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基礎練習

1-1 形容詞的位置

說明 形容詞可以放在 be 動詞後面或名詞前面。

1. be 動詞後面加形容詞

例 You are lazy. 你真懶惰。

2. 形容詞可以放在名詞前

例 Mike is a careful writer. Mike 是一個仔細的作者。

常見形容詞 (adj.)

1.	lonely [ˈlonli]	孤獨寂寞的	2.	happy [ˈhæpi]	幸福的；高興的
3.	lovely [ˈlʌvli]	可愛的	4.	funny [ˈfʌni]	好笑的；滑稽的
5.	cool [kuːl]	冷淡的	6.	nice [naɪs]	高尚的；親切的
7.	crazy [ˈkreɪzi]	瘋狂的	8.	kind [kaɪnd]	和藹的；親切的
9.	famous [ˈfeməs]	有名的	10.	sad [sæd]	傷心的
11.	friendly [ˈfrendli]	友善的	12.	unhappy [ʌnˈhæpi]	不快樂的

Practice A 檢查下列句子中的形容詞位置，正確的打圈，錯誤的打叉並改正。

- ① (○) The boy is cool. → _____
- ② (✕) She is happy a girl. → She is a happy girl.
- ③ (○) Mike is shy. → _____
- ④ (✕) We are students lovely. → We are lovely students.
- ⑤ (✕) Is she sad a girl? → Is she a sad girl?
- ⑥ (○) Are Mary and Ruby sad writers? → _____



- 7 (×) Is new that? → Is that new?
- 8 (○) Are these new books? → _____
- 9 (×) Is this a book good? → Is this a good book?
- 10 (×) Is he a boy nice? → Is he a nice boy?

1-2 「how + 形容詞」的用法

說明 how 是用來問方法或程度，how 的後面可加形容詞，形成問句。

1. 「how old...」詢問「年齡」

問：How old + is / am / are + 主詞？

答：主詞 + is / are / am + 數字 + year(s) old.

例 (1) A: How old are you? 你幾歲？

B: I'm twenty (years old). 我二十歲。

(2) A: How old is your cat? 你的貓幾歲？

B: It is one (year old). 牠一歲。

(3) A: How old is your sister? 你妹妹多大了？

B: She's ten months old. 她十個月大。



(1) 只有一歲時，就用單數 year old，不加 s。

(2) be 動詞依據主詞變化。

Practice B 依圖示，填入正確的答案（每格不限填一個字）。

1



How old is she?

She is one year old.

2



How old are Judy and Tom?

They are ten years old.



3



How old are you, boys?
We are six years old.

4



How old is your cat?
It is three months old.

Name: Kitty
 Birthday: 2007/9/20

2. 「how tall...」詢問「身高」

How tall + is / are / am + 主詞?

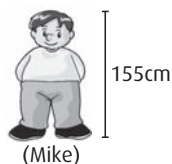
主詞 + is / am / are + 數字 + centimeters/cm tall.

例 A: How tall are you? 你多高呢?

B: I am one hundred and eighty-three centimeters tall. 我 183 公分高。

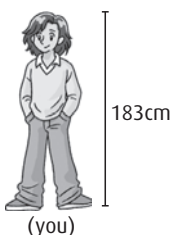
Practice 依圖示，填入正確的答案。

1



How tall is Mike?
 He is one hundred and fifty-five centimeters tall.

2



How tall are you?
 I am one hundred and eighty-three centimeters tall.

1-3 助動詞 can 的基本句型

說明 助動詞 can，雖然中文翻譯成「能、能夠、可以」，但意義上有差別。

1. 表示有能力

例 Lisa can drive now. Lisa 現在會開車了。



2. 表示可能會

例 I think you can make it. 我認為你會成功。

3. 表示允許

例 You can go home now. 你現在可以回家了。

肯定句句型

主詞 + can + 原形動詞.

主詞 + can + be + 名詞／形容詞.

「某人可以／有能力做某事。」

「某人可以是……／可以當……。」



加入 can 以後，後面要加原形動詞或是將原來的 be 動詞改成 be。

例 (1) He can play tennis. 他可以打網球。

(2) You can be a good boy. 你可以當一個好男孩。

Practice D 將下列句子加入 can 改寫

- ① We catch the dog. → We can catch the dog.
- ② You sing a song. → You can sing a song.
- ③ We are happy. → We can be happy.
- ④ Lisa is a nice teacher. → Lisa can be a nice teacher.

否定句句型

主詞 + cannot / can't + 原形動詞.

主詞 + cannot / can't + be + 名詞／形容詞.

例 (1) I can't read the book. 我不能讀這本書。

(2) He can't be a singer. 他不能當歌手。

Practice E 將下列句子改為否定句

- ① David can play basketball. → David can't play basketball.
- ② Lisa can be a writer. → Lisa can't be a writer.
- ③ Ken can ride a bike. → Ken can't ride a bike.
- ④ We can go home now. → We can't go home now.



疑問句句型

Can + 主詞 + 原形動詞?

Can + 主詞 + be + 名詞／形容詞?



回答時需要先回答 Yes/No。

例 (1) A: Can you dance? 你會跳舞嗎?

B: No, I can't. 不，我不會。

(2) A: Can you be a good boy? 你可以當一個好男孩嗎?

B: Yes, I can. 是的，我可以。

Practice F 依提示寫出含有 **can** 的疑問句例 (he / a good student) → Can he be a good student?① (we / swim in the river) → Can we swim in the river?② (she / a good singer) → Can she be a good singer?③ (you / dance) → Can you dance?**1-4 wh- 疑問詞 + can 的用法****1. what / where / when**

What (什麼)	can + 主詞 + 原形動詞?	主詞 + can + 原形動詞	+ 事物.
Where (哪裡)			+ 介系詞 + 地點.
When (何時)			+ 介系詞 + 時間.



回答時不需要回答 Yes/No。

例 (1) A: What can Mark do? Mark 會做什麼?

B: He can do the dishes. 他會洗碗。

(2) A: Where can Lily study? Lily 可以在哪裡讀書?

B: She can study in her bedroom. 她可以在她的臥房裡讀書。

(3) A: When can I go home? 我何時可以回家?

B: You can go home at 4:30. 你四點半可以回家。



Practice G 依照畫線部分寫出原問句

例 (Mandy and Lisa can have two cats.)

→ What can Mandy and Lisa have?

① He can eat his apple.

→ What can he eat?

② Judy can read her book in the library.

→ Where can Judy read her book?

③ They can watch TV on Saturday.

→ When can they watch TV?

2. 用 **Who can...?** 詢問「誰會 / 可以做某事？」

回答時不需要回答 Yes/No。

例 (1) A: Who can walk the dog? 誰會遛狗？

B: Mark can. Mark 會。

(2) A: Who can be a teacher? 誰可以當老師？

B: I can. 我可以。

Practice H 依照畫線部分寫出原問句

① I can sing in the morning. → Who can sing in the morning?

② You can watch TV. → Who can watch TV?

**進階練習****1-5 表達年齡的說法「數字-year-old」**

說明 表達年齡除了用「數字」、「數字 + year(s) old」，還可用「數字-year-old」當形容詞來表達，此用法中 year 不加 s。

例 (1) Maggie is a twelve-year-old girl. Maggie 是個十二歲的女孩。

(2) Tim is a one-year-old baby. Tim 是個一歲大的嬰兒。



(1) 當遇到母音發音開頭的數字時，a 要寫成 an；an eighty-year-old man 一個八十歲的男人。

(2) one 的發音為 [wʌn]，所以冠詞要加 a，不是 an。



Practice 1 依提示造句

例 (Kim / 10 / student) → Kim is a ten-year-old student.

① (Max / 8 / boy) → Max is an eight-year-old boy.

② (Kelly and Lily / 5 / girl) → Kelly and Lily are five-year-old girls.

1-6 be 動詞與助動詞 can 的比較

be 動詞 am / are / is	助動詞 can
後面可以直接接名詞，表示主詞的身分或描述主詞。 例 He is a nice person. 他是一個好人。	後面需先加 be 才能接名詞。 例 You can be a good singer. 你可以當一個好歌手。
後面可以直接接形容詞，用來描述主詞。 例 You are busy. 你很忙。	後面需先加 be 才能接形容詞。 例 He can be happy. 他是可以快樂的。
後面不能直接接原形動詞。 例 We are reading books. 我們正在看書。	後面可以直接接原形動詞。 (1) We can read a book. 我們可以讀本書。 (2) They can dance. 他們可以跳舞。

Practice 1 改錯：將下列句子改成正確的

① Mike is read the book.
→ Mike can read the book. / Mike is reading the book.

② Luke and Lily can nice.
→ Luke and Lily can be nice. / Luke and Lily are nice.

③ We are study math.
→ We can study math. / We are studying math.

④ Gina can a doctor.
→ Gina is a doctor. / Gina can be a doctor.

⑤ I am play basketball.
→ I can play basketball. / I am playing basketball.





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (A) 1. A: _____ Mark go to school? B: Yes.
(A) Can (B) Are (C) Is (D) Do
- (D) 2. A: Can Patrick _____ the turtles? B: No, he can't.
(A) looking at (B) to look at (C) looks at (D) look at
- (D) 3. Lucy _____ go to the movies. She is sick.
(A) are not (B) isn't (C) am not (D) can't
- (A) 4. Maggie can sing, but (但是) she _____ play tennis.
(A) can't (B) isn't (C) doesn't (D) can
- (A) 5. Can you _____ a good girl?
(A) be (B) are (C) is (D) am
- (A) 6. They can _____ good boys, too (也).
(A) be (B) are (C) does (D) do
- (D) 7. Patrick: _____
Patty: She can sing in the morning.
(A) Can Mary sing? (B) Where can Mary sing?
(C) What can Mary sing? (D) When can Mary sing?
- (C) 8. Patty: _____
Sam: Joseph can.
(A) When can Joseph do it? (B) Where can he run?
(C) Who can help us? (D) What can he do?
- (C) 9. Wendy: What can Jenny do?
Bill: _____
(A) No, she can't do. (B) Jenny can.
(C) She can swim. (D) Yes, she can cook.



- (B) 10. Julia is _____ classmate. She is nice.
 (A) my a (B) my new (C) new my (D) new a

【進階練習】

- (B) 11. A: _____ is Lucy?
 B: She is one hundred and fifty-nine cm tall.
 (A) How old (B) How tall (C) What cm (D) What tall
- (A) 12. Candy is a _____ girl. She is very cute.
 (A) three-year-old (B) three years old (C) three-years-old (D) three year old
- (C) 13. Kenny can _____ a good basketball player if (如果) he practices (練習) every day.
 (A) is (B) are (C) be (D) am
- (C) 14. Listen! May _____ singing. She is good at singing.
 (A) can (B) can be (C) is (D) are
- (D) 15. A: _____ you ride a bike? B: No, I _____.
 (A) Can; can (B) Are; am not (C) Are; can't (D) Can; can't
- (D) 16. Today is Jenna's birthday. She is _____.
 (A) twelve-year-old (B) twelve year old (C) a happy (D) happy
- (B) 17. A: _____ can I go to the park? B: _____.
 (A) Where; 4 o'clock (B) When; 4 o'clock
 (C) What; In the living room (D) How; 173 cm tall
- (A) 18. A: Is Sherry a _____ girl?
 B: No, she isn't. She's a _____ girl.
 (A) short; tall (B) happy; short (C) funny; lonely (D) nice; friendly
- (C) 19. A: I _____ a singer.
 B: Don't worry. You _____ make it.
 (A) am; can (B) can't; can't (C) can't be; can (D) can be; can't be



二、克漏字選擇

Sally 1 do many things. She can 2. She can dance. She can cook, and she can draw. Her good friend, Ken, 3 many things, too. 4 can sing and dance together. They 5 good friends. Sally's new friend, Lily, is tall and thin. She is from Japan. She is 6 thirteen-year-old girl. She 7 dance, but she can sing. Maybe she can 8 a very good singer one day. Judy is Sally's friend, too. She is also from Japan. She loves food, and she 9. Maybe she 10 a good cook one day.



but 但是 and 而且 together 一起 maybe 也許 cook 烹飪；廚師

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 1. (A) can | (B) can't | (C) can not | (D) is can |
| (B) 2. (A) be | (B) sing | (C) am | (D) is |
| (C) 3. (A) can | (B) can be | (C) can do | (D) can not do |
| (B) 4. (A) He | (B) They | (C) She | (D) It |
| (D) 5. (A) is | (B) is not | (C) are not | (D) are |
| (C) 6. (A) that | (B) an | (C) a | (D) this |
| (D) 7. (A) can | (B) is | (C) can be | (D) can't |
| (A) 8. (A) be | (B) is | (C) is not | (D) not is |
| (D) 9. (A) can't cooking | (B) can cooking | (C) can't cook | (D) can cook |
| (B) 10. (A) can | (B) can be | (C) can't be | (D) can is |





基礎練習

2-1 動詞的概念

說明 1. 一般動詞用來描述動作，例如：來 (come)、吃 (eat, have)、喝 (dink, have)……等。

2. 肯定直述句：主詞＋動詞。

例 (1) have 有、擁有：I have a book. 我有一本書。

(2) have 吃、喝：Have a cup of coffee, please. 請喝杯咖啡。

(3) want 想要：I want an apple. 我想要一顆蘋果。

(4) need 需要：They need our help. 他們需要我們的幫助。

(5) like 喜歡：Patty and Jolin like Jay. Patty 和 Jolin 喜歡 Jay。

3. 肯定直述句的動詞，遇到第一、二人稱單數及第一、二、三人稱複數時，維持原形。

I / You / We / They / Jim and May

+ 原形動詞.

Practice A 翻譯填空

- ① I have a big nose. 我有一個大鼻子。
- ② They want some books, too. 他們也想要一些書。
- ③ You need his help. 你需要他的協助。
- ④ My parents have coffee in the morning. 我父母早晨喝咖啡。
- ⑤ My students like story books. 我的學生們喜歡故事書。
- ⑥ We want a holiday. 我們想要一個假期。
- ⑦ The children want to open the bag. They need scissors.
孩子們想要把袋子打開。他們需要剪刀。
- ⑧ Rita and Jessie like pop music. Rita 和 Jessie 喜歡流行樂。
- ⑨ I always have a sandwich for lunch. 我總是吃三明治當午餐。



2-2 一般動詞的否定句

I / You / We / They / Jim and May

+ don't + 原形動詞.

說明 一般動詞的否定：要將 don't 放在原形動詞前，以形成否定句。

例 (1) They don't need our help. 他們不需要我們幫助。

(2) Patty and Jolin don't like Jay. Patty 和 Jolin 不喜歡 Jay。

Practice B 將肯定的句子改為否定

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ① I want five books from Jack. | → <u>I don't want five books from Jack.</u> |
| ② We need apples and bananas. | → <u>We don't need apples and bananas.</u> |
| ③ Tom and Judy like these bags. | → <u>Tom and Judy don't like these bags.</u> |
| ④ The cats have cat food. | → <u>The cats don't have cat food.</u> |

2-3 一般動詞的疑問句

說明 含有一般動詞的疑問句：要將 do 放在句首，以形成疑問句。

Do + I / you / we / they / Jim and May

+ 原形動詞...?

例 (1) Do you have art? 你有美術課嗎？

(2) Do they need new skirts? 她們需要新的裙子嗎？



be 動詞疑問句與一般動詞疑問句的形成方式不同，請見進階練習。

Practice C 將下列句子改成問句

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ① Paul and May want a cute dog. | → <u>Do Paul and May want a cute dog?</u> |
| ② They like tall girls. | → <u>Do they like tall girls?</u> |
| ③ The students need long pencils. | → <u>Do the students need long pencils?</u> |
| ④ I have heavy jackets. | → <u>Do I have heavy jackets?</u> |
| ⑤ You like math. | → <u>Do you like math?</u> |



2-4 Do 開頭問句的回答方法

肯定簡答	Yes,	I do.	是的，我是。
		you do.	是的，你是。
		we do.	是的，我們是。
		they do.	是的，他們是。
否定簡答	No,	I don't.	不，我不是。
		you don't.	不，你不是。
		we don't.	不，我們不是。
		they don't.	不，他們不是。

例 (1) A: Do they have PE? 他們有體育課嗎？

B: Yes, they do. 是的，他們有。(簡答)

Yes, they have PE. 是的，他們有體育課。(詳答)

(2) A: Do they like their math teacher? 他們喜歡他們的數學老師嗎？

B: No, they don't. 不，他們不喜歡。(簡答)

No, they don't like their math teacher. 不，他們不喜歡他們的數學老師。

(詳答)



簡答中一定要用助動詞，例如例句 (1) (2) 的簡答不可以寫成 Yes, they like. 或 No, they don't like.。

Practice 1 分別寫出肯定及否定答句

① Do you need cat food?

Yes, I do./ Yes, I need cat food.

No, I don't./ No, I don't need cat food.

② Do they have brothers?

Yes, they do./ Yes, they have brothers.

No, they don't./ No, they don't have brothers.

③ Do we have hamburgers?

Yes, we do./ Yes, we have hamburgers.

No, we don't./ No, we don't have hamburgers.





進階練習

2-5 be 動詞與助動詞的差別

- 說明**
1. 含有一般動詞的疑問句：要將 do 放在句首，以形成問句。
 2. 沒有一般動詞的疑問句：要將 am / are / is 放在句首，以形成問句。

Do	+ I / you / we / they	+ 原形動詞?
Am	+ I	+ 名詞或形容詞?
Are	+ we / you / they	+ 名詞或形容詞?
Is	+ he / she / it	+ 名詞或形容詞?

- 例**
- (1) Do you like pizza? 你喜歡披薩嗎?
 - (2) Do they have English? 他們有英文課嗎?
 - (3) Are they PE teachers? 他們是體育老師嗎?
 - (4) Is this Chip's ruler? 這是 Chip 的尺嗎?

Practice E 填入 Am, Are, Is, Do

- ① Are you busy?
- ② Do they like busy life?
- ③ Is he a writer?
- ④ Do you write stories?
- ⑤ Are you and Kelly PE teachers?
- ⑥ Do Ed and Ken need water?
- ⑦ Are his legs long?
- ⑧ Do Paul and I have long legs?
- ⑨ Am I a friendly girl?
- ⑩ Is Jerry a tall and thin boy?
- ⑪ Is Anna sick today?
- ⑫ Am I pretty today?



2-6 用 have 描述外型

hair	head	face	neck	eye	leg	nose	knee
頭髮	頭	臉	頸	眼睛	腿	鼻子	膝蓋
mouth	foot	tooth	hand	lip	arm	ear	shoulder
嘴巴	腳	牙齒	手	嘴唇	手臂	耳朵	肩膀

句型

人 + have (a / an) 形容詞 + 身體部位
= 人's + 身體部位 + is / are + 形容詞

例 (1) I have big eyes. 我有大眼睛。

= My eyes are big. 我的眼睛很大。

(2) They have short legs. 她們有短腿。

= Their legs are short. 她們的腿很短。

Practice F 句子改寫

例 (1) We have white teeth.

= Our teeth are white.

(2) Your eyes are big

= You have big eyes.

① I have a big nose.

= My nose is big.

② They have long hair.

= Their hair is long.

③ You have small mouths.

= Your mouths are small.

④ Their ears are long.

= They have long ears.

⑤ Our teeth are white.

= We have white teeth.

⑥ My grandparents have small faces.

= My grandparents' faces are small.



Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (B) 1. A: _____ Jack and Linda study math? B: Yes, they study it every day.
(A) Can (B) Do (C) Is (D) Are
- (A) 2. A: _____ you and your brother like art? B: No, we don't.
(A) Do (B) Can (C) Is (D) Are
- (B) 3. Mike: Do you _____ brothers and sisters?
Judy: No, I am the only (唯一的) child.
(A) need (B) have (C) be (D) are
- (C) 4. _____ Jack and Linda sing well?
(A) Is (B) Does (C) Do (D) Are
- (A) 5. I _____ many books in my house. They are like my friends.
(A) have (B) talk (C) be (D) am
- (C) 6. Mike: Do you have many story books in your home? Ken: Yes, _____.
(A) I have (B) I have one (C) I do (D) I am
- (D) 7. A: Do you like fat cats? B: Yes, _____.
(A) I am (B) I'm (C) I do not (D) I do
- (A) 8. A: Do they like tall girls? B: Yes, _____.
(A) they do (B) they are (C) they don't (D) they are not
- (C) 9. I am thirsty. I really _____ some water or juice.
(A) have (B) like (C) need (D) am
- (D) 10. A: _____ you like your English teacher? B: No, I don't.
(A) Have (B) Are (C) Can (D) Do
- (B) 11. A: Do you like Lady Gaga? B: Yes, I _____.
(A) don't (B) do (C) am (D) is



- (A) 12. Doris _____ not happy today. She is sick.
 (A) is (B) can (C) do (D) have
- (D) 13. A: Please _____ some juice. B: Thank you.
 (A) eat (B) like (C) need (D) have
- (D) 14. A: _____ you have a long pencil? B: No, I don't.
 (A) Can (B) Have (C) Are (D) Do
- (D) 15. A: Are you and Helen students? B: No, _____.
 (A) I'm not (B) we don't (C) you can't (D) we aren't

【進階練習】

- (D) 16. They are tall because (因為) _____ are long.
 (A) they have leg (B) their hands (C) their neck (D) their legs
- (C) 17. _____ you have apples for breakfast every day?
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does
- (D) 18. They _____ like cats and dogs. They only (只) like fish and turtles.
 (A) isn't (B) are not (C) do (D) do not
- (C) 19. I like art, but (但是) you _____. You love sports and video games.
 (A) is not (B) are not (C) don't (D) do
- (B) 20. _____ his legs long?
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does
- (C) 21. _____ Chip and Jim like their math teacher?
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does
- (A) 22. A: _____ Kelly and Erica want a drink? B: No, they _____.
 (A) Do; don't (B) Can; not want (C) Are; aren't (D) Do; aren't



二、克漏字選擇

(Sally is talking to Ken about her new friends.)

Ken: Who are those girls?

Sally: They are 1 Judy and Lily. They are exchange students. They 2 from Japan.

Ken: Oh, really! They 3 long and beautiful hair.

Sally: Yes, they 4, and they have big eyes, too.

Ken: They 5 beautiful.

Sally: Yes, 6. And they are very nice, too. Many people 7 them. 8 you want to make friends with them?

Ken: Yes, and I have an idea. Maybe we can hold a welcome party this Saturday night and invite them to the party.

Sally: That's really a good idea. 9 you want to ask them now?

Ken: Sure. Let's 10.



exchange 交換 make friends with 與……交朋友 hold 舉辦
welcome party 歡迎派對 invite 邀請

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (B) 1. (A) our student | (B) my friends | (C) a classmate | (D) our classmate |
| (A) 2. (A) are | (B) do | (C) are not | (D) is |
| (D) 3. (A) haven't | (B) do | (C) are not | (D) have |
| (B) 4. (A) don't | (B) do | (C) are | (D) aren't |
| (C) 5. (A) smell | (B) is | (C) are | (D) don't |
| (B) 6. (A) they do | (B) they are | (C) they aren't | (D) they don't |
| (D) 7. (A) have | (B) are | (C) do | (D) like |
| (C) 8. (A) Can | (B) Are | (C) Do | (D) Am |
| (C) 9. (A) Are | (B) Is | (C) Do | (D) Am |
| (A) 10. (A) go | (B) going | (C) to go | (D) be going |





基礎練習

3-1 第三人稱單數動詞的形成規則

說明 英文中的動詞會因為主詞人稱的不同而有變化，第一、二人稱單數及第一、二、三人稱複數都是搭配原形動詞，而第三人稱單數則需要變化，變化的方式會因為動詞本身字尾的不同而有不同規則。

1. 多數的動詞，在字尾加「s」即可形成單數動詞

例 Mike talks to Ben every night. Mike 每晚對 Ben 說話。
(這裡的 talk 加上 s 後就成為單數動詞。)

本類型的動詞：

love → loves 喜愛	walk → walks 走路	want → wants 想要
come → comes 來	sit → sits 坐	need → needs 需要
work → works 工作	cook → cooks 煮飯	jog → jogs 慢跑
see → sees 看見	write → writes 寫字	close → closes 關上
like → likes 喜歡	open → opens 打開	read → reads 閱讀

2. 動詞字尾為「o, sh, ch, s, x」者，在字尾加上「es」

例 Ben does homework in the evening. Ben 傍晚寫功課。

本類型的動詞：

go → goes 去	finish → finishes 完成，結束	wash → washes 洗
wish → wishes 希望	catch → catches 接	watch → watches 看
teach → teaches 教	touch → touches 觸摸	kiss → kisses 親吻
miss → misses 想念	fix → fixes 修理	



3. 動詞字尾為「子音 + y」時，去掉「y」+ ies

例 Larry studies science. Larry 研究自然科學。

本類型的動詞：

worry → worries 擔心	carry → carries 提、拿
cry → cries 哭	hurry → hurries 急忙



如果動詞字尾是母音 + y 時，則直接在字尾加上 s。

例 Goofy plays tennis. Goofy 打網球。

Practice A 寫出下列的第三人稱單數動詞

例 carry → carries

① talk	<u>talks</u>	② study	<u>studies</u>
③ kiss	<u>kisses</u>	④ play	<u>plays</u>
⑤ enter	<u>enters</u>	⑥ catch	<u>catches</u>
⑦ buy	<u>buys</u>	⑧ listen	<u>listens</u>
⑨ enjoy	<u>enjoys</u>	⑩ hurry	<u>hurries</u>
⑪ finish	<u>finishes</u>	⑫ try	<u>tries</u>

4. 不規則變化

有些動詞變化成第三人稱單數動詞時，並無規則，需熟記。

例 have → has 有

We have math, but Jack has science. 我們有數學課，但是 Jack 有自然課。

Practice B 填入正確的動詞 (have / has)

- Ted has science today.
- Mike and Judy have no time.
- Cindy has breakfast every day.
- Lucy and Joe have math on Monday.
- The cat has round eyes.



3-2 第三人稱單數動詞的發音：動詞字尾加「s」的發音規則

說明 動詞字尾的發音會影響其所加「s」的發音

1. 若動詞尾音為無聲子音，發 [s] 無聲子音。(無聲發無聲)
2. 若動詞尾音為有聲子音，發 [z] 有聲子音。(有聲發有聲)

字尾	發音規則	舉例
s	字尾為無聲子音 [p]、[t]、[k]、[f]，則字尾的 s 念 [s]	speaks 說、laughs 笑、helps 幫助、visits 拜訪、cooks 煮、hopes 希望
s/es	字尾是 [b]、[d]、[g]、[v]、[l]、[m]、[n]、[r] 或母音時，則字尾的 s/es 念 [z]	goes 去、does 做、buys 買、answers 回答、comes 來
es	字尾是 [s]、[z]、[dʒ]、[ʒ]、[tʃ]、[ʃ] 時，則字尾的 es 念 [ɪz]，且多一個音節	misses 想念、passes 通過、fixes 修理、catches 抓住、washes 洗、judges 判斷
ies	動詞字尾為「子音 + y」時，將 y 改成 i，再加 -es，變成 -ies，若字尾 y 發 [ɪ]，則 ies 發 [ɪz]，若字尾 y 發 [aɪ]，則 ies 為 [aɪz]	studies [ˈstʌdiːz] 研究 flies [flaɪz] 飛 tries [traɪz] 嘗試

Practice 根據字尾變化的發音，將下列的單數動詞分類。

speaks	laughs	buzzes	visits	cooks	misses
hopes	buys	catches	comes	goes	helps
does	washes	answers	kisses	fixes	

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
speaks laughs visits cooks hopes helps	buys comes goes does answers	buzzes misses catches washes kisses fixes



3-3 單數動詞的運用規則

說明 現在簡單式中，如果主詞是第三人稱單數，動詞要用單數動詞。

He / She / It / 單數名詞 + 單數動詞。

- 例** (1) Mike likes cats and dogs. Mike 喜歡貓跟狗。
 (2) Mandy misses you very much. Mandy 非常想念你。
 (3) She teaches English. 她教英文。
 (4) He has math on Monday. 他星期一要上數學課。
 (5) My dog has breakfast every day. 我的小狗每天吃早餐。

Practice 1 寫出正確動詞時態

- 例** Miss Wang collects (collect) stamps.
 ① Mr. Wu has (have) a nine-year-old boy.
 ② Julia dances (dance) in the room every night.
 ③ Is July jogging (jog) in the park now?
 ④ Let's do (do) homework.
 ⑤ She studies (study) English at home.
 ⑥ My father watches (watch) TV every day.
 ⑦ He reads (read) the newspaper every day.
 ⑧ Ben goes (go) to Japan every month.
 ⑨ Miranda studies (study) hard.
 ⑩ We see (see) a shark in the aquarium.

3-4 單數動詞的否定句

He / She / It + does not + 原形動詞。



do not = don't does not = doesn't

- 例** (1) Jerry does not like history. Jerry 不喜歡歷史。
 (2) She doesn't eat sandwiches for lunch. 她不吃三明治當午餐。



Practice E 根據肯定句，寫出否定句。

① 肯定句：You have art class today.

否定句：You don't have art class today.

② 肯定句：We have a math test today.

否定句：We don't have a math test today.

③ 肯定句：Ted plays baseball on Tuesday.

否定句：Ted doesn't play baseball on Tuesday.

④ 肯定句：The cat has big eyes.

否定句：The cat doesn't have big eyes.

⑤ 肯定句：Mike reads a book every day.

否定句：Mike doesn't read a book every day.

3-5 單數動詞的疑問句

說明 單數動詞的疑問句公式：將 do / does 置於句首，後面加主詞再加原形動詞。

Does + he / she / it + 原形動詞?

例 Does Jerry study science? Jerry 研究自然科學嗎？



因為 Jerry 是第三人稱單數，Jerry 等於 he 所以句首用 does，且助動詞 does 後面須加原形動詞。

Practice F 依提示造問句

① (he / open the door)

→ Does he open the door?

② (Vicky and Jenny / need new jackets)

→ Do Vicky and Jenny need new jackets?

③ (she / study English)

→ Does she study English?

④ (Lily / watch TV)

→ Does Lily watch TV?



⑤ (Tom / have a horse)

→ Does Tom have a horse?

⑥ (Nina's sister / have a boyfriend)

→ Does Nina's sister have a boyfriend?

3-6 單數動詞疑問句的回答方法

肯定簡答：Yes, he / she / it + does.

否定簡答：No, he / she / it + doesn't.

Practice G 根據提示，簡答下列問題

① Do you like English? (yes)

→ Yes, I do.

② Do you and Lily have a new jacket? (no)

→ No, we don't.

③ Do May and Tom play basketball? (yes)

→ Yes, they do.

④ Does she like it? (yes)

→ Yes, she does.

⑤ Does Paul have a cute dog? (no)

→ No, he doesn't.

3-7 be 動詞與助動詞 (can / do / does) 的差別

1. 形成疑問句

含有一般動詞的疑問句：要將 can / do 放在句首，以形成疑問句。

沒有一般動詞的疑問句：要將 am / are / is 放在句首，以形成疑問句。

Can + I / you / we / they + 原形動詞?

Can + he / she / it + 原形動詞?

Do + I / you / we / they + 原形動詞?

Does + he / she / it + 原形動詞?

Am + I + 名詞／形容詞?

Are + we / you / they + 名詞／形容詞?

Is + he / she / it + 名詞／形容詞?



- 例 (1) Can they have some juice or water? 他們可以喝點果汁或是水嗎?
 (2) Does he like Lisa? 他喜歡 Lisa 嗎?
 (3) Do Mina and Max have a famous mother? Mina 和 Max 有個有名的媽媽嗎?
 (4) Are they happy? 他們開心嗎?

Practice H 配合題 (填入正確的選項，選項可重複選擇)

(A) Am (B) Are (C) Is (D) Do (E) Does (F) Can

- ① C Alex's brother washing the car on the weekend?
- ② A I from Taiwan?
- ③ D they buy any computer games?
- ④ F your little sister draw a picture for me?
- ⑤ F your student be here on time?
- ⑥ B they washing the car and the dogs?
- ⑦ C this a letter from Julian?
- ⑧ A I the only student in this room?
- ⑨ D the boys feed the fish and walk the dog every day?
- ⑩ E the boy sell cookies at the market in the morning?

2. 形成否定句

can 的否定用法：主詞 + can't (cannot) + 原形動詞。

do / does 的否定用法：主詞 + do not (don't) / does not (doesn't) + 原形動詞。

be 動詞的否定用法：主詞 + am not / are not (aren't) / is not (isn't) + 名詞／形容詞。

I / You / We / They	+ can't (cannot)	+ 原形動詞.
He / She / It	+ can't (cannot)	+ 原形動詞.

I / You / We / They	+ do not (don't)	+ 原形動詞.
He / She / It	+ does not (doesn't)	+ 原形動詞.

I	+ am not + 名詞／形容詞.
We / You / They	+ are not (aren't) + 名詞／形容詞.
He / She / It	+ is not (isn't) + 名詞／形容詞.



- 例 (1) They can't have any cola. 他們不能喝可樂。
 (2) He doesn't like dogs. 他不喜歡狗。
 (3) Mina and Max's mother isn't tall. Mina 和 Max 的媽媽並不高。
 (4) They aren't sad movies. 它們並不是悲傷的電影。

Practice 1 配合題（填入正確的選項，選項可重複選擇）

(A) am not (B) are not (C) is not (D) do not (E) does not

- ① Peter C a bad boy. He likes animals and painting.
 ② I A Dora's sister. I am her dancing teacher.
 ③ Judy and Lily D come from Canada. They are from Japan.
 ④ Rick E go jogging in the early morning.
 ⑤ The fat cat C running after the ball. It is sleeping with the ball.
 ⑥ These cellphones B expensive (貴的). They are very cheap (便宜的).

3. 形成簡答句

can 的簡答句用法	Yes, 主詞（代名詞）+ can. No, 主詞（代名詞）+ can't / cannot.
do / does 的簡答句用法	Yes, 主詞（代名詞）+ do / does. No, 主詞（代名詞）+ don't / doesn't.
be 動詞的簡答句用法	Yes, 主詞（代名詞）+ am / is / are. No, 主詞（代名詞）+ am not / isn't / aren't.

	can 的簡答		do / does 的簡答		be 動詞的簡答	
Yes,	I / you / we / they	can.	I / you / we / they	do.	I	am.
	he / she / it		he / she / it	does.	you / we / they	are.
No,	I / you / we / they	can't.	I / you / we / they	don't.	he / she / it	is.
	he / she / it		he / she / it	doesn't.	I	am not.
					you / we / they	aren't.
					he / she / it	isn't.



Practice 1 依提示作答

- ① Are you a singer from America?

肯定簡答： Yes, I am.

- ② Are they your net pals (網友) ?

否定簡答： No, they are not / aren't.

- ③ Does Lisa buy a new cellphone?

肯定簡答： Yes, she does.

- ④ Do they dance or listen to pop music (流行音樂) ?

肯定簡答： Yes, they do.

- ⑤ Does your dog run fast (跑很快) ?

否定簡答： No, it does not / doesn't.

- ⑥ Can I get home on time?

肯定簡答： Yes, you can.

- ⑦ Can Wendy be a good singer?

否定簡答： No, she cannot / can't.

3-8 疑問詞 when 搭配 can / do / does / be 動詞

when 「何時」的用法：可以和 can / do / does 或 be 動詞合用

When do + I / you / we / they + 原形動詞?

When does + he / she / it + 原形動詞?

When can + I / you / we / they / he / she / it + 原形動詞?

(因為有一般動詞，所以疑問句要用 can / do / does)

When is / are + 名詞?

(因為沒有一般動詞，所以疑問句要用 be 動詞)

例 (1) When does he have science? 他何時有自然科學課?

(2) When do they go to bed? 他們何時上床睡覺?

(3) When is his birthday? 他的生日在什麼時候?

(4) When can I leave? 我何時可以離開?



Practice K 填入正確的助動詞或 be 動詞

- ① A: When is his birthday party?
B: It's on Saturday.
- ② A: When does he go to school?
B: He goes to school at 7:30.
- ③ A: When is the English test?
B: It's on Tuesday.
- ④ A: When do they go shopping?
B: They go shopping every Saturday.
- ⑤ A: When can she play Wii?
B: She can play Wii on Friday night.

3-9 疑問詞 what 搭配 do / does

問句：What do / does + 人 + 原形動詞？

回答：人 + 一般動詞 ...



此類句型的問句，助動詞必須根據後面主詞做變化，而後面的動詞皆為原形。
答句中的動詞則依據前面主詞做變化。

例 A: What does he like? 他喜歡什麼？（he 為主詞，助動詞為 does，動詞為原形 like）

B: He likes art and music. 他喜歡音樂與藝術。（He 為主詞，動詞 like 變化為 likes）

補充：what 後面可以加名詞，讓問句的變化更多元；例 What day + do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞 ...? 「某人哪一天做某事？」

Practice L 填空

- ① What does he want?
- ② What do they have?
- ③ What does she write?
- ④ What day does Isabella watch TV?





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (A) 1. Gary and Tim _____ dinner at home.
(A) have (B) like (C) play (D) has
- (D) 2. The dog _____ a big nose.
(A) have (B) like (C) play (D) has
- (A) 3. Kelly and Bill _____ big eyes.
(A) have (B) likes (C) play (D) has
- (C) 4. Valerie _____ music on Tuesday night.
(A) have (B) is having (C) has (D) to have
- (C) 5. Cindy _____ English in the morning.
(A) study (B) like (C) teaches (D) learn
- (B) 6. Jack and Lily _____ their homework together.
(A) does (B) do (C) doing (D) are do
- (A) 7. Donny _____ math and science every day.
(A) studies (B) teach (C) like (D) have
- (A) 8. Mike _____ to the movie every afternoon.
(A) goes (B) go (C) watches (D) watch
- (A) 9. My mother _____ go to work on Wednesday.
(A) doesn't (B) don't (C) not (D) doesn't
- (D) 10. Do you _____ Harry Potter?
(A) likes (B) liking (C) like not (D) like

【進階練習】

- (B) 11. _____ he play basketball or baseball?
(A) Do (B) Does (C) Is (D) Are



- (D) 12. A: Does he _____ art class on Wednesday?
B: Yes, he has art class on Wednesday.
(A) has (B) like (C) likes (D) have
- (A) 13. Does Mike _____ brothers and sisters?
(A) have (B) has (C) likes (D) watches
- (B) 14. _____ he study math and science on Thursday?
(A) Do (B) Does (C) Is (D) Are
- (A) 15. A: What _____ they do in the evening?
B: They walk the dog and take a walk in the evening.
(A) do (B) does (C) Are (D) Is

二、克漏字選擇

(Sally introduces Judy and Lily to Ken. Now they 1 having a talk.)

Ken: Do you girls like Taiwan?

Judy: Yes, 2. The food 3 delicious, and the weather is fine. But sometimes we 4 lonely. We 5 have many friends here.

Ken: We're going to have a welcome party for you at my house. 6 you come this Saturday night?

Sally: We will invite all of our friends to the party. You can meet more people in Taiwan.

Lily: Wow, that 7 interesting. Can I bring my sisters to the party, too? They 8 visiting Taiwan now.

Ken: No problem.

Judy: Thanks for inviting us. I can bring some delicious Japanese food to the party.


Sally: That's really great.

Lily: When 9 the party?

Ken: It's on Saturday night, at 7:30.

Sally: I 10 pick you up at 7 o'clock in front of the school.

Lily: OK. See you then.

 introduce 介紹 have a talk 談話 will 將會 bring 帶著
delicious 美味的 pick up 接 (人)



- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| (D) 1. (A) does | (B) is | (C) do | (D) are |
| (B) 2. (A) they do | (B) we do | (C) we are | (D) I am |
| (A) 3. (A) is | (B) can | (C) does | (D) do |
| (C) 4. (A) do | (B) can | (C) are | (D) is |
| (C) 5. (A) is not | (B) am not | (C) don't | (D) doesn't |
| (C) 6. (A) Does | (B) Is | (C) Can | (D) Am |
| (B) 7. (A) does | (B) is | (C) do | (D) can |
| (D) 8. (A) can be | (B) can | (C) do | (D) are |
| (A) 9. (A) is | (B) can | (C) do | (D) does |
| (C) 10. (A) do | (B) don't | (C) can | (D) can't |

【基礎練習】

- (D) 1. Amy: Can Patrick _____ these pictures?

Hank: Yes, of course (當然). You can share them with him.

(A) looking at (B) to look at (C) looks at (D) look at

- (A) 2. Kelly is _____ girl. Everyone likes her.

(A) a nice (B) nice (C) nice a (D) how nice

- (C) 3. Ken: How old are your brothers?

Lily: They are one _____ old and three _____ old.

(A) year; year (B) years; years (C) year; years (D) years; year

- (D) 4. Lucy _____ come to the party. She has a headache (頭痛).

(A) are not (B) isn't (C) am not (D) can't

- (D) 5. A: Do you like fat animals? B: Yes, _____.

(A) I am (B) I'm (C) I do not (D) I do

- (A) 6. Can you _____ kind to Judy? She is very sad.

(A) be (B) are (C) is (D) am

- (C) 7. Lisa: Do they have PE on Tuesday? Tina: Yes, they _____.

(A) are (B) have (C) do (D) does

- (C) 8. May: What can John play? Ken: _____

(A) Yes, he can play baseball. (B) No. He can't play.
(C) He can play basketball. (D) Can he play tennis?

- (B) 9. A: _____ can sing in front of people? B: Mary can.

(A) What (B) Who (C) How (D) Where

- (A) 10. Ken: _____ Jack and Linda live near school?

Lily: No, they live far (遙遠地) from school.

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



- (A) 11. Gary and Tim _____ breakfast in the morning.
 (A) have (B) likes (C) play (D) has
- (B) 12. Jack and Lily _____ their homework in the evening.
 (A) does (B) do (C) doing (D) are doing
- (A) 13. Donny _____ the dishes (碗) every day.
 (A) washes (B) do (C) like (D) have
- (A) 14. They can _____ good dancers, too (也) .
 (A) be (B) are (C) does (D) do
- (C) 15. Ken: _____ is your brother? Mimi: He is 183 cm.
 (A) How nice (B) How old (C) How tall (D) How
- (A) 16. A: Does Jeff _____ pens and notebooks?
 B: Yes, he has three pens and one notebook.
 (A) have (B) has (C) to have (D) having
- (D) 17. A: Does Julie like cats and dogs? B: Yes, she _____.
 (A) like (B) likes (C) do (D) does
- (B) 18. Amy: _____ he play basketball every day? Ken: I don't know.
 (A) Do (B) Does (C) Is (D) Are
- (A) 19. A: _____ Jack and Linda like sports? B: Yes, they play basketball every day.
 (A) Do (B) Does (C) Is (D) Are
- (C) 20. Valerie _____ science and English classes on Tuesday night.
 (A) have (B) is having (C) has (D) to have
- (D) 21. Does he _____ good friends in Taiwan?
 (A) needs (B) needing (C) to need (D) need
- (C) 22. Cindy _____ Chinese in the morning.
 (A) study (B) like (C) teaches (D) learn
- (A) 23. Does Mandy _____ brothers and sisters?
 (A) have (B) has (C) to have (D) having



- (D) 24. A: What class do Lily and Lisa _____ on Wednesday? B: Music class.
(A) has (B) having (C) to have (D) have

【進階練習】

- (A) 25. May has a _____ sister. She is very cute.
(A) three-year-old (B) eight-year-old
(C) two-years-old (D) nine years old
- (A) 26. _____ Mark go to the park with Kenny?
(A) Can (B) Are (C) Is (D) Do
- (D) 27. The dog _____ big and round ears.
(A) have (B) is (C) are (D) has
- (A) 28. Lisa and Kelly _____ big eyes.
(A) have (B) likes (C) play (D) has
- (A) 29. A: Do they talk in class? B: Yes, _____.
(A) they do (B) they are (C) they don't (D) they are not
- (D) 30. A: When _____ the first test? B: It's at 9:00 AM.
(A) does (B) do (C) are (D) is
- (B) 31. A: When _____ they go to church (教堂)? B: At 8:00 in the morning.
(A) are (B) do (C) is (D) does
- (A) 32. A: _____ Jack and Linda play the piano on Wednesday?
B: No, they play the piano on Friday.
(A) Do (B) Does (C) Can (D) Are
- (B) 33. What day does Gina _____?
(A) has PE (B) feed the cat (C) listens to music (D) studies math
- (D) 34. Mike: _____ do they have English test? Sandy: On Friday.
(A) What (B) Who (C) How (D) What day
- (D) 35. When _____ he walk his dog?
(A) are (B) do (C) is (D) does



- (C) 36. A: _____ you like Lisa? B: Yes, she is very nice.
 (A) Can (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does
- (D) 37. A: Where _____ Jeff read his books? B: In his study (書房) .
 (A) are (B) do (C) is (D) does
- (B) 38. Jimmy: _____ they at the office?
 Judy: No, they are having lunch in the restaurant.
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does
- (B) 39. _____ he play sports?
 (A) Do (B) Does (C) Is (D) Are
- (A) 40. A: When _____ Jim and Ted play baseball?
 B: They can play baseball on Monday.
 (A) can (B) do (C) are (D) does
- (B) 41. _____ he be an English teacher?
 (A) Is (B) Can (C) Do (D) Does
- (C) 42. Amy: _____ they have lunch at home?
 Ben: No, they have lunch at school.
 (A) Can (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does
- (A) 43. Judy's _____ small and red.
 (A) mouth is (B) has mouth (C) having a mouth (D) is having
- (B) 44. A: _____ he play the piano on Thursday?
 B: Yes, he plays the piano on Thursday.
 (A) Do (B) Does (C) Is (D) Are
- (A) 45. A: _____ Chip a math teacher? B: No, he teaches Chinese.
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Do (D) Does





基礎練習

4-1 名詞概念複習

說明 1. 名詞可以分成下列兩種：可數名詞，不可數名詞。

可數名詞	普通名詞	一般物質名詞	book
	集合名詞	具有群體的概念	people、class
不可數名詞 注意：不可數名詞的字尾不可以加上 s	專有名詞	人名、地名、 星期、月份	Irene、China、 Wednesday、January
	物質名詞	食物、金屬、 材料、氣體	ice cream、gold、 wood、air
	抽象名詞	性質狀態： 智慧、能力、 健康、財富	wisdom、ability、 health、wealth

2. 可數名詞可分為單數名詞（數量只有一個者）及複數名詞。

例 (1) a boy 一個男孩 → boys 男孩們

(2) an elephant 一頭大象 → elephants 許多大象

(3) a pencil 一枝鉛筆 → pencils 許多鉛筆

(4) a computer 一台電腦 → computers 許多電腦

單數名詞其前大都有 a、an（一個）、指示詞 this, that 或定冠詞 the。
大多數名詞的複數形式：字尾 + s。



複數名詞變化方式

名詞字尾	複數時	例字
s, sh, ch, x, o	字尾加 es	(1) box 盒子 → boxes (2) watch 手錶 → watches (3) brush 刷子 → brushes (4) hero 英雄 → heroes 【例外】piano 鋼琴 → pianos ; radio 收音機 → radios
子音 + y	去 y 加 ies	(1) baby 嬰兒 → babies (2) country 國家 → countries

名詞字尾	複數時	例字
f, fe	去 f, fe 加 ves	(1) wolf 狼 → wolves (2) leaf 葉子 → leaves (3) wife 妻子 → wives (4) knife 刀子 → knives
母音 + y	字尾加 s	(1) day 天 → days (2) key 鑰匙 → keys
不規則複數		(1) man 男人 → men (2) woman 女人 → women (3) foot 腳 → feet (4) tooth 牙齒 → teeth (5) goose 鵝 → geese (6) child 小孩 → children
單複數同形者		(1) deer 鹿 → deer (2) sheep 羊 → sheep (3) fish 魚 → fish



fish 若指種類須加 es。



Practice A 寫出下列單字的複數名詞

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① shoulder (肩膀) → <u>shoulders</u> | ② day → <u>days</u> |
| ③ sheep → <u>sheep</u> | ④ knee (膝蓋) → <u>knees</u> |
| ⑤ brush → <u>brushes</u> | ⑥ hero → <u>heroes</u> |
| ⑦ church → <u>churches</u> | ⑧ key → <u>keys</u> |
| ⑨ fly → <u>flies</u> | ⑩ baby → <u>babies</u> |
| ⑪ country → <u>countries</u> | ⑫ man → <u>men</u> |
| ⑬ child → <u>children</u> | ⑭ deer → <u>deer</u> |
| ⑮ foot → <u>feet</u> | ⑯ tooth → <u>teeth</u> |
| ⑰ leaf → <u>leaves</u> | ⑱ wife → <u>wives</u> |

3. 不可數名詞前面不可以加 a / an，後面也不加 s / es。

例 I am thirsty. I need water. 我口渴。我需要水。

常見不可數物質名詞

材料	wood 木材	stone 石頭	brick 磚	chalk 粉筆
	metal 金屬	copper 銅	gold 金	silver 銀
食物	meat 肉	fish 魚	rice 米	flour 麵粉
	pork 豬肉	bread 麵包	cake 蛋糕	soup 湯
	chicken 雞肉	beef 牛肉	salt 鹽巴	pizza 披薩
飲料	milk 牛奶	wine 酒	beer 啤酒	juice 果汁
氣體	air 空氣	gas 瓦斯	oxygen 氧氣	steam 蒸氣
液體	water 水	oil 油	ink 墨水	



完整的 pizza (披薩) 及 cake (蛋糕) 可數。

Practice B 寫出正確的名詞單複數

- Donny has two apples for dinner. (apple/apples)
- Do they have juice at home? (juice/juices)
- I don't want fish for my dinner. (fishes/fish)



- ④ Here is your sandwich. (sandwiches/sandwich)
 ⑤ I am hungry. Can I have a snack? (rice/snack)
 ⑥ How much are three cakes? (pizza/cakes)
 ⑦ May I have pizza? I am hungry. (books/pizza)

4-2 表特指的用法

說明 如果要特指某樣事物，則物質名詞前面要加上 the。

例 (1) Tea without sugar is good for you. 無糖的茶對你很好。

(泛指所有的無糖茶)

(2) The tea without sugar is yours. 那杯沒有糖的茶是你的。

(特指無糖的那杯茶)

Practice 填入正確的答案

- ① The air here is good for you. 這裡的空氣對你很好。
 ② The water in Puli is pure. 埔里的水很純淨。
 ③ Fresh air is good for you. 新鮮空氣對你很好。
 ④ Water is pure. 水很純淨。

4-3 some 及 any 的用法

some		any	
肯定句	I have some books. 我有一些書。	否定句	I don't have any books. 我沒有任何書。
邀請句 (請對方用餐)	Would you like some tea? 你想要喝茶嗎?	疑問句	Do you have any rulers? 你有任何尺嗎?
加複數名詞	I need some big bags. 我需要一些大袋子。	加複數名詞	I don't have any big bags. 我沒有任何大袋子。
加不可數名詞	He has some ice cream. 他吃一些冰淇淋。	加不可數名詞	He doesn't have any time. 他沒有任何時間。





Would you like some + 食物 / 飲料? 的中文意思是「你要不要來一點……呢?」

例 Would you like some cake? 你要不要來一些蛋糕啊?

Practice 1 填入 some 或是 any

- ① I need some water.
- ② He doesn't have any time for you.
- ③ Kenny has some comic books.
- ④ Ruby needs some money.
- ⑤ I don't have any money for you.
- ⑥ Can you give me any help?
- ⑦ Would you like some cola?

Practice E 將下列句子改成否定句

- ① Helen has some money. → Helen doesn't have any money.
- ② You want some friends. → You don't want any friends.
- ③ She likes some help. → She doesn't like any help.
- ④ We need some teachers. → We don't need any teachers.
- ⑤ I have some nice books. → I don't have any nice books.
- ⑥ I want some pizza. → I don't want any pizza.
- ⑦ They need some good news. → They don't need any good news.



進階練習

4-4 表示不可數物質名詞的數量

說明 1. 物質名詞是不可數名詞。前面不可以加上數詞，但是可以用單位來表達數量的概念。以下是英文常用的計量詞，後面加上名詞。

例 a bottle of juice 一瓶果汁

two bottles of juice 兩瓶果汁



2. 計量詞本身是可數名詞，前面可以加上 a 或是數字。

一袋：a bag of + 名詞	兩袋：two bags of + 名詞
一瓶：a bottle of + 名詞	兩瓶：two bottles of + 名詞
一杯（玻璃杯）：a glass of + 名詞	兩杯（玻璃杯）：two glasses of + 名詞
一杯：a cup of + 名詞	兩杯：two cups of + 名詞
一張：a piece of + 名詞	兩張：two pieces of + 名詞
一罐：a can of + 名詞	兩罐：two cans of + 名詞
一捲：a roll of + 名詞	兩捲：two rolls of + 名詞
一箱（盒）：a box of + 名詞	兩箱（盒）：two boxes of + 名詞

Practice F 填空練習

①  a bag of candy

②  a glass of milk


③  three bottles of juice

④  a piece of pizza

⑤  a can of cola

⑥  two boxes of pizza

⑦  a cup of tea

⑧  two cans of cola

⑨  two glasses of iced tea

⑩  a roll of film

Practice G 依圖示作答

例



Can I have a can of cola?

①



I need two bags of rice.



2



There is a bottle of water in the fridge (冰箱).

3



Three cups of tea, please.

4



Could you give me a piece of cake?

5



Two pieces of pizza is good for you.

6



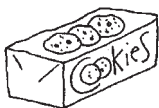
Four cans of cola are on the desk.

7



Two rolls of film are 200 dollars.

8



My boyfriend wants a box of chocolate cookies.

4-5 定冠詞 the 的用法

說明 1. 再次提到的事物：第一次提到的單數可數名詞要用不定冠詞 a 或是 an，表示指不特定的「一個」人、事、物 (= one)，第二次提到，則用 the。

例 I keep a dog. We call the dog Mary. 我養了一隻狗。我們叫這隻狗 Mary。

2. 特定事物：有些名詞雖然是第一次聽到，但為彼此都知道的特定事物，用定冠詞。

例 the door 門 the window 窗 the zoo 動物園
the station 車站 the post office 郵局 the bus stop 公車站

3. 序數前要加定冠詞

例 the first rule 第一條規則 the third prize 第三名
the ninth runner 第九名跑者 the last evening 最後一晚

序數的介紹，請見 Unit 6 進階練習。



4. 下列專有名詞前要加定冠詞

山脈	the Alps 阿爾卑斯山
船名	the Mayflower 五月花號
群島	the Philippines 菲律賓群島
運河	the Panama Canal 巴拿馬運河
沙漠	the Sahara 撒哈拉沙漠
政黨	the Democratic Party 民主黨
新聞雜誌	the New York Times 紐約時報
河流	the Thames 泰晤士河
海洋	the Pacific Ocean 太平洋
複數專有名詞	the United Nations 聯合國
公共建築物	the White House 白宮
複數姓氏	the Lins 林家人

5. 宇宙間唯一的事物要用定冠詞

例 the sun 太陽 the moon 月亮 the earth 地球
 the Bible 聖經 the universe 宇宙

Practice H 填入 a, an 或 the

- You write a fantastic (奇異的) story. The story is very interesting.
- Who is the first singer?
- Julie has an orange skirt. The skirt is beautiful.
- Where is the bus stop?
- The bookshop is on the left.
- The Wangs are nice to me.
- There are many fish in the Pacific Ocean.
- Do you see the sun in the sky?
- Paul needs a new bicycle.
- There's an old man under the tree.





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (D) 1. Lulu wants some _____ for lunch.
(A) apple (B) egg (C) banana (D) milk
- (B) 2. Does he read _____ books at school?
(A) some (B) any (C) a (D) an
- (C) 3. There are two _____ on the table. You can take them away.
(A) box (B) leaf (C) brushes (D) watch
- (A) 4. _____ do you want? Do you want any money?
(A) What (B) Where (C) How (D) When
- (C) 5. I want _____ help. I can't do my homework.
(A) a (B) one (C) some (D) any
- (D) 6. There aren't any _____ in this river. It's polluted (被污染的).
(A) fly (B) chicken (C) beef (D) fish
- (A) 7. Are you thirsty? Would you like _____ juice or water?
(A) some (B) a (C) any (D) two
- (B) 8. I don't need _____ friends. Just leave me alone (離我遠一點).
(A) a (B) any (C) some (D) many
- (C) 9. My parents want to visit _____.
(A) Lins (B) the Lin (C) the Lins (D) a Lin
- (A) 10. Polly is unhappy. She doesn't have _____ friends.
(A) any (B) some (C) two (D) a



【進階練習】

- (B) 11. I have a big fat cat. _____ likes fish.
 (A) A cat (B) The cat (C) They (D) The cats
- (D) 12. _____ are having dinner now.
 (A) Lins (B) John (C) He (D) The Lins
- (D) 13. How many _____ do you need?
 (A) film (B) bag of rice (C) cup of tea (D) cans of cola
- (C) 14. It is so hot here. Would you please open _____?
 (A) door (B) window (C) the window (D) doors
- (D) 15. _____ is now high in the sky.
 (A) Sun (B) Moon (C) Star (D) The sun
- (C) 16. Sunday is _____ day of the week.
 (A) first (B) one (C) the first (D) a first
- (D) 17. He takes _____ first bus to town.
 (A) × (B) an (C) a (D) the
- (D) 18. There is _____ “s” in the word “Lisa”.
 (A) a (B) two (C) some (D) an
- (B) 19. I’m hungry. I want _____ pizza.
 (A) a piece (B) a piece of (C) piece (D) two pieces
- (A) 20. Today is _____ evening we stay here.
 (A) the last (B) a last (C) last (D) some last
- (B) 21. _____ tall girl is my friend. Her name is Vicky.
 (A) A (B) The (C) An (D) Any
- (D) 22. Bob wants to have _____.
 (A) a ice cream (B) some ice creams
 (C) the any ice cream (D) this ice cream



二、克漏字選擇

(Sally and Ken are shopping for 1 food for the party.)

Ken: 2 do we need for the party?

Sally: 3 party is at dinner time. Everyone will be hungry. Let's buy 4 and some hamburgers.

Ken: OK. And how about drinks? Do we need 5 drinks?

Sally: Yes, but we don't need to buy too much cola or juice. How about ten cans of cola and two 6 of juice? We can make 7 coffee and tea at home.

Ken: Yes, that's a good idea.

Sally: Oh, and don't forget 8 ice cream. Judy and Lily love it.

Ken: No problem.

Sally: Well, we also need 9 big cake.

Ken: Why? 10 Judy and Lily love cake, too?

Sally: No, they don't like it, but I like it very much!

 will 將會 much 多的

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) 1. (A) some | (B) any | (C) a | (D) two |
| (C) 2. (A) Any | (B) How | (C) What | (D) Where |
| (C) 3. (A) A | (B) An | (C) The | (D) × |
| (A) 4. (A) two boxes of pizza | (B) two box of pizzas | (C) one box of pizzas | (D) the box of pizza |
| (A) 5. (A) any | (B) some | (C) the | (D) two |
| (B) 6. (A) can | (B) bottles | (C) bag | (D) pieces |
| (D) 7. (A) many | (B) much | (C) any | (D) some |
| (D) 8. (A) a | (B) an | (C) any | (D) × |
| (A) 9. (A) a | (B) an | (C) the | (D) × |
| (C) 10. (A) Does | (B) Are | (C) Do | (D) Is |





基礎練習

5-1 時間表達的總整理

說明


1. 詢問現在幾點鐘的表達方法

What time is it? 現在幾點了？

What's the time by your watch? 你的手錶現在幾點了？

What's the time now? 現在幾點了？

2. 回答問句的主詞是 it，回答時間時，主詞仍用 it

規則		例句
整點時間	數字 + o'clock (點鐘)	It's one o'clock. 現在是一點整。  o'clock 可以省略
非整點時	直接寫出「點鐘的數字 + 分鐘的數字」	It's one ten. 現在是一點十分。
	個位數分鐘，可加入 o 來代表「零……分」	It's six five. = It's six-o-five. 現在是六點零五分。
	1 ~ 30 分 It is + 數字 (目前的分鐘) + after / past + 數字 (目前的點鐘).	It's ten five. = It's five after ten. 現在十點五分 = 現在是十點過五分。
	31 ~ 59 分 It is + 數字 (60 分減掉目前的分鐘) + to + 數字 (下一個點鐘).	It's five fifty-nine. = It's one to six. 現在是五點五十九分。 = 還有一分鐘就六點了。

規則		例句
半點	half (30 分)	It is three thirty. = It is half past three. 現在是三點半。
刻鐘	a quarter (15 分)	It is eight forty-five. = It is fifteen to nine. = It is a quarter to nine. 現在是八點三刻。
更清楚表達時間	可在「點鐘 + 分鐘」後加上 (1) a.m. 或 in the morning (凌晨 ; 上午) (2) at noon (在正午) (3) p.m. 或 in the afternoon (下午 ; 傍晚) 、 in the evening (在傍晚黃昏時) (4) at midnight (在午夜) 等	(1) It's 12:00 a.m. = It's 12:00 in the morning. 現在是凌晨十二點。 (2) It is 5:00 p.m. = It is 5:00 in the afternoon. 現在是下午五點。

Practice A 根據畫線部分，改寫成意思相同的句子。

- 例 It's half after twelve. = It's twelve thirty.
- ① What time is it now? = What's the time now?
- ② It's eight fifty-nine. = It's one to nine.
- ③ It's 2:08. = It's two-o-eight.
- ④ It's nine fifteen in the evening. = It's nine fifteen p.m.
- ⑤ It's twelve o'clock p.m. = It's twelve o'clock at noon.
- ⑥ It's twelve o'clock at midnight. = It's twelve o'clock in the morning.
- ⑦ It's a quarter to nine. = It's eight forty-five.
- ⑧ It's six thirty. = It's half past six.



5-2 表示時間的介系詞

說明 表示時間的介系詞包括 on、at 及 in 等，下表為這三個介系詞的常見用法。

on + 特定的日子	at + 較短、較確切的時間	in + 較長的時間
on Monday 在星期一	at seven o'clock 在七點鐘	in the morning 在早上
on Mother's Day 在母親節	at 5:45 p.m. 在下午五點四十五分時	in the afternoon 在下午
on my birthday 在我生日那天	at noon 在正午	in the evening 在傍晚
on Saturday afternoon 在星期六下午	at night 在晚上	in 2007 在 2007 年

Practice B 填入正確的時間介系詞

- ① Mike has a math test on Friday.
- ② Rita goes home at 3:30 in the afternoon.
- ③ What do you do on Monday afternoon?
- ④ Kenny feeds the dog at noon.
- ⑤ Lucy usually watches TV at night.
- ⑥ Ian throws a party on his birthday.
- ⑦ Lucy is busy on Mother's Day.
- ⑧ Ian can move to Taipei in 2008.
- ⑨ Ken's English class starts at seven o'clock.
- ⑩ My family like to go to Kenting in spring.
- ⑪ Andrew gave me a present on my birthday.
- ⑫ The bus comes in the afternoon.



5-3 When 及 What time 的用法

說明 when 及 what time 都是用來詢問時間，都可以和 do / does 或 be 動詞合用，通常 when 用來問大時間，如：「何時、星期、早午晚」；而 what time 用來問小時間，如：「幾點幾分」。

		句型		說明
What time When	do	I / you / we / they	原形動詞 ...?	因為有一般動詞，所以疑問句要用 do / does
	does	he / she / it		
	is	單數名詞?		因為沒有一般動詞，所以單數名詞疑問句要用 is

- 例** (1) A: What time is your math test? 你的數學測驗在幾點?
B: It is at 2:30. 我的數學測驗在兩點半。
- (2) A: What time does he go to church? 他幾點上教堂?
B: He goes to church at 8:00. 他八點上教堂。
- (3) A: When does he go to the library? 他何時去圖書館?
B: He goes to the library on Sunday. 他星期天去圖書館。

Practice 根據提示造問句及答句

例 (the movie / 9:15)

What time is the movie?

It is at 9:15.

① (your math test / Tuesday)

When is your math test?

It is on Tuesday.

② (feed your fish / 10:30)

What time do you feed your fish?

I feed my fish at 10:30.

③ (Tom / walk his dog / Sunday morning)

When does Tom walk his dog?

He walks his dog on Sunday morning.





進階練習

5-4 have to/ has to 「必須要……」

說明 要表示某人必須要……，可在動詞前加 have to / has to。

肯定句

I / You / We / They	have to	原形動詞 / be...
He / She / It	has to	

- 例** (1) I have to go right now. 我馬上得走。
 (2) He has to be a good teacher. 他必須當一個好老師。
 (3) He has to see a doctor. 他必須要看醫生。

否定句

I / You / We / They	don't	have to	原形動詞 / be...
He / She / It	doesn't		

- 例** (1) I don't have to go right now. 我不需要馬上走。
 (2) He doesn't have to be a good teacher. 他不需要當一個好老師。
 (3) They don't have to take a test. 他們不需要參加考試。

疑問句

Do	I / you / we / they	have to	原形動詞 / be...?
Does	he / she / it		

- 例** (1) Do I have to go right now? 我馬上得走嗎？
 (2) Does he have to be a good teacher? 他必須當一個好老師嗎？
 (3) Do we have to go to school? 我們一定要上學嗎？



答句

Yes,	I / you / we / they	do.
		have to.
	he / she / it	does.
		has to.
No,	I / you / we / they	don't.
		don't have to.
	he / she / it	doesn't.
		doesn't have to.

Practice D 選出正確的答案

- (C) ① Peter: Does Henry have to get home early? Lucy: Yes, _____.
 (A) he has (B) he does have (C) he has to (D) he doesn't
- (D) ② You don't have to help the girl, but Tom _____.
 (A) has (B) doesn't (C) doesn't have to (D) has to
- (B) ③ I have to _____ a good girl, and my mother likes that.
 (A) am (B) be (C) does (D) is

5-5 have / has 與 have to / has to 的比較

有	I / you / we / they	have	+ 名詞
	he / she / it	has	
必須	I / you / we / they	have to	+ 原形動詞
	he / she / it	has to	

例 (1) He has math on Monday. 他星期一要上數學課。(他星期一有數學課)

(2) He has to study math on Monday. 他星期一必須研讀數學。

Practice E 依據題意填入 have / has 或 have to / has to

- ① Little Jimmy has no money for you.
- ② You have to be on time.
- ③ Sally and Jack have their lunch at school.
- ④ Have a cup of coffee, please.
- ⑤ Who has to go right now?





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (D) 1. When _____ Jeff have to clean the house and have a party?
(A) are (B) do (C) is (D) does
- (C) 2. When _____ his PE? Is it on Monday?
(A) are (B) do (C) is (D) does
- (A) 3. Alex: _____ does Jim have science?
Emma: He has science in the morning.
(A) When (B) Why (C) Who (D) Where
- (C) 4. Andy: When does she do the dishes? Ellen: _____
(A) She does the dishes. (B) Yes, she does the dishes.
(C) At night. (D) No, she doesn't do the dishes.
- (A) 5. A: _____ do they have a Chinese test? B: They have a Chinese test on Thursday.
(A) When (B) Why (C) How (D) What
- (B) 6. When _____ they go to school?
(A) are (B) do (C) is (D) does
- (B) 7. Judy: What time is it? Kenny: It is _____. It is almost lunch time.
(A) fifteen to eight (B) fifteen to eleven
(C) half past seven (D) a quarter to six
- (D) 8. _____ they play computer games?
(A) When is (B) When does (C) What time are (D) What time do
- (A) 9. What do you do _____ Friday night?
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) to
- (C) 10. A: What time is the movie?
B: It's at 10:00 _____. We can have lunch after the movie.
(A) p.m. (B) at night (C) a.m. (D) in the afternoon



- (C) 11. A: _____ do you go to school? B: 6:30.
 (A) What (B) Where (C) When (D) Why
- (A) 12. A: When is your birthday party? B: _____ Saturday.
 (A) On (B) In (C) At (D) The
- (B) 13. A: What time does your grandfather take a walk in the park? B: _____ morning.
 (A) In (B) In the (C) At the (D) On

【進階練習】

- (D) 14. A: _____ Judy have to buy two cans of cola?
 B: Yes, she _____ to.
 (A) Is; does (B) Does; does (C) Is; is (D) Does; has
- (D) 15. A: What does Candy _____ do every night?
 B: I don't know. She is coming. You can ask her.
 (A) has (B) have (C) has to (D) have to
- (B) 16. A: What do you usually _____ for lunch? B: A sandwich and some milk.
 (A) has (B) have (C) has to (D) have to
- (A) 17. What does Jack have _____?
 (A) × (B) do (C) to (D) snacks
- (C) 18. A: Do you and Gina have _____ right now?
 B: Yes, Tommy is waiting for us. We have an appointment (約會) at 7:00.
 (A) × (B) do (C) to go (D) go
- (B) 19. A: Do you have to get up early every day? B: No, _____.
 (A) I do (B) I don't (C) I doesn't (D) you don't
- (D) 20. A: Does he _____ leave now? B: Yes.
 (A) have (B) has (C) has to (D) have to
- (A) 21. A: Do I have to take off my shoes? B: Yes, you _____.
 (A) do (B) have (C) has (D) do to



二、克漏字選擇

(Now, it's 1 seven o'clock. Sally is waiting for Lily and Judy in front of the school.)

Lily: Hello, Sally. These are my sisters, Kelly and Joan.

Sally: Hi! Welcome to Taiwan. Where's Judy?

Lily: I think she 2 late again.

Sally: She's often late 3 the morning for school, too. What 4 she 5 do every night? 6 she study late?

Lily: I don't think so. Maybe she 7 an alarm clock.

Judy: Hey, girls. Sorry, I am late.

Lily: You're late again. It's twenty 8 seven now. Where were you?

Judy: I was making some Japanese food at my aunt's home this afternoon. Here it is!

Sally: Wow, that smells good. We 9 walk fast. It's 7:25 now. The party is 10 7:30.

Lily: Ok. Let's go.



alarm clock 鬧鐘 were (are 的過去式) was (is 的過去式) smell 聞起來

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| (C) 1. (A) in | (B) on | (C) × | (D) at |
| (B) 2. (A) does | (B) is | (C) isn't | (D) doesn't |
| (A) 3. (A) in | (B) on | (C) to | (D) at |
| (A) 4. (A) does | (B) is | (C) isn't | (D) doesn't |
| (D) 5. (A) has | (B) have | (C) to have | (D) have to |
| (A) 6. (A) Does | (B) Is | (C) Are | (D) Do |
| (A) 7. (A) needs | (B) need | (C) have | (D) having |
| (B) 8. (A) in | (B) after | (C) to | (D) at |
| (D) 9. (A) has | (B) have | (C) to have | (D) have to |
| (D) 10. (A) in | (B) on | (C) to | (D) at |





基礎練習

6-1 Which 的用法：疑問代名詞

說明 當作疑問代名詞 (which 是主詞)，意思為「哪一個」。

Which	is	名詞或形容詞?
	單數動詞...?	

例 (1) Which is my seat? 哪一個是我的座位?

(2) Which has four doors? 哪一個有四個門?

Practice A 依據括弧裡的動詞填入正確的答案

① Which is (be) good?

② Which is (be) bad?

③ Which has (have) four windows?

④ Which makes (make) you happy?

6-2 Which 的用法：疑問形容詞

說明 當作疑問形容詞，意思為「哪一……」。

Which + 名詞	is	形容詞?
	單數動詞...?	

例 (1) Which book is red? 哪一本書是紅色的?

(2) Which dog has a long tail? 哪隻狗有長尾巴?

Practice B 依提示造問句

例 (1) (movie / fun)

→ Which movie is fun?

(2) (boy / a cute dog)

→ Which boy has a cute dog?

① (book / green)

→ Which book is green?

② (desk / red)

→ Which desk is red?

③ (cat / big eyes)

→ Which cat has big eyes?

④ (girl / long hair)

→ Which girl has long hair?



6-3 Which 作受詞的用法

說明 which 當作受詞，意思為「哪一個……」。

Which (名詞)

do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞?



助動詞的選用依據後面的主詞決定。

例 (1) Which does he like? 他喜歡哪一個?

(2) Which do your brothers have? 你的兄弟有哪一個?

Practice C 依提示造問句

① (Tom / like) → Which does Tom like?

② (Gino and Sarah / want) → Which do Gino and Sarah want?

③ (you / need) → Which do you need?

6-4 詢問天氣狀況的說法

How's the weather

+ in + 地方 + 介系詞 + 時間?

What's the weather like

+ in + 地方?

+ 介系詞 + 時間?

例 (1) How's the weather today? = What's the weather like today? 今天天氣如何?

(2) How's the weather in Taipei? = What's the weather like in Taipei?

台北的天氣如何?

(3) How's the weather in Taiwan in winter?

= What's the weather like in Taiwan in winter?

台灣的冬天天氣如何?

備註：四季的說法

春天	夏天	秋天	冬天
spring	summer	fall (autumn)	winter

表示「在……季」的介系詞為 in，**例** in spring 在春季。



Practice 1 填空

- ① What's the weather like in Taichung?
= How's the weather in Taichung?
- ② What's the weather like in summer?
= How's the weather in summer?
- ③ What's the weather like in Tainan X now?
= How's the weather in Tainan X now?
- ④ What's the weather like X today?
= How's the weather X today?
- ⑤ What's the weather like in Taipei in winter?
= How's the weather in Taipei in winter?

6-5 描述天氣狀況的說法

It's	天氣狀況形容詞	+ in + 地方 (地區、國家……) + 介系詞 + 時間. + in + 地方. + 介系詞 + 時間.
------	---------	--

天氣狀況形容詞

hot	cold	cool	warm	snowy	cloudy
熱的	寒冷的	涼爽的	溫暖的	有雪的	有雲的
windy	rainy	sunny	fine	bad	wet
有風的	多雨的	陽光明媚的	好的	不好的	潮濕的

- 例 (1) It's cold in Taipei. 台北很冷。
(2) It is cold in winter. 冬天天氣很冷。
(3) It's hot in Tokyo in summer. 東京的夏天天氣很熱。



Practice E 根據圖片回答下列問題

①



How's the weather in Taipei?

It is windy in Taipei.

②



What's the weather like in Tainan?

It is hot in Tainan.

③



What's the weather like in Taichung?

It is cloudy in Taichung.

④



How's the weather in the USA in winter?

It is cold in the USA in winter.

6-6 連接詞 and 的用法

說明 連接詞用來連接詞性相同的單字、片語或句子。根據連接的語意不同，選擇不同的連接詞。

and (和、而且) 為「對等連接詞」，用來連接詞性同相且語意相近的單字、片語或子句。

1. 連接單字

例 (1) Cammy is washing the dishes and her dogs. (連接兩個名詞)

Cammy 正在洗碗和洗她的狗。

(2) Catherine watches TV and has her dinner in the living room. (連接兩個動詞)

Catherine 在客廳看電視和吃晚餐。

(3) Jacky is tall and thin. (連接兩個形容詞)

Jacky 又高又瘦。

2. 連接兩個句子

例 The bank is next to the park, and the park is across from the flower shop.

銀行在公園旁邊，而公園在花店對面。

3. and 連接有先後順序的兩件事

例 I sit down and give the letter to Judy. 我坐下然後把信拿給 Judy。

Practice F 用 and 連接兩個句子

- ① { Tina brushes her teeth.
Tina goes to bed.

Tina brushes her teeth and goes to bed.

- ② { The boy is tall.
The boy is strong.

The boy is tall and strong.

- ③ { I don't need pencils.
I don't need erasers.

I don't need pencils and erasers.

- ④ { Jill can swim.
Jill can play basketball.

Jill can swim and play basketball.

6-7 連接詞 but 的用法

but (但是) 為「對等連接詞」，用來連接詞性相同且語意相反的單字、片語或子句。

1. 連接單字

例 (1) This is not a phone but a dictionary. (連接兩個名詞)

這不是電話而是字典。

(2) He is an old but strong person. (連接兩個形容詞)

他是個年紀大卻很強壯的人。

(3) Sally can sing but can't dance. (連接兩個動詞)

Sally 會唱歌，但不會跳舞。



2. 連接句子：連接兩個句子，這時的兩個句子通常一個為肯定句，一個為否定句。

例 (1) Ruby likes English, but I don't. Ruby 喜歡英文，但我不喜歡。

(2) I like math, but Gary doesn't. 我喜歡數學，但 Gary 不喜歡。



這裡要用助動詞 (do / does) 代替前面的動詞片語 (like English / like math)。

Practice G 用 but 連接兩個句子

- ① { Ben is a young boy.
Ben is a brave (勇敢的) boy.

Ben is a young but brave boy.

- ② { She is not a teacher.
She is a student.

She is not a teacher but a student.

- ③ { Jimmy and Timmy like sports.
Kenny and Sue don't like sports.

Jimmy and Timmy like sports, but Kenny and Sue don't.

- ④ { I am not smart.
I work hard.

I am not smart, but I work hard.

- ⑤ { It is warm in Kenting in winter.
It is cold in Taipei in winter.

It is warm in Kenting in winter, but it is cold in Taipei (in winter).

6-8 連接詞 or 的用法

or 為「連接詞」，連接可供選擇的兩個單字、片語或子句時，譯為「或」；or 連接兩個句子時，亦可表示轉折語氣，譯為「否則」。



1. 連接兩個單字

例 (1) Are you reading a magazine or a book? (連接兩個名詞)

你在閱讀雜誌還是書？

(2) Is Tom tall or short? (連接兩個形容詞)

Tom 是高的還是矮的？

(3) Does he love you or hate you? (連接兩個動詞)

他愛你還是恨你？

2. 連接兩個句子

例 Hurry up, or you will be late. 快一點，否則你會遲到。



回答帶有 or 的選擇問句時，要根據事實回答，不可用 yes 或 no 回答。

例 A: Is she a teacher or a doctor? 她是個老師還是醫生？

B: She is a doctor. 她是醫生。

Practice H 用 or 連接兩個句子

- ① { Is Fanny fat?
Is Fanny thin?

Is Fanny fat or thin?

- ② { Is Kim studying math?
Is Kim studying English?

Is Kim studying math or English?

- ③ { Would you like some cake?
Are you too full?

Would you like some cake or are you too full?

- ④ { Do your homework now.
You can't watch TV later.

Do your homework now, or you can't watch TV later.



Practice 1 配合題

- ① I like the girl over there. She is pretty A nice.
- ② Which girl is Lucy, the tall one B the short one?
- ③ I love my cats, A I need them very much.
- ④ Be quiet, B leave the house.
- ⑤ Work hard, A you can get the money.
- ⑥ I don't need you, C I love you.

Word Bank

- (A) and
(B) or
(C) but



進階練習

6-9 序數的說明

說明 序數描述人事物的先後順序，序數的形成規則如下

1. 數字 1~3 (不規則變化)

基數	中文	序數	縮寫	中文
one	一 (的)	first	1st	第一 (的)
two	二 (的)	second	2nd	第二 (的)
three	三 (的)	third	3rd	第三 (的)

2. 數字 4~19 (規則變化)

a. 在基數字尾加 th，形成序數

基數	中文	序數	縮寫	中文
four	四 (的)	fourth	4th	第四 (的)
six	六 (的)	sixth	6th	第六 (的)
seven	七 (的)	seventh	7th	第七 (的)
ten	十 (的)	tenth	10th	第十 (的)
eleven	十一 (的)	eleventh	11th	第十一 (的)
thirteen	十三 (的)	thirteenth	13th	第十三 (的)
fourteen	十四 (的)	fourteenth	14th	第十四 (的)



基數	中文	序數	縮寫	中文
fifteen	十五 (的)	fifteenth	15th	第十五 (的)
sixteen	十六 (的)	sixteenth	16th	第十六 (的)
seventeen	十七 (的)	seventeenth	17th	第十七 (的)
eighteen	十八 (的)	eighteenth	18th	第十八 (的)
nineteen	十九 (的)	nineteenth	19th	第十九 (的)

b. 基數字尾是 ve，則去掉 ve，改成 f，再加 th

基數	中文	序數	縮寫	中文
five	五 (的)	fifth	5th	第五 (的)
twelve	十二 (的)	twelfth	12th	第十二 (的)

c. eight 字尾有 t，只加 h

基數	中文	序數	縮寫	中文
eight	八 (的)	eighth	8th	第八 (的)

d. nine 要去 e，再加 th

基數	中文	序數	縮寫	中文
nine	九 (的)	ninth	9th	第九 (的)



序數的簡寫方式為「阿拉伯數字 + 序數的最後兩個字母」。如：second → 2nd。

Practice 寫出下列序數與簡寫

基數	序數	(簡寫)
① one	first	1st
② two	second	2nd
③ three	third	3rd
④ four	fourth	4th
⑤ five	fifth	5th



基數	序數	(簡寫)
⑥ six	sixth	6th
⑦ seven	seventh	7th
⑧ eight	eighth	8th
⑨ nine	ninth	9th
⑩ ten	tenth	10th
⑪ eleven	eleventh	11th
⑫ twelve	twelfth	12th
⑬ thirteen	thirteenth	13th
⑭ fourteen	fourteenth	14th
⑮ fifteen	fifteenth	15th
⑯ sixteen	sixteenth	16th
⑰ seventeen	seventeenth	17th
⑱ eighteen	eighteenth	18th
⑲ nineteen	nineteenth	19th

6-10 序數的用法

1. the + 序數

例 Sunday is the first day of the week. 星期日是每週的第一天。

2. 所有格 + 序數

例 (1) This is my second pencil box. 這是我的第二個鉛筆盒。

(2) Is that your first boyfriend? 那是你的第一個男朋友嗎？

Practice 根據括弧內的提示，填入正確的答案。

- Lucy and Micky take the first (one) bus to work.
- Kelly lives on the second (two) floor.
- You are the fifth (five) person to help me.
- Is that your third (you) (three) child?





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (A) 1. _____ the weather in Canada?
(A) How's (B) When (C) Why (D) What's
- (A) 2. How's the weather _____ spring?
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) for
- (C) 3. It is _____ in July (七月) in Taiwan. You don't need a heavy coat.
(A) cold (B) windy (C) hot (D) snowy
- (B) 4. Mandy is always happy, _____ you aren't.
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) X
- (A) 5. Kitty likes history, but Gary _____.
(A) doesn't (B) does (C) is (D) isn't
- (C) 6. You don't like Max, but I _____.
(A) doesn't (B) does (C) do (D) don't
- (A) 7. Which boy _____ the cats?
(A) likes (B) like (C) is (D) have
- (D) 8. Which _____ good?
(A) are (B) do (C) does (D) is
- (D) 9. Which sport does Kevin like, swimming _____ jogging?
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) or
- (B) 10. He doesn't need a bike, _____ you do.
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) or
- (C) 11. Which _____ do you like? (選出不正確的)
(A) sport (B) fruit (C) friendly (D) movie



【進階練習】

- (A) 12. Cammy has _____ children. _____ eighth one is my friend.
 (A) ten; The (B) tenth; An (C) ten; An (D) tenth; The
- (B) 13. A: What floor do you live on? B: I live on _____ floor.
 (A) fourth (B) the fifth (C) three (D) first
- (A) 14. Spring is _____ season, and winter is _____ one.
 (A) the first; the fourth (B) first; fourth
 (C) 1st; 4th (D) one; four

二、克漏字選擇

(At the welcome party)

Ken: 1 do you live in Japan?

Judy: We live in Hokkaido.

Ken: 2 is the weather there?

Judy: It 3 really cold, and it snows in winter, 4 in summer, it's hot. What's the weather 5 in Taiwan?

Ken: It's hot in summer, and in winter, it's cold, too. But it doesn't snow in winter.

We can only see snow in the mountains.

Lily: So, 6 do you do in winter? Do you go skiing?

Ken: No, I don't go skiing in winter, 7 I like to go to the hot springs.

Sally: In winter, I like to have hot pot, too.

Lily: Oh, yes. That's delicious. I ate once at my aunt's home.

Ken: We'll not have hot pot tonight, 8 we'll have tomato beef noodles. My mom cooked them.


Sally: Ken's mom is good at cooking. Don't miss eating the noodles, 9 you will be sorry!

Lily: Judy, let's try some.



Judy: Hmm. They're very delicious. This is 10 time to have tomato beef noodles in Taiwan, and I really love them.

Ken: My mom will be very happy to hear that.

 Hokkaido 北海道 ski 滑雪 hot spring 溫泉 we'll = we will 我們將會
ate (eat 的過去式) hot pot 火鍋

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| (D) 1. (A) When | (B) Which | (C) How | (D) Where |
| (D) 2. (A) Can | (B) What | (C) Which | (D) How |
| (B) 3. (A) does | (B) is | (C) are | (D) do |
| (C) 4. (A) or | (B) and | (C) but | (D) so |
| (A) 5. (A) like | (B) × | (C) be | (D) here |
| (B) 6. (A) when | (B) what | (C) how | (D) where |
| (C) 7. (A) and | (B) × | (C) but | (D) or |
| (C) 8. (A) × | (B) or | (C) but | (D) and |
| (A) 9. (A) or | (B) but | (C) and | (D) × |
| (D) 10. (A) first | (B) my one | (C) the first | (D) my first |



【基礎練習】

- (C) 1. Tim: Do they have PE on Tuesday? Tina: Yes, they _____.
(A) have to (B) have (C) do (D) does
- (D) 2. Lucy _____ math and science tests on Monday.
(A) have (B) like (C) play (D) has
- (B) 3. Mike doesn't see _____ strangers (陌生人) in the living room.
(A) some (B) any (C) one (D) a
- (A) 4. Jimmy: Would you like _____ ice cream or cake? Donna: Cake, please.
(A) some (B) any (C) many (D) much
- (D) 5. A: Does Mike sing well _____ dance well? B: He sings well.
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) or
- (B) 6. He doesn't have a computer, _____ I do.
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) or
- (D) 7. There is _____ "i" in the word "ice cream".
(A) a (B) two (C) some (D) an
- (D) 8. Kelly is not a doctor, but I _____.
(A) are (B) is (C) do (D) am
- (A) 9. A: Is it _____ Saturday today? B: Yes, it is.
(A) × (B) in (C) the (D) an
- (A) 10. Lucy reads _____ interesting stories in her free time.
(A) some (B) any (C) one (D) a
- (B) 11. Lulu wants some _____ for lunch.
(A) apple (B) eggs (C) banana (D) hamburger



- (A) 12. Amy: _____ does Jim have art? Chris: He has art in the morning.
 (A) When (B) Why (C) Who (D) Where
- (B) 13. Does he read _____ books at home?
 (A) some (B) any (C) many (D) much
- (C) 14. Gary and Tim _____ basketball on Wednesday.
 (A) have (B) like (C) play (D) has
- (C) 15. I don't have _____ money. I can't buy it today.
 (A) some (B) an (C) any (D) a
- (C) 16. Ted: What time is it? Lisa: It is _____.
 (A) thirty ten (B) forty eleven (C) ten to five (D) fifty to five
- (A) 17. Kitty watches TV on Saturday, but Gary _____.
 (A) doesn't (B) does (C) is (D) isn't
- (C) 18. You don't like pork and fish, but I _____.
 (A) doesn't (B) does (C) do (D) don't
- (A) 19. _____ do they go shopping? They go shopping on Thursday.
 (A) When (B) Why (C) How (D) What
- (B) 20. Mandy is always happy, _____ you aren't.
 (A) and (B) but (C) so (D) X
- (A) 21. _____ the weather in Canada? Is it cold and windy?
 (A) How's (B) When (C) Why (D) What
- (A) 22. A: Which boy _____ the cats? B: The tall one does.
 (A) likes (B) like (C) is (D) have
- (B) 23. Candy goes to bed at 1:00 _____, so (所以) she is often (常常) late for school.
 (A) p.m. (B) in the morning (C) in the evening (D) in the afternoon
- (C) 24. Andy: When does Anna walk the dog? Ellen: _____
 (A) Yes, she walks the dog on Monday. (B) She doesn't walk the dog on Sunday.
 (C) At night. (D) No, she doesn't walk the dog.



(A) 25. A: _____ color do you like? B: I like pink.
(A) What (B) Which (C) How (D) Where

(D) 26. Which _____ fun, math or English?
(A) are (B) do (C) does (D) is

【進階練習】

(C) 27. I am late for school. I have _____ now.
(A) go (B) sleep (C) to go (D) eat

(D) 28. Lucy has to practice the violin, but I _____.
(A) do (B) am (C) don't have (D) don't have to

(D) 29. How many _____ are there on the table?
(A) bag of rice (B) cup of teas (C) bottle of wines (D) bags of rice

(D) 30. Don't look at _____. It can hurt your eyes.
(A) sun (B) moon (C) star (D) the sun

(C) 31. A: _____ sports are you good at?
B: I'm good at playing tennis. I'm the number one in my school.
(A) Which (B) How (C) What (D) Any

(B) 32. I have a big fat dog. _____ likes to watch TV and eat pork.
(A) A dog (B) The dog (C) They (D) The dogs

(C) 33. Peter: Does Henry have to get home early? Lucy: Yes, _____.
(A) he has (B) he does have (C) he has to (D) he doesn't

(A) 34. A: When do they have to finish their homework?
B: They have to finish it _____ Thursday.
(A) on (B) in (C) of (D) ×

(A) 35. He drives to _____ every day.
(A) the White House (B) the home
(C) the school (D) bus stop

- (A) 36. The weather _____ is cold.
 (A) in Japan; in winter (B) in winter; in the Japan
 (C) in the Japan; in the winter (D) at Japan; in winter
- (B) 37. Mary is _____ girl. She is a second grade student in elementary school.
 (A) an eight-years-old (B) an eight-year-old
 (C) a eight-years-old (D) a eight-years-old
- (C) 38. It is so hot here. Would you please open _____?
 (A) door (B) window (C) the window (D) roof
- (C) 39. Sunday is _____ day of the week.
 (A) second (B) seven (C) the first (D) a first
- (D) 40. _____ are having dinner in the dining room now.
 (A) Lins (B) John (C) He (D) The Lins

Lucy: I'm hungry. I want to eat 41 food.

Jack: I'm hungry, too.

Lucy: Look! We have 42 pizza.

Jack: No, I don't like pizza.

Lucy: Well, we also have 43 cake.

Jack: No, thanks. I don't like desserts, either. Let's go out 44 have something good.

Lucy: 45 is it now?

Jack: Oh, no. It's 46 one o'clock 47. The restaurant closes at midnight.

Lucy: Don't worry. There is a 24-hour fast-food restaurant nearby. 48 restaurant sells good food.

Jack: Where is it? Do we 49 ride our bikes, 50 can we walk there?

Lucy: We can walk there.

Jack: Great! Let's go.

 either 也不 nearby 在附近



- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| (C) 41. (A) any | (B) a | (C) some | (D) much |
| (B) 42. (A) any | (B) some | (C) many | (D) two |
| (D) 43. (A) two | (B) two pieces | (C) two piece of | (D) two pieces of |
| (A) 44. (A) and | (B) but | (C) or | (D) × |
| (D) 45. (A) How | (B) What day | (C) When | (D) What time |
| (B) 46. (A) at | (B) × | (C) on | (D) in |
| (C) 47. (A) p.m. | (B) in the evening | (C) in the morning | (D) in the afternoon |
| (A) 48. (A) That | (B) A | (C) × | (D) An |
| (D) 49. (A) has to | (B) can | (C) have | (D) have to |
| (C) 50. (A) but | (B) × | (C) or | (D) and |





基礎練習

7-1 頻率副詞簡介

說明 1. 頻率副詞是用來表示事情發生次數的多寡，依動作次數之多寡，排列順序如下：

頻率副詞	發生機率	頻率副詞	發生機率
always (總是)	100%	sometimes (有時)	40%
usually (通常)	80%	seldom (很少)	20%
often (常常)	60%	never (從未)	0%

2. 頻率副詞常出現的位置及用法：

頻率副詞在 be 動詞之後

例 He is never happy on Mondays. 每逢星期一他從未感到快樂。

Practice A 完成句子

- ① He / happy / sometimes / Monday → He is sometimes happy on Monday.
- ② Cindy / busy / usually / evening → Cindy is usually busy in the evening.
- ③ I / often / late for school → I am often late for school.

頻率副詞在一般動詞之前

例 They often play basketball on the weekend. 他們常常在週末打籃球。

Practice B 將錯誤的地方劃線，並改正錯誤。

- 例** always surf You surf always the Net.
- ① usually plays Kenny ~~plays~~ the piano in the afternoon ~~usually~~.
 - ② seldom watch I ~~watch~~ ~~seldom~~ TV.
 - ③ Sandy always ~~Always~~ ~~Sandy~~ goes to school at seven.



7-2 含頻率副詞的問句

Am / Are / Is + 主詞 + 頻率副詞 + 名詞或形容詞?

Do / Does + 主詞 + 頻率副詞 + 原形動詞?

例 (1) Are you ever late for school? 你曾經上學遲到嗎?

(2) Do you always wash the car on Monday? 你總是星期一洗車子嗎?

Practice C 依提示字造問句

① they / usually / early for school?

Are they usually early for school?

② he / always / help / his mother?

Does he always help his mother?

③ Candy and Nancy / often / play the piano / on Wednesday?

Do Candy and Nancy often play the piano on Wednesday?

④ Julie / always / nice to her friends?

Is Julie always nice to her friends?

7-3 含 be 動詞簡答或簡述句與頻率副詞的合併

說明 be 動詞的簡答或簡述句中，頻率副詞放在代名詞與 be 動詞之間。

例 A: Are you always late for school? 你上學總是會遲到嗎?

B: Yes, I am always late for school. 是的，我上學總是遲到。

= Yes, I always am. 是的，我總是如此。

No, I'm not always late for school. 不，我並非總是上學遲到。

No, I never am. 不，我不曾如此。

(簡答句要把頻率副詞擺在 am / are / is 前面)

Practice D 依據提示回答問題

① Are you tired after school? (Yes, always)

簡答: Yes, I always am.

② Are you and your sister often late for school? (Yes, often)

詳答: Yes, we are often late for school.



- ③ Is she nice to the cats? (No, never)

簡答： No, she never is.

- ④ Is she busy? (No, seldom)

詳答： No, she is seldom busy.

7-4 含助動詞簡答或簡述句與頻率副詞的合併

說明 助動詞的簡答或簡述句中，頻率副詞放在代名詞與助動詞 do / does 間。

例 A: Does he watch TV? 他看電視嗎？

B: Yes, he often watches TV. 是的，他常看電視。

= Yes, he often does. 是的，他常看電視。

Practice E 依據提示回答問題

- ① Do you go jogging in the morning? (Yes, always)

詳答： Yes, I always go jogging in the morning.

- ② Does Ken often play basketball with his classmates? (No, never)

詳答： No, he never plays basketball with his classmates.

- ③ Do you always have a party on your birthday? (No, seldom)

簡答： No, I seldom have a party on my birthday.

- ④ Do Jacky and Lily usually go to the movies on weekends? (No, seldom)

簡答： No, they seldom do.

- ⑤ Does your mother make dinner for you? (Yes, usually)

簡答： Yes, she usually does.

7-5 頻率副詞 **always / never** 配合祈使句的用法

說明 always / never 的位置除了放在 be 動詞後面及一般動詞前面之外，也可放在句首，加強祈使句的語氣。

例 (1) Always be a good boy, Jack. 傑克，永遠都要做個好孩子。

(2) Never drive fast. 永遠都不要超速開車。



Practice F 依句子改寫

- ① Go to bed early, Tom. (加入 always 改成祈使句)
Always go to bed early, Tom.
- ② Be a good student, Kelly. (加入 always 改成祈使句)
Always be a good student, Kelly.
- ③ Don't eat snacks before (在……之前) dinner, Lisa. (加入 never 改成祈使句)
Never eat snacks before dinner, Lisa.
- ④ Don't watch TV before you finish your homework. (加入 never 改成祈使句)
Never watch TV before you finish your homework.

7-6 頻率副詞 sometimes 的位置

說明 sometimes 的位置除了放在 be 動詞後面及一般動詞前面之外，還可以放在句首或句尾。

- 例** (1) Sometimes he eats hamburgers for lunch. 有時他吃漢堡當午餐。(放在句首)
 (2) He plays softball sometimes. 他有時打壘球。(放句尾)
 (3) She sometimes goes to school by bus. 她有時搭公車上學。(動詞前面)
 (4) She is sometimes late for work. 她有時上班會遲到。(be 動詞後面)

Practice G 文法選擇

- (C) ① _____ he has apples for lunch.
 (A) Never (B) Always (C) Sometimes (D) Ever
- (D) ② Gary goes to the movies _____.
 (A) sometime (B) ever (C) never (D) sometimes
- (A) ③ Does he _____?
 (A) sometimes call you (B) see sometimes you
 (C) read sometimes the newspaper (D) eat sometimes breakfast
- (D) ④ Miffy _____ hard to get along with (相處).
 (A) sometimes (B) sometimes does
 (C) sometimes is (D) is sometimes



7-7 詢問做某事的頻率

說明 疑問詞 how often 用以詢問「多久做某動作一次」。

How often do / does + 人 + 原形動詞?

- 例** (1) How often do they play softball? 他們多久打一次壘球?
 (2) How often does Mike wash the car? 麥克多久洗一次車?

Practice H 配合題

- ① A are three bags of rice? Are they expensive?
- ② B do you clean your room? It looks so dirty.
- ③ D is your cat? It looks very old.
- ④ E is your father? Is he 180 centimeters tall?
- ⑤ B do you write to your friend?
- ⑥ C books do you have in your house?

Word Bank

- (A) How much
- (B) How often
- (C) How many
- (D) How old
- (E) How tall

7-8 How often 其答句包含次數的回答方法

說明 How often 其答句常用包含次數的方法回答。

主詞 + 動詞 + 次數 + 期間

once (一次) twice (兩次) three times (三次) many times (很多次)

- 例** (1) I wash my car once or twice a week. 我一週洗車子一次或兩次。
 (2) Tommy visits his grandma five times a month. Tommy 一個月拜訪他奶奶五次。
 (3) My sisters study English three times a week. 我的姐妹們一週研讀英語三次。

Practice I 填空

- ① A: 你多久去看一次球賽? B: 一年五次。
 How often do you go to a ball game? Five times a year.
- ② A: 你多久洗一次車子? B: 一週一次。
 How often do you wash your car? Once a week.





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (D) 1. Terry _____ happy on Mondays.
(A) always is (B) often is (C) sometimes is (D) is never
- (A) 2. Linda _____ busy on the weekend.
(A) is always (B) often is (C) never (D) sometimes is
- (A) 3. Mindy _____ with Terry on Saturday night. They love the show.
(A) always watches TV (B) swims sometimes
(C) reads often (D) has a snack seldom
- (D) 4. Helen: Are you sometimes late for school?
David: Yes, I _____.
(A) do sometimes (B) am usually (C) never do (D) sometimes am
- (B) 5. Jack: Is he always happy?
Rose: Yes, he _____.
(A) is always (B) always is (C) sometimes does (D) is sometimes
- (C) 6. Peter: Does he often come here?
Linda: Yes, he _____.
(A) often is (B) is often (C) often does (D) does often
- (D) 7. _____ be a good boy, Kenny.
(A) Usually (B) Seldom (C) Ever (D) Always
- (C) 8. Ian _____ happy on Saturday.
(A) always (B) always does (C) is always (D) always not
- (C) 9. Peter _____ in his room. He likes to study there.
(A) studies always (B) study
(C) always studies (D) always studying



(D) 10. Jane: Does Jimmy play the piano on Tuesday?

Ken: No, he _____ the piano on Monday night.

(A) plays always

(B) never plays

(C) plays never

(D) always plays

【進階練習】

(B) 11. Andy: _____?

John: Once a week.

(A) How does he check his e-mail

(B) How often does he wash his car

(C) Where does he go to

(D) When does he send e-mail

(D) 12. Golden washes his car _____.

(A) a week

(B) a week once

(C) a month twice

(D) twice a week

二、克漏字選擇

(At the party)

Lily: This party is lots of fun, and the food is great, too. 1 have parties on Saturday night?

Ken: No. We 2 have parties on Saturday night. How about you? How often do you have parties in Japan?

Lily: Usually only 3 for our Christmas party.

Ken: Then, 4 do you usually do in your free time?

Judy: Well, I usually go to the movies or do some cooking.

Lily: Yes, I 5 to the movies on Saturday night. But I haven't been to the movie theaters in Taiwan. Do you ever go to the movies?

Ken: Yes, 6 . I go to the movies about 7 .

Sally: Me, too. I 8 to the movies in the morning. It's cheaper to see the movies in the morning.

Judy: In the morning? 9 is the movie in the morning?



Sally: About 10 o'clock.


Lily: It's not that early. Maybe we can go, too.

Judy: OK, I'll try to get up early.

Sally: What time do you usually go to bed?

Judy: About 11 o'clock. I like to talk with my friends on the Internet at night, so I never go to bed early.

Ken: No wonder you 10 late for school.

 haven't been to 不曾到…… ever 曾經 cheaper 較便宜的
I'll 我將會 so 所以 no wonder 難怪

- (B) 1. (A) Are you often (B) Do you often (C) Do often you (D) Are often you
- (C) 2. (A) always (B) often (C) seldom (D) usually
- (A) 3. (A) once a year (B) one time
(C) once a month (D) always on Christmas
- (D) 4. (A) why (B) how (C) where (D) what
- (B) 5. (A) are often (B) often go (C) go often (D) often
- (A) 6. (A) I often do (B) I do often (C) I often (D) I am
- (A) 7. (A) three times a month (B) three times
(C) three-time month (D) three months
- (D) 8. (A) go never (B) go always (C) never go (D) always go
- (C) 9. (A) What (B) What day (C) What time (D) How often
- (C) 10. (A) often do (B) often be (C) are often (D) do often



基礎練習

8-1 搭乘交通工具的用法

主詞	動詞／動詞片語	介系詞	交通工具
第一、二人稱單數 及所有複數人稱	go to school	by	bus (公車).
			car (汽車).
			taxi (計程車).
第三人稱單數	goes to school		plane (飛機).
			train (火車).
		on	foot (走路).

例 (1) I go to church by bus. 我搭公車去教堂。

(2) I go to school on foot. 我走路上學。

Practice A 依圖示及提示造句

①



(you / go to school / ?)

Do you go to school by bus?

②



(who / go to work / ?)

Who goes to work by car?

③



(Jenny and Lily / visit their friend / .)

Jenny and Lily visit their friend by taxi.

④



(Jacky / go home / .)

Jacky goes home on foot.



8-2 搭乘大眾交通工具

搭公車／火車／捷運／飛機／計程車到某地的說法

人 + go(es) to 地方 + by bus / train / MRT / plane / taxi.
 = 人 + take(s) + a / the + bus / train / MRT / plane / taxi + to + 地方.

- 例 (1) He goes to the library by bus. 他搭公車到圖書館。
 = He takes a bus to the library.
- (2) I sometimes go home by bus. 我有時候會搭公車回家。
 = I sometimes take a bus home.
- (3) Chip goes to Taipei City Hall by MRT. Chip 坐捷運到台北市政府。
 = Chip takes the MRT to Taipei City Hall. (MRT 前面通常加 the)
- (4) They go to work by taxi. 他們搭計程車去上班。
 = They take a taxi to work.

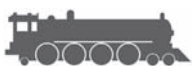
Practice B 依圖示填空

①



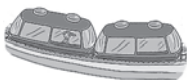
Cathy goes to work by bus.
 Cathy takes a bus to work.

②



Lily and Ken go to Tainan by train.
 Lily and Ken take a train to Tainan.

③



Meg and I go to Shilin Night Market by MRT.
 Meg and I take the MRT to Shilin Night Market.

④



(X)

They don't go to the department store by taxi.
 They don't take a taxi to the department store.

⑤



Anson goes to the USA by plane.
 Anson takes a plane to the USA.

8-3 騎腳踏車到某地的說法

人 + go(es) to + 地方 + by bicycle. = 人 + ride(s) + a / the / one's bicycle + to + 地方.

例 Mike often goes to school by bicycle. Mike 常常騎腳踏車上學。
= Mike often rides a bicycle to school.

Practice C 填空

- My friends and I ride bicycles to the zoo.
My friends and I go to the zoo by bicycle.
- Charlie never rides a bicycle to school.
Charlie never goes to school by bicycle.
- Ian has to go to my home by bicycle.
Ian has to ride a bicycle to my home.
- Mandy always goes to the park by bicycle.
Mandy always rides a bicycle to the park.

8-4 開車到某地的說法

人 + go(es) to + 地方 + by car. = 人 + drive(s) + a / the / one's car + to + 地方.

例 Alice goes to the zoo by car. Alice 開車去動物園。
= Alice drives a car to the zoo.

Practice D 填空

- Lisa goes to the museum by car.
= Lisa drives a car to the museum.
- Can you go to Ian's house by car?
= Can you drive a car to Ian's house?
- Do you have to drive a car to Kaohsiung?
= Do you have to go to Kaohsiung by car?
- Carol doesn't want to drive a car to her office.
= Carol doesn't want to go to her office by car.



8-5 走路／步行到某地的說法

人 go(es) to 地方 on foot. = 人 walk(s) to 地方.

例 Mike usually goes to school on foot. Mike 通常走路上學。
= Mike usually walks to school.

Practice E 填空

- ① Does Jimmy walk home?
= Does Jimmy go home on foot?
- ② They go to the post office on foot.
= They walk to the post office.

8-6 問某人如何去某地

How + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do} \\ \text{does} \end{array} \right\}$ + 人 + go to + 地方?

- 例 (1) How does your sister go to work every day? 你的姐姐每天如何去工作?
(2) How do they usually go to the department store? 他們通常如何去百貨公司?

Practice F 根據答案造原問句

- ① A: How do they go to school?
B: They go to school by bus.
- ② A: How does he go to work?
B: He goes to work by taxi.
- ③ A: How does she go to the park?
B: She goes to the park on foot.





進階練習

8-7 交通工具搭配的介系詞片語整理

by bicycle = on a bicycle	騎腳踏車	by train = on the train	搭火車
by bus = on a bus	搭公車	by MRT = on the MRT	搭捷運
by car = in a car	搭車	by taxi = in a taxi	搭計程車

Practice G 用介系詞 on / in 改寫句子

- ① Candy goes to Tainan by train.

= Candy goes to Tainan on the train.

- ② He goes to the hospital by MRT.

= He goes to the hospital on the MRT.

- ③ You can go to Mike's home by taxi.

= You can go to Mike's home in a taxi.

8-8 頻率副詞放入有交通工具的問答句

Do / Does + 主詞 + 頻率副詞 + 原形動詞 + by + 交通工具?

(肯定) Yes, 主詞 + 頻率副詞 + 原形動詞 + by + 交通工具.

(否定) No, 主詞 + don't / doesn't + 頻率副詞 + 原形動詞 + by + 交通工具.

例 A: Do you often go to the department store by taxi? 你常常搭計程車到百貨公司嗎?

B: Yes, I often go to the department store by taxi. 是的, 我常常搭計程車到百貨公司。

No, I don't often go to the department store by taxi.

不, 我不常搭計程車到百貨公司。

Practice H 依提示完成句子並詳答

- ① Kenny / always / go to / the flower shop / taxi? (Yes)

Does Kenny always go to the flower shop by taxi / in a taxi?

Yes, he always goes to the flower shop by taxi / in a taxi.

- ② Judy and Lily / always / go to / school / on foot? (No, never)

Do Judy and Lily always go to school on foot?

No, they never go to school on foot.





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (**A**) 1. Many students here go to school _____ a bicycle.
 (A) on (B) with (C) by (D) at
- (**D**) 2. Gina goes to school _____ bus every day.
 (A) on (B) in (C) of (D) by
- (**C**) 3. The traffic (交通) is heavy. Why don't you _____ school?
 (A) take a bus (B) take a taxi (C) walk to (D) in a car
- (**B**) 4. He likes to go to school by _____.
 (A) a car (B) car (C) cars (D) the car
- (**D**) 5. Lisa _____ a bus to the zoo.
 (A) get (B) take (C) drive (D) takes
- (**A**) 6. Lisa _____ the department store.
 (A) drives a car to (B) drives the bike (C) take the bus (D) take the car
- (**B**) 7. Can you go to Ian's house _____?
 (A) in the bike (B) on foot (C) on car (D) on bus
- (**C**) 8. A: _____ do you go to the park?
 B: I go there on foot.
 (A) What (B) Where (C) How (D) When

【進階練習】

- (**C**) 9. My sister goes to school _____ a bus every day.
 (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) of
- (**A**) 10. A: Does Linda go to the zoo _____? B: Yes, she does.
 (A) on the MRT (B) by a car (C) on car (D) by the bus



(D) 11. A: Do Lily and Sue usually go home _____?

B: No, never. They always go home by bus.

(A) on car (B) by a car (C) on bus (D) by MRT

(D) 12. Kelly often takes the MRT to school, but Paul often goes there _____.

(A) on bus (B) by a car (C) by MRT (D) on foot

二、克漏字選擇

Sally: Look. There's a new Japanese ghost movie at the theater. Let's 1 and see the movie this Saturday morning.

Ken: Cool. We can ask Judy and Lily to go with us. They like movies, too.

Sally: Yes. Let's ask them.

(Sally meets Judy and Lily the next day.)

Ken: There is a new movie at the theater. Sally and I are going to see that movie 2 Saturday morning. Do you want to go with us?

Lily: Sure. 3 do we get there? Can we 4 the movie theater?

Sally: No. I don't think so. It's a long way to 5.

Ken: We can go 6.

Sally: But it is too expensive.

Ken: Can we 7?

Sally: No. It is too hot out there, and I can't ride a bike.

Ken: Can we 8 or 9?

Sally: Let's take the bus. The 10 is right in front of my house.

Ken: OK, then let's meet in front of Sally's house at 9:30 on Saturday morning.

Lily: OK. No problem.

Judy: Uh, I'll try to get up early.

 ghost 鬼 I don't think so. 我不認為如此。 long way 長途 expensive 昂貴的



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) 1. (A) go | (B) going | (C) to go | (D) be going |
| (B) 2. (A) in | (B) on | (C) at | (D) for |
| (D) 3. (A) Where | (B) When | (C) What | (D) How |
| (C) 4. (A) drive | (B) on foot | (C) walk to | (D) take a taxi |
| (A) 5. (A) walk | (B) drive | (C) take the bus | (D) take the MRT |
| (C) 6. (A) on foot | (B) by bus | (C) by taxi | (D) by bike |
| (B) 7. (A) take a taxi | (B) ride a bike | (C) walk | (D) take the bus |
| (C) 8. (A) take a taxi | (B) ride a bike | (C) take the MRT | (D) walk there |
| (A) 9. (A) take the bus | (B) by bus | (C) in the bus | (D) in a bus |
| (D) 10. (A) police station | (B) post office | (C) train station | (D) bus stop |



基礎練習

9-1 many 的用法

many + 複數可數名詞（只加複數名詞）

例 many cats 很多貓 many shoes 很多鞋

Practice A 填空

- ① 很多公車 many buses
- ② 很多圖書館 many libraries
- ③ 很多盒子 many boxes
- ④ 很多夾克 many jackets
- ⑤ 他讀了很多好的故事。 He reads many good stories.
- ⑥ 我不需要這麼多鞋子。 I don't need so many shoes.

9-2 much 的用法

much + 不可數名詞

例 much money 很多錢 much time 很多時間

Practice B 填空

- ① 很多牛肉 much beef
- ② 很多功課 much homework
- ③ 很多豬肉 much pork
- ④ 很多牛奶 much milk
- ⑤ 我沒有很多錢。 I don't have much money.
- ⑥ 我喝的水不多。 I don't drink much water.



Practice C 填入 many 或 much

- ① Kenny doesn't drink much milk in the evening.
- ② Does Rita often eat much rice for lunch?
- ③ There are many mistakes (錯誤) on your test.
- ④ Wendy doesn't have much chicken for lunch.
- ⑤ Does Willy have many friends from America?

9-3 How many 詢問數量

How many + 複數名詞 + are there (+ 介系詞 + 地方)?

How many + 複數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 動詞?

- 例 (1) How many trees are there in the park? 公園裡面有多少樹?
 (2) How many cups of coffee do you drink a day? 你一天喝幾杯咖啡?

Practice D 依提示完成問句

例 flower / in the vase

How many flowers are there in the vase?

① cats / your friends / have

How many cats do your friends have?

② letters / in the box

How many letters are there in the box?

③ books / Lisa / write

How many books does Lisa write?

④ dumplings / you / eat

How many dumplings do you eat?

⑤ books / on the shelf

How many books are there on the shelf?

9-4 How much 詢問數量

How much + 不可數名詞 + is there (+ 介系詞 + 地方)?

How much + 不可數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 動詞?

- 例 (1) How much paper is there in the bag? 袋子裡面有多少紙?
 (2) How much juice do you drink at the party? 你在派對上喝多少果汁?



Practice E 依提示完成句子

- ① bread / on the dining table

How much bread is there on the dining table?

- ② beer / you / drink

How much beer do you drink?

- ③ pork / the dog / eat

How much pork does the dog eat?

- ④ beef / in the kitchen

How much beef is there in the kitchen?

- ⑤ chalk / teacher / have

How much chalk does the teacher have?**9-5 How much... 詢問「某物多少錢？」**

單數句問法	複數句問法
問：How much is + 某物? 答：It is + 金額.	問：How much are + 某物? 答：They are + 金額.

例 (1) A: How much is a bottle of water? 一瓶水多少錢?

B: It is 15 dollars. 15 元。

(2) A: How much are two bags of cookies? 兩包餅乾多少錢?

B: They are 30 dollars. 30 元。

Practice F 依圖示填空

①



\$85

How much is a bottle of juice?It is 85 dollars.

②



\$120

How much are two bags of rice?They are 120 dollars.

9-6 另一種表達「某物多少錢？」的用法

How much + do / does + 物 + cost?

例 A: How much does a can of juice cost? 一罐果汁（價值）多少錢？

B: It costs 10 dollars. （它價值）十元。

Practice G 依圖示及提示回答

例



\$100

(these toy cars)

A: How much do these toy cars cost?

B: They cost a hundred dollars.

1



\$10000

(a bicycle)

A: How much does a bicycle cost?

B: It costs ten thousand dollars.

2



\$500

(these chairs)

A: How much do these chairs cost?

B: They cost five hundred dollars.

3



\$499

(Mary's skirt)

A: How much does Mary's skirt cost?

B: It costs four hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

4



\$630

(two pieces of pizza)

A: How much do two pieces of pizza cost?

B: They cost six hundred and thirty dollars.

5



\$49

(a bag of candy)

A: How much does a bag of candy cost?

B: It costs forty-nine dollars.

9-7 some / any / many / much 的比較

數量詞	後面的名詞	例句
some (一些的)	1. 複數可數名詞 2. 不可數名詞	(1) I need some friends. 我需要一些朋友。 (2) Would you like some cake? 你要不要來一些蛋糕啊？
any (任何的)	1. 複數可數名詞 2. 不可數名詞	(1) Can he speak any foreign languages? 他會說任何外國語言嗎？ (2) He doesn't have any money. 他沒有任何錢。
many (許多的)	複數可數名詞	(1) Do you have many comic books? 你有很多漫畫書嗎？ (2) He doesn't have many friends. 他沒有很多朋友。
much (許多的)	不可數名詞	(1) Does he watch much TV every day? 他每天看很多的電視嗎？ (2) I don't need much cola. 我不需要很多可樂。

Practice H 填入 any / some / much / many

- Does she have any / many new friends?
- Jay always reads some / many letters from his fans every day.
- Do you need many new cellphones? No, I just (只) need one.
- Paul has one cat in his house. He doesn't have many cats in his house.
- We don't have any money. We can't buy anything (任何東西) .
- Would you like some tea?
- Lisa doesn't work hard, and she doesn't have much money.





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (A) 1. A: How much _____ the skirt? B: 500 dollars.
(A) is (B) do (C) are (D) does
- (C) 2. Do you want _____ food or water?
(A) many (B) two (C) any (D) a
- (A) 3. Lucy often reads _____ books on the weekend.
(A) some (B) much (C) one (D) a
- (B) 4. The teacher doesn't see _____ students in the classroom.
(A) some (B) any (C) one (D) a
- (A) 5. Jimmy: Would you like _____ hot tea? Donna: Yes, please.
(A) some (B) any (C) many (D) much
- (D) 6. Lulu wants some _____ for lunch.
(A) apple (B) egg (C) banana (D) milk
- (B) 7. Does he read _____ books at school?
(A) some (B) any (C) a (D) much
- (C) 8. Kate: How much are the boxes? Billy: _____ 70 dollars.
(A) It is (B) It (C) They are (D) They
- (D) 9. _____ there much water in the bottle? I am thirsty, and I need water.
(A) Does (B) Do (C) Are (D) Is
- (D) 10. _____ pencils do you need for the students?
(A) How much (B) How any (C) How often (D) How many
- (B) 11. Gina: How _____ is the pork? Ryan: 200 dollars.
(A) many (B) much (C) some (D) X
- (D) 12. Owen: How much does this table _____? Rex: 500 dollars.
(A) X (B) is (C) dollars (D) cost



【進階練習】

- (C) 13. How much does the car _____?
 (A) costs (B) to cost (C) cost (D) costing
- (B) 14. I am really thirsty. Please give me _____ water or juice.
 (A) many (B) some (C) a bottle (D) three
- (D) 15. The little boy is hungry. Do you have _____ food for him?
 (A) one (B) many (C) a box (D) any
- (D) 16. We have juice and cake. Would you like to have _____?
 (A) many (B) much (C) any (D) some
- (D) 17. Bob: Do you have _____? Lily: No, I don't.
 (A) many; tea (B) much; friends (C) any; friend (D) some; money
- (B) 18. Would you like _____ coffee?
 (A) many (B) some (C) much (D) a lot
- (A) 19. Rachel: How much _____ these books cost? Hank: _____ cost 400 dollars.
 (A) do; They (B) do; Them (C) are; They (D) are; Them
- (C) 20. How much _____ do you want?
 (A) friend (B) book (C) rice (D) letter

二、克漏字選擇

(After the movie)

Ken: That movie was so scary. I loved it.

Sally: Me, too.

Judy: I got up early this morning, but the movie was so exciting, I didn't fall asleep. Let's see another scary movie.

Lily: Not now. Let's do something different. Let's have a picnic.

Sally: That's a good idea. The weather is fine today.

Judy: What do we need for our picnic?

Ken: I think we need 1 sandwiches.



Sally: 2 a sandwich?

Ken: It is 50 dollars.

Sally: Wow, that's expensive.

Ken: We can make our own sandwiches.

Sally: Sounds great. What do we need for sandwiches?

Ken: We need 3 bread, ham, lettuce, and cheese.

Sally: Do we need 4 chicken?

Ken: Well, I don't like chicken. Let's have 5 pork instead.

Sally: Good idea. 6 do we need?

Ken: A loaf of bread 7 only 20 dollars. We can take two loaves.

Sally: Let's get some 8 , too

Ken: How 9 these apples?

Sally: 10 100 dollars.

Ken: OK. Let's get some.



scary 恐怖的 fall asleep 睡著 picnic 野餐 own 自己的
lettuce 生菜 instead 替代 loaf 條

- (**A**) 1. (A) some (B) much (C) any (D) a
- (**D**) 2. (A) How much do (B) How much are (C) How much does (D) How much is
- (**B**) 3. (A) any (B) some (C) two (D) many
- (**C**) 4. (A) two (B) many (C) any (D) some
- (**C**) 5. (A) two (B) many (C) some (D) any
- (**A**) 6. (A) How much bread (B) How many bread
 (C) How much pork (D) How much cola
- (**C**) 7. (A) cost (B) are (C) is (D) costing
- (**B**) 8. (A) apple (B) apples (C) orange (D) sandwich
- (**A**) 9. (A) much are (B) much do (C) much is (D) many are
- (**D**) 10. (A) It is (B) It cost (C) They (D) They are





基礎練習

10-1 過去式

說明 英文的動詞會因為時間的不同而出現不同的變化，經常發生的動作，通常是現在式，正在進行的動作則是現在進行式，而過去發生的動作，則為過去式。（通常在句中也會出現表示時間的副詞，所以看到現在的時間時，就要用現在式的動詞。如果看到過去的時間，就要用過去式的動詞。）

現在式	過去式
am	was
is	was
are	were

例 (1) 現在式：I am a math teacher. 我是一位數學老師。（表示現在的狀況）

過去式：I was a math student. 我以前是一位數學老師。

（表示以前是，現在不是了）

(2) 現在式：Jimmy and Lily are short and thin. Jimmy 和 Lily 又矮又瘦。

過去式：Jimmy and Lily were short and thin. Jimmy 和 Lily 以前又矮又瘦。

Practice A 改寫句子：現在式改成過去式

- ① Lisa is busy. → Lisa was busy.
- ② The cat is fat and old. → The cat was fat and old.
- ③ The books are new. → The books were new.
- ④ He is a fast reader → He was a fast reader.
- ⑤ I am fat. → I was fat.
- ⑥ You are unhappy. → You were unhappy.
- ⑦ My friends are excited. → My friends were excited.



10-2 搭配過去式的時間副詞

說明 看到過去的時間一定要用過去式。

yesterday 昨天	前面不加介系詞	yesterday~ 昨天~	yesterday + 時間 例 yesterday morning 昨天早上 yesterday afternoon 昨天下午 yesterday evening 昨天傍晚
last~ 上一個~	last + 時間 例 last night 昨晚 last week 上星期 last Monday 上星期一	~ago ~以前	時間 + ago 例 a week ago 一個星期以前 two months ago 兩個月前 two years ago 兩年前



(1) 昨天晚上是 last night，不是 yesterday night。

(2) this morning 通常為過去時間，但 this afternoon / evening 不一定為過去時間。

Practice B 寫出正確答案

- ① 去年 last year
- ② 去年春天 last spring
- ③ 上個月 last month
- ④ 昨天 yesterday
- ⑤ 一星期前 a week ago
- ⑥ 昨天早上 yesterday morning



10-3 be 動詞過去式肯定句

主詞 + was / were + 名詞／形容詞 ...

例 (1) She was a great singer in 1900s. 她在 1900 年代是一個很棒的歌手。

(2) She was tall and thin last year. 她去年又高又瘦。

Practice C 填入正確的 be 動詞時態

① I am busy every day.

② I was busy yesterday.

③ She is a nurse now.

④ She was a nurse last month.

⑤ They are poor now.

⑥ They were poor two years ago.

10-4 be 動詞過去式否定句

主詞 + was not / were not + 名詞／形容詞 ...

例 (1) She was not a great dancer. 她以前不是一個很棒的舞者。

(2) They were not tall and thin. 他們以前不高也不瘦。

Practice D 將 Practice C 的句子改為否定句（每格不限填一字）

① I am not busy every day.

② I was not busy yesterday.

③ She is not a nurse now.

④ She was not a nurse last moth.

⑤ They are not poor now.

⑥ They were not poor two years ago.

10-5 be 動詞過去式疑問句

Was / Were + 主詞 + 名詞／形容詞？

Yes, 主詞 + was / were.

No, 主詞 + was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't).

例 (1) A: Was she a great dancer? 她以前是一個很棒的舞者嗎？

B: Yes, she was. 是的，她是。

= Yes, she was a great dancer. 是的，她以前是一個很棒的舞者。



(2) A: Was she tall and thin? 她以前又高又瘦嗎？

B: No, she wasn't. 不，她不是。

= No, she wasn't tall and thin. 不，她以前不高也不瘦。

Practice E 填入 Was 或 Were

- ① Was Lisa a funny teacher before?
- ② Was the notebook from your sister?
- ③ Were they always nice to you and your fat cat?
- ④ Were you always late for school on Monday?
- ⑤ Was it your lunch box?

10-6 wh- 與 be 動詞過去式的用法

「問句」

Where (詢問地點)	「be 動詞過去式 + 主詞」 was + I / she / he / it were + we / you / they	+ 過去的時間?
When / What time (詢問時間)		+ 介系詞 + 地方?
How (詢問感受)		+ 過去的時間?

「答句」

「主詞 + be 動詞過去式」 I / She / He / It + was We / You / They + were	+ 介系詞 + 地方.
	+ 過去的時間.
	+ 形容詞.

例 (1) A: Where were you and Lily last night? 你和 Lily 昨天晚上在哪裡？

B: We were at home (last night). 我們（昨天晚上）在家裡。

(2) A: When was Kenny at the park? Kenny 何時在公園裡？

B: He was at the park in the afternoon. 他下午的時候在公園裡。

(3) A: How were you yesterday? 你昨天好嗎？

B: I was fine (yesterday). 我（昨天）很好。



Practice F 依畫線部分造原問句

- ① Maggie and I were in the library at 1:00 PM.

What time were you and Maggie in the library?

- ② Chris was in the gym yesterday evening.

Where was Chris yesterday evening?

- ③ Mabel was at home yesterday.

When was Mabel at home?

- ④ Jacky and Lucy were happy last night.

How were Jacky and Lucy last night?

- ⑤ Lily and Mike were in town last night.

Where were Lily and Mike last night?

- ⑥ Amy was surprised last weekend.

How was Amy last weekend?



進階練習

10-7 be 動詞的現在式與過去式

【說明】現在簡單式所要表達的僅僅是一種「現在的事實、定律、習慣或不變的道理」。而過去簡單式要表達的是「過去的事實、習慣」。

現在式表達的概念	例句	過去式表達的概念	例句
事實	I am a singer. 我現在是歌手。	過去的事實	I was a singer. 我以前是歌手。
真理	The earth is round. 地球是圓的。	過去的狀態	She was pretty. 她以前很美。



常搭配的時間副詞有

現在式時間	例句	過去式時間	例句
today	How's the weather today? 今天天氣如何？	yesterday	I wasn't home yesterday. 我昨天不在家。
now	Jerry and Jenny are in the restaurant now. Jerry 和 Jenny 現在在餐廳。	last + 時間名詞	She was heavy last year. 她去年還很胖。
every + 時間名詞 「每一……（時間）」	Judy is at school every morning. Judy 每天早上都在學校。	一段時間 + ago	She was in Japan three days ago. 她三天前在日本。
on + 星期 s 「每個星期……」	I am at the library on Mondays. 我每個星期一都在圖書館。	yesterday + 時間名詞	They weren't at the beach yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午她們不在海邊。

Practice G 填入正確的 be 動詞

- I am a singer now, but I was a teacher one year ago.
- Candy is tall and thin now, but she was short and fat last year.
- Vicky and I were sad yesterday, but we are happy now.
- My brother was eleven last year. He was heavy, but now he is not.
- We were in the same class last year.
- You were short last year, but you are tall now.
- There were two chairs in my room last week.
- She's thin, but she was a little heavy last year.
- You were short before, but now you are tall.
- Was he a bad boy last year?





Review

【基礎練習】

一、選擇題

- (B) 1. Where _____ Jiff and Max yesterday?
(A) are (B) were (C) is (D) do
- (D) 2. Where _____ my ruler? Was it under the table?
(A) is (B) does (C) were (D) was
- (C) 3. Kenny was late for school _____.
(A) every day (B) every morning
(C) yesterday morning (D) every week
- (C) 4. Chip _____ tired last night.
(A) is not (B) were not (C) was not (D) does not
- (D) 5. Danny was not rich _____.
(A) three years (B) last years
(C) yesterday year (D) three years ago
- (D) 6. _____ you busy now? I need your help.
(A) Do (B) Were (C) Was (D) Are
- (B) 7. How _____ your dog yesterday? Was it happy or sad?
(A) is (B) was (C) were (D) are
- (A) 8. Lisa was busy and tired _____.
(A) last week (B) every week (C) a week last (D) ago
- (B) 9. Were there many cakes on the desk _____?
(A) every day (B) yesterday (C) two day ago (D) ago a week
- (C) 10. _____ she nice to everyone around here?
(A) Were (B) Is (C) Was (D) Are



【進階練習】

- (A) 11. Judy _____ short two years ago, but she is tall now.
 (A) was (B) wasn't (C) is (D) isn't
- (D) 12. You _____ rich now, but you were poor last year.
 (A) was (B) wasn't (C) is (D) are
- (A) 13. He is tall and thin now, but he _____ short and fat before.
 (A) was (B) wasn't (C) is (D) are
- (D) 14. Kevin is smart _____, but he was stupid _____.
 (A) yesterday; now (B) last week; every day
 (C) last month; today (D) now; last year

二、克漏字選擇

(Judy and Lily are going back to Japan after the semester finishes. They invite Sally and Ken in Taiwan to visit them in Japan. Now, Judy and Lily __1__ sharing some pictures they took in Japan.)

Judy: __2__ at the pictures. We took them when we were in Japan.

Sally: Is that you?

Judy: Yes. I __3__ nine years old then. My family and I __4__ in Tokyo.

Ken: __5__ you sad in the picture?

Judy: Yes, I was. I was hungry, but the food __6__ ready.

Ken: Who __7__ the girl?

Judy: That is my sister, Ruby.

Sally: She was chubby and cute then.


Judy: Now she __8__ tall and thin. A lot of boys __9__ her.

Lily: Look at this. Here __10__ a picture of Hokkaido. It's a beautiful place. It's beautiful in every season.

Judy: Yes. I love it there. When you come to Japan, you will see how beautiful it is.

Ken: It really looks beautiful. I can't wait to visit you there.



 semester 學期 invite 邀請 took (take 的過去式) when 當……的時候
Tokyo 東京 chubby 圓胖的 a lot of 許多的 Hokkaido 北海道

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) 1. (A) are | (B) was | (C) is | (D) were |
| (B) 2. (A) Looking | (B) Look | (C) To look | (D) Looks |
| (B) 3. (A) are | (B) was | (C) is | (D) were |
| (D) 4. (A) are | (B) was | (C) is | (D) were |
| (C) 5. (A) Was | (B) Are | (C) Were | (D) Is |
| (D) 6. (A) isn't | (B) aren't | (C) doesn't | (D) wasn't |
| (A) 7. (A) is | (B) was | (C) were | (D) does |
| (D) 8. (A) do | (B) does | (C) was | (D) is |
| (B) 9. (A) likes | (B) like | (C) were liking | (D) are liking |
| (A) 10. (A) is | (B) are | (C) were | (D) was |



【基礎練習】

- (C) 1. Peter: Does he often go swimming with Tony on Friday?
Linda: Yes, he _____.
(A) does never (B) does sometimes
(C) often does (D) seldom does
- (B) 2. _____ be nice to your classmates, Kenny.
(A) Usually (B) Always (C) Never (D) Seldom
- (D) 3. Lisa always _____ a bus to the zoo. It is not expensive (昂貴的).
(A) rides (B) walks (C) drives (D) takes
- (D) 4. Does Linda often go to the train station _____?
(A) by a bus (B) in a bicycle (C) on the foot (D) on the MRT
- (C) 5. Linda _____ busy on the weekend. We can never find her on that day.
(A) always is (B) often is (C) is always (D) is never
- (A) 6. A: How much _____ the hat?
B: 500 dollars.
(A) is (B) do (C) are (D) does
- (A) 7. Lucy often reads _____ books on the weekend.
(A) some (B) any (C) one (D) a
- (D) 8. Gina: Are you sometimes late for school?
Ted: Yes, I _____.
(A) sometimes do (B) am usually (C) am never (D) sometimes am
- (B) 9. Mike doesn't see _____ cats in that room.
(A) some (B) any (C) one (D) a

- (D) 10. Jack: Does Julie always go to school on foot?
Rose: No, she _____.
(A) doesn't often (B) always does
(C) doesn't always (D) seldom does
- (D) 11. My boyfriend, Vincent, goes to school _____ a bus every day.
(A) by (B) in (C) of (D) on
- (B) 12. Gina goes to the night market _____ MRT every day.
(A) in (B) by (C) of (D) on
- (D) 13. Where _____ my cat? Was it under the table?
(A) is (B) does (C) were (D) was
- (B) 14. Does Julia read _____ books at home?
(A) some (B) any (C) one (D) much
- (C) 15. Kelly always goes to church on Sunday. She _____ on that day.
(A) works seldom (B) sometimes works
(C) never works (D) always works
- (C) 16. Kelly seldom exercises, so she _____ home every day to keep fit (保持身材).
(A) takes a bus (B) takes a taxi (C) walks (D) takes a boat
- (A) 17. Candy _____ to the animal hospital. She is an animal doctor.
(A) drives a car (B) takes his foot (C) takes the bus (D) in a car
- (C) 18. Peter _____ studies in his study (書房). He only studies in the living room on Friday night.
(A) never (B) seldom (C) usually (D) always
- (C) 19. Chip _____ tired and sad last night.
(A) is not (B) were not (C) was not (D) does not
- (A) 20. Kate: How much are the shoes?
Billy: _____ 590 dollars.
(A) They cost (B) It costs (C) It is (D) They

- (B) 21. _____ Lisa has some milk and bread for dinner.
 (A) Never (B) Sometimes (C) Often (D) Always
- (A) 22. Do many people here go to work _____ bicycle?
 (A) by (B) take (C) on (D) at
- (D) 23. He has to go home by _____. He never has money for taxi.
 (A) a bus (B) taxi (C) foot (D) bus
- (A) 24. Is there _____ rice in the bag?
 (A) much (B) three (C) one (D) many
- (D) 25. _____ pencils are there in the pencil box?
 (A) How much (B) How any (C) How often (D) How many
- (B) 26. A: Where _____ you yesterday?
 B: I was at the beach.
 (A) are (B) were (C) is (D) do
- (D) 27. Lulu wants some _____ for breakfast.
 (A) sandwich (B) egg (C) hot dog (D) milk
- (B) 28. How _____ your sister yesterday? Was she happy or sad?
 (A) is (B) was (C) were (D) are
- (D) 29. _____ there any water in the bottle? My dog needs some water.
 (A) Does (B) Do (C) Are (D) Is
- (C) 30. A: _____ do you go to the library?
 B: I go there on foot.
 (A) What (B) Where (C) How (D) How often
- (A) 31. Ann: Would you like _____ chocolate cake?
 Tim: Yes, please.
 (A) some (B) any (C) many (D) much
- (D) 32. Louis was not a very nice person _____.
 (A) three years (B) last year ago (C) once a year (D) three years ago



- (B) 33. Can you go to the city zoo _____?
 (A) in the bike (B) on foot (C) on car (D) on bus
- (A) 34. Mr. Lin never eats lunch at home, but his wife _____.
 (A) always does (B) does sometimes
 (C) seldom does (D) does usually
- (C) 35. Miss Blue always plays tennis, and I _____, too.
 (A) never do (B) do sometimes (C) always do (D) do usually

【進階練習】


- (C) 36. A: Do you want _____ juice or water?
 B: No, thanks, but I would like some coffee.
 (A) many (B) two (C) any (D) some
- (D) 37. Andy: _____
 John: Once a week.
 (A) Who does he like? (B) Where does he go to work?
 (C) When does he send the letter? (D) How often does he walk his dog?
- (D) 38. Golden cleans his room and does some shopping _____.
 (A) a week (B) a week once (C) seldom (D) twice a week
- (C) 39. How much does the big house _____? Is it expensive?
 (A) costs (B) to cost (C) cost (D) costing
- (B) 40. Cindy: How much does the coat cost?
 Louis: _____
 (A) It is 2000 dollars. (B) It costs 2000 dollars.
 (C) It is cost 2000 dollars. (D) It cost 2000 dollars.
- (C) 41. The little boy is hungry. Do you have _____ cake or bread for him?
 (A) many (B) one (C) any (D) some
- (D) 42. _____ you busy now? Can I talk to you for a minute?
 (A) Do (B) Were (C) Was (D) Are

- (A) 43. Judy _____ weak two years ago, but she is strong now.
 (A) was (B) wasn't (C) is (D) isn't
- (D) 44. The Lins _____ rich now, but they were poor last year.
 (A) was (B) wasn't (C) is (D) are
- (C) 45. Kevin was not tall _____, but he is _____.
 (A) yesterday; last year (B) last week; every day
 (C) last year; now (D) now; last year

Timmy is my new classmate. He is 46 18-year-old student. He has short black hair. His father comes from Japan, and his mother is from the USA. He has a little sister. She is only one year old.

47 Timmy goes to school by bike, and sometimes he 48 school. He can't speak Chinese well, 49 his English is very good. He doesn't have 50 friends in Taiwan, but he is nice to others.

Now Timmy is healthy and strong, but he told me he 51 healthy and strong last year. He 52 very unhealthy. Then he started to drink milk and eat healthy food every day. He also started to play basketball 53. He became healthy. I don't like milk, I eat lots of junk food, and I 54 play basketball. I 55 not healthy now. I want to be healthy like Timmy. From now on, I will drink milk and eat healthy food every day, and I will always play basketball on weekends. I think I'll be healthy soon.

 told (tell 的過去式) started (start 的過去式) became 變得 (become 的過去式)
 junk food 垃圾食物 from now on 從現在起 I will = I'll 我將會 soon 很快地

- (B) 46. (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) ×
- (C) 47. (A) Often (B) Always (C) Sometimes (D) Never
- (A) 48. (A) walks to (B) on foot (C) rides by (D) drives on
- (B) 49. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) ×
- (C) 50. (A) some (B) a (C) many (D) much

- (**D**) 51. (A) isn't (B) is (C) was (D) wasn't
- (**C**) 52. (A) isn't (B) is (C) was (D) wasn't
- (**A**) 53. (A) three times a week (B) third time
(C) seldom (D) yesterday
- (**D**) 54. (A) always (B) usually (C) often (D) seldom
- (**A**) 55. (A) am (B) was (C) were (D) do