() 2. Paul: Was Jack studying at 10:00 yesterday morning?

Jane: _____.

(A) Yes, he was (B) Yes, he was not

(C) No, he was (D) No, he's

※ 翻譯題

1. May 那時沒在慢跑。

2. 昨天早上 10 點時她們正在做什麼？

一、單選題

- () 1. My grandmother _____ coffee then.
(A) was drinking (B) drinking (C) drinks (D) were drinking
- () 2. _____ you walking your dog at that time?
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Were (D) Did
- () 3. I _____ eating my noodles at 8:30 last night.
(A) are (B) am (C) is (D) was
- () 4. Your husband was _____ chocolate then.
(A) eating (B) eat (C) ate (D) eats
- () 5. Tom was not _____ a book at 9:00 yesterday morning.
(A) read (B) reading (C) reads (D) readed
- () 6. The phone was _____ at that time.
(A) ring (B) ringing (C) rings (D) rang
- () 7. Was he _____ the cow at 3:00 yesterday afternoon?
(A) feed (B) fed (C) feeding (D) feeds
- () 8. Her uncle was _____ his books then.
(A) showed (B) shows (C) showing (D) show
- () 9. He _____ not kicking the table at that time.
(A) did (B) does (C) is (D) was
- () 10. I was _____ at 2:00 yesterday afternoon.
(A) work (B) working (C) worked (D) works
- () 11. It _____ snowing at 5:00 yesterday morning.
(A) was (B) is (C) were (D) are
- () 12. The students _____ practicing the violin then.
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) was

- () 13. Was your father _____ your shoes at that time?
(A) brush (B) brushing (C) brushed (D) brushes
- () 14. Her mother _____ her head then.
(A) was shaking (B) is shaking (C) shook (D) shaken
- () 15. He _____ taking a nap at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.
(A) does (B) did (C) is (D) was
- () 16. He _____ the door then.
(A) open (B) isn't going (C) wasn't opening (D) opening
- () 17. I was _____ a bath at 9:00 last night.
(A) taking (B) take (C) took (D) takes
- () 18. My brother was _____ English then.
(A) studied (B) studying (C) study (D) studies
- () 19. He was _____ at the koala at that time.
(A) looks (B) look (C) looking (D) looked
- () 20. _____ they selling those plates then?
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Did (D) Were

二、句子重組

1. time / I / bed / . / making / my / at / was / that

2. combing / Your / sister / . / morning / was / her / at / 6:30 / yesterday / hair

3. his / reading / ? / teacher / Was / then

4. at / It / was / . / that / raining / time

5. talking / last / Lin / . / 7:00 / night / me / at / was / to / Ms.

English Grammar

三、翻譯題

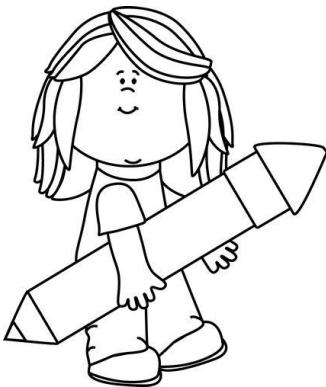
1. Was that man opening the box at that time?

2. I was eating dinner at 8:00 last night.

3. They were not camping in that park then.

4. He was taking a photo at 9:00 yesterday morning.

5. Were they climbing the mountain (山) at 3:00 yesterday afternoon?



一、填空

1. What _____ (be) you doing at 9:00 last night?
2. What was he _____ (do) then?
3. The boy was _____ (make) noises at that time.
4. I was not _____ (eat) my lunch at 1:00 yesterday afternoon.
5. My father _____ (be) working then.
6. My brother was _____ (teach) me English at 5:00 yesterday afternoon.
7. Where _____ (be) Jack going at that time?
8. They _____ (be) fighting then.
9. The girl was _____ (read) a book at 8:00 last night.
10. I _____ (be) taking a bath at that time.

二、改錯 (請以進行式作答)

- () 1. We were pick flowers at that time.
- () 2. Was she fed the dog at 7:00 last night?
- () 3. He was teach my son English then.
- () 4. Was you drinking water at that time?
- () 5. The girl was reads the storybook (故事書) at 9:00 last night.
- () 6. Those students didn't taking a nap at 1:00 yesterday afternoon.
- () 7. I were drinking coffee then.
- () 8. Did you taking a shower at that time?
- () 9. My sister was ate breakfast at 7:00 yesterday morning.
- () 10. We were not play computer games then.

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三、依提示作答

1. Was Amy counting these bottles then? (請否定簡答)

2. Was he walking to school at 7:00 yesterday morning? (請肯定詳答)

3. Were they jogging then? (請否定詳答)

4. Yes, we were doing homework then. (請造原問句)

5. I was listening to music at 8:00 last night. (請造原問句)

四、翻譯題

1. 她那時正在賣她的摩托車嗎?

2. 我們昨晚 8 點正在飯廳 (dining room) 吃晚餐。

3. 我當時正在和林女士說話。

4. 那位歌手昨天晚上 9:00 正在唱歌。

5. 昨天早上 8:00 時你正在做什麼?

I-6 未來式



學習情報站

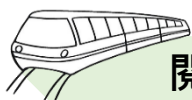
※必備文法概念：

Topic 1 未來式

- ★ 基本入門（未來式基本介紹）
- ★ 表示未來的時間
- ★ 未來式基本句型



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L13~L15



閱讀特快車

Let's have fun this weekend

Jane : Hi Bill! Do you ^①have anything in mind for this weekend?

Bill : I'm going to visit Helen and have a picnic in Helen's garden.

There will be sandwiches, fruit and a lot of drinks.

She also invited a music band.

They will play their new songs for us!

It will be fun! Will you come?

Jane : I'm not sure. Picnic food is a little cold and I can't eat it.

Bill : Hmm... It's not a problem! We will have a barbecue there, too!

Helen's mother is also going to make her wonderful seafood soup for us!

Jane : It ^②sounds great! I am going. Let's have fun this weekend!



文章單字：have anything in mind 準備要做什麼；sandwich 三明治；
invite 邀請；can't 不能；barbecue 烤肉（BBQ）；
seafood 海鮮；sound 聽起來



文章說明：

① have something / anything in mind 用法 ⇒ 計畫 / 準備要做什麼

例 1：I have a letter in mind.（我打算寫封信。）

例 2：They don't have anything in mind for the party.

（他們對這個派對沒有任何計畫。）

② sound great 用法 ⇒ great 可以換成其他形容詞。

例如：good, bad。



Topic 1 未來式 (未來式基本介紹)

日常生活中，我們不免提到未來的事。既然是說到未來，也就會提到未來的時間，例如：明天、明晚、下星期、明年…等等，而此時也會運用到英文中所謂的「未來簡單式」，我們用它來表達未來會發生的動作、事情或狀態。

未來式最主要的特徵是「will + 原形動詞」或「be going to + 原形動詞」，其中的 will 或 be going to 中文會翻譯成「將要」或是「將會」。

一、基本入門

1. will 為助動詞，後面的動詞要用原形動詞。
2. 主詞不論是什麼人稱，都用 will。
3. will 可以和前面的人稱代名詞縮寫：

I will = I'll	You will = You'll	He will = He'll
She will = She'll	We will = We'll	They will = They'll

4. be going to 中的 be 動詞要隨著前面的主詞人稱而改變。
例如：I am going to eat the apple. (我將要吃這顆蘋果。)
5. be going to 與 will 都用來表示未來，但 **be going to** 較有「計畫、打算」的意味。
6. 把 will 或是 be going to 中的 be 動詞往前移到句首，則可以形成疑問句。
例如：Will you eat the apple? (你將要吃這顆蘋果嗎?)



隨堂小練習

※ 填空題

1. I _____ going to watch TV tonight.
2. He _____ going to do homework (家庭作業) after dinner.
3. They _____ going to Japan tomorrow.

二、表示未來的時間

tomorrow (明天)	tomorrow、tomorrow morning (明天早上)、tomorrow afternoon (明天下午)、tomorrow evening (明天傍晚)、tomorrow night (明天晚上)、the day after tomorrow (後天)
next... (下個...)	next week (下星期)、next weekend (下週末)、next month (下個月)、next year (明年)
this... (這個...)	this morning (今天早上)、this afternoon (今天下午)、this evening (今天傍晚)、this weekend (這個週末)、this week (這個星期)、this year (這一年)
today (今天)	today

★ today 與 this (this morning / this evening / this week / this year...) 要視情況來決定時態。

例 1: I ate breakfast at 8:00 this morning.

(我今天早上 8 點吃早餐。)

⇒ 從句意可知是什麼時候吃早餐的，所以用過去式。

例 2: I will eat breakfast at 8:00 this morning.

(我今天早上 8 點才要吃早餐。)

⇒ 從句意可知還沒吃早餐，所以用未來式。



隨堂小練習

※ 選擇題

- () 1. My father _____ breakfast at 8 a.m. this morning.
(A) eated (B) ate (C) are going to eat (D) will eats
- () 2. Hebe will buy a present for you _____.
(A) tomorrow (B) last night
(C) yesterday (D) last weekend

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三、未來式基本句型

1. 肯定句

主詞	+ will	+ 原形動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 未來時間.
	+ be going to			

例 1 : I **will** stay in Japan **next month**.

= I **am going to** stay in Japan **next month**.

(我下個月要留在日本。)

例 2 : He **will** teach baseball **tomorrow**.

= He **is going to** teach baseball **tomorrow**. (他明天教棒球。)

例 3 : We'll **eat** dinner together **next week**.

= We're **going to** eat dinner together **next week**.

(我們下個星期會一起吃晚餐。)

2. 否定句

主詞	+ will not (won't)	+ 原形動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 未來時間.
	+ be not going to			

例 1 : I **will not** stay in Japan **next month**.

= I **am not going to** stay in Japan **next month**.

(我下個月不會留在日本。)

例 2 : He **will not** teach baseball **tomorrow**.

= He **is not going to** teach baseball **tomorrow**.

(他明天不會教棒球。)

例 3 : We **won't** eat dinner together **next week**.

= We **aren't going to** eat dinner together **next week**.

(我們下個星期不會一起吃晚餐。)

3. 疑問句及答句

- (1) 如果要將未來式肯定句或否定句改寫成疑問句的話，只要把 will 或 won't (be 或 ben't) 往前移到句首，並換成問號即可。

Will Won't	+ 主詞	+ 原形動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 未來時間?
Be Ben't	+ 主詞	+ going to 原形動詞	+ (名詞、副詞...)	+ 未來時間?

例 1 : **Will** you stay in Japan **next month**?

= **Are** you **going to** stay in Japan **next month**?

(你下個月會留在日本嗎?)

例 2 : **Won't** he teach baseball **tomorrow**?

= **Isn't** he **going to** teach baseball **tomorrow**?

(他明天不會教棒球嗎?)

例 3 : **Will** they eat dinner together **next week**?

= **Are** they **going to** eat dinner together **next week**?

(他們下個禮拜會一起吃晚餐嗎?)

- (2) 未來式疑問句的答句寫法，和一般動詞疑問句（以 Do / Does 開頭的）與 Be 動詞疑問句的答句相同。此外，用 Will 問就用 will 答，用 Be going to 問就用 be 動詞回答。

例 1 : **Will** you jog tomorrow night? (你明晚會去慢跑嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, I **will**. (是的，我會去。)

否定簡答 No, I **will not**. (不，我不會去。)

例 2 : **Is** she **going to** give the book later? (她待會兒打算給這本書嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, she **is**. (是的，她會給。)

否定簡答 No, she **isn't**. (不，她不會給。)

例 3 : **Won't** she give the book later? (她待會兒不會給這本書嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, she **will**. (不，她會給。)

否定簡答 No, she **won't**. (是的，她不會給。)

例 4 : **Aren't** you **going to** jog tomorrow night? (你明晚不會去慢跑嗎?)

肯定簡答 Yes, I **am**. (不，我會去。)

否定簡答 No, I **am not**. (是的，我不會去。)



隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- () 1. _____ he go to school tomorrow?
(A) Does (B) Was (C) Is (D) Will
- () 2. Amy and Jane are going to _____ dinner together next Saturday.
(A) eats (B) eating (C) ate (D) eat

※翻譯題

1. 我下星期不會去學校。

2. 她們明年會去日本 (Japan)。

3. Mark 明天早上會打籃球嗎?



一、單選題

- () 1. _____ he read this book tomorrow?
(A) Did (B) Was (C) Is (D) Will
- () 2. I _____ play computer games tomorrow evening.
(A) am (B) am going to (C) going to (D) go to
- () 3. She will _____ to music later (待會) .
(A) listen (B) listens (C) listened (D) going to listen
- () 4. My mom won't _____ my brother tonight.
(A) calling (B) call (C) calls (D) called
- () 5. _____ you going to go to Japan tomorrow?
(A) Do (B) Did (C) Are (D) Have
- () 6. Where will you _____ dinner tonight?
(A) eating (B) ate (C) eat (D) eats
- () 7. I _____ going to drink Coke later.
(A) am (B) is (C) are (D) do
- () 8. What _____ you do tomorrow?
(A) are (B) will (C) do (D) are going
- () 9. Who _____ go to the supermarket?
(A) is (B) are (C) will (D) Is going
- () 10. We are going to _____ a movie this weekend.
(A) see (B) seeing (C) are seeing (D) sees
- () 11. He won't _____ baseball next weekend.
(A) playing (B) play (C) plays (D) is playing
- () 12. _____ they going to watch a basketball game in Taipei (台北) ?
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Will (D) Is

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- () 13. They are not going to _____ a shower tomorrow night.
(A) taking (B) take (C) takes (D) took
- () 14. _____ she going to take a nap tomorrow afternoon?
(A) Does (B) Did (C) Do (D) Is
- () 15. Will he _____ his homework this afternoon?
(A) did (B) does (C) do (D) doing
- () 16. Her father won't _____ his friend this evening.
(A) calling (B) calls (C) call (D) called
- () 17. _____ you walk to school the day after tomorrow?
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Will (D) Are going
- () 18. David is not _____ come here today.
(A) go to (B) going to (C) goes to (D) went to
- () 19. _____ your sons going to watch TV tomorrow morning?
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Is (D) Did
- () 20. She will _____ to America this year.
(A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) went

二、句子重組

1. We / socks / buy / . / won't / today

2. read / weekend / . / She / a / novel (小說) / will / this

3. going / He / to / his / . / friends / is / tonight / meet

4. are / ? / you / to / tomorrow / going / What / do

5. zoo / Won't / your / ? / go / mother / later / to / the

三、翻譯題

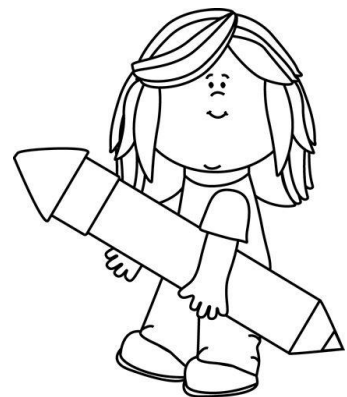
1. This doctor will read this book later.

2. Will you take a shower tonight?

3. I won't go to school tomorrow.

4. She is not going to see this movie tomorrow night.

5. Is he going to ride a bicycle to your house next week?



一、單選題

- () 1. She _____ buy some beautiful socks today.
(A) is (B) will (C) is go (D) be going
- () 2. Will they _____ some coffee tonight?
(A) drinking (B) drank (C) drink (D) is drinking
- () 3. I _____ call my grandparents (祖父母) this weekend.
(A) am (B) won't (C) will be (D) am going
- () 4. Who is going to _____ to school?
(A) goes (B) going (C) go (D) went
- () 5. He is not _____ see a movie this evening.
(A) going to (B) goes to (C) went to (D) go to
- () 6. Isn't she going to _____ a nap this afternoon?
(A) takes (B) take (C) taking (D) took
- () 7. They _____ going to walk to school next month.
(A) do (B) are (C) did (D) will
- () 8. My brother will _____ dinner later.
(A) eating (B) eats (C) ate (D) eat
- () 9. When will you _____ your homework?
(A) does (B) did (C) do (D) doing
- () 10. Her sister won't _____ a cake this week.
(A) makes (B) make (C) made (D) making
- () 11. _____ you going to eat eggs tomorrow morning?
(A) Are (B) Do (C) Did (D) Have
- () 12. Her brother and I _____ play computer games tomorrow evening.
(A) are (B) am (C) will (D) are going
- () 13. _____ you going to go to Japan this year?
(A) Did (B) Do (C) Are (D) Have

- () 14. Won't your student _____ this book tomorrow?
(A) read (B) reads (C) reading (D) readed
- () 15. _____ Tom going to take a shower this morning?
(A) Does (B) Did (C) Has (D) Is
- () 16. Nana: Did you mail the cards to your teachers?
Annie: No, I didn't. I _____ them after dinner.
(A) mailed (B) will mail (C) mail (D) am mailing〈改編自北北基 100〉
- () 17. Tonight I'll _____ at the office until (直到) I finish the work.
(A) staying (B) stay (C) stayed (D) stays 〈改編自會考 104〉
- () 18. Follow (跟隨) the tips (訣竅), and you will _____ a good learner
(學習者).
(A) becomes (成為) (B) becoming (C) became (D) become
〈改編自基測 90-1〉
- () 19. Lisa: What _____ this morning?
Tina: Well, it's Sunday. I will go to church (教會).
(A) are you going to do (B) do you do
(C) are you doing (D) did you do 〈改編自基測 92-2〉
- () 20. Mrs. Li: Take a jacket, A-fang. It will _____ cold this afternoon.
A-fang: OK, Mom, but where's my jacket?
(A) gets (B) get (C) got (D) getting 〈改編自基測 93-2〉

二、改錯

- () 1. She are going to take a nap.
- () 2. I'm going to reading that book tonight.
- () 3. We is going to watch TV at home.
- () 4. My mother am not going to come here.
- () 5. I is not going to listen to music later.
- () 6. Will you coming to my party?

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- () 7. Will he eating breakfast tomorrow?
() 8. Does Tom going to go to America next month?
() 9. He will buying some socks tomorrow evening.
() 10. Are they play computer games next weekend?

三、句子重組

1. I / will / dinner / . / P.M. / tonight / at / 7:00 / eat

2. come / . / They / won't / next / here / week

3. going / to / walk / to / month / she / school / next / ? / Is

4. shower / Isn't / ? / he / a / taking / now

5. Will / TV / ? / you / watch / later

四、翻譯題

1. Are they going to eat a big pizza this weekend?

2. What will they buy for their mother?

3. Won't he do homework today?

4. 你們明天會看那場棒球賽嗎？

5. 我們明天下午不會睡午覺。

一、填空

1. His cat _____ (eat) fish tomorrow night. (肯定句)
2. _____ you going to eat an egg later? (否定句)
3. She _____ (do) her homework tomorrow afternoon. (肯定句)
4. My mom and dad _____ (play) cards tomorrow morning. (肯定句)
5. They _____ going to walk to school next week. (肯定句)
6. _____ he call his friends the day after tomorrow? (否定句)
7. My dog _____ (drink) water later. (肯定句)
8. My teacher _____ (go) to Japan next year. (否定句)
9. What _____ your sister buy next weekend? (肯定句)
10. He _____ (take) a shower later. (肯定句)

二、對話填空

1. A: Will your son come here this afternoon?
B: Yes, _____ . (請簡答)
2. A: Will he play computer games next week?
B: No, _____ play computer games next week.
3. A: Are you going to go to Japan next month?
B: Yes, _____ going to go to Japan next month.
4. A: Is their mom going to buy a car next weekend?
B: No, _____ going to buy a car next weekend.
5. A: When will your daughter go to school?
B: _____ go to school _____ 7:00 A.M.

三、翻譯題

1. 我明天會去美國。

2. 你們明天早上會吃蛋嗎？

3. 她下星期不會看這本書。

4. 他今天下午會喝牛奶嗎？

5. 我們今天會洗澡。

6. 他們明天下午不會睡午覺。

7. 你明天傍晚打算玩電腦遊戲嗎？

8. 他的女兒打算下週末去美國。

9. 他們的朋友下個月不會走路上學。

10. 你的爸爸明年打算去日本嗎？

四、短文中翻英

A：你這週末打算做什麼呢？

B：我和我的姐姐會去台北看棒球賽。

A：你們打算怎麼去台北？

B：我們打算搭高鐵（HSR）去台北。

A：你們會待在台北幾天呢？

B：我們會待在台北兩天。

五、閱讀

Next Monday is my sister's birthday. We are going to have a birthday party for her. She likes pink, so I will give her a pink cake. My father is going to give her a pink cell phone. My mother is going to give her a pink skirt. She will be very happy.



單字：birthday 生日；so 所以；give 給

- () 1. What is the author (作者) going to give the sister?
 (A) A cellphone (B) A cheese cake (C) A pink cake
- () 2. What will the mother give the sister?
 (A) A pink skirt (B) A red skirt (C) A pink cake
- () 3. How will the sister be at her birthday party?
 (A) We don't know. (B) Sad (C) Happy

一、短文英翻中與選擇

1. 短文英翻中

May : Are you free this weekend?

Jane : No, I'm going to play basketball.

May : I will buy something. When will you be free?

Jane : I will be free next weekend.

What will you buy?

May : I will buy some suits and jeans.



單字 : suit 西裝


2. 短文選擇

- () 1. Will Jane play basketball this weekend?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- () 2. What is May going to buy?
(A) Clothes (B) Toys (C) Food
- () 3. Are they going to play basketball this weekend?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.

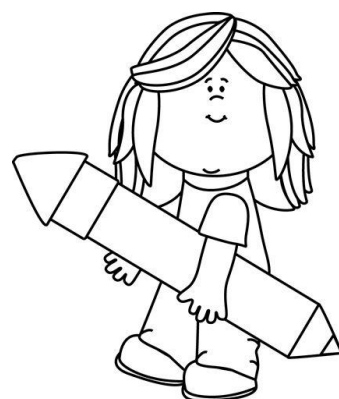
二、克漏字選擇

Summer 1. very hot, but this week, the weather is 2. to be nice. It 3. be a good time and people will go to the beach. Just like Andrea and her family, they 4. drive to the beach this weekend. They are looking forward to it very much. At the beach, Andrea will head straight to the sea and it is going to be cold and wonderful.

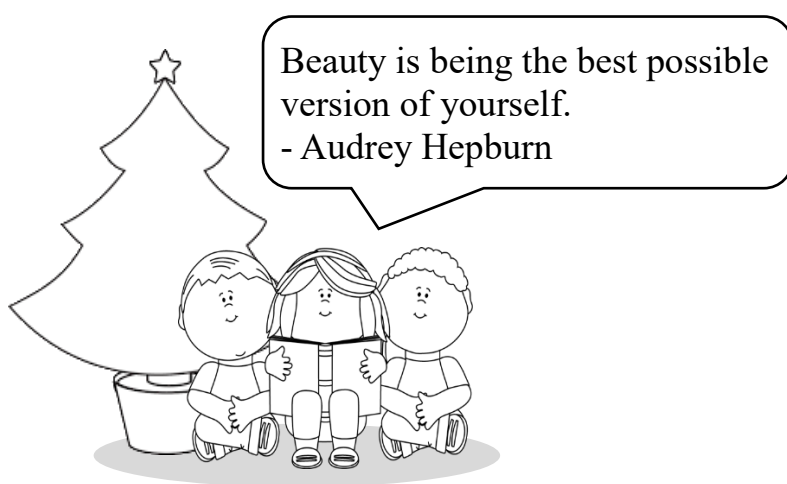
At noon they will eat hot dogs for lunch together. Andrea 5. volleyball. She and her family will play volleyball all the afternoon. It will be a fun day for them.

 單字：Just like 就像是；beach 沙灘；look forward to 期待；head straight to 直接前往；volleyball 排球

- () 1. (A) are (B) has (C) is
- () 2. (A) go (B) went (C) going
- () 3. (A) can (B) is (C) will
- () 4. (A) are (B) is (C) will
- () 5. (A) loved (B) love (C) loves



NOTED 



一、單選題

- () 1. They are _____ in the garden.
(A) playing (B) play (C) plays (D) played
- () 2. _____ there a refrigerator in the factory?
(A) Does (B) Do (C) Is (D) Are
- () 3. It is 8 p.m. now. _____ you see many birds this morning?
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Are (D) Did
- () 4. He _____ to the park every weekend.
(A) go (B) goes (C) gos (D) went
- () 5. This bottle _____ not my bottle.
(A) does (B) is (C) will (D) did
- () 6. Q: _____ plate is your plate? A: That one.
(A) When (B) What (C) Which (D) Where
- () 7. Q: When does he work? A: He works _____ 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
(A) from (B) at (C) in (D) on
- () 8. My birthday is in May (五月) _____.
(A) thirty-first (B) thirty-one (C) thirty-oneth (D) thirtyth-first
- () 9. Q: _____ does your son live? A: He lives in Nantou (南投).
(A) How (B) What (C) Which (D) Where
- () 10. He _____ that mountain (山) next week.
(A) climbed (B) will climb (C) climb (D) climbs
- () 11. When _____ we eat dinner?
(A) does (B) is (C) will (D) are
- () 12. Is she _____ actress or a reporter?
(A) an (B) a (C) the (D) this

English Grammar

- () 13. Does he have _____ gloves?
(A) a slice of (B) a piece of (C) a cup of (D) a pair of
- () 14. We are going to _____ baseball this weekend.
(A) playing (B) play (C) played (D) plays
- () 15. Q: How did you go to the island? A: I went there _____ ship.
(A) in (B) on (C) by (D) at

二、題組

(1-4 題)

Tina is from Nantou. Last week she and her son came to Yilan. Because she was poor, she sold her house. However, her grandparents have two houses in Yilan. She and her son can live in one house.

Her son now goes to a new school in Yilan. Everyone in the school is friendly to him, but he isn't happy because he misses his friends in Nantou very much. He had many good friends, and they played dodgeball after school every day. Because he doesn't have friends in Yilan, he is lonely. Now he can only talk to a dog. It is his best friend.



單字：Yilan 宜蘭；because 因為；however 然而；can 能夠；live 住；lonely 寂寞的

- () 1. Where did Tina live before?
(A) Kaohsiung (B) Nantou (C) Yilan (D) Taipei
- () 2. How many sons does Tina have?
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
- () 3. What sport does Tina's son like?
(A) Tennis (B) Badminton (C) Dodgeball (D) Baseball
- () 4. Who is Tina's son's friend now?
(A) A cat (B) His mom (C) His friend (D) A dog

(5-6 題)

Ben : Jack and I are going to eat dinner at that new restaurant.

Did you go to the new restaurant?

Ann : Yes, my father took me there last week.

Ben : Is it good?

Ann : Yes. They have great meals, great tea, and great music.

My father likes it.

I can't forget the taste of the chonco.

Ben : What's that?

Ann : It's a chocolate ball with Coke inside.

It's delicious.


Ben : That's great. I can't wait for the delicious food there.

Do you want to join us?

Ann : When will you go?

Ben : This Sunday.

Ann : Sorry, my brother and I will go hiking this Sunday.

 單字：restaurant 餐廳；take 帶；tea 茶；can't 無法；forget 忘記；taste 味道；
with 有...的；inside 在...裡面的；delicious 美味的；go hiking 健行

() 5. What don't Ben and Ann mention (提到) about the restaurant?

(A) It is new. (B) It has great meals.

(C) It has the chonco. (D) It is cheap.

() 6. Who will go hiking this Sunday?

(A) Ben and his friend (B) Ben and Jack

(C) Ann and her brother (D) Ann and her father

() 7. What's chonco?

(A) A game (B) A song

(C) A drink (D) A snack (點心)

(8-10 題)

Here is an ad (廣告) . Read it and answer the question.


Do your children like their rooms? Do they feel comfortable and have fun in their rooms?

To children, play is very important because they learn from playing. **TIBA Anna** keeps children's needs in mind. We make tables, chairs and beds for them. Here at **TIBA Anna**, you will find everything. They are good for children's bodies and minds.

Monday – Saturday, 10 a.m.~9 p.m.

Ann Fourth Street, Puli

TIBA Anna


 單字：comfortable 舒適的；need 需求；find 找到；street 街道；Puli 埔里

- () 8. What can (可以) you buy at TIBA Anna?
- (A) Bats (球棒) and balls
(B) Plates and bowls.
(C) Tables and chairs.
(D) Pens and erasers.
- () 9. According to (根據) the ad, which is true (真實的)?
- (A) Children play and learn at the same time (同時).
(B) Children should (應該) sleep in their parents' room.
(C) Children have good bodies.
(D) Children are important.
- () 10. When can't we go to TIBA Anna?
- (A) Monday
(B) Sunday
(C) Wednesday
(D) Friday

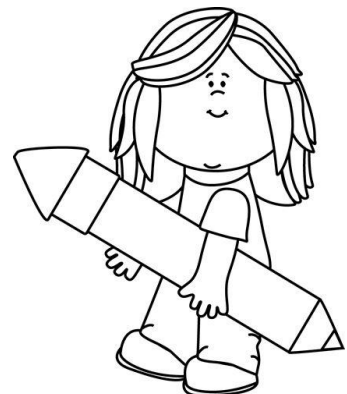
(11~13 題)

My sister is in her third year of senior high school. She has many tests every day, but she doesn't get good grades. She was not like this before. In fact, she did well on tests in her elementary school. There 11. many interesting activities at that time. She was happy then.

But these days she 12. happy. There are a lot of tests and Mom doesn't let her 13. out. But what can she do? She can only study hard now.

 單字：senior high school 高中；grade 成績；like 像；In fact 事實上；
elementary school 國小；activity 活動；can 能夠；hard 努力地

- () 11. (A) were (B) was (C) is (D) are
 () 12. (A) weren't (B) wasn't (C) isn't (D) aren't
 () 13. (A) goes (B) go (C) going (D) went



一、單選題

- () 1. Did he _____ the letter last night?
(A) mail (B) mailed (C) mails (D) mailing
- () 2. My father _____ every morning.
(A) jogging (B) jogged (C) jogs (D) jog
- () 3. Q: Isn't your mother happy? A: Yes, she _____.
(A) is (B) isn't (C) doesn't (D) does
- () 4. There _____ many snowmen.
(A) does (B) is (C) are (D) do
- () 5. Q: _____ do you like this band? A: It's good! I like it very much.
(A) Which (B) How (C) Where (D) When
- () 6. That officer's birthday is _____ Tuesday.
(A) of (B) in (C) at (D) on
- () 7. _____ there a couch in your room before?
(A) Was (B) Does (C) Did (D) Are
- () 8. _____ his son taking medicine now?
(A) Did (B) Does (C) Will (D) Is
- () 9. I _____ a fisherman before.
(A) did (B) am (C) was (D) is
- () 10. Q: How much money is the drum?
A: It _____ me thirty thousand dollars.
(A) costing (B) spent (C) cost (D) spends
- () 11. Q: _____ is his house? A: His house is in the U.S.A.
(A) Where (B) When (C) What (D) How
- () 12. This well (井) is full, _____ that well is dry.
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) because

- () 13. Q: What did you eat for breakfast? A: I ate _____ of the cake.
 (A) one fourth (B) one four (C) once fourth (D) once four
- () 14. _____ at page 30.
 (A) Watch (B) See (C) Look (D) Read
- () 15. Are _____ his father's and mother's violins?
 (A) that (B) this (C) it (D) those

二、題組

(1~3 題)

Tom : I'm back.

Tom's dad : Hi, Tom. How was your school trip?

Tom : Great! My teacher took us to the zoo. We saw a lot of animals, such as zebras, hippos and kangaroos. We had a very good time.

Tom's dad : Which animal do you like most?

Tom : I like koalas the most. They are so cute. Dad, did you go to the zoo before?

Tom's dad : Yes, your grandpa took me there and I was ten years old that year.

Tom : That was twenty years ago. Maybe we can go there next weekend. We can also take grandpa and grandma together.

Tom's dad : OK. Let me call them first.



單字：trip 旅行；such as 比如；most 最；take 帶；Maybe 也許；can 能夠

- () 1. How old is Tom's dad now?
 (A) Ten years old. (B) Twenty years old.
 (C) Thirty years old. (D) Forty years old.
- () 2. What didn't Tom see at the zoo?
 (A) Hippos (B) Turkeys
 (C) Zebras (D) Kangaroos
- () 3. Who took Tom's dad to the zoo before?
 (A) Tom's parent (B) Tom's teacher
 (C) Tom's grandpa (D) Tom's friends

(4~6 題)

My aunt Alice does not talk much. She stays at home and paints all the time. Paintings are everything for her.

Aunt Alice does not paint for money. She doesn't sell her paintings because they are like her babies. There are no people in her paintings. She only draws mountains, rivers and beaches, but "they" have strange shapes and colors. We do not understand Aunt Alice's paintings, and she doesn't tell us the meanings of her paintings. But we still like them a lot. Those paintings are so interesting.



單字：paint 畫圖；painting 圖畫；because 因為；like 像；draw 畫；

mountain 山；river 河流；beach 海灘；strange 奇怪的；shape 形狀；

understand 了解；still 仍然

- () 4. What kind of person is Aunt Alice?
- (A) Young
 - (B) Poor
 - (C) Quiet
 - (D) Interesting
- () 5. What can't (不能) we see in Alice's paintings?
- (A) Beaches
 - (B) People
 - (C) Rivers
 - (D) Mountains
- () 6. What does "they" mean in the reading?
- (A) Shapes and colors.
 - (B) Alice's friends.
 - (C) Alice's child.
 - (D) Mountains, rivers, and beaches.

(7~9 題)

Lisa : I'm going on a vacation this July.

Sandy : Where will you go?

Lisa : I will go to the U.S.A.

Sandy : Will you take your cat together?


Lisa : Sure, David is my best friend.

Sandy : Which hotel will you stay at?

Lisa : I will stay at H Hotel. It has many large rooms, but it's not very expensive.
And there are beautiful beaches around it. Moreover, they allow cats in the room.

Sandy : It sounds wonderful. Maybe I can stay at H Hotel next time. I have a cat, too.

Lisa : Good idea!

 單字：July 七月；take 帶；best 最好的；large 大的；beach 海灘；
around 周圍；moreover 而且；allow 允許；sound 聽起來；
Maybe 也許；can 能夠

- () 7. When will Lisa go to the U.S.A.?
(A) In winter (B) In fall
(C) In spring (D) In summer
- () 8. Who is David?
(A) Lisa's dad (B) Lisa's cat
(C) Lisa's child (D) Lisa's friend in the U.S.A.
- () 9. Which is true about H Hotel?
(A) It has many small rooms.
(B) There are beautiful gardens around it.
(C) It's not very expensive.
(D) There are rats in the rooms.

(10~12 題)

Amy : Excuse me, sir. I'm lost. Can you help me?

Mr. Lin : Sure. Where are you 10. ?

Amy : To Modern Hotel.

Mr. Lin : OK. Here we are at the bus stop 11. First Road.

You should turn left on Second Road.

The hotel is next to a temple.

Amy : And do you know the science museum?

Where is it? My friend will 12. for me there.

Mr. Lin : Oh, it's also on Second Road.

Walk past the gym, and you'll see it.

Amy : Thank you very much!

Mr. Lin : No problem.

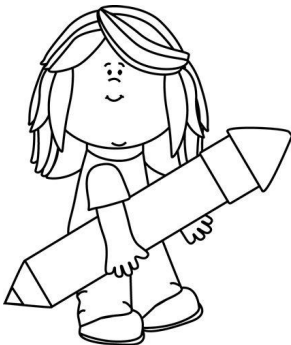


單字：Excuse me 不好意思；sir 先生；lost 迷路；can 能夠；modern 現代的；
bus stop 公車站；should 應該；turn 轉彎；left 左邊；next to 在...的旁邊

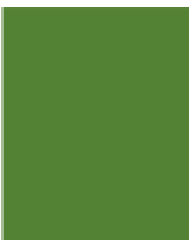
() 10. (A) went (B) going (C) goes (D) will go

() 11. (A) on (B) out (C) to (D) from

() 12. (A) waited (B) waiting (C) wait (D) waits



Answer Key





Answer Key

I-1 Be 動詞 + 現在式 (肯定句)



必備文法概念

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.6

※ 選擇題

1. D 2. A

※ 翻譯題

1. It's cute.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.7

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. B

※ 翻譯題

1. I am a teacher.
2. They are mother and son.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.9

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. C

※ 翻譯題

1. He's a teacher.
2. She's a student.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.11

※ 選擇題

1. A

※ 依提示作答

1. (1) We're not good engineers.
(2) We aren't good engineers.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.12

※ 選擇題

1. B

※ 翻譯題

1. Are they mother and daughter?
2. No, they are sisters.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.14

※ 動詞變化

1. watches 2. drink
3. goes 4. has

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.15

※ 句子重組

1. He likes music and movies (movies and music) .
2. Their mother goes to school.
3. Allen drinks water every day.

➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.16

一、選擇題

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C
6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A
11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. D
16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B

二、句子重組

1. Is he a father?
2. Are we teachers?
3. Her bicycle is not new.
4. Your book is good.
5. Their sisters have bicycles.

三、翻譯題

1. 我們是兄弟姊妹。
2. Amy 的女兒有書。
3. 她喜歡音樂和電影。
4. 牠 (這) 是你的 (your : 你的/你們的) 狗嗎?
5. 你的兒子每天喝水。

➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.19

一、單選題

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B
6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. B
16. B 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. A

二、改錯

1. go 改 goes
2. play 改 plays
3. am 改 are
4. Are you 改 Is your
5. is 改 are (books 改 book)



6. listen 改 listens
7. reads 改 read
8. are 改 is
9. has 改 have
10. no 改 not

三、句子重組

1. Are her son and daughter nurses?
2. Their mother reads books every day.
3. Are they good actors?
4. Mr. Chen has a big dog.
5. I am a good friend.

四、翻譯題

1. 你的哥哥們難過嗎？
2. 她的媽媽有一隻狗。
3. 我們的朋友們喜歡音樂和電影。
4. We are not Amy's friends.
5. His brother is an engineer.

☛ 綜合練習 第3回.....P.22

一、填空

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. drink | 2. has |
| 3. are | 4. Is |
| 5. likes | 6. are |
| 7. plays | 8. read |
| 9. walks | 10. is |

二、對話填空

1. she is not
2. I am a good singer
3. it is
4. Is
5. Are; they are happy

三、翻譯題

1. Is his sister a good mother?
2. Gina drinks milk and does homework every day.
3. You are not good partners.
4. We are their sisters.

5. His brother likes music. His sisters like movies.
6. Our son goes to school every day.
7. Our brothers and sisters are doctors and nurses.
8. Your dog drinks water every day.
9. Are the students boys in your school?
10. Her sister likes to read comic books.

四、短文中翻英

My sister and her friend go to the night market every weekend. In the night market, my sister drinks milk tea every time. Her friend likes red apples. Her friend buys red apples every time. They are happy in the night market.

五、閱讀

1. B 2. A 3. C

☛ 綜合練習 第4回.....P.25

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

他的叔叔是位有名的歌手。他有一副好聽的嗓音。人們非常喜歡他的聲音。他有粉絲。他的家人都為他感到驕傲。

※短文選擇

1. A 2. B 3. B

二、克漏字選擇

1. B 2. B 3. A



擴充文法概念

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.28

※選擇題

1. B 2. B

※翻譯題

1. Is Mr. Chen not(Isn't Mr. Chen)your teacher?
2. Are you not (Aren't you) his teacher? No, I am not his teacher.

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.29

※選擇題

1. C 2. C



Answer Key

※翻譯題

1. Those are not my aunt's pens.
2. Is this your lamp?

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.30

※選擇題

1. C
2. C
3. C

※翻譯題

1. These pictures are beautiful.
2. This dress is not red.

☞ 綜合練習 第1回.....P.31

一、單選題

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. C
19. C
20. B

二、句子重組

1. The car is not your car.
2. Are those chairs nice?
3. This book is not good.
4. Aren't we good teachers?
5. Is she her mother?

三、翻譯題

1. 這些是他的蛋糕。
2. A:你的阿姨不開心嗎?
B:是的,她不開心。
3. 這些男孩是開心的。
4. 他不是一位醫生嗎?
5. 那些不是你的椅子嗎?

☞ 綜合練習 第2回.....P.34

1. Is
2. they are
3. Are
4. are
5. engineers
6. she
7. is
8. your
9. are
10. it

二、改錯

1. teacher 改 teachers
2. Aren't 改 Isn't

3. are 改 is
4. Isn't 改 Aren't
5. aren't 改 isn't
6. is 改 are
7. 去 a
8. aren't 改 isn't
9. Is 改 Are
10. are 改 is

三、對話填空

1. it isn't
2. she is happy
3. they are not my bikes.
4. he is happy today
5. it is not

四、翻譯題

1. These are not our brother's cats.
2. Isn't her aunt (Is her aunt not) a writer?
3. Aren't those (Are those not) Aries' (Aries's) posters?
4. We are happy.
5. That girl is not my friend.
6. Isn't that dog (Is that dog not) your dog? Yes, it is my dog.
7. Aren't your cousins (Are your cousins not) engineers?
8. His brother is not at home.
9. This is not my toy car.
10. Are those Kevin's cellphones?

I-2 現在式 (否定/問句) + 現在進行式



必備文法概念

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.39

※選擇題

1. D
2. A

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.41

※選擇題

1. B
2. D
3. C



※翻譯題

1. They don't eat breakfast every day.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.42

※選擇題

1. C 2. B

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.43

※選擇題

1. A 2. C

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.44

※選擇題

1. A

※依提示作答

1. His mom isn't reading a book now.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.47

※選擇題

1. B 2. C

※依提示作答

1. Isn't your mother listening to music now?

➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.48

一、單選題

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A
6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. A

二、句子重組

1. I don't play baseball every day.
2. Does your mother eat fish?
3. She is playing the piano now.
4. We do not have birds.
5. Are you calling friends now?

三、翻譯題

1. 你的姊妹們正在喝蘋果汁。
2. 他們的媽媽去超市嗎?
3. 他的爸爸和兒子放學後沒打籃球。
4. 你 (you: 你/你們) 在房間讀書嗎?
5. Amy 的祖母沒住在日本。

➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.51

一、單選題

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. C
16. D 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. C

二、改錯

1. 去 is
2. has 改 have
3. takeing 改 taking
4. watchs 改 watches
5. Does 改 Is
6. Are 改 Does
7. drink 改 drinks
8. don't 改 doesn't
9. don't 改 doesn't
10. doesn't 改 don't

三、句子重組

1. My teacher doesn't eat breakfast every day.
2. Is she singing now?
3. Do their students drink Coke?
4. Are you reading that book now?
5. Do Amy's friends read comic books?

四、翻譯題

1. 你哥哥 (弟弟) 玩電腦遊戲嗎?
2. 你的媽媽正在廚房煮飯。
3. 我阿姨們不喜歡動物。
4. I am playing (the) computer games now.
5. Are you paying the bill now?

➤ 綜合練習 第 3 回.....P.54

一、填空

1. Do 2. reading
3. doesn't 4. Are
5. drink 6. goes
7. like 8. are
9. is eating 10. Do



Answer Key

二、對話填空

1. I am (we are)
2. they do
3. she doesn't
4. Do; don't
5. Is; watching; No

三、翻譯題

1. Her teacher doesn't like to drink water.
2. Are you taking a shower now?
3. I don't take a nap every day.
4. Does Mr. Chen's brother eat that cake?
5. It is taking a nap under the tree.
6. Our aunt doesn't have cute dolls.
7. That dog doesn't take a shower.
8. Their brother doesn't go to school every day.
9. His brother and sister are listening to music now.
10. My brother isn't taking a shower now.

四、短文中翻英

It is 7 P.M. now. My parents are working.

Amy is my friend. I like bread.

She likes watermelon juice.

She and I are going to the night market.

五、閱讀

1. A 2. B 3. C

☞ 綜合練習 第4回.....P.57

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

我的名字是 Jack, 我不喜歡貓, 但我喜歡狗。在家裡我有一隻狗。他的名字是 Tony。我的妹妹每天帶 Tony 在公園裡散步。他們一起玩飛盤和樹枝。真的很有趣。我哥哥(弟弟)每天放學後和 Tony 玩球。牠現在很髒。我媽媽正在幫牠洗澡。

※短文選擇

1. A 2. A 3. A

二、克漏字選擇

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C



擴充文法概念

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.60

※選擇題

1. C

※翻譯題

1. Amy is a singer, and my mom listens to her songs every day.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.61

※翻譯題

1. He is poor but happy.
2. It is an interesting story, but I don't like it.
3. I am happy every day, but you are sad every day.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.63

※選擇題

1. C 2. A 3. B

※翻譯題

1. Do you have two cats and four dogs?
2. I buy two pens, three pencils (,) and a ruler.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.64

※選擇題

1. C 2. B 3. A

※翻譯題

1. Be quiet!
2. Be a well-behaved student.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.65

※選擇題

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C

※翻譯題

1. Be quiet, John.
2. Don't stand up.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.66

※依提示作答

1. Please close the window, John.
2. Amy, be a nice girl, please.



➤ 隨堂練習.....P.67

※依提示作答

1. Let's do the dishes.
2. Let's not run!
3. Let's be sad!

※翻譯題

1. Let's walk to school!

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.70

※選擇題

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B

※翻譯題

1. Look! That girl is cute.
2. Do you see a movie today?
3. Father reads newspaper every morning.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.72

※圈選正確用詞

1. telling 2. speak
3. say 4. talk

➤ 綜合練習 第1回.....P.73

一、單選題

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A
6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. B
16. A 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. A

二、句子重組

1. Are those pants long or short (short or long) ?
2. Please do not talk, Amy!
3. He talks to Amy.
4. She sees movies after school.
5. Let's buy some juice.

三、翻譯題

1. Jenny 和我在夏天吃冰淇淋。
2. 她不喜歡那個歌手，但是我的媽媽非常喜歡她。
3. 一起去游泳池吧！
4. 我女兒喜歡可樂，而且她天天都喝。
5. 別看太多電視。

➤ 綜合練習 第2回.....P.76

一、填空

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. and | 2. but |
| 3. or | 4. and |
| 5. but | 6. or |
| 7. talk | 8. turn |
| 9. Be | 10. open |

二、配合

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. look | 2. reads |
| 3. watching | 4. see |
| 5. speaks | 6. tells |
| 7. talking | 8. say |

三、依提示作答

1. Yes, I have a pen in my bag.
2. No, she is not studying in her room.
3. He likes pop music (classic music) .
4. Let's not go to a movie!
5. Please be a good student, Andy.

四、翻譯題

1. You don't like water and Coke.
2. We like music.
3. Your mother reads books every day.
4. Don't talk to me!
5. I don't like music (,) but my sister does.

I - 3 WH-句型



必備文法概念

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.80

※選擇題

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.84

※選擇題

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D

※依提示作答

1. When does she eat breakfast every day?



Answer Key

※翻譯題

1. Who is your sister's English teacher?
2. What does your mother do?
3. How do your brother and sister like this book?

☛ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.85

一、單選題

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A
6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. A
16. D 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. C

二、句子重組

1. Who are your father and mother?
2. When does she go to school?
3. How are your brothers and sisters (sisters and brothers) ?
4. What does your father do?
5. When does your mother go to Taichung?

三、翻譯題

1. 你媽媽覺得你的房子如何？
2. 那個女孩是誰？
3. 你的媽媽喜歡什麼？
4. 你哥哥(弟弟)和姊姊(妹妹)是做什麼的？
5. 你何時回家？

☛ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.88

一、單選題

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A
6. C 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. B
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A
16. D 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. C

二、改錯

1. going 改 go
2. is 改 are
3. What 改 How
4. 第一個 do 改 does
5. are 改 do
6. goes 改 go

7. is 改 are
8. does 改 is
9. does 改 do
10. How 改 What

三、句子重組

1. Who are your son and daughter (daughter and son) ?
2. When do they eat dinner?
3. What does your brother do?
4. How does your daughter like this book?
5. How are your father and sister (sister and father) ?

四、翻譯題

1. 你兒子每天何時洗澡？
2. 你的狗在哪裡？
3. 你覺得我的車如何？
4. How is (How's) your sister?
5. How do you go home?

☛ 綜合練習 第 3 回.....P.92

一、填空

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. What | 2. When; eats |
| 3. is; is | 4. When |
| 5. does; drinks | 6. When; does |
| 7. Who | 8. How; likes |
| 9. Who | 10. How |

二、對話填空

1. is
2. She is
3. These (They) are
4. do not
5. When; goes

三、翻譯題

1. How does your mother like this house?
2. When do they eat dinner?
3. Is her school in Taichung?
4. What does your son do?
5. When does that nurse take a nap?



6. Who is his father?
7. How do you like this pencil?
8. What does their father like?
9. Who is her English teacher?
10. How does your mother go to her friend's house (home) ?

四、短文中翻英

- A: How do you like that girl?
 B: I like her very much. How do you know her?
 A: We are classmates.
 B: I want her cellphone number.

五、閱讀

1. C 2. B 3. C

☛ 綜合練習 第4回.....P.95

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

- Kevin's aunt: 你今天好嗎?
 Kevin: 我很好。謝謝!你呢?
 Kevin's aunt: 我也很好。你正在做什麼?
 Kevin: 我正在做家庭作業。
 Kevin's aunt: 你何時上學?
 Kevin: 我早上七點去上學。
 Kevin's aunt: 你跟誰去?
 Kevin: 我跟 John 去。

※短文選擇

1. B 2. B 3. B

二、克漏字選擇

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C



擴充文法概念

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.98

※選擇題

1. A 2. C 3. B

※翻譯題

1. Jenny does (her) homework at 8 P.M. every day.

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.100

※選擇題

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B

※翻譯題

1. Sam lives in Taichung now.

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.103

※選擇題

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B

※翻譯題

1. Where are their daughters?
2. Where does your mother eat dinner?
3. Which house is your house?
4. Which comic book do you like?

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.105

※選擇題

1. A 2. C 3. B

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.106

※翻譯題

1. Could you tell us how to go (get) to the airport?
2. Could you tell me how to go (get) to school?

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.108

※選擇題

1. B 2. A 3. B

※翻譯題

1. How do you go to the museum every day?

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.110

※翻譯題

1. My son spends a lot of time (in) watching TV.
2. How much money do you spend (in) buying that house?

☛ 隨堂練習.....P.111

※翻譯題

1. This car costs my father much (a lot of) money.
2. How much does it cost her to buy this house?



Answer Key

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.113

※ 圈選正確用詞

1. spends 2. costs 3. takes
4. in 5. in

➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.114

一、單選題

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C
11. C 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. C
16. B 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. C

二、句子重組

1. He lives in Taichung.
2. His father eats breakfast at 7 A.M.
3. Where is your son going?
4. Which school is your school?
5. My mother spends some time in cooking every day.

三、翻譯題

1. 你姊姊（妹妹）住哪裡？
2. 我的房子在台北。
3. 那（這）把尺多長？
4. 她女兒坐公車去上學。
5. 它價值多少？

➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.117

一、填空

1. in 2. at
3. on 4. at
5. in 6. in
7. between 8. by
9. Which 10. Where

二、配合

1. takes 2. spends
3. costs 4. take
5. does 6. are
7. is 8. do

三、依提示作答

1. I like yellow (red) .

2. Where is he going?
3. I don't like it.
4. She is a nurse.
5. When do they play baseball every Saturday?

四、翻譯題

1. Which computer is your computer (yours) ?
2. My brother spends NT\$300 (in) seeing a movie.
3. How much does that book cost her?
4. Where is her mother going?
5. We go to school by bicycle.
(We ride bicycles to school.)

I - 4 冠詞 + 數量詞 + 存在詞



必備文法概念

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.120

※ 選擇題

1. C

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.121

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. A

※ 翻譯題

1. I have a snowy dog.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.124

※ 選擇題

1. C 2. A 3. B

※ 翻譯題

1. Do you have much (a lot of) money?

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.126

※ 選擇題

1. C 2. D 3. A

※ 翻譯題

1. A few of (Some) these chairs are cheap.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.128

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. D



※依提示作答

1. Is there a desk in the room?

➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.129

一、單選題

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. A
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. B

★第 15 題，「u」這個字母的發音是「ju」，其為子音開頭，所以前面是 a，非 an。

二、句子重組

- The sky is blue.
- Her father is an actor.
- Is there a pen on the table?
- Some of my students like the singer.
- He drinks a glass of milk in the morning.

三、翻譯題

- 我的房子裡的其中一間是小的。
- 桌上的碗是我的碗。
- 他的媽媽每個月買一包米。
- 教室裡有很多椅子。
- 你的爸爸是一位老師還是一位工程師？

➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.132

一、單選題

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A
6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. A
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. B

二、改錯

- bird 改 birds
- moneys 改 money
- the 改 a
- a 改 an
- A 改 The
- an 改 a
- a 改 the

8. bowl 改 bowls

9. Does 改 Is

10. a 改 an

三、句子重組

- Have a good time!
- I like the singer very much.
- Is there a bird in the house?
- Two of my friends are actors.
- Do you drink a little water every day?

四、翻譯題

- 桌上有一台電腦。
- 那些怪獸的其中一些有很多嘴巴！
- 她是一位工程師。
- We need a pot of tea.
- My brother plays the piano every day.

➤ 綜合練習 第 3 回.....P.135

一、填空

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. are | 2. of |
| 3. is | 4. a |
| 5. the | 6. a |
| 7. an | 8. a |
| 9. Are | 10. is |

二、對話填空

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. there is | 2. He drinks |
| 3. I (We) eat | 4. There are |
| 5. He is | |

三、翻譯題

- I have an eraser.
- There is a guitar in the room.
- My father has a car. The (This) car is big.
- Two of his brothers don't read books.
- That girl drinks two glasses of milk every day.
- She buys some (a few) apples every week.
- Is there a glass of water on your table (desk)?
- My son is an actor.
- He plays the piano every day.
- I need a piece of paper.



Answer Key

四、短文中翻英

A: I am thirsty.

B: There is a pot of tea on the table. Do you drink tea?

A: No. I don't drink tea. Do you have water or juice?

B: I have orange juice

A: I need three glasses of orange juice.

五、閱讀

1. A 2. C 3. A

☞ 綜合練習 第 4 回.....P.138

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

Tina: 你有幾個小孩?

Jack: 我有二個女兒。

Tina: 他們是做什麼的?

Jack: 我的女兒其中一個是老師。另一個是護士。

Tina: 你們住在一起嗎?

Jack: 不, 他們有他們自己的房子, 但是我們一週聚會一次。

※短文選擇

1. A 2. B 3. C

二、克漏字選擇

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C



擴充文法概念

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.141

※選擇題

1. A

※翻譯題

1. Jenny has thirty-seven books.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.143

※選擇題

1. C 2. B

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.144

※選擇題

1. A 2. C

※翻譯題

1. Is Ken your fifth son?

2. May lives on the thirteenth floor.

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.145

※翻譯題

1. Are there five chairs in the classroom?

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.146

※選擇題

1. C 2. A 3. C

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.147

※選擇題

1. C 2. C

☞ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.148

一、單選題

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. A

16. C 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. C

二、句子重組

1. I drink three bottles of water every day.

2. There are fifty-two chairs in the classroom.

3. Today is my father's fortieth birthday.

4. Who goes there first?

5. She lives on the ninth floor.

三、翻譯題

1. 你有 351 元嗎?

2. 她的學生是他的第三個兒子。

3. 夏天是一年的第二個季節。

4. 我女兒的生日在 5 月 31 日。

5. 我每天吃 3/5 的蛋糕。

☞ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.151

一、填空

1. first 2. twentieth

3. twelfth 4. twenty-fourth

5. fifteenth 6. eighth

7. ninth 8. sixty-seven

9. three thousand 10. ninety-fifty



二、改錯

1. dollar 改成 dollars
2. thirty-seventh 改 thirty-seven
3. in 改 on
4. threes 改 thirds
5. fifth 改 fifths
6. has 改 are
7. twentieth 改 twentieth
8. fourth 改 the fourth
9. ten 改 tenth
10. much glass 改 many glasses

三、依提示作答

1. When is his birthday?
2. Which floor does your sister live on?
3. It (Today) is January twenty-first.
4. I have five hundred dollars.
5. I eat one eighth of the cake.

四、翻譯題

1. Do you live on the ninth floor or the tenth floor?
2. My brother spends three thousand dollars every month.
3. She eats two scoops of ice cream every day.
4. Today is my grandfather's eightieth birthday.
5. Two thirds of the babies are crying.

I - 5 過去式 + 不規則動詞



必備文法概念

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.155

※ 填充題

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. asked | 2. called |
| 3. smoked | 4. carried |
| 5. dropped | 6. went |
| 7. tried | 8. drank |
| 9. loved | 10. started |

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.156

※ 選擇題

1. D 2. A

☞ 隨堂練習.....P.159

※ 選擇題

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A

☞ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.160

一、單選題

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C
 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D
 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. B
 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. B

二、句子重組

1. I ate a cake yesterday.
2. She was a singer before.
3. He didn't walk to school last month.
4. Were you in America four years ago?
5. Wasn't your sister in this school before?

三、翻譯題

1. 我的狗以前是他的狗。
2. 他今天去了日本。
3. 他爸爸昨天沒有洗澡。
4. 他們一年前不是朋友嗎？
5. 你上週沒有找到那本書嗎？

☞ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.163

一、單選題

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A
 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A
 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. A
 16. B 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. D

二、改錯

1. went 改 go (去 didn't)
2. doesn't 改 didn't
3. has 改 have
4. didn't 改 weren't
5. Did 改 Were
6. played 改 play
7. walks 改 walk
8. take 改 took



Answer Key

- 9. Does 改 Was
- 10. didn't 改 wasn't

三、句子重組

- 1. My brother was an engineer before.
- 2. Were your dogs big a year ago?
- 3. We did homework this afternoon.
- 4. Her father didn't take a nap yesterday.
- 5. How did you go to his house last week?

四、翻譯題

- 1. 你昨晚打電話給你的朋友嗎？
- 2. 他的狗昨天早上找到一隻鳥。
- 3. 我媽媽今天沒有打棒球。
- 4. Weren't they (Were they not) in Japan three years ago?
- 5. She wasn't my student before.

➔ 綜合練習 第 3 回.....P.166

一、填空

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. was | 2. took |
| 3. had | 4. watched |
| 5. went | 6. played |
| 7. were | 8. read |
| 9. ate | 10. drank |

二、對話填空

- 1. he did
- 2. They went
- 3. I was (we were)
- 4. didn't take
- 5. It ate

三、中翻英

- 1. My daughter wasn't happy last week.
- 2. Wasn't your brother an engineer before?
- 3. Her mother was at home last night.
- 4. His son didn't take a shower(a bath)yesterday.
- 5. I drank milk this morning.
- 6. Did they listen to music yesterday evening?
- 7. Their father had many (a lot of) houses five years ago.

- 8. Mr. Lin was a bad singer before.
- 9. Did you play basketball this morning?
- 10. We were in America three years ago.

四、短文中翻英

- A: Did you go to Taipei last Saturday?
- B: Yes, I went to Taipei. I visited Taipei 101.
- A: How do you like Taipei 101?
- B: It is tall and beautiful. I like it.

五、閱讀

- 1. B 2. C 3. C

➔ 綜合練習 第 4 回.....P.169

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

- Jack's uncle : 你一年前是做什麼的？
- Jack : 我是學生。
- Jack's uncle : 你怎麼去上學？
- Jack : 我搭捷運去上學。
- Jack's uncle : 你最喜歡哪一個科目？
- Jack : 我最喜歡英文。我的英文老師是個非常好的人！

※短文選擇

- 1. C 2. C 3. B

二、克漏字選擇

- 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B



擴充文法概念

➔ 隨堂練習.....P.172

※選擇題

- 1. A 2. C

※依提示作答

- 1. I was teaching Jane English then(at that time).

➔ 隨堂練習.....P.175

※選擇題

- 1. B 2. A

※翻譯題

- 1. May wasn't jogging then (at that time) .



2. What were they doing at ten yesterday morning?

➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.176

一、單選題

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D
16. C 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D

二、句子重組

- I was making my bed at that time.
- Your sister was combing her hair at 6:30 yesterday morning.
- Was his teacher reading then?
- It was raining at that time.
- Ms. Lin was talking to me at 7:00 last night.

三、翻譯題

- 那個男人當時正在打開盒子嗎？
- 昨晚八點我正在吃晚餐。
- 他們當時沒在那個公園露營。
- 昨天早上九點他正在照相。
- 昨天下午三點他們正在爬山嗎？

➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.179

一、填空

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. were | 2. doing |
| 3. was making | 4. eating |
| 5. was working | 6. was teaching |
| 7. was | 8. were fighting |
| 9. was reading | 10. was taking |

二、改錯

- pick 改 picking
- fed 改 feeding
- teach 改 teaching
- Was 改 Were
- reads 改 reading
- didn't 改 weren't
- were 改 was

8. Did 改 Were

9. ate 改 eating

10. play 改 playing

三、依提示作答

- No, she wasn't.
- Yes, he was walking to school at 7:00 yesterday morning.
- No, they were not jogging then.
- Were you doing homework then?
- What were you doing at 8:00 last night?

四、翻譯題

- Was she selling her scooter then (at that time)?
- We were eating dinner in the dining room at 8:00 last night.
- I was talking to Ms. Lin then (at that time).
- That singer was singing at 9:00 last night.
- What were you doing at 8:00 yesterday morning?

I - 6 未來式



必備文法概念

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.182

※ 填充題

1. am 2. is 3. are

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.183

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. A

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.186

※ 選擇題

1. D 2. D

※ 翻譯題

- I won't (am not going to) go to school next week.
- They will (are going to) go to Japan next year.
- Will Mark (Is Mark going to) play basketball tomorrow morning?



Answer Key

综合练习 第1回.....P.187

一、单选题

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C
6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A
11. B 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. C
16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. A

二、句子重组

1. We won't buy socks today.
2. She will read a novel this weekend.
3. He is going to meet his friends tonight.
4. What are you going to do tomorrow?
5. Won't your mother go to the zoo?

三、翻译题

1. 这个医生待会儿会读这本书。
2. 你今晚会洗澡吗？
3. 我明天不会上学。
4. 她明天晚上不会看这部电影。
5. 他下週会骑脚踏车去你家吗？

综合练习 第2回.....P.190

一、单选题

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. D
16. B 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. B

二、改错

1. are 改 is
2. reading 改 read
3. is 改 are
4. am 改 is
5. is 改 am
6. coming 改 come
7. eating 改 eat
8. Does 改 Is
9. buying 改 buy
10. Are 改 Will

三、句子重组

1. I will eat dinner at 7:00 P.M. tonight.
2. They won't come here next week.
3. Is she going to walk to school next month?
4. Isn't he taking a shower now?
5. Will you watch TV later?

四、翻译题

1. 他们这个週末打算吃一块大披萨吗？
2. 他们会为了他们的妈妈买什么？
3. 他今天不做功课吗？
4. Will you (Are you going to) watch that baseball game tomorrow?
5. We won't (aren't going to) take a nap tomorrow afternoon.

综合练习 第3回.....P.193

一、填空

1. will eat (is going to eat)
2. Aren't
3. will do (is going to do)
4. will play (are going to play)
5. are
6. Won't
7. will drink (is going to drink)
8. won't go (isn't going to go)
9. will
10. will take (is going to take)

二、对话填空

1. he will
2. he won't
3. I am (we are)
4. she isn't
5. She will; at

三、翻译题

1. I will (am going to) go to America tomorrow.
2. Will you (Are you going to) eat eggs tomorrow morning?



3. She won't (isn't going to) read this book next week.
4. Will he (Is he going to) drink milk this afternoon?
5. We will (are going to) take a shower today.
6. They won't (aren't going to) take a nap tomorrow afternoon.
7. Are you going to (Will you) play computer games tomorrow evening?
8. His daughter is going to (will) go to America next weekend.
9. Their friend won't (isn't going to) walk to school next month.
10. Is your father going to (Will your father) go to Japan next year?

四、短文中翻英

A: What will you (are you going to) do this weekend?

B: My sister and I will (are going to) watch a baseball game in Taipei.

A: How will you (are you going to) go to Taipei?

B: We will (are going to) go to Taipei by HSR.

A: How many days will you stay in Taipei?

B: We will stay in Taipei for two days.

五、閱讀

1. C 2. A 3. C

➡ 綜合練習 第 4 回.....P.196

一、短文英翻中與選擇

※短文英翻中

May: 你這週末有空嗎?

Jane: 沒有, 我打算打籃球。

May: 我要去購物。你什麼時候有空?

Jane: 我下週末有空。你要買什麼?

May: 我要買幾套西裝和牛仔褲。

※短文選擇

1. A 2. A 3. B

二、克漏字選擇

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. C

I - 7 複習試題

➡ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.199

一、單選題

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B
6. C 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C

二、題組

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D
6. C 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. C 13. B

➡ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.204

一、單選題

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C
11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D

二、題組

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. C



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博幼社會福利基金會
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致力「讓知識帶希望回家」的願景，
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English Grammar I

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