

Unit 1 名 詞

1-1 可數名詞

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

單數名詞與冠詞

1. 單數名詞與不定冠詞 (a、an)

	說明	範例
a	用於以子音開頭 的單數名詞前。	a b ook, a ch air, a h oliday, a Taiwanese, a u nique [ju`nɪk] shirt, a Eu ropean [jurə`piən]
an	用於以母音開頭 的單數名詞前。	an a pple, an o range, an o ld man, an a rtist, an h ou r [aur], an h o nest [`ɑnɪst] man

- 2. 單數名詞與定冠詞 (the)
 - (1) 定冠詞可以指同類中的「特定」個體,有限定的作用。
 - The actor is rehearsing for the show for tomorrow.

這位演員正在排演明天的表演。

(2) 定冠詞也用於獨一無二的自然物或方位、方向,如: the sun、 the moon、 the Earth、 the right、 the left、 the north、 the west、 the east。

複數名詞

複數名詞必須在字尾做變化,可分為規則變化與不規則變化。

1. 規則變化:

條件	變化	範例		
一般規則	字尾加 -s	• dog \rightarrow dogs • car \rightarrow cars • skirt \rightarrow skirts		
字尾為 -s丶-ss丶 -x丶-ch丶-sh	字尾加 -es	• bus \rightarrow buses • class \rightarrow classes • box \rightarrow boxes • church \rightarrow churches • brush \rightarrow brushes		
字尾為 -f 或 -fe	去 f(e),加 -ves	• wolf \rightarrow wolves • thief \rightarrow thieves • life \rightarrow lives • wife \rightarrow wives		
字尾為 -y: (1)子音 + -y	去 -y 加 -ies	 story → stories · fairy → fairies country → countries party → parties 		
(2)母音 + -y	字尾加 -s	• day \rightarrow days • key \rightarrow keys • boy \rightarrow boys		
	字尾加 -es	• tomato \rightarrow tomato es • potato \rightarrow potato es • hero \rightarrow hero es		
字尾為 -o: (1)子音 + -o	字尾加 -s	• photo \rightarrow photos • piano \rightarrow pianos		
	字尾可加 -s 或 -es	 zero → zero(e)s mosquito → mosquito(e)s 		
(2) 母音 + -o 字尾加 -s		• $zoo \rightarrow zoos$ • radio \rightarrow radios • bamboo \rightarrow bamboos		

2. 不規則變化:

變化	範例
單複數同形	sheep \ deer \ Chinese \ Taiwanese

母音字母變化	• mouse \rightarrow mice • foot \rightarrow feet • tooth \rightarrow teeth • goose \rightarrow geese • man \rightarrow men • woman \rightarrow women
字尾加 -en 或 -ren	• ox \rightarrow ox en • child \rightarrow child ren
其他	・medi um (媒體) → med ia ・bas is → bas es ・cris is → cris es

💕 小試身手

翻譯填空

- 1. Jack 來自歐洲,他是歐洲人。 Jack comes from Europe; he is ______ European.
- Ken 花了一個小時開車去臺北。
 It took Ken hour to drive to Taipei.
- 3. 太陽從東方升起。

sun rises in east.

「1-2 不可數名詞】

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

物質名詞

物質名詞常是食物、液體、氣體、材質等,如:

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

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

氣體:air、gas、wind、smoke等。

材質:wood、stone、paper、iron等。

用法	範例
物質名詞屬不可數名詞,無複數形, 不加冠詞 a、an。	• Drinking milk can help you sleep better. 喝牛奶可以幫助睡眠。

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

(抽象名詞)

抽象名詞可以表示「狀態」(如 childhood、friendship)、「性質」(如 kindness、 honesty)、「動作」(如 action、advice)、「學科」(如 history、 mathematics)等沒 有具體形態的名詞。

大部分的抽象名詞可以由其他詞類衍生:

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

抽象名詞的主要用法:

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

專有名詞

專有名詞指人、事、物專有的名稱,如:

人名:Angus、Sandra、Barack Obama、Leonardo Dicaprio

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

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

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

星體、山河:Sun、Moon、Earth、Mt. Ali、the Yellow River 專有名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
專有名詞的字首必須大 寫,但書名、文章名或 機關行號名稱有介系詞 時,介系詞不大寫。	 Taroko National Park 太魯閣國家公園 <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> 《湯姆歷險記》 Department of Education 教育局
專有名詞大多不加冠 詞,也沒有複數形。	 Timothy speaks with a British accent; he must be from Britain. Timothy 說話有英國腔,他一定來自英國。

	 Sandra held a party to celebrate her 16th birthe last Tuesday. Sandra 上週二開派對慶祝她 16 歲的生日。 	day
小試身手		
I. 翻譯填空		
1. 我們晚餐要吃雞肉和魚	肉。	
We will have	and for dinner.	
2. 今天早上, David 吃了	一塊蛋糕和喝了兩杯咖啡。	
David ate	cake and d	rank
	coffee this morning.	
3. George 上週六從法國國	回到臺灣。	
George came back to	from France last	
4. Charles 養三隻寵物,其	其中包括一隻狗和兩隻貓。	
Charles keeps three	pets, including	and
5. Lucy 忘記帶雨傘。		
	umbrella.	
6. 空氣和水維持生物的生		
	support the lives of living creatures.	
II. 選擇題	·/ ·/ · · · · · · / · ·	
	it a rule to drink before going to bed e	very
night.	(\mathbf{D}) showing of solution	
(A) some milks (C) a close of m	(B) plenty of milks	
(C) a glass of m	_	
	s of France, people eat as a delicacy (佳餚). (B) horse meat	
(A) horse meats (C) a horse meas		
(C) a horse mea	t (D) many horse meat	

Unit 2 代名詞

2-1 人稱代名詞

1. 人稱代名詞用於代替前文已經提過的人或事物。

2. 人稱代名詞的功用和名詞相同,也有數、格上的區分,作主詞和受詞用。

	第一人稱 (I)		第二人稱 (II)		第三人稱 (III)	
定義	指說話者本身		聽話者		第一、二人和	再之外的對象
數	單 數	複數	單數	複數	單數	複 數
主格	Ι	we	you	you	he/she/it	they
受格	me	us	you	you	him/her/it	them

人稱代名詞的主要用法:

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

注意

1. 三個人稱代名詞同時作主詞時,有特定的順序:

- (1) 單數:順序依 II、III、I 人稱排列。
 - According to the coach, you, he, and I are in the same team.
 根據教練的安排,你、他和我在同一隊。
 - You, she and I are all born under water signs.
 - 你、她和我都是水象星座的人。
- (2) 複數:順序依 I、II、III 人稱排列。
 - We, you, and they will finish this task together. 我們、你們和他們將會一起完成這項任務。
- 2. 兩個人稱代名詞同時作主詞時,有特定的順序:
- (1) 第一人稱代名詞 (I) 必須置於其他名詞或代名詞之後,以表示尊重其他人, 即順序為 II + I 或者 III + I。
 - Both my sister and I are interested in music.
 我和妹妹都喜歡音樂。
 - You and I have to hand in the homework tomorrow, so we should stop playing video games now.

你和我明天要交作業,所以我們現在應該要停止玩電玩了。

- (2) 第二人稱代名詞 (you) 必須置於其他名詞或代名詞之前 , 以表示尊重聽話者, 即順序為 II + I 或 II + III。
 - You and I must take turns sweeping the floor. 你和我必須輪流掃地。
 - You and Sue are both invited to the party. 你和 Sue 都受邀參加派對。

小試身手

將提示的人稱代名詞做正確的排列

1. _____ and _____ (I, Hank) are both baseball fans.

2. _____, ____, and _____ (he, I, you) will visit Miss

Lin tomorrow.

3. _____, ____, and _____ (they, we, you) all love dogs.

2-2 所有代名詞

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

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

所有代名詞的主要用法:

用法	範例
所有代名詞在句中 可作為主詞、補語 或受詞。	 My favorite ice cream flavor is strawberry, and hers is chocolate. 我最喜歡的冰淇淋口味是草莓,而她最喜歡的是巧克力。 NOTE hers = her favorite ice cream flavor 作主詞。 These are my ideas and those are his. We hope you can write down yours. 這是我的想法,那是他的。我們希望你能寫下你的。 NOTE his = his ideas 作主詞補語。 yours = your ideas 作受詞。
專有名詞的所有代 名詞與人稱代名詞 用法一樣,由專有 名詞 + 's 構成。	 Ron's diet is healthier than Kevin's. No wonder Ron is stronger than Kevin. Ron 的飲食比 Kevin 的健康, 難怪 Ron 比 Kevin 強壯。 NOTE Kevin's = Kevin's diet。

所有代名詞可以代	• Their plan is rejected, but ours is accepted.
替單數名詞,也可	——————————————————————————————————————
以代替複數名詞。	Note ours = our plan \circ

注意 所有代名詞之後不加名詞。



翻譯填空

- 1. 我的爸爸是個老師,而你的爸爸是醫生。
 - My father is a teacher, and ______ is a doctor.
- 2. 我的電腦是臺灣製的,他的是日本製的。

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

3. Helen 的包包比我的便宜。

Helen's bags are cheaper than _____.

2-3 反身代名詞

1. 反身代名詞表示動詞作用的對象是主詞自身,即主詞與受詞為同一人或事物。

2. 反身代名詞也有人稱和數的變化,須與指稱對象一致,不可當主詞。

	第一人稱 (I)		第二	二人稱 (II)	第三人稱 (III)	
	所有格	反身代名詞	所有格	反身代名詞	所有格	反身代名詞
					his	him self
單數	my	my self	your	your self	her	her self
					its	its elf
複數	our	our selves	your	your selves	their	them selves

反身代名詞的主要用法:

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

🌈 小試身手

填入正確的反身代名詞

- 1. The spy is very careful; he trusts no one but _____.
- 2. Jane built the doghouse _____.
- 3. I found the solution to the problem without other people's help.

2-4 不定代名詞 one 的用法

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

注意

比較 one 與 it: one 用來指不特定的對象,而 it 多用來指特定的對象。

- I need a backpack for my field trip. Could you lend me one?
 我需要一個背包在校外教學時用,你能借我一個嗎?
 * one = a backpack,無特定對象。
- Here is your backpack. Thanks for lending **it** to me. 你的背包在這裡。謝謝你借我。
 - * it = the backpack,有特定對象。

小試身手
翻譯填空
1. 這輛車很貴。
This car is an expensive
2. 這些裙子對我來說太小了,我能試穿大一點的嗎?
These skirts are too small for me. Can I try on bigger?
3. 人不該對其他人說謊。
should not lie to others.
4. 我的興趣是看書和烹飪,你的呢?
My hobbies are reading and cooking. What are?
5. 這些工人非常粗心以至於弄傷他們自己。
The workers were so careless that they hurt
6. 公園裡有五輛腳踏車;Judy 騎她的,我們騎我們的,那對情侶騎他們的。
There are five bicycles in the park, Judy rode, we rode
, and the couple rode
7. 我們其中一人應該要打掃客廳。
of us should clean the living room.
8. 我們不依靠其他人只靠自己。
We depend on no one but
9. 下雨了!我没有帶傘,可以跟你借一隻嗎?
It's raining! I didn't bring my umbrella. Can I use of yours?

Unit 3 數量詞

3-1 數量形容詞

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

(數 詞)

包括基數詞和序數詞。

數詞	說明	範例	
基數詞	表示數目	one、two、three、four、five、ten、twenty、dozen、hundred、thousand 等	
序數詞	表示順序	first、second、third、fourth、fifth、tenth、twentieth、 thirtieth、fortieth 等	

(不定數量形容詞)

用來表示約略的數、量或程度。

	說明	範例
表數者	修飾可數名詞	many、few、a few、a lot of、some、several 等
表量者	修飾不可數名詞	much、little、a little、a lot of、some 等
表程度者	修飾可數名詞或 不可數名詞	a lot of \land all \land any \land enough \land no \land some 等

比較: a few、few、a little、little

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

🔐 小試身手

I. 依照句意,填入 few、a few、little 或 a little

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

II. 填空 (依提示在空格中填入正確的基數詞或序數詞)

- 1. Jill's family is composed of _____ (six) people; she is the (two) daughter.
- 2. Practicing hard, Oscar won the (three) prize in the race.
- 3. Speaking of globalization, what is the _____ (one) thing that flashes through your mind?
- 4. There were ten cookies on the table; Sam ate _____ (four) of them, now only six are left.

Unit 4 副 詞

1. 副詞可用於修飾動詞,表示時間、地方、情態、程度、頻率等。

2. 大多數的副詞可由形容詞字尾加變化而成。

形容詞類別	副詞構成法	範例
一般規則	字尾加 -ly	coldly \ hopefully \ quietly \ anxiously \ quickly \ attentively \ humorously \ efficiently \ frequently 等
字尾為 -y	結尾字尾去 y 改成 -ily	easily 、 lazily 、 happily 、 heavily 、 noisily 、 busily 、 angrily 等
字尾為 -le	結尾字尾去 e 加 -ly	possibly 、 gently 、 comfortably 、 humbly 、 simply 、 subtly 等
字尾為 -ic	結尾字尾加 -ally	historic ally 、ironic ally 、scientific ally 、 basic ally 、systematic ally 等
字尾為 -11	結尾字尾加-y	fully、dully等
字尾為-ue	結尾字尾去 e 加 -ly	truly、duly 等

注意

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

副詞的種類與用法:

時間副詞	表示動作發生的時間。常置於句末 ,加強語氣時可置於句首。如 now、then、before、ago、today、yesterday等。
	 The museum is closed today. The guests will have to visit it tomorrow. 博物館今天休館。來賓必須明日再來參觀。 Yesterday Willis went to a musical. Willis 昨天去看一齣音樂劇。
	表示動作發生的地點。常置於所修飾的 <u>動詞</u> 後,前面不加介系詞。 如 here、there、nearby、everywhere 等。
地方副詞	 The Jacksons have decided to buy the house because there is a park nearby. Jackson 一家決定買下這棟房子,因為附近有公園。
情態副詞	表示動作的狀態或性質。常置於所修飾的 <u>動詞</u> 後,字尾是 -ly 者也可置動詞之前。如 sadly、quickly、eagerly、easily、well 等。
	 The ballet dancer danced elegantly. 這名芭蕾舞者優雅地跳舞。 The clerk spoke slowly, so the foreign customer could understand her. 店員說地很慢,因此那名外籍顧客能聽得懂。
頻率副詞	表示動作發生的頻率。置於 <u>be 動詞後、一般動詞前、或助動詞與一</u> 般動詞之間。如 always、 often、 usually、 sometimes、 seldom、 frequently 等。
	 Abigail is often late for work. Abigail 常常上班遲到。 Emma usually goes to the gym to exercise. Emma 通常去健身房運動。

	• Drivers should always follow traffic rules to avoid accidents. 汽車駕駛應該總是遵守交通規則才能避免意外。
	表示動作發生的程度。常置於被修飾的 <u>形容詞或副詞</u> 之前,但 enough 須置於形容詞或副詞之後。如 very、 really、 much、 enough、 too、 quite、 only、 a bit 等。
程度副詞	 Aaron is really excited about the concert tonight. Aaron 對今晚的演唱會真的很興奮。 Emily isn't mature enough to handle such a difficult problem. Emily 不夠成熟,無法處理如此困難的問題。

🖗 小試身手

I. 將下列形容詞改為副詞

- 1. busy \rightarrow _____
- 2. possible \rightarrow
- 3. automatic \rightarrow
- 4. peaceful →
- 5. true \rightarrow

II. 填空 (依提示在空格中填入正確副詞)

- 1. Tim speaks English _____ (fluent). He can talk with foreigners without any problems.
- 2. (unfortunate), the team lost the game.
- 3. Every student is waiting _____ (nervous) for the test result.
- 4. The conference is held ______ (annual). It is on April 10th every year.
- 5. _____ (obvious), many people nowadays are concerned about healthy diet.

Unit 5 動名詞與不定詞

5-1 動名詞

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

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

注意

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

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

🕜 小試身手

依提示將動詞改為動名詞

- 1. (drive) in the heavy snow is challenging.
- 2. Frank's New Year resolution is (lose) 50 pounds.
- 3. The kid who has a terrible toothache keeps (cry).

5-2 不定詞

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

不定詞作名詞

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

不定詞作形容詞)

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

(不定詞作副詞)

用於修飾動詞、形容詞與副詞。常見用法整理如下:

用法	說明與範例	
表示目的	不定詞形成的短語可放句首或動詞片語後 , 描述 「 做某事的目的 」。in order to + V 也可用來表示「目的」。表示否定時 ,使用 in order not to V 或 so as not to V 。	
	 • <u>To/In order to</u> increase her vocabulary, Pauline decides to memorize twenty words every day. 為了增加字彙量, Pauline 決定每天背二十個單字。 • The man set the alarm clock in order not to sleep late. → The man set the alarm clock so as not to sleep late. 這男人設定鬧鐘,為了不要起得太晚。 	
表示情緒、 反應	置於形容詞後: be + adj. + to V 的結構可描述「對於某事件的情 緒或反應」,所用的形容詞須為表示情緒或感受的字詞,如 happy、 sad、surprised、shocked、excited、amazed、proud 等。	

	 Megan is <u>surprised</u> to know that her children made a birthday cake for her. Megan 很驚訝得知孩子們做了生日蛋糕給她。 The poor couple was <u>shocked</u> to learn that there were five babies on the way. 這對貧窮的夫婦很震驚得知他們懷了五胞胎。
	be + adj. + to V 的結構還可描述「對於某事件的判斷、評論、態度」。常用的形容詞有:willing、right、careful、certain等。
表示判斷、 評論	 Rita is willing to serve as a social worker. Rita 願意擔任社工。 The best-selling author is sure to hold book-signing events. 這位暢銷作家確定會舉辦簽書會。



依提示將動詞改為不定詞

1. _____ (run) across the red light is against the law.

- 2. The concert is scheduled ______ (begin) in an hour.
- 3. It is refreshing ______ (drink) iced tea on a hot summer day.

5-3 動名詞與不定詞的比較

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

1. remember 的用法比較

句型	意思	重點
remember + to V	記得要去做	未做,但記得要做
remember + V-ing	記得做了	已做,且記得做過

- Isabella remembered to turn off the light.
 Isabella 記得要關燈。(未關,但記得要去做。)
- Grandfather remembered turning off the gas.
 爺爺記得他已經關瓦斯了。(已關,旦記得已做。)
- 2. forget 的用法比較

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

- The secretary was so busy that she forgot to mail the letter.
 秘書太忙了,以至於忘記要寄信。(未寄,且忘記要寄。)
- Grandmother forgot taking the medicine this morning.
 奶奶忘記她早上有吃過藥。(已吃,但忘記有吃。)
- 3. stop 的用法比較

句 型	意思	重點
stop + to V	停止…去…	停止 (某動作) 去做…
stop + V-ing	停止…	停止正在做的事

- The workers stopped **to have lunch** at twelve o'clock.
 - 十二點時,工人們停下來吃午餐。
- As soon as the bell rang, the students stopped writing.

鐘聲一響,學生們就停止寫字。

4. regret 的用法比較

句 型	意思	重點
regret + to V	遺憾要去…	對將要做的事情感到遺憾
regret + V-ing	後悔已做…	對已做的事情感到後悔

- I regret **to inform** you that you are fired. 我很遺憾要告訴你,你被解聘了。
- Mandy regretted **buying** that expensive watch.
 Mandy 後悔買了那個昂貴的手錶。
 - 🍃 小試身手

I. 選擇題

1. One of Fred's hobbies is	stamps.
(A) collect (B) collect	(C) collected (D) collecting
2. To save energy, Felix alway	off the computer after using it.
(A) remembers turning	(B) remembers to turn
(C) forgets turning	(D) forgets to turn
3. Linda dressed up the set of t	hat she took the party as a formal event.
(A) shows (B) showed	l (C) show (D) to show
II. 填空	
1. No (swim) is allowed	in this lake.
2. The restaurant is	(open) this weekend; the owner
invited many of his friends	(come) to the opening
party.	
3. Nancy is considering	(apply) for this job.
III. 翻譯	

- 1. 我記得我跟你說過我不喜歡胡蘿蔔。
- 2. 我出門前忘記關燈。

Unit 6 疑問句

6-1 直接問句

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

形成直接問句的方法:

	說明與範例		
	 (1)將直述句的 be 動詞移到主詞前。 (2)以 Yes/No 回答問句。 		
be 動詞	 [問] Is Catherine satisfied with her new sneakers? Catherine 對她的新運動鞋滿意嗎? [答] Yes, she is. 是的,她滿意。 [問] Are these people waiting in line for the new ramen restaurant? 這些人在排隊要在新開的拉麵店用餐嗎? [答] No, they are not. 不,他們不是。 		
情態助動詞	(1)將直述句的情態助動詞移到主詞前。(2)以 Yes/No 回答問句。		
	 • [問] Can Mr. Rogers speak several languages? Rogers 先生會說多國語言嗎? [答] Yes, he can. 是的,他會。 • [問] Will the committee members make the final decision this afternoon? 委員會今天下午會做出最後決定嗎? [答] No, they will not. 不,他們不會。 		

一般動詞	 (1) 在句首加上 do、 does 或 did, 原本句中的一般動詞須使用原形。 (2) 以 Yes/No 回答問句。 • [問] Does Daisy collect stamps? Daisy 有收集郵票嗎? [答] Yes, she does. 是的,她有。 • [問] Do these girls like fish and chips? 這些女孩們喜歡炸魚薯條嗎? [答] No, they don't. 不,她們不喜歡。
疑問詞 (<u>wh-/how</u>)	 (1)疑問詞置於句首,並將句子改為疑問句結構:wh-+be/aux. +S。 (2)不以Yes/No回答問句。 (周] Who is the girl dressed in yellow? 那位穿黃衣服的女孩是誰? [答] She is my neighbor. 她是我的鄰居。 (問] Where did you go with Benjamin? 你和 Benjamin 去哪裡? [答] We went to the bookstore. 我們去書局。 (問] How old is Chloé's brother? Chloé 的弟弟幾歲? [答] He is ten. 他十歲。 (問] What time is it now? 現在幾點? [答] It's 4 o'clock. 四點整。

[問] When did you buy that shirt? 你那件襯衫是什麼時候買的?
[答] I bought it last week. 我上星期買的。



I. 將句子改為問句

- 1. Everyone in the room was surprised at the news.
- 2. The patient should change his diet.
- 3. The students are bad at calculation.

II. 依畫線部分寫出原問句

- 1. Nancy ate fried rice and chicken soup for lunch.
- 2. The man standing next to Peter is his brother.
- 3. Andy likes to eat hamburgers.
- 4. They will leave for San Francisco tonight.
- 5. Sandy's favorite subject in school is English.

Unit 7 動詞的時態

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

7-1 現在簡單式

動詞變化:現在簡單式的動詞必須依照人稱及單複數加以變化。

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

一般動詞的變化:第三人稱單數變化必須在字尾加上-s或-es。

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

現在簡單式的主要用法:

用法	範例
表示現在的事實與狀態。	 Taiwan is an island. 臺灣是座島嶼。 It is cloudy and windy today. 今天多雲又有風。
表示格言、恆久不變的真 理或事實。	 Birds of a feather flock together. 【 諺 】 物以類聚。 The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太陽從東邊升起,西邊落下。
表示規律、持續的日常行 為。	 Ken brushes his teeth before going to bed. Ken 睡前刷牙。 Does your brother listen to rock'n'roll? 你弟弟聽搖滾樂嗎?
表示習慣性動作,常與頻 率副詞或時間副詞連用, 如 always、usually、 sometimes、often、 rarely、seldom、every <u>day/year</u> 等。	 Oscar is always late for school. Oscar 總是上學遲到。 My neighbor often goes cycling on the weekend. 我鄰居常常在週末去騎自行車。 Lydia spends much time using her smartphone every day. Lydia 每天花很多時間玩手機。

🎒 小試身手

將提示字做出適當的動詞變化

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



動詞變化:過去簡單式表示過去事實、狀態、習慣與動作,動詞為過去式。

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

過去式動詞的變化(可搭配附錄二:國中常用動詞三態不規則變化):

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加 -ed	• look \rightarrow look ed • earn \rightarrow earn ed • help \rightarrow help ed
字尾為 -e	字尾加 -d	• love \rightarrow loved • move \rightarrow moved • care \rightarrow cared
字尾為 -y: (1) 子音 + -y	字尾去 y [,] 加 -ied	• try \rightarrow tried • cry \rightarrow cried • study \rightarrow studied
(2)母音 + -y	字尾加 -ed	• pray \rightarrow prayed • enjoy \rightarrow enjoyed
「短母音+子 音」結尾的單 音節動詞	重複字尾 加 -ed	• stop \rightarrow stop ped • shop \rightarrow shop ped • drop \rightarrow drop ped • beg \rightarrow beg ged
「短母音+子 音」或[3 ⁻]結 尾,且重音在 最後音節的雙 音節動詞	重複字尾 加 -ed	• prefer \rightarrow prefer red • omit \rightarrow omit ted • occur \rightarrow occur red

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

過去簡單式的主要用法:

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



翻譯填空

1. Helen 以前時常熬夜,但她現在都很早就寢。

Helen _____ (use) to burn the midnight oil but now she _____ (go) to bed early.

2. 教授在這份報告裡找到了一些錯誤。

The professor (find) several mistakes in this report.

7-3 未來簡單式

未來簡單式由 will + VR 構成。

未來簡單式的主要用法:

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

🕼 小試身手

依提示將句子改為未來式

1. The weather was cloudy yesterday. (tomorrow)

2. Grandfather visited us last weekend. (next weekend)

3. Maggie made a birthday cake for me last night. (tonight)

7-4 現在進行式

現在進行式是由 am/are/is + V-ing 構成,動詞為現在分詞 (V-ing)。 動詞的現在分詞變化:

條件	變化	範例
一般規則	字尾加 -ing	• spend \rightarrow spend ing
字尾為不發音的-e	字尾去 -e 加 -ing	 drive → driving · write → writing improve → improving
「短母音 + 子音」結 構結尾的單音節動詞	重複字尾加 -ing	• run \rightarrow run ning • shop \rightarrow shop ping • beg \rightarrow begging • quit \rightarrow quitting
結尾是「短母音+子 音」結構、重音在最 後音節的雙音節動詞	重複字尾加 -ing	 begin → beginning occur → occurring
少數以 -ie 結尾的動 詞	字尾去 ie 加 -ying	• die \rightarrow dying • lie \rightarrow lying • tie \rightarrow tying
字尾為 -c ,且發音為 [k]	字尾加 -king	• picnic \rightarrow picnic king

現在進行式的主要用法:

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

🔓 小試身手

將提示字做出適當的動詞變化

- 1. Look! Some doves ______ (fly) toward us!
- 2. My brother _____ (lie) on the sofa now.
- 3. My mother and sister ______ (shop) in the department store right now.
7-5 過去進行式

過去進行式由 was/were + V-ing 構成。 過去進行式的主要用法:

用法	範例
表示過去某時刻正在進 行的動作。 在此用法 中,會明確指出過去動 作發生的時間。	 <u>At 6 p.m.</u> yesterday, Samantha was watching a movie. 昨晚六點時, Samantha 正在看電影。 I was having a picnic with my family <u>at noon yesterday</u>. 昨天中午,我正和家人一起野餐。
表示過去某一動作發生 時,正在進行的另一個 動作。	 When the clock struck nine, Toby was listening to the radio. 當九點鐘響時, Toby 正在聽廣播。 I was taking a shower when the phone rang. 電話響時,我正在洗澡。
表示在過去時間裡同時 進行的二個動作,常與 連接詞 while、when 連 用。	 While Cathy was doing her homework, her brother was watching TV. 當 Cathy 正在做功課時,她弟弟正在看電視。 Fred was brushing his teeth while his wife was drying her hair. Fred 刷牙的時候,他老婆正在吹頭髮。

🔓 小試身手

將提示字做出適當的動詞變化

1. David ______ (talk) on the phone when his father (come) home.

2. The boys _____ (do) math exercises while Ms. Lu (correct) their assignments.



現在完成式由 <u>have/has</u> + p.p. 構成。 現在完成式的主要用法:

說明	範例
表示「從過去到現在 為止,已經或剛完成 或尚未完成的動 作」,常與already、 just、yet等字連用。	 Kim has <u>already</u> done her homework. Kim 已經做完功課。 These footballers have just finished their warm-ups. 這些足球員剛剛做完暖身運動。 The search party has not found the missing boy yet. 搜索隊還沒找到那個失蹤的男孩。
表示「從過去某一時 間點開始一直持續的 動作」,可以和下列 用法連用: 1. for + 一段時間 2. lately \ recently 3. since + 過去時間/ 過去式子句	 The music festival has lasted for two days. 這個音樂節已經持續兩天了。 Angela has been busy with her report recently, so she hasn't spent time with her friends. Angela 最近忙著做報告,所以沒找朋友。 Since last year, no one has heard from Liam. 從去年起就沒人有 Liam 的消息。 Jake has lived in Hualien since he was five. Jake 從五歲起就一直住在花蓮。
表示「從過去到目前 為止的經驗」,常與 ever、never等字連 用。	 Miriam is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen. Miriam 是我見過最美的女孩。 "Have you ever been to London?" 「你曾去過倫敦嗎?」 "No, I have never been to London." 「不,我從沒去過倫敦。」

小小	試身手	
I. 將提켜	示字做出適當的動詞變化	
1. After	Eric (put) av	way his coat, he (sit) down to
watc	h TV.	
2. Jason	·	(be) a fan of the NBA since he
	(be) ten years old.	
3. Wen	dy	(have) steak for dinner right now. She
	(like) steak very m	uch.
4. We v	vill eat dinner when Father _	(come) home.
5. The	Lins (live) her	e two years ago, but now they have moved to
anotl	ner city.	
II. 翻譯	填空	
1. A : (尔知道 Harry 在哪嗎?我找不	$ abla$ 到他。 \mathbf{B} :我聽說他已經去泰國了。
A: D	o you know where Harry is?	I can't find him.
B : I I	neard that he	Thailand.
	婦人的視力不好。	
The	old lady poor e	eyesight.
	Carol 搭公車上學嗎?B:不	
A:	Carol go to scho	ool by bus?
	o, she to school	
4. 我的	同學們正在球場上打棒球。	
My c	lassmates	baseball on the field right now.
	中午醒來時,他媽媽正在煮4	
Whe	n Ted woke up at noon, his n	nother lunch.



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

8-1 對等連接詞

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

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

8-2 從屬連接詞

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

用法	連接詞	意思
	before	在…之前
	after	在…之後
主二時明	when \ while \ as	當
表示時間	as soon as	—…就…
	since	自從
	until till	直到
+-60	because ` as	因為
表示原因	since \ now that	既然
表示結果	SO	所以
衣小柏未	so \ldots that \land such \ldots that	如此…以至於…
表示目的 so that \ in order that		以便…
=	if	如果
表示條件	unless	除非
表示讓步	although $\$ though $\$ even though	雖然



I. 選擇題

1. _____ Ed got home, he found that he had left his book on the bus.

(A) Unless

(B) If

(C) As soon as (1)

(D) Now that

2. The hungry man kep	pt eating	there was r	nothing left on his	
plate.				
(A) if (B) t	unless	(C) since	(D) until	
3 you know w	hat to do, you	may start doing	your project.	
(A) As if (B) As As A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	As soon as	(C) Now that	(D) So that	
II. 句子合併				
1. ∫Does Jake like coffee?				
〕Does Jake like tea? (以 Whi	ch , or	合併句子)		
\rightarrow				
2. ∫Listen carefully.				
You will find the answer to	the question. (以連接詞 and 合	併句子)	
\rightarrow				
3. \int Doris is not afraid of cockro	aches.			
Doris is afraid of dogs. (以 n	iot but 合併	(句子)		
\rightarrow				
4. The movie is long and borin				
Many in the audience have f	Many in the audience have fallen asleep. (以 so that 合併句子)			
\rightarrow				
Wendy was walking on the street. (以while 合併句子)				
\rightarrow				
6. Tom was stuffed.				
【Tom kept eating. (以 Even though 合併句子)				
\rightarrow				
7. \int You show friendliness.	7. \int You show friendliness.			
【You can make friends easily. (以 as long as 合併句子)			子)	
\rightarrow				

Unit 9 子 句

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

9-1 獨立子句與從屬子句

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

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

9-2 副詞子句)

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

副詞子句的主要用法:

用法	說明與範例
	常用於表示時間的連接詞有 before 、 after 、 when 、 while 、 as 、 as soon as 、 since 、 until 等。
表示時間	 After Jim ate lunch, he felt sleepy. → Jim felt sleepy after he ate lunch. Jim 吃完午餐後,他感到想睡。 My mom asked me to wash the dishes while I was watching TV. 我正在看電視時,我媽叫我去洗碗。 Nora called her boyfriend as soon as she got home. Nora -回到家就打電話給男朋友。
	常用於表示原因的連接詞有 because、as、since 等。
表示原因	 Because the baby was hungry, she cried. → The baby cried because she was hungry. 因為這嬰兒餓了,她就哭了。 Since it is windy and chilly, you had better put on your coat. 因為風大又冷,你最好穿上外套。
	常用於表示結果的連接詞有 so、so that、such that 等。
表示結果	 The train was delayed, so these passengers could not get to their destinations on time. 火車誤點,所以這些乘客無法準時到達目的地。 The fog is so heavy that all the flights have been canceled. 霧太濃,導致所有班機停飛。
表示目的	常用於表示目的的連接詞有 so that \ in order that 等。
	• Matilda lowered her voice so that she wouldn't disturb her roommate. Matilda 降低聲音,如此才不會打擾到室友。

	 Mom put the fruit in the refrigerator in order that they could stay fresh. 媽媽把水果放在冰箱裡,以便保鮮。
	常用於表示條件的連接詞有 if、unless 等。
表示條件	 If you want to apply for the scholarship, you have to fill in the form. 如果你想要申請獎學金,你必須要填表格。 Rebecca won't forgive her husband unless he says sorry to her. 除非她丈夫道歉,否則 Rebecca 不會原諒他。
表示讓步	常用於表示讓步的連接詞有 although、though、even though 等。 • Although the scarves were expensive, the wealthy woman bought a dozen. 雖然這些圍巾很貴,這貴婦還是買了十二條。 • Even though it is autumn, the weather is still hot. 儘管現在已經是秋天,天氣仍然很熱。

句子合併

小試身手

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

 \rightarrow _____

- 2. {Adam doesn't make much money.Adam lives a luxurious life. (... even though ...)
 - \rightarrow _____
- 3. \int Todd put a dictionary in his bag.

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

 \rightarrow

- 4. Tim had checked the exam paper carefully. Tim still made some mistakes. (Although ...) \rightarrow
- 5. (The driver was fined. The driver was caught speeding. (... as ...) _____
- 6. Don't drink too much coffee. Coffee will make your teeth yellow. (... because ...) \rightarrow
- 7. (The boy shouted at his mother. The boy felt guilty. (After \dots) \rightarrow _____
- 8. (My relatives are talking about the day. My parents got married on the day. (... when ...) \rightarrow



Unit 10 字首 Prefix

-0

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

	ī、一起」的意思。 之前,com- 用在 b、m、p 之前,其餘情形 - °	
collapse v. 倒塌 collect v. 收集 combine vt. (使) 結合 common adj. 普通的	connect v. (使) 連接 confuse v. 使迷惑;混淆 consist v. 由…組成	
dis-	非、無、相反、分離等」的意思。後面可 形容詞、名詞。	
disadvantage <i>n</i> . 不利因素 disagree <i>v</i> . 不同意 disappear <i>v</i> . 消失 disbelieve <i>v</i> . 不信	disconnect v. 切斷 discover v. 發現 dishonest adj. 不誠實的 dissatisfied adj. 不滿的	
il-, im-, in-, ir- 表示「不、非、無」的意思。 il- 用在1之前, im- 用在 b、m、p之前, ir- 用在 r 之前, 其餘情形則使用 in-。		
illegal <i>adj</i> . 非法的 imbalance <i>n</i> . 不平衡 imperfect <i>adj</i> . 不完美的 impolite <i>adj</i> . 不禮貌的 impossible <i>adj</i> . 不可能的	inconvenient <i>adj</i> . 不方便的 incorrect <i>adj</i> . 不正確的 inexpensive <i>adj</i> . 不貴的 irregular <i>adj</i> . 不規則的 irresponsible <i>adj</i> . 不負責任的	

mis-

表示「壞的、錯的、不利的」的意思。

misfortune *n*. 不幸 mishear *v*. 聽錯 misjudge *v*. 判斷錯誤 mislead v. 誤導 mistreat v. 虐待 misunderstand v. 誤會

non-

表示「不、非、無、缺乏」的意思。後面可接任何名 詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞。

nonpayment *n*. 未支付 nonprofit *adj*. 非營利的 nonsense *n*. 胡扯 **non**smoking *adj.* 禁菸的 **non**stop *adj.* 直達的;不停的 **non**violent *adj.* 非暴力的

pre-

表示「以前的、在…之前」的意思。

predict v. 預言 preheat v. 使預熱 prepaid *adj*. 預付款的 **pre**pare v. 準備 **pre**vent v. 防止 **pre**vious *adj*. 先前的

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

un-

表否定之意。後面會接形容詞、副詞、名詞。

unable adj. 無法 uncomfortable adj. 令人不舒服的 unhappy adj. 不快樂的 unknown adj. 未知的 unlike *prep*. 不像 unlucky *adj*. 不吉利的 unnecessary *adj*. 不必要的 unwanted *adj*. 多餘的



請根據中文解釋將下列單字加上字首

write (寫) → _____write (重寫)
 believable (可相信的) → _____believable (難以相信的)
 behave (表現,行為) → _____behave (行為不端)
 caution (謹慎,小心) → _____caution (預防措施)
 practical (可行的) → _____practical (不切實際的)
 resistible (可抗拒的) → _____resistible (無法抗拒的)
 conception (構想) → _____conception (誤解)
 cover (覆蓋) → _____cover (揭露)

Unit 11 字尾 Suffix

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-0

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

-al, -ical 為形容詞字	尾,常會加在名詞之後,表示「像…的」、
「有…性質	的」。
arriv al <i>n</i> . 到達	mag ical <i>adj</i> . 有魔力的
coast al <i>adj</i> . 沿海的	ment al <i>adj</i> . 精神的
glob al <i>adj</i> . 全球的	nation al <i>adj</i> . 全國的
histor ical <i>adj</i> . 歷史的	origin al <i>adj</i> . 起初的
-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency 為名詞字尾	,表示「行動、狀態、性質」。
appear ance <i>n</i> . 外觀 entr ance <i>n</i> . 入口 import ance <i>n</i> . 重要 const ancy <i>n</i> . 持久不變	differ ence <i>n</i> . 不同 exist ence <i>n</i> . 存在 frequ ency <i>n</i> . 頻繁
-er	的人/物」或「跟…有關的人」。有時會使 天女性時會用 -ess。
(a person)	(a thing)
driv er <i>n</i> . 司機	computer n. 電腦
engine er <i>n</i> . 工程師	drawer n. 抽屜
farm er <i>n</i> . 農夫	eraser n. 橡皮擦
act or <i>n</i> . 男演員	marker n. 記號筆
actr ess <i>n</i> . 女演員	ruler n. 尺



為名詞字尾,加在動詞後,表示「動作、結果、狀態、 手段」。

agreement *n*. 協定 development *n*. 發展 enjoyment *n*. 愉快 improvement *n*. 改善 move**ment** *n*. 活動 pay**ment** *n*. 付款 require**ment** *n*. 必要條件 treat**ment** *n*. 治療

-ness

為名詞字尾,接在形容詞、分詞之後,表示「性質、 狀態」。

blind**ness** *n*. 失明 dark**ness** *n*. 黑暗 forgive**ness** *n*. 原諒 helpful**ness** *n*. 有用 lazi**ness** *n*. 懶惰 shy**ness** *n*. 害羞

-ous

為形容詞字尾,表示「有…的、…多的、有…特徵的、 似…的」。

continu**ous** *adj*. 連續的 danger**ous** *adj*. 危險的 fam**ous** *adj*. 有名的 humor**ous** *adj*. 有幽默感的 mountain**ous** *adj*. 多山的 vari**ous** *adj*. 各式各樣的

小試身手

請根據中文解釋將下列單字加上字尾

- 1. invent (發明) → invent (發明家)
- 2. grace (優雅) → grace (優雅的)
- 3. sick (生病的) → sick (疾病)
- 4. entertain (娛樂,使有興趣) → entertain (娛樂活動)

- 5. play (玩耍) → play (有趣的,嬉戲的)
- 6. elect (推選) → elect (選舉)
- 7. friend (朋友) → friend (友善的)
- 8. perform (執行,表演) → perform (演出)



本單元字典截圖出自好學英英/英漢雙解辭典



的字義解釋。

查字典練習

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

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

1.***Warm** [worm] **胚 1** at a slightly high temperature, especially in a pleasant and comfortable way 溫 暖的,暖和的 (↔ cool)

warm weather 溫暖的天氣

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

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

a warm bedroom 溫暖的臥室

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

This jacket looks warm. 這件夾克看起 來很保暖。

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

a warm hug/welcome 熱情的擁抱/歡迎

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

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

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

2. **Search** [s₃tʃ] 働 (searches| searched|searched| searching) **1** to try to find a person or thing by looking carefully 搜查,搜索

I'm searching for my ID. 我在找我的身分證。

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

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

一名 (searches) 1 an attempt to find someone or something 搜查, 搜索
 The search for survivors lasted three days. 搜尋生還者的行動持續了三天。

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

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



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

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

a pack of cigarettes 一包菸

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

2 a bag that you carry on your back 背包

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

—— 動 to put things into a suitcase, bag, etc. for a trip 收拾行李; 打包

Kevin hasn't packed yet. 凱文還沒收拾 行李。

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

Shall I pack you some food? 要不要我 幫你帶點食物呢? 2.***TUIC** [rul] 包 (**rules**) **1** a statement about what is allowed or the way things are in a game, situation, etc. 規 定,規則,規章

to follow/break the rules 遵守/違反規 定

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

2 what is normally true or usually happens 常規;規律〖用單數形〗

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

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

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

the rules of grammar 文法規則

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

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

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

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

■ The amount of a room, area, etc. that is empty or available 空 間〖不可數〗

This washing machine takes up too much space. 這臺洗衣機太佔空間了。

There is enough space in the living room **for** another sofa. 客廳裡還有空間 再放一張沙發。

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

storage space 儲物空間;(記憶體)儲存 空間

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

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

space travel 太空旅行

The satellite was successfully sent into space. 人造衛星成功發射進入太空。 These scientists will be staying **in** space for a couple of weeks. 這些科學家將會 在太空待上幾個星期。 4. ***Store** [stor] 🖄 (stores) a building or part of a building where

people can buy things 店舖, 商店 *a clothing/pet store* 服飾/竈物(用品) 店

a grocery store 食品與居家用品店

I went to the store and bought some eggs. 我去商店買了一些雞蛋。

— 動 (stores | stored | stored | storing) to put something somewhere for future use 儲存, 貯藏

Honey should be stored in an airtight bottle. 蜂蜜應該保存在密封的瓶子裡。

Squirrels are storing **up** nuts for the winter. 松鼠正在囤積堅果,準備過冬。 Mom stored **away** the photo albums in a box. 媽媽把相簿收到箱子裡。

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

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

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

NOTE
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