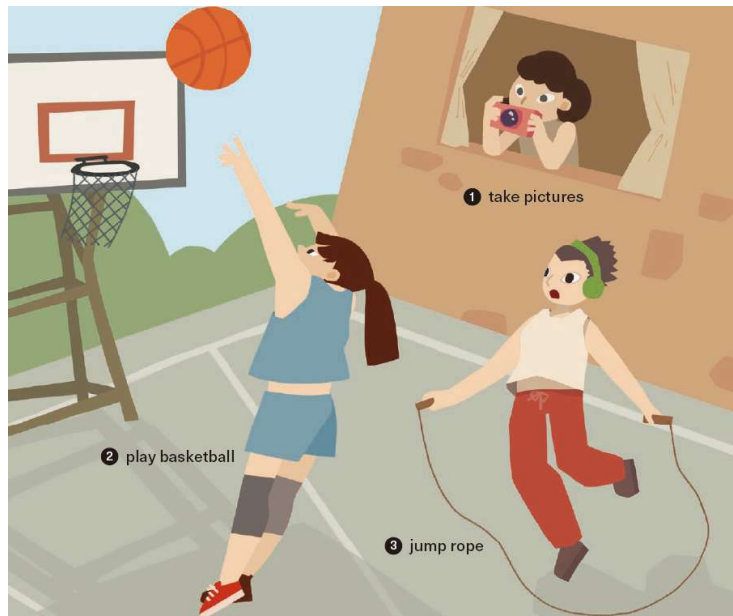


# Unit 1

## What Do You Do in Your Free Time?

現在簡單式 (第一、二、三人稱單複數)



## GRAMMAR FOCUS : 現在簡單式

Question : 什麼時候用「現在簡單式」?

Answer : 表達

- ① 現在的狀態
- ② 現在經常發生的動作 ; 習慣
- ③ 不變的真理與事實



## Practice:

【例1】I have a new notebook.

(我有一本新筆記本。 ) → 現在的狀態

【例2】They play basketball every day.

(他們每天打籃球。 ) → 現在經常發生的動作

【例3】Knowledge is power.

(知識就是力量。 ) → 不變的真理



「現在簡單式」句型  
(第一、二人稱及第三人稱複數)

肯定句：

主詞 + 一般動詞 (片語) ( + 現在時間副詞 ) .

否定句：

主詞 + don't + 原形動詞 (片語) ( + 現在時間副詞 ) .

★ don't 是 do not 的縮寫

## Practice:

【例1】肯定句：I study English every day.

(我每天讀英語。 )

否定句：I don't study English every day.

(我沒有每天讀英語。 )



【例2】肯定句：They have a dog.

(他們有一隻狗。 )

否定句：They don't have a dog.

(他們沒有一隻狗。 )



「現在簡單式」句型

yes/no 問句：

Do + 主詞 + 一般動詞 (片語) ?

★助動詞 do 常用來幫忙「一般動詞」  
形成否定或疑問



肯定簡答：Yes, 代名詞 + do.

肯定詳答：Yes, 代名詞 + do. 代名詞 + 一般動詞 (片語) .

否定簡答：No, 代名詞 + don't.

否定詳答：No, 代名詞 + don't. 代名詞 + don't + 一般動詞 (片語) .

## Practice:

【例1】問： Do you do your homework  
before dinner?

(你晚餐前做功課嗎?)

(肯定)答： Yes , I do .

(是的，我會。 )

(否定)答： No , I don't .

(不，我不會。 )

「現在簡單式」  
( 第三人稱單數 )

Question 1: 什麼是「三單」？

Answer : 第三人稱 + 單數。

Question 2: 主詞「三單」時，  
動詞有什麼不一樣？

Answer : 動詞的變化分成  
① 規則; ② 不規則。

直接加 -s				字尾為「子音 + -y」，去 -y 加 -ies	
come	→	comes	know	→	knows
dance	→	dances	listen	→	listens
make	→	makes	paint	→	paints
practice	→	practices	sing	→	sings
take	→	takes	swim	→	swims
直接加 -es				字尾為「母音 + -y」，直接加 -s	
do	→	does	wash	→	washes
go	→	goes	watch	→	watches
fly	→	flies	hurry	→	hurries
			study	→	studies
play	→	plays	say	→	says

[s]			[z]			[ɪz]	
thinks	helps	eats	draws	goes	joins	dances	washes
wakes	jumps	writes	follows	sees	rides	uses	watches

① 規則的動詞三單變化：

動詞後面直接加 s			動詞字尾是 -s, -x, -sh, -ch, -o 時，動詞後面加 es		
中文	動詞原形	動詞三單	中文	動詞原形	動詞三單
吃	eat	eats	洗	wash	washes
唱歌	sing	sings	觀賞	watch	watches
跳舞	dance	dances	做	do	does
聽	listen	listens	去	go	goes

❖ do 當「助動詞」的時候，三單是 does。

動詞字尾是「子音加 y」時，去 y 加 ies		
中文	動詞原形	動詞三單
飛	fly	flies
加快；催促	hurry	hurries
研讀	study	studies

❖ 動詞是「母音加 y」時，不能去 y；  
例：play 的三單是 plays。

② 不規則的動詞三單變化：

中文	動詞原形	動詞三單
be 動詞	be	am/ is/ are
有; 吃	have	has

「現在簡單式」句型  
( 第三人稱單數 )

❖ 否定句裡的助動詞 does+not → doesn't  
注意後面的動詞要**原形**。  
【例】直述句：Cathy has big hands.  
(Cathy 手很大。)

否定句：Cathy doesn't have big hands.  
(Cathy 手不大。)

## Practice:

### 【例1】

直述句：

Cathy has dinner at home every day.

(Cathy 每天在家吃晚餐。)

否定句：

Cathy doesn't have dinner at home every day.

(Cathy 沒有每天在家吃晚餐。)



## Practice:

### 【例2】

直述句：

John flies a kite on Saturday afternoons.

(John 每週六的下午都會放風箏。)

否定句：

John doesn't fly a kite on Saturday afternoons.

(John 每週六的下午都沒有放風箏。)



## 「現在簡單式」句型 (第三人稱單數)

yes/no 問句：

Does + 主詞 + 一般動詞 (片語) ?

肯定簡答：Yes, 代名詞 + does.

肯定詳答：Yes, 代名詞 + does. 代名詞 + 一般動詞 (片語) .

否定簡答：No, 代名詞 + doesn't.

否定詳答：No, 代名詞 + doesn't. 代名詞 + doesn't + 一般動詞 (片語) .

## Practice:

### 【例1】

問： Does Ken swim every day?

(Ken 每天游泳嗎?)

(肯定)答： Yes, he swims every day.

(是的，他每天游泳。)

(否定)答： No, he doesn't swim

every day.

(不，他沒有每天游泳。)

## Practice:

【例1】問： What do your parents

do on Mondays?

(你爸媽每週一會做什麼?)

答： They paint on Mondays.

(他們每週一會畫圖。)





## Practice:

### 【例2】

問：What does Paul do in his free time?

(Paul 在他閒暇時會做什麼呢?)

答：He writes songs or plays music.

(他寫歌或玩音樂。)



## 牛刀小試

(C) 1. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you love?  
B: I love cats.  
(A) are (B) can (C) do (D) is

(A) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano every day?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Do; do (B) Are; are  
(C) Is; are (D) Does; do

(A) 3. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ your sisters do on Fridays?  
B: They paint on Fridays.  
(A) do (B) is (C) are (D) can

(B) 4. A: Do you like his songs?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) I do (B) I don't  
(C) I am not (D) I am

(B) 5. A: Does your father like Jeremy Lin?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) he doesn't like (B) he doesn't  
(C) he isn't (D) he don't

(B) 6. A: Does Andy \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays?  
B: Yes, he does.  
(A) swimming (B) swim  
(C) swims (D) is swimming

(B) 7. A: Do the boys \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays?  
B: Yes, they do.  
(A) painting (B) paint  
(C) not paint (D) don't paint

(D) 8. A: Do they watch TV after school?  
B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) are (B) aren't  
(C) doesn't (D) don't

(A) 9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Helen study English every day?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Does; does (B) Are; are  
(C) Is; are (D) Does; do

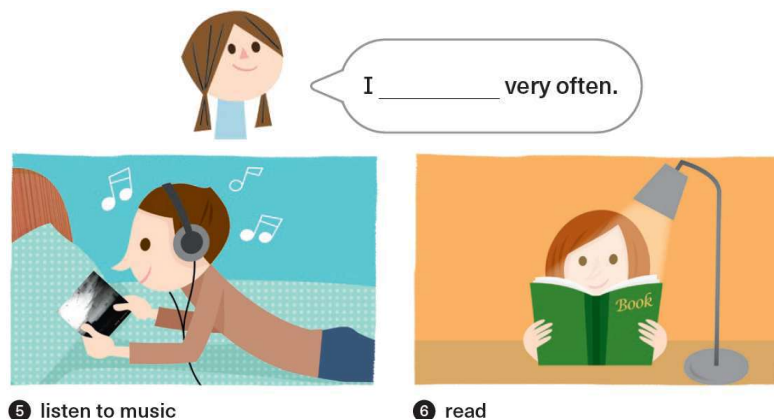
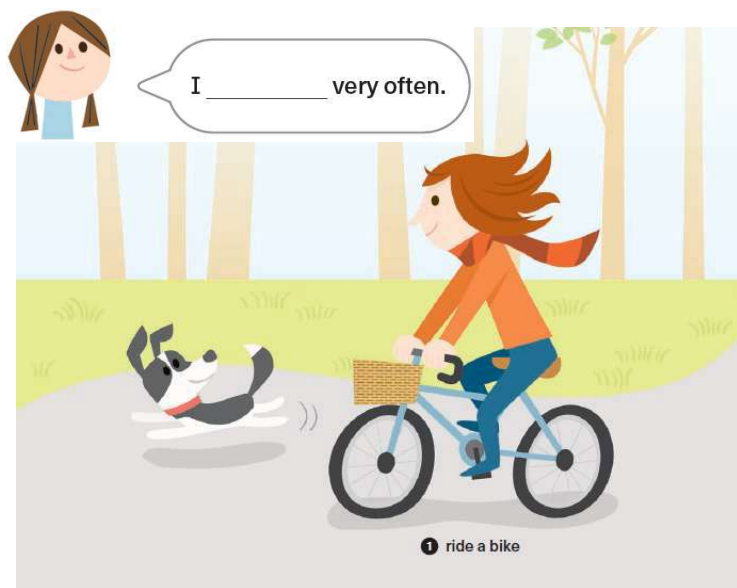


(B) 10. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ your sister do on weekends?  
B: She \_\_\_\_\_ a kite.  
(A) do; flies (B) does; flies  
(C) is; flies (D) can; fly

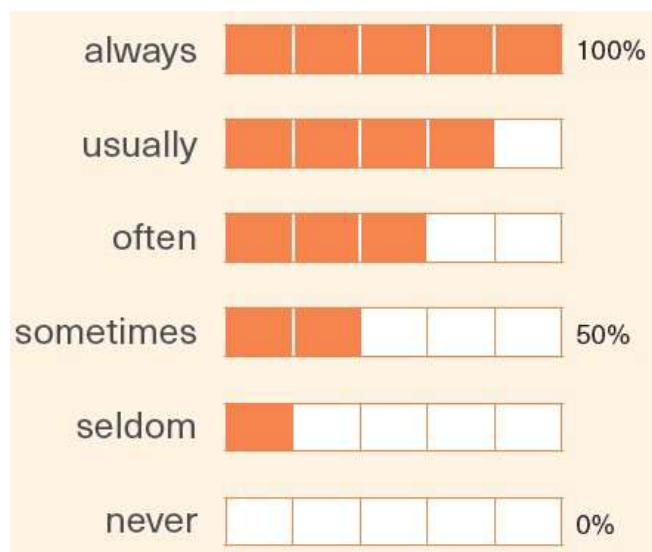
# UNIT 2

## HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO TO THE LIBRARY?

GRAMMAR FOCUS :  
頻率副詞 / How Often 問頻率



- 1 get up
- 2 brush one's teeth
- 3 wash one's face
- 4 eat breakfast
- 5 have lunch
- 6 study
- 7 exercise
- 8 use the computer
- 9 listen to music



## GRAMMAR FOCUS : 頻率副詞

Question 1: 什麼時候用「頻率副詞」?

Answer : 「強調」動作發生的頻率。

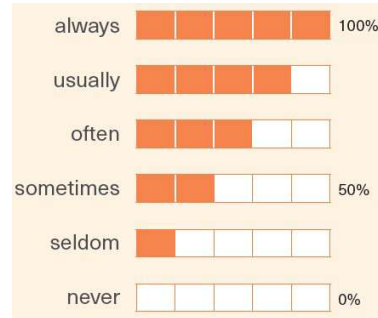
Question 2: 「頻率副詞」怎麼用?

Answer : 通常放在 **be 動詞後面** 或 **一般動詞前面**  
簡答時, 在 **be 動詞** 或 **助動詞** 前面。

句型A: 置於一般動詞之前。

【例】I usually have breakfast at six.

(我通常六點吃早餐。)



## Practice:

【例1】

I seldom drink milk in the morning.

(我很少在早上喝牛奶。)

【例2】

Judy often walks to school.

(Judy 經常走路去上學。)



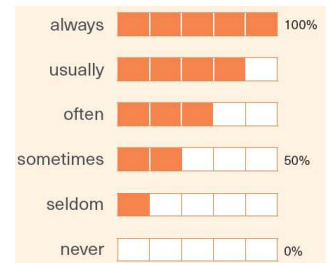
句型B: 置於助動詞、BE 動詞之後。

【例】My sister is never late for school.

(我姐姐從不上學遲到。)

【例】You can always talk to me.

(你永遠都可以找我聊聊。)



## Practice:

【例1】

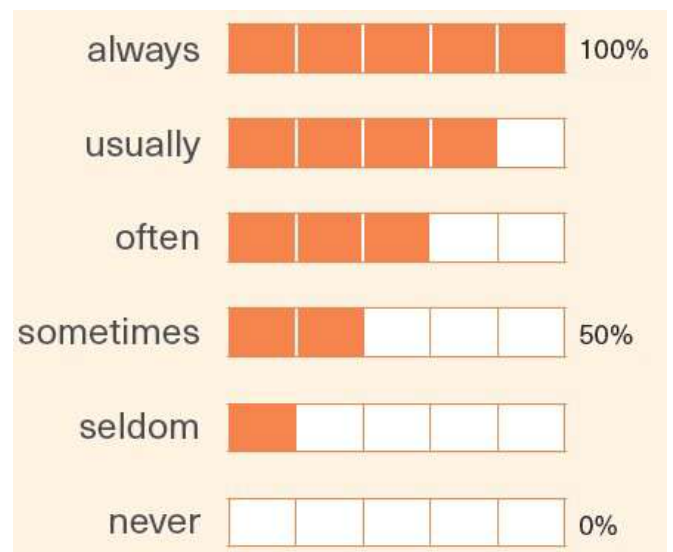
Darren is always happy at home.

(Darren 在家總是很快樂。)

【例2】

Sherry is never hungry at home.

(Sherry 在家不曾餓過肚子。)



句型C:  
簡答句/省略句時，在BE動詞或助動詞的「前面」。

【例】Mike is happy with his life, but his  
wife never is .  
(麥克很滿意他的生活，但他太太從不這麼想。)

【例】A: Does she have dinner at home?  
B: Yes, she always does .  
(A: 她都是在家吃晚餐的嗎?)  
(B: 是啊，她總是。)

## Practice:

【例1】

Do they often play baseball?  
Yes, we often do .  
(他們經常打棒球嗎？是的，他們常打。)

【例2】

Naomi is sometimes late for school, but her  
brother never is .  
(娜歐蜜有時候上課會遲到，但她哥哥從來不會。)

## 句型D: 頻率副詞的問答

☆ 用法：

問☞ 用 How often...? 的句型

答☞ 除了用「頻率副詞」回答外，也可詳細回答  
① 次數 + 一段時間；  
② 動作發生的間隔。

every	minute	once		day
	hour	twice	a	week
	two months	three times		month

## Practice:

【例1】問： How often do you go to the library?  
(你多久去一次圖書館?)  
答： I go to the library once a week .  
(我一週去一次圖書館。)

once		day
twice	a	week
three times		month



【例2】問： How often do they watch TV?  
(他們多久看一次電視?)  
答： They watch TV every two days .  
(他們每兩天看一次電視。)



	minute
every	hour
	two months



## 牛刀小試

- (B) 1. A: Are you often late? B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) never do (B) never am  
(C) am never (D) do never
- (B) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ does Joe play basketball?  
B: Every day.  
(A) How long (B) How often  
(C) How tall (D) How old



(C) 3. Madison brushes her teeth \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) seldom (B) a week  
(C) three times a day (D) never

(C) 4. A: How often do Mary and Tina study English?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) For two hours. (B) In the morning.  
(C) Four times a week. (D) Two weeks.

(D) 5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do they clean the kitchen?

B: Twice a year.

- (A) How long (B) How old  
(C) How tall (D) How often

(A) 6. A: How often do you help your brother with his homework?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I seldom do. (B) After dinner.  
(C) For two years. (D) This morning.

★ (A) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ be nice to your friends.

- (A) Always  
(B) Never  
(C) Seldom  
(D) Twice

(B) 8. Mark studies very hard and never \_\_\_\_\_ classes. He goes to school even when he is sick.  
(A) loses (B) misses (C) changes (D) forgets

105 會考

★ always 和 never 可以放祈使句句首  
根據句意選 (A)：永遠善待你的朋友。



# Unit 3 Which Painting Do You Like?

Grammar Focus (1):  
Which 哪一個



I like painting number \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ I like its use of colors.
- ☐ I like its composition.
- ☐ I like its lines and shapes.



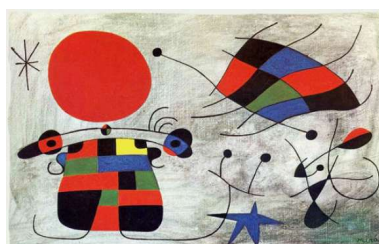
1 La Grenouillere (by Renoir)



2 Young Woman in White, Red Background (by Matisse)



3 Interior with a Girl Drawing (by Picasso)



4 The Smile of the Flamboyant Wings (by Miro)



I like painting number \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ I like its use of colors.
- ☐ I like its composition.
- ☐ I like its lines and shapes.

composition 構圖  
line 線條  
shape 形狀



1 a bright color

2 a dark color

3 a work of art

4 a brush

## GRAMMAR FOCUS：疑問詞 **which** 的用法

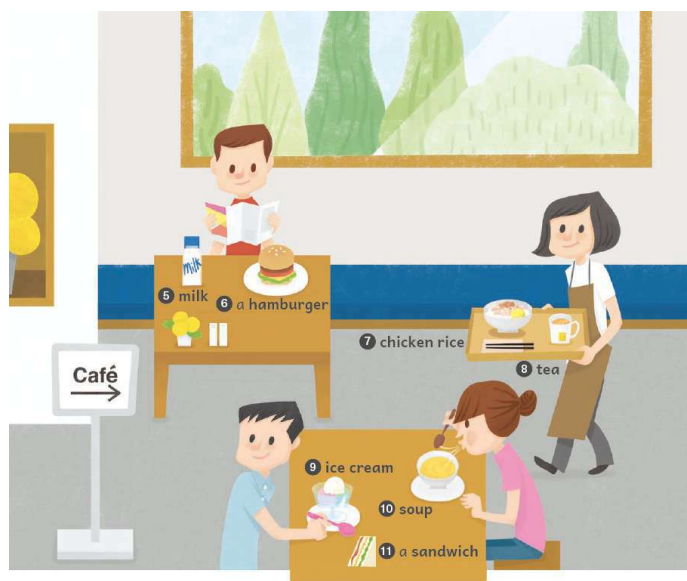
1. 表示要從已知的東西中做一個選擇，而選擇的事物可以明白列出來；選擇的事物和前面的疑問句，用逗號隔開，並使用連接詞 **or**，並列選項。

【例】A: **Which** do you like, English **or** math?

B: I like English.

(A：你喜歡哪一科，英文或數學？)

(B：我喜歡英文。)



5 milk

6 a hamburger

7 chicken rice

8 tea

9 ice cream

10 soup

11 a sandwich



## Practice:

【例】

A: Which do you like, rice or noodles?

B: I like noodles.

(A: 你喜歡哪一個，飯還是麵？)

(B: 我喜歡麵。)



2. 當選項為可數名詞時，用冠詞 a(n) 或複數形表示，不可數名詞則用單數形。

【例】

★ car 和 scooter 為可數名詞

Which do you have, a car or a scooter?

( 你有哪一個，一臺車還是一輛機車？ )

★ coffee 和 tea 為不可數名詞

Which does Polly drink, coffee or tea?

( Polly 喝哪一種，咖啡還是茶？ )

補充：彼此看得到或都知道所選擇的事物是什麼時，則選擇的事物可以省略不列出來。

【例】A: Which do you want?

B: I want the blue ball.

★ 當以 which 為首的疑問句出現時，不能用 yes/no 來回答問句，只能用完整句子來回答

(A: 你想要哪一個？)

(B: 我想要藍色的球。)



## Practice:

1. A: Which do you want, cake or chocolate?

B: I want chocolate.

( A: 你想要哪個，蛋糕還是巧克力？ )

( B: 我想要巧克力。 )



## Practice:

2. A: Which does Sam need, a TV or a cellphone?

B: He needs a TV.

( A: Sam 需要哪個，一臺電視還是一支手機？ )

( B: 他需要一臺電視。 )



4. 如果選項有三個以上，  
連接詞 or 則放在最後一個選項之前。

【例】

Which sport does Amy play, baseball, tennis, or soccer?

( Amy 從事哪一種運動，棒球、網球，還是足球？ )





## Practice:

【例】

A: Which color do you like, red, yellow, or green?

B: I like green.

(A: 你喜歡哪個顏色，紅色、黃色還是綠色?)

(B: 我喜歡綠色。)



## 觀念澄清 which/ what

1. A: **What** do you like?

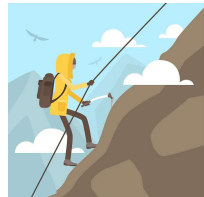
B: I like sports.

→ 沒有限定任何範圍

2. A: **What sports** do you like?

B: I like basketball.

→ 在運動項目中，沒有限定範圍，  
只要是運動均可回答



## 觀念澄清 which/ what

3. A: **Which** do you like, basketball or baseball?

B: I like baseball.

→ 限定範圍在 basketball 與 baseball



**what** 表示範圍沒有限定，  
可以選擇自己喜歡的回答。

但當使用 **which** 時，則有限定範圍，  
必須在限定的範圍中，找出適合的答案回答。

## Practice:

1. A: **What** does Paul have for breakfast?

B: He has soy milk and rice balls.

2. A: **What** sport does Ken play?

B: He plays basketball.

3. A: **Which** singer do they like, Hebe or Jolin?

B: They like Jolin.



## 牛刀小試

(B) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you like, apples or bananas?

B: I like apples.

(A) What (B) Which (C) How (D) When

(A) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister like, green tea or coffee?

B: She likes coffee.

(A) Which (B) What  
(C) Where (D) When



## 牛刀小試

(D) 3. There are some grapes and oranges on the table. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?

(A) What (B) When (C) How (D) Which

(C) 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you like, dogs or cats?

B: I like dogs.

(A) Where (B) What  
(C) Which (D) When







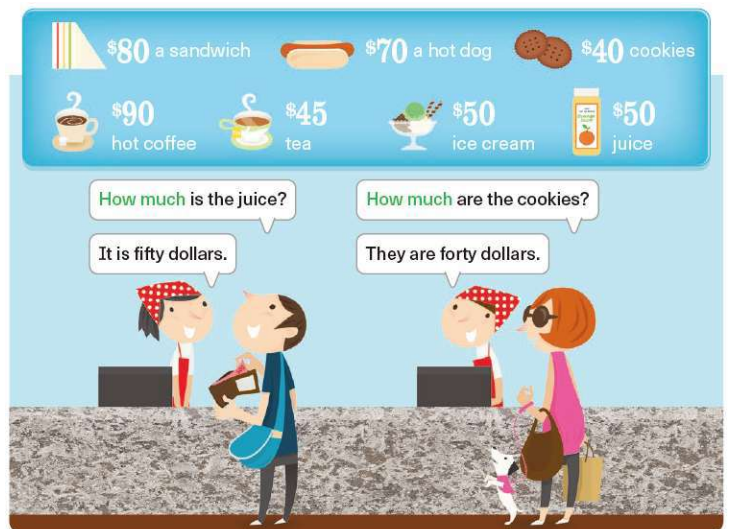
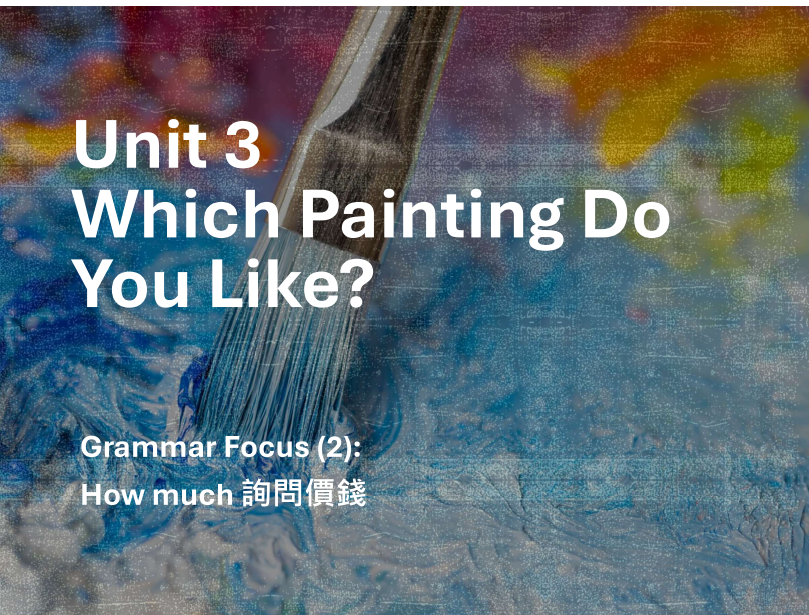
## 牛刀小試

- (A) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ movie does Mary love, *Toy Story* or *Your Name*?  
 (A) Which (B) What (C) Who (D) Where
- (B) 6. We have chocolate pie and apple pie.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?  
 (A) What (B) Which (C) Who (D) Where



## 牛刀小試

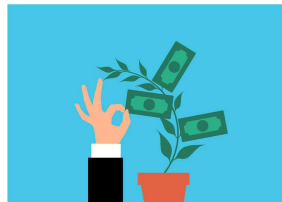
- (A) 7. Chris: Which \_\_\_\_\_ looks better on me?  
 Penny: I think purple's better. You look great in purple.  
 (A) color (B) grade  
 (C) shape (D) size 105 國中會考
- (D) 8. There \_\_\_\_\_ more than twenty clubs in our school. Which one would you like to join?  
 (A) has (B) have (C) is (D) are 108 國中會考



### Usage A: 詢問價錢

- 錢在英文中屬不可數名詞，  
因此詢問價錢時用 How much
- 句型如下：

問句: **How much** + be 動詞 + 主詞?  
 答句: 主詞 + be 動詞 + 價錢 + dollar(s).



### Practice:

【例 1】

A: How much is the pencil?

B: It's ten dollars.

(A: 這支鉛筆多少錢?)

(B: 這支鉛筆 10 元。)



## Practice:

【例 2】

A: How much is the juice?

B: It's twenty-five dollars.

(A: 果汁多少錢?)

(B: 果汁 25 元。)



## Practice:

【例 3】

A: How much are two books?

B: They're two hundred (and) eighty dollars.

(A: 兩本書多少錢?)

(B: 兩本書 280 元。)



### 牛刀小試

(D) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ is the ruler?

B: It's 15 dollars.

(A) How tall (B) How big

(C) How often (D) How much

(B) 2. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ are these bags?

B: They're one hundred (and) sixty dollars.

(A) X (B) much

(C) often (D) tall



### 牛刀小試

(D) 3. A: How much are the flowers?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) They are very tall.

(B) It is thirty dollars.

(C) It is very cute.

(D) They are one hundred dollars.



### 牛刀小試

(C) 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

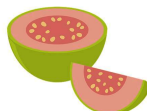
B: They are two hundred and seventy dollars.

(A) How are you?

(B) How much is this bag?

(C) How much are ten apples and a guava?

(D) How often do you go to the park?



# Unit 4 How Much Flour Do You Need?

Grammar Focus (1):  
用 How many 詢問可數名詞的數量



## Grammar Focus 1: 疑問詞 How many 的用法

1. 當進行數量的問與答，可使用疑問詞 **How many**

2. 詢問和回答「在某處某物品的數量」：

問：**How many** + 可數複數名詞 + are there + 地點/ 位置？

答：There is one + (單數可數名詞)(地點/ 位置).

There are + no/ 大於 1 的數字(複數可數名詞)(地點/ 位置).



## 常見置於可數名詞前面的數量詞

	可數名詞	備註
<b>a/an</b> 一個	Is there <b>an</b> apple in the box? No, there are some.	名詞第一個字母為母音者加 an
<b>many</b> 很多	There are <b>many</b> apples in the box.	接複數名詞
<b>a few</b> 一些	I want <b>a few</b> pencils.	接複數名詞
<b>few</b> 很少	There are <b>few</b> people in town.	接複數名詞



## Practice:

1. We have many / much eggs.
2. Jack has few / little friends here.
3. There are a little / a few rulers on the desk.
4. There is a / an elephant in front of the bus.
5. There are many / much zebras near here.



## Practice:

【例 1】

A: How many pencils are there on the desk?

B: There is one (pencil).

(A: 書桌上有幾枝鉛筆?)

(B: 有一枝。)



## Practice:

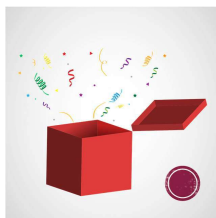
【例 2】

A: How many balls are there in the box?

B: There are four (balls).

(A: 箱子裡有幾顆球?)

(B: 有四顆。)



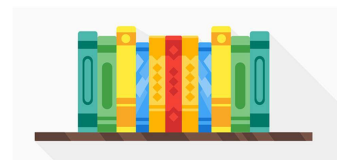
## Grammar Focus 1: 疑問詞 How many 的用法

3. 詢問及回答「某人擁有/ 想要/ ...某可數物品的數量」  
問：

**How many** + 可數複數名詞 + do/ does 主詞 + 原形動詞?

答：

主詞 + 一般動詞簡單式 + one/ 大於一的數字。



## Practice:

【例 1】

A: How many cars do they have?

B: They have two.

(A: 他們有幾輛車?)

(B: 他們有兩輛。)



## Practice:

【例 2】

A: How many notebooks do you have?

B: I have one notebook.

(A: 你有幾本筆記本?)

(B: 我有一本筆記本。)





## Practice:

【例 3】

A: How many cookies does Amy need?

B: She needs twenty cookies.

(A: Amy 需要幾片餅乾?)

(B: 她需要 20 片餅乾。)



## 牛刀小試

(B) 1. How \_\_\_\_\_ comic books does the boy have?

(A) tall (B) many (C) often (D) much

(C) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ apples are there in the basket?

B: There are fifty.

(A) How tall (B) How often

(C) How many (D) How much



## 牛刀小試

(A) 3. How \_\_\_\_\_ pineapples are there on the table?

(A) many (B) tall (C) often (D) much

(C) 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: He has three.

(A) How old is Alan?

(B) How does Alan get pocket money?

(C) How many brothers does Alan have?

(D) How much pocket money does Alan have?



## 牛刀小試

(D) 5. A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do they need?

B: They need five.

(A) box; egg

(B) boxes; egg

(C) box; eggs

(D) boxes; eggs



# Unit 4 How Much Flour Do You Need?

Grammar Focus (2):

用 How much 詢問不可數名詞的數量



① a bottle of water

② a glass of milk shake

③ a bag of candy

④ a tub of popcorn

⑤ a cup of tea

⑥ a can of juice

⑦ a bowl of fruit salad

⑧ a slice of pizza

Example



three **glasses** of **milkshake**

1



two **cups** of coffee

2



a **bottle** of water

3



a bowl of **salad**

4



two tubs of **popcorn**

5



six slices of **pizza**

## Grammar Focus 2: 疑問詞 How much 的用法

- 當進行數量的問與答，可使用疑問詞 **How much**
- 詢問及回答「某人擁有/ 想要/ ...某不可數物品的數量」  
問：

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

答：

主詞 + 一般動詞簡單式 + one/ 大於一的數字 + 單數單位 / 複數單位 ( of + 不可數名詞 ) .

## 可放在名詞前的量詞

中文	英文	中文	英文	中文	英文
一磅	a pound of	一瓶	a bottle of	一個玻璃杯	a glass of
一杯	a cup of	一盒	a box of	一袋	a bag of
一碗	a bowl of	一盤	a plate of	一罐	a can of

## Practice:

【例 1】

A: **How much** sugar do you want?

B: I want **a bag of** sugar.

(A: 你想要多少糖?)

(B: 我想要一袋糖。)



Practice:

【例 2】  
A: How much milk does Hank need?  
B: He needs two glasses of milk.  
(A: Hank 需要多少牛奶?)  
(B: 他需要兩杯牛奶。)



Practice:

【例 3】  
A: How much rice do you eat every day?  
B: I eat three bowls of rice every day.  
(A: 你每天吃多少飯?)  
(B: 我每天吃三碗飯。)



Practice:

【例 4】  
A: How much juice does Willy drink every week?  
B: He drinks five cans of juice every week.  
(A: Willy 每週喝多少果汁?)  
(B: 他每週喝五罐果汁。)



Grammar Focus 2:  
疑問詞 How much 的用法

3. 也可用 How many 來問  
How many + 複數單位量詞 + 可數複數名詞 / 不可數名詞...  
【例】  
How many bowls of salad are there on the table?  
There are three bowls of salad on the table.  
( 桌上有幾碗沙拉? 桌上有三碗沙拉。 )

Practice:

【例】  
A: How many boxes of cookies do you have?  
B: One.  
(A: 你有幾盒餅乾?)  
(B: 一盒。)



常見置於不可數名詞前面的數量詞

	可數名詞	備註
<b>much</b> 很多	How <b>much</b> flour is there?	接不可數名詞
<b>a little</b> 一些	There is <b>a little</b> milk in the glass.	接不可數名詞
<b>little</b> 很少	We have <b>little</b> food.	接不可數名詞

★ 可修飾可數複數名詞及不可數名詞  
→ some、any、a lot of / lots of

## 可修飾可數複數名詞及不可數名詞

	可數名詞	不可數名詞	備註
<b>some</b> 一些	There are <b>some</b> apples in the box.	There is <b>some</b> apple juice on the desk.	用在肯定句中 可接複數名詞或不可數名詞
<b>any</b> 任何	(疑問句) Are there <b>any</b> apples in the box?	(疑問句) Is there <b>any</b> apple juice?  (否定句) There isn't <b>any</b> apple juice.	用在疑問句及肯定句中  可接複數名詞或不可數名詞



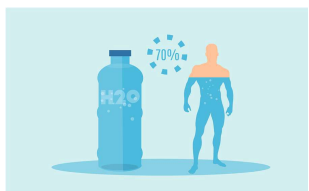
## 可修飾可數複數名詞及不可數名詞

	可數名詞	不可數名詞	備註
<b>a lot of / lots of</b> 很多	There are <b>a lot of / lots of</b> apples in the box.	There are <b>a lot of / lots of</b> apples in the box.	可接複數名詞或不可數名詞



### Practice:

- We have many / **much** juice.
- They have few / **little** food.
- I need **a little** / a few salt.
- How **much** / many flour does Ken need?
- How many / **much** water do you want?



### 牛刀小試

- (D) 1. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ milk do you have?  
B: I have five bottles of milk.  
(A) tall (B) many (C) often (D) much
- (A) 2. How much tea \_\_\_\_\_ there in the pot?  
(A) is (B) are  
(C) do (D) does



### 牛刀小試

- (C) 3. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cake on the table.  
(A) have (B) has (C) is (D) are
- (A) 4. Sally lost her money. Now, she doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money with her.  
(A) any (B) many  
(C) few (D) a few



### 牛刀小試

- (B) 5. A: How much flour \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
B: Ten bags.  
(A) are (B) is (C) do (D) does
- (C) 6. There's a cake on the table. Eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) any (B) many  
(C) some (D) a few







## 牛刀小試

- (C) 7. A: How much flour do you want?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) About three cups.  
(B) There are some here.  
(C) Two bags, please.  
(D) Sorry, I don't have any.
- (B) 8. Judy drinks \_\_\_\_\_ coffee every morning.  
(A) three cups (B) three cups of  
(C) very much (D) many



## 牛刀小試

- (B) 9. Susan bought \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the supermarket, but she did not buy anything to drink.  
(A) many (B) some  
(C) any (D) one

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# Unit 4 How Much Flour Do You Need?

Grammar Focus (3):  
because 因為 vs so 所以

## 連接詞 **because** 的用法

- because 表「原因」的用法
- 基本句型：★ **because** 若在句中，前面不用加逗點  
結果子句 + **because** + 原因子句。  
= **Because** + 原因子句, 結果子句。  
★ **because** 若在句首，原因子句後須加逗點

Gina doesn't eat cake **because** she doesn't like sweets.

**Because** Gina doesn't like sweets, she doesn't eat cake. ★ 英文中，**because** 和 **so** 不可以同時出現  
(Gina 不吃蛋糕，因為他不喜歡甜食。)

## 連接詞 **so** 的用法

- **so** 表「結果」的用法
- 基本句型：  
原因子句, **so** + 結果子句。  
➤ **so** 當連接詞時，只能放句中，不能放句首，  
且 **so** 前須加上逗點與原因子句隔開。

She is thirsty, **so** she drinks a lot of water.  
(因為她口渴，所以她喝了很多水。)



## Practice:

【例 1】

**Because** it is raining, Linda stays inside.  
= It is raining, **so** Linda stays inside.  
= Lisa stays inside **because** it is raining.  
(因為外面在下雨，所以 Linda 待在裡面。)

★ 英文中，**because** 和 **so** 不可以同時出現

## Practice:

【例 2】

Because it is cold outside, I wear my jacket.

= I wear my jacket because it is cold outside.

= It is cold outside, so I wear my jacket.

(因為外頭很冷，所以我穿外套。)



## 牛刀小試

( B ) 1. He is very tired, \_\_\_\_\_ he takes a nap(小睡).

(A) because

(B) so

(C) and

(D) but

( A ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ she is late, she runs to school.

(A) Because

(B) So

(C) And

(D) But



## 牛刀小試

( D ) 3. I am hungry, \_\_\_\_\_ I make a sandwich.

(A) because

(B) but

(C) and

(D) so

( B ) 4. I was late for school \_\_\_\_\_ I missed the bus.

(A) so

(B) because

(C) but

(D) and



## 牛刀小試

( A ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ it is raining, they bring an umbrella.

(A) Because

(B) So

(C) And

(D) But

( B ) 6. He is tired \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't sleep well at night.

(A) so

(B) because

(C) and

(D) but



## 牛刀小試

( A ) 7. The movie starts at two o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_ let's meet at the theater at one forty-five.

(A) so

(B) or

(C) if

(D) because

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# Unit 5 There Was a Lot of Trash in the Sea

Grammar Focus:  
beV、規則動詞過去式



People \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach.



1 do water sports



2 play with their pet



3 watch the sunset



4 have a picnic



5 pick up trash



People \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach.

pet 寵物  
sunset 日落  
pick up trash 撿垃圾



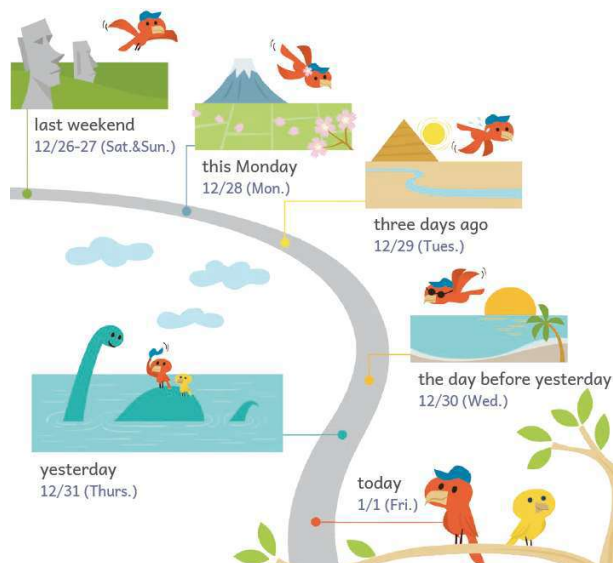
People \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach.

pet 寵物  
sunset 日落  
pick up trash 撿垃圾



## GRAMMAR FOCUS 1: be 動詞過去式

1. 表示過去的事實、狀態或動作。



ago	last	yesterday
a minute ago	last night	yesterday morning
two days ago	last Sunday	yesterday afternoon
three months ago	last April	yesterday evening
many years ago	last time	

## 2. 常見的過去式時間副詞：

中文	英文	中文	英文
昨天	yesterday	以前	before
昨天早上/ 下午/ 傍晚	yesterday morning/ afternoon/ evening	上一次...	last + 時間
昨夜	last night	某一年	in + 過去年代
今天早上/ 下午/ 傍晚	this morning/ afternoon/ evening	...之前	一段時間 + ago
		那時候	then/at that time

## 3. 含有 be 動詞的過去式句子

(A)直述句：

主詞 + **was (not) / were (not)** + ... + (過去式時間副詞).

現在式			過去式		
I	am	a teacher.	I		a teacher.
He/She/ Nick	is	happy.	He/She/ Nick	<u>was</u>	happy.
We/You/ They/ The girls	are	at the park.	We/You/ They/ The girls	<u>were</u>	at the park.

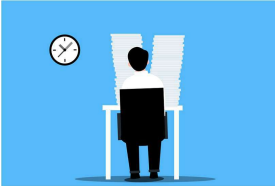
## Practice:

Jack was busy yesterday.

(Jack 昨天很忙碌。)

Jack and Sarah were busy yesterday.

(Jack 和 Sarah 昨天很忙碌。)



## Practice:

Nick wasn't at home two days ago.

(Nick 兩天前不在家。)

My sister and I weren't at home two days ago.

(我姐姐和我兩天前不在家。)



(B) 疑問句：**Was/ Were** + 主詞 + ... + (過去式時間副詞)?

【例1】

Was Joe at the park this afternoon?

(Joe 今天下午在公園嗎?)

【例2】

Were Helen and Mary busy yesterday?

(Helen 和 Mary 昨天忙嗎?)



## Practice:

Was Ben happy at school then?

(Ben 那時候在學校快樂嗎?)

Were Ben and Peter happy at school then?

(Ben 和 Peter 那時候在學校快樂嗎?)



(C)肯定答句：

簡答：Yes, 主詞 + was/were.

Yes, he was. / Yes, they were.

詳答：Yes, 主詞 + was/were + ... + (過去式時間副詞).

Yes, he was at the park this afternoon.

Yes, they were busy yesterday.

## Practice:

Was Mr. Lin in the classroom this morning?

(Mr. Lin 今天早上在教室嗎?)

Yes, he was.

(是的，他在。)

Yes, he was in the classroom this morning.

(是的，他今天早上在教室。)

## Practice:

Were they in Taipei last night?

(他們昨晚在台北嗎?)

Yes, they were.

(是的，他們在。)

Yes, they were in Taipei last night.

(是的，他們昨晚在台北。)



(D)否定答句：

• 簡答：

No, 主詞 + wasn't/ weren't.

No, he wasn't. / No, they weren't.

• 詳答：

No, 主詞 + wasn't/ weren't + ... + (過去式時間副詞).

No, he wasn't at the park this afternoon.

(不，他今天下午不在公園。)

No, they weren't busy yesterday.

(不，他們昨天不忙。)

## Practice:

Was Paul tired this afternoon?

(Paul 今天下午很疲累嗎?)

No, he wasn't.

(不，他不會。)

No, he wasn't tired this afternoon.

(不，他今天下午不疲累。)



## Practice:

Were they at the park then?

(他們那時候在公園嗎?)

No, they weren't.

(不，他們不在。)

No, they weren't at the park then.

(不，他們那時候不在公園。)



(E) wh-疑問句：

• 問句：

Where was/were + 主詞... + (過去式時間副詞)?

答句：

主詞 + was/were + ... + (過去式時間副詞).

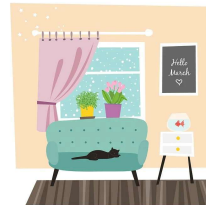
【例】

Where was Molly last Sunday?

(Molly 上週日在哪裡?)

She was at Anna's house last Sunday.

(她上週日在 Anna 家。)



## Practice:

Where was Cindy at that time?

(Cindy 那時候在哪裡?)

She was on the farm at that time.

(她那時候在農場。)



## Practice:

Where were Flora and her father last weekend?

(Flora 和她爸爸上週末在哪裡?)

They were at the beach last weekend.

(他們上週末在海邊。)



### 牛刀小試

( B ) 1. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ at home last Tuesday.  
(A) is (B) was (C) are (D) were

( C ) 2. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry yesterday morning.  
(A) was  
(B) is  
(C) were  
(D) are



### 牛刀小試

( D ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Jessica sad yesterday evening?  
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Were (D) Was

( C ) 4. A: Were you a student last year?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Yes, I am.  
(B) Yes, we are.  
(C) Yes, I was.  
(D) Yes, we were.





## 牛刀小試

- (A) 5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ Gary then?  
(A) was (B) is (C) were (D) are
- (B) 6. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday morning?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
(A) are; am  
(B) were; was  
(C) were; am  
(D) are; was



## 牛刀小試

- (C) 7. My grandfather was a teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) two days (B) every week  
(C) then (D) on Sundays
- (D) 8. Bella \_\_\_\_\_ angry at that time, but now she \_\_\_\_\_ happy.  
(A) is; isn't  
(B) was; wasn't  
(C) is; was  
(D) was; is



### GRAMMAR FOCUS 2: 規則動詞過去式

字尾 + -ed			字尾為e，直接加 -d		
清潔	clean	clean <b>ed</b>	運動	exercise	exercis <b>ed</b>
洗	wash	wash <b>ed</b>	練習	practice	practic <b>ed</b>
走路	walk	walk <b>ed</b>	關閉	close	close <b>d</b>
想要	want	want <b>ed</b>	喜歡	like	lik <b>ed</b>
觀賞	watch	watch <b>ed</b>	住	live	liv <b>ed</b>
拜訪	visit	visit <b>ed</b>	愛	love	lov <b>ed</b>



字尾為「短母音 + 子音」，重複字尾子音加 -ed		
停止	stop	stop <b>ped</b>
慢跑	jog	jog <b>ged</b>
計畫	plan	plan <b>ned</b>
包裹	wrap	wrap <b>ped</b>

字尾為「子音 + y」，去y加 -ied		
催促	hurry	hurri <b>ed</b>
研讀	study	stud <b>ied</b>
擔心	worry	worri <b>ed</b>

### 1. 一般動詞過去簡單式基本句型

(A)肯定句：主詞 + 過去式規則動詞 ... + (過去時間副詞)。

【例1】I watched the movie last night.

(我昨晚看了電影。)

【例2】Gary closed the windows yesterday.

(Gary 昨天關窗戶了。)

【例3】Those men planned to go to Japan in 1945.

(那些男人 1945 年計畫去日本。)

### Practice:

【例 1】

Stella watched TV last night.

(Stella 昨晚看電視。)

【例 2】

Tom and Jerry practiced basketball yesterday.

(Tom 和 Jerry 昨天練習籃球。)



(B)否定句：

主詞 + did not/didn't + 原形動詞 + (過去時間副詞).

【例1】  
I didn't visit my grandpa the day before yesterday.  
(我前天沒有去探望我的祖父。)

【例2】  
Mary and Gina didn't go to school then.  
(Mary 和 Gina 那時沒去學校。)

Practice:

【例 1】  
Stella didn't watch TV last night.  
(Stella 昨晚沒有看電視。)

【例 2】  
Tom and Jerry didn't practice basketball yesterday.  
(Tom 和 Jerry 昨天沒有練習籃球。)

(C) 疑問句：Did + 主詞 + 原形動詞 ... + (過去時間副詞)?

(D) 肯定簡答：Yes, 主詞 did.

(E) 否定簡答：No, 主詞 didn't.

【例】A: Did Cindy carry her umbrella yesterday?  
B: Yes, she did. /  
No, she didn't.

(A: 昨天 Cindy 有帶雨傘嗎?)  
(B: 是的，她有。/  
不，她沒有。)

Practice:

【例 1】  
A: Did those girls dance at the park last night?  
B: Yes, they did.

They danced at the park last night.

(A：那些女孩昨晚在公園跳舞嗎?)

(B：有的，他們有。

他們昨晚在公園跳舞。)



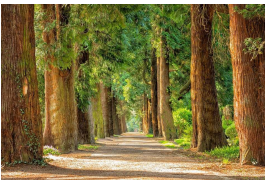
Practice:

【例 2】  
A: Did your brother row a boat yesterday?  
B: No, he didn't.  
He planted trees yesterday.

(A：你弟弟昨天划船嗎?)

(B：不，他沒有。

他昨天種樹。)



2. 一般動詞過去簡單式的wh-疑問句

- what 問句：  
What did Ben see there? ( Ben 在那裡看到什麼? )
- who 問句：  
Who did Emma talk to? ( Emma 和誰說話? )
- when 問句：  
When did John go to school? ( John 什麼時候去學校? )
- where 問句：  
Where did you get the pencil? ( 你在哪裡拿到那枝鉛筆? )
- how 問句：  
How did Ken get into the house?  
( Ken 是怎麼進到那房子的? )



## Practice:

【例 1】

A: What did Alan do an hour ago?

B: He cleaned the house an hour ago.

(A : Alan 一小時前在做什麼?)

(B : 他一小時前在打掃房子。)



## Practice:

【例 2】

A: What did Judy do yesterday?

B: She played the piano yesterday.

(A : Judy 昨天在做什麼?)

(B : 她昨天彈鋼琴。)



### 牛刀小試

( B ) 1. Jeff \_\_\_\_\_ the computer last Friday.

(A) use (B) used (C) uses (D) using

( A ) 2. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday.

(A) exercise  
(B) exercises  
(C) exercised  
(D) exercising



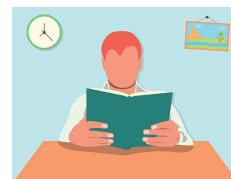
### 牛刀小試

( C ) 3. My parents didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar last night.

(A) practiced (B) practices  
(C) practice (D) practicing

( D ) 4. Vincent \_\_\_\_\_ English yesterday morning.

(A) study  
(B) studies  
(C) studying  
(D) studied



### 牛刀小試

( C ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Fred camp in the mountains then?

(A) Was (B) Is  
(C) Did (D) Are

( A ) 6. A: What did Celine \_\_\_\_\_ two hours ago?

B: She washed the car.

(A) do  
(B) does  
(C) did  
(D) doing



### 牛刀小試

( A ) 7. Ariel \_\_\_\_\_ every night for a week before her Chinese test and got a very good grade.

(A) studied (B) studies  
(C) has studied (D) was going to study

( C ) 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ swimming for several years before I went to this high school. I gave it up because of heavy schoolwork.

(A) have practiced (B) am practicing  
(C) practiced (D) would practice

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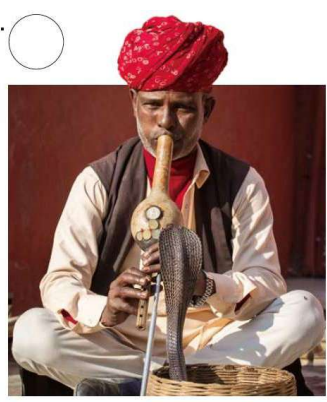
# Unit 6

## I Took a Trip to India Last Month

Grammar Focus:  
不規則動詞過去式



Curry is popular in India.



There are snake charmers in India.

curry 咖喱    snake charmer 吹蛇人



Cows are important animals in India.



People in India eat with their fingers.

finger 手指

目前學過的不規則動詞過去式變化表			
put → put	fight → fought	ride → rode	stand → stood
read → read [red]	fly → flew	run → ran	swim → swam
burn → burnt	get → got	say → said	take → took
buy → bought	give → gave	see → saw	think → thought
come → came	go → went	sell → sold	wake → woke
do → did	have → had	shake → shook	wear → wore
draw → drew	know → knew	sing → sang	write → wrote
drink → drank	make → made	sit → sat	
eat → ate	meet → met	sleep → slept	

### GRAMMAR FOCUS 1: 不規則動詞過去式

原級與過去式同型		
中文	原級	過去式
損害	hurt	hurt
放	put	put
閱讀	read	read [red]

其他不規則變化		
中文	原級	過去式
來	come	came
做	do	did
畫	draw	drew



其他不規則變化		
中文	原級	過去式
喝	drink	drank
開 (車)	drive	drove
吃	eat	ate
打架	fight	fought
飛	fly	flew
獲得	get	got
去	go	went
有	have	had
做	make	made
會面	meet	met
騎	ride	rode

其他不規則變化		
中文	原級	過去式
跑	run	ran
說	say	said
看	see	saw
賣	sell	sold
唱歌	sing	sang
睡覺	sleep	slept
站立	stand	stood
游泳	swim	swam
拿	take	took
醒來	wake	woke
寫	write	wrote

## Practice: 寫出下列動詞的過去式

1. read → read
2. come → came
3. have → had
4. swim → swam
5. meet → met
6. take → took



## 一般動詞過去式的基本句型

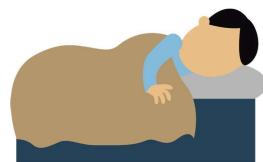
### 1. 肯定句：

主詞 + 不規則過去式動詞 ... + (過去時間副詞)

【例】

Gary slept all day yesterday.

(Gary 昨天睡了一整天。)



### 2. 否定句：

主詞 + did not/didn't + 原形動詞... + (過去時間副詞).

【例】

Gary didn't sleep all day yesterday.

(Gary 昨天沒有睡一整天。)



## Practice:

【例 1】

My cousin and I went to Japan last January.

(我和我堂哥去年一月去日本。)

【例 2】

We didn't go to Japan last month.

(我們上個月沒有去日本。)



## 一般動詞過去式的基本句型

3. 疑問句：Did + 主詞 + 原形動詞... + (過去時間副詞)?
4. 肯定簡答：Yes, 主詞 **did**.
5. 肯定詳答：Yes, 肯定句.
6. 否定簡答：No, 主詞 **didn't**.
7. 否定詳答：No, 否定句.



## Practice:

【例 1】

Did you eat breakfast this morning?

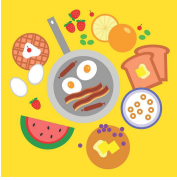
(你今天早上有吃早餐嗎?)

Yes, I did.

I ate breakfast this morning.

(有・有的。

我今天早上有吃早餐。)



## Practice:

【例 2】

Did you drink a cup of tea this afternoon?

(你今天下午有喝杯茶嗎?)

No, I didn't.

I didn't drink a cup of tea this afternoon.

(不・我沒有。

我今天下午沒有喝杯茶。)



## 牛刀小試

(B) 1. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ for seven hours on the airplane.  
(A) sleep (B) slept (C) sleeps (D) sleeping

(C) 2. Gina \_\_\_\_\_ a book with her son last night.  
(A) reads  
(B) reading  
(C) read  
(D) red



## 牛刀小試

(A) 3. Kevin didn't \_\_\_\_\_ pictures with his brother this afternoon.  
(A) draw (B) drew (C) drink (D) drank

(D) 4. A: Where did Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday?  
B: He \_\_\_\_\_ to a department store.  
(A) go; go  
(B) go; going  
(C) went; go  
(D) go; went



## 牛刀小試

(B) 5. Did Sam \_\_\_\_\_ a cake last week?  
(A) made (B) make (C) makes (D) making

(D) 6. A: Did you \_\_\_\_\_ at that time?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ sing at that time.  
(A) sang; do  
(B) sing; don't  
(C) sang; did  
(D) sing; didn't







## 牛刀小試

(A) 7. Winnie \_\_\_\_\_ her car last month.  
(A) sold (B) sell (C) stand (D) stood

(C) 8. A: What did you \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ TV with my parents at home.  
(A) did; watch  
(B) do; watch  
(C) do; watched  
(D) did; watched



## 牛刀小試

(D) 9. Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ his first music when he was only six years old.

(A) is writing (B) has written  
(C) will write (D) wrote

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