Unit 1 名 詞

1-1 可數名詞

- 1. 一般可以計算出個數的名詞,稱為可數名詞,分為單數名詞與複數名詞。
- 2. 使用單數名詞時,必須在其前加上冠詞(a、an、the)、指示形容詞(this、that)或所有形容詞 (my、your)等。
- 3. 數量為二個以上的可數名詞,必須用複數形。

單數名詞與冠詞

1. 單數名詞與不定冠詞(a、an)

	說 明	範例
a	用於以子音開	a b ook, a c h air, a holiday, a T aiwanese,
	頭的單數名詞	a u nique [φυ $\overline{\nu}$ Ικ] shirt, a Eu ropean [φυρ1 $\overline{\pi}$ ι1ν]
	前。	
an	用於以母音開	an apple, an orange, an old man, an artist,
	頭的單數名詞	an hour $[\alpha 5\rho]$, an honest $[\overline{A}\nu I\sigma\tau]$ man
	前。	

- 2. 單數名詞與定冠詞(the)
 - (1) 定冠詞可以指同類中的「特定」個體,有限定的作用。
 - ·The actor is rehearsing for the show for tomorrow. 這位演員正在排演明天的表演。
 - (2) 定冠詞也用於獨一無二的自然物或方位、方向,如:the sun、the moon、the Earth、the right、the left、the north、the west、the east。

複數名詞

複數名詞必須在字尾做變化,可分為規則變化與不規則變化。

1.規則變化:

條件	變 化	範例
一般規則	字尾加-s	• $dog \rightarrow dogs$ • $car \rightarrow cars$
		• skirt → skirts
字尾為-s、-ss、	字尾加-es	• bus → buses • class → classes
-x > -ch > -sh		• box \rightarrow boxes • church \rightarrow churches
		• brush \rightarrow brushes
字尾為-f或-fe	去f(e),加-ves	• wolf \rightarrow wolves • thief \rightarrow thieves
		• life \rightarrow lives • wife \rightarrow wives
字尾為-y:	去-y加-ies	• story → stories • fairy → fairies
(1) 子音+-y		 country → countries
		• party → parties
(2) 母音+-y	字尾加-s	• day → days • key → keys

		• boy → boys
字尾為-o:	字尾加-es	• tomato → tomatoes
(1) 子音+- o		• potato \rightarrow potatoes • hero \rightarrow heroes
	字尾加-s	• photo \rightarrow photos • piano \rightarrow pianos
	字尾可加-s或-es	• zero \rightarrow zero(e)s
		 mosquito → mosquito(e)s
(2) 母音+- o	字尾加-s	• zoo → zoos • radio → radios
		• bamboo → bamboos

2. 規則變化:

變化	範例	
單複數同形	sheep · deer · Chinese · Taiwanese	
母音字母變化	$\cdot mouse \rightarrow mice \cdot foot \rightarrow feet \cdot tooth \rightarrow teeth$	
	·goose → geese ·man → men ·woman → women	
字尾加-en 或-ren	\cdot ox \rightarrow oxen \cdot child \rightarrow children	
其他	·medium (媒體) → media ·basis → bases	
	·crisis → crises	

小試身手

翻譯填空

1. Jack來自歐洲,他是歐洲人。	
Jack comes from Furone: he is	European

2. Ken花了一個小時開車去臺北。

It took Ken _____ hour to drive to Taipei.

3. 太陽從東方升起。

sun	rises	in	east.
buil	11000	111	Cust.

1-2 不可數名詞

- 1. 不可數名詞常指物質、抽象物體或無固定形體的物體,如物質名詞、抽象名詞和專有名詞。
- 2. 不可數名詞前不可直接加冠詞a、an,亦不用複數形。

物質名詞

物質名詞常是食物、液體、氣體、材質等,如:

食物:meat、pork、beef、fish、chicken、rice、wheat、butter 等。

液體: water、milk、juice、wine、beer、tea、coffee、soup 等。

氣體: air、gas、wind、smoke 等。 材質: wood、stone、paper、iron 等。

用法	範例
物質名詞屬不可數名詞,無複數	Drinking milk can help you sleep better.

形,不加冠詞a、an。	喝牛奶可以幫助睡眠。
	·Air is necessary to living creatures.
	空氣對生物而言是不可或缺的。
計算物質名詞需用單位詞,用法	·a glass of milk → two glasses of milk
為:數量 + 單位詞 + of + 物質名	·a cup of coffee → three cups of coffee
詞。表示複數時,將單位詞改為複	·a piece of cake → four pieces of cake
數。	
常修飾物質名詞的詞語有:much、	·The hungry child ate much bread.
a lot of \ lots of \ plenty of \ a large	這飢腸轆轆的小孩吃了很多麵包。
amount of `a large sum of `enough `	·The poor man had little money left.
some、a little等。	這窮人只剩下一些錢。

抽象名詞

抽象名詞可以表示「狀態」(如 childhood、friendship)、「性質」(如 kindness、honesty)、「動作」(如 action、advice)、「學科」(如 history、mathematics)等沒有具體形態的名詞。 大部分的抽象名詞可以由其他詞類衍生:

類型	範例	
形容詞 + -ence,	·patient → patience	·diligent → diligence
-ness, -ty, -th	·happy → happiness	·polite → politeness
	·real → reality	·honest → honesty
	·wide → width	·dead → death
名詞 +-ship, -hood	·friend → friendship	·relation → relationship
	·child → childhood	·adult → adulthood
動詞 +-tion, -sion,	·complete → completion	·celebrate → celebration
-ment	·impress → impression	·express → expression
	·develop → development	·move → movement

抽象名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
抽象名詞屬不可數	 That child has difficulty walking.
名詞,不加冠詞	那孩子走路有困難。
(<u>a</u> / <u>an</u>),沒有複數形。	 Vincent van Gogh had suffered loneliness all his life.
	梵谷一生飽受孤獨之苦。
抽象名詞常用的修	• The teacher listened to her student with much patience.
飾詞:much、little、	這老師很有耐心地聽學生說話。
some、any、no等。	• The students paid no attention to their teacher.
	學生們沒注意聽老師講話。

專有名詞

專有名詞指人、事、物專有的名稱,如:

人名: Angus、Sandra、Barack Obama、Leonardo Dicaprio

國名、地名:Taiwan、Germany、Taichung City、Jen-ai Road

機關、機構名:University of London、FBI、Bank of Taiwan

星期、月份、節日:Monday、February、Dragon Boat Festival

星體、山河:Sun、Moon、Earth、Mt. Ali、the Yellow River

專有名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
專有名詞的字首必須	·Taroko National Park 太魯閣國家公園
大寫,但書名、文章名	·The Adventures of Tom Sawyer 《湯姆歷險記》
或機關行號名稱有介	·Department of Education 教育局
系詞時,介系詞不大	
寫。	
專有名詞大多不加冠	·Timothy speaks with a British accent; he must be from
詞,也沒有複數形。	Britain.
	Timothy說話有英國腔,他一定來自英國。
	·Sandra held a party to celebrate her 16th birthday last
	Tuesday.
	Sandra上週二開派對慶祝她16歲的生日。

小試身手

小試身于	
I. 翻譯填空	
1. 我們晚餐要吃雞肉和魚肉。	
We will have and for	dinner.
2. 今天早上,David吃了一塊蛋糕和	喝了兩杯咖啡。
David ate cal	ke and drank coffee this morning.
3. George上週六從法國回到臺灣。	
George came back to from I	France last
4. Charles養三隻寵物,其中包括一隻	是 狗和兩隻貓。
Charles keeps three pets, including	and
5. Lucy忘記帶兩傘。	
Lucy forgot to bring umbrel	la.
6. 空氣和水維持生物的生命。	
and support the lives	s of living creatures.
II. 選擇題	
1. Austin makes it a rule to drink	before going to bed every night.
(A) some milks	(B) plenty of milks
(C) a glass of milk	(D) a large sum of milk
2. In certain areas of France, peop	le eat as a delicacy (佳餚).
(A) horse meats	(B) horse meat
(C) a horse meat	(D) many horse meat

Unit 2 代名詞

2-1 人稱代名詞

- 1. 人稱代名詞用於代替前文已經提過的人或事物。
- 2. 人稱代名詞的功用和名詞相同,也有數、格上的區分,作主詞和受詞用。

	第一	人稱 (I)	第二	.人稱 (II)	第三	人稱 (III)
定義	指說話者	本身	聽話者		第一、二人和	 第之外的對象
數	單 數	複 數	單 數	複 數	單 數	複數
主格	I	we	you	you	<u>he/she/it</u>	they
受格	me	us	you	you	him/her/it	them

人稱代名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
作主格:	·Barbara is overweight. She decides to cut down on junk food.
數、性與人稱須	Barbara過重。她決定要減少食用垃圾食物。
相符。	·Many people thought that lottery winner was he.
	很多人以為樂透得主是他。(作主詞補語)
作受格:	·Sophie and Shirley are such adorable kids; no wonder everyone likes them.
人稱代名詞置	Sophie和Shirley是很可愛的小孩,難怪大家都喜歡她們。
於動詞或介系	·Ever since Ronan moved to Ireland, I have not heard from him.
詞後。	自從Ronan搬去愛爾蘭,我就跟他失去聯絡。

注意

- 1. 三個人稱代名詞同時作主詞時,有特定的順序:
 - (1) 單數:順序依II、III、I人稱排列。
 - ·According to the coach, you, he, and I are in the same team. 根據教練的安排,你、他和我在同一隊。
 - ·You, she and I are all born under water signs.

你、她和我都是水象星座的人。

- (2) 複數:順序依I、II、III人稱排列。
 - ·We, you, and they will finish this task together.

我們、你們和他們將會一起完成這項任務。

- 2. 兩個人稱代名詞同時作主詞時,有特定的順序:
 - (1) 第一人稱代名詞 (I) 必須置於其他名詞或代名詞之後,以表示尊重其他人,即順序 為II+I或者III+I。
 - ·Both my sister and I are interested in music.
 - 我和妹妹都喜歡音樂。
 - ·You and I have to hand in the homework tomorrow, so we should stop playing video games now.

你和我明天要交作業,所以我們現在應該要停止玩電玩了。

(2) 第二人稱代名詞(you) 必須置於其他名詞或代名詞之前,以表示尊重聽話者,即順

序為II+I 或II+III。

- ·You and I must take turns sweeping the floor. 你和我必須輪流掃地。
- $\cdot You$ and Sue are both invited to the party.

你和Sue都受邀參加派對。

小試身手

1941年二十九 [秘护女部册工物的批对	ı
が近ハリン	、稱代名詞做正確的排列	ı

1	and	(I,	Hank) are both baseball fans.
2	,	, and	(he, I, you) will visit Miss Lin tomorrow.
3		, and	(they, we, you) all love dogs.

2-2 所有代名詞

- 1. 所有代名詞由所有格變化而來,也有人稱和數的區別,等於「代名詞所有格 + 名詞」,可用於表示前述的人、事、物,以避免文字重複。
- 2. 所有代名詞中,除了mine、his和its之外,其他是由「所有格 + s」變化而來。

	第一人稱((I)	第二人稱 (I	I)	第三人称	爭(III)
	所有格	所有代名詞	所有格	所有代名詞	所有格	所有代名詞
單數	my	mine	your	yours	his	his
					her	hers
					its	its
複數	our	ours	your	yours	their	theirs

所有代名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
所有代名詞在句	·My favorite ice cream flavor is strawberry, and hers is chocolate.
中可作為主詞、補	我最喜歡的冰淇淋口味是草莓,而她最喜歡的是巧克力。
語或受詞。	NOTE hers = her favorite ice cream flavor作主詞。
	·These are my ideas and those are his. We hope you can write
	down yours.
	這是我的想法,那是他的。我們希望你能寫下你的。
	NOTE his = his ideas作主詞補語。
	yours = your ideas作受詞。
專有名詞的所有	·Ron's diet is healthier than Kevin's. No wonder Ron is stronger
代名詞與人稱代	than Kevin.
名詞用法一樣,由	Ron的飲食比Kevin的健康,難怪Ron比Kevin強壯。
專有名詞 +'s構	NOTE Kevin's = Kevin's diet •
成。	
所有代名詞可以	·Their plan is rejected, but ours is accepted.
代替單數名詞,也	他們的提議被拒絕,但是我們的被接受了。
可以代替複數名	NOTE ours = our plan °
詞。	

注意 所有代名詞之後不加名詞。

小試身手

翻譯填空

	My father is a teacher,		is a doctor
1.	我的爸爸是個老師,	而你的爸爸	是醫生。

2. 我的電腦是臺灣製的,他的是日本製的。

My computer is made in Taiwan, and _____ is made in Japan.

3. Helen的包包比我的便宜。

Helen's bags are cheaper than _____.

2-3 反身代名詞

- 1. 反身代名詞表示動詞作用的對象是主詞自身,即主詞與受詞為同一人或事物。
- 2. 反身代名詞也有人稱和數的變化,須與指稱對象一致,不可當主詞。

	第一人稱	美 (I)	第二人称	勇 (II)	第三人称	爭(III)
	所有格	反身代名詞	所有格	反身代名詞	所有格	反身代名詞
單數	my	myself	your	yourself	his	himself
					her	herself
					its	itself
複數	our	ourselves	your	yourselves	their	themselves

反身代名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
動詞的受詞	·I took the difficult job in order to challenge myself.
	為了挑戰自己,我接受了這困難的工作。
	·God helps those who help themselves.
	【諺】天助自助者。
介系詞的受詞	·The woman looked at herself in the mirror.
	那女人看著鏡中的自己。
	·The lonely man often talks to himself.
	那孤單的男人常常自言自語。
放句尾或主詞後,以	·We completed the challenging task ourselves.
強調「自己」之意	\rightarrow <u>We</u> ourselves completed the challenging task.
	我們自己完成這很有挑戰性的任務。
	·You should take the responsibility yourself.
	\rightarrow You yourself should take the responsibility.
	你自己該負起責任。
	NOTE反身代名詞置於主詞後比置於句尾的語氣強。

1. The spy i	s very careful; he trusts no one but
2. Jane buil	t the doghouse
3. I	found the solution to the problem without other people's help.

2-4 不定代名詞 one 的用法

用法	範例
one的複數是ones,	·The Page family is wealthy. Their <u>house</u> is a large one.
所有格是one's,反身	Page家很富有,他們的家很大。
代名詞是oneself。	NOTE one代替house。
	·Mike brought everyone in the office a sample of the
	product and some extra ones for the manager and the
	secretary. Mike為辦公室的每個人準備產品的樣
	品,也多準備幾份給經理和秘書。
	NOTE ones代替samples of the product。
one可以代替前面的	·I need a pencil. Can I borrow one from you?
可數名詞,但沒有特	我需要一枝鉛筆,我能跟你借一枝嗎?
定指某一對象。	·These <u>hats</u> are way too expensive. Show me cheaper
	ones, please.
	這些帽子實在太貴了,請給我看便宜些的。
one可用來泛指	·One should keep one's promise.
「人」。	任何人都應該守信。
	One cannot gain without pains.
	不勞則無獲。

注意

比較one與it:one用來指不特定的對象,而it多用來指特定的對象。

·I need a backpack for my field trip. Could you lend me one?

我需要一個背包在校外教學時用,你能借我一個嗎?

- * one = a backpack,無特定對象。
- $\cdot Here \ is \ your \ backpack.$ Thanks for lending it to me.

你的背包在這裡。謝謝你借我。

* it = the backpack,有特定對象。

小試身手

翻譯填空

1.	這輛車很貴。	
	This car is an expensive	
2.	這些裙子對我來說太小了,我能試穿大一點的嗎?	
	These skirts are too small for me. Can I try on bigger	?
3.	人不該對其他人說謊。	
	should not lie to others.	

4.	我的興趣是看書和烹飪,你的呢?
	My hobbies are reading and cooking. What are?
5.	這些工人非常粗心以至於弄傷他們自己。
	The workers were so careless that they hurt
6.	公園裡有五輛腳踏車;Judy騎她的,我們騎我們的,那對情侶騎他們的。
	There are five bicycles in the park, Judy rode, we rode, and the couple
	rode
7.	我們其中一人應該要打掃客廳。
	of us should clean the living room.
8.	我們不依靠其他人只靠自己。
	We depend on no one but
9.	下雨了!我沒有帶傘,可以跟你借一隻嗎?
	It's raining! I didn't bring my umbrella. Can I use of yours?

Unit 3 數量詞

3-1 數量形容詞

數量形容詞可以用來表示「數」、「量」或「程度」,主要分為數詞和不定數量形容詞,通常置於名詞之前。

數詞

包括基數詞和序數詞。

數詞	說 明	範例
基數詞	表示數	one two three four five ten twenty dozen hundred
	目	thousand等
序數詞	表示順	first \ second \ third \ fourth \ fifth \ tenth \ twentieth \
	序	thirtieth、fortieth等

不定數量形容詞

用來表示約略的數、量或程度。

	說 明	範例
表數者	修飾可數名詞	many、few、a few、a lot of、some、several等
表量者	修飾不可數名 詞	much、little、a little、a lot of、some等
表程度	修飾可數名詞	a lot of、all、any、enough、no、some等
者	或不可數名詞	

比較: a few、few、a little、little

	用法	範例
a few	+ 可數名詞	·A few boys are playing baseball on the field.
[肯定] 一		一些男孩在運動場上打棒球。
些		
few		·Sally is a person of few words.
[否定] 很		Sally沉默寡言。
少		
a little	+ 不可數名	·Don't worry. We still have a little money.
[肯定] 一	詞	別擔心,我們還有點錢。
些		
little		·The boy is seriously ill. There seems to be little
[否定] 很		hope of recovery.
少		這男孩病情嚴重,復原希望渺茫。

小試身手

T.	依照句意	,埴入	few \	a few \	little 或	a little

1. This report was written very careful	illy, so only	mistakes were found.
2. After the concert,	fans still lingered	(逗留) on, hoping to see the pop
singer.		

Fortunatel	y, with the medical treati	ment, the sick be	oy has	hope to survive.
II. 填空(依提示	云在空格中填入正確的基	數詞或序數詞)		
1. Jill's fami	y is composed of	(six) people; s	he is the	(two) daughter.
2. Practicing	hard, Oscar won the	(three) priz	ze in the race.	
3. Speaking	of globalization, what is	the (one	e) thing that flas	hes through your mind?
4. There were	e ten cookies on the table;	Sam ate	(four) of them,	now only six are left

Unit 4 副 詞

- 1. 副詞可用於修飾動詞,表示時間、地方、情態、程度、頻率等。
- 2. 大多數的副詞可由形容詞字尾加變化而成。

形容詞類別	副詞構成法	範例
一般規則	字尾加-ly	coldly \ hopefully \ quietly \ anxiously \
		quickly attentively humorously
		efficiently、frequently等
字尾為-y	結尾字尾去y改成	easily \ lazily \ happily \ heavily \ noisily \
	ily	busily、angrily等
字尾為-le	結尾字尾去e加-ly	possibly \comfortably \humbly \
		simply、subtly等
字尾為-ic	結尾字尾加-ally	historically \(\) ironically \(\) scientifically \(\)
		basically、systematically等
字尾為-ll	結尾字尾加-y	fully、dully等
字尾為-ue	結尾字尾去e加-ly	truly、duly等

注意

- 1. 有些副詞與形容詞同形,如early、late、fast、hard、far等。
- 2. 形容詞good的副詞為well。
- 3. -ly結尾的字,不一定都是副詞,有些是屬於形容詞,如friendly、lively、lonely、deadly、lovely、daily、weekly、monthly、yearly、timely等。
 - ·With the gentle breeze blowing, Grandfather sat by the window comfortably. 在微風的吹拂下,爺爺舒服地坐在窗邊。
 - ·Mia has lived in the US for ten years, so she can speak English well. Mia已經在美國住十年了,所以她的英文說得很好。

副詞的種類與用法:

時間副	表示動作發生的時間。常置於句末,加強語氣時可置於句首。如
詞	now、then、before、ago、today、yesterday等。
	·The museum is closed today. The guests will have to visit it
	tomorrow.
	博物館今天休館。來賓必須明日再來參觀。
	·Yesterday Willis went to a musical.
	Willis昨天去看一齣音樂劇。
地方副	表示動作發生的地點。常置於所修飾的動詞後,前面不加介系詞。
詞	如here、there、nearby、everywhere等。
	·The Jacksons have decided to buy the house because there is a park
	nearby.
	Jackson一家決定買下這棟房子,因為附近有公園。

情態副	表示動作的狀態或性質。常置於所修飾的 <u>動詞</u> 後,字尾是ly者也						
詞	可置動詞之前。如sadly、quickly、eagerly、easily、well等。						
	·The ballet dancer danced elegantly.						
	這名芭蕾舞者優雅地跳舞。						
	·The clerk spoke slowly, so the foreign customer could understand						
	her. 店員說地很慢,因此那名外籍顧客能聽得懂。						
頻率副	表示動作發生的頻率。置於 <u>be動詞後、一般動詞前</u> 、或 <u>助動詞與</u>						
詞	一般動詞之間。如always、often、usually、sometimes、seldom、						
	frequently等。						
	·Abigail is often late for work.						
	Abigail常常上班遲到。						
	·Emma usually goes to the gym to exercise.						
	Emma通常去健身房運動。						
	·Drivers should always follow traffic rules to avoid accidents.						
	汽車駕駛應該總是遵守交通規則才能避免意外。						
程度副	表示動作發生的程度。常置於被修飾的形容詞或副詞之前,但						
詞	enough須置於形容詞或副詞之後。如very、really、much、enough、						
	too、quite、only、a bit等。						
	·Aaron is really <u>excited</u> about the concert tonight.						
	Aaron對今晚的演唱會真的很興奮。						
	·Emily isn't mature enough to handle such a difficult problem.						
	Emily不夠成熟,無法處理如此困難的問題。						

T	躯-	区和	TF/2	字詞	功 2	丛 . 耳	唁
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I.	将下列形容詞以爲副詞
	1. busy →
	2. possible →
	3. automatic →
	4. peaceful →
	5. true →
II	. 填空(依提示在空格中填入正確副詞)
	1. Tim speaks English (fluent). He can talk with foreigners without any problems.
	2 (unfortunate), the team lost the game.
	3. Every student is waiting (nervous) for the test result.
	4. The conference is held (annual). It is on April 10th every year.
	5 (obvious), many people nowadays are concerned about healthy diet

Unit 5 動名詞與不定詞

5-1 動名詞

- 1. 動名詞的形式為 V-ing,是由動詞轉變而來的名詞,本身具有動詞的意義,但其特性和用法都屬於名詞,可以當作主詞、受詞或補語。
- 2. 一個動名詞視為一個名詞,作主詞時,動名詞的個數會影響其後動詞的單複數變化。

用法	範例
當主詞	·Jogging benefits people's health.
	慢跑有益健康。
	·Exercising and eating less help people lose weight.
	運動和少吃幫助減重。
	NOTE 一個動名詞視為一個名詞,作主詞時,動詞用單數形。
	二個動名詞視為二個名詞,作主詞時,動詞用複數形。
當動詞或介系	·Many students enjoy surfing the Internet.
詞的受詞	很多學生喜歡上網。
	·The two talkative people kept on gossiping until it got dark.
	這兩個多話的人一直聊八卦到天黑。
當主詞補語	· <u>Seeing</u> is believing. 【諺】眼見為憑。
	·What Nora likes to do is having afternoon teas with her friends.
	Nora喜歡做的事就是和朋友一起喝下午茶。
否定形式:	·No littering is allowed here.
<u>no/not/never</u> +	此處禁止丟垃圾。
動名詞(Ving)	·I am sorry for <u>not</u> having replied earlier.
	我很抱歉沒早點回信。
	·Persistence means <u>never</u> giving up.
	堅持意味著永不放棄。

注意

有些及物動詞後常接動名詞,必須牢記。如finish、avoid、keep、mind、enjoy、practice、quit、consider、imagine、postpone (延遲)、delay等。

- ·Smart people <u>avoid</u> making the same mistake over and over again. 聰明的人避免重蹈覆轍。
- ·Have you ever <u>imagined</u> having a robot which can do everything for you? 你曾想像過有一個能為你做所有的事情的機器人嗎?
- ·Do you <u>mind</u> turning down the volume? 你介意把音量轉小嗎?
- ·The doctor advised Ralph to <u>quit</u> smoking and drinking. 醫生建議Ralph要戒除菸酒。

依提示將動詞改為動名詞

1.	(drive)	in	the	heavy	snow	is	chall	engi	nø.
1.	(ull vc)	111	uic	11Cu v y	DIIO W	10	Ciiui	101151	···5·

- 2. Frank's New Year resolution is _____ (lose) 50 pounds.
- 3. The kid who has a terrible toothache keeps (cry).

5-2 不定詞

- 1. 不定詞的形式為 $to\ V$,概念與動名詞相同,具有動詞的意義,但有名詞、形容詞與副詞的功能。
- 2. 不定詞當作名詞時可以當主詞、受詞或補語。一個不定詞視為一個名詞,作主詞時, 不定詞的個數會影響其後動詞的單複數變化。
- 3. 有些動詞後固定接不定詞,必須牢記。常見的此類動詞有ask、want、decide、promise、need、expect、order、demand (要求)、request (請求)、advise、allow、intend (打算)、cause、refuse等。

不定詞作名詞

刊作石刊	
用法	範例
當主詞	·To see <u>is</u> to believe.
	【諺】眼見為憑。
	·To get up early and to go to bed early are difficult for the lazy
	<u>man.</u> 早起和早睡對這懶人而言都很困難。
	NOTE 一個不定詞視為一個名詞,作單數主詞,動詞用單
	數形;二個不定詞視為二個名詞,作複數主詞,動詞用複
	數形。
當動詞的受	·Anita <u>likes</u> to play tennis with her friends.
詞	Anita喜歡和朋友打網球。
	·Don't be angry. Kim didn't <u>mean</u> to hurt you.
	別生氣,Kim不是有意傷害你。
當主詞補語	·Sean's plan is to save five thousand dollars every month.
	Sean的計畫是要一個月存五千元。
	·What Gary expects is to meet his girlfriend this weekend.
	Gary期待的事情就是這週末和他的女朋友見面。
當受詞補語	·The rising temperature <u>caused</u> the ice to melt.
	上升的溫度讓冰融化。
	·The doctor <u>advised</u> the patient to cut down on fatty foods.
	醫生建議這個病人減少油膩的食物。
否定形:	·Elaine's boss warned her <u>not</u> to be late again.
<u>not/never</u> +	Elaine的老闆警告她不要再遲到。
to V	·Tom promised <u>never</u> to cheat his friends again.
	Tom答應不會再欺騙朋友。

不定詞作形容詞

用法	範例
修飾名詞	·Asher said that he had much homework to do.
與代名詞。	Asher說他有很多作業要做。
	·Ellen is very kind; her friends has nothing to complain about her.
	Ellen很善良;她的朋友對她無可抱怨。
be + to V	·The football game is to kick off at 7 o'clock.
用於表示	足球賽預定在七點開始。
安排、預	·This department store is to hold an endofseason sale next week.
定、義務	這間百貨預定在下週舉行季末大特價。
等。	

不定詞作副詞

用於修飾動詞、形容詞與副詞。常見用法整理如下:

用法	說明與範例
, , , , , , ,	
表示目的	不定詞形成的短語可放句首或動詞片語後,描述「做某事的目
	的」。in order to + V也可用來表示「目的」。表示否定時,使用in
	order not to V \equiv so as not to V \circ
	·To/In order to increase her vocabulary, Pauline decides to
	memorize twenty words every day.
	為了增加字彙量,Pauline決定每天背二十個單字。
	·The man set the alarm clock in order not to sleep late.
	\rightarrow The man set the alarm clock so as not to sleep late.
	這男人設定鬧鐘,為了不要起得太晚。
表示情	置於形容詞後:be + adj. + to V的結構可描述「對於某事件的情
緒、反應	緒或反應」,所用的形容詞須為表示情緒或感受的字詞,如
	happy、sad、surprised、shocked、excited、amazed、proud等。
	·Megan is surprised to know that her children made a birthday cake
	for her.
	Megan很驚訝得知孩子們做了生日蛋糕給她。
	·The poor couple was shocked to learn that there were five babies
	on the way.
	這對貧窮的夫婦很震驚得知他們懷了五胞胎。
表示判	be + adj. + to V的結構還可描述「對於某事件的判斷、評論、態
斷、評論	度」。常用的形容詞有:willing、right、careful、certain等。
	·Rita is willing to serve as a social worker.
	Rita願意擔任社工。
	·The bestselling author is <u>sure</u> to hold booksigning events.
	這位暢銷作家確定會舉辦簽書會。

依提示將動詞改為不定詞

1 (run) across	the red light is against the law.
2. The concert is scheduled	(begin) in an hour.
3 It is refreshing	(drink) iced tea on a hot summer day

5-3 動名詞與不定詞的比較

有些動詞後面接動名詞與不定詞時,分別有不同的意義,這類動詞有:remember、forget、stop、regret等。

1. remember 的用法比較

句 型	意 思	重點
remember + to V	記得要去做	未做,但記得要做
remember + V-ing	記得做了	已做,且記得做過

·Isabella remembered to turn off the light.

Isabella記得要關燈。(未關,但記得要去做。)

·Grandfather remembered turning off the gas.

爺爺記得他已經關瓦斯了。(已關,且記得已做。)

2. forget 的用法比較

句型	意思	重點
forget + to V	忘記去做	未做,且忘記要做
forget + V-ing	忘記做了	已做,但忘記做過

[•]The secretary was so busy that she forgot to mail the letter.

秘書太忙了,以至於忘記要寄信。(未寄,且忘記要寄。)

 $\cdot Grand mother \ forgot \ taking \ the \ medicine \ this \ morning.$

奶奶忘記她早上有吃過藥。(已吃,但忘記有吃。)

3. stop 的用法比較

句型	意思	重點
stop + to V	停止去	停止(某動作)去做
stop + V-ing	停止	停止正在做的事

·The workers stopped to have lunch at twelve o'clock.

十二點時,工人們停下來吃午餐。

·As soon as the bell rang, the students stopped writing.

鐘聲一響,學生們就停止寫字。

4. regret 的用法比較

句 型	意思	重點
regret + to V	遺憾要去	對將要做的事情感到遺憾

regret + V-ing	後悔已做	對已做的	事情感到後悔		
·I regret to inform you that you are fired.					
我很遺憾要告訴你,你被抗	解聘了。				
·Mandy regretted buying that	expensive watch.				
Mandy後悔買了那個昂貴的	的手錶。				
I. 選擇題					
1. One of Fred's hobbie	es is stamps.				
(A) collect	(B) collects (C)	collected	(D) collecting		
2. To save energy, Felix	x always off the	computer after	er using it.		
(A) remembers turn	ning (B) rem	embers to turn			
	(D) forgets to				
3. Linda dressed up	that she took the p	arty as a form	al event.		
(A) shows	(B) showed (C)	show	(D) to show		
II. 填空					
1. No (swim) is allow	ved in this lake.				
2. The restaurant is	(open) this weel	tend; the owner	er invited many of his friends		
(come) to the opening part	y.				
3. Nancy is considering	_ (apply) for this job				
III. 翻譯					
1. 我記得我跟你說過我不喜	喜歡胡蘿蔔。				
2. 我出門前忘記關燈。					

Unit 6 疑問句

6-1 直接問句

直接問句的基本結構為動詞在主詞之前,即 Be + S + SC?或 Aux. + S + V?,可由移動直述句中的 be 動詞、情態助動詞(如 can、will)或加入助動詞(do、does、did)而形成。形成直接問句的方法:

直接問句的方法	法:						
	說明與範例						
be動詞	(1) 將直述句的be動詞移到主詞前。						
	(2) 以 <u>Yes/No</u> 回答問句。						
	·[問] Is <u>Catherine</u> satisfied with her new sneakers?						
	Catherine對她的新運動鞋滿意嗎?						
	[答] Yes, she is. 是的,她滿意。						
	·[問] Are these people waiting in line for the new ramen restaurant?						
	這些人在排隊要在新開的拉麵店用餐嗎?						
	[答] No, they are not. 不,他們不是。						
情態助動	(1) 將直述句的情態助動詞移到主詞前。						
詞	(2) 以Yes/No回答問句。						
	·[問] Can Mr. Rogers speak several languages?						
	Rogers先生會說多國語言嗎?						
	[答] Yes, he can. 是的,他會。						
	·[問] Will the committee members make the final decision this						
	afternoon?						
	委員會今天下午會做出最後決定嗎?						
	[答] No, they will not. 不,他們不會。						
一般動詞	(1) 在句首加上do、does或did,原本句中的一般動詞須使用原						
	形。						
	(2) 以 <u>Yes/No</u> 回答問句。						
	·[問] Does <u>Daisy</u> collect stamps?						
	Daisy有收集郵票嗎?						
	[答] Yes, she does.						
	是的,她有。						
	·[問] Do <u>these girls</u> like fish and chips?						
	這些女孩們喜歡炸魚薯條嗎?						
	[答] No, they don't.						
	不,她們不喜歡。						
疑問詞	(1) 疑問詞置於句首,並將句子改為疑問句結構: wh + be/aux. +						
(<u>wh/how</u>)	S °						
	(2) 不以 <u>Yes/No</u> 回答問句。						
	·[問] Who is the girl dressed in yellow?						
	那位穿黃衣服的女孩是誰?						

她是我的鄰居。 ·[問] Where <u>did</u> you go with Benjamin? 你和Benjamin去哪裡? [答] We went to the bookstore. 我們去書局。 ·[問] How old <u>is Chloé's brother</u>? Chloé的弟弟幾歲? [答] He is ten. 他十歲。 ·[問] What time is it now? 現在幾點? [答] It's 4 o'clock. 四點整。 ·[問] When did you buy that shirt? 你那件襯衫是什麼時候買的? [答] I bought it last week. 我上星期買的。 小試身手 I.將句子改為問句 1. Everyone in the room was surprised at the news. 2. The patient should change his diet. 3. The students are bad at calculation. II. 依畫線部分寫出原問句 1. Nancy ate <u>fried rice and chicken soup</u> or lunch. 2. The man standing next to Peter is his brother. 3. Andy likes to eat <u>hamburgers</u>. 4. They will leave for San Francisco tonight. 5. Sandy's favorite subject in school is **English**.

[答] She is my neighbor.

Unit 7 動詞的時態

- 1. 依動作發生的時間不同,動詞可分為現在、過去和未來三種時態,依動作的狀態可分為簡單式、進行式、完成式和完成進行式。
- 2. 在使用時,動詞必須和主詞相對應。

7-1 現在簡單式

動詞變化:現在簡單式的動詞必須依照人稱及單複數加以變化。

主詞 動詞	第一人稱單數	第二人稱單數	第三人稱單數	複數名詞
be動詞	am	are	is	are
一般動詞	VR	VR	V-s/V-es	VR
助動詞	do	do	does	do

一般動詞的變化:第三人稱單數變化必須在字尾加上-s 或-es。

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加s	$\cdot love \rightarrow loves \cdot show \rightarrow shows$
		·appear → appears ·look → looks
		·control → controls ·maintain → maintains
字尾為s、-	字尾加es	\cdot kiss \rightarrow kisses \cdot mix \rightarrow mixes \cdot go \rightarrow goes
x ` o ` -		\cdot brush \rightarrow brushes \cdot reach \rightarrow reaches
sh · ch · z		·buzz → buzzes
字尾為y:	去y加ies	·study → studies ·cry → cries
(1) 子音+ y		
(2) 母音+ y	字尾加s	·play → plays ·pray → prays
特殊變化		·have → has

現在簡單式的主要用法:

用法	範 例	
表示現在的事實與狀態。	·Taiwan is an island.	
	臺灣是座島嶼。	
	·It is cloudy and windy today.	
	今天多雲又有風。	
表示格言、恆久不變的真	·Birds of a feather flock together.	
理或事實。	【諺】物以類聚。	
	·The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.	
	太陽從東邊升起,西邊落下。	
表示規律、持續的日常行	·Ken brushes his teeth before going to bed.	
為。	Ken睡前刷牙。	

	·Does your brother listen to rock'n'roll? 你弟弟聽搖滾樂嗎?	
表示習慣性動作,常與頻	·Oscar is <u>always</u> late for school.	
率副詞或時間副詞連	Oscar總是上學遲到。	
用,如always、usually、	·My neighbor often goes cycling on the weekend.	
sometimes · often ·	我鄰居常常在週末去騎自行車。	
rarely \(\) seldom \(\) every	·Lydia spends much time using her smartphone	
<u>day/year</u> 等。	every day.	
	Lydia每天花很多時間玩手機。	

將提示字做出適當的動詞變化

1. Kevin	_ (rely) muc	ch on his parents.
----------	--------------	--------------------

- 2. Most students in Taiwan _____ (start) the first class at 7:30 a.m.
- 3. Sue always _____ (wash) her hands before meals.

7-2 過去簡單式

動詞變化:過去簡單式表示過去事實、狀態、習慣與動作,動詞為過去式。

主詞	第一人稱	第二人稱	第三人稱
動詞			
be動詞	was	were	was
一般動詞	V-ed		
助動詞	did		

過去式動詞的變化(可搭配附錄二:國中常用動詞三態不規則變化):

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加ed	$\cdot look \rightarrow looked \cdot earn \rightarrow earned$
		\cdot help \rightarrow helped
字尾為e	字尾加d	$\cdot love \rightarrow loved \cdot move \rightarrow moved$
		·care → cared
字尾為y:	字尾去y,	·try → tried ·cry → cried
(1) 子音+ y	加ied	·study → studied
(2) 母音+ y	字尾加ed	·pray → prayed ·enjoy → enjoyed
「短母音 +	重複字尾	$\cdot stop \rightarrow stopped \cdot shop \rightarrow shopped$
子音」結尾的	加ed	$\cdot drop \rightarrow dropped \cdot beg \rightarrow begged$
單音節動詞		
「短母音 +	重複字尾	\cdot prefer \rightarrow preferred \cdot omit \rightarrow omitted
子音」或[3]	加ed	·occur → occurred
結尾,且重音		
在最後音節		

的雙音節動		
詞		
字尾為c,且	字尾加ked	·picnic → picnicked
發音為[k]		·panic (使恐慌) → panicked
特殊變化	不規則變化	$\cdot have \rightarrow had \cdot go \rightarrow went \cdot do \rightarrow did$
(需特別背誦)		\cdot say \rightarrow said \cdot tell \rightarrow told \cdot take \rightarrow took
		·hear → heard ·catch → caught
		·write → wrote
	和原形動詞	$\cdot cut \rightarrow cut \cdot hit \rightarrow hit \cdot put \rightarrow put$
	一樣	$\cdot cost \rightarrow cost \cdot hurt \rightarrow hurt$
		$\cdot read \rightarrow read \cdot spread \rightarrow spread$
	有兩種形式	·learn → <u>learned</u> / <u>learnt</u>
		$\cdot burn \rightarrow \underline{burned}/\underline{burnt}$
		\cdot smell \rightarrow smelled/smelt

過去簡單式的主要用法:

用法	範 例
表示「過去的事實、狀態與	·A strong typhoon hit Taiwan <u>last week</u> .
動作」,常與ago、just now	上週,一個強颱襲臺。
(剛剛)、before、yesterday、	·Most athletes were tired out after the exciting
last night、this morning等副	game.
詞連用。	在刺激的比賽後,大部分的運動員都累癱了。
	·Celine turned down Larry's invitation three days
	ago.
	三天前,Celine 婉拒了Larry 的邀請。
used to可以用來表示「過去	·Before Cynthia got sick, she used to <u>practice</u>
的習慣」或「以前曾經做的	yoga. Cynthia生病前,她常常練習瑜珈。
動作或維持的狀態」,後接	·Asher used to drink tea in the morning, but now
原形動詞,意為「以前常常」	he drinks coffee instead.
或「以前曾經」。	Asher以前早上常常喝茶,但是現在改喝咖啡。

小試身手

翻譯填空

1.	Helen以前時常	熬夜,但她現在都很早就寢。	
	Helen (1	use) to burn the midnight oil but now she	(go) to bed early.
2.	教授在這份報行	告裡找到了一些錯誤。	
	The professor _	(find) several mistakes in this report.	

7-3 未來簡單式

未來簡單式由will + VR構成。 未來簡單式的主要用法:

用法	範例
表示未來將發生的動作或	·According to the weather forecast, it will be
狀況,常與表未來的時間副	sunny tomorrow.
詞連用,如tomorrow、next	根據氣象預報,明天會是晴天。
week/month in a few	·Tonight Cathy will have dinner with her friends.
days/months • the day after	今晚Cathy將會和朋友一起吃晚餐。
tomorrow等。	·Thomas will graduate from high school next year.
	Thomas明年將從高中畢業。
副詞子句中用現在式代替	·After the manager <u>comes</u> to the office this
未來式。	morning, we will have a meeting.
	經理今早到辦公室後,我們將會開會。
動詞如come、go、leave、	·Hurry up! The train is leaving in 10 minutes.
arrive、visit等,可用進行式	→ Hurry up! The train will leave in 10 minutes.
來表示未來即將發生的動	快點!火車將在十分鐘後出發。
作。	·Uncle Sam is visiting us this weekend.
	→ Uncle Sam will visit us this weekend.
	Sam叔叔這個週末要來拜訪我們。

依提示將句子改為未來式

- 1. The weather was cloudy yesterday. (tomorrow)
- 2. Grandfather visited us last weekend. (next weekend)
- 3. Maggie made a birthday cake for me last night. (tonight)

7-4 現在進行式

現在進行式是由 $\underline{am}/\underline{are}/\underline{is} + V$ -ing構成,動詞為現在分詞(V-ing)。

動詞的現在分詞變化:

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加ing	·spend → spending
字尾為不發音的e	字尾去e	\cdot drive \rightarrow driving \cdot write \rightarrow writing
	力[[ing	\cdot improve \rightarrow improving
「短母音 + 子音」	重複字尾加	\cdot run \rightarrow running \cdot shop \rightarrow shopping
結構結尾的單音節動	ing	\cdot beg \rightarrow begging \cdot quit \rightarrow quitting
詞		
結尾是「短母音 +	重複字尾加	·begin → beginning
子音」結構、重音在	ing	·occur → occurring
最後音節的雙音節動		

詞		
少數以ie結尾的動詞	字尾去ie	\cdot die \rightarrow dying \cdot lie \rightarrow lying
	力[]ying	·tie → tying
字尾為c,且發音為	字尾加king	·picnic → picnicking
[k]		

現在進行式的主要用法:

用法	範例
表示正在進行的動	·Derek is explaining how to use the washing machine.
作,常與now、at this	Derek正在解釋如何使用洗衣機。
moment等字連用。	·My brother is taking a bath now.
	我弟弟正在洗澡。
表示即將發生的動	·The train is leaving in five minutes.
作,多用表來去之意	火車五分鐘後就要駛離。
的動詞(如come、	·Adam is coming to visit me tomorrow.
go、leave等)。	Adam明天要來拜訪我。
表示正在發展或變	·The professor is writing a new book about Roman
化的動作。	history. 這位教授正在寫一本有關羅馬歷史的新書。
	·Jessie is working for a new company.
	Jessie現在在一間新公司工作。
常與"Look!"、	·Look! The bus is coming! 瞧!公車來了!
"Listen!"連用,表示	·Listen! A man is singing! 聽!有人在唱歌!
現在正發生的動作。	
表示「逐漸,越來	·When summer comes, the weather is getting hotter and
越…」,動詞多用	hotter. 當夏天來臨,天氣就越來越熱了。
get、become、turn等。	·Alice is becoming taller. Alice漸漸長高了。
	·The leaves are turning red. 葉子逐漸轉紅。

小試身手

將提示字做出適當的動詞變化

1. Look! Some doves	(fly) toward us!
2. My brother	_ (lie) on the sofa now.
3. My mother and sister	(shop) in the department store right now.

7-5 過去進行式

過去進行式由was/were + V-ing構成。

過去進行式的主要用法:

用法	範例
表示過去某時刻正在	·At 6 p.m. yesterday, Samantha was watching a movie.
進行的動作。在此用法	昨晚六點時,Samantha正在看電影。
中,會明確指出過去動	·I was having a picnic with my family at noon

作發生的時間。	yesterday. 昨天中午,我正和家人一起野餐。
表示過去某一動作發	·When the clock struck nine, Toby was listening to the
生時,正在進行的另一	radio.
個動作。	當九點鐘響時,Toby正在聽廣播。
	·I was taking a shower when the phone <u>rang</u> .
	電話響時,我正在洗澡。
表示在過去時間裡同	·While Cathy was doing her homework, her brother
時進行的二個動作,常	was watching TV.
與連接詞while、when	當Cathy正在做功課時,她弟弟正在看電視。
連用。	·Fred was brushing his teeth while his wife was drying
	her hair.
	Fred刷牙的時候,他老婆正在吹頭髮。

______ 將提示字做出適當的動詞變化

1. David	(talk) on the phone when his father	(come) home.
2. The boys	(do) math exercises while Ms. Lu	(correct) their
assignments.		

7-6 現在完成式

現在完成式由<u>have/has</u> + p.p.構成。

現在完成式的主要用法:

說 明	範例
表示「從過去到現在	·Kim has <u>already</u> done her homework.
為止,已經或剛完成	Kim已經做完功課。
或尚未完成的動	·These footballers have <u>just</u> finished their warmups.
作」,常與already、	這些足球員剛剛做完暖身運動。
just、yet等字連用。	·The search party has not found the missing boy <u>yet</u> .
	搜索隊還沒找到那個失蹤的男孩。
表示「從過去某一時	The music festival has lasted for two days.
間點開始一直持續	這個音樂節已經持續兩天了。
的動作」,可以和下	·Angela has been busy with her report recently, so she
列用法連用:	hasn't spent time with her friends.
1. for + 一段時間	Angela最近忙著做報告,所以沒找朋友。
2. lately \cdot recently	·Since last year, no one has heard from Liam.
3. since + 過去時間/	從去年起就沒人有Liam的消息。
過去式子句	·Jake has lived in Hualien since he was five.
	Jake從五歲起就一直住在花蓮。
表示「從過去到目前	·Miriam is the most beautiful girl that I have <u>ever</u> seen.

為止的經驗」,常與 ever、never等字連 :"Have you ever been to London?"

用。 「你曾去過倫敦嗎?」
"No, I have never been to London."
「不,我從沒去過倫敦。」

小試身手

ı.	將提示字做出適當的動詞變化
	1. After Eric (put) away his coat, he (sit) down to watch TV.
	2. Jason (be) a fan of the NBA since he (be) ten years old.
	3. Wendy (have) steak for dinner right now. She (like) steak very
	much.
	4. We will eat dinner when Father (come) home.
	5. The Lins (live) here two years ago, but now they have moved to another city.
II.	翻譯填空
	1.A:你知道Harry在哪嗎?我找不到他。 B:我聽說他已經去泰國了。
	A: Do you know where Harry is? I can't find him.
	B: I heard that he Thailand.
	2. 這老婦人的視力不好。
	The old lady poor eyesight.
	3. A:Carol搭公車上學嗎?B:不,她騎腳踏車上學。
	A: Carol go to school by bus?
	B: No, she to school by bike.
	4. 我的同學們正在球場上打棒球。
	My classmates baseball on the field right now.
	5. Ted 中午醒來時,他媽媽正在煮午飯。
	When Ted woke up at noon, his mother lunch

Unit 8 連接詞

連接詞用於連接單字與單字、片語與片語或子句與子句,可以分為對等連接詞、相關連接詞、從屬連接詞與準連接詞。以下將說明對等連接詞及從屬連接詞的用法。

8-1 對等連接詞

對等連接詞如 and、but、or 用來連接文法結構相同的單字、片語、子句或句子。

連接詞	用法	範例		
and	連接前後意	·Air and water are necessary for living creatures.		
(和;而且)	思高度相	空氣和水對生物是必要的。		
	關、語意連續	·Lydia <u>left the room</u> and <u>locked the door</u> .		
	的字詞、片	Lydia離開房間,並鎖上門。		
	語、子句或句	·It started to rain, and many people opened their		
	子。	<u>umbrellas</u> .		
		開始下雨了,人們都撐起傘。		
but	連接前後意	I am not a student, but my brother is.		
(但是)	思相反或對	我不是學生,但我弟弟是。		
	比的字詞、片	·This grape tastes sour but sweet.		
	語、子句或句	這葡萄嚐起來酸酸的,但又甜甜的。		
	子。	·Allen explained very hard, but no one believed		
		<u>him</u> . Allen努力解釋,但是沒人相信他。		
or	連接有選擇	·Which color do you like, <u>pink</u> or <u>purple</u> ?		
(或者)	性的字詞、片	你喜歡哪一個顏色,粉紅色或紫色?		
	語、子句或句	·Are you for the policy or are you against it?		
	子。	你贊成或反對這個新政策?		

8-2 從屬連接詞

從屬連接詞可以用來引導表示「時間」、「原因」、「結果」、「目的」、「條件」、「讓步」等意思的副詞子句。(相關例句請見:9-2 副詞子句。)

用法	連接詞	意思
表示時間	before	在…之前
	after	在…之後
	when while as	普
	as soon as	一就
	since	自從
	until · till	直到
表示原因	because \ as	因為
	since \ now that	既然
表示結果	so	所以
	so that \ such that	如此…以至於…

表示目的	so that \ in order that	以便
表示條件	if	如果
	unless	除非
表示讓步	although \ though \ even though	雖然

小詢	式身手						
I. 沒	選擇題						
	1	_ Ed got hon	ne, he found that he	had left his book or	n the bus.		
	(A)	Unless	(B) If	(C) As soon as	(D) Now that		
	2. The l	hungry man l	kept eating th	ere was nothing lef	t on his plate.		
	(A)	if	(B) unless	(C) since	(D) until		
	3	_ you know	what to do, you may	start doing your p	roject.		
	(A)	As if	(B) As soon as	(C) Now that	(D) So that		
II.	句子合併						
1.	Does Ja	ke like coffee	e?				
	Does Ja	ke like tea? (以Which , o	r 合併句子)			
	→						
2.	Listen c						
	You wil	You will find the answer to the question. (以連接詞and合併句子)					
	→						
3.	Doris is	not afraid of	cockroaches.				
	Doris is	afraid of dog	gs. (以not but合	併句子)			
	→						
4.		vie is long ar					
	Many in	the audience	e have fallen asleep	. (以so that合併	句子)		
	→						
5.	Wendy l	Wendy heard a loud scream.					
	Wendy	was walking	on the street. (以 .	while 合併与	可子)		
	→						
6.	Tom wa	Tom was stuffed.					
	-		Even though 合				
7.		w friendliness	S.				
			easily. (以 as lo	ng as 合併句子	•)		

Unit 9 子 句

子句是包含於一個句子中的另一個句子或字串,通常含有主詞與動詞。依據結構不同,可分 為獨立子句與從屬子句。

9-1 獨立子句與從屬子句

- 1. 獨立子句即所謂的主要子句,表達句子的核心意義,意思完整且能單獨存在。
- 2. 相較於獨立子句,從屬子句不能單獨存在,必須由一些字詞引導。依據功能不同,可分為 名詞子句、形容詞子句和副詞子句。(本單元主要介紹副詞子句,名詞子句及形容詞子句將 在第一冊英文課本中作介紹。)

子句	範例	
獨立子	·Olivia hung up the phone.	
句	Olivia掛上電話。	
	·The student stayed up last night; therefore, he slept in this morning.	
	這學生昨晚熬夜,因此他今天早上睡過頭。	
從屬子	·That the sun rises in the east is true.	
句	太陽真的從東邊升起。(名詞子句)	
	·Issac is a man who has a strong sense of responsibility.	
	Issac是個責任感很強的人。(形容詞子句)	
	·After the patient took the medicine, he felt better.	
	吃了藥後,這病人覺得好多了。(副詞子句)	

9-2 副詞子句

- 1. 副詞子句是以從屬連接詞引導的從屬子句,在句子裡扮演副詞的作用,表示「時間」、「原因」、「結果」、「目的」、「條件」、「讓步」等。
- 副詞子句置於主要子句前時,需加逗號;反之,則不需要。
 副詞子句的主要用法:

用法	說明與範例
表示時	常用於表示時間的連接詞有before、after、when、while、as、as soon
間	as、since、until等。
	·After Jim ate lunch, he felt sleepy.
	→ Jim felt sleepy after he ate lunch.
	Jim吃完午餐後,他感到想睡。
	·My mom asked me to wash the dishes while I was watching TV.
	我正在看電視時,我媽叫我去洗碗。
	·Nora called her boyfriend as soon as she got home.
	Nora一回到家就打電話給男朋友。
表示原	常用於表示原因的連接詞有because、as、since等。
因	·Because the baby was hungry, she cried.

	→ The baby cried because she was hungry.
	因為這嬰兒餓了,她就哭了。
	·Since it is windy and chilly, you had better put on your coat.
	因為風大又冷,你最好穿上外套。
表示結	常用於表示結果的連接詞有so、sothat、suchthat等。
果	·The train was delayed, so these passengers could not get to their
	destinations on time.
	火車誤點,所以這些乘客無法準時到達目的地。
	·The fog is so heavy that all the flights have been canceled.
	霧太濃,導致所有班機停飛。
表示目	常用於表示目的的連接詞有so that、in order that等。
的	·Matilda lowered her voice so that she wouldn't disturb her
	roommate. Matilda降低聲音,如此才不會打擾到室友。
	·Mom put the fruit in the refrigerator in order that they could stay
	fresh.
	媽媽把水果放在冰箱裡,以便保鮮。
表示條	常用於表示條件的連接詞有if、unless等。
件	·If you want to apply for the scholarship, you have to fill in the form.
	如果你想要申請獎學金,你必須要填表格。
	·Rebecca won't forgive her husband unless he says sorry to her.
	除非她丈夫道歉,否則Rebecca不會原諒他。
表示讓	常用於表示讓步的連接詞有although、though、even though等。
步	·Although the scarves were expensive, the wealthy woman bought a
	dozen.
	雖然這些圍巾很貴,這貴婦還是買了十二條。
	·Even though it is autumn, the weather is still hot.
	儘管現在已經是秋天,天氣仍然很熱。

句子合併

1. Josh knew that he failed the math exam. Josh felt sad. (After . . .)

2. Adam doesn't make much money.

Adam lives a luxurious life. (. . . even though . . .)

3. Todd put a dictionary in his bag.

Todd could look words up anytime. (. . . so that . . .)

4. Tim had checked the exam paper carefully.

	Tim still made some mistakes. (Although)
	→
5.	The driver was fined.
	The driver was caught speeding. (as)
	→
6.	Don't drink too much coffee.
	Coffee will make your teeth yellow. (because)
	→ <u> </u>
7.	The boy shouted at his mother.
	The boy felt guilty. (After)
	→
8.	My relatives are talking about the day.
	My parents got married on the day. (when)
	→

Unit 10 字首 Prefix

字首(或稱「前綴」)不能單獨存在,會置於字根或一個單字之前來組成新的單字。以下介紹 幾種常見的字首:

col-, com-, con-	表示「共同、一起」的意思。	
	col用在l之前,com用在b、m、p之前,其餘情形則使	
	用con。	
collapse v. 倒塌		connect v. (使)連接
collect v. 收集		confuse v. 使迷惑;混淆
combine vt. (使)結合		consist v. 由組成
common adj. 普通的		

dis-	表示「不、非、無	無、相反、分離等」的意思。後面可
	以接動詞、形容詞	司、名詞。
disadvantage n. 不利因素		disconnect v. 切斷
disagree v. 不同意		discover v. 發現
disappear v. 消失		dishonest adj. 不誠實的
disbelieve v. 不信		dissatisfied adj. 不滿的

il-, im-, in-, ir-	表示「不、非、非	無」的意思。
	il用在l之前,im月	用在b、m、p之前,ir用在r之前,其
	餘情形則使用in。	
illegal adj. 非法的		inconvenient adj. 不方便的
imbalance n. 不平衡		incorrect adj. 不正確的
imperfect adj. 不完美的		inexpensive adj. 不貴的
impolite adj. 不禮貌的		irregular adj. 不規則的
impossible adj. 不可能的		irresponsible adj. 不負責任的

mis-	表示「壞的、錯的	勺、不利的」的意思。
misfortune n. 不幸		mislead v. 誤導
mishear v. 聽錯		mistreat v. 虐待
misjudge v. 判斷錯誤		misunderstand v. 誤會

non-	表示「不、非、無	無、缺乏」的意思。後面可接任何名
	詞、動詞、形容詞	可、副詞。
nonpayment n. 未支付		nonsmoking adj. 禁菸的
nonprofit adj. 非營利的		nonstop adj. 直達的;不停的
nonsense n. 胡扯		nonviolent adj. 非暴力的

pre-	表示「以前的、在之前」的意思。	
predict v. 預言	prepare v. 準備	
preheat v. 使預熱	prevent v. 防止	
prepaid adj. 預付款的	previous adj. 先前的	

re-	表示「再、重新」的	的意思。後方通常會接名詞或動詞。
rearrange v. 重新安排		redo v. 重做
rebirth n. 再生		renew v. 重新開始
recall v.; n. 回想起		replace v. 取代
recreate v. 再現		review v.; n. 複習;檢討

un- 表否定之意。後面		面會接形容詞、副詞、名詞。
unable adj. 無法		unlike prep. 不像
uncomfortable adj. 令人不舒服的		unlucky adj. 不吉利的
unhappy adj. 不快樂的		unnecessary adj. 不必要的
unknown adj. 未知的		unwanted adj. 多餘的

請根據中文解釋將下列單字加上字首

- 1. write (寫) → ____write (重寫)
- 2. believable (可相信的) → _____believable (難以相信的)
- 3. behave (表現,行為)→ _____behave (行為不端)
- 4. caution (謹慎, 小心) → ____caution (預防措施)
- 5. practical (可行的) → _____practical (不切實際的)
- 6. resistible (可抗拒的) → _____resistible (無法抗拒的)
- 7. conception (構想) → ____conception (誤解)
- 8. cover (覆蓋) → ____cover (揭露)

Unit 11 字尾 Suffix

字尾(或稱「後綴」)也不能單獨存在,置於字根或一個單字之後來組成新的單字,以下介紹 幾種常見的字尾:

-al, -ical	為形容詞字尾,常會加在名詞之後,表示像的」「有	
	性質的」。	
arrival n. 到達		magical adj. 有魔力的
coastal adj. 沿海的		mental adj. 精神的
global adj. 全球的		national adj. 全國的
historical adj. 歷史的		original adj. 起初的

-ance, -ancy,	為名詞字尾,表示「行動、狀態、性質」。	
-ence, -ency		
appearance n. 外觀		difference n. 不同
entrance n. 入口		existence n. 存在
importance n. 重要		frequency n. 頻繁
constancy n. 持久不變		

-er	表示「做…的 <u>人/物</u> 」或「跟…有關的人」。有時會使用or; 表示女性時會用ess。	
(a person)		(a thing)
driver n. 司機		computer n. 電腦
engineer n. 工程師		drawer n. 抽屜
farmer n. 農夫		eraser n. 橡皮擦
actor n. 男演員		marker n. 記號筆
actress n. 女演員		ruler n. 尺

-ful	為形容詞字尾,通常加在名詞或動詞之後,表示「充滿	
	的」或「易於…的	J _ °
beautiful adj. 美麗的		regretful adj. 後悔的
colorful adj. 五彩繽紛的		successful adj. 成功的
helpful adj. 有幫助的		useful adj. 有用的
powerful adj. 有力的		wonderful adj. 精彩的

-ion	為接在動詞後的名詞字尾,表示「行為、狀態、結果」。 常常會以tion或sion呈現。	
completion n. 完成		decision n. 決定
celebration n. 慶祝		comprehension n. 理解力
education n. 教育		expansion n. 擴張

-ive	為形容詞字尾,表	示「與…有關的」、「有…性質的」。
attractive adj. 吸引人的	J	effective adj. 有效的
active adj. 活躍的		expensive adj. 昂貴的
creative adj. 有創造力的	勺	impressive adj. 令人欽佩的

-ly	接在形容詞後形成副詞,用於修飾動詞。	
easily adv. 容易地		personally adv. 個別地
finally adv. 最終		quickly adv. 迅速地
nervously adv. 不安地		suddenly adv. 突然
obviously adv. 明顯地		usually adv. 通常

-ment	為名詞字尾,加在動詞後,表示「動作、結果、狀態、	
	手段」。	
agreement n. 協定		movement n. 活動
development n. 發展		payment n. 付款
enjoyment n. 愉快		requirement n. 必要條件
improvement n. 改善		treatment n. 治療

-ness	為名詞字尾,接在形容詞、分詞之後,表示「性質、狀	
	態」。	
blindness n. 失明		helpfulness n. 有用
darkness n. 黑暗		laziness n. 懶惰
forgiveness n. 原諒		shyness n. 害羞

-ous	為形容詞字尾,表似的」。	示「有…的、…多的、有…特徵的、
continuous adj. 連續的		humorous adj. 有幽默感的
dangerous adj. 危險的		mountainous adj. 多山的
famous adj. 有名的		various adj. 各式各樣的

請根據中文解釋將下列單字加上字尾

- 1. invent (發明) → invent____ (發明家)
- 2. grace (優雅) → grace____ (優雅的)
- 3. sick (生病的) → sick____ (疾病)
- 4. entertain (娛樂,使有興趣) → entertain____ (娛樂活動)
- 5. play (玩耍) → play____ (有趣的,嬉戲的)
- 6. elect (推選) → elect____ (選舉)
- 7. friend (朋友) → friend____ (友善的)
- 8. perform (執行,表演) \rightarrow perform____ (演出)

Unit 12 如何使用字典?

查字典練習

請閱讀文章並根據前後文意推測粗體字的詞性與字義,並於下方字典截圖中圈選出各題正確的詞性及字義詞條。以下為範例。

Some animals are facing threats to their homes as the Earth ¹ warms. Polar bears, native to the Arctic, rely on sea ice to search for food. However, 40% of the summer sea ice in the Arctic has melted since 1979, leaving the polar bears with less space to hunt. In addition, the melting ice could trap the polar bears too far to the south, where they will have nothing to hunt, or force them to swim long distances in ² search of food, which increases their risk of drowning. If nothing is done to stop the melting of Arctic sea ice, scientists warn that around two thirds of the world's polar bears could disappear by 2050.

1.***Warm** [wɔrm] **I** at a slightly high temperature, especially in a pleasant and comfortable way 溫 暖的,暖和的《↔ cool》

warm weather 溫暖的天氣

It's nice and warm in here. 這裡很暖和。 Laura ran in place to keep warm. 蘿拉 原地跑步以保持身體暖和。

2 (of clothes or buildings) preventing a person from feeling cold 保暖的,暖和的

a warm bedroom 溫暖的臥室

Grandma is wearing a warm pair of gloves. 奶奶戴著一雙保暖的手套。

This jacket looks warm. 這件夾克看起來很保暖。

3 showing friendship and making somebody feel comfortable; friendly 親切的; 熱情的

a warm hug/welcome 熱情的擁抱/歡 迎

She gave me a warm smile as I came into the room. 我進門時,她給我一個親切的微笑。

— 動 to become warm or warmer; to make a person or thing warm or warmer 變暖,變溫熱

Mom asked me to warm (**up**) the soup. 媽媽要我把湯熱一熱。

2. search [s3*tʃ] (searches searched searched)

searching) 1 to try to find a person or thing by looking carefully 搜查,搜索 *I'm searching for my ID*. 我在找我的身分證。

2 to use a computer to find information (用電腦) 搜尋

David searched the Web **for** jokes. 大 衛上網搜尋笑話。

一 包 (searches) 1 an attempt to find someone or something 搜查,搜索 The search for survivors lasted three days. 搜尋生還者的行動持續了三天。

2 an attempt to find information by using a computer, especially on the Internet (電腦的)搜尋,檢索

You can do a search for cafés in Paris. 你可以搜尋巴黎有哪些咖啡廳。

請閱讀文章並根據前後文意推測粗體字的詞性與字義,並於下方字典截圖中圈選出各題正確的詞性及字義詞條。

Probably the hardest thing about traveling is picking what to bring with you. Since you will carry your backpack during the trip, it is important to ¹ pack light. A good ² rule is to never pack more than 33% of your bodyweight. Be sure to bring basic items only. For clothes, you may only need one pair of shorts, a sweater for the cold weather, and a pair of jeans for your convenience and comfort. This will leave you a lot of ³ space to ⁴ store other things that you need. Also, don't forget to bring socks and underwear because you will need them every day. Finally, for keeping everything safe, you need a ⁵ lock for your bag. Just don't lose your key!

1.***pack** [pæk] 图 (packs) **1** a paper container in which a group of things are held together (包裝為紙製的)一盒,一包

a pack of cigarettes 一包菸

The pencils are sold in packs of ten for NT\$20. 鉛筆每盒 10 枝 20 元。

2 a bag that you carry on your back 背

Helen left her pack on the train. 海倫把 她的背包忘在火車上。

—動 to put things into a suitcase, bag, etc. for a trip 收拾行李; 打包 Kevin hasn't packed yet. 凱文還沒收拾行李。

She forgot to pack her dress into the bag. 她忘記把洋裝收到包包裡。

Shall I pack you some food? 要不要我幫你帶點食物呢?

2.***rule** [rul] 包 (**rules**) **1** a statement about what is allowed or the way things are in a game, situation, etc. 規定,規則,規章

to follow/break the rules 遵守/違反規定

It's **against the rules** to smoke here. 在這裡抽菸是違規的。

2 what is normally true or usually happens 常規;規律〖用罩數形〗

This is the exception rather than the rule. 這種情形並不常見。

As a rule, William gets up at 6:30 a.m. 威廉通常早上六點半起床。

3 a statement about the way a system works, such as a principle of a science or the grammar of a language (文法等的)規則;(科學等的)定律

the rules of grammar 文法規則

—動 (rules|ruled|ruled|ruling) to have authority over; govern 統治 The king ruled for almost fifty years. 國王掌政將近50年。

The queen ruled the country for many years. 女王統治國家多年。

The dynasty ruled **over** the empire for centuries. 那個王朝統治帝國數個世紀。

3.*Space [spes] (spaces)
1 the amount of a room,

1 the amount of a room, area, etc. that is empty or available 空間〖不可數〗

This washing machine takes up too much space. 這臺洗衣機太佔空間了。
There is enough space in the living room for another sofa. 客廳裡還有空間再放一張沙發。

2 an area or place used for a particular purpose (有特定用途的) 區域, 場地 [[可數/不可數]]

storage space 儲物空間; (記憶體) 儲存空間

We have a parking space in the basement. 我們在地下室有個停車位。

3 the region beyond the earth's atmosphere 宇宙,(外) 太空〖不可數〗(=outer space)

space travel 太空旅行

The satellite was successfully sent into space. 人造衛星成功發射進入太空。

These scientists will be staying in space for a couple of weeks. 這些科學家將會在太空待上幾個星期。

4.***store** [stor] 包 (stores) a building or part of a building where people can buy things 店舗,商店 a clothing/pet store 服飾/竈物 (用品) 店

a grocery store 食品與居家用品店 I went to the store and bought some eggs. 我去商店買了一些雞蛋。

——

 (stores | stored | stored | storing)

to put something somewhere for future use 儲存, 貯藏

Honey should be stored in an airtight bottle. 蜂蜜應該保存在密封的瓶子裡。 Squirrels are storing **up** nuts for the winter. 松鼠正在囤積堅果,準備過冬。 Mom stored **away** the photo albums in a box. 媽媽把相簿收到箱子裡。

5. **lock** [lak] 图 (locks) a device used for keeping a door, drawer, etc. closed, usually operated by a key 鎖 Alice turned the key in the lock and opened the door. 艾莉絲轉動鎖眼裡的 鑰匙把門打開。

一動 to fasten a door, drawer, etc., usually with a key, so that other people cannot open it 鎖上,鎖住

Lock the front door when you leave. 離 開時把前門鎖好。