

Starter Unit

文法重點快遞

一 人稱代名詞的主格和所有格

1. 人稱代名詞的主格：

主詞 (人稱代名詞主格)	be 動詞 (是)	主格與 be 動詞的縮寫式	
第一人稱單數	I	am	I'm
第二人稱單數	you	are	you're
第三人稱單數	he	is	he's
	she		she's
	it		it's

文法說明

- (1) 「第一人稱」指的是“I”，也就是「說話者」。
「第二人稱」指的是“you”，也就是「聽話者」。
「第三人稱」指的是「說話者」以及「聽話者」以外的「第三方」，也就是“he, she, it”，或可以是“he, she, it”所代替的「名詞」或者「專有名詞」。
- (2) 人稱代名詞的「主格」，放「句首」，為句子的「主詞」時，「字首」須「大寫」。
例：He is my brother. (他是我哥哥。)
- (3) 接在「主詞」之後的「be 動詞」，須隨「主詞」的「人稱」及「數」做變化；人稱代名詞的「主格」與「be 動詞」，可縮寫在一起。
例：I am Mina. = I'm Mina. (我是 Mina。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. I am Tina. He is my brother, Cody.
2. She is Vicky. She's my student.
3. This is a pencil. It's very short.
4. That boy is Peter. He's tall.
5. You are Mrs. Lu.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. 我是 Beth。 I'm Beth.
2. 妳是 Linda。 You're Linda.
3. 他是我的老師。 He's my teacher.

4. 她是 Zoe, Dan 的妹妹。 She's Zoe, Dan's sister.
5. 它是一本新書。 It's a new book.

練習

(一) 填入正確的 be 動詞

1. He is Scott.
2. You are my friend.
3. She is short.
4. I am a student.
5. It is cute.
6. She is Ms. Lin.

(二) 將下列人稱代名詞的「主格」與「be 動詞」改為「縮寫式」

1. I am William. = I'm William.
2. She is Patty. = She's Patty.
3. You are Meg. = You're Meg.
4. He is Kevin. = He's Kevin.
5. It is Rocky. = It's Rocky.

2. 人稱代名詞的所有格：

人稱代名詞主格	人稱代名詞所有格
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its

文法說明

- (1) 「所有格」之後必須接「名詞」，表示此名詞為某對象所擁有。
例：my cat (我的貓)；her family (她的家庭/家人)
- (2) 「所有格+單數名詞」視為「第三人稱單數」，當句子的「主詞」時，句中的 be 動詞須用“is”。例：Her name is Tina. (她的名字是 Tina。)
↳ 單數名詞，故用 is

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Ann: I'm your teacher.
Ben: Yes. You're my teacher.
2. Leo: She's his sister.
Roy: I see. He's her brother.
3. This is my doll. Its name is Emily. It's a good name.
4. He's my brother. His name is Jacky.
5. She's my sister. Her name is Sara.

(二) 翻譯填空

- 牠是我的貓咪，Kitty。 It's my cat, Kitty.
- 你的鉛筆很短。 Your pencil is very short.
- 他的姐姐是老師。 His sister is a teacher.
- 她的哥哥個子高高的。 Her brother is tall.
- 我的狗，Rocky，很可愛。牠的名字也不錯。
My dog, Rocky, is cute. Its name is good, too.

練習

(一) 寫出正確的所有格

- It is my (I) pen.
- Her (she) pencil is long.
- She is his (he) sister.
- Your (you) desk is black.
- Its (it) name is Rocky.

(二) 翻譯

- 她是他姐姐。她的名字是 Ella。
She is / She's his sister. Her name is Ella.
- 他是她弟弟。他的名字是 Alex。
He is / He's her brother. His name is Alex.

字首須大寫的時機

- 「人名」、「稱謂」、「姓氏」的字首要大寫。

例：Ariel, Mr. Wang, Miss Lisa Huang

練習 填空

- 她是 Mary Wang 小姐。 She is Miss Mary Wang.
- John 和 Mary，再見。
Good-bye, John and Mary.

- 「句首」的「第一個字母」要大寫。

例 1：She is good. (她很不錯。)
例 2：How are you? (你好嗎?)

練習 翻譯

- 我很好。謝謝你。 I'm fine. Thank you.
- 學生們，早安。 Good morning, students.

- 字母「I」為「我」之意時，永遠「大寫」。

例：Kevin: Are you Amy? Amy: Yes, I am. (Kevin: 妳是 Amy 嗎? Amy: 是, 我是。)

練習 填空

- 我是 Kelly。 I'm Kelly.
- 不，我不是老師。No, I am not a teacher.

詢問與回答「姓名」的句型

問句：	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
	What	is	your name?
			his name?
			her name?
			its name?
答句：	主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語
	My name	is	Kevin.
	His name		John.
	Her name		Meg.
	Its name		Rocky.

文法說明

- 疑問詞 what 可與 be 動詞縮寫： name 也可與 be 動詞縮寫：

what is = what's	name is = name's
------------------	------------------

例：John: What's your name? Meg: My name's Meg.
(John: 妳叫什麼名字? Meg: 我的名字是 Meg。)

- 「所有格 + name + be 動詞 + 姓名」可等於「主格 + be 動詞 + 姓名」：

例 1：Her name is Kitty. = She is Kitty. (她的名字是 Kitty。= 她是 Kitty。)

例 2：My name is Hank. = I am Hank. (我的名字是 Hank。= 我是 Hank。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Amy: What's your name?
Bob: My name is Bob.
- Jill: This is my dog.
Sue: What's (i) its name?
Jill: Its name is Bobo.
- Leo: What's her name? Dan: She's Lulu.
- Ann: What's his name?
Zoe: He's Willy.
- I'm Lisa's friend. My name's Amanda.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Alex: 妳叫什麼名字? Beth: 我的名字是 Beth。
Alex: What's your name?
Beth: My (n) name's Beth.

2. Pat: 牠叫什麼名字? Roy: 牠的名字是 Rocky。

Pat: What's its name?

Roy: Its name is Rocky.

3. Liz: 他叫什麼名字? Ted: 他的名字是 David。

Liz: What's his name?

Ted: His name is David.

4. Tim: 她叫什麼名字? Joe: 她的名字是 Kelly。

Tim: What's her name?

Joe: Her (n) name's Kelly.

5. Mia: 它叫什麼名字? Sue: 它的名字是 Yvonne。

Mia: What's its name?

Sue: Its name is Yvonne.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. its / ? / is / What / name (重組) What is its name?

2. It's Rocky. (用所有格改寫) Its name is Rocky.

3. My name is Amy. (依畫線部分造原問句) What is / What's your name?

4. She's Louisa. (用所有格改寫)

Her name is Louisa.

5. His name's David. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What is / What's his name?

(二) 翻譯

1. 她叫什麼名字? What is / What's her name?

2. 他的名字叫 Kevin。 His name is Kevin.

四 詢問電話號碼的問句與答句

1. 數字:

0	zero	1	one	2	two	3	three	4	four
5	five	6	six	7	seven	8	eight	9	nine

2. 句型:

問句:	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?	
	What	is	your	phone number?
			his	
			her	

答句:

主詞		be 動詞	主詞補語
My	phone number	is	2701-2827.
His			
Her			
It			

文法說明

(1) 電話號碼的念法:

- 若有「八碼」, 則「第四個」數字之後略微停頓。
- 若有「區域碼」, 則在「區域碼」之後略微停頓。
- 若為「手機碼」, 則在「第四個」數字以及「第七個」數字之後略微停頓。

(2) 數字 0, 可用 zero、oh 或 o 來表示。

(3) 電話號碼的寫法:

電話號碼以「阿拉伯數字」寫出時, 常以三或四碼為單位, 在停頓處寫「連字號」; 以「英文」拼寫時, 會在停頓處加上「逗號」。

數字	英文
2701-2827	two seven zero one, two eight two seven

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Alex: What's your phone number?

Lulu: It's 261-9628.

2. Luke: What is Jamie's phone number?

Dave: It is 0922-776-371.

3. Paul: What is Zac's phone number?

Lisa: It's 2701-2827.

4. Beth: What's Yuki's phone number?

Tony: Yuki's / Her phone number is 06-213-9897.

5. Iris: What is Roger's phone number?

Lucy: Roger's / His phone number is 02-3362-7854.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. Anna: 你的電話號碼幾號?

John: 我的電話號碼是 2662-1234。

Anna: What is your phone number?

John: My phone number is 2662-1234.

2. Lisa: Jacky 的電話號碼幾號?

Tina: 他的電話號碼是 2710-2728。

Lisa: What's Jacky's phone number?

Tina: His phone number is 2710-2728.

3. 我的電話號碼是 0955-067-483。

My phone number is zero nine five
five, zero six seven, four
eight three.

4. 她的電話號碼是 06-213-9845。

Her phone number is zero six, two
one three, nine eight four
five.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. What's his phone number? (以英文詳答 2395-4096)

His phone number / It is two three nine five, four zero nine six.

2. My phone number is 2693-3072. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What is / What's your phone number?

3. What's her phone number? (以英文詳答 2804-3975)

Her phone number / It is two eight zero four, three nine seven five.

4. Kevin's phone number is 06-265-9612. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What is / What's Kevin's phone number?

(二) 翻譯

1. 她的電話號碼是幾號?

What is / What's her phone number?

2. 他的電話號碼是 2397-6805。(數字以英文寫出)

His phone number is two three nine seven, six eight zero five.

五 學習數字 11~99 及詢問「年紀」的問句及答句

1. 詢問「年紀」的問句及答句:

問句:	疑問詞 <u>How old</u>	be 動詞	主詞?
答句:	主詞 (可換成代名詞)	be 動詞	數字 (<u>years old</u>).

文法說明

(1) 問句的主詞可以是人、動物、或物品(如:某人、某人的狗/貓、汽車、樹、房子等)。

(2) 答句中,數字若是「一」,year 不須加上 -s。

(3) 答句中,year(s) old 要同進同退,不可只省略 old。

例: Zoe: How old is Jamie? Liz: She's forty (years old).

(Zoe: Jamie 幾歲? Liz: 她四十歲。) → years old 要一起省略

2. 數字 11~99

11	eleven	17	seventeen	50	fifty
12	twelve	18	eighteen	60	sixty
13	thirteen	19	nineteen	70	seventy
14	fourteen	20	twenty	80	eighty
15	fifteen	30	thirty	90	ninety
16	sixteen	40	forty	99	ninety-nine

文法說明

(1) 數字 13~19, 字的後半是 -teen, 而 20、30、40、...、90 的後半則是 -ty。

(2) 數字 21~29, 只須在 20 (twenty) 之後, 先打上連線, 再分別加進 1~9 (one~nine) 即成, 如 twenty-one, ... twenty-nine。其他 31~39、41~49、...、91~99 的形成方法相同。

小試一下

(一) 寫出英文數字

1. 14 fourteen

2. 45 forty-five

3. 57 fifty-seven

4. 94 ninety-four

5. 68 sixty-eight

6. 76 seventy-six

(二) 翻譯填空

1. Jim: 妳幾歲? Liz: 我十五歲。

Jim: How old are you?

Liz: I'm fifteen.

2. Sue: 你的狗狗幾歲? Ben: 他十三歲。

Sue: How old is your dog?

Ben: He's thirteen years old.

3. Jay: 她幾歲? Leo: 她一歲。

Jay: How old is she?

Leo: She's one year old.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. I'm fifteen. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How old are you?

2. Their school is eighty years old. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How old is their school?

3. My dog is one. (依畫線部分造原問句)

How old is your dog?

4. Ken's dog /, Rocky, / five / old /. (依字序造句)

Ken's dog, Rocky, is five years old.

(二) 翻譯

1. Scott: 妳爺爺幾歲? Betty: 他九十七歲了。

Scott: How old is your grandpa?

Betty: He's ninety-seven (years old).

2. Tim: 爸爸的車齡多大? Meg: 它十二年。

Tim: How old is Dad's car?

Meg: It's twelve (years old).

六 延伸補充 「年紀」的補充用法

主詞	be 動詞	a(n)	數字-year-old	名詞.
----	-------	------	-------------	-----

文法說明

(1) 除了用 數字 year(s) old 表達「年紀」外，也可轉換成 數字-year-old (…歲大的) 來介紹「某人是…男孩/女孩/男子/女子/…等」，注意 year 絕不可加 -s。

(2) 不定冠詞 a / an，是由 數字-year-old 中的 數字 決定，若是 eight / eleven / eighteen / eighty 開頭的數字，其前須用 an。

例 1: Joe is a one-year-old baby. (Joe 是個一歲大的嬰兒。)

例 2: Ella is an eleven-year old girl. (Ella 是個十一歲大的女孩。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Anna is an eighteen-year-old student.

2. Rocky is a one-year-old dog. He's cute.

3. Ben: My dog, Cody, is nine years old.

Leo: I see. Cody is a (n) nine-year-old dog.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. 她五歲大。她是個五歲大的女孩。

She is five years old. She's a

five-year-old girl.

2. 她弟弟十一歲。他是個十一歲的男孩。

Her brother is eleven years old. He's an

eleven-year-old boy.

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 75 分)

- (D) 1. _____ is Amy. 1. Amy 為女子名, 動詞為 is, 故選第三人稱女性單數主格。
 (A) I (B) You (C) He (D) She
- (D) 2. What is _____ name? 2. name 的前面用所有格。
 (A) you (B) you're (C) it's (D) its
- (A) 3. Her name is _____. 3. Her name 以「女子名」作答, (B)(C)(D)皆是男子名。
 (A) Meg (B) Tom Wang (C) Kevin (D) Mr. John Lin
- (B) 4. My phone number _____ 8218-6342. 4. My phone number 視為第三人稱單數, be 動詞用 is。
 (A) are (B) is (C) am (D) be
- (A) 5. Amy: What's his phone number? Ben: _____ 3104-8702.
 (A) It's (B) Its (C) His (D) He's
- (B) 6. I _____ Patty. 5. His phone number 用人稱代名詞 It 代替, 再與 is 形成縮寫式。 6. I 搭配 be 動詞 am。
 (A) be (B) am (C) is (D) are
- (C) 7. That is _____ dog, not your dog. 7. dog 為名詞, 前面搭配所有格。
 (A) I (B) you (C) my (D) your
- (B) 8. _____ name is Jeff. _____ my brother. 8. Jeff 為男子名, name 的前面用 His, 後一句則用主格 He 和 be 動詞 is 的縮寫式。
 (A) Her; She's (B) His; He's (C) She; Her (D) He; His
- (C) 9. _____ is my teacher, Ms. Lily Chen. 9. Ms. 表示女性, 又 be 動詞為 is, 所以用主詞 She。
 (A) He (B) You (C) She (D) It
- (C) 10. Emi: What's your name?
 Stanley: _____ name is Stanley. 10. 用 your 問, 用 My 起首回答。
 (A) Your (B) Her (C) My (D) His
- (B) 11. Jill: Is your dog Rocky? 11. 已知狗的性別, 可直接用 his 或 her 所有格代替, 第二空格則用代名詞 It 代替狗的名字, 再與 is 形成縮寫式。
 Bob: No, _____ name is Coffee. _____ a good name, right (對吧)?
 (A) my; It's (B) his; It's (C) his; He's (D) her; She's

- (C) 12. Joe: _____ your phone number? 12 疑問詞 What 詢問電話號碼，而主詞 your phone number 是第三人稱單數，動詞用 is，再取其縮寫式。
Liz: 216-9612.
(A) Is (B) Are (C) What's (D) What are
- (D) 13. _____ my friend, Nana Lin. 13 由 Nana (娜娜) 得知為女性，故選(D)。
(A) I'm (B) He's (C) It's (D) She's
- (A) 14. Tina: Is this your doll?
Beth: That's right. _____ name is Candy. _____ a lovely (可愛的) name, right? 14 第一空格用所有格，第二空格用 It 與 is 的縮寫式。
(A) Its; It's (B) Its; Its (C) It's; Its (D) It's; It's
- (D) 15. Lucy: What's _____ name?
Brad: _____ name is Rick. 15 若選(A)，須把 Rick 改成 Brad；若選(B)，須把 Rick 改成 Lucy；選項(C)答句須是女子名，故選(D)。
(A) your; My (B) my; Your
(C) her; Her (D) his; His

二、題組 (每題 5 分，共 25 分)

(At the park)

Jim: Hi, Mia. 16.

Mia: Good morning. Are you here alone?

Jim: No, my sister 17. with me. Look! She's over there.

Mia: What's 18. name?

Jim: Rebecca.

Mia: 19. a long name.

Jim: That's right.

Mia: By the way, here's my new cellphone number. It's 20.

Jim: Let me repeat it. It's 0955-476-238.

Mia: Yes.

📖 alone 獨自 with me 和我在一起
over there 在那裡 That's right. 沒錯。
By the way 順便一提；對了 repeat 複述

16. Jim 與 Mia 互道「早安」。

- (A) 16. (A) Good morning. (B) Good afternoon.
(C) Good evening. (D) Good night. 17. 主詞 my sister 是第三人稱單數，be 動詞用 is。
- (C) 17. (A) be (B) am (C) is (D) are
- (B) 18. (A) your (B) her (C) his (D) my
- (D) 19. (A) You're (B) She's (C) He's (D) It's
- (A) 20. (A) zero nine five five, four seven six, two three eight 18. 所有格 her 代替「Jim 妹妹的」。
(B) zero nine four four, five seven six, three two eight 19. 代名詞 It 代替女子名 Rebecca，再與 is 形成縮寫式。
(C) zero six five five, four eight nine, two three seven
(D) zero six four four, five eight nine, three two seven 20. (A) 才是 Mia 的英文數字電話號碼。

Unit 1

Who's That Handsome Boy?

文法重點快遞

一 be 動詞的直述句、否定句和 Yes / No 問答句

1. 直述句及疑問句句型：

直述句：

主詞	be 動詞	(not)	...
I	am	(not)	a doctor.
You	are	(not)	a nurse.
He / She	is	(not)	a student.

肯定 Yes / No 問句：

Be 動詞	主詞	...?
Are	you	a doctor?
Is	he	a student?

肯定簡答 (及詳答)：

Yes, 主詞 / 代名詞	be 動詞.	主詞 / 代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	...
Yes, I	am.	I'm	a doctor.
Yes, he	is.	He's	a student.

否定簡答及詳答：

No, 主詞 / 代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	not.	主詞 / 代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	換新成分.
No, I'm	not.	I'm	a nurse.
No, he's	not.	He's	a teacher.

文法說明

- (1) 「主詞與 be 動詞」或「be 動詞與 not」可形成縮寫式，前者通常去掉 be 動詞的第一個字母 (am、is、are)，後者則去掉 not 中的第二個字母 (not)。

I am not = I'm not	注意 am 與 not 並沒有縮寫式。
you are not = you're not = you aren't	
he / she / it is not = he's / she's / it's not = he / she / it isn't	

- (2) 上述句型中「...」可以是「年紀」(如 five years old)、「職業名稱」(如 a doctor)、「形容詞」(如 old)、「冠詞+形容詞+名詞」(如 a young nurse) 等。

2. Yes / No 問句的回答原則：

- (1) 「肯定」回答時，即「實際狀況與問句中...」相同，則用 Yes 起首回答，又分 ① 簡答句 ② 詳答句。「簡答句」主詞須是「人稱代名詞」，而且 Yes 之後的「代名詞與 be 動詞不可以縮寫」。

例：Tom: Are you a doctor? Meg: Yes, I am. (I'm a doctor.)
 (Tom: 妳是醫生嗎? Meg: 是的, 我是。〈我是醫生。〉)

(2) 「否定」回答時, 即「實際狀況與問句中...」不相同, 則用 No 起首回答, 也分 ① 簡答句 ② 詳答句。「簡答句」主詞須是「人稱代名詞」, 而 No 之後的「代名詞與 be 動詞」或「be 動詞與 not」可分別形成縮寫式。

例：Jim: Is Miss Lu happy? Leo: No, she is not (=she's not = she isn't). She's sad.
 (Jim: Lu 小姐快樂嗎? Leo: 不, 她不是。她很傷心。)

(3) 肯定或否定詳答時, 只須在簡答句後再沿用「問句中」的字即可。

例：Zoe: Is your sister four? (你妹妹四歲嗎?)
 Dan: No, she's not (=she isn't). She's not four. (不, 她不是。她不是四歲。)

(4) 另外, 否定詳答時, 若「代名詞與 be 動詞」之後沒有 not 出現, 則須使用與疑問句中... 的相反詞或相對字。

例：Sue: Is Scott a cook? Max: No, he is not. He's a writer.
 (Sue: Scott 是個廚師嗎? Max: 不, 他不是。他是個作家。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Ann: Are you a doctor?
Ben: No, I'm not. I'm a nurse.
- Liz: Is your mom a teacher?
Roy: Yes, she is.
- Ken: Is her dad an office worker?
Sam: No, he's a police officer.
- Jim: Is that your dog?
Sue: No, it's not. It's Amy's dog.
- Joe: Is this Sara's car?
Rick: Yes, it is.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Jill: 你姐姐是上班族嗎? Dan: 不, 她不是。她是歌手。
Jill: Is your sister an office worker?
Dan: No, she isn't. She's a singer.
- Sue: 你舅舅是老師嗎?
Leo: 不, 他不是。他是作家。
Sue: Is your uncle a teacher?
Leo: No, he's not. He's a writer.

- Ann: 妳是老師嗎?
Mia: 是的, 我是老師。
Ann: Are you a teacher?
Mia: Yes, I'm a teacher.
- Bob: 妳媽媽是護士嗎?
Zoe: 是的, 她是。她是護士。
Bob: Is your mom a nurse?
Zoe: Yes, she is. She's a nurse.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Are you a student? (肯定簡答) Yes, I am.
- Is Miss Smith a police officer? (先否定簡答, 再用「上班族」詳答)
No, she is not / she's not / she isn't. She's an office worker.
- Is your brother twenty-five? (先否定簡答, 再以「英文數字 29」詳答)
No, he is not / he's not / he isn't. He's twenty-nine.
- Is Mr. Lin's daughter a nurse? (先否定簡答, 再用「醫生」詳答)
No, she is not / she's not / she isn't. She's a doctor.

(二) 翻譯

- Ken: 你媽媽是家庭主婦嗎? Bill: 不, 她不是。她是護士。
Ken: Is your mom a housewife? Bill: No, she's not. She's a nurse.
- Emi: 你爸爸是廚師嗎? Bill: 是的, 他是。他是廚師。
Emi: Is your dad a cook? Bill: Yes, he is. He's a cook.

「形容詞」及其出現的位置

直述句：

主詞	be 動詞	(not)	形容詞.
I	am	(not)	young.
She	is	(not)	tall.

主詞	be 動詞	(not)	不定冠詞 a / an	形容詞	名詞.
I	am	(not)	a	young	boy.
She	is	(not)	a	tall	girl.

肯定 Yes / No 問句：

Be 動詞	主詞	形容詞?
Are	you	young?

Be 動詞	主詞	不定冠詞 a / an	形容詞	名詞?
Is	she	a	tall	girl?

肯定簡答(及詳答):

Yes,	主詞/代名詞	be 動詞.
Yes,	I	am.
	she	is.

主詞/代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	形容詞.		
	不定冠詞	形容詞	名詞.
I'm	young.		
She's	a tall girl.		

否定簡答及詳答:

No,	主詞/代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	not.
No,	I'm	not.
	she's	

主詞/代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	新形容詞.		
	不定冠詞	新形容詞	名詞.
I'm	old.		
She's	a	short	girl.

文法說明

(1) 「形容詞」主要出現在二個位置, 即① **be 動詞 形容詞** ② **不定冠詞 形容詞 名詞**, 在①中「形容詞」是當「主詞補語」, 在②中「形容詞」是修飾其後的名詞(人/物/動物/地點)。

例 1: Your brother is tall. (你哥哥很高。)
 ↳ be 動詞 + 形容詞

例 2: He's a tall boy. (他是個高個子的男孩。)
 ↳ 不定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

(2) 問句與答句中的不定冠詞, 是由其後的形容詞決定。

例: Mia: Is Ted a young cook? (Ted 是年輕的廚師嗎?)
 Roy: No, he's not. He's an old cook. (不, 他不是。他是年紀大的廚師。)
 ↳ old 母音開頭, 用 an
 ↳ young 子音開頭, 用 a

小試一下

(一) 填入正確的形容詞

- Our dog, Lucky, is old, not young.
- Muffin is a small dog, not a big dog.
- Dad's car is new. It's one month (月) old.
- The fifteen-year-old boy is 110 cm tall. He's short.
- Who is that handsome teacher? How can (能) he be so (這麼) good-looking (好看的)?

(二) 翻譯填空

- Alex: Lucky 是隻小狗嗎?
 Beth: 不, 他不是。他是隻大狗。
 Alex: Is Lucky a small dog?
 Beth: No, he's not. He's a big dog.
- Roy: Lisa 的丈夫很英俊。
 Ted: 是的。他的妻子很美麗。
 Roy: Lisa's husband is handsome.
 Ted: Yes. His wife is beautiful.
- Pat: 這是一枝短鉛筆嗎?
 Ken: 不, 它不是。它是一枝長鉛筆。
 Pat: Is this a short pencil?
 Ken: No, it's not. It's a long pencil.
- Dan: Paul 是年輕醫生嗎?
 Meg: 不, 他不是。他是年紀大的醫生。
 Dan: Is Paul a young doctor?
 Meg: No, he isn't. He's an old doctor.
- Ann: 那隻黑貓快樂嗎?
 Joe: 不, 牠是隻傷心的貓。
 Ann: Is the black cat happy?
 Joe: No, it's a sad cat.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Is Max a tall doctor? (先否定簡答, 再用「矮的」詳答)
No, he is not / he's not / he isn't. He's a short doctor.
- Is your mom a happy housewife? (先肯定簡答, 再詳答)
Yes, she is. She's a happy housewife.
- Is her husband young? (先否定簡答, 再用「年紀大的」詳答)
No, he is not / he's not / he isn't. He's old.
- Is his wife beautiful? (先肯定簡答, 再用「美麗的上班族」詳答)
Yes, she is. She's a beautiful office worker.

(二) 翻譯

- 他姐姐是個快樂的作家。 His sister is a happy writer.
- 這個矮個子的廚師很年輕。 The short cook is young.

疑問詞 Who 的問句及答句

問句：	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
	Who	is	he? she?
答句：	主詞與 be 動詞 is 的縮寫式		主詞補語 (「名字」或「關係」)。
	He's		Zack.
	She's		my classmate.

文法說明

- (1) “Who is” 可縮寫為 “Who’s”。
- (2) 以 Who is / Who’s 為首的問句，答句可用「名字」或「與某人之間的關係」回答。

例 1：Max: Who's he? Bob: He's Mike. He's Lisa's son.
 回答「名字」 ← → 回答「關係」
 (Max: 他是誰? Bob: 他是 Mike。他是 Lisa 的兒子。)

例 2：Sue: Who is she? Roy: She's Marge. She's my classmate.
 → 回答「名字」 → 回答「關係」
 (Sue: 她是誰? Roy: 她是 Marge。她是我的同學。)

- (3) 所有格的形成方式：「所有格」之後須接「名詞」。

a. 人稱代名詞單、複數的所有格

人稱	單數		複數	
	主格	所有格	主格	所有格
第一人稱	I	my	we	our
	you	your	you	your
第三人稱	he	his	they	their
	she	her		
	it	its		

所有格 + 單數名詞	單數動詞 (如 is)
所有格 + 複數名詞	複數動詞 (如 are)

例 1：Our cousin, Eric, is a cook. (我們的堂哥，Eric，是個廚師。)
 → 所有格 + 單數名詞，用 is

例 2：My brothers are good students. (我的哥哥們是好學生。)
 → 所有格 + 複數名詞，用 are

b. 「名詞所有格」的形式

Rita	→	Rita's
Mr. Lin	→	Mr. Lin's
my dad	→	my dad's

文法說明

專有名詞及單數名詞形成所有格時，通常在字尾右上方先打上一撇後，再加上 -s 即成，如 Zac's / Mr. Parker's / my mom's / Mr. and Mrs. Wang's 等。

例 1：Is Amy's dad a teacher? (Amy 的爸爸是老師嗎?)

例 2：His daughter's name is Emma. (他女兒的名字是 Emma。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Amy: Who's he? Liz: He's Ted. He's my new classmate.
- Jill: Who is she?
Roy: She's Maggie. She's my wife.
- Meg: Who's that handsome teacher?
Sam: He's Mr. Tom Hugo.
- Rick: Who is that beautiful singer?
Ken: She's Sara. She's my daughter.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Pat: 她是誰? Jay: 她是 Susan。她是我妻子。
Pat: Who is she?
Jay: She's Susan. She's my wife.
- Mia: 你是誰? Bob: 我是 Bob。我是 Jessie 的丈夫。
Mia: Who are you?
Bob: I'm Bob. I'm Jessie's husband.
- Ken: 那個高個子的男孩是誰? Zac: 他是 Jeff。他是 Nana 的哥哥。
Ken: Who's that tall boy?
Zac: He's Jeff. He's Nana's brother.
- Emi: 那個美麗的女孩是誰? Dan: 她是 Emma。她是我的女兒。
Emi: Who is that beautiful girl?
Dan: She's Emma. She's my daughter.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- She's Ella. (用 Who 開頭造原問句) Who is she?
- Mike is my uncle. (依畫線部分造原問句) Who is Mike?

3. I am your teacher. (用 You 開頭改寫) You are my student.
 4. She is his wife. (用 He 開頭改寫) He is her husband.

(二) 翻譯

1. Jane: 那個英俊的警察是誰? Tina: 他是 Josh。他是 Meg 的丈夫。

Jane: Who is that handsome police officer?

Tina: He's Josh. He's Meg's husband.

2. Emi: 她是誰? Jay: 她是 Patty。她是我妻子。

Emi: Who is she?

Jay: She's Patty. She's my wife.

四 延伸補充 詢問某人的職業及其答句

問句:	疑問詞 What	單數 be 動詞 is	某人的	job	?
	What's				
答句:	主詞 (某人)	be 動詞	不定冠詞 a(n)	職業名稱.	

文法說明

(1) 詢問某人的職業，疑問詞用 What，其後接單數 be 動詞 is，再加上「所有格/某人的+職業 (job)」即可。

(2) 除了詳答外，也可簡答，即“A(n)+職業名稱。”

例: Bob: What's your dad's **job**? Liz: (詳答) He's **a** writer. / (簡答) **A** writer.

(Bob: 妳爸爸的職業是什麼? Liz: 他是作家。/ 作家。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Alex: What's your job? Lisa: I'm an office worker.
 2. Rick: What is Mr. Lu's job? Owen: He's a teacher.
 3. Beth: What's your husband's job? Lulu: A police officer.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. Tom: 你兒子的職業是什麼? Zac: 他是醫生。
 Tom: What's your son's job? Zac: He's a doctor.
 2. Ela: 你妻子的職業是什麼? Tim: 她是家庭主婦。
 Ela: What is your wife's job?
 Tim: She's a housewife.
 3. Zoe: 那個美麗女子的職業是什麼? Ken: 她是作家。
 Zoe: What's that beautiful woman's job?
 Ken: She's a writer.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. My sister is a teacher. (依畫線部分用 job 造原問句)

答: What is your sister's job?

2. I'm an office worker. (依畫線部分用 job 造原問句) What is your job?

3. What's Jane's job? (用「警察」詳答) She's a police officer.

(二) 翻譯

1. Jill: 妳丈夫是做什麼的? (... job) Lucy: 他是歌手。

Jill: What is your husband's job? Lucy: He's a singer.

2. Ella: 你女兒的職業是什麼? Eric: 她是廚師。

Ella: What is your daughter's job? Eric: She's a cook.

五 延伸補充

1.	疑問詞/主詞	單數動詞	...?	主詞/人名	單數動詞	(...).
----	--------	------	------	-------	------	--------

文法說明

* 疑問詞 who 也可當「主詞」，通常視為單數，其後須取單數動詞 (如 is)。

▶ Who 當主詞視為單數，配單數動詞 is

例: Jill: Who is Pete's aunt? (誰是 Pete 的姑姑?)

Leo: Lulu is (his aunt). (Lulu 是他的姑姑。/ 是 Lulu。)

2.	人名 ₁	and	人名 ₂ 's	名詞
----	-----------------	-----	--------------------	----

文法說明

* 「人名₁」和「人名₂」若「共同擁有其後的名詞」，所有格只須打在「人名₂」，即「人名₂'s」。

例: He is John and Mary's father. ▶ 二人共同擁有的爸爸，只有一個
 (他是 John 和 Mary 的爸爸。)

3.	人名 ₁ 's	and	人名 ₂ 's	複數名詞
----	--------------------	-----	--------------------	------

文法說明

* 「人名₁」和「人名₂」若「個別擁有其後的名詞」，所有格打在「人名₁」和「人名₂」，即「人名₁'s and 人名₂'s」。

例: They are John's and Mary's fathers. ▶ 二人個別擁有的爸爸，總共二個
 (他們是 John 和 Mary 的爸爸。)

4. 否定疑問句的句型:

Be 動詞與 not 的縮寫式	主詞			
Be 動詞	主詞	not	...	?

文法說明

- (1) 肯定疑問句，若加進 not 時，即形成否定疑問句，注意 not 放句首時，須與 Be 動詞形成縮寫式，但 Am I not... 例外。
- (2) 回答原則，與「肯定疑問句」方式相同，只須判斷問句是否與實際狀況相同（回答 Yes...）或者不同（回答 No...）即可。

例 1: Ken: Isn't the tree (=Is the tree not) fifty years old?

Liz: No, it's not. It's forty years old.

(Ken: 那棵樹樹齡不是五十年了嗎? Liz: 不, 它不是。它四十年。)

例 2: Lucy: Aren't you (=Are you not) a nurse?

Mia: No, I'm not. I'm a doctor. → 判斷問句是否與事實相同

(Lucy: 妳不是護士嗎? Mia: 不, 我不是。我是醫生。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Ben: Who is young and beautiful?
Tim: My daughter, Emily, is.
- Kevin and Kelly's mother is a housewife.
- Kevin's and Kelly's mothers are not young.
- Jill: Isn't your brother four? Lisa: No, he's five.
- Rita: Aren't you a student? Beth: Yes, I'm a student.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Jim: 誰又高又英俊? Dan: 是 Roger。
Jim: Who is tall and handsome? Dan: Roger is.
- Tom 和 Sue 的丈夫年紀不大。
Tom and Sue's husband are not old.
- Tom 和 Sue 的媽媽是個快樂的作家。
Tom and Sue's mother is a happy writer.
- Owen: 你不是老師嗎? Alex: 不, 我是警察。 Owen: Aren't you a teacher? Alex: No, I'm a police officer.
- Beth: 我不是個子矮矮的嗎? Pete: 是的, 你個子矮矮的。
Beth: Am I not short?
Pete: Yes, you're short.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- No, I'm a doctor. (用 a nurse 造否定疑問句)
Aren't you (=Are you not) a nurse?

- Yes, my car is ten years old. (依畫線部分造否定疑問句)

Isn't your car (=Is your car not) ten years old?

- Lulu / and / Mia / dad / an office worker / . (依字序造句)

Lulu and Mia's dad is an office worker.

- Lulu / and / Mia / husbands / young and handsome / . (依字序造句)

Lulu's and Mia's husbands are young and handsome.

(二) 翻譯

- Roy: 我不是 Tim 和 Tom 的舅舅嗎? Leo: 是的, 你是。

Roy: Am I not Tim and Tom's uncle? Leo: Yes, you are.

- Ken: 誰是 Lily 和 Lulu 的媽媽? Emi: 是 Hugo 太太。

Ken: Who is Lily and Lulu's mother? Emi: Mrs. Hugo is.

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 75 分)

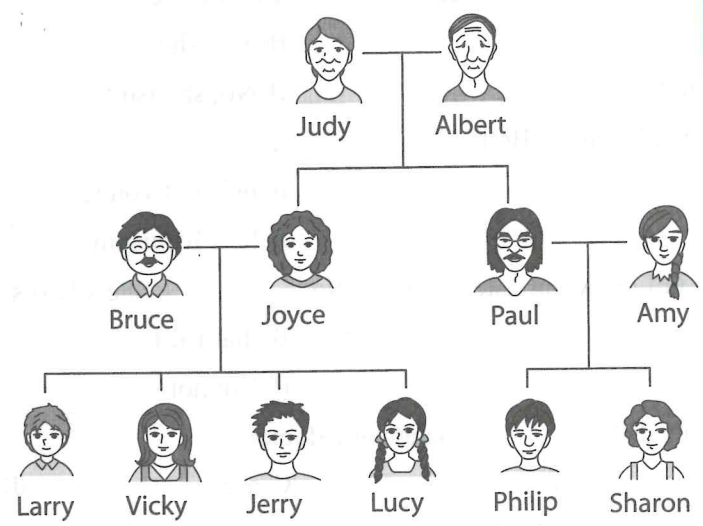
- (A) 1. Ted: _____ is she? Roy: She's Patty, Eric's wife. 1. 疑問詞 Who 詢問出女子是 Patty 並與 Eric 之間的關係。
(A) Who (B) How (C) What (D) How old
- (D) 2. Jill: Is that a big red apple? Lisa: Yes, _____. 2. 問句主詞是 that, 簡答句主詞只能用 it, 而且肯定簡答句, 不可與 is 形成縮寫式。
(A) this is (B) that is (C) it's (D) it is
- (C) 3. Emi: _____ is your dad's job? Leo: A police officer. 3. 疑問詞 What 詢問 Leo 爸爸的職業是「什麼」。
(A) Who (B) How (C) What (D) How old
- (C) 4. Ken: Aren't you a teacher? Sue: _____ I'm a writer. 4. 由 Sue 表明自己是作家, 可見她「不是」老師。
(A) Yes, I am. (B) Yes, she is.
(C) No, I'm not. (D) No, she isn't.
- (D) 5. Jill: Is Dan handsome? Beth: Yes, _____. 5. 肯定簡答, (A) 須是 he is, 故選肯定詳答。
(A) he's (B) he's not young
(C) he isn't (D) he's handsome 6. that tall girl 在簡答句中須用代名詞 she 代替。
- (A) 6. Max: Is that tall girl your sister? Tom: No, _____. She's Leo's sister.
(A) she isn't (B) that isn't
(C) it's not (D) I'm not
- (B) 7. Mia and Emi's dad _____ a handsome doctor. 7. 主詞是 Mia 和 Emi 兩人共有的爸爸, 只有一人, 用 is 作答。
(A) am (B) is (C) are (D) be
- (D) 8. Carl: Who is _____? Alex: Emma. 8. 誰是「他的妻子」, 答句才會以女子名 Emma 作答, (B) 疑問詞須是 What。
(A) your son (B) her name
(C) her dad (D) his wife

- (A) 9. Our new classmate, Sophie, _____ beautiful, too. 9. 主詞只有一個人, 句尾 too (也) 只出現在肯定句, 故選 is 作答。
 (A) is (B) are (C) isn't (D) aren't
- (B) 10. Iris: Is Grandpa young? Rosa: _____ He's old. 10. Iris 和 Rosa 的爺爺年紀大了, 「不年輕」, 須否定回答。
 (A) Yes, he is. (B) No, he's not.
 (C) How old is he? (D) What's his age?
- (D) 11. Max Banker is _____. 11. (A) sister 至少須改成 brother (B) 加進 a... (C) Hugo's 須改成 Banker's。
 (A) Leo and Dan's sister (B) tall handsome man
 (C) Mrs. Hugo's husband (D) their father
- (A) 12. _____ the young woman beautiful, too? 12. 句尾 too 出現在肯定句, 主詞 the young woman 是第三人稱單數, 用 Is 作答。
 (A) Is (B) Are (C) Isn't (D) Aren't
- (B) 13. Hebe: Isn't Anna happy? Ella: No, she's not. _____ 13. 否定回答, 表示「Anna 不快樂」或「Anna 很傷心」, 故選(B)。
 (A) She's happy. (B) She's sad.
 (C) She's not sad. (D) She's a happy woman.
- (D) 14. I don't think Katie will (會) read any (任何) one of the books you've picked out (已挑選) for her: _____ look(s) very boring (無聊的). 【106.會考】
 (A) it (B) one (C) some (D) they
- (A) 15. Steven wants (想要) to be a _____, because (因為) he loves to watch (看著) people (人們) enjoy (享受) the food (食物) he prepares (準備). 【110.會考】
 (A) cook (B) doctor (C) driver (D) farmer

二、題組 (每題 5 分, 共 25 分)

15. Steven 想要當「廚師」因為他喜愛看著人們享受他所準備的食物。(C) 司機(D)農夫。

Look at the family tree and answer the questions.



family tree 家庭譜系圖
 answer 回答
 question 問題

【92.基測 II】

- (C) 16. Which (哪個) of the following (以下的) is Sharon's cousin?
 (A) Albert. (B) Joyce. (C) Vicky. (D) Philip.
16. Sharon 的 cousins 為 Joyce 和 Bruce 所生的四名子女。

17. 由 my sisters 和 my younger brother 得知, 家中包含自己在內, 共有四個小孩, 所以由 family tree 的關係圖得知這段文字是由 Jerry 所寫。
 (B) 17. "My father is a Chinese teacher. He is tall and wears glasses (戴眼鏡). My mother is a businesswoman (女商人). They both are busy (都很忙), so we children have to do the housework (家事). Sometimes my sisters cook, and I help wash the dishes (洗碗) and vacuum the floor (吸地板). My younger brother is only (只有) three years old. The only things (事情) he does are eating and playing." Who wrote (寫) the paragraph (段落)?
 (A) Judy. (B) Jerry. (C) Philip. (D) Sharon.

(On Amy's smartphone)

smartphone 智慧型手機 man 男子 boyfriend 男朋友 work(s) 工作 hospital 醫院 always 總是 wear(s) a smile 面帶微笑

- (A) 18. (A) Yes, he is. 18. 那個年輕帥哥「是 Amy 的新男友」, 故選(A)。
 (B) Yes, he's my brother.
 (C) No, he's not handsome. 19. 「醫生」在醫院工作。
 (D) No, he's not my cousin.
- (C) 19. (A) A cook. (B) A singer. (C) A doctor. (D) A writer.
- (B) 20. (A) Is he sad? (B) Isn't he happy?
 (C) Is he a happy nurse? (D) Isn't he a sad doctor?
 20. 肯定回答, 總是面帶微笑, 可推知問句為「他不是很快樂嗎?」
 (C) nurse 須改成 doctor (D) sad 須改成 happy。

Unit 2 What Are Those?

文法重點快遞

一 指示詞 this / that

問句：	疑問詞	be 動詞	指示詞/代名詞		?
	What	is	this? that? it?		
答句：	指示詞/代名詞		be 動詞	不定冠詞	單數名詞。
	This	is	a	cookie.	
	That				
	It		an	apple.	

文法說明

- (1) 指示詞 this (這)，用於指離說話者近的單數名詞。
- (2) 指示詞 that (那)，用於指離說話者遠的單數名詞。
- (3) 代名詞 it (它)，則用於遠、近皆可的單數名詞。
- (4) That is / It is 可分別縮寫成 That's / It's，但是 This is 則不可以形成縮寫式。
- (5) 答句單數名詞前，須加進不定冠詞 a 或者 an。除了詳答句以外，也可以 A / An + 單數名詞簡答。

例 1：Anna: What is **that**? (那是什麼?) Mike: **An** apple. (是蘋果。)

↳ Anna 離東西遠

例 2：Jim: What is **this**? (這是什麼?) Zoe: **That's a** pencil case. (那是鉛筆盒。)

↳ Jim 離東西近

↳ = That is

例 3：Jay: What is **it**? (它是什麼?) Emi: **It's a** gift. (是禮物。)

↳ Jay 及 Emi 離東西遠
或者近皆可

↳ = It is

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Zac: What is this? Ela: A jump rope.
2. Max: What is it? Sam: It's an egg.
3. Vic: What is that? Dan: That's / It's a ruler.
4. Jim: What is this? Roy: That's / It's a comic book.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. Liz: 這是什麼? What is this ?
Ken: 那是筆記本。 That's a notebook.

2. Jill: 那是什麼? What is that ?
Lisa: 這是毛筆。 This is a brush.
3. Jay: 它是什麼? What's it ?
Meg: 它是彩色筆。 It's a marker.
4. Emi: 這是什麼? What's this?
Ben: 它是給妳的禮物。 It's a gift for you.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. This is a marker. (依畫線部分造原問句)
What is / What's this / that?
2. It's a watch. (依畫線部分造原問句)
What is / What's this / that / it?
3. That's a gift box. (依畫線部分造原問句)
What is / What's that / this?
4. What is it? (用「老鼠」詳答)
It is / It's a mouse.

(二) 翻譯

1. Lisa: 這是什麼? What is / What's this?
- Leo: 它是餅乾。 It is / It's a cookie.
2. Pete: 那是什麼? What is / What's that?
- Tina: 那不是床嗎? Isn't that (= Is that not) a bed?

二 指示詞 these / those

疑問詞	be 動詞	指示詞?	指示詞/代名詞	be 動詞	複數名詞。
What	are	these?	These They	are	pencils.
疑問詞	be 動詞	指示詞?	指示詞/代名詞	be 動詞	複數名詞。
What	are	those?	Those They	are	comic books.

文法說明

- (1) 指示詞 these (這些) 為 this (這) 的複數形式，用於指離說話者近的複數名詞。
- (2) 指示詞 those (那些) 為 that (那) 的複數形式，用於指離說話者遠的複數名詞。
- (3) 回答上述兩問句時，可視回答者離物品之遠近決定主詞。① 離得近，用 These ② 離得遠，用 Those ③ 不考慮遠、近，則可用 They 起首作答。

- (4) These / Those 與 are 沒有縮寫式，They are 可縮寫成 **They're**，答句中的名詞要取**複數**形式。

例 1：Leo: What are these? ⇨ Leo 離東西近。

Zoe: Those are books. ⇨ Zoe 離東西遠。(Leo: 這些是什麼? Zoe: 那些是書。)

例 2：Sam: What are those? ⇨ Sam 離東西遠。(Sam: 那些是什麼? Liz: 它們是筆。)

Liz: They are (= They're) pens. ⇨ Liz 離東西遠或者近皆可。

- (5) 「複數名詞」的形成方法：

一般字尾與字尾「母音+y」，直接加 -s		字尾為 x, s, ch, sh, z，加 -es	
eraser → erasers	box → boxes		
sofa → sofas	bus → buses		
boy → boys	watch → watches		

字尾「子音+y」，去 -y 加 -ies		字尾為 -f 或 -fe，去 -f 或 -fe 加 -ves	
baby → babies	leaf → leaves		
family → families	housewife → housewives		

複合名詞，在第二個字的字尾做變化			
comic book → comic books	police officer → police officers		
jump rope → jump ropes	living room → living rooms		

- (6) 複數句改成單數句時，單數名詞前除了已有 ① this ② that ③ the ④ 所有格外，須加進不定冠詞 **a / an**，如 a boy、an office worker 等。

- (7) 複數名詞，若是規則變化，大都是 -s 或 -es 結尾；若是不規則變化，須個別記熟，如 mouse (老鼠) → **mice**、woman (女子) → **women**、person (人) → **persons / people**。

小試一下

- (一) 寫出下列名詞的複數形式

1. pencil case → pencil cases 2. fox → foxes
 3. city → cities 4. key → keys
 5. woman → women 6. mouse → mice

- (二) 填充題

1. Amy: What are those? Leo: They're erasers.
 2. Ted: What are these? Mia: They're pens and pencils.
 3. Jim: What are they? Sue: They're brushes.

- (三) 翻譯填空

1. Max: 那些是什麼? Tom: 那些是校車。
 Max: What are those?
 Tom: Those are school buses.

2. Jill: 這些是什麼? Lisa: 這些是照片。

Jill: What are these?

Lisa: These are pictures.

3. Vic: 它們是什麼? Zoe: 它們是棒球和籃球。

Vic: What are they?

Zoe: They're baseballs and basketballs.

練習

- (一) 依提示作答

1. What is this? (改成複數句) What are these?

2. That's an old book bag. (改成複數句)

Those are old book bags.

3. Those are new markers. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What are those / these?

4. My sisters are office workers. (改成單數句)

My sister is an office worker.

- (二) 翻譯

1. Jim: 那些是什麼? Dan: 那些是鉛筆盒。

Jim: What are those?

Dan: Those are pencil boxes / cases.

2. Sam: 這些是什麼? Max: 它們是毛筆和彩色筆。

Sam: What are these?

Max: They are / They're brushes and markers.

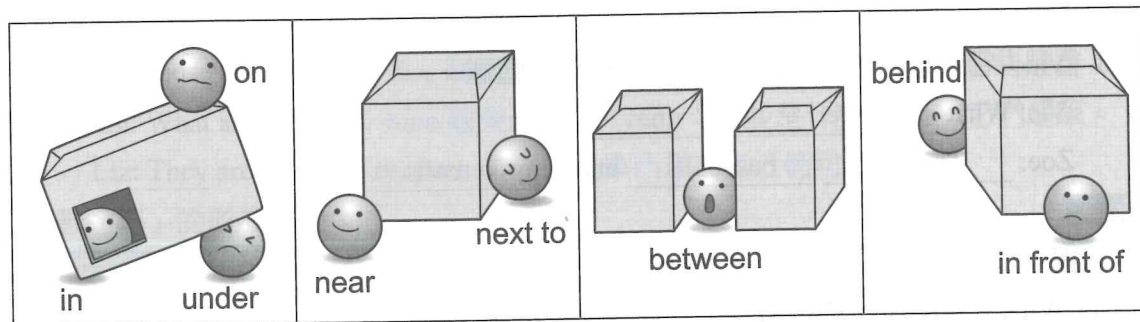
疑問詞 Where 引導的問句及答句

問句：	疑問詞	be 動詞	所有格/定冠詞	名詞?
Where	is		your	father?
			the	book bag?
	are		your	brothers?
			the	basketballs?

答句：	代名詞與 be 動詞的縮寫式	介系詞	the	地點。
	He's	in	the	dining room.
	It's	on	the	bed.
	They're	at	the	park.
	They're	behind	the	door.

文法說明

(1) 表位置的介系詞



in (在...裡面)	between (在...之間)
on (在...上面)	behind (在...後面)
under (在...下面)	in front of (在...前面)
near (在...附近)	inside (在...裡面)
next to (在...旁邊)	above (在...上方)

(2) Where 可與 is 縮寫成 Where's。

(3) 主詞除了是「代名詞」(I, you, he, ...)、Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / Miss + 姓、名字 (Mary, John, ...)、或名詞前已有所有格 (my, your, his, ...) 之外，其餘名詞之前要加進 the。

例 1：Where am I? (這是什麼地方?)

例 2：Where's Mr. Hugo's daughter? (Hugo 先生的女兒在哪裡?)

↳ = Where is

例 3：Where's the bathroom? (廁所在哪裡?)

(4) 除了詳答句外，也可以

介系詞	the / 所有格	地點.
-----	-----------	-----

 簡答即可。

例 1：Ann: Where's my pencil case? (我的鉛筆盒在哪裡?)

Mom: On the table. (在桌子上面。)

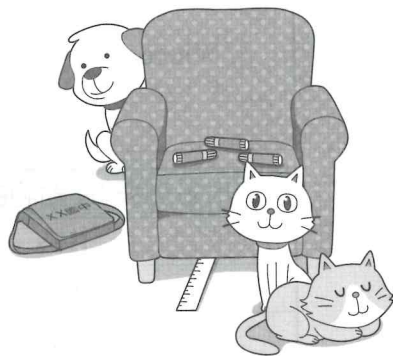
例 2：Jill: Where's the bathroom? (廁所在哪裡?)

Liz: Between the kitchen and the dining room. (在廚房和飯廳之間。)

小試一下

(一) 依圖示填入正確的介系詞

- The dog is behind the sofa.
- The cats are in front of the sofa.
- The book bag is next to the sofa.
- The markers are on the sofa.
- The ruler is under the sofa.



(二) 翻譯填空

1. Jay: 爸爸和媽媽在哪裡? Liz: 他們在飯廳。

Jay: Where are Dad and Mom?

Liz: They're in the dining room.

2. Ben: 漫畫書在哪裡? Jim: 它們不在沙發上面嗎?

Ben: Where are the comic books?

Jim: Aren't they on the sofa?

3. Roy: 藍筆在哪裡? Ken: 它在二枝紅筆之間。

Roy: Where's the blue pen?

Ken: It's between the two red pens.

4. Amy: 雨傘在哪裡? Zoe: 它們在門的後面。

Amy: Where are the umbrellas?

Zoe: They're behind the door.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. Dad's in the living room. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Where is / Where's Dad?

2. Where are the dog and the cat? (用「在門後面」詳答)

They are / They're behind the door.

3. Where is the television? (用「在沙發前面」簡答)

In front of the sofa.

4. Where / man / and / woman / ? / living room /. (依字序造句)

Where are the man and the woman? In the living room.

(二) 翻譯

1. Jill: 尺和橡皮擦在哪裡? Leo: 它們在妳的鉛筆盒裡面。

Jill: Where are the ruler and the eraser?

Leo: They are / They're in your pencil case / box.

2. Sara: 我的筆記本在哪裡? Alex: 它不是在妳書包下面嗎?

Sara: Where is / Where's my notebook?

Leo: Isn't it / Is it not under your book bag?

四 延伸補充

1.	at home	在家
	at school	在學校
	at Nana's (house)	在 Nana 家

2.	小地方	大地方
3.	in front of...	在...前面
	in the front of...	在...裡面的前面
4.	at the park	在公園(這地點)
	in the park	(固定)在公園裡面
5.	in bed	躺在床上
	on the bed	在床的上面
6.	at the desk / door	在書桌前/在門口
7.	in the desk	在書桌(抽屜)裡面
	on the desk	在書桌上面
8.	this / that / these / those	介系詞片語
9.	this / that / these / those	指示(代名)詞, 單獨使用
	this / that / these / those	名詞 指示形容詞, 後接名詞

文法說明

(1) 「在家」/「在學校」, 介系詞用 at, home / school 之前不加所有格或者定冠詞。另外, 某人「在家」, 可用 be (at) home 表達。

例: Mom isn't home. Where is she? (媽媽不在家。她在哪裡?)

(2) 欲表達某人/某(動)物在「大空間」的「某地點(小地方)」, 其字序為

小地方 | 大地方

例: The umbrella is on the sofa in the living room. (雨傘在客廳沙發上面。)

→ 小地方 → 大地方

(3) front 之前加進 the, 表示「在...裡面的前面部分」, 表「限定」之意。

例: Look! A dog is in the front of the classroom. (看! 一隻狗在教室裡面的前面。)

(4) 「某人在公園」, 介系詞用 at; 「樹木在公園」, 介系詞用 in。

(5) 「介系詞片語」除了當「地方副詞」外, 也可放在指示詞或名詞後面做「後位修飾」。

例: What are those in the gift box? (在禮盒裡面的那些是什麼?)

→ 介系詞片語後位修飾 those

小試一下

(一) 填入正確的介系詞

1. Joe, go sit at the desk.
2. The trees in the park are tall.
3. The teacher's desk is in the front of the classroom.

4. Let's meet at Zac's.
5. Who's the boy at the door?

(二) 翻譯填空

1. 奶奶躺在床上嗎? Is Grandma in bed ?
2. John 和 Mary 在公園。
John and Mary are at the park.
3. 在公園附近的那些房子很特別。Those (se) houses near the park are very special.
4. 在屋子裡面前面的那女子是誰? Who is the woman in the front of the house?
5. Jane: Greg 在學校嗎? Lulu: 不, 他在家。
Jane: Is Greg at school ?
Lulu: No, he's at home .

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 75 分)

- (D) 1. Joe: What are these? Liz: _____ pencil cases.
(A) It's (B) It isn't (C) They aren't (D) Those are
- (D) 2. Jim: Are those your markers?
Emi: Yes, _____ are.
(A) those (B) these (C) it (D) they
- (A) 3. Jamie is _____ Leo's.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) under
- (D) 4. Joe's and Tim's _____ are good _____.
(A) wife; cook (B) wife; cooks (C) wives; cook (D) wives; cooks
- (C) 5. The _____ are hungry.
(A) office worker (B) woman (C) babies (D) boy
- (D) 6. Where are _____ ?
(A) Mr. and Mrs. Lee's son (B) a ruler and an eraser
(C) their bedroom (D) the watches
- (C) 7. The school _____ the park is big.
(A) between (B) under (C) next to (D) on
- (B) 8. Dan: Is Nancy _____ home? Ted: No, she's _____ school.
(A) in; in (B) at; at (C) near; near (D) behind; behind

1. 詢問複數名詞的名稱, 故用肯定指示(代名)詞 Those 代替回答, 表示 Liz 離東西遠。

2. Yes / No 問句, 簡答時只能用代名詞 they 代替問句中的主詞 those。

3. at Leo's (house): 在 Leo 家。

4. Joe's and Tim's 表示「Joe 和 Tim 個別擁有的」, 因此其後接複數名詞, 而二人是好「廚師」, 也用複數名詞。

5. 複數主詞, 才接複數 be 動詞, (A)(B)(D) 須分別改成 office workers / women / boys。

6. 能與 are 合用的主詞, 單數除了 you (你) 之外, 其他須為複數, (A) son 須改成 sons (B) a 與 an 須改成 the (C) bedroom 須改成 bedrooms。

7. 「在」公園「旁邊」的那學校很大。

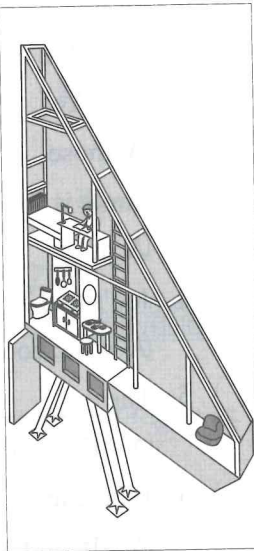
8. 「在家」及「在學校」介系詞均為 at。

9. 詢問「廁所」這地點，只須用the bathroom。
 (C) 9. Where's _____ bathroom?
 (A) in the (B) this
10. 灰色球「在」(兩)箱子「之間」(B)一個球不會同時在兩箱子裡面(C)須改成 next to。
 (A) 10. The gray ball is _____ the two boxes.
 (A) between (B) in
11. 書包「在」床「上面」，用 on the bed 作答。
 (D) 11. Look! Your book bag is _____ bed.
 (A) in (B) in the (C) next (D) at
12. 住「在」辦公室「附近」，所以每天早上走路上班，(A)沿著(D)不在...裡面。
 (B) 12. Robert: Where are the boys? Barbie: _____
 (A) In the pencil case. (B) Under the tree. (C) On the wall. (D) To the park.
13. 風扇掉下時正好擊中 Lucy 的頭，表示 Lucy 當時就「在」風扇的「下面」。(B)離...。
 (C) 13. I live (住) _____ my office, so I walk (走路) to work (工作) every morning.
 (A) along (B) between (C) near (D) out of 【91.基測 I】
14. 我的狗，Lucy，正躺在(躺) on the sofa _____ the fan (風扇) on the wall. So when (當) the fan fell (掉落)，she was hit (被撞到) right on the head (頭)。
 (A) 14. My dog, Lucy, was lying (躺) on the sofa _____ the fan (風扇) on the wall. So when (當) the fan fell (掉落)，she was hit (被撞到) right on the head (頭)。
 (A) under (B) off (C) from (D) down 【100.基測 I】
15. Beverly eats lots of (很多的) snacks (點心) _____ meals (餐). That's why (為何) she is often (時常) too (太) full (飽的) to eat anything (以致於吃不下任何東西) at mealtimes (正餐時間)。
 (B) 15. Beverly eats lots of (很多的) snacks (點心) _____ meals (餐). That's why (為何) she is often (時常) too (太) full (飽的) to eat anything (以致於吃不下任何東西) at mealtimes (正餐時間)。
 (A) after (B) between (C) during (D) from

二、題組 (每題 5 分，共 25 分)

Look at the picture. It's the Keret House in Poland. It's 16. a crack 17. two houses. Inside the house, the bathroom, the kitchen, and the dining room are right 18. each other. They are in a row. Where's the bedroom? It is 19. the three rooms. The Keret House is very small, but it's enough 20. one person. It's very special, right? Is it your dream house? I don't think so. It's really too small.

 in a row 排成一行 dream house 夢想中的房子
 I don't think so. 我不這麼認為。 too 太...



16. The Keret House (狹縫屋) 「在」裂縫「裡面」。
 17. 它「在」兩棟房子「之間」。
 18. 廁所、廚房和飯廳排成一行，可見它們「彼此緊鄰」。
 19. 由圖示，臥室「在」那三間房間「上方」。
 20. 「供」一個人居住，介系詞用 for。

- (A) 16. (A) in (B) on (C) next (D) in front
 (A) 17. (A) between (B) under (C) near (D) next to
 (D) 18. (A) under (B) at (C) on (D) next to
 (C) 19. (A) behind (B) between (C) above (D) under
 (B) 20. (A) to (B) for (C) of (D) at

Unit 3 Open the Magic Door

文法重點快遞

一 「祈使句」句型

1. 原形 Be 動詞	形容詞.	
Be	careful.	
原形 Be 動詞	形容詞,	please.
Be	careful,	please.
Please	原形 be 動詞	形容詞.
Please	be	careful.

文法說明

- (1) 「祈使句」是用來要求對方(你/你們)做出某個動作，主詞(You)通常予以省略。
- (2) 除了 am / is / are 的原形 be 動詞外，也可用一般動詞(如 eat / talk / drink...)，其字尾沒有 -s / -es / -ies / -ing / -ed 等結尾，即為原形動詞。
- (3) 為了使語氣更客氣，可在動作之後加入「請」，動作之後須打上逗號；也可在動作之前加入「請」，動作之前不須打上逗號。

例：Wait for me, please.

→ please 放動作之後，須打上逗號
 = Please wait for me. (請等等我。)
 → Please 放動作之前，不須打上逗號

2. 否定助動詞	原形動詞...	
Don't	eat on the bus.	
否定助動詞	原形動詞...	please.
Don't	eat on the bus,	please.
Please	否定助動詞	原形動詞...
Please	don't	eat on the bus.

文法說明

- (1) 祈使句的否定句型，只須在原形 be 動詞或者原形(一般)動詞之前加進否定助動詞 do not 或者 don't 即可。
- (2) 否定祈使句，仍可與上述 1 句型相同的二個位置加入「請」，一個在「動作之後」，一個在「否定助動詞」的前面。

例：Don't be sad, please.

= Please don't be sad. (請不要傷心。)

3.	人名,	please	(don't)	原形動詞...
=	Tom,	please	(don't)	run.
=	人名,	(don't)	原形動詞...,	please.
	Tom,	(don't)	run,	please.
	Please	(don't)	原形動詞...,	人名.
	Please	(don't)	run,	Tom.

文法說明

- 除了「動作」和「請」之外，還可加進對方的「名字」。
- 包含上述三成分的祈使句，①「名字」在句首，「請」在句尾②「名字」在句尾，「請」在句首③「名字」在句首，「請」則放在動作的前面。
- 「名字」之前或之後，均須打上逗號，「請」則只有在動作之前，不用打逗號。

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Don't use your phone in class.
- Be quiet, please.
- Mom, please wake me up at 6:30 in the morning.
- Please don't eat or drink on the bed.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Tony, 請不要在屋內跑。
Tony, don't run in the house, please.
- 請不要彼此吵架。
Please don't fight with each other.
- 不要傷心。快樂些。
Don't be sad. Be happy.
- 請不要在博物館內吃吃或者喝喝。
Don't eat or drink in the museum, please.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Look at the sign, Roy. (句尾加進「請」改寫)
Roy, look at the sign, please.
- Please run in the living room. (改成否定句)
Please don't run in the living room.
- Josh is a good boy. (改成祈使句)
Josh, be a good boy.

4. Greg / not / use your phone / class / please (依字序造句，並加入適當的標點)

Greg, do not use your phone in class, please.

(二) 翻譯

- Zac, 請聽我說。(..., Zac.)
Please listen to me, Zac.
- Joe, 請不要在石塊上面跑跑或者跳跳。(..., please.)
Joe, don't run or jump on the rocks, please.

Let's... (讓我們一起...) 的句型

句型 1:	Let's	原形動詞...
	Let's	go in. look at the sign.
句型 2:	Let's	not 原形動詞...
	Let's	not stand here. eat on the bus.

文法說明

- Let's 之後接原形動詞 (be / V)，用來提議大家一起做某動作。
- Let's... 的否定句型，只須在原形動詞之前加進 not 即可，即「讓我們不要...」。

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Look at the sign. Let's not eat or drink in the museum.
- Let's (f) follow the rule. Let's not run.
- Be quiet, Bob. Let's not talk to each other.
- Joe: Let's (g) go play at the park.
Ben: Good. I can't wait!

(二) 翻譯填空

- 讓我們不要站在這裡。讓我們進去吧。
Let's not stand here. Let's go in.
- 不要在家看漫畫書。讓我們去博物館吧。
Don't read comic books at home. Let's go to the museum.
- 快樂些。讓我們不要傷心吧。
Be happy. Let's not be sad.
- 小心。讓我們不要那樣做。
Be careful. Let's not do that.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Let's jump on the rocks. (改成否定句) Let's not jump on the rocks.
- Let's / careful / and / wait / Tom / here / . (依字序造句)
Let's be careful and wait for Tom here.

(二) 翻譯

- 讓我們關掉手機/電話吧。 Let's turn off the phone / turn the phone off.
- 讓我們不要在床上吃東西。 Let's not eat on the bed.

助動詞 can 的直述句與問答句

句型 1: 肯定直述句:	主詞	助動詞	原形動詞...
	We	can	watch TV now.

句型 2: 否定直述句:	主詞	助動詞與 not 的縮寫式	原形動詞...
	He	can't	eat on the bed.

句型 3: Yes / No 問句:	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞...?
	Can	he / she	cook?
		they	jump rope?

答句:	Yes, he / she can. (He / She can cook.)
	No, they can't. (They can't jump rope.)

句型 4: Wh- 問句:	疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞(...)?
	What	can	you	do?
			he / she	

答句:	主詞	助動詞	原形動詞...
	I / We	can	jump rope.
	He / She		cook.

文法說明

- 助動詞 can (可以; 會) 可用在任何人稱的主詞, 其後一律接原形動詞。
- 肯定句型 **主詞 + can + 原形動詞...**, 形成否定句時, 可用 cannot 或者其縮寫式 can't, 但前者只出現在完整句的句子中。
- 肯定句形成 Yes / No 問句, 只須把助動詞調到主詞前面即可, 而否定疑問句也只能用 **Can't 主詞 原形動詞...?** 或 **Can 主詞 not 原形動詞...?**。簡答或詳答時, 仍須用上 can/can't。

例: Emi: **Can't you (= Can you not)** be careful? (你不能小心些嗎?)

Bob: Sure I can. (當然我能。)

(4) 疑問詞可以是 What / Where / Who... 等, 仍須把助動詞 can 調到主詞前面, 主詞後面仍接原形動詞。

(5) 答句則根據所詢問的重點作答, 如「動作」/「地點」/「某人」...等。

例 1: Anna: Where **can** our dog, Rocky, be?

Brad: He can be **behind the door**.

(Anna: 我們的狗 Rocky 會在哪裡呢? Brad: 他會在門的後面吧。)

例 2: Lisa: Who **can** sing and dance?

Rick: I can, and you can, too.

(Lisa: 誰會唱歌跳舞呢? Rick: 我會, 而且妳也會啊。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- What?! The man next to you can't **be** your dad. Isn't he very young?
- Let's follow the house rule. We **can't** eat or drink on the bed.
- Jill: Can you play baseball?
Lisa: No, I **can't**. Can you?
Jill: Yes, I **can**.
- Brad: Who can sing for us?
Lulu: Jolin **can**. Isn't she a very good singer?

(二) 翻譯填空

- Ann: Jamie 會做什麼呢? Liz: 她會唱歌和跳舞。
Ann: What **can** Jamie **do**?
Liz: She **can** **sing** and **dance**.
- Amy: 你不能等等我嗎? Ben: 當然我能。
Amy: **Can't** you **wait** for me?
Ben: Sure I **can**.
- 我們能去哪裡呢?
Where **can** we **go**?
- 他們在公車上不能那樣做。
They **can't** **do** that on the bus.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Can your mom cook? (肯定簡答, 再詳答)
Yes, she can. She can cook.

2. Can't her brother play baseball? (先否定簡答, 再用「打籃球」詳答)

No, he can't. He can play basketball.

3. The tall girl can jump rope. (依畫線部分造原問句)

What can the tall girl do?

4. You can sit on the bed. (依畫線部分造原問句)

Where can I sit?

(二) 翻譯

1. 下課後我們可以做什麼? What can we do after class?

2. 他會在這裡等候我呢? Where can he wait for me?

四 人稱代名詞的受格

人稱代名詞, 各分成 ① 主格 ② 所有格 ③ 受格。

主格	所有格	受格
I	my	me
you	your	you
he	his	him
she	her	her
it	its	it
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

文法說明

(1) 人稱代名詞若出現在一句子主詞位置時, 須用「主格」。

(2) 所有格不可單獨出現, 其後一定要接名詞。

(3) 人稱代名詞若出現在 ① 一般動詞 (如 open, close, eat,...) ② 介系詞 (如 for, with, behind, ...) 之後時, 須用「受格」。

一般動詞後用受格

例 1: The girl can't sleep here. Let's wake her up.

(這女孩不可以在這裡睡覺。讓我們一起叫醒她。)

例 2: Come play with us. (來和我們一起玩。)

介系詞後用受格

小試一下

(一) 填入正確的人稱代名詞

1. Sue: Is the man a police officer?

Meg: I think so. Let's go talk to him.

2. What?! Jill is in her bedroom now. Go wake her up.

3. The books are really good. Let's read them in the living room.

4. Liz: Jill, are you and your brother at the park now?

Jill: Yes, and my mom is with us.

5. Pat: The words (字) on the sign are too small. Can you read them for me?

Man: Sure. I can do that for you.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. 我的同學對我很好, 而我也對他們很好。

My classmates are nice to me, and I am nice to them, too.

2. Owen: 從這裡我無法看到那標誌。妳能為我把它念出來嗎?

Beth: 當然, 我能為你把它念出來。

Owen: I can't see the sign from here. Can you read it for me?

Beth: Sure, I can read it for you.

3. 在我們前面的女孩是 Emi, 而在她旁邊的男孩是 Danny。讓我們去向他們說聲「嗨」。

The girl in front of us is Emi, and the boy next to her is Danny. Let's go say "hi" to them.

4. 在這裡你不能使用你的電話。請關機。

You can't use your phone here. Please turn it off.

練習

(一) 依提示作答 (把畫線部分改成代名詞)

1. Go wake your son and daughter up.

(A) Go wake them up.

2. Please wait for Mike and me.

(C) Please wait for us.

3. The girl is nice to her brother.

(A) She is nice to him.

4. I'm at the park with my parents.

(D) I'm at the park with them.

(二) 翻譯

1. 看著它並且聽我說。 Look at it and listen to me.

2. 上課中不要喝它們。 Don't drink them in class.

五 對等連接詞 or (或者) 的用法

1. 名詞	or	名詞	動詞	or	動詞
形容詞	or	形容詞	片語	or	片語

文法說明

- (1) or (或者) 是「對等連接詞」, 須連接詞性一致的字詞或片語。
 (2) or 連接二個主詞時, 動詞須與「最近的主詞一致」。

例 1: You **or** your husband **is** forty. (不是妳就是妳丈夫四十歲了。)

例 2: **Are you or** your husband forty? (是妳或者妳丈夫四十歲呢?)

2.	not	...	or	...
----	-----	-----	----	-----

文法說明

* or 若與 not 合用時, 是「全部否定」, 而非否定其中之一。

例: Don't eat **or** drink in the museum. (在博物館不要吃也不要喝東西。)

3. 問句:	Be 動詞 / 助動詞 Can	主詞	...	or	... ?
--------	-----------------	----	-----	----	-------

答句:	主詞	be 動詞 / 助動詞 can	...
-----	----	-----------------	-----

文法說明

* 含 or 的問句, 答句不可用 Yes 或者 No 回答, 通常從問句中提供的選項擇一作答, 但是也可用新選項回答。

例 1: Joe: Are you a teacher **or** a writer? (妳是老師或者作家?)

Meg: I'm an office worker. (我是上班族。) → 用新選項回答

例 2: Bob: Can you **wait here or** go home? (你能在這裡等候或者回家去呢?)

Ken: I can **wait here.** (我能在這裡等候。)
 → 擇一回答

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- You can wait here **or** go with me.
- Are** you or your sister young and beautiful?
- Don't run **or** fight with your classmates in the classroom.
- Mom, can I watch TV **or** go to bed now?

(二) 翻譯填空

- 不是你就是你哥哥很傷心。
You **or** your brother **is** sad.
- Jill: 你個子高高的或矮矮的? Dan: 我個子矮矮的。
Jill: **Are** you tall **or** short? Dan: **I'm** short.
- 上課中不要看漫畫書或者使用電話。
Don't **read** comic books **or** **use** the phone in class.
- Emily 不會唱歌跳舞。她會畫漫畫。
Emily **can't** sing **or** dance. She **can** draw comics.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Are you with Dad or Mom, Alice? (用「媽媽」詳答)
I'm with Mom.
- Josh, / not / jump / eat cookies / the bed / . (依字序造句)
Josh, do not jump or eat cookies on the bed.
- their dog, Rocky, / in front of / behind / the sofa / ? (依字序造句)
Is their dog, Rocky, in front of or behind the sofa?
- Can / I / use the phone / turn off / class / ? (依字序造句)
Can I use the phone or turn it off in class?

(二) 翻譯

- 在教室不要玩耍或者奔跑。 Don't play or run in the classroom.
- 是你或者我很小心翼翼呢? Are you or I very careful?

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 75 分)

- (B) 1. Jenny, _____ a good girl.
 (A) is (B) be (C) are you (D) he's
- (A) 2. Let's _____ run in the museum.
 (A) not (B) don't (C) please (D) ×
- (C) 3. Don't eat _____ drink in your bedroom, Tony.
 (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) ×
- (A) 4. David, _____ you or your mom at home now?
 (A) are (B) is (C) am (D) be
- (D) 5. Mom, the markers on Brother John's desk are new. Can I use _____ for a picture?
 (A) him (B) her (C) it (D) them
- (B) 6. Please _____.
 (A) not come in (B) come in, Ann (C) Ann, come in (D) , come in, Ann
- (C) 7. Max _____.
 (A) please be quiet (B) not be sad (C) , be quiet, please (D) don't run
- (A) 8. He can't _____ your husband. Isn't he too old?
 (A) be (B) is (C) do (D) ×
- (C) 9. Max, _____ you wait for your turn?
 (A) cannot (B) can not (C) can't (D) aren't

1. 人名 Jenny 之後有逗號, 不可用(A)作答(C)之後須是問號(D) he's 須改成 she's。

(C) are you (D) he's

2. Let's 之後的否定句型, 只須加進 not 即可。

3. not... or... 表示「兩動作皆否定」。

4. or 連接兩主詞, 動詞須與最近的主詞一致。

5. 使用書桌上的新彩色筆, 是複數名詞, 用複數代名詞 them 代替。

7. (A)(D)須是 Max, ... (B) not 須改成, do not 或, don't。

8. 助動詞 can't 之後, 要接原形動詞, 即「他不可能是你丈夫吧。他不會年紀太大嗎?」。

9. 含助動詞 can 的否定疑問句, 放主詞前時, 只能用縮寫式, 否則須是 can you not...。

- (C) 10. _____ sad. 10. (A)(B)須加進 be (D)須改成 Do not be... 或 Don't be...。
 (A) Let's not (B) Do not (C) Please don't be (D) Not be
- (B) 11. Betty, your brother is three. Don't fight with _____. 11. 說話者要 Betty 不要和她三歲的「弟弟」打架，用 him 代替。
 (A) me (B) him (C) us (D) her
- (C) 12. Jill: Are you a doctor or a nurse? Lisa: _____. 12. 回答含 or 的問句，通常從選項中擇一直接回答，不可用 Yes 或 No 起首。
 (A) Yes, I'm a doctor. (B) No, I'm not a nurse.
 (C) I'm a doctor. (D) I'm not a nurse.
- (A) 13. Judy: The ball game will (將) be on TV tomorrow (明天) at six in the morning. Lucy: _____ up early (早地) and you won't miss (不會錯過) it. 【94.基測 I】
 (A) Get (B) To get (C) Getting (D) Gets
- (C) 14. Beatrice loves (愛) to draw apples. You can see _____ in her notebooks, on her letters (信), and even (甚至) on her school bag! 【99.基測 II】
 (A) one (B) others (C) them (D) which
- (B) 15. _____ a map (地圖) with you when (當) you go to a place for the first time (第一次). 15. 是「祈使句」句型，故用原形動詞起首即可，即「當你第一次去某地時，隨身帶張地圖吧。」。 【106.會考】
 (A) Have taken (帶) (B) Take (C) Taking (D) To take

二、題組 (每題 5 分，共 25 分) 為「祈使句」句型，要用原形動詞作答。 13. 「早起，妳就不會錯過明天一大早的球賽。」，14. 以代名詞受格 them 代替 at 當動詞 see 的受詞。

Here are some rules in the library.

- (1) Do not write 16 draw on the desk.
 (2) Don't use the phone. 17, please.
 (3) 18 quiet. Don't talk with each other in the library.
 (4) 19 the newspapers in the library. Please don't take 20 out. They're for everybody.

18. 由下句「在圖書館要安靜」，可知選祈使句 Be quiet. (A)語氣不宜，告示牌是「要求對方」，而非提議「大家一起...」。

Be sure to follow the rules.

library 圖書館 newspaper(s) 報紙 take... out 把...拿出去
 everybody 大家；每個人 Be sure to... 務必...

- (C) 16. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) ×
 (C) 17. (A) Open it (B) Close it 16. not... or... : 否定兩個動作。
 (C) Turn it off (D) Look at it 17. 「關掉」手機，用 Turn it off。
 (D) 18. (A) Let's be (B) Let's not be (C) Don't be (D) Be
 (B) 19. (A) See (B) Read (C) Look at (D) Watch
 (A) 20. (A) them (B) it (C) us (D) ×
 19. 「閱讀」報章雜誌，動詞用 Read。
 20. 用複數代名詞 them 代替前面的複數名詞 the newspapers。

Unit 4 What Time Is the Concert?

文法重點快遞

一 疑問詞 What day 詢問「... (在) 星期幾？」的問句及答句

句型 1 :

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
What day	is	the concert?

主詞	be 動詞	介系詞	星期名稱
It	is	on	Sunday.

文法說明

- (1) 詢問「某事件/活動在星期幾？」，注意答句中，星期名稱之前須加進時間介系詞 on，也可簡答，即“On+星期名稱”。注意「this / next+星期名稱」之前，不用加進介系詞。
 (2) 答句主詞可重複問句的主詞或利用代名詞。

句型 2 : 問句 :

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞	時間副詞?
What day	is	it?	today?
		today?	
		it	

問句 :

主詞	be 動詞	星期名稱
It / Today	is	Sunday.

文法說明

- (1) 疑問詞 What day 用來詢問「...是星期幾？」，注意問句主詞可用 it 或 today，答句主詞全用 It 即可，另外，只有 today 當主詞時，答句才可用 Today 起首回答。
 (2) 星期名稱為「專有名詞」，字首永遠是大寫開頭，依序如下，括弧內為其縮寫式：

星期日	Sunday (Sun.)	星期一	Monday (Mon.)
星期二	Tuesday (Tue. / Tues.)	星期三	Wednesday (Wed.)
星期四	Thursday (Thur. / Thurs.)	星期五	Friday (Fri.)
星期六	Saturday (Sat.)		

小試一下

(一) 填充題

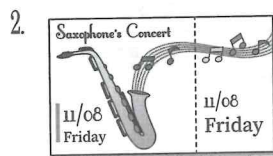
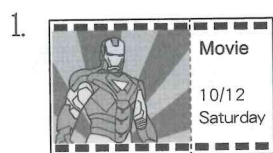
1. Jim: What day is the concert? Bob: It's on Saturday.
 2. Leo: What day is today? Sam: Today / It is Monday.
 3. Zoe: What day is it? Dan: It is Wednesday.
 4. Ken: What day is the movie? Roy: Isn't it on Sunday?

(二) 翻譯填空

1. Amy: 今天星期幾? Liz: 是星期二。
Amy: What day is it / today? Liz: It's Tuesday.
2. Ben: 今天星期幾? Max: 不是星期四嗎?
Ben: What day is it today?
Max: Isn't it Thursday?
3. Ian: 籃球比賽在星期幾? Jill: 是在星期五。
Ian: What day is the basketball game?
Jill: It's on Friday.
4. Mia: OBA 的演唱會在星期幾? Pat: 在星期三。
Mia: What day is OBA's concert?
Pat: It's on Wednesday.

練習

(一) 依據圖示回答問題



1. What day is the movie? The movie / It is on Saturday.
2. What day is the concert? The concert / It is on Friday.
3. A: What day is today?
B: Today / It is Tuesday.
4. A: What day is it today?
B: It is Thursday today.

(二) 翻譯

1. Tom: 魔術秀 (show) 在星期幾? Ben: 是在星期三。
Tom: What day is the magic show? Ben: It's on Wednesday.
2. Jim: 今天星期幾? (... it today?) Roy: 今天不是星期四嗎? (... today?)
Jim: What day is it today? Roy: Isn't it Thursday today?

二 疑問詞 What time 詢問「... (在) 幾點?」的問句及答句

句型 1:

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?	
What time	is	the concert?	
主詞	be 動詞	介系詞	時間.
It	is	at	6:00 p.m.

文法說明

- (1) 疑問詞 What time 用來詢問「某事件/活動在幾點?」, 注意答句中, 時間之前須加進時間介系詞 at, 也可簡答, 即「At+時間。」
- (2) 回答時間的簡易方式如下:
- 若時間為「整點」, 則數字之後可加進 o'clock, 但通常可予以省略, 即 數字 (點鐘) + o'clock。
 - 若時間為「點鐘+分鐘」, 則是 數字 (點鐘) + 數字 (分鐘), 注意「點鐘」與「分鐘」兩數字之間不須再打連字號。
 - 「凌晨 12:00 到中午 12:00 之前的時間」, 其後可加進 a.m., 而「中午 12:00 到午夜 12:00 之前的時間」, 其後可加進 p.m., 注意 o'clock 不與 a.m. 或 p.m. 一起出現。
 - a.m. / p.m. 若在直述句尾, 則不須再打句號, 但逗號、問號則仍須打上去。

句型 2:

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
What time	is	it?
主詞	be 動詞	時間.
It	is	seven (o'clock). eight thirty. one twenty-nine. nine a.m. / p.m.

文法說明

- (1) 疑問詞 What time 用來詢問「現在幾點?」, 主詞只能用 it, 但問句之後可加進 now。
- (2) 當「分」為個位數, 通常會在前面加上 o 或 oh 來表示「零」。
- 例: 1:05 = It's one o(h) five. (現在是 1 點零 5 分。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Alex: What time is the music class? Rick: It's at 10:00 a.m.
2. Lisa: What time is the party? Lulu: It's at 7:00 p.m.
3. Sara: What time is it? Roy: It's nine thirty a.m.
4. Jack: What time is it now? Lucy: It's eleven fifty p.m.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. Iris: Taylor 的演唱會是幾點? Mary: 是在晚上 7:30。
Iris: What time is Taylor's concert?
Mary: It's at 7:30 p.m.
2. 棒球比賽在下午 2:30 嗎?
Is the baseball game at two thirty p.m.?

3. Owen: 現在幾點了? Carl: 現在是早上 10:40。

Owen: What time is it ?

Carl: It's ten forty a.m.

4. 現在不是凌晨 12:00 嗎? Isn't it twelve a.m. ?

練習

(一) 依據圖示回答問題

1. 6:30 p.m.



Sue: What time is the basketball game?

Mia: It's at 6:30 p.m.

2. 19:00



Roy: What time is the party?

Dan: It's at seven p.m. (m.)

3.



Mia: What time is it?

Ben: It's twelve o'clock.

4.



Liz: What time is it?

Sue: It's eleven thirty-five.

(二) 翻譯 (限用英文數字)

1. Brad: 派對在幾點? Lisa: 不是在中午 12:00 嗎?

Brad: What time is the party? Lisa: Isn't it at twelve p.m.?

2. Jill: 現在幾點? Emi: 是早上 9:15。(... a.m.)

Jill: What time is it? Emi: It's nine fifteen a.m.

現在進行式

1. 肯定句:

主詞	be 動詞	V-ing	(地方副詞)	(時間副詞)
I	am	singing	(in the room)	(now).
He / She	is			
We / You / They	are			

文法說明

- (1) 「現在進行式」用於表達「正在進行中的動作」，句尾可加進時間副詞 now，也可予以省略。
- (2) 「現在進行式」的動詞形式是「be + 現在分詞 V-ing」。
- (3) 「現在分詞」的形成方式：

直接加 -ing	去 e 加 -ing	字尾是短母音 + 子音， 重複字尾加 -ing
cook → cooking	close → closing	run → running
eat → eating	come → coming	sit → sitting
play → playing	write → writing	
follow → following	use → using	

- (4) 「句首」有 Look! (看啊!) 或 Listen! (聽啊!) 時，其後的句子常與「現在進行式」連用。

例 1: Listen! The students are singing. (聽啊! 學生們正在唱歌。)

例 2: Look! Anna is dancing with a handsome man.
(看啊! Anna 正和一個英俊男士跳舞。)

- (5) 對等連接詞 and 可連接兩個「現在分詞」，表示某人「正在邊...邊...」。

例: The students are talking and eating. (那些學生正在邊說邊吃。)

- (6) 描述一個計畫好的事件或確定的意向，可用「現在進行式」來表示未來的動作。

例: Dad is coming home tomorrow. (明天爸爸將要回家來。)

由 tomorrow (明天) 可知 is coming 為未來的動作

小試一下

(一) 寫出正確的現在分詞

1. study → studying
2. drink → drinking
3. dance → dancing
4. go → going
5. sing → singing
6. let → letting

(二) 填入正確的動詞時式

1. Look! Joe is sitting (sit) at the desk and reading (read) a good book.
2. Listen! Jessie is singing (sing) on TV.
3. Roger is studying (study) in his room now, but his brother isn't.
4. It's six forty a.m. now. Mom is waking (wake) up Dad. He is sleeping (sleep) in bed.
5. Josh, turn (turn) off your phone. Do not talk (not talk) on the phone in class.

(三) 翻譯填空

1. 他們正在客廳看一場棒球比賽。

They're watching a baseball game in the living room.

2. Greg 和他的狗 Cody 正在公園邊跑邊玩。

Greg and his dog Cody are running and playing at the park.

3. Lisa 在她房間睡覺。去把她叫醒。

Lisa is sleeping in her room. Go wake her up.

4. 她正在那本書上面寫她的名字。

She is writing her name on that book.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. Look! / Your brother / , Danny / use the phone / 12 a.m. (依字序造句)

Look! Your brother, Danny, is using the phone at 12 a.m.

2. Grandpa's / sing and dance / Grandma / the living room / . (依字序造句)

Grandpa's singing and dancing with Grandma in the living room.

3. Jill / have / a hot dog / now, / and her brother / look at her / . (依字序造句)

Jill is having a hot dog now, and her brother is looking at her.

(二) 翻譯

1. 看啊! Mary 正在屋子前面跳繩。

Look! Mary is jumping rope in front of the house.

2. Ivy 和她家人正在飯廳邊說邊吃。

Ivy and her family are talking and eating in the dining room.

2. 否定句:

主詞	be 動詞	not	V-ing	(地方副詞)	(時間副詞)
I	am	not	singing	(in the room)	(now).
He / She	is				
We / You / They	are				

文法說明

(1) be 動詞之後加上 not, 即形成「現在進行式否定句型」。

(2) 若要表達「某人正在..., 不在...」, 其句型為: 某人 + be + V-ing..., not + V-ing....

例: Our son is studying, not sleeping. (我們的兒子正在讀書, 不是在睡覺。)

(3) or 若使用於「否定句」中, 即 not... or..., 表示「兩者皆否定」。

例: Grandpa isn't reading in his room or watching TV in the living room.

↔ 兩動作皆否定 ↔

(爺爺既不是正在他房裡看書也不是正在客廳看電視。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Roy and Leo aren't playing. They're fighting.

2. They're reading, not studying.

3. Where's Dad? He isn't sleeping in his room or watching TV in the living room. Where can he be?

4. Gina isn't eating in the dining room. Is she OK?

(二) 翻譯填空

1. 我們的女兒沒在她房間裡讀書。

Our daughter isn't studying in her room.

2. 他們沒在公園裡跑或者玩耍。他們正坐在樹下。

They aren't running or playing at the park. They are sitting under the tree.

3. 我們沒在和 BTS 男孩拍照。我們正在和他們握手。

We aren't taking pictures with the BTS boys. We are shaking hands with them.

4. 大家在派對上並沒玩得很開心。它並不受歡迎。

Everyone isn't having a good time at the party. It isn't popular.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

1. Mike's fighting with his sister. (改成否定句)

Mike's not fighting with his sister.

2. { Lulu is watching TV.
-
- She is not studying. (用 Lulu 開頭合併為一句)

Lulu is watching TV, not studying.

3. Grandma's / not / eat or drink / the dining room / . (依字序造句)

Grandma's not eating or drinking in the dining room.

4. Yes, Zoe is riding a new bike. (改成否定句)

No, Zoe is not riding a new bike.

(二) 翻譯

1. Jeff 和 Pete 不是在讀英文。他們在打籃球。

Jeff and Pete are not studying English. They are playing basketball.

2. 媽媽正在客廳看電視, 不在廚房煮飯。

Mom is watching TV in the living room, not cooking in the kitchen.

3. Yes / No 問句

Be 動詞	主詞	V-ing	(地方副詞)	(時間副詞)?
Are	you	reading	(in the room)	(now)?
Is	he	eating		
肯定回答,	主詞	be 動詞.	(再重複詳述一次)	
Yes,	I	am.	(I am reading...)	
	he	is.	(He is eating...)	
否定回答,	主詞	be 動詞	not.	換新字詞回應
No,	I	am	not.	I am studying... .
	he	is	not.	He is cooking... .

文法說明

- 把直述句中 be 動詞移到句首，即形成疑問句。
- 簡答句之後，肯定句可再把整句重複詳述一次，否定句之後，則可換新字詞進去。皆可省略掉簡答句，直接詳答。
- 若問句含 or，則答句不可以 Yes / No 起首回答，通常擇一選項作答。

例 1 : Joe: Is Mom cooking in the kitchen?

Mia: Yes, she is cooking in the kitchen.

→ 答 Yes, 可整句複述一次

(Joe: 媽媽正在廚房煮飯嗎? Mia: 是的, 她正在廚房煮飯。)

例 2 : May: Are you taking a picture? Roy: No, I'm drawing a picture.

→ 答 No, 回答新動作

(May: 你正在拍照嗎? Roy: 不, 我正在畫圖。)

例 3 : Bill: Are the boys studying or playing? Pat: They are playing.

→ 問句有 or, 擇一回答

(Bill: 男孩們正在讀書或者玩耍呢? Pat: 他們正在玩耍。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Sam: Are you cooking?
Sue: Yes, I am.
- Leo: Is Mom watching TV?
Dan: No, she's not. She's reading.
- Mia: Are Grandpa and Grandma talking?
Zoe: No, they're fighting with each other. Let's go stop (制止) them.
- Liz: Is our daughter, Emi, reading?
Ted: No, she's sleeping.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Jill: 爸爸和媽媽正在公園散步嗎? Tim: 是的, 他們是。
Jill: Are Dad and Mom taking a walk at the park?
Tim: Yes, they are.
- Mia: 他們正在聽音樂嗎? Roy: 不, 他們正在讀英文。
Mia: Are they listening to music?
Roy: No, they're studying English.
- Zoe: Leo 和他的朋友們正在打籃球嗎? Ben: 是的, 他們正在打籃球。
Zoe: Are Leo and his friends playing basketball?
Ben: Yes, they're playing basketball.
- Meg: 你正在電視上看一部電影嗎?
Tom: 不, 我不是。我正在看一場棒球比賽。
Meg: Are you (w) watching a movie on TV? Tom: No, I'm not. I'm watching a baseball game.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Is Amanda standing? (先簡答, 再用 sit 詳答)
No, she's not. She's sitting.
- Are the women singing and dancing? (先肯定簡答, 再詳答)
Yes, they are. They're singing and dancing.
- Are the BTS boys taking pictures or shaking hands with their fans? (用「握手」詳答)
They are shaking hands with their fans.
- Are you and your friends having a good time at the concert? (先肯定簡答, 再詳答)
Yes, we are. We are having a good time at the concert.

(二) 翻譯

- Ted: 爸爸正在使用浴室嗎? Meg: 不, 他沒有。他在講電話。
Ted: Is Dad using the bathroom?
Meg: No, he's not. He's talking on the phone.
- Roy: 妳在等公車嗎? Emi: 是的, 我是。我在等公車。
Roy: Are you waiting for the bus?
Emi: Yes, I am. I'm waiting for the bus.

4. Wh- 問句及答句

問句:	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞	doing?
What		is	she	doing?
		are	they	

答句：

主詞	be 動詞	現在分詞 V-ing (...)
She	is	talking.
They	are	playing with a dog.

文法說明

(1) 「詢問某人正在做什麼？」可利用上述問句句型，答句則回答出「某人正在...」即可。

(2) Wh- 問句，還可出現其他的疑問詞（如 Who / Where... 等），答句則根據所詢問的做回答。

例 1：Ann: Who is Tony dancing with? (Tony 正在和誰跳舞呢?)
Liz: He is dancing with my cousin, Beth. (他正在和我堂妹 Beth 跳舞。)
↳ 用 Who 問，回答「人」

例 2：Vic: Where is Jessie watching TV? (Jessie 正在哪裡看電視?)
Pat: She's watching TV in her bedroom. (她正在她的臥室看電視。)
↳ 用 Where 問，回答「地點」

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Alex: Where's our cat Mimi sleeping? Luke: On the sofa.
- Tina: What's Dad doing in the kitchen?
Iris: Isn't he cooking for us?
- Amy: What are you reading now?
Bob: A good book.
Amy: Maybe I can read it, too.
- Pat: What's Mr. Hugo doing?
Max: He's writing a book.
Pat: Oh, I can't wait for it to come out (出版) .

(二) 翻譯填空

- Sara: 媽媽正在做什麼? Luke: 她正在講電話。
Sara: What's Mom doing?
Luke: She's talking on the phone.
- Lisa: 我們的狗 Rocky 正在哪裡睡覺?
Mike: 他不是正在你的床上睡覺嗎?
Lisa: Where's our dog, Rocky, sleeping?
Mike: Isn't he sleeping on your bed?
- Jill: 爺爺正在和誰吵架呢? Tim: 還會有誰? 他正在和奶奶吵架啦。
Jill: Who's Grandpa fighting with?
Tim: Who else? He's fighting with Grandma.

- Dora: 妳正在客廳做什麼? Lucy: 我正在看一本英文漫畫書。
Dora: What are you doing in the living room?
Lucy: I'm reading an English comic book.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Dad's talking with Grandma. (依畫線部分造原問句)
Who is / Who's Dad talking with?
- Jenny's reading a book. (依畫線部分造原問句)
What is / What's Jenny doing?
- Roger is reading a book. (依畫線部分造原問句)
What is / What's Roger reading?
- Where / our cat, Mimi, / sleep / now / ? (依字序造句)
Where is / Where's our cat, Mimi, sleeping now?

(二) 翻譯

- Jason: 我們的女兒, Emi, 正在做什麼? Nancy: 她正在和一隻狗玩呢。
Jason: What is / What's our daughter, Emi, doing?
Nancy: She is / She's playing with a dog.
- Peter: 爸爸正在和誰散步呢? Alice: 他不是正和媽媽在公園散步嗎?
Peter: Who is / Who's Dad taking a walk with?
Alice: Isn't he / Is he not taking a walk with Mom at the park?

四 延伸補充

1. 時間「逆讀法」

時間的「逆讀法」，先講「分鐘」，然後加進介系詞 (after / past / to)，再講「點鐘」，句型如下：

(1) 「分鐘」是 1 到 30	It's	one ~ thirty (分鐘)	after / past	one ~ twelve (點鐘) .
「分鐘」是 31 到 59	It's	one ~ twenty-nine (分鐘)	to	one ~ twelve (點鐘) .

例 1：It's twenty after eight. (是 8 點過後 20 分。/ 是 8:20。)

例 2：It's one to one. (差 1 分到 1 點。/ 是 12:59。)

(2) fifteen (minutes) = a quarter (一刻鐘 / 15 分) ; thirty (minutes) = half (一半 / 30 分)，其後通常接 past + 數字 (點)。

例 1：It's a quarter to twelve. (差 15 分到 12 點。/ 是 11:45。)

例 2：It's half past three. (是 3 點過後一半。/ 是 3:30。)

2. 時間介系詞

(1) 介系詞 at

at	時刻
at	10:00 o'clock
	12:00 p.m.

另外，「在」中午／晚上／半夜，介系詞皆用 at，即 at noon / night / midnight。

(2) 介系詞 on

on	星期名稱	(早上／下午／傍晚／晚上)
	特定日子	
on	Sunday(s)	
	Saturday afternoon	
	New Year's Day	

另外，「在週末」及「每逢週末」，介系詞也用 on，即 on the weekend / on weekends。

(3) 介系詞 in

in	早上／下午／傍晚／晚上
in	the morning / afternoon / evening

(4) 若同時有兩個時間，先出現「短時間」，再出現「長時間」，如：at eight on Sunday morning = at eight a.m. on Sunday (在星期日早上 8:00)。

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Jim: Is it two thirty p.m.
Ben: Yes, it's (h) half (p) past two in the afternoon.
- Sue: Is it fifteen to five?
Ken: Yes, it's four forty-five.
- Ann: Is Nana's concert at 6:45 p.m.?
Max: Yes, it's at a quarter to seven in the (e) evening.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Roger 的演唱會在星期六晚上七點三十分。
Roger's concert is at seven thirty on Saturday evening.
- Bob: 現在差一分到一點嗎? Leo: 是的，現在是十二點五十九分。
Bob: Is it one to one?
Leo: Yes, it's twelve fifty-nine.
- 讓我們九點二十分碰面吧。
Let's meet at twenty after / past nine.

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 75 分)

- (D) 1. Lisa: What time is _____? Bella: It's at 7:00 p.m. 1. (C)答句不須出現 at, 故選「籃球賽」。
(A) this (B) that
(C) it (D) the basketball game
- (A) 2. Jane: What day is today? Lucy: _____ Sunday. 2. 詢問「今天星期幾?」, 問句主詞是 today, 答句可用 Today 或 It, 再接 is, 接著出現星期名稱即可。
(A) It's (B) Today is on
(C) This is (D) That is
- (B) 3. Jack: What's Mom _____? Pete: A book. 3. 答句動作未出現, 因此不可選(A), (C)(D)至少現在分詞之後須加進「地方介系詞」on, 即 reading 「坐/站在什麼上面」。
(A) doing (B) reading
(C) sitting (D) standing
- (D) 4. Max: Is Mandy singing? Ken: _____ 4. 肯定回答, 表示「在唱歌」, 否定回答, 表示「不在唱歌」, (C)答非所問。
(A) Yes, she's dancing. (B) No, she's not dancing.
(C) Sure. She's not a singer. (D) Yes, she is.
- (A) 5. Dad and Mom are not home _____ Sunday morning. 5. 「在」星期日早上, 介系詞用 on。
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) for
- (C) 6. Max: Is it fifteen to seven? Ben: Yes, it's _____. 6. 差 15 分到 7 點, 即「6:45」。
(A) 7:15 (B) 6:15 (C) 6:45 (D) 7:45
- (C) 7. It's twelve _____ now. Isn't it time for bed? 7. 「凌晨 12:00」是 12:00 a.m., (A)須改成 in the evening (B)須改成 at night。
(A) evening (B) night
(C) a.m. (D) p.m.
- (C) 8. Isn't the party _____ Friday? 8. 派對不是「在」星期五嗎, 9. 現在是 7:10, 時間之前須加進介系詞 on。
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) ×
- (D) 9. It's _____ 7:10. Go wake John up. Time for school. 10. 由「在那時候」可推知第一句是「某事件在 7:10」, 時間之前須加進 at。(D) ×
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) ×
- (A) 10. It's _____ 7:10. Can you come to my house at that time?
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) ×
- (D) 11. Dan: Is Mom sleeping on the sofa? Mia: No. _____ 11. Dan 和 Mia 的媽媽並沒在沙發上睡覺。「她在書桌前看書」。
(A) She's doing it with me. (B) She's not jumping on it.
(C) Is she really sleeping? (D) She's reading at the desk.
- (C) 12. Listen! Our favorite singer, Jay Chou, _____ on TV. 12. 主詞只有一人, 而 Listen! (聽啊!) 其後句子大多用「現在進行式」。
(A) sing (B) singing (C) is singing (D) are singing

- (D) 13. Carl: _____
Tina: It's three thirty. Why? You look worried (擔心的). 【98.基測Ⅱ】
Carl: I have a math test (考試) at four o'clock.
(A) How much money do you have? 13. 由 Tina 回答「是 3:30。」可推知 Carl 是詢問「現在幾點?」; (A) 妳有多少錢? (C) 妳的學校何時開課?
(B) What day is today?
(C) When does your school begin?
(D) What time is it?
- (A) 14. Excuse me (抱歉). I really need (需要) to go now. My kids (小孩) _____
for me at school. 14. 由「現在」必須離開, 表示孩子「正在等待」, 用「現在進行式」作答。 【106.會考】
(A) are waiting (B) were waiting
(C) wait (D) waited
- (C) 15. Listen! The baby _____ in the bedroom. Why (為何) don't you go in and take a look? 【110.會考】
(A) cried (B) cries (C) is crying (D) will cry

二、題組 (每題 5 分, 共 25 分) 15. Listen! (聽啊!) 之後句子的動作用「現在進行式」, 即「嬰兒正在臥室哭。你為何不進去看一下?」。(A) cry (哭) 的過去式 (B) cries (哭) 的現在式單數形 (D) will cry 為未來式。

(Sara and her mom are talking.)
Sara: Mom, are you free 16 Saturday evening?
Mom: Yes, I am. What's up?
Sara: Can you take me to my favorite singer's concert? Dad just gave me two tickets, 17 he can't go with me. Mom, please. I really like J.J.
Mom: What time is the concert?
Sara: 18 7:00 p.m. Are you 19 with me this weekend?
Mom: OK. Now, are you ready to go to bed? It's 20 tomorrow, the first day of school.
You...
Sara: Okay! I'll be good all week. Good night, Mom.
Mom: Good night, my dear girl.

16. 「在」特定日子的晚上, 介系詞用 on。
What's up? 有什麼事? take... to... 帶...去... just gave 剛剛給了 ticket(s) 票; 入場券 tomorrow 明天 first 第一的 I'll 我將會

- (B) 16. (A) in (B) on (C) at 17. Sara 的爸爸給她演唱會的入場券, 「但是」他不能帶她去。 (D) for
(A) 17. (A) but (B) and (C) or (D) maybe
(B) 18. (A) It's (B) It's at (C) Isn't it (D) Isn't it at
(D) 19. (A) playing (B) fighting (C) singing (D) going
(C) 20. (A) Friday 19. Sara 詢問她媽媽「將」一起去「去」嗎? (B) on Friday 18 代名詞 It 代替問句中 The concert 之後接動詞 is, 再接時間介系詞 (C) Monday 20. 「星期一」是上學的第一天。 (D) on Monday at, (D) 句尾至少須是問號。

Unit 5 What's the Date?

文法重點快遞

一 詢問「日期」的問答句

問句:	疑問詞 What 與 is 的縮寫式	the date	(today)?
	What's	the date	(today)?
答句:	主詞 It 與 is 的縮寫式	月份	序數. 阿拉伯數字.
	It's	May	tenth / 10th. 10.

文法說明

(1) 回答「日期」的答句, 須先學習一年的十二個月份及「第 1 到第 31」的序數, 分別列表如下:

a. 十二月份及其縮寫式

一月	January (Jan.)	七月	July (Jul.)
二月	February (Feb.)	八月	August (Aug.)
三月	March (Mar.)	九月	September (Sep.)
四月	April (Apr.)	十月	October (Oct.)
五月	May	十一月	November (Nov.)
六月	June (Jun.)	十二月	December (Dec.)

b. 序數 (第 1 到第 31) 及其縮寫式

1st	first	11th	eleventh	21st	twenty-first
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	22nd	twenty-second
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	23rd	twenty-third
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	24th	twenty-fourth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	25th	twenty-fifth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth	26th	twenty-sixth
7th	seventh	17th	seventeenth	27th	twenty-seventh
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth	28th	twenty-eighth
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth	29th	twenty-ninth
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth	30th	thirtieth
				31st	thirty-first

- (2) 詢問「今天是幾月幾日？」可用上面的問句句型，答句主詞可用 **It** 即可，「月份名稱」的字首須大寫，「日子」則可只用阿拉伯數字(如 10)或英文序數(tenth / 10th)。
- (3) 「五月」沒有縮寫式，並注意較特殊的序數結尾(如 first / second / third / twenty-first / twenty-second / twenty-third / thirty-first)。也要注意下列序數的拼法：fifth / eighth / ninth / twelfth / twentieth / thirtieth。
- (4) 序數的縮寫方式，只要「數字+序數字尾 2 個字母」即可。
- (5) 「日期」(月份+日子)之前，不可加進時間介系詞(如 on)。
- (6) 「日子」還可用「**the+序數+of+月份**」表達，如 the tenth of May。

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Ben: What's the date today?
Leo: It's July eleventh.
2. Ken: What's the date ?
Emi: Isn't it August 5th?
3. Roy: Is it May 2 today?
Sam: Yes, it's May (s) second today.
4. The date after June eighth is the (n) ninth of June.

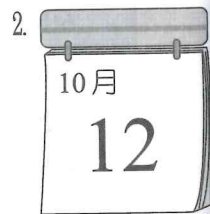
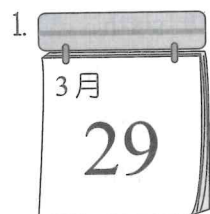
(二) 翻譯填空

1. Amy: 今天是幾月幾日? Liz: 是一月十二日。
Amy: What's the date today?
Liz: It's January (t) twelfth.
2. Roy: 今天是幾月幾日? Meg: 今天不是三月二十九日嗎?
Roy: What's the date ?
Meg: Isn't it March (t) twenty-ninth?
3. 今天是十月三十一日。你要回家去嗎?
It's October (t) thirty-first. Are you going home?
4. 十二月十八日是奶奶的生日。
December (e) eighteenth is Grandma's birthday.

練習

(一) 依據日曆，限用英文數字，回答下列問題

1. What's the date today?
It is / It's March twenty-ninth (today).
2. What's the date today?
It's / It is October twelfth (today).



3. Mia: What's the date today?
Bob: It's September (t) third.
4. Leo: What's the date today ?
Max: It's the (t) twenty-fifth of November.



(二) 翻譯(限用英文數字)

1. Amy: 今天是幾月幾日? Liz: 是一月三十一日。
Amy: What's the date (today)?
Liz: It's January thirty-first.
2. Pat: 今天是幾月幾日? Sue: 是七月二十四日。
Pat: What's the date (today)?
Sue: It's July twenty-fourth.

When 的問答句

問句:	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞/名詞?
	When	is	your birthday?
			Thanksgiving?

答句:	代名詞 It 與 is 的縮寫式	介系詞	月份+序數/阿拉伯數字. the + 序數 + 星期~ + of + 月份.
	It's	on	November 24. the fourth Thursday of November.

文法說明

- (1) 疑問詞 When 用來詢問「某事件或某節日」的日期，答句中「日子」之前須加進介系詞 **on**。注意「**this / next**+月份」之前，不須加進介系詞。
- (2) When 與 is 可縮寫成 **When's**。
- (3) 答句若只有「月份」、「年代」，其前的介系詞則是 **in**。

例 1: Emi: When is the party? Pat: It's on September fifth.
(Emi: 派對在何時? Pat: 是在九月五日。)

例 2: Jim: When is Father's Day in the USA? Sue: It's on the third Sunday of June.
(Jim: 在美國父親節是何時? Sue: 是在六月的第三個星期日。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題(日期限用英文序數)

1. Ben: When is New Year's Day?
Leo: It's on January first.

2. Roy: When's Christmas Day?
Sam: It's on December twenty-fifth.
3. Pat: When is Teacher's Day?
Sue: It's on September twenty-eighth.
4. Jill: When's Mother's Day in Taiwan?
Ted: It's on the second Sunday of May.

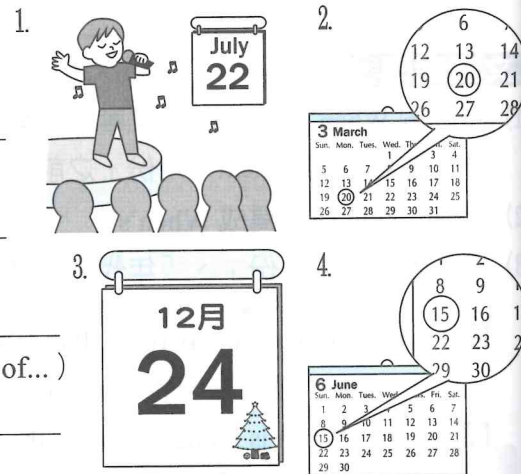
(二) 翻譯填空 (日期限用英文序數)

1. Luke: Mimi, 你的生日在何時? Mimi: 是在二月二十九日。
Luke: When is your birthday, Mimi?
Mimi: It's on February twenty-ninth.
2. Lisa: 派對在什麼時候? Rita: 是在四月一日。
Lisa: When's the party?
Rita: It's on April first.
3. Joe: 感恩節在何時? Roy: 是在十一月的第四個星期四。
Joe: When is Thanksgiving?
Roy: It's on the fourth Thursday of November.
4. Max: 元旦除夕夜在什麼時候? Bob: 是在十二月三十一日。
Max: When's New Year's Eve?
Bob: It's on December thirty-first.

練習

(一) 依據圖片, 限用英文數字, 回答下列問題

1. When is the concert?
It is on July twenty-second.
2. When's Grandma's birthday?
It's on March twentieth.
3. When is Christmas Eve?
It's on December twenty-fourth.
4. When's Father's Day in the USA? (... Sunday of...)
It is on the third Sunday of June.



(二) 翻譯 (日期限用英文數字)

1. Jill: 爺爺的生日派對在何時? Zoe: 它在四月十五日。
Jill: When is Grandpa's birthday party? Zoe: It's on April fifteenth.
2. Mia: 臺灣父親節在什麼時候? (... in Taiwan?) Roy: 它在八月八日。
Mia: When is Father's Day in Taiwan? Roy: It's on August eighth.

延伸補充

1. 序數 first 除了當「形容詞」外, 也可當「副詞」使用:

定冠詞 所有格	序數 first	名詞	⇨ 當「形容詞」
動作...	first		⇨ 當「副詞」

文法說明

- (1) 「first + 名詞」之前, 須加進定冠詞 the 或所有格。
(2) first 出現在動作之後時, 其前不加定冠詞或所有格。

例 1: This is my first watch. It's old but great. (這是我的第一隻手錶。它舊了但還很棒。)
⇨ 所有格 + 序數 + 名詞, 此時序數為形容詞

例 2: Time for dinner. Go wash your hands first.
⇨ 出現在動作後, 為副詞, 須單獨使用
(是吃晚餐的時間了。先去把你的手洗一洗。)

2. 若同時用序數和基數來修飾名詞, 則序數在前, 基數在後。

the	序數	基數	名詞
the	first	two	days

例: The first five fans can take a picture with the band. (前五位粉絲可以和樂團拍照。)

3. 表示分數: 分子用基數, 分母用序數, 而且若分子大於一, 則序數要加 s。

例: one third (三分之一)、three fifths (五分之三)

分數	of	the/所有格	單數可數名詞/不可數名詞	單數動詞
			複數可數名詞	複數動詞

例 1: Three fifths of the students in my class are girls. (我班上學生五分之三是女生。)

例 2: Two thirds of the dinner on the table is good. (桌子上的晚餐三分之二都不錯。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

1. Sunday is the first day of the week.
2. The first two days of the week are Sunday and Monday.
3. Monday is the second day of the week.
4. Two fifths of the pencils are long.

(二) 翻譯填空

1. 讓我們在九月的第三個星期六先去聽演唱會吧。
Let's go to the concert on the third Saturday of September (f) first.
2. Anita 是我們第一個女兒。她真可愛。
Anita is our first daughter. She's really cute.

3. 這些毛筆中四分之三是舊的。

Three fourths of the brushes are old.

4. 前十個粉絲可以和 BTS 男孩一起拍張照片。

The first ten fans can take a picture with the BTS boys.

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 75 分)

- (D) 1. August is _____ eighth month of the year. 1. 序數為形容詞, 前面要加 the。
 (A) × (B) an (C) a (D) the
- (D) 2. A: What's the date today? 2. 回答日期可用「月份+序數」或「the+序數+of+月份」。
 B: It's _____.
 (A) on September third (B) the first day of April
 (C) Teacher's Day (D) March 26th
- (A) 3. Today is my sister's _____ birthday. 3. 表示某人幾歲的生日用「所有格+序數+birthday」。
 (A) twenty-first (B) twenty-one (C) the twenty-first (D) the twenty-one
- (C) 4. Her concert is on _____. 4. 介系詞 on 之後接「日期」。(A)其前不須有 on (B)須改成 the ninth of June (D)其前介系詞須是 in。
 (A) this Friday evening (B) ninth of June
 (C) June 9th (D) the year 2023
- (C) 5. Ann: _____ is your birthday? Ben: On June 20. 5. 問生日在「何時」, 疑問詞用 When。
 (A) What day (B) What time (C) When (D) Where
- (A) 6. Is your birthday _____ December, too? 6. in+月份。
 (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) ×
- (B) 7. Thanksgiving is _____ the fourth Thursday of November. 7. 「在」十一月的第四個星期四「日子」之前介系詞用 on。
 (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) ×
- (D) 8. Jim, go study English _____ first, and you can watch TV with us after dinner.
 (A) his (B) their 8. first 出現在動作之後時, 其前不加所有格或定冠詞。
 (C) the (D) ×
- (C) 9. Her birthday is _____. 9. 她的生日「在 5 月 9 日」, 日期前須加進介系詞 on, 其後可接 May 9(th) / May ninth / the ninth of May。
 (A) May ninth (B) the ninth of May (C) on May 9 (D) on ninth of May
- (A) 10. Look at _____ first watch from Uncle Sam. It's old, but it's my favorite.
 (A) my (B) the (C) this (D) ×
- (D) 11. Joe and his wife are going to Poland _____ next May. 10. 「first+名詞」之前, 視情況而定加進「所有格」或「定冠詞」, 依語意選(A)作答。
 (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) ×
11. next May (明年五月), 其前不須加進介系詞。

- (B) 12. Two thirds of the turkey on the dining table _____ for my brothers and me. How we love it! 12. 餐桌上的火雞肉三分之二是給我兄弟和我。「火雞肉」是「不可數名詞」, 其中~分之~, 須接單數動詞。
 (A) isn't (B) is (C) aren't (D) are
- (C) 13. Amy: My birthday is on the day before the first of March. Leo: Is it on February 28th? Amy: No. It's _____. 13. Amy 的生日在三月一日的前一天, 又不是二月二十八日, 故選「在二月二十九日」。
 (A) twenty-ninth of February (B) February twenty-ninth 14. 1999 年 7 月 10 日那一天, 是「日子」, 其前介系詞用 on。
 (C) on February 29th (D) on March second
- (D) 14. Lucy and her boyfriend (男友), Daniel, came (來) to Taiwan _____ July 10, 1999.
 (A) at (B) in (C) with (D) on 【90.基測 II】
- (B) 15. Bob: When is Mr. Wang going to Japan? Tim: On _____. 【98.基測 I】
 (A) June (B) June fourth (C) the year 2010 (D) June, 2010

二、題組 (每題 5 分, 共 25 分)

15. on+日期, in+月份或年代。

(In the Lu family's dining room)

Roy: Mom, I'm hungry. Is dinner ready? Wait! What's that on the dining table?

Mom: It's your favorite turkey.

Roy: 16.

Mom: It's November 24th.

Roy: But it's not for anyone's birthday. What's up?

Mom: It's Thanksgiving. Remember?

Roy: 17.

Mom: It's on the fourth Thursday of November.

Roy: I see. Mmm, the turkey leg is really yummy. Can I eat it again on my birthday?

Mom: Haha! Your birthday is 18. May 24th. It's 19. months away.

Roy: A deal is a deal! Can I not study 20. the night of Thanksgiving? It's a time to be thankful, not a time to study.

Mom: Don't be lazy, Roy, or you can't have turkey again.

Roy: Oh no! Not again!

anyone's 任何人的 What's up?
有什麼事? remember 記得
yummy 好吃的 again 再一次
... months away ...個月之遠 deal
約定 lazy 懶惰的 or 否則

- (A) 16. (A) What's the date today? 16. 詢問「今天是幾月幾日?」, 才以「是十一月二十四日。」回應。 (B) Is it November now? 17. 詢問「感恩節是在何時?」, 才以「是在十一月的第四個星期四。」回應。
 (C) What is it for? (D) How about you?
- (C) 17. (A) Is Thanksgiving coming? (B) Isn't it on December 25?
 (C) When is Thanksgiving? (D) Oh, is it my birthday, too?
- (B) 18. (A) in 19. 從 11/24 到 5/24 還「六個月之遠」。 (B) on 20. 「在」特定日子晚上, 介系詞用 on 作答。 (C) at (D) × 18. 介系詞 on+月份+日子。
- (D) 19. (A) three (B) four (C) five (D) six
- (C) 20. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for

教師用
好教易學·來自鼎甲

Unit 6

There Are Some Elephants over There

文法重點快遞

一 There is / are... 的直述句型

肯定句：

There	is	不定冠詞 / 單數數字	單數可數名詞。
	are	複數數字 / some	複數可數名詞。
There	is	a	lion.
	are	two	elephants.
		some	zebras.

否定句：

There	is	not	不定冠詞 / 單數數字	單數可數名詞。
	are		複數數字 / any	複數可數名詞。
There	is	not	a	lion.
	are		two	elephants.
			any	zebras.

文法說明

(1) There is / are 為「有」之意，用來說明「在某地方有...」，上述句型尾端可加進「地方副詞」。

例：There is a cat under the table. (桌子下方有隻貓。)

(2) be 動詞 (is / are) 之後的名詞為「真主詞」，若是「單數可數名詞」則用 there is；若是「複數可數名詞」則用 there are。

注意 若是「不可數名詞」，其前只可接 some / any，不接任何數字，be 動詞用 is。

(3) 名詞之前，絕不可加進定冠詞 the 或所有格。

(4) there is 可縮寫成 **there's**，但是 there are 通常不予以縮寫。

(5) a. not a / an + 單數名詞 = no + 單數名詞 (沒有...)

b. not any + 複數名詞 = no + 複數名詞 (沒有...)

例 1：There is not an (=no) egg in the fridge. (冰箱裡沒有雞蛋了。)

例 2：There are not any (=no) tigers in Africa. (在非洲沒有任何老虎。)

(6) 數量形容詞 some (一些) 與 any (任何) 的用法如下：

some	接「複數可數名詞」及「不可數名詞」，通常出現在「肯定句」。
any	接「複數可數名詞」及「不可數名詞」，出現在「否定句」及「疑問句」。

注意 some 有時也出現在疑問句，常用在正面邀請對方吃、喝東西。

例 1：There are some zebras under the tree. (樹下有一些斑馬。)

some 出現在肯定句
真主詞 some zebras 為複數，be 動詞用 are

例 2：There are not any elephants behind the tree. (樹的後面沒有任何大象。)

any 出現在否定句

= no elephants

例 3：Max: How / What about some tea?

「邀請」對方吃喝東西的問句，可用 some

Sue: { Yes, please.
No, thanks.

(Max: 喝些茶怎麼樣? Sue: { 好啊，請弄些來。
不用了，謝謝。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- There aren't any pencils in my pencil case. Can I use one in your pencil box?
- There's a tall tree behind the house. Let's go sit under it.
- There are some boys at the park. Mom, can I go play with them?
- There isn't any food in the house. Let's go buy (買) some at the supermarket (超市).

(二) 翻譯填空

- 樹下沒有任何大象。
There aren't any elephants under the tree.
- 書桌上的一本英文書都沒有。
There isn't an English book on the desk.
- 教室裡有一些書桌和椅子。
There are some desks and chairs in the classroom.
- 公車上沒有帥哥。
There are / aren't no / any handsome guys on the bus.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- There is some turkey on the dining table. (改成否定句)
There is not any turkey on the dining table.
- There is no old dog at the door. (用「not + 不定冠詞」改寫)
There is not an old dog at the door.
- There are no birds in the tree. (用「not + 數量形容詞」改寫)
There are not any birds in the tree.
- There are some books in the box. (改成否定句)
There are not any books in the box.

(二) 翻譯

- 兩樹之間有隻獅子。 There is a lion between the (two) trees.
- 牆上沒有三幅圖畫。 There are not three pictures on the wall.

Is / Are there...? 的 Yes / No 問答句

Yes / No 問句:	Is	there	a / an	單數可數名詞	地方副詞?
	Is	there	a	lion bird	behind the tree? in the tree?
Yes / No 問句:	Are	there	複數數字 / any	複數可數名詞	地方副詞?
	Are	there	two any	elephants birds	under the tree? near the zebras?
肯定簡答句:	Yes,	there	is. are.		
否定簡答句:	No,	there	isn't. aren't.		

文法說明

- 回答含 there 的問句，答句主詞仍須用 there，若名詞數量有變動，be 動詞才有可能跟著變動。
- 肯定或否定簡答句之後，可再把肯定或否定直述句再複述一次即可。

例 1: Jill: Is there a TV in the living room? → 答 Yes, 再複述一次

Tim: Yes, there is. There's a TV in the living room.

(Jill: 客廳裡有一臺電視嗎? Tim: 是的, 有。客廳裡有一臺電視。)

例 2: Lisa: Are there any boxes in the room? → 答 No, 再複述一次, 但改為否定

Josh: No, there aren't. There aren't any boxes in the room.

(Lisa: 房間裡有任何箱子嗎? Josh: 不, 沒有。房間裡沒有任何箱子。)

例 3: Mia: Are there two umbrellas on the sofa? → 答句名詞變成單數, be 動詞改 is

Emi: No, there is only one. There is only one umbrella on it.

(Mia: 沙發上有兩把雨傘嗎? Emi: 不, 只有一把。它上面只有一把雨傘。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Jane: Is there a tiger behind the tree? Lisa: Yes, there's one.
- Rita: Are there any books on the desk?
Tina: No, there are no books on it.
- Jill: Are there two pencils in the pencil case? Lulu: No, there's only one.

- Roy: Are there many boys and girls at the park?
Dan: No, there aren't. There are only two boys and one girl.

(二) 翻譯填空

- Andy: 客廳裡有任何箱子嗎? Beth: 是的, 有一些。
Andy: Are there any boxes in the living room?
Beth: Yes, there are some.
- Zoe: 門後面有一把雨傘嗎? Ted: 是的, 有。門後面有一把雨傘。
Zoe: Is there an umbrella behind the door?
Ted: Yes, there is. There's an umbrella behind the door.
- Ken: 沙發上有三隻狗嗎? Meg: 不, 只有一隻。有二隻在桌子下面。
Ken: Are there three dogs on the sofa?
Meg: No, there's only one. There are two under the table.
- Liz: 房間裡有三張椅子嗎? Mia: 不, 沒有。房間裡有二張椅子。
Liz: Are there three chairs in the room? Mia: No, there aren't. There are two chairs in the room.

練習

(一) 依提示作答

- Is there a ruler on the desk? (先肯定簡答, 再詳答)
Yes, there is. There is a ruler on the desk.
- Are there any teachers in front of the classroom? (用 one 簡答) Yes, there is one.
- Are there three cars behind the house? (先用 one 簡答, 再詳答)
No, there is one. There's one car behind the house.
- Are there many boxes in the living room? (先否定簡答, 再用 two boxes 詳答)
No, there are not. There are (only) two boxes in the living room.

(二) 翻譯

- Amy: 樹上有任何鳥嗎? (... birds...) Ben: 是的, 樹上只有一隻鳥。
Amy: Are there any birds in the tree?
Ben: Yes, there is only one bird in the tree.
- Bob: 餐桌上有任何漫畫書嗎? (Are...) Joe: 是的, 有。它上面有一些漫畫書。
Bob: Are there any comic books on the dining table?
Joe: Yes, there are. There are some comic books on it.

延伸補充

- 本課肯定直述句句型中, 名詞之後出現「現在分詞」的補充用法:

There	be 動詞	名詞	現在分詞 V-ing (...)	地方副詞。
-------	-------	----	------------------	-------

文法說明

欲表達「有某人/某動物正在某處做某動作」，可在名詞(人/動物)之後只加進「現在分詞」V-ing (...) 即可。

例：There is a bird ^{表示鳥兒正在唱歌} singing on the bike. (有隻鳥兒正在腳踏車上唱歌。)

2. 本課肯定直述句句型，若把「地方副詞」前移到句首時，此時原句首的 There 刪除，其

後形成

be 動詞	is	單數主詞
	are	複數主詞

的「倒裝句型」。

例 1： Under the bed is a black cat.
(床下有一隻黑貓。)
→ = There is a black cat under the bed.

例 2： On the wall are some beautiful pictures.
(牆上有一些美麗的圖畫。)
→ = There are some beautiful pictures on the wall.

3. some 與 any 當「不定代名詞」的補充句型如下：

some / any	of	the / 所有格	複數可數名詞
			不可數名詞

文法說明 上述句型的中譯為「...中的一些/任何部分」。

例 1：Some of the notebooks are for him. (這些筆記本中的一些是要給他的。)

例 2：Can I eat any of the cake? I'm really hungry.
(我可以吃這蛋糕的任何部分嗎？我真的很餓。)

小試一下

(一) 填充題

- Between the trees is a new black car.
- Wow. There are many fans shaking hands with the BTS boys.
- Tim: Can I eat any of the cake? Mia: Yes, you can eat some of it.
- In the dining room are four new chairs.

(二) 翻譯填空

- 在 Jacob 的見面會有一些年輕粉絲正在等候。
There are some young fans waiting at Jacob's meet-and-greet.
- 牆上有個舊時鐘。
On the wall is an old clock.
- Ann: 我真的餓了。我可以吃這食物中任何部分嗎?
Bob: 是的，妳可以吃它其中的一些。
Ann: I'm really hungry. Can I eat any of the food?
Bob: Yes, you can eat some of it.

4. 這蛋糕中一些是要給爸爸的。不要吃它哦。

Some of the cake is for Dad. Don't eat it.

學力模擬演練

得分

一、單題 (每題 5 分, 共 80 分)

- Jay: Are there three eggs in the box? Leo: No, . There's only one in it.
(A) there isn't (B) there aren't (C) it isn't (D) they aren't
- This is my bedroom, and is a new desk near the bed.
(A) it (B) there (C) this (D) that
- Jill: Let's hurry and go wait for the bus. Mia: What for? Jill: are no buses after twelve a.m. Mia: Don't worry (擔心). We can take a taxi (計程車) home. Jill: It isn't safe.
(A) Here (B) We (C) There (D) They
- Hank: Mom, can I eat the turkey? Mom: Sorry, but I don't have money with me.
(A) no (B) any (C) his (D) her
- Alex: Are there any dogs in the house? Beth: No, .
(A) there is only one (B) there are two (C) there aren't any (D) there are some
- There are not apples on the table.
(A) some (B) my (C) the (D) any
- Jane: Are there four people in your family? Mike: Yes, there are .
(A) some (B) any (C) a family of three (D) four
- Look! There are two students in the classroom.
(A) fighting (B) are fighting (C) fight (D) is fighting
- Let's eat fish for dinner. It's good for us.
(A) some (B) any (C) two (D) no
- In the pencil case two blue pens.
(A) is (B) are (C) is there (D) are there
- (In the teachers' office)
Miss Huang: Sue, students in the classroom?
Miss Cheng: I don't (不) think so. School's over (結束).
Miss Huang: But I hear (聽到) people talking over there.
(A) are they (B) do they (C) is there (D) are there

1. 否定簡答 Are there... 的 be 動詞，仍用 aren't，而答句主詞仍須用 there。

2. 這是我的臥室，而床的附近「有」一張新書桌。

3. 凌晨 12:00 過後「沒有」公車了，There are no (= not any) buses。

4. Hank 想吃火雞肉，但他媽媽隨身沒有「任何」錢。I don't have any money = I have no money (我沒錢)。

5. Beth 否定回答，即表示「屋內沒有任何狗」，故選(C)作答，其後省略掉 dogs。

6. (A)須改成 any (B)(C)此句型之後不可接所有格或定冠詞。

7. 問句問 Mike 「你家中有四個人嗎？」，答句要有四個人，才能肯定回答。

8. There + be 動詞 + 名詞 + 現在分詞 V-ing... : 有...正在...。

9. 吃「一些」魚肉當作晚餐，對我們很好。

10. 地方副詞 (In the pencil case) 前移到句首，其後接「be 動詞 + 主詞」的倒裝句型。

11. 詢問教室裡是否有學生，用 are there + 複數可數名詞的句型。

【90.基測 II】

12 否定句表示沒有任何東西，用 any + 不可數名詞或複數可數名詞。

15. Susan 在超市買了「一些」麵包，但是她沒買任何喝的東西。bread 為不可數名詞，而(A) many 之後是接「複數可數名詞」(D) one 之後是接「單數可數名詞」，故選出現在肯定句的 some。

(C) 12. Tina: The bread (麵包) looks delicious (美味的)! You want (想要) to buy (買) some? Carl: I'd love to (想要), but I don't have _____ money with me now.
(A) no (B) all (C) any (D) some 【91.基測 II】

(C) 13. Mike: I heard (聽說) there are many monkeys in this mountain (山). But I didn't (沒有) see any of them last time (上次). 【98.基測 I 修】

Carl: Hope (希望) we can see _____ today. 13. 上次在這座山 Mike 沒有看到任何猴子，因此 Carl 希望今天他們能看到「一些」。(A) another (B) it (C) some 另一個。 (D) they

(D) 14. Somewhere (某處) along (沿著) the road, _____ a shop (商店) which sells (賣) things (東西) from foreign (外國的) countries (國家). 【102.基測】
(A) that is (B) it is (C) it has (D) there is

(B) 15. Susan bought _____ bread in the supermarket (超市), but she did not (沒有) buy anything (任何東西) to drink. 【105.會考】
(A) many (B) some (C) any (D) one

(D) 16. There _____ more than (超過) twenty clubs (社團) in our school. Which one (哪一個) would you like to join (想要加入)? 【108.會考】
(A) has (B) have (C) is (D) are

16. 在我們學校「有」二十多個社團，利用 There are... 的句型，選項(A)(B)通常以「人」當主詞，故選(D)。

二、題組 (每題 5 分，共 20 分)

(At Dan's house)

Dan: Mom, I'm home from school. I'm very, very hungry. Can I eat anything?

(No answer)

17. 家裡「有任何」好吃的東西可吃嗎? things 是複數名詞，故選(D)。

Dan: Oh no! Mom isn't home again. _____ 17. _____ yummy things to eat at home? Let me take a look at the fridge.

18. 「有一顆」紅蘋果，red 是子音開頭，故選(B)。

(Dan's opening the door of the fridge.)

19. Dan 認為或許他姐姐的臥室書桌上「有」餅乾，cookies 為複數名詞，故選(D)。

Dan: Thank goodness! _____ 18. _____ red apple in it. Let me eat it first, and then go to my sister's bedroom. Maybe _____ 19. _____ cookies on her desk. Chocolate cookies are her favorite.

(In Dan's sister's bedroom)

Dan: Where can the cookies be? They aren't on the desk or on the bed. Oh, here they are. In her desk _____ 20. _____ two boxes of chocolate cookies. I'm so lucky today.

anything 任何東西 answer 回應 again 再一次 yummy thing(s) 好吃的東西
fridge 電冰箱 then 然後 chocolate 巧克力

- (D) 17. (A) Is it (B) Are they (C) Is there any (D) Are there any
(B) 18. (A) There's an (B) There's a (C) There isn't any (D) There are some
(D) 19. (A) it is (B) they are (C) there's some (D) there are some
(A) 20. (A) are (B) are there (C) is (D) is there

20. 地方副詞 (In her desk) + 複數 be 動詞 (are) + 複數主詞 (two boxes of...)，是「倒裝句型」，即 There are two boxes of chocolate cookies in her desk. 之意。

解答篇

註：|| 表示換頁記號，灰色區塊的數字為講義各頁開頭所屬之頁數。

頁碼

Starter Unit

一、小試一下 (一) 填充題

- 2 1. am, He 2. is, She's 3. It's
4. is, He's 5. are

(二) 翻譯填充

- 3 1. I'm 2. You're 3. He's || 4. She's 5. It's

練習 (一) 填入正確的 be 動詞

1. is 2. are 3. is 4. am 5. is 6. is

(二) 將下列人稱代名詞的「主格」與「be 動詞」改為「縮寫式」

1. I'm 2. She's 3. You're 4. He's 5. It's

小試一下 (一) 填充題

1. You're, my 2. He's, her 3. Its, It's
4. His, is 5. Her, is

(二) 翻譯填充

- 4 1. It's, my 2. Your 3. His
4. Her 5. My, Its

練習 (一) 寫出正確的所有格

1. my 2. Her 3. his 4. Your 5. Its

(二) 翻譯

1. She is / She's his sister. Her name is Ella.
2. He is / He's her brother. His name is Alex.

二、練習 填充

1. She, Miss, Mary
2. Good-bye, John, Mary

練習 翻譯

1. I'm fine. Thank you.
2. Good morning, students.

練習 填充

1. I'm 2. I, am

三、小試一下 (一) 填充題

- 5 1. What's, My, name
2. What's, its, Its, name, is
3. What's, She's
4. What's, He's 5. name's

(二) 翻譯填充

1. What's, your, My, name's
2. What's, its, Its, name
3. What's, his, His, name
4. What's, her, Her, name's
5. What's, its, Its, name

練習 (一) 依提示作答

1. What is its name? 2. Its name is Rocky.
3. What is / What's your name?
4. Her name is Louisa.
5. What is / What's his name?

(二) 翻譯

1. What is / What's her name?
2. His name is Kevin.

四、小試一下 (一) 填充題

- 7 1. What's, It's 2. What, is, It, is
3. What, is, It's

4. What's, Yuki's / Her, is
5. What, is, Roger's / His, is

(二) 翻譯填充

- 8 1. What, is, your, My, is
2. What's, His, is
3. My, zero, nine, five, five, zero, six,
seven, four, eight, three
4. Her, zero, six, two, one, three, nine,
eight, four, five

練習 (一) 依提示作答

1. His phone number / It is two three nine five,
four zero nine six.
2. What is / What's your phone number?
3. Her phone number / It is two eight zero four,
three nine seven five.

4. What is / What's Kevin's phone number?

(二) 翻譯

1. What is / What's her phone number?
2. His phone number is two three nine seven,
six eight zero five.

五、小試一下

(一) 寫出英文數字

- 9 1. fourteen 2. forty-five 3. fifty-seven
4. ninety-four 5. sixty-eight 6. seventy-six

(二) 翻譯填充

1. How, old, are, I'm, fifteen
2. How, old, is, thirteen, years, old
3. How, old, is, one, year, old

練習 (一) 依提示作答

- 10 1. How old are you?
2. How old is their school?
3. How old is your dog?
4. Ken's dog, Rocky, is five years old.

(二) 翻譯

1. How old is your grandpa?
He's ninety-seven (years old).
2. How old is Dad's car?
It's twelve (years old).

六、小試一下 (一) 填充題

1. an 2. a 3. years, old, nine-year-old