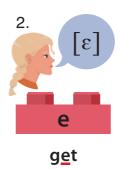
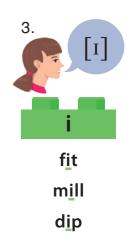


glad

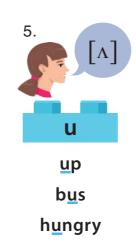


w<u>e</u>t

t<u>e</u>st



4. [a] 0 <u>o</u>dd <u>o</u>x h<u>o</u>t



op Quiz.

勾選聽到的單字。

1. hat	☐ hot	3. 🗌 wet	☐ wit	5. 🗌 got	get
2.	☐ cup	4. 🗌 cut	☐ cat	6. 🗌 bus	☐ boss

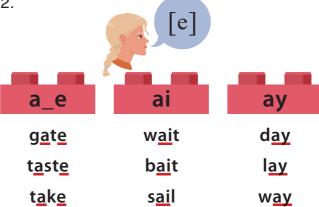


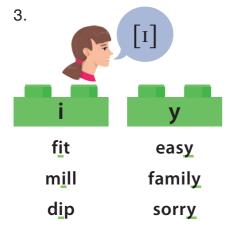
1.



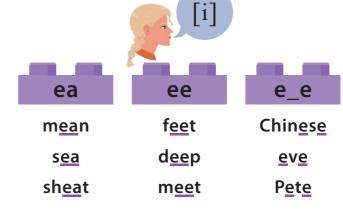
test

2.





4.



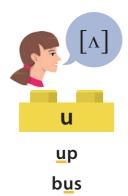
Op Quiz

勾選聽到的單字。

1. Deat	☐ bit	3. 🗌 fell	☐ fail	5. 🗌 test	taste
2. get	gate	4. 🗌 feet	fit	6. 🗌 seat	sit

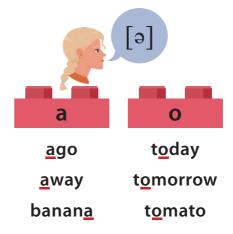


1.

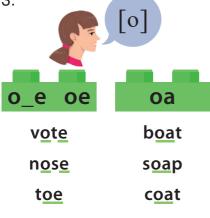


hungry

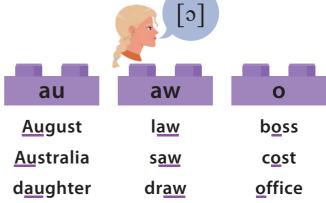
2.



3.



4.



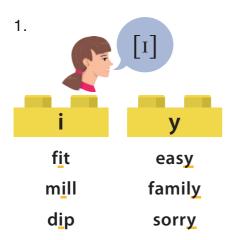


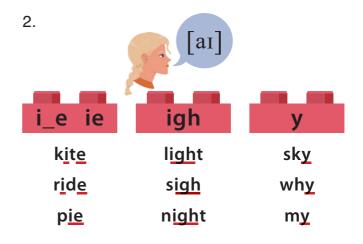
Qui7

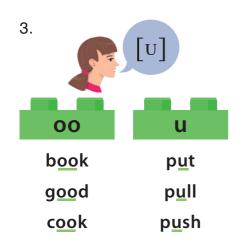
勾選聽到的單字母音。

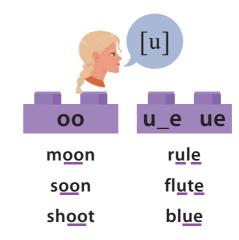
1. 🗌 [ə]	[c]	3. 🗌 [Λ]	□ [o]	5. 🗌 [၁]	□ [o]
2. 🗌 [ə]	[c]	4. 🗌 [Λ]	□ [o]	6. 🗌 [၁]	□ [o]









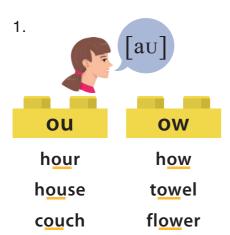


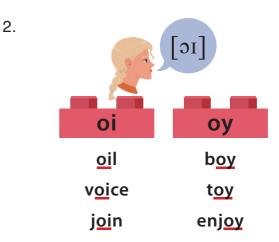
OP Quiz 勾選聽到的單字。

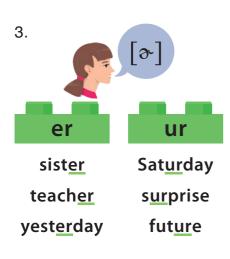
4.

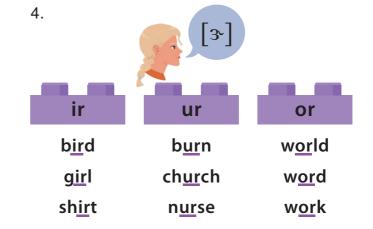
1.	☐ bite	3. 🗌 fit	☐ fight	5. 🗌 sit	sight
2. Dull	☐ pool	4. 🗌 fool	☐ full	6. 🗌 cake	☐ cook











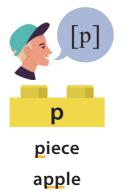


勾選聽到的單字母音。

1. 🗌 [🏲]	[3-]	3. 🗌 [၁ɪ]	□ [au]	5. □ [ጵ]	[∞]
2. [pi]	□ [au]	4. 🗌 [ა]	[3-]	6. 🗌 [эг]	□ [au]



1.



grape

2. [b]

<u>b</u>each num<u>b</u>er

job

c k

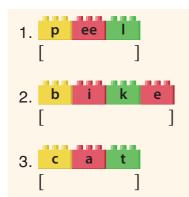
call kind

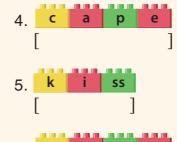
picnic weekend

traffic steak



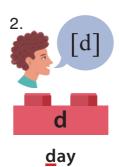






1.

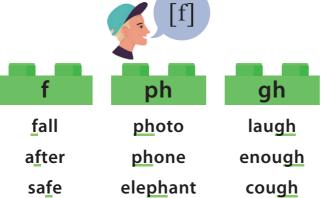


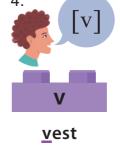


bo<u>d</u>y

be<u>d</u>

3.

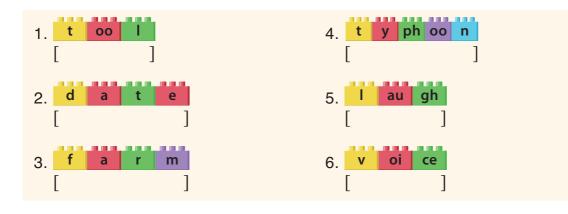




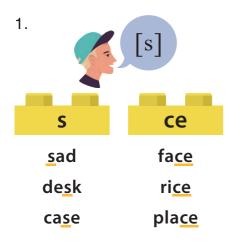
hea<u>v</u>y

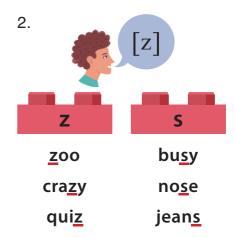
belie<u>v</u>e

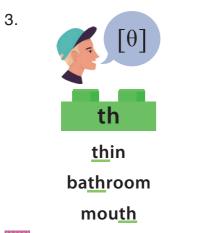
op Quiz.....





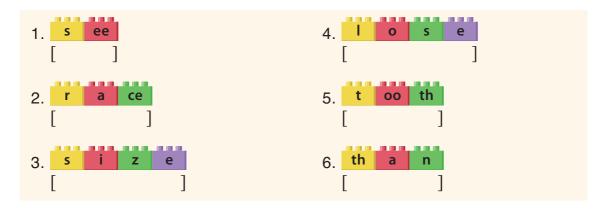












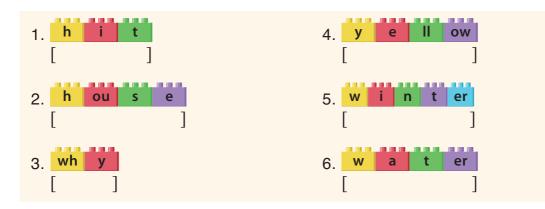


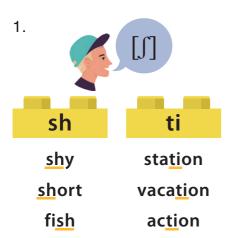


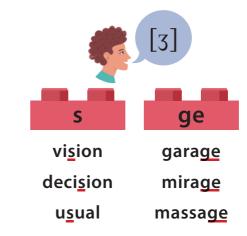


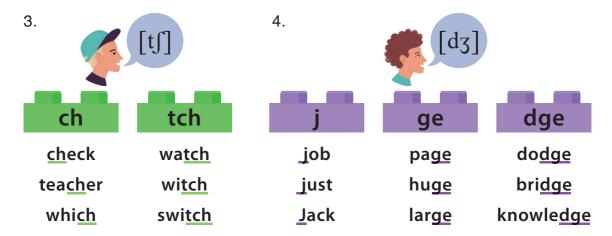






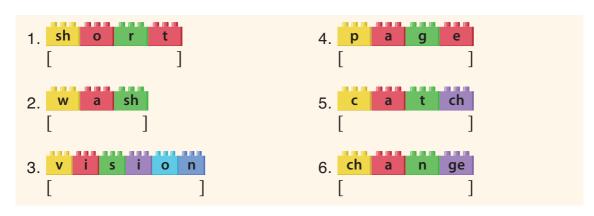


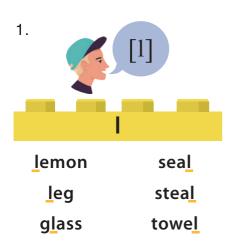


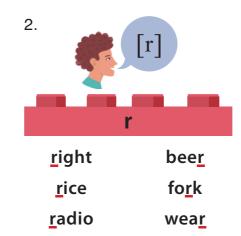


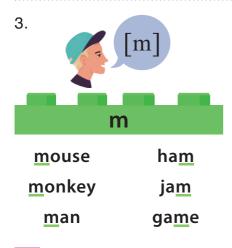
2.

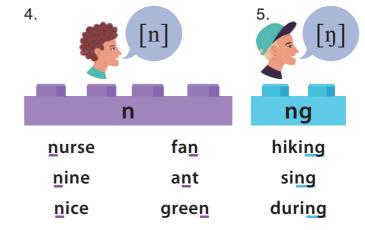




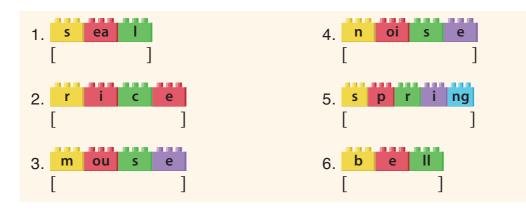








op Quiz



▶ 請跟著錄音唸出以下不同音節的單字。

- 1. 一個音節的單字
 - ① add [æd]
- 4 full[fol]

7 guest [gest]

- ② code [kod]
- ⑤ hit [hɪt]

® noise [noiz]

- ③ ease [iz]
- 6 care[ker]
- 9 pain [pen]

- 2. 兩個音節的單字
 - ① master ['mæstə-]
- 4 human ['hjumən]
- 7 secret ['sikrɪt]

- ② alarm [əˈlarm]
- ⑤ button [ˈbʌtn̞]
- 8 around [ə'ravnd]

- ③ easy ['izɪ]
- 6 careful ['kerfəl]
- 9 painful ['penfəl]

- 3. 三個音節的單字
 - ① medical ['medikl]
- 4 certainly ['ss-tanlı]
- 7 following ['faloɪŋ]

- 2 another [əˈnʌðə-]
- (5) decorate ['dɛkəˌret]
- successful [sək'sɛsfəl]

- 3 easily ['izɪlɪ]
- (6) carefully ['kerfəli]
- 9 painfully ['penfəli]



1. 先跟著錄音唸出以下的單字,再按照音節數分類。

- ① difficult (5) chase 3 room 2 morning 4 inventor 6 display 一個音節的單字 兩個音節的單字 三個音節的單字
- 2. 先跟著錄音唸出以下的單字音標,再按照音節數分類。
- 3 ['defanit] ① [rɪˈmɛmbə] (5) [[sp] 4 ['lonl1] 2 [jaŋ] 6 ['æŋgrɪ] 一個音節的音標 兩個音節的音標 三個音節的音標

▶ 請跟著錄音練習下列單字,注意重音所在的音節。

重音在第一音節	重音在第二音節 重音在第三音節	
t <u>a</u> ble	a <u>llow</u>	transpor <u>ta</u> tion
<u>co</u> lor	a <u>wake</u>	insti <u>tu</u> tion
<u>arm</u> y	be <u>gin</u>	possi <u>bi</u> lity
<u>key</u> pad	di <u>splay</u>	ener <u>ge</u> tic

▶ 請跟著錄音練習下列音標,注意重音所在的音節。

重音在第一音節	重音在第二音節	重音在第三音節
[ˈtebḷ]	[ə <u>ˈlaʊ</u>]	[ˌtrænspəˈteʃən]
[`k <u>^</u> l&]	[ə <u>ˈwek]</u>	[ˌɪnstəˈ <u>tu</u> ʃən]
[ˈ <u>ar</u> mɪ]	[bɪ <u>ˈgɪn</u>]	[ˌpɑsəˈ <u>bɪl</u> ətɪ]
[ˈ <u>ki</u> pæd]	[dɪˈs <u>ple</u>]	[ˌɛnə` <u>dʒe</u> tɪk]



1. 請聆聽錄音,圈出下列單字的重音音節。

① fancy	④ ugly	⑦ express
② movie	(5) opinion	® uniform
③ convenient	⑥ employee	9 personality

2. 請聆聽錄音,標出下列音標的重音符號。



-ness

形容詞之後

carelessness 粗心 happiness 快樂 kindness 仁慈 laziness 懶惰 sadness 悲傷 usefulness 有用

-tion

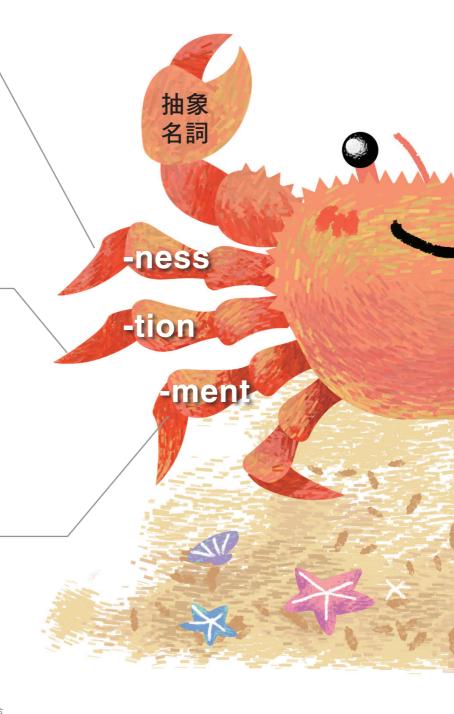
動詞之後

action 動作 invitation 邀請 collection 蒐集 pollution 汙染 conversation 會話 celebration 慶祝

-ment

動詞之後

agreement 同意 development 發展 enjoyment 享受 movement 動作 payment 支付



-er/-or

附加於動詞之後

teacher 教師

waiter 男服務生

vendor 小販;自動販賣機

visitor 訪客;參觀者



-ist

-er or -ess

常表女性身分或職業

princess 公主 actress 女演員

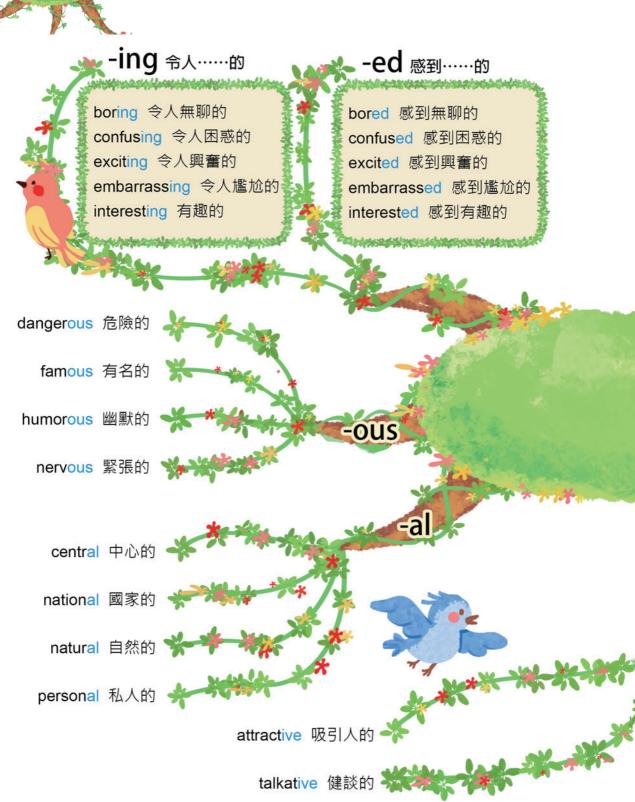
-ist

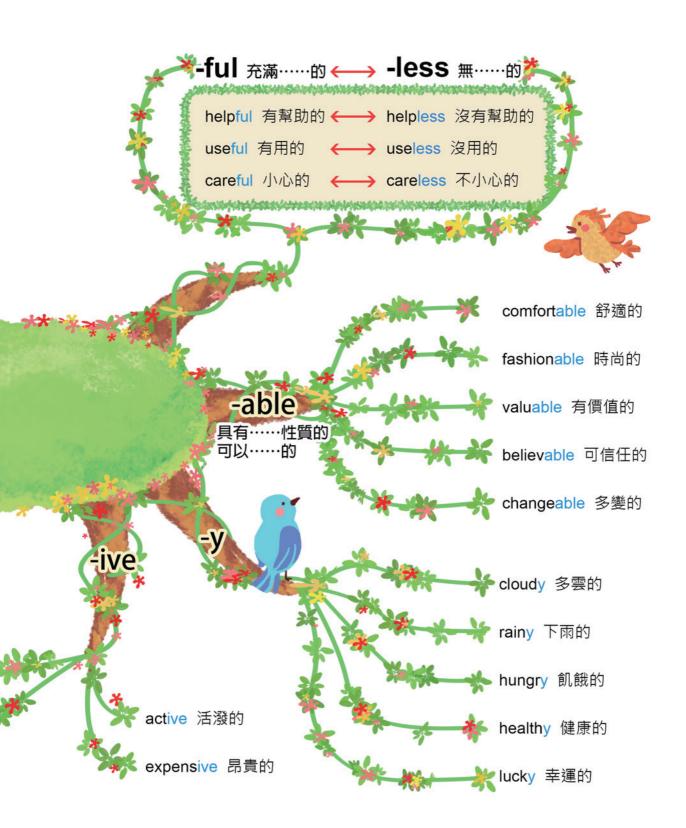
表示具特殊技能或思想的人

scientist 科學家 artist 藝術家



形容詞字尾







表否定字首

in-

附加於單字之前

inconvenient 不方便的

inexpensive 價格低廉的

im-

附加於字首為 m、p 的單字之前

impolite 無禮的

impatient 沒耐心的

immature 不成熟的

impossible 不可能的

il-

附加於字首為Ⅰ的單字前

illegal 非法的

illogical 不合邏輯的





其他常見的字首



pre-

表「在……之前」

prehistoric 史前的 prewar 戰前的

uni-

表「唯一;單一」

uniform 制服 unicycle 單輪車

> bi-表「二;雙」

bicycle 二輪腳踏車

biweekly 雙週的



~~== ←	-
~ = = '	

1.	Mr. and Mrs. Smith are throwing a birthday in (celebrate) for their son's first birthday.
2.	I got an (invite) to my best friend's wedding. I felt so happy for her.
3.	Because of his (careless), he didn't pass the exam.
4.	I dreamed of becoming a (teach). However, now I am a (science).
5.	After a very long discussion, the two lawyers finally reached an (agree).

形容詞字尾

- 1. He didn't know what to do and felt _____ (help).
- 2. This dictionary is very _____ (use). It makes learning English much easier.
- 3. Mary is a _____ (success) businesswoman. She makes a lot of money every year.
- 4. I like this skirt very much, but it is too _____ (expense). I just can't afford it.
- 5. Jim likes to tell long and _____ (bore) stories. You'd better stay away from him.

否定字首
1. Life in some parts of America is very (convenient) if you don't have a car.
2. You are too (patient) to take care of a baby.
3. Our neighbors are very (friendly) to us. They never greet us.
4. This door is locked. Do you have a key? Can you (lock) it for me?
5. I (agree) with my father on this. I think he is wrong.
其他常見的字首
1. Our school has a (weekly) newspaper. It comes out every other week.
2. A good student always (view) the lessons after class.
3. I have to (write) my homework because it contained too many errors.
4. London was the first city in the world to have a (way) system.
5. Most junior high school students have to wear a (form) to school.





Unit 1:名詞







文法大特寫

1. 可數名詞

普通名詞 dog、key、book

集合名詞 class、family

(1) 單數情況:單數可數名詞前加 a/an/the。

(2) 複數情況:可數名詞的複數形:

① 字尾為 s, x, z, ch, sh

→加 es

②字尾為 y 且前面為子音

→去 y 加 ies

③字尾為 y 且前面為母音

→加 s

④字尾為「子音+o」

→加 es

⑤字尾為「母音+o」

→加 s

⑥字尾為「f或fe」

→去 f 或 fe 加 ves

⑦ 不規則: $foot \rightarrow feet$

child → children

2. 不可數名詞

專有名詞 Taiwan、Mother's Day、September 抽象名詞 love、honesty、 health 物質名詞 milk、air、 soup

♥ Point 1 可數名詞

1-1 單數情況 「不定冠詞」表示「不特定」的事物

a	加在「以子音開頭」的 單數名詞前	a dog · a key · a class	
an	加在「以母音開頭」的 單數名詞前	an apple \ an hour \ an elephant	

1-1 單數情況 「定冠詞」表示「特定」的事物

 加在「以子音開頭」的單數
 the dog、the key、the class

 和在「以母音開頭」的單數
 the apple、the hour、the elephant

- e.g. An elephant is big. (大象是巨大的。)
 - **★**這句的大象沒有指定,表示任何一隻大象。
- e.g. The elephant is big. (這隻大象是巨大的。)
 - ★這句的大象<u>有指定</u>,表示<u>特定一隻大象</u>,要依據前後文推斷是哪一隻。

1-2 複數情況 規則變	化	
一般情況	加s	$dog \rightarrow dogs$ $cat \rightarrow cats$
字尾為 s, x, z, ch, sh	加es	glass → glasses box → boxes buzz → buzzes watch → watches dish → dishes
字尾為 y 且前面為子音	去y加ies	baby → babies city → cities
字尾為 y 且前面為母音	加s	$boy \rightarrow boys$ $day \rightarrow days$
字尾為「子音+0」	加es	hero → heroes potato → potatoes
字尾為「母音+0」	加s	radio → radios zoo → zoos
字尾為「f 或 fe」	去 f 或 fe 加 ves	thief \rightarrow thieves wolf \rightarrow wolves knife \rightarrow knives wife \rightarrow wives

1-2 複數情況 不規則變化	
單複數同形	$sheep \rightarrow sheep$ $deer \rightarrow deer$
母音變化	$man \rightarrow men$ $tooth \rightarrow teeth$
字尾加 en 或 ren	$ox \rightarrow oxen$ child \rightarrow children

Point 2 不可數名詞

專有名詞 Taiwan(臺灣) Mother's Day(母親節) September(九月)

抽象名詞 love(愛) honesty(誠實) health(健康) beauty(美) happiness(快樂) freedom(自由) 物質名詞
milk(牛奶)
air(空氣)
soap(肥皂)
chicken(雞肉)
pork(豬肉)
rice(米飯)
water(水)
gold(黃金)



1.判斷下列單字為可數名詞或不可數名詞,並將代號寫在相對應的表格中。

(1) Taiwan(6) love	(2) pencil(7) family	(3) computer (8) girl	(4) tree (9) air	(5) pork (10) book
	可數名詞		不可	數名詞

2. 將單數名詞改為複數形。

(1) cat \rightarrow	(6) sheep \rightarrow	
(2) baby \rightarrow	 (7) man →	
(3) potato \rightarrow	 (8) boy \rightarrow	
(4) knife \rightarrow	 (9) tooth \rightarrow	
(5) $dish \rightarrow$	 (10) $child \rightarrow$	



Unit 2:代名詞



https://ltn.tw/pPWhsrg

文	法	大	特	寫
			. 1 17	עווון

	1. 人稱代名詞		2. 所有格代名詞	3. 反身代名詞	
主格	受格	所有格	= 所有格+事物	3. 以牙代名訶	
I	me	my	mine	myself	
you	you	your	yours	yourself yourselves	
he	him	his	his	himself	
she	her	her	hers	herself	
it	it	its	its	itself	
we	us	our	ours	ourselves	
they	them	their	theirs	themselves	

Point 1 人稱代名詞

			第一人稱	第二人稱	第三人稱		
	主	格	Ī	you	he	she	it
單數	受	格	me	you	him	her	it
	所有	有格	my	your	his	her	its
	主格		we	you	they		
複數	夏數 受格 us		us	you	them		
	所有	有格	our	your		their	

1-1 人稱代名詞:主格

使用時機:用以取代先前提到的人或事物,放在句子前面當主詞。

e.g. Jason is a high school teacher. He is nice and kind.

(Jason 是高中老師。他人好又善良。)

1-2 人稱代名詞:受格

使用時機:用以取代先前提到的人或事物,放在及物動詞或介系詞之後。

e.g. Every student likes to talk to <u>him</u> because he is so nice and kind.

(每一位學生都喜歡和他説話,因為他人很好又善良。)

1-3 人稱代名詞:所有格

使用時機:放在名詞前面,功用相當於形容詞,修飾其後的名詞。

e.g. His students love him very much.

(他的學生非常喜歡他。)

Op	Quiz			
() 1. Sharon	went shopping with her m	om yesterday.	enjoyed it.
	(A) I	(B) She	(C) Her	(D) My
() 2. Our tead	cher has confidence in	·	
	(A) I	(B) they	(C) us	(D) his
() 3. My fath	er gave that book to me	cove	r is blue.
	(A) He	(B) It	(C) His	(D) Its

● Point 2 所有格代名詞

所有格	+	名詞	= 所有格代名詞
my			mine
our			ours
your			yours
his			his
her			hers
its			its
their			theirs

使用時機:當所有格與名詞放在一起,再次提到該名詞時,可以用所有格代名詞取代。

e.g. This cellphone is <u>his</u>. Where is <u>mine</u>? (這支手機是他的。我的在哪裡?)

★此處的 mine = my cellphone。

Op	Quiz			
() 1. His house is large	er than		
	(A) my	(B) it	(C) hers	(D) them
() 2. A friend of	will come to s	see me tomorrow.	
	(A) she	(B) their	(C) you	(D) mine
() 3. Which painting is	??		
	(A) my	(B) yours	(C) their	(D) our

Point 3 反身代名詞

		第一人稱	第二人稱		第三人稱	
單數	人稱代名詞: 主格	I	you	he	she	it
安以	反身代名詞	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
複數	人稱代名詞: 主格	we	you		they	
製	反身代名詞	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

使用時機:主詞與受詞為同一人事物。

e.g. You must take care of yourself when you travel alone.

(當你獨自一人旅行時,你必須保重自己。)

Op	Qu	ı iz			
() 1.	The young people	enjoyed	_ at the party.	
		(A) itself	(B) myself	(C) herself	(D) themselves
() 2.	He often talks to	when he	is nervous.	
		(A) himself	(B) I	(C) he	(D) myself
() 3.	When you wear a	face mask, you pr	otect both	_ and others.
		(A) myself	(B) yourself	(C) herself	(D) themselves



Unit 3:五大句型

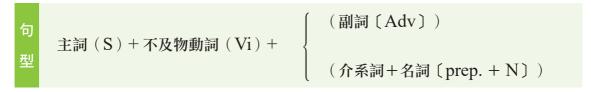


https://ltn.tw/MRXUwQr

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五大句型			可型	例句	
1.		+ Vi		She smiles. $(S + V_i)$	
2.			+ SC	The drink tastes <u>bitter</u> . (S + Vi + SC)	
3.	S		+ O	We love you. $(S + Vt + O)$	
4.			+ O + OC	He heard a baby <u>crying</u> . $(S + Vt + O + OC)$	
5.		+ IO + DO	She gave me a book. $(S + Vt + IO + DO)$		

Point 1 S + Vi



在此句型中,動詞為不及物動詞(Vi),不須接「受詞」,也不須接「主詞補語」,句意已完整。

e.g. The children laughed.

S Vi

(孩子們笑了。)

★不及物動詞 laughed 之後,不須接「受詞」或「主詞補語」,句意已完整。

e.g. The children laughed happily.

S Vi Adv

=The children laughed with happiness.

S Vi prep. + N

(孩子們笑得很開心。)

★ 不及物動詞之後也可再接「副詞」或「介系詞片語」來補充説明 laughed 的狀態。



標出句子中的主詞和不及物動詞。

- 1. The old woman fell heavily to the floor.
- 2. An old couple is walking in the park.
- 3. Anita worked on the report for five hours.

Point 2 S + Vi + SC



主詞(S)+不及物動詞 (V_i) +主詞補語(SC)

- 1. 在此句型中,動詞為不及物動詞(Vi),不接「受詞」,但因動詞無法清楚説明 主詞之狀態,句意不完整,必須接「主詞補語(SC)」來做補充説明。
- 2. 此類句型之動詞常見的有兩種:
 - (1) be 動詞
 - (2) 連綴動詞

似乎: seem、appear

感官: feel、look、smell、taste、sound

保持: keep

變成: become、get、go、grow、turn、fall

e.g. My father is an architect. (我的父親是位建築師。)

S Vi SC

★ be 動詞 is 之後,須接主詞補語 an architect, 語意才完整。

e.g. The customers seem satisfied. (顧客們似乎感到滿意。)

S Vi SC

- ★表「似乎」之連綴動詞 seem 之後,須接主詞補語 satisfied,補充説明主 詞 customers 是「感到滿意的」,全句語意才完整。
- e.g. The spaghetti tastes delicious. (這道義大利麵嚐起來很美味。)

S Vi SC

- ★表「感官」之連綴動詞 tastes 之後,須接主詞補語 delicious,語意才完整。
- ★ 此類動詞常接形容詞,或加 like 後接名詞,當作主詞補語。



標出句子中的主詞補語。

- 1. I want to grow old with you.
- 2. I will stay silent until my lawyer arrives.
- 3. The perfume smells like roses.

Point 3 S + Vt + 0

句型

主詞(S)+及物動詞(Vt)+受詞(O)

此句型中,動詞為及物動詞(Vt),須接受詞,全句語意才完整。

e.g. The workers moved the furniture. (工人們搬動了家具。)

S

Vt O

★及物動詞 moved 之後,須接受詞 the furniture,語意才完整。



標出句子中的及物動詞和受詞。

- 1. My father avoids smoking when others are around.
- 2. I often drink coffee early in the morning.
- 3. Jack kicked the soccer ball across the field.

Point 4 S + Vt + 0 + OC



主詞(S)+及物動詞(Vt)+受詞(O)+受詞補語(OC)

此句型中,動詞為及物動詞(Vt),須接受詞,且須再接受詞補語補充説明受詞後,語意才完整。

e.g. His sudden death makes me sad. (他突如其來的死亡讓我悲傷。)

S Vt O OC

★形容詞 sad 補充修飾受詞 me。

e.g. Brad heard someone knocking on the door. (Brad 聽到有人在敲門。)

S Vt O OC

★現在分詞 knocking 補充修飾受詞 someone。



標出句子中的受詞和受詞補語。

- 1. Mary watches the sun rise every morning.
- 2. Mr. Fox let his employees have a day off.
- 3. Amy found her cat hiding under the bed.

Point 5 S + Vt $\begin{cases} + 10 + D0 \\ + D0 + prep. + 10 \end{cases}$

句型

1. 在此句型中,動詞為及物動詞(Vt),且須接兩個受詞,語意才完整。直接接受及物動詞動作者,稱為直接受詞(DO),而受該動作間接影響者(通常是人),稱為間接受詞(IO)。

e.g. The driver showed the police officer his driver's license.

S Vt IO(間接) DO(直接)

= The driver showed his driver's license to the police officer.

S Vt DO(直接) prep. IO(間接)

(那位駕駛向警察出示他的駕照。)

★ 及物動詞 showed 之後,須接間接受詞 the police officer 及直接受詞 his driver's license,語意才完整。

2. 授與動詞與介系詞搭配用法:

S +	bring (帶來)、show (出示) give (給予)、write (寫給) send (寄給)、mail (寄給) pass (傳給)、lend (借出)、sell (賣出)	+ DO + to + IO
	buy (買)、get (得到) make (製作)、leave (留給)	+ DO + for + IO
	ask (詢問、要求、期望)	+ DO + of + IO



標出句子中的直接受詞和間接受詞。

- 1. Sam brought me a cup of coffee.
- 2. Nick has no right to ask anything of his ex-girlfriend.
- 3. Debby told Eric a joke about monkeys.

Unit 4: 時式(現在、過去、未來)



https://ltn.tw/avic3sN

	1. 現在	2. 過去	3. 未來
A 簡單式	Ben studies hard.	Ben studied hard last semester.	Ben will study harder next semester.
B 進行式	Ben is studying hard for tomorrow's exam.	Ben was studying English when I called him yesterday.	Ben will be studying English when you call him tonight.
C 完成式	Ben has studied English for two hours.	Ben had studied for an hour by the time his mom came home.	Ben will have studied for an hour by the time we get to his place.

◆ Point 1-A 現在簡單式

句型	S + V
使用時機 ①	現在的事實、狀況或心理的想法。主詞若為第三人稱單數,須在動詞後面加上 s 或 es。
使用時機 ②	表習慣性動作,常與頻率副詞always、usually、often、sometimes、seldom、never等連用。
使用時機 ③	不變的真理、格言或事實。

e.g. My grandparents live in the countryside.

(我的爺爺奶奶住在鄉下。)

e.g. My mother often cooks dinner for the whole family.

(我媽時常煮晚餐給全家人吃。)

★頻率副詞放一般動詞前面。

e.g. Knowledge is power. (知識就是力量。)

	Quiz			
() 1. Leo T	V every day.		
	(A) watching	(B) watch	(C) watches	(D) has watching
() 2. Kate usually	two hour	s a day.	
	(A) has studied		(B) studies	
	(C) will be studyi	ng	(D) is studying	
() 3. My cat never	anyone.		
	(A) bites	(B) is biting	(C) biting	(D) bite

♥Point 1-B 現在進行式

句型	S + am/are/is + V-ing
使用時機	現在正在進行或發生的活動或只維持一段時間的動作。常與表「現在」或「目前」的時間副詞連用,例如 now、right now、at present、at the moment 等。

e.g. He is playing video games right now. (他正在打電玩。)

Ор	Quiz	
() 1. Keep your voice down. The baby _	at the moment.
	(A) sleeps	(B) is sleeping
	(C) will sleep	(D) will be sleeping
() 2. Mary on the phone at pro	esent.
	(A) will talk	(B) talks
	(C) is talking	(D) will be talking
() 3. I TV now. I will make di	nner later.
	(A) was watching	(B) watch
	(C) watched	(D) am watching

● Point 1-C 現在完成式

句型	S + have/has + P.P. $ \begin{cases} 1 + \text{since} + 過去某個時間點} \\ (例如: \text{yesterday} \cdot \text{two days ago} \$) \\ 2 + \text{since} + S + V - \text{ed} \\ 3 + \text{for} + - 段時間} \\ (例如: \text{two hours} \cdot \text{five years} \$) $		
使用時機 ①	表示從過去一直持續到現在的動作,常與 since、for 連用。		
使用時機 ②	宣告講話當下已經完成或仍未完成的動作,常與以下時間副詞連用,例如 already(已經)、just(剛剛)、yet(尚未)、recently、lately(最近)、so far、up to now、up to the present(目前)等。		
使用時機 ③	表示(講話的當下)之前已有過或未有過的經驗,常與 never、ever、before、once、twice、three times 等副詞連用。		

e.g. He has lived in the US since 2000.

(自從 2000 年以來,他就一直住在美國。)

e.g. I have just finished my homework.

(我剛剛做完功課了。)

e.g. I have seen the movie Twilight several times.

(我已經看過《暮光之城》這部電影好幾次了。)

) p Qui	Z			
(w years. He used	to be mean and
			kind and generous		(D) ahamaad
(_		(C) change	_
(u run, you might c (C) has; left	
(,		, ,	_ two sandwiches	, , ,
(ungry.	ancady	_ two sandwiches	s, but she is still
			(R) has: eaten	(C) will; eat	(D) is: eaten
	Ų	y is, caring	(b) has, catch	(C) WIII, Cut	(D) 13, catch
	Poin	t 2-A	過去簡單式	<u>**</u>	
	句型	S + V-ed			
		發生在過去的	動作或事實,沒有	有持續到現在。常	與表示過去時間
使		的副詞使用	,例如 yesterda	y \ last night \ an	hour ago \ this
		morning \ at t	hat time \ the oth	ner day(前幾天)	等。
e.g	★ the	•		到他。) ther day)」而是	「前幾天」,須與
) op Qui	Z			
(Can you believe esterday?	e that Justin	three pizza	s all on his own
	(4	A) have	(B) had eating	(C) had	(D) is eating
() 2. N	My father	smoking las	st year. Everyone	in the family is
	h	appy for him.			
	(A	A) gave up		(B) has given up	
	(0	C) had given up		(D) was giving up	
() 3. L	.eo a 1	movie last night.		
	(4	A) is watching	(B) watched	(C) was watched	(D) has watched

● Point 2-B 過去進行式

句型	S + was/were + V-ing	
使用時機	在過去某個特定的時間點,短暫進行一段時間的動作。	

e.g. This time <u>last year</u>, Joan was studying in the US.

(去年的這個時候, Joan 正在美國求學。)

Op	Q	u iz			
() 1	. While the murder	was being comm	itted, the witness (目擊者)
		a walk	in the same park.		
		(A) took	(B) has taken	(C) was taking	(D) had taken
() 2	2. Mary c	on the phone when	her mom got home	2.
		(A) talks	(B) was talking	(C) has talked	(D) will talk
() 3	3. Tim ran and jump	ed onto the train j	ust as the doors _	·
		(A) were closing	(B) close	(C) have closed	(D) are closing

Point 2-C 過去完成式

句型	S + had + P.P.
使用時機	比過去某個動作更早發生的動作。先發生的動作用「過去完成式」, 後發生的動作用「過去簡單式」。

e.g. When we arrived at the theater, the movie had already started.

(當我們到達電影院時,電影已經開始了。)

★「電影開演」發生在先,使用 had + P.P.,而「到達戲院」發生在後,使 用過去式。

	用処云式。				
Op	Quiz				
() 1. Janet didn't wa twice already.	nt to watch the f	film with us becaus	e she	it
	(A) saw	(B) had seen	(C) was seeing	(D) seen	

() 2. Ken b	y the time his girl	friend got there	2.
	(A) was left	(B) is leaving	(C) had left	(D) will leave
() 3. I was so excited	d about my trip t	hat I	_ my suitcase several
	days in advance.		()	
	(A) have packed	(B) am packing	(C) pack	(D) had packed

♥Point 3-A 未來簡單式

句型	$S + \underline{\text{will}}/\underline{\text{be going to}} + VR$
使用時機	未來將會發生或有可能會發生的動作。常與表未來時間的副詞連用, 例如 tomorrow、next week 等。

e.g. We will/are going to graduate next June. (我們明年六月就畢業了。)

Op	Q	ui z			
() 1	. Larry	_ a basketball game o	on TV tomorrow to	onight.
		(A) watches		(B) has watched	
		(C) is going to v	vatch	(D) was watching	
() 2	. Alice	_ you later this week	with more inform	ation.
		(A) calls	(B) will call	(C) is calling	(D) has called
() 3	. It is predicted t	that the typhoon	Taiwan com	pletely.
		(A) will miss	(B) going to miss	(C) misses	(D) missed

Point 3-B 未來進行式

句型	Į.	S + will be + V-ing
使用時	機	根據已知的習慣或作息推斷,在未來的某個特定時間點肯定會發生的動作。

e.g. He will be watching CNN at eight tonight.

(他今天晚上八點肯定在收看「美國有線新聞網」。)

★ 他每天晚上八點都會收看「美國有線新聞網」,所以根據這樣的作息推斷, 他今天晚上八點時肯定正在收看「美國有線新聞網」。

op Qu	iz	-
() 1.	Kate on the phone with he	er boyfriend at ten tonight.
	(A) talks	(B) is talking
	(C) will be talking	(D) has talked
() 2.	Your parents about you al	l night if you don't call.
	(A) worried	(B) will be worrying
	(C) have worried	(D) worry
() 3.	Travelers the country again	in soon.
	(A) visit	(B) are visiting
	(C) visited	(D) will be visiting
Poir	nt 3-C _未 来完成式	
句型	S + will have + P.P.	
使用時機	到了未來某個時間點,某個動作將	已經完成。
Japan (到	ne end of this year, I will have sav n. 了今年年底時,我將已經存夠日本之道 oy + 未來時間」常與「未來完成式」	旅的錢了。) 搭配使用。
() 1.	Ken by the time his girlfr	iend gets here
	(A) will leave	(B) will have left
	(C) will leaving	(D) has left
	Half the year by the time	
	(A) will pass	(B) will be passing
	(C) will have passed	(D) passed
	We the course by the four	•
	(A) will have finished	(B) have finished
	(C) has finished	(D) will finish
	. ,	. ,



Unit 5:助動詞



https://ltn.tw/SbFxUac

文法大特寫

	マルバガ 畑					
	助動詞	語意或用途	例句			
1.	do \ does \ did	簡單式,表否定、 疑問、簡答。	Do you like apples? (你喜歡蘋果嗎?)			
2.	have \has \had	完成式,表肯定、 否定、疑問、簡 答。	Julia has studied English for five years. (Julia 已經學了 5 年英文。)			
	will	未 來 將 / 會、請求	Will you marry me? (嫁給我好嗎?)			
3.	would	過去將/ 會、過去習慣、委婉請求	Before he got sick, my father would go jogging every morning. (在他生病前,我父親每天早上都會去慢跑。)			
4.	should	應 該、 最好	If you don't want to get into trouble, you should listen to me. (如果你不想惹上麻煩,你應該聽我的。)			
5.	can/could	能夠、請求	Can/Could you do me a favor? (你可以幫我個忙嗎?)			
5.	could	可能(表猜測)	Be careful. The dog could be dangerous. (小心。這可能是隻危險的狗。)			
6.	may/ might	請求、可能(表 猜測)	They may/might come later. (他們可能晚一點會來。)			
0.	may	許可、祝福	May you live happily ever after! (願你們從此過著幸福快樂的日子!)			
7.	must	必須、必定(表 猜測)	You must tell me what happened next! (你必須告訴我接下來發生了什麼事!)			
("	must not	不可以	You <mark>must not park</mark> your car here! (你不可以把你的汽車停在這裡!)			

Point 1 do/does/did

簡單式 助動詞	完成式 助動詞	其他常見助動詞				
do	have	will		can	may	must
does	has	would	should	could	might	
did	had					

★除了 have/has/had + P.P. 以外,以上其他助動詞都接 VR。

1-1 用 do/does/did 來說「不」

否定
$$S + \begin{cases} do \text{ not } (= \text{don't}) \\ does \text{ not } (= \text{doesn't}) \\ did \text{ not } (= \text{didn't}) \end{cases} + VR$$

表達「否定」的時候,如果:

- 1. 動詞是一般動詞。
- 2. 句子裡沒有其他助動詞。

這時動詞前就需要用 do/does/did 來幫忙形成否定句。

e.g. John does not (= doesn't) like shopping with his wife.

(John 不喜歡和他的老婆去購物。)

★助動詞 does not 之後,動詞 like 用原形!

1-2 用 do/does/did 來提出「疑問」與「簡答」

疑問
$$\begin{cases} Do \\ Does \\ Did \end{cases} + S + VR? \qquad \begin{cases} Don't \\ Doesn't \\ Didn't \end{cases} + S + VR?$$
 简答
$$Yes, S + \begin{cases} do. \\ does. \\ did. \end{cases} No, S + \begin{cases} don't. \\ doesn't. \\ didn't. \end{cases}$$

提出疑問時,如果:

- 1. 動詞是一般動詞。
- 2. 句子裡沒有其他助動詞,這時就需要用 do/does/did 來幫忙形成疑問句。

e.g. **Does** your friend Tina know your secret?

(你的朋友 Tina 知道你的祕密嗎?)

★疑問句的助動詞 Does 讓後面的一般動詞 know 一定要用原形。

• • • • • •					
Op	Quiz	 	 	 	

() 1. Jane: Doesn't your sister work at Starbucks?

Lisa:

(A) Yes, she doesn't.

(B) Yes, she has.

(C) No, she doesn't.

(D) No, she has.

) 2. Anna _____ not go to school yesterday. She was sick.

(A) will

(B) did

(C) has

(D) does

) 3. Jacky: Do your parents mind if you wake up a little later on Saturdays?

Emily: _____

(A) Yes, they did.

(B) No, they doesn't.

(C) No, they do.

(D) No, they don't.

Point 2 have/has/had

用 have/has/had 來提出「肯定」、「否定」、「疑問」、「簡答」。

2-1

(

(

肯定句型
$$S + \begin{cases} have \\ has \\ had \end{cases} + P.P.$$

e.g. Janice has already left for London.

(Janice 已經出發前往倫敦了。)

2-2

e.g. We haven't made any decisions yet.

(我們還沒有做任何決定。)

2-3

e.g. Have you made any plans for the summer vacation?

(你已經為暑假做了任何計劃了嗎?)

2-4

簡答句型 Yes, S + \begin{cases} have. \ has. \ had. \end{cases} No, S + \begin{cases} haven't. \ hasn't. \ hadn't. \end{cases}	
--	--

e.g. Yes, I have (made some plans).

(是的,我已經有計劃了。)

e.g. No, I haven't (made any plans).

(不,我還沒有做任何計劃。)

op Quiz	 	

() 1. Before Steve Jo	bbs turned thirty, he	e millio	ns of dollars.
	(A) has	(B) has making	(C) had made	(D) had make
() 2. Justin: Hasn't	Edward returned th	nat comic book he	borrowed?
	Brad: No,	·		
	(A) he doesn't	(B) he hasn't	(C) he does	(D) he has
() 3. Sally: Oh, sorr	y, I thought you had	dn't met.	
	Connie: Yes, _	·		
	(A) we had	(B) we has	(C) we do	(D) we haven't

Point 3 will/would

3-1 用 will 描述「未來」

肯定 S+will+VR.

will 常譯為「(未來)會……」、「(未來)將……」。

e.g. Our team will beat yours!

(我們的隊伍會打敗你們的!)

3-2

否定 S+will not (= won't) +VR.

e.g. That stubborn man will not (= won't) <u>listen to</u> anyone's advice. (那固執的男人不會聽從任何人的建議。)

3-3

e.g. Will your friends <u>come</u> to our school fair? (你的朋友們會來我們學校的園遊會嗎?)

3-4

Yes, S + will.

No, S + won't.

e.g. Yes, they will (come to our school fair).

(是的,他們會〔來我們學校的園遊會〕。)

e.g. No, they won't (come to our school fair).

(不,他們不會〔來我們學校的園遊會〕。)

3-5 用 would 描述「過去」

- (1)描述「過去動作」時,would 常譯為「(過去)會……」、「(過去)將……」。
- (2)wouldn't 常譯為「不會······」、「不肯······」、「不願意·····」。

肯定	₹	S + would + VR
否定	Ē	S + would not + VR S + wouldn't + VR

e.g. John told me he would give me my money back soon.

(John 告訴我他會很快把錢還給我。)

★此句的 would 用來描述過去的時間中即將發生的動作。

3-6

e.g. David wouldn't tell us where he was going!

(David 不肯跟我們說他要去哪裡!)

3-7 用 will/would 向別人「請求」

句型Will + you + VR? (較直接)Would + you + VR? (較客氣)

will 與 would 用於請求時, will 沒有未來之意, would 亦沒有過去之意, 而是用來表達不同的語氣。will 的語氣較直接, 而 would 的語氣較客氣委婉。

e.g. Will you turn off the TV?

(請你關掉電視好嗎?)

e.g. Would you mind opening the window?

(請問你會介意把窗戶打開嗎?)

Op	Qu	l i Z			
(ind answering the		
		(A) Had	(B) Would	(C) Have	(D) Did
() 2.	Jennifer said she	call you	as soon as possible	e.
		(A) must	(B) may	(C) would	(D) had
() 3.	Keith: Will you p	olease tell Marcia t	hat I sent her an er	nail?
		Rob: Of course _	·		
		(A) I will	(B) I would	(C) I do	(D) will

Point 4 should

用 should 表達「應該做某事」

應該做

S + should + VR

e.g. We should help that old lady cross the road.

(我們應該幫助那位老太太過馬路。)

Op	Quiz			
() 1. You should	your teeth	when you wake up	o.
	(A) brushes	(B) brush	(C) brushed	(D) will brush
() 2. Jason	tell his father the	e truth.	
	(A) do	(B) have	(C) had	(D) should
() 3. All of you	the answer	to this question.	
	(A) should kno	W	(B) should knew	W
	(C) should		(D) should know	wing

Point 5 can/could

5-1 用 can/could 表達「能夠」、「有可能」、「請求」

能夠

S + can/could + VR

表達「能夠做某事……」時, can 用於現在, could 用於過去。

e.g. Father says we can play poker to kill time. →現在

e.g. Father said we **could play** poker to kill time. →過去 (爸爸説我們能玩撲克牌來殺時間。)

5-2

有可能

S + could + VR (表肯定猜測)

表達「有可能做某事·····」時,用 could 沒有過去之意,而是用來表達肯定猜測。

e.g. The ghost story **could be** true. →肯定猜測 (這鬼故事可能是真的。)

5-3

是否能夠 Can/Could + S + VR?

詢問「是否能夠做某事……?」時, can 沒有未來之意, could 亦沒有過去之意, 而是用來表達不同的語氣。can 語氣比較直接, could 比較客氣。

e.g. Can I borrow your comic book? →語氣較直接(但仍客氣)

e.g. Could I borrow your comic book? →較客氣(非常委婉有禮) (可以借我你的漫畫書嗎?)

ОР	Qu	iz			
() 1.	you bri	ing me a menu, ple	ease?	
		(A) Should	(B) Could	(C) Have	(D) Must
() 2.	Johnny is ten year	rs old. He	_ walk to sch	ool by himself.
		(A) do	(B) has	(C) can	(D) do
() 3.	Although it was h	ard, the girl knew	she	finish the race.
		(A) had	(B) was	(C) can	(D) could

Point 6 may/might

6-1 用 may/might 表達「可能」、「請求」、「祝福」

可能 S + may/might + VR. (表肯定猜測)

表達「可能……」時,may 沒有未來之意,might 亦沒有過去之意,而是單純用來 表達可能性。

e.g. Anna may come to the party tomorrow if she has time.

(Anna 明天可能會參加派對如果她有空的話。)

e.g. Jack might buy a new car next year.

(Jack 明年可能會買一輛新車。)

6-2

請求 May/Might + S + VR?

表達「請求……」時,may 沒有未來之意,might 亦沒有過去之意,而是用來表達不同的語氣。may 語氣較直接,might 較客氣委婉。

e.g. May we go now? →語氣較直接(但仍客氣)

e.g. Might we go now? →較客氣(非常委婉有禮) (我們可以走了嗎?) 6-3 May + S + VR!祝福 e.g. Congratulations on your wedding! May you have many happy years together. (新婚誌喜、百年好合!) o Quiz 1. I go to the bathroom? (C) Does (A) Has (B) May (D) Have) 2. the new year be full of happiness for you! ((B) Shall (A) May (C) Can (D) Must) 3. This _____ the last time they will see each other. ((A) may being (B) may already (C) might be (D) could Point 7 must 7-1 用 must 表達「必須」、「必定」 S + must + VR (= S + have to + VR)必須 e.g. You must give me the money now! = You have to give me the money now! (你必須馬上把錢給我!) 7-2 必定 S + must + VR (表肯定猜測)

e.g. Betty has broken up with Henry. He **must be** very sad now.

(Betty 已經跟 Henry 分手。他現在必定很傷心。)

★説話者用 must + VR,「推測」Henry 現在必定很傷心。

不可以 S+must not + VR

7-3

e.g. You must not say things like that.

(你不可以説那樣的話。)

Ор	Qu	ı i Z			
() 1.	My boyfriend ge	ets jealous easily.	You	_ not tell him I had
		lunch with Allen	today.		
		(A) might	(B) must	(C) have	(D) did
() 2.	Tina finally got 1	00% on a math tes	t. She	be very happy now.
		(A) does	(B) has	(C) would	(D) must
() 3.	Everybody	clean the kitc	hen.	
		(A) must helping	(B) must helped	(C) must help	(D) must helps

Unit 6:連接詞



https://ltn.tw/avic6EN

文法大特寫

	連接詞	例句與說明
1. 對等	and or but	Chris called the office, but nobody answered. (Chris 打過電話進辦公室,但沒有人接聽。) ★對等連接詞放句中。 ★對等連接詞連接兩個地位同等重要的子句。
2. 從屬	表「時間」 when/while/as/ (ever) since/ before/after 表「因果」 because/as/since 其他 although/though/ even though	Go to exit 3 when you get to the station. = When you get to the station, go to exit 3. (當你抵達車站時,走向出口 3。) ★從屬連接詞通常放句首,或是放在兩子句中間。 ★從屬連接詞放在地位較次要的子句前。 ★從屬連接詞引導的副詞子句若描述的是未來,常用現在簡單式代替未來式。

② Point 1 對等連接詞 (and、or、but)



- ★對等連接詞 and 意為「和、與、而且」; or 意為「或者」; but 意為「但是、卻」。
- ★ and、or、but 放在連接的兩個單字、片語或子句中間。
- ★ and 、or、but 前後要對等,即單字對單字(詞性對稱)、片語對片語、子句對子句。
- e.g. <u>Math</u> and <u>English</u> are my favorite subjects. →連接對等的名詞 (數學和英文是我最喜歡的科目。)
- e.g. Do you go to school <u>by bus</u> **or** <u>on foot</u>? →連接對等的片語 (你是搭公車或是走路上學呢?)
- e.g. <u>He is not smart</u>, **but** <u>he has a good heart</u>. →連接對等的子句 (他雖然不精明,但是他心地善良。)

Op	Quiz			
() 1. Give me all y	our money,	I'll kill you!	
	(A) and	(B) so	(C) or	(D) nor
() 2. In my free tir	ne, I like playing	video games	chatting online.
	(A) but	(B) and	(C) nor	(D) so
() 3. Hurry up,	you will 1	niss the school bus!	
	(A) and	(B) so	(C) or	(D) nor



2-1 常見表「時間」的連接詞									
連接詞	語意	例句							
when while as	凿	When I looked up, I saw something like a UFO in the sky. (當我抬頭看的時候,我看見某個像幽浮的東西在天空。)							
(ever) since	自從	Since George and Mary broke up, they have not seen each other. (自從 George 和 Mary 分手以來,他們就未曾再見過對方。)							
before	在之前	I want to say something to you before you leave. (在你離開之前,我想跟你説一件事。)							
after	在之後	Jane took a shower after her baby fell asleep. (在她的寶寶睡著後,Jane 沖了個澡。							

2-2 常見表「因果」的連接詞

連接詞	語意	例句
because \ as	因為	Alice bought a down jacket because she's going skiing in Hokkaido. (Alice 買了一件羽絨外套,因為她將去北海道滑雪。) As Jenny had a headache, she stayed home to rest. (因為 Jenny 頭痛,所以她待在家休息。)
since	因為、	Since we have saved enough money, we can travel abroad this summer. (因為/既然我們已經存夠了錢,我們今年夏天可以出國旅行。)

2-3 表「雖然、儘管、即使」

句型

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &Although\\ &Though\\ &Even\ though \end{aligned} \right\} S+V...,S+V....$$

e.g. Although I'm not good-looking, I have a good heart.

(雖然我其貌不揚,但是我心地善良。)

	p (Qı	ıiz			
() 1.		I graduated ten year	rs ago, I have not	seen my classmates at
			all.			
			(A) When	(B) And	(C) Since	(D) Before
() 2.		he had studied very	hard, he didn't ge	et a good grade on the
			exam.			
			(A) Because	e (B) Although	(C) But	(D) Since
() 3.	Even thou	igh I thought the m	novie was terrible	e, it's very
			popular an	nong teenagers.		
			(A) and	(B) so	$(C) \times$	(D) but



1 素養閱讀:Daily Routines



- () 1. How many hours does the boy study in the morning?
 - (A) One hour.
- (B) Two hours.
- (C) Three hours.
- () 2. What does the boy do from 7 to 8 in the evening?
 - (A) He goes jogging. (B) He listens to music. (C) He surfs the Internet.



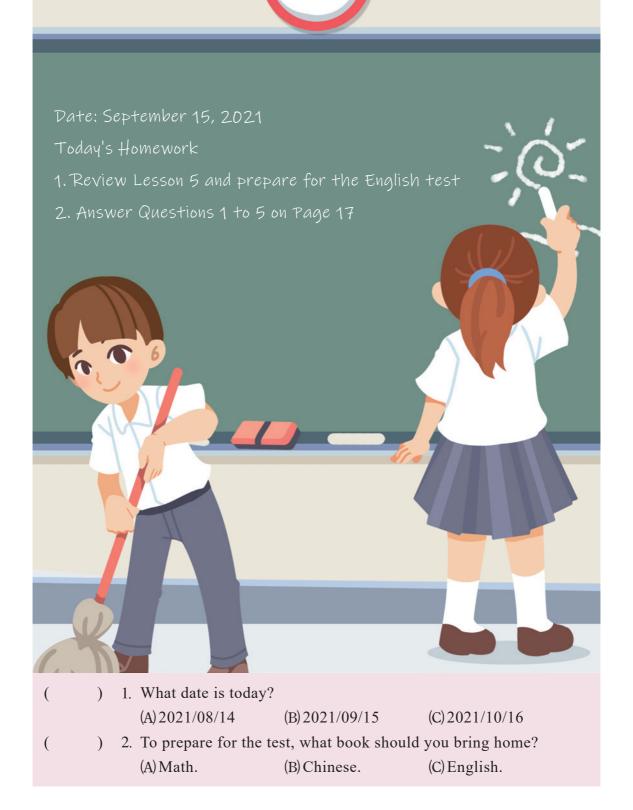
- () 1. How will the weather be on Saturday?

 (A) It will be sunny. (B) It will be windy. (C) It will be rainy.
- () 2. How many sunny days are there in this week?
 (A)(A) One day. (B)Two days. (C)Three days.

素養閱讀:Clothing Store 3



- 1. How much are the glasses? (
 - (A)\$600.
- (B) \$800.
- (C) \$1,200.
- 2. Daniel wants to buy a shirt and a watch. How much are they?
 - (A) \$1,750.
- (B) \$2,000.
- (C) \$2,250.



素養閱讀: Teacher's Desk

5

To-Do List EXAM RESULTS Check email FAIL PASS Call Mr. Chen at 0912-345-678 20 ☐ Subject meeting at 08:30 Visit Lisa's mother at the hospital 1. How many students passed the test?

(A)20

(B)3

(C)23

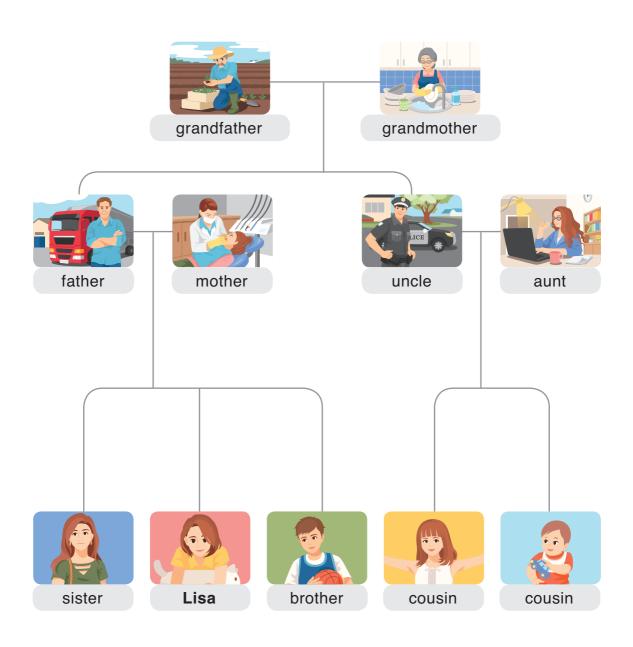
2. When does the subject meeting start?

(A)07:30

(B)08:30

(C)09:30

			My Clas	s Schedule	(Grade 3)	
	ı	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
ſ	1	art	Chinese	English	math	Chinese
	2	art	Chinese	English	math	Chinese
	3	English	science	math	English	history
	4	English	science	math	English	history
	5	math	art	history	science	music
	6	math	art	history	science	art
	7	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE
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	_					
)		re are art, Englis			
)	(A) P		(B) science	(C) hist	tory



- 1. Who is a dentist? (
 - (A) Lisa's mom.
- (B) Lisa's dad.
- (C) Lisa's grandpa.
- 2. What does Lisa's uncle do?
- (A) He is a farmer. (B) He is a truck driver. (C) He is a police officer.

ongteng Menu



MAIN COURSE

\$00
\$150
\$100
\$80
\$80



Dumplings	.\$80
(vegetable / meat)	

Pumpkin Rice	\$80
Corn Soup	\$50
Beef Noodles	\$80



Ca	k	e										\$ 3	()



Juice\$30
(apple / grape / lemon / orange
peach / pear / tomato / watermelon)
Coffee\$30

(hot / iced)	
Cola	\$20
NA:II.	620



SNACKS

French fries	\$20
Hot dog	\$20
Pizza	\$30
Salad	\$30
Sandwich	\$30
Popcorn	\$20

- (1. How much are beef noodles?
 - (A)\$30
- (B) \$50
- (C)\$80
- 2. Tina has 120 dollars. What can she buy?
 - (A) Steak.
- (B) Dumplings.
- (C) Chicken and Cola.