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## Unit 1 結構及詞類

目的：了解英文句型的基本結構，以及結構中的詞類。文法就是將正確的詞類放在正確的結構中。

### I. 英文句子基本結構：SVOPA

S: Subject	V: Verb	O: Object	P: Prep. Phrase	A: Adverb
主詞	動詞	受詞	<u>介係詞片語</u>	副詞 (句子結構)
名詞	動詞	名詞	<u>介係詞+名詞</u>	副詞 (詞類變化)

例 1

I	play	basketball	<u>with my friends</u>	every morning.
我	打	籃球	跟朋友	每天早上。
<u>我每天早上跟朋友打籃球。</u>				

例 2

We	watched	a good movie	<u>on TV</u>	yesterday.
我們	看了	一場很棒的電影	在電視上	昨天。
<u>我們昨天在電視上看了一場很棒的電影。</u>				

### 注意事項：

1. 主詞及受詞是句子結構中的兩個元素，這兩個元素通常是使用名詞。
2. 介係詞片語是介係詞加上名詞。
3. 中文跟英文的結構順序稍有不同，通常是介係詞片語的位置和副詞的位置不同。
4. 這是大多數英文句子的結構，經過微調就可以形成其他的句型結構。

例如：

(1) (I play basketball with my friends every morning) **when** (we don't have work).

**When** 是有連接詞功能的副詞，可以連接兩個句子結構。

(2) We watched a movie (that made us cry) yesterday.

(我們昨天看了一場讓我們哭的電影。)

形容詞子句就是一個有句子結構的形容詞，但置於所修飾的名詞的後方。

### 習作 1：用 SVOPA 的結構造句

1. 我每天在家做功課。

---

2. 我每個星期天早上跟朋友打籃球。

---

3. Mary 每天傍晚在家讀英文。

---

4. 我們每星期天騎著我們的腳踏車去公園。

---

5. 我們每週五在學校有籃球比賽。

---

6. 我們今天在體育館有體育課。

---

7. 我爸爸每天傍晚在公園做運動。

---

8. 我們沒有每天在學校打棒球。

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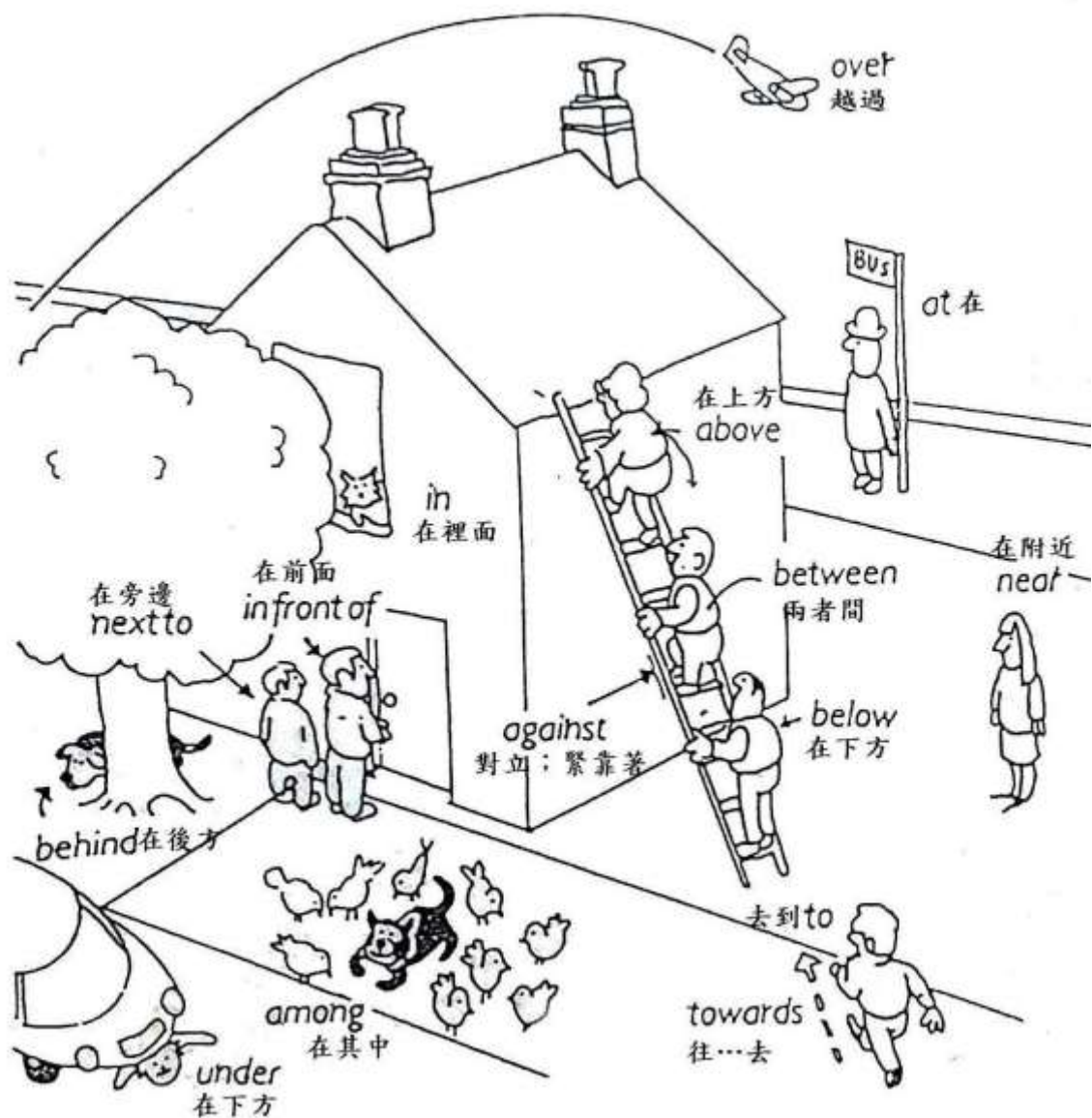
9. 我不會在放學後跟同學打電玩。

---

10. 我媽媽很享受於每天傍晚在她的廚房裡煮飯。

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## II. 認識更多的介係詞



### 習作 2：應用圖中的介係詞造句

1. 一位男士走向樓梯。(ladder 梯子)

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2. 一架飛機飛越屋頂。

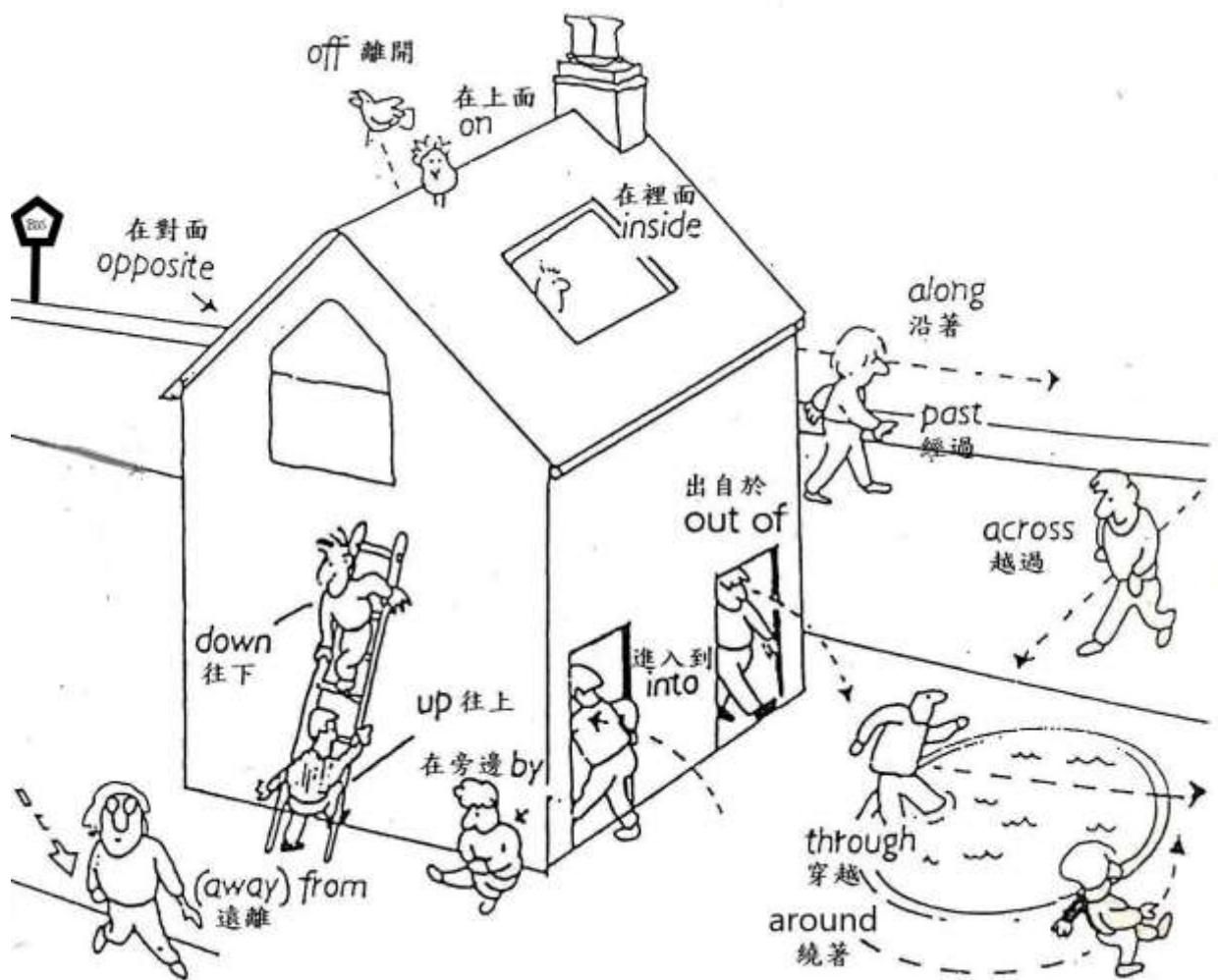
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3. 一隻狗站在樹後面。

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4. 一個梯子靠在牆上。

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### 習作 3：應用圖中的介係詞造句

1. 一位男士走下樓梯。

---

2. 一位男士走上樓梯。

---

3. 一位男士走出屋子。

---

4. 一位男士沿著街道走。

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#### 習作 4：填入介係詞

1. 我們沿著河流走向公園。

We walk \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ the park.

2. 一個男士跑步橫越街道。

A man is running \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

3. 一輛計程車在一輛公車前方行駛。

A taxi is going \_\_\_\_\_ a bus.

4. 我坐在兩位女士中間。

I am sitting \_\_\_\_\_ two ladies.

5. Mary 正靠著牆站著。

Mary is standing \_\_\_\_\_ a wall.

6. 我就坐在一群日本人當中。

I am sitting \_\_\_\_\_ many Japanese.

7. 我的錢包就在我的椅子的正下方。

My wallet is \_\_\_\_\_ my chair.

8. 我兒子跑向終點線。

My son ran \_\_\_\_\_ the finish line.

9. 我們每天繞著公園跑。

We run \_\_\_\_\_ the park every day.

10. 我們穿越公園裡的樹林。

We go \_\_\_\_\_ the woods \_\_\_\_\_ the park.

11. 我們遠離大都市的吵雜。

We get away \_\_\_\_\_ the noisy city.

12. 所有的煩憂都遠遠的在我們後方。

All the worry is \_\_\_\_\_ us.

## Unit 2 現在式

目的：了解現在式的句子中主詞與動詞使用的一致性。

### I. 英文與中文的相同句型

句型：S. (主詞) + V. (動詞) + O. (受詞) + P. (介係詞片語) + A. (副詞)

Tom 喜歡英文。

S. (N.)	V.	O. (N.)
我	喜歡	英文。
I	like	English.
Tom	喜歡	英文。
Tom	*likes	English.

\*英文的動詞會因為某些條件而變化。例句中的 like 是因為主詞為第三人稱，且為單數主詞，加上又是表達現在的習慣或事實，所以必須多加上一個 -s。

### II. 第三人稱單數動詞 + es / ies

(1) 字尾為 *-sh, -ch, -ss, -x* 時加 *-es*

push → *pushes*, teach → *teaches*, kiss → *kisses*, fix → *fixes*

(2) 字尾為子音 + *y* 時將 *-y* 改成 *-i* 加 *-es*

cry → *cries*, try → *tries*

(3) 字尾為母音 + *y* 時只加 *-s*

pay → *pays*, play → *plays*

(4) 三個不規則的動詞變化：

have → *has*, go → *goes*, do → *does*

習作 1：

1. 我們每天打籃球。

\_\_\_\_\_ basketball every day.

2. Tom 每天打籃球。

\_\_\_\_\_ basketball every day.

3. 我們每星期日讀英文。

\_\_\_\_\_ English every Sunday.

4. Tom 每星期日讀英文。

\_\_\_\_\_ English every Sunday.

5. 我們每天喝水。

\_\_\_\_\_ water every day.

6. Tom 每天喝水。

\_\_\_\_\_ water every day.

7. 我們每天晚上看電視。

\_\_\_\_\_ TV every night.

8. Tom 每天晚上看電視。

\_\_\_\_\_ TV every night.

9. 我每天在家做功課。

\_\_\_\_\_ homework at home every day.

10. Tom 每天在家做功課。

\_\_\_\_\_ homework at home every day.

11. 我有一台電腦。

\_\_\_\_\_ a computer.

12. Tom 有一台電腦。

\_\_\_\_\_ a computer.



### Unit 3 否定句

目的：了解現在式句子如何形成否定，以及 be 動詞與其他動詞否定句形成的差異。

#### I. 英文與中文的相同句型：否定句

句型 1: S. (主詞) + V. (動詞) + C. (補助語)

S. (N.)	V.	C.
Mary	不是	一個好學生。
Mary	is not	a good student.
我	不是	一個好孩子。
I	am not	a good boy.
她們	不(是)	很漂亮。
They	are not	beautiful.

說明：

補語的功用是用以補助修飾主詞，所以稱為主詞補語。補語通常是形容詞或名詞，用以讓讀者或聽眾進一步獲得主詞的資訊。

句型 3: S. (主詞) + V. (動詞) + O. (受詞)

Tom 不喜歡英文。/我不喜歡數學。

S. (N.)	V.	O. (N.)
我	不喜歡	數學。
I	do not like	math
Tom	不喜歡	英文。
Tom	does not like	English.

\* is not = isn't

does not = doesn't

do not = don't

注意：

- 助動詞 do 或 does 是以主詞來決定的，當主詞是第三人稱單數時，也就是 he 或 she 或 it 所代表的名詞時，助動詞為 does，否則助動詞為 do。
- 動詞為 do/does 時要注意，例如 I **don't do** housework. 或 She **doesn't do** housework.

習作 1：將下列肯定的句子改為否定。

1. They are good students.

They \_\_\_\_\_ good students.

2. We drink milk every day.

We \_\_\_\_\_ milk every day.

3. Tom drinks milk every day.

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ milk every day.

4. We study English every Sunday.

We \_\_\_\_\_ English every Sunday.

5. Tom studies English every Sunday.

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ English every Sunday.

6. I do my homework every day.

I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework every day.

7. Tom does his homework every day.

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his homework every day.

習作 2：翻譯

1. 我們沒有每天傍晚打籃球。

\_\_\_\_\_ basketball every evening.

2. Tom 不喜歡籃球，所以他不打籃球。

\_\_\_\_\_ basketball, so \_\_\_\_\_ play it.

3. Tom 也不常做運動。

\_\_\_\_\_ exercise, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 他喜歡書，但是他不喜歡漫畫書。

\_\_\_\_\_ books, but \_\_\_\_\_ comic books.

5. 她沒有每天做家事，但她每天做功課。

\_\_\_\_\_ housework, but \_\_\_\_\_ homework every day.

## Unit 4 頻率副詞

目的：了解頻率副詞的意義及如何正確使用，例如搭配 be 動詞及其他動詞的不同。

### I. 頻率副詞的位置

注意由於頻率副詞通常是用以表示動作發生的頻率，所以通常擺在動詞旁邊。

1. Ann **always** drinks tea with lunch. (頻率副詞置於**一般動詞**之前)
2. Ann is **always** a tea-lover. (頻率副詞置於**be 動詞**之後)

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Ann <b>always</b> drinks tea with lunch.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ann <b>usually</b> drinks tea with lunch.		○	○	○	○	○	○
Ann <b>often</b> drinks tea with lunch.			○	○	○	○	○
Ann <b>sometimes</b> drinks tea with lunch.					○	○	○
Ann <b>seldom</b> drinks tea with lunch.						○	○
Ann <b>rarely</b> drinks tea with lunch.							○
Ann <b>never</b> drinks tea with lunch.							

\* rarely = hardly = almost never / \* sometimes 可置於句首，句中，或句尾。

### 習作 1：翻譯

1. 我**通常**在早上運動。\_\_\_\_\_
2. 我們家**很少**在麥當勞吃飯。\_\_\_\_\_
3. May **有時候**早上吃漢堡。\_\_\_\_\_
4. 我爸**從來不曾**七點後起床。\_\_\_\_\_
5. 我**幾乎不在**晚上出去。\_\_\_\_\_
6. 我媽**總是在**早上喝咖啡。\_\_\_\_\_
7. Morris 星期天**幾乎不**讀書。\_\_\_\_\_
8. 我**一直以來都是**好學生。\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 5 Yes/No 問句

I. 疑問句：中文疑問句的形成很簡單，只要在句子後面加個「嗎？」就可以了，但是英文的疑問句稍微不同，主要是在於助動詞的使用。

	助動詞	S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	O./C. (受詞/補語)
肯定句>		You	<b>are</b>	a coffee-lover.
疑問句>	<b>Are</b>	you		a coffee-lover?
肯定句>		I	drink	coffee.
疑問句>	<b>Do</b>	you	drink	coffee?
肯定句>		Mary	drinks	coffee.
疑問句>	<b>Does</b>	Mary	drink	coffee?

注意：

1. 助動詞的出現跟第三單元否定句形成時的助動詞應用方式一樣。當主詞是第三人稱單數時，助動詞為 does，否則為 do。將助動詞挪到句首。
2. 當動詞是 Be 動詞時，因 Be 動詞也是助動詞，所以將 Be 動詞挪到句首。
3. 助動詞 do 或 does

習作 1：依 B 句提供的資訊造疑問句 A 句。注意 Be 動詞與一般動詞的差異。

1. A: Do you like tea?  
B: Yes, I do. (I like tea.)
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, he isn't. (Tom isn't in class today.)
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, they don't. (Ann and Tom don't speak English.)
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, she doesn't. (Mary doesn't have a bicycle.)
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, it does. (It rains a lot in April.)

## 習作 2：翻譯

1. Mary 每天去學校嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_ to school every day?

2. 她星期六及星期天不去學校。

\_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays and Sundays.

3. 我爸爸教中文。

\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.

4. 他不是英文老師。

\_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher.

5. 他英文說得很好。

\_\_\_\_\_ good English.

6. 她每天晚上都讀英文嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_ English every night?

7. 她星期天不讀書的。

\_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.

8. 她總是獲得好成績。

\_\_\_\_\_ good grades.

9. 我們常一起上學。

\_\_\_\_\_ to school together.

10. 她不常去圖書館。

\_\_\_\_\_ to the library.

11. 我們沒有在一起讀書。

\_\_\_\_\_ together.

12. 你認識她的父母親嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_ her parents?

## Unit 6 Wh- 問句 1

### I. Wh- 字的含意

<b>What</b>	什麼事、物	What do you do on Sunday? What is that on the desk?
<b>Who</b>	什麼人	Who do you see? Who comes here every morning?
<b>What + 名詞</b>	What time...什麼時間 What book...什麼書 What movie...什麼電影	What time do you get up? What book do you read? What movie do you go to?
<b>When</b>	幾點幾分、早上下午、 星期幾、日期)	When does school begin? When do you go to Taipei?
<b>Where</b>	什麼地方	Where does Mark live? Where do you go to school?
<b>Which</b>	哪一個	Which watch do you like?
<b>Why</b>	為什麼	Why do you buy a car? Why are you late every day?
<b>How</b>	如何、以何種方式 用什麼方法	How are you? How do you go to school?
<b>How + 形容詞</b>	How long...多長 How many...多少 How much...多少	How long is the TV program? How many books are there? How much sugar would you like?
<b>Whose</b>	誰的...	Whose book is it?

## II. Where 開頭的問句：注意 Be 動詞與一般動詞的差別。

### 1. Be 動詞應用

	疑問詞 + 助動詞	S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	C. (補語)	地方副詞
肯定句	<b>Are</b>  <b>Where are</b>	They	<b>are</b>		<u>at home.</u>
否定句		They	<b>are not</b>		at home.
疑問句一		they			at home?
疑問句二		they?			

### 2. 一般動詞應用

	疑問詞 + 助動詞	S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	O. (受詞)	地方副詞
肯定句	<b>Do</b>  <b>Where do</b>	They	do	homework	<u>at home.</u>
否定句		They	<b>don't do</b>	homework	at home.
疑問句一		they	do	homework	at home?
疑問句二		they	do	homework?	

### 3. 一般動詞應用(第三人稱單數)

	疑問詞 + 助動詞	S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	O. (受詞)	地方副詞
肯定句	<b>Does</b>  <b>Where does</b>	Mary	does	homework	<u>at home.</u>
否定句		Mary	<b>doesn't do</b>	homework	at home.
疑問句一		Mary	do	homework	at home?
疑問句二		Mary	do	homework?	

習作：以適當的 Wh-問句完成句子。

1. Tom 需要什麼？

---

2. 電影何時開始？

---

3. 你幾歲？

---

4. Tom 每天晚上在家裡做些什麼？

---

5. 你們通常去哪裡看電影？。

---

6. 為什麼 Mary 常跟 Tom 出去？

---

7. 你每天如何上學？

---

8. Mary 每天打電話給誰？

---

9. 你要去哪個城市？

---

10. 你的車是哪一台？

---

11. 誰每天傍晚打電話給你？

---

12. 日本東京現在是幾點？

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## Unit 7 Wh- 問句 2

習作 1：依 B 句提供的資訊造疑問句 A 句。

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, she does. (Jean eats lunch every day.)

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At school. (Jean eats lunch at school every day.)

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At 0645. (I get up at 0645.)

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, he does. (Peter works at the bookstore.)

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In class. (The students are in class now.)

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Around 1100. (I usually go to bed around 1100.)

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In the front row. (I sit in the front row during class.)

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes. (Birds sleep.)

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In summer. (Typhoons come in summer.)

10. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because I'm happy. (I'm smiling because I'm happy.)

11. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: HBO. (I'm watching HBO.)

12. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In the back of the classroom. (Roberto is sitting in the back of the room.)

習作 2：依提示造原問句。

1. 最近的加油站在哪裡？

---

2. 你為什麼在哭呢？

---

3. 我要如何才能到那個公園？

---

4. 7-11 有多遠？

---

5. 你需要多少顆蘋果？

---

6. 那要多少錢？

---

7. 來一杯咖啡如何？

---

8. 你為何總是去那家商店？

---

9. 這個袋子是誰的？

---

10. 這小女生是誰的女兒？

---

11. 這是誰的鑰匙？

---

12. 你通常幾點起床？

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## Unit 8 現在進行式

### I. 注意簡單事與進行式在動詞及助動詞應用上的差異

簡單式：表達一般常態

	疑問詞+助動詞	主詞	動詞	受詞	時間副詞
肯定句	<b>Does</b>	Mary	drinks	<u>milk</u>	every day.
否定句		Mary	doesn't drink	milk	every day.
疑問句一		Mary	drink	milk	every day?
疑問句二		Mary	drink		every day?

進行式：表達進行中的動作

	疑問詞+助動詞	主詞	動詞	受詞	時間副詞
肯定句	<b>Is</b>	Mary	is drinking	<u>milk</u>	(now).
否定句		Mary	isn't drinking	milk	(now).
疑問句一		Mary	drinking	milk	now?
疑問句二		Mary	drinking		now?

注意：

V-ing 的拼字規則

1. 注意進行式的動詞為 (Be + V-ing) 不要漏掉 Be
2. 動詞字尾是 -e 時，去 -e + -ing。 smile → *smiling*, write → *writing*
3. 動詞字尾是母音+子音時，重複子尾 + -ing。 sit → *sitting*, run → *running*
4. 動詞字尾若為 c 則加上 king。 panic → *panicking*, picnic → *picnicking*。

習作 1：認真研究語境，用將提示動詞以正確時態填入空白處。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, read) your English book right now? I \_\_\_\_\_  
(read) *Harry Potter* every day, but I (read, not) \_\_\_\_\_ my English  
book every day.
2. My school is not far away from home, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school every  
day. I \_\_\_\_\_ (take, not) the bus.
3. Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) his own dinner every evening. Right now he is in  
his kitchen. He \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) rice for dinner.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) a lot in this city, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain, not)  
right now. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, cook) dinner every day? Mary (cook, not) \_\_\_\_\_  
dinner every evening. She (work) \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
6. Johnson (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to his classmates every day in class. Right  
now he (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to Yoko. They (sit) \_\_\_\_\_  
next to each other in class every day, so they often (help) \_\_\_\_\_ each  
other with their English exercise. Right now Yoko (help) \_\_\_\_\_  
Johnson with an exercise on English.
7. Tony's family (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at the same time every day. During  
dinnertime, Tony's mother (want, not) \_\_\_\_\_ the children to talk  
on the phone, so she (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ them not to bring their  
cellphone to the dinner table.
8. Water (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very important to animals. They (drink)  
\_\_\_\_\_ water every day. Look! The elephant (drink) \_\_\_\_\_  
water with its nose.

## Unit 9 過去式

### I. Be 動詞的過去式: was, were

表達現在事件	表達過去事件
1. I <b>am</b> in class today.	1. I <b>was</b> in class yesterday.
2. Alice <b>is</b> at the library today.	2. Alice <b>was</b> at the library yesterday.
3. My friends <b>are</b> at home today.	3. My friends <b>were</b> at home yesterday.
4. You <b>are</b> in class now.	4. You <b>were</b> in class yesterday.

說明：

表達過去事件時只要將現在式動詞改為過去式。以下為常用現在與過去的時間表達。

現在 Present	過去 Past
今天 today →	昨天 yesterday
今天早上 this morning →	昨天早上 yesterday morning
今天下午 this afternoon →	昨天下午 yesterday afternoon
今天晚上 tonight →	昨天晚上 last night
這星期 this week →	上星期 last week

習作 1: 用 *wasn't* 或 *weren't* 加上任何一個過去時間完成下列句子。

- Ken is here today, but he wasn't here yesterday.
- I'm at home tonight, but \_\_\_\_\_
- Olga is busy today, but \_\_\_\_\_
- We're in class this morning, but \_\_\_\_\_
- Tom is at the library tonight, but \_\_\_\_\_
- It's cold this week, but \_\_\_\_\_
- Alex and Rita are at work this afternoon, but \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. and Mrs. Jones are at home tonight, but \_\_\_\_\_
- You're in class today, but \_\_\_\_\_
- They are at the library today, but \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 過去式的 Be 動詞用於疑問句

	疑問詞+助動詞	S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	C. (補語)	地方副詞
肯定句	<b>Were</b>	You	<b>were</b>		home yesterday.
否定句		You	<b>were not</b>		home yesterday.
疑問句一		you			home yesterday?
疑問句二		you			yesterday?
疑問句三					home yesterday?

習作 2：依 B 句提供的資訊造疑問句 A 句，原問句使用過去式 Be。

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, I wasn't. (I wasn't at home last night.)

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, she was. (Mary was absent from class yesterday.)

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At the party. (They were at the party last night.)

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Mary. (Mary was in the room ten minutes ago.)

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, she was. (Anna was out of town last week.)

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Last week. (Anna was out of town last week.)

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: A book. (It was a book in the bag.)

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At 10:30. (Anna was at home at 10:30.)

### III. 一般動詞的過去式: V-ed

S. (主詞)	Verb (動詞)	O. (受詞)	Adv. / Prep.
I	walk		to school every day.
I	walk <b>ed</b>		to school <b>yesterday</b> .
Ann	plays	the piano	every day.
Ann	play <b>ed</b>	the piano	<b>last night</b> .

過去的時間表達: *yesterday, last, or ago*

yesterday...昨天...	last... 上個...	...ago ...前
Bob was here...	Sue was here...	Tom was here...
<i>yesterday.</i>	<i>last night.</i>	<i>five minutes ago.</i>
<i>yesterday morning.</i>	<i>last week.</i>	<i>two hours ago.</i>
<i>yesterday afternoon.</i>	<i>last month.</i>	<i>three days ago.</i>
<i>yesterday evening.</i>	<i>last year.</i>	<i>a week ago.</i>
	<i>last spring.</i>	<i>six months ago.</i>
	<i>last Monday.</i>	<i>a year ago.</i>

習作 3: 將符合語意的動詞以正確時態放入句中 **cook, walk, work, watch, rain, ask.**

- It often \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. It \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to school every morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ to school yesterday morning.
- Sue often \_\_\_\_\_ questions. She \_\_\_\_\_ a question in class yesterday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a movie on TV last night. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ TV at night.
- Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his own dinner yesterday. He \_\_\_\_\_ his own dinner almost every day.
- I have a job at the library. I \_\_\_\_\_ at the library every evening. I \_\_\_\_\_ there yesterday evening.

## Unit 10 過去式的否定句

### I. 過去式的助動詞：did

S. (主詞)	Verb (動詞)	O. (受詞)	Adv. / Prep.
I	do not walk		to school every day.
I	<b>did not</b> walk	walk	to school yesterday.
Ann	does not play	the piano	every day.
Ann	<b>did not</b> play	the piano	last night.

\*do not = don't    does not = doesn't    did not = didn't

說明：

現在式否定句及過去式否定句的差別就在於助動詞，現在式使用 do 或 does，但過去式使用 did。例如，I did homework yesterday. > I **didn't** do homework yesterday.  
而助動詞後面的動詞則以動詞原形呈現，例如 I didn't **do** homework yesterday.

習作 1：依括弧中的提示字以適當時態完成句子，有 not 代表用否定句。

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (go, not) to a movie last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
- Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (come, not) to class every day.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my homework late last night. I \_\_\_\_\_  
(go, not) to bed early.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain, not) now. The rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) a few  
minutes ago.
- The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) cold today, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very  
cold yesterday.
- Tina and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go, not) shopping yesterday. We \_\_\_\_\_  
(stay) at home and \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV all night.



## II. 不規則動詞過去式的拼字規則 -ed

	動詞字尾	→	-ed
<b>Rule 1</b>	End of Verb: 子音 + -e smile erase	→ 加上 -d	smiled erased
<b>Rule 2</b>	End of Verb: 重音節母音+ 子音 stop rub	→ 重複該子音後加上 -ed	stopped rubbed
<b>Rule 3</b>	End of Verb: 子音 + -y study carry	→ 將-y 改成-i 後加上 -ed	studied carried
<b>Rule 4</b>	End of Verb: 母音 + -y play enjoy	→ 直接加上 -ed	played enjoyed

### 習作 2：將符合語意的動詞以正確時態放入句中

carry	finish	stay	clap	learn
stop	cry	rub	taste	enjoy
smile	wait	fail		

- I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework at nine last night.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ some new vocabulary yesterday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the soup before dinner last night. It was delicious.
- Linda \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus at the corner yesterday.
- The bus \_\_\_\_\_ at the corner. It was on time.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the play at the theater last night. It was very good.
- At the theater last night, the audience \_\_\_\_\_ when the play was over.
- Ann \_\_\_\_\_ her suitcases to the bus station yesterday. They weren't heavy.
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ her eyes because she was sleepy.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ home and watched a sad movie on TV last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the movie.
- Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his exam last week. His grade was "F."
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ at the children. She was happy to see them.

## Unit 11 不規則動詞的過去式

### I. 常見的不規則動詞

come	→ <b>came</b>	(a) I <b>come</b> to class every day.
do	→ <b>did</b>	(b) I <b>came</b> to class yesterday.
eat	→ <b>ate</b>	
get	→ <b>got</b>	(c) I <b>do</b> my homework every day.
go	→ <b>went</b>	(d) I <b>did</b> my homework yesterday.
have	→ <b>had</b>	
put	→ <b>put</b>	(e) Ann <b>eats</b> breakfast every morning.
see	→ <b>saw</b>	(f) Ann <b>ate</b> breakfast yesterday morning.
sit	→ <b>sat</b>	
sleep	→ <b>slept</b>	
stand	→ <b>stood</b>	
write	→ <b>wrote</b>	

說明：

動詞的不規則變化是初學英文的人最大的挑戰之一，因為不規則動詞通常都是日常生活中常會用到的動作，所以會有似乎每一個動詞都是不規則動詞的錯覺，但是其實大多數的動詞都是規則的，也就只要加上-ed。請參考最後一頁的不規則動詞附表。

習作 1：依括弧中的提示字以適當時態完成句子。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at eight o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to John on the phone last night.
3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to John on the phone right now.
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to John on the phone every day.
5. Jim and I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lunch at the restaurant two hours ago.
6. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her parents yesterday.
7. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her parents every week.

8. Sue is in her room right now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at her desk.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a dream last night.
10. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home around five every day.
11. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in the front of the room yesterday.
12. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the butter in the refrigerator yesterday.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to my girlfriend yesterday, but I \_\_\_\_\_  
(write, not) a letter to her last week.
14. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a magazine now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch, not) TV.
15. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ (come, not) home for dinner last night.
16. May \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed a half an hour ago. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) now.
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for the movie last night. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ (start)  
at seven, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive, not) until seven-fifteen.
18. Olga \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) Hamid a question a few minutes ago, but Hamid  
\_\_\_\_\_ (answer, not) her question.
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lunch yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_ it (eat, not) today.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) a good student before, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) now.

## Unit 12 過去式的疑問句

### I. 過去式的問句：Yes/No vs. Wh-

	疑問詞 + 助動詞	S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	地方副詞
肯定句	<b>Did</b>	You	<b>went</b>	downtown yesterday.
否定句		You	<b>didn't go</b>	downtown yesterday.
疑問句一		you	<b>go</b>	downtown yesterday?
疑問句二		you	<b>go</b>	yesterday?
疑問句三		you	<b>go</b>	downtown?
疑問句四			<b>went</b>	downtown yesterday?

說明：

無論是 Yes/No 問句或 Wh-問句，疑問句的現在及過去最大的差別仍然是在於助動詞的應用，現在式使用 do 或 does，但過去式則使用 did。

習作 1：依 B 句提供的資訊造疑問句 A 句，注意句子時態為現在或過去。

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: To the zoo. (I went to the zoo yesterday.)

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Last month. (Jason arrived in Canada last month.)

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At 07:05. (My plane arrived at 0705.)

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because I was tired. (I stayed home last night because I was tired.)

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At the library. (I studied at the library last night.)

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because it's dark in here. (I turned on the light because it's dark in here.)

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: To Greece. (Sara went to Greece for her vacation.)

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Around midnight. (I finished my homework around midnight.)

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Five weeks ago. (I came to this city five weeks ago.)

10. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because Tony made a funny face. (I laughed because Tony made a funny face.)

11. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At Emerhoff's Shoe Store. (I got my sandals at Emerhoff's Shoe Store.)

12. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Upstairs. (Kate is upstairs.)

13. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In the dormitory. (Ben lives in the dormitory.)

14. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: To the park. (I went to the park yesterday afternoon.)

15. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Because he's sick. (Bobby is in bed because he's sick.)

## Unit 13 更多不規則變化的動詞過去式

### I. 不規則動詞的變化

break	→ <b>broke</b>	ring	→ <b>rang</b>
fly	→ <b>flew</b>	send	→ <b>sent</b>
hear	→ <b>heard</b>	sing	→ <b>sang</b>
leave	→ <b>left</b>	speak	→ <b>spoke</b>
meet	→ <b>met</b>	take	→ <b>took</b>
pay	→ <b>paid</b>	wake up	→ <b>woke up</b>

習作 1：用上方表格中的動詞，以正確的字及時態完成句子

1. A: What happened to your finger?      B: I \_\_\_\_\_ it in a soccer game.
2. A: Who did you talk to at the director's office?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cashier.
3. A: When did Jessica leave for Europe?      B: She \_\_\_\_\_ for Europe 5 days ago.
4. A: Did you write Ted a letter?      B: No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him a postcard.
5. A: Do you know Meg Adams?  
B: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ her a couple of weeks ago.
6. A: Why did you call the police?      B: Because I \_\_\_\_\_ a burglar!
7. A: Where did you go yesterday?      B: I \_\_\_\_\_ the children to the zoo.
8. A: What time did you get up this morning?  
B: I got up at 0615 because The telephone \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A: Did you enjoy the party?  
B: Yes, I had a good time. We \_\_\_\_\_ songs and danced. It was fun.
10. A: You look sleepy.  
B: I am. I \_\_\_\_\_ up before dawn this morning and couldn't get back to sleep.
11. A: Did you give the painter a check?      B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ him in cash.
12. A: A bird \_\_\_\_\_ into our apartment yesterday through an open window.  
B: Really? What did you do?

## Unit 14 過去進行式

### I. 過去簡單式

	疑問詞+ 助動詞	主詞	動詞	受詞	時間副詞
肯定句	<b>Did</b>	Mary	drank	<u>milk</u>	yesterday.
否定句		Mary	<b>didn't</b> drink	milk	yesterday.
疑問句一		Mary	drink	milk	yesterday?
疑問句二		Mary	drink		yesterday?
	<b>What did</b>	Mary	drink		yesterday?

### II. 過去進行式: was V-ing / were V-ing

	疑問詞+ 助動詞	主詞	動詞	受詞	時間副詞
肯定句	<b>Was</b>	Mary	<b>was drinking</b>	<u>milk</u>	at 08:00.
否定句		Mary	<b>wasn't</b> drinking	milk	at 08:00.
疑問句一		Mary	drinking	milk	at 08:00?
疑問句二		Mary	drinking		at 08:00?
	<b>What was</b>	Mary	drinking		at 08:00?

#### 習作 1: 翻譯

1. 我今天早上五點的時候正在睡覺。

---

2. 當 Mary 來的時候，我正在做功課。

---

3. 當 Tom 打電話的時候，我正在洗澡。

---

4. 開始下雨的時候，我正騎腳踏車上學。

---

5. 昨晚八點的時候，我們正在看電視。

---

習作 2：依 B 句提供的資訊造疑問句 A 句，注意句子的時態為現在或過去。

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: His country. (John was talking about his country when you came.)

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, I did. (I bought a new tape recorder.)

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: A bird. (I am looking at a bird.)

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, he doesn't. (Bob doesn't like salads.)

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Ali. (I saw Ali.)

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yesterday. (Ann went to the zoo yesterday.)

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At the zoo. (I saw Ali at the zoo.)

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Dr. Jones. (I talked to Dr. Jones.)

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Dr. Jones. (I was talking with Dr. Jones when you came.)

10. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At 0730. (I got home at 0730 yesterday.)

11. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, he did. (Bob helped Ann with her homework.)

12. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: At home. (I was at home yesterday afternoon.)



## Unit 15 V-ing 及 to V.的使用

### I. 注意 V-ing 及 to V.在句子中的位置

S. (主詞)	V. (動詞)	O./C. (受詞/補語)	A./ P. (副詞/介詞片語)
I	enjoy	music.	
I	enjoy	<b>listening</b> to music.	
I	enjoy	<b>listening</b> to music	in my bedroom.
<b>Listening</b> to music	is	fun.	
I	want	milk.	
I	want	<b>to drink</b> milk.	
I	want	<b>to drink</b> milk	in the morning.
<b>To drink</b> milk	is	my habit.	
I	start	<b>studying</b> English.	
= I	start	<b>to study</b> English.	
We	talk		about <b>studying</b> .
I	go		there for <b>learning</b> English.

說明：

**V-ing** (動名詞)及 **to + V** (不定詞)均可做為名詞使用。根據 Unit 1 的結構 SVOPA 說明，一個句子中可能有三個名詞位置，分別是句子的主詞、受詞、或介系詞片語(介係詞後的名詞)，但介係詞後的名詞只能適用 V-ing (動名詞)，不適用 to + V (不定詞)的名詞模式。

### II. V-ing (動名詞)

**A:** 常後接 V-ing (動名詞)的動詞。

enjoy	practice	finish	stop	give up
mind 介意	keep	quit 辭；戒		

例句

1. My mom **enjoys** working in the garden.
2. Mary **practices** speaking English every day.
3. They want to **keep** walking in the mountain.
4. Do you **mind** closing the door?

習作 1：

1. 我們常談論有關環遊世界。(talk about)

We often \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 別放棄學英文。(give up)

Don't \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 你介意把門打開嗎?(mind)

Do you \_\_\_\_\_?

4. Bob 通常晚上十一點結束讀書。(finish)

Bob usually \_\_\_\_\_ at 11 at night.

5. 我們必須持續努力工作。(keep)

We must \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. V. + to + V：常後接 to + V (不定詞)的動詞。**

want	hope	decide	learn	need
would like	plan	forget	remember	pretend 假裝
try	would love	expect 期待	promise 答應	can't wait to 等不及

例句

1. Tom decided to buy a new car.
2. Don't forget to turn off the light.
3. I plan to take a trip around Taiwan this summer.
4. To take a trip around Taiwan is my dream.

\*說明：可用 **not to + V.** 來表達相反意義

1. I decided not to buy a new car. 我決定不...
2. I plan not to take a trip around Taiwan this summer. 我計劃不...
3. My parents told me not to play computer games often. 我爸媽叫我不...

## 習作 2：翻譯

1. 我媽媽要求我用功讀書。(ask)

My mom \_\_\_\_\_

2. 我爸爸要求我別晚上外出。(ask)

My dad \_\_\_\_\_ at night.

3. Mary 試著多交些朋友。(try)

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ more friends.

4. Mary 試著不跟 Tom 說話。(try)

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to Tom.

5. 記得別太晚去睡覺。(remember)

\_\_\_\_\_ to bed too late.

6. 我想要當警察。

\_\_\_\_\_ a police officer.

7. 當警察是我的夢想。

\_\_\_\_\_ is my dream.

8. 我等不及要趕快回家。

I cannot \_\_\_\_\_

9. 記得別上學遲到。(remember)

\_\_\_\_\_ to school late.

10. 我答應再也不跟 Tom 碰面了。(promise)

I \_\_\_\_\_ Tom again.

## Unit 16 表達未來事件

### I. 通常表達未來可能發生的事件使用助動詞 *will*

- 肯定：Mike will go to the library tomorrow.
- 否定：Mike will not go to the library tomorrow.  
= Mike won't go to the library tomorrow.
- 疑問：Will Mike go to the library tomorrow?

### 表達未來的時間

<b>tomorrow...</b> 明天...	tomorrow 明天 tomorrow morning 明天早上 tomorrow afternoon 明天下午 tomorrow evening 明天傍晚 tomorrow night 明天晚上	(a) It is going to rain tomorrow. (b) I'm going to be in class tomorrow morning.
<b>next...</b> 下個... 明...	next week/ month/ year 下星期 next weekend next spring/ summer 明年春天 fall/ winter next Monday	(c) Ann is going to finish high school next year. (d) I am going to take a trip around Taiwan next summer.
<b>in...</b> ...內	in...minutes (from now) 幾分鐘內 in...hours/ days/ weeks months/ years	(e) Tom is going to finish his homework in ten minutes.

習作 1：依 B 句提供的資訊造疑問句 A 句，注意句子的時態為現在或過去。

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, she won't. (Ann won't be in class tomorrow.)

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Tomorrow afternoon. (I'll see Mr. Pong tomorrow afternoon.)

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (Dinner will be ready in five minutes.)

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In a few minutes. (Dinner will be ready in a few minutes.)

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Next year. (I'll graduate next year.) graduate 畢業

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (Jane and Mark won't be at the party.)

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (Mike will arrive in Chicago next week.) arrive 抵達

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In Taipei. (Mike will be in Taipei next week.)

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (I won't be home early tonight.)

10. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: In a few minutes. (Dr. Smith will be back in a few minutes.)

習作 2：填入 *yesterday, last, tomorrow, next, in* 或 *ago*.

1. I went swimming \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Friday, I went to a party.
3. Ken is going to go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
4. I'm going to go to take a trip \_\_\_\_\_ week.
5. Kim graduated from National Taiwan University \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
6. Alice went to Miami \_\_\_\_\_ week for a short vacation.
7. We had a test in class \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon we're going to go on a picnic.
9. My sister is going to arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
10. We are going to have dinner at our friends' house \_\_\_\_\_ two days.
11. Sam bought a used car \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
12. My brother is going to enter the university \_\_\_\_\_ fall.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ spring I took a trip to San Francisco.
14. Ann is going to fly to London \_\_\_\_\_ month.
15. Yolanda went to the zoo a week \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Rick lived in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ year.
17. I'm going to study at the library \_\_\_\_\_ night.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ night I watched TV.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ evening I'm going to go to a baseball game.
20. Matt was at the Laundromat \_\_\_\_\_ evening.

## Unit 17 比較級及最高級

### I. 比較級規則：

#### 1. 規則 1：單音節形容詞 + *er*

Jimmy is fast. I am **faster than** Jimmy. (...比...更快...)

#### 2. 規則 2：單音節形容詞 e 結尾 + *r*

The house is large. My house is **larger than** the house.

#### 3. 規則 3：單音節形容詞母音 + 子音結尾，重複字尾 + *er*

The dog is big. My dog is **bigger than** the dog.

#### 4. 規則 4：超過單音節形容詞 **more** + adj.

Your book is expensive. My book is **more expensive** than your book.

#### 5. 規則 5：以 y 結尾的形容詞，去 y + *ier*

Math is easy. English is **easier than** math.

#### \*6. 常用的不規則比較級: **good** → **better**, **bad** → **worse**, **far** → **farther**

Jimmy's English is good. My English is **better than** his English.

### 習作 1：翻譯

#### 1. 腳踏車快，但是摩托車比腳踏車還快。

---

#### 2. 腳踏車比摩托車還慢。

---

#### 3. Mary 很高，但是 Tom 更高。

---

#### 4. 你的眼睛大，但是我的眼睛比你的還大。

---

#### 5. 你的英文好，但是 Mary 的英文比你更好。

---

## II. 最高級規則：

### 1. 單音節形容詞 + *est*

Jimmy is fast. Alex is fast. I am very fast. I am **the fastest**.

### 2. 單音節形容詞 e 結尾 + *st*

The house is large. My house is large. Amy's house is very large.

Amy's house is **the largest**.

### 3. 單音節形容詞母音 + 子音結尾，重複字尾 + *est*

The dog is big. My dog is big. Mary's dog is very big. Mary's dog is **the biggest**.

### 4. 超過單音節形容詞 **most** + adj.

Among these 3 books, Tom's book is **the most expensive**.

### 5. 以 y 結尾的形容詞，去 y + *iest*

Math is easy. Music is easy. English is very easy. English is **the easiest**.

### 6. 常用的不規則最高級：

**good** → **better** → **best**

**bad** → **worse** → **worst**

Henry's English is **the best** in my class.

## 習作 2：翻譯

### 1. 我家的房子整個社區最舊的。

---

### 2. Tom 的英文不是我們班最爛的。

---

### 3. Mary 的英文是我們班最好的。

---

### 4. Mary 的頭髮是我們班上最長的。

---

### 5. 數學並不是最難的。

---



## Unit 18 名詞子句 (I)

### I. 甚麼是名詞子句？

名詞、名詞片語、或名詞子句的差異

- (1) I know **him**. (名詞)
- (2) I know **his address**. (名詞片語)
- (3) I know **where he lives**. (名詞子句)

為何需要用名詞子句呈現

- (1) Where does he live? I don't know **it**.  
→ I don't know **where he lives**. 我不知道他住在哪裡。
- (2) Does he live in Taipei? I don't know **it**.  
→ I don't know **whether/if he lives in Taipei**. 我不知道他是否住在台北。
- (3) He lives in Taipei. I don't know **it**.  
→ I don't know **(that) he lives in Taipei**. 我不知道他住在台北(這件事)。

### II. 如何將 Wh-問句轉變成名詞子句？

- (1) Where does he live? → I don't know **where he lives**.
- (2) When did he go to school? → Do you know **when he went to school?**
- (3) Why is Tom at home? → Please tell me **why Tom is at home**.

習作 1：將 Wh-問句轉換成名詞子句

- 1. Where is Paul? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. How old is Kate? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Why did Tim leave? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. When did Tim leave? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Where did he go? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Where is he? → Tell me \_\_\_\_\_

習作 2：將 Wh-問句轉換成名詞子句

1. Where does he live? → Who knows \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did he say? → I didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where is the post office? → Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_
4. What time is it? → Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_
5. How much does this book cost? → Tell me \_\_\_\_\_
6. What does this word mean? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
7. What country is Anna from? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why was Kathy absent? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
9. How far is it to Taipei? → I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
10. When does the semester end? → Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is Sue talking about? → I don't understand \_\_\_\_\_
12. When did David arrive? → I don't understand \_\_\_\_\_
13. When is he going to leave? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
14. Where can I buy a good radio? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
15. Who did you see at the party? → Tell me \_\_\_\_\_
16. Who came to the party? → Tell me \_\_\_\_\_
17. Why did he go there? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
18. Which one does Tom like? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 19 形容詞子句 (I)

### I. 形容詞子句的觀念

有些想法無法用單一的形容詞表達，必須要用句子表達。

1. I met a <b>kind</b> man.	1. 我碰到一個 <b>仁慈</b> 的人。
2. I met a man <b>who is kind to everyone</b> .	2. 我碰到一個 <b>對每個人都很仁慈</b> 的人。
3. I met a man <b>who lives in Taipei</b> .	3. 我碰到一個 <b>住在台北</b> 的人。

### II. 形容詞子句的形成: **who**

1. The man is friendly.	<b>He</b> lives next to me. ↓ <b>who</b> ↓ <b>who</b> lives next to me.	1. 那個人很友善。他住在我隔壁。
2. The man <b>who lives next to me</b> is friendly.		2. 那個 <b>住在我隔壁</b> 的人很友善。
3. The man was friendly.	I met <b>him</b> . ↓ <b>whom</b> ↙ <b>whom</b> I met.	3. 那個人很友善。我碰見了他。
4. The man <b>whom I met</b> was friendly.		4. 那個 <b>我碰見的</b> 人很友善。

**習作 1：**利用 b 句做為形容詞子句來修飾 a 句中的一個名詞。

- a. Do you know the people?
b. They live in the big white house.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. The woman gave me the information.
b. I called her.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. The police officer was friendly.
b. He showed me the way.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. The waitress was friendly.
b. She sent us dinner.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## 形容詞子句的形成: which, that

1. The river is dirty.	It flows through town. ↓ <b>which</b> ↓ <b>which</b> flows through town.	1. 那河流很髒。它穿越城鎮。
2. The river <b>which flows through town</b> is dirty. = The river <b>that flows through town</b> is dirty.		2. 那穿越城鎮的河流很髒。
3. The book is expensive.	I bought it. ↓ <b>which</b> ↙ <b>which</b> I bought.	3. 那本書很貴。我買了它。
4. The book <b>which I bought</b> is expensive.		4. 那本我買了的書很貴。

習作 2：利用 b 句做為形容詞子句來修飾 a 句中的一個名詞。

- a. The medicine made me sleepy.                      b. I took it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. I have an English class.                                  b. It begins at 0830.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. I know a man.    b. He works for ABC.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. My son asked me a question.                          b. I couldn't answer it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Where can I take the bus?                              b. It goes to Sogo department store.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

習作 3：利用 b 句做為形容詞子句來修飾 a 句中的一個名詞。

1. a. I don't know the man.

b. He is talking to Rita.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. a. The people were very nice.

b. I met them at the party last night.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. a. I talked to the woman.

b. She was sitting next to me.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. a. The people have three cars.

b. They live next to me.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. a. The people were playing football.

b. I saw them at the park.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

6. a. The singer is A-mei.

b. I like her very much.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

7. a. The student didn't take the test.

b. He came to class late.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

8. a. The bus is always late.

b. I take it to school every day.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

9. a. The comic books are very good.

b. My dad bought them in Japan.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

10. a. The teacher is over there.

b. I told you about him yesterday.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

11. a. The chair is uncomfortable.

b. I am sitting in it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 20 簡單及進行總結

### I. 動詞變化整理

	Positive (肯定)	Negative (否定)	Question (疑問)
現在簡單	I <b>eat</b> lunch every day.  He <b>eats</b> lunch every day.	I <b>don't eat</b> lunch every day.  He <b>doesn't eat</b> lunch every day.	<b>Do</b> you <b>eat</b> lunch every day?  <b>Does</b> he <b>eat</b> lunch every day?
現在進行	I <b>am eating</b> an apple.  She <b>is eating</b> an apple.	I <b>'m not eating</b> an apple.  She <b>isn't eating</b> an apple.	<b>Are</b> you <b>eating</b> an apple?  <b>Is</b> she <b>eating</b> an apple?
過去簡單	I <b>ate</b> lunch yesterday  He <b>ate</b> lunch yesterday.	I <b>didn't eat</b> lunch yesterday  He <b>didn't eat</b> breakfast.	<b>Did</b> you <b>eat</b> lunch yesterday?  <b>Did</b> he <b>eat</b> lunch yesterday?
過去進行	I <b>was watching</b> TV then.  They <b>were watching</b> TV then.	I <b>wasn't watching</b> TV then.  They <b>weren't watching</b> TV then.	<b>Were</b> you <b>watching</b> TV then?  <b>Were</b> they <b>watching</b> TV then?
未來簡單	I <b>am going to eat</b> out. She <b>is going to eat</b> out.	I <b>'m not going to eat</b> out. She <b>isn't going to eat</b> out.	<b>Are</b> you <b>going to eat</b> out? <b>Is</b> she <b>going to eat</b> out?
	He <b>will eat</b> out tonight.	He <b>won't eat</b> out tonight.	<b>Will</b> he <b>eat</b> out tonight?
未來進行	I <b>will be eating</b> lunch then.  They <b>will be eating</b> lunch then.	I <b>won't be eating</b> lunch then.  They <b>won't be eating</b> lunch then.	<b>Will</b> you <b>be eating</b> lunch then?  <b>Will</b> they <b>be eating</b> lunch then?

習作 1：用提示動詞以正確的時態完成句子

1. A whale \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) a fish. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a mammal.  
Dolphins \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) fish either. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) mammals, too.
2. It's 0800 at night. Now Anita \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at her desk. Tomorrow she \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) there at the same time.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (do, not) homework now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her parents.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to her parents every week.
5. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (get) Anita's letter three days later.
6. Last night at 0800 Anita \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her sister.
7. While Anita was writing a letter to her sister last night, her phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring). It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) her sister! They talked a lot.
8. So Anita \_\_\_\_\_ (finish, not) the letter to her sister last night. After she \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her sister, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
9. Tomorrow night Anita \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her cousin in Japan at 0800. Anita \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the letter because her cousin and she never talk on the phone.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) now? \_\_\_\_\_ (you, write) a letter to someone every day? \_\_\_\_\_ (you, write) a letter to someone yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_ (you, write) a letter to someone tomorrow?
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in class right now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) here yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) absent yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) in class yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_ (Mary, be) here yesterday?
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) home yesterday. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) in class.
13. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at Fatima's apartment tomorrow evening. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there too. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) there? \_\_\_\_\_ (Yuko, be) there?

## Unit 21 現在完成式

### I. 動詞變化的觀念 (請參考書後更多不規則動詞的變化)

Base form 動詞原形	Past 動詞過去式	Present Participle 動詞現在分詞	Past Participle (V-en) 動詞過去分詞
do/does	did	doing	done
get	got	getting	got/gotten
write	wrote	writing	written
spend	spent	spending	spent
eat	ate	eating	eaten
read	read	reading	read
wear	wore	wearing	worn
take	took	taking	taken
give	gave	giving	given
go	went	going	gone
swim	swam	swimming	swum
buy	bought	buying	bought
sing	sang	singing	sung
make	made	making	made
meet	met	meeting	met
see	saw	×	seen
know	knew	×	known
be	was/were	×	been

說明：

每一個動詞有四個型如上表，各有在表達上不同的意義。第四型或稱為過去分詞，通常簡稱為 pp，用以表達「已經完成...」或「尚未完成...」的想法。以下進一步說明 pp 應用時與其他表達的不同。



## II. 為何需要過去分詞 pp? 請比較下方表達意義的不同。

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I <b>do</b> my homework <b>every day</b> .                   | 我 <b>每天做</b> 功課。                  |
| 2. I <b>am doing</b> my homework <b>now</b> .                   | 我 <b>現在正在做</b> 功課。                |
| 3. I <b>did</b> my homework <b>one hour ago</b> .               | 我 <b>一個小時之前做了</b> 功課。             |
| 4. I <b>was doing</b> my homework <b>at 0600 this evening</b> . | 我 <b>今天傍晚六點時正在做</b> 功課。           |
| 5. I <b>have done</b> my homework ( <b>already</b> ).           | 我 <b>已經做過</b> 功課了。                |
| 6. I <b>have been doing</b> my homework <b>for 2 hours</b> .    | 我 <b>已經連續做了</b> <b>兩個小時</b> 的功課了。 |

\*說明：

表達「已經完成」或「已經完成幾次」。通常用 for 或 since 來表達某事已經持續進行了多久: **for** + 一段時間 / **since** + 過去時間的起點。例句：

1. It has been cold **for many days**.
2. A: How long have you lived here?    B: I have lived here **for 4 years**.
3. We have lived here **since I was born**.
4. We have been playing basketball **for 2 hours**.

習作 1：用 *since* 或 *for* 完成下列的句子。

1. I came to this city six months ago. I have been in this city \_\_\_\_\_ six months.
2. Kim has been in this city \_\_\_\_\_ January.
3. It's now two o'clock. Carmen has been in class \_\_\_\_\_ one o'clock.
4. Carmen has been in class \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
5. Erica has been a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.
6. Mr. Gow has been a plumber \_\_\_\_\_ 20 years.
7. My parents are visiting me this week. They have been here \_\_\_\_\_ five days.
8. They have been here \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday.
9. I have been awake \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock this morning.
10. My friend is very ill. She has been in the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ four days.

習作 2：用括弧中的提示動詞以適當動詞型填入空格。必要時請參考附加的不規則動詞表。

1. I am a teacher. I (teach) \_\_\_\_\_ English for ten years.
2. Maria got some bad news last week. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sad since she (get) \_\_\_\_\_ the bad news.
3. I started school when I was five years old. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in school since I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ five years old.
4. Ann's brother arrived a few days ago to visit her. She loves her brother. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ happy since her brother (come) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Jack moved to Taipei after she graduated from elementary school. Jim (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong since he (graduate) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Two days ago, it started to rain. The weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ cool and wet since it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ two days ago.
7. Jack broke his leg five days ago. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital since he (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg.
8. I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ Mary since I was a child.
9. Mary (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a good friend of mine for a long time.
10. We live in Kaohsiung. We (live) \_\_\_\_\_ here for 15 years.
11. Janet and Sam (have) \_\_\_\_\_ their dog Fido for three years.
12. My uncle (work) \_\_\_\_\_ at the company for seventeen years.
13. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ several movies this summer vacation.
14. Cook's hair started to turn gray at forty. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_ quite a lot of gray hair.

## Unit 22 名詞子句 (II)

### I. 如何將 Yes/No 問句轉變成名詞子句

(1) Is Eric at home? → I don't know whether Eric is at home.

= I don't know whether Eric is at home or not.

= I don't know if Eric is at home.

(2) Does the bus stop here? → Do you know whether the bus stops here?

= Do you know whether the bus stops here or not?

= Do you know if the bus stops here?

習作 1：將 Yes/No 問句轉換成名詞子句，採用 whether。

1. Is Mary at the library? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
2. Does Bob live here? → Who can tell me \_\_\_\_\_
3. Will Ann be in class today? → I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is Tom at home? → I know \_\_\_\_\_
5. Did Joe go downtown? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_

習作 2：將問句轉換成名詞子句

1. Did Steve go to the bank? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where did Steve go? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is Karen at home? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where is Karen? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
5. How is Pat feeling today? → I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is Pat feeling better? → I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
7. Does the bus stop here? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where does the bus stop? → Who knows \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why is Elena absent today? → The teacher wants to know \_\_\_\_\_
10. Where did Janet go last night? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_

**習作 3：將問句轉換成名詞子句**

1. Should I buy the book? → Tell me \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which book should I buy? → I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
3. Can Jerry speak Japanese? → I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
4. How much does the book cost? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there life on the Moon? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are we going to have a new house? → Dad, tell me \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is there a Santa Claus? → Little Tom wants to know \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who is that man? → I'm going to ask Jane \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is that man a teacher? → I'm going to ask Jane \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will it rain tomorrow? → Who knows \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is on TV tonight? → I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the speed of sound? → Who knows \_\_\_\_\_
13. Does sound travel faster than light? → Tell me \_\_\_\_\_
14. Are dogs color blind? → Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
15. Why is the sky blue? → Little Tom wants to know \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 23 形容詞子句 (II)

## I. whose 形成的形容詞子句

<p>1. The man called the police.</p>	<p><u>His</u> car was gone.</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>whose</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p><u>whose</u> car was gone.</p>	<p>(a) 那人打電話給警察。他的車不見了。</p> <p>(b) 那車子不見了的人打電話給警察。</p>
<p>2. The man <u>whose car was gone</u> called the police.</p>		
<p>3. I know the teacher.</p>	<p>I took <u>her</u> class.</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>whose</b></p> <p>↙</p> <p><u>whose</u> class I took.</p>	<p>(c) 我認識那個老師。我上過她的課。</p> <p>(d) 我認識那個我上過她的課的老師。</p>
<p>4. I know the teacher <u>whose class I took</u>.</p>		

**習作 1：**利用 b 句做為形容詞子句來修飾 a 句中的一個名詞。

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a. There is the man.     | b. His dog is running there. |
| → _____                     |                              |
| 2. a. The girl is sad.      | b. Her cat died.             |
| → _____                     |                              |
| 3. a. There is the man.     | b. I am dating his daughter. |
| → _____                     |                              |
| 4. a. There is the teacher. | b. I am taking her class.    |
| → _____                     |                              |
| 5. a. That is the girl.     | b. I borrowed her camera.    |
| → _____                     |                              |

6. a. They are the people.

b. We visited their house last month.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

7. a. That is the couple.

b. Their daughter is a famous singer.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

8. a. I have a friend.

b. Her brother is a police officer.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

9. a. I thanked the girl.

b. I borrowed her dictionary.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

10. a. I like the family.

b. Their help saved my life.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

11. a. The woman is my teacher.

b. You just met her husband.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

12. a. The man is very happy.

b. His son entered ABC High School.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

13. a. The girl studies hard.

b. To be a doctor is her dream.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

附表：常用不規則動詞表三態

動詞的第 3 型為 V-ing，稱為現在分詞，未附加在本表上

1 原形	2 過去式	4 過去分詞	意義
say	said	said	說
pay	paid	paid	付錢
sell	sold	sold	賣
tell	told	told	告訴；說(笑話...)
catch	caught	caught	捕捉
teach	taught	taught	教導
buy	bought	bought	買
think	thought	thought	想
hear	heard	heard	聽
make	made	made	製作；使得
build	built	built	建造
leave	left	left	離開
stand	stood	stood	站立
understand	understood	understood	明白；了解
find	found	found	發現
have/ has	had	had	有
run	ran	run	跑步
come	came	come	來到
sing	sang	sung	唱(歌)
drink	drank	drunk	喝；飲
begin	began	begun	開始
swim	swam	swum	游泳
speak	spoke	spoken	演說；講
break	broke	broken	破裂
bite	bit	bitten	咬
hide	hid	hidden	躲藏

wear	wore	worn	穿；戴
drive	drove	driven	開車
ride	rode	ridden	騎；乘
send	sent	sent	傳送
spend	spent	spent	花時間、金錢
sit	sat	sat	坐
lose	lost	lost	失去
win	won	won	贏得
feel	felt	felt	感覺
keep	kept	kept	保持
sleep	slept	slept	睡覺
meet	met	met	相遇
be	was/ were	been	Be 動詞
write	wrote	written	寫
take	took	taken	拿；取
know	knew	known	知道；認識
grow	grew	grown	成長
fly	flew	flown	飛行
give	gave	given	給予
see	saw	seen	看見
fall	fell	fallen	掉落
cut	cut	cut	切掉
set	set	set	設定
hit	hit	hit	撞擊
put	put	put	放置
read	read	read	閱讀
hurt	hurt	hurt	傷害