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Starter Unit





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			
	he		he's			
第三人稱單數	she	is	she's			
	it		it's			

文法說明 ▶

(1)「第1人稱」指的是"I",也就是「說話者」。

「第2人稱」指的是"you",也就是「聽話者」。

「第3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」。

- (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.
- (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.

練習

一、填入正確的	be 動詞	
1.He	Scott.	
2. You	my friend.	
3.She	pretty.	
4. I	a student.	
5. It	cute.	
6.She	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.=	=	William.
2. She is Patty. =	=	Patty.
3. You are Meg.=	=	Meg.
4.He is Kevin.	=	Kevin.
5. It is Rocky.	=	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		

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∇	$\overline{}$	Ξ'n	ΉН	_
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例: my cat; her family

(2)「所有格+單數名詞」視為「第三人稱單數」,為句子的「主詞」時,句中的 be 動詞須用 "is"。

訶須用	"is"。		
例: He	er name is Tina.		
練習寫	出正確的所有格		
1. It is	(I) pen.		
2	(she) name is Mia.		
3. She is	(he) sister.		
4	(you) desk is brown.		
5	(it) hair(頭髮)is short.		
字首須大寫的	的時機		
1.「人名」、「	「稱謂」、「姓氏」的字首要大寫:		
例: <u>A</u> riel,	, <u>M</u> r. <u>W</u> ang , <u>M</u> iss <u>L</u> isa <u>H</u> uang		
練習 填	空		
(1) 她是 M	lary Wang 小姐。		
	is	Wang.	
(2) 牠是我	的狗狗。牠的名字是 Scott。		
	is my dog.	_ name is Scott.	
2.「句首」的	7 「第一個字母」要大寫:		
例 1: <u>S</u> he	is good.		
例 2: <u>H</u> ow	v are you?		
練習翻	譯		
(1) 我很好	。謝謝你。		
(2) 同學們	,早安。		
例 2: <u>H</u> ow 練習 翻 (1) 我很好	v are you? 譯 。謝謝你。		

例:Kevin: Are you Amy? Amy: Yes, I am.								
練習 填空								
 (1) 是的,我是 Kelly。								
•	Yes, Kelly.							
(2)	不,我不是老師。							
I	No,	a tead	her.					
、詢問與	9回答「姓名」的句型							
問句	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?					
			your name?					
	10 (1		his name?					
	What	is	her name?					
			its name?					
答句	主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.					
	My name Kevin.							
	His name is John.							
	Her name	Meg.						
	Its name	Rocky.						
文法談	 說明 ▶							
(1) 疑	問詞 what 可與 be 動詞縮寫	: what is = what's						
na	me 也可與 be 動詞縮寫:na	me is = name's						
例	: John: What's your name?	Meg: My name's Meg.						
(2) 万	所有格+name+be 動詞+姓	名」可等於「主格+be 動詞	詞+姓名」:					
例	1 : Her name is Kitty. = She	e is Kitty.						
例	2 : My name is Hank. = I a	m Hank.						
練習								
一、寫出正確的所有格								
1. She	1. She is Tina. = name is Tina.							
2. He	2. He is Kevin. = name is Kevin.							
3. I ar	3. I am Meg. = name is Meg.							
4. You	u are Amy. =	name is Amy.						
5. It is	s Rocky. =	name is Rocky.						

3.字母 "I" 為「我」之意時,永遠「大寫」:

二、依提示作答

1. his / ? / is / What / name (重組)

2. r	name /	is /	Kittv	/ Its /	١. ١	(重組)
------	--------	------	-------	---------	------	------

3. My name is <u>Amy</u>. (依畫線部分造原問句)

三、翻譯

- 2. 他的名字叫 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 his	phone number?	
		her		

答句

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

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 電話號碼的唸法:
 - a. 若有「八碼」,則「第四個」數字之後略微停頓。
 - b. 若有「區域碼」,則在「區域碼」之後略微停頓。
 - c. 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「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

練習

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. What's his phone number? (以英文詳答 2395-4096)
- 2. My phone number is <u>2693-3072</u>. (依畫線部分造原問句)
- 二、翻譯
- 1. 她的電話號碼是幾號?
- 2. 他的電話號碼是 2397-6805。(數字以英文寫出)

五、詢問與回答年齡的方法

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
	are	you?
		he?
How old	is	she?
	15	your cousin?
		Emma?
主詞	be 動詞	年齡.
I	am	
He		ten (years old).
She	is -	
My cousin	15	one (year old)
Emma		one (year old).

文法說明 ▶

(1) 認識數字 10~99

11	eleven	10	ten	22	twenty-two
12	twelve	20	twenty	33	thirty-three
13	thirteen	30	thirty	44	forty-four
14	fourteen	40	forty	55	fifty-five
15	fifteen	50	fifty	99	ninety-nine
16	sixteen	60	sixty		
17	seventeen	70	seventy		
18	eighteen	80	eighty		
19	nineteen	90	ninety		

- (2)表達年齡時,數字若為「兩位數」,則「十位數」與「個位數」之間須有「連字號」。
- (3) 表達「一歲」時,year 的字尾不加 s,但表達「兩歲以上」時,year 的字尾須加上 s,表示「複歲」。
- (4)表達「年齡」時,"year(s) old"可省略不寫。

練習

(

	`	依提示作答
--	---	-------

1. I am fourteen. (造原問句)

_					
2. I	2. Is Mike's aunt fifty-five years old? (以「44 歲」回答)				
_	、翻譯				
1. <i>A</i>	A:她的堂姊幾歲? E	B: 她三十一歲。			
- 2. ∱	也的媽媽不是五十九歲	0			
3. f	也們的女兒是一歲嗎?				
	〉綜合演練		~		
) 1	1 is Amy.				
	(A) I	(B) You	(C) He	(D) She	
) 2	2. What is	name?			
	(A) you	(B) you're	(C) it's	(D) its	
) 3	3. Her name is	·			
	(A) Meg	(B) Wang	(C) Kevin	(D) John	
) 4	4. My phone number __	8218-6	342.		
	(A) are	(B) is	(C) am	(D) be	
) 5	5. A: What's his phone	e number? B:	3104-8702.		
	(A) It's	(B) Its	(C) His	(D) He's	
) (6. I Patty	-			
	(A) be	(B) am	(C) is	(D) are	
) 7	7. That is	dog, not your dog.			
	(A) I	(B) you		(D) your	
) 8	3 name is	s Jeff.	my brother.		
			(C) She ; Her	(D) He ; His	
) {	9 is my te	eacher, Ms. Lily Che	en.		
	(A) He	(B) You	(C) She	(D) It	
) 10). A: What's your nam				
	(A) Your	(B) Her	(C) My	(D) His	



Unit 1 Who's That Handsome Boy?





I. nandsome [`hænsəm] (形名	\$剖/央俊的
(1) 此處的-d-不發音。	
例:Ryan is tall and	(萊恩長得又高又帥。)
(2) 補充:good-looking/nice	
2. new [nju](形容詞)新的	
(1)在本單元表「新的」。	
例:Theo is our	classmate.(西奧是我們的新同學。)
(2) 補充: New Year 新年	
(3) 也可指「生疏的;未體驗	過的」。
例:Theo is	to the class.(西奧才剛來到這個班級。)
(4) 反義詞:old	
3. classmate [`klæs_met](名	詞)同學
(1)由 class (班級) + mate	(同伴)組成的複合名詞。
例 : This is Jill, my junior	high school(這是吉兒,我的國中同學。
(2) 補充: roommate 室友、	teammate 隊友
4. young [jʌŋ](形容詞)年輕	פֿין
(1) 此處-ou-的發音為[ʌ]。	
(2) 例:Henry is a	father. He is only 26 years old.
(亨利是個年輕的父	親。他只有二十六歲。)
(3) 反義詞:old	
5. woman [`wʊmən](名詞)女	人(複數為 women [`wɪmɪn])
(1) woman 用來指成年的女性	生,其較委婉的說法為 lady;若指學齡階段的女孩則用 girl。
(2) 例:A: Who's that	in the picture?
B: She's my mom.	
(A:照片上的女人	書誰?)
(B: 她是我媽媽。)	
(3)補充:man 男人(複數?	∄ men[mɛn])
ວີ. very [`νεrɪ](副詞)非常	
(1) 為副詞,用來強調所接形	容詞或副詞的程度。
例:John is	happy with his new pencil.
(約翰對他的新鉛筆	惑到很高興。)

7. beautiful [`bjutəfəl](形容詞)美麗的 (1) 在本單元指「美麗的」,用來形容外貌或外觀。
例:Miss Hill is young and .(希爾小姐既年輕又美麗。)
(2) 也有「美好的」之意。
例:It's a song. (這首歌很美。)
(3) 相似詞:pretty [`prɪtɪ]漂亮的
(4) 反義詞:ugly [`ʌglɪ] 難看的
(中//文裁問· Weir] 新自口
8. too [tu] (副詞) 也
(1) 在本單元表「也」,用來附議前者(肯定)的敘述。
例:My aunt is a doctor, and my cousin is a doctor,
(我的姑姑是醫生,我的表哥也是醫生。)
9. Nice to meet you. [ˌnaɪs tə `mit ˌju] 很高興認識你。
(1) meet 在片語中為動詞,是「認識;和····初次見面」的意思。
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
(2) 例:A: I'm Molly. B: too. I'm Jack.
B:, too. I'm Jack. (A:很高興認識你。我是莫莉。)
(B:我也很高興認識你。我是傑克。)
(0. 我已依向樊祕邮(小、我走床光、)
10. cousin [`kʌzṇ](名詞)堂表兄弟姊妹 (1) 此處-ou-的發音為[ʌ]。
(2) 例:William is my He's my uncle's son.
(威廉是我的堂哥。他是我伯父的兒子。)
11. really [`rɪəlɪ](副詞)真地
(1) 由形容詞 real(真實的) + 副詞字尾 -ly 組成,在本單元表「真地」。口語上常用於表
示感興趣、驚奇或質疑。
例:A: My brother is a writer. B: ? My sister is a writer, too.
(A: 我哥哥是個作家。 B: 真的嗎?我姊姊也是作家。)
(2) 也可表「非常;很」,意同 very。
例: Mr. Parker is nice. (帕克先生非常友善。)
12. year(s) old [_jɪr(z) `old] …歳
(1) year 是「年」的意思。
例:Jason's son is three old, and his daughter is one
old. (傑森的兒子三歲,女兒一歲。)
13. I see. [ˌaɪ `si] 我知道了。
(1) see 在此指「知道;明白」。
例:A: That's not my cat. My cat is thin and small. B: I .
(A: 那隻不是我的貓。我的貓很瘦小。 $B:$ 我知道了。)

22. daughter [`dɔtəː](名詞)女兒	
(1)此處-au-發音為[o];-gh-不發音。	
(2) 例: Pam is short, and her is short, too. (潘很矮,她的女兒也不高。	,)
(3) 補充:granddaughter 孫女	
23. husband [`hʌzbənd](名詞)丈夫	
(1) 例: Joan's is a good father.(瓊的丈夫是個好爸爸。)	
24. son [sʌn](名詞)兒子	
(1) 例:My and daughter are elementary school students.	
(我兒子和女兒是國小生。)	
(2) 補充:grandson 孫子	
25. dear [dɪr](形容詞)親愛的	
(1) 在本單元當形容詞,指「親愛的」。	
例:Marcy is a very friend to me.(瑪西是我很親的朋友。)	
(2) 也可當名詞,表「親愛的人」。	
例: Good night, my (晚安,親愛的。)	
(3) 也可作嘆詞,表達憤怒、吃驚、傷心或失望等。	
例:Oh, !What's that in the box?(喔,天啊!箱子裡那是什麼?)	
26. family [`fæməlɪ](名詞)家庭;家人	
(1) 複數形為 families。	
(2)可以指「家庭」或「家人」。表「家人」時,為集合名詞,不使用複數形;在美式英語	文
中通常視為單數,後接單數動詞,唯有少數情況要特別強調個別成員時,才會接複	數
動詞。	
例:The Brown is a of five. (布朗家有五個人。)	
例:Eric's are all teachers.(艾瑞克的家人都是老師。)	
27. elementary school [ˌɛlə`mɛnt(ə)rɪ ˌskul](名詞)國小	
(1) 由形容詞 elementary(初級的)+ school 組成的複合名詞。英式用法為 primary	
[`prai_meri] school •	
例:My brother Dean is an student.	
(我弟弟迪恩是個國小生。)	
00 ' .' L'. L L L	
28. junior high school [`ʤunjə `har ˌskul](名詞)國中	
(1) 也可稱作 junior high,junior 指「年紀較輕的」。	
例:Matt and I are students.	
(麥特和我都是國中生。)	
(2) 補充:幼稚園 kindergarten[`kɪndᡒ∠gɑrtṇ]	
國小 elementary school	
國中 junior high school 高中 senior[`sinjᡒ] high scool	
高中 Senior[ˈsinjəˈj nigh scool 大學 college[`kalɪʤ] / university [ˌjunə`vəsətɪ]	
u/// u/// gradator grady /ori doridor	

29. **baby** [`bebɪ] (名詞;形容詞) 嬰兒;年幼的

(1) 當名詞,指「嬰兒」。當說話者不確定嬰兒的性別時,代名詞用 it。

例:A: Your is beautiful. Is it a girl? B: Yes, she is.

(A:你的寶寶長得很好看。是女孩子嗎? B:是的,她是個女孩。)

(2) 當形容詞,指「年幼的」。

例: The bird is small and thin. (這隻幼鳥很瘦小。)

(3) 當名詞,也有「寶貝」之意,用來稱呼親密的人。

例:A: , I love you.

B: I love you, too.

(A: 寶貝, 我愛你。)

(B: 我也愛你。)





- 一、含 be 動詞的句型可用於說明某人的「職業」
 - 1. 肯定直述句:

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.
(某人)	(是)	(職業、身份)
I	am	
You	are	a nurse.
He / She		
John	is	a nuise.
Mrs. Lin		
My uncle		

文法說明 ▶

(1)「名詞」的「字首」若為「子音」發音,則字前放 "a",表示「一個」; 「名詞」的「字首」若為「母音」發音,則字前放 "an",表示「一個」。

例: 字首發子音之名詞

housewife
singer
teacher
doctor
nurse
cook

例:	字首母音之名詞		
		actor	(男演員)
	an	artist	(畫家)
		athlete	(運動選手)
		author	(作家)
		engineer	(工程師)
		official	(公務員)

練習 填入正確的不定冠詞 a 或 an

1.	housewife		2		artist	3		teacher
4		cook	5		doctor	6		nurse

(2)英語中「姓名」的寫法與「尊稱語」

英文姓名的寫法		
名+姓	尊稱語+姓	
	尊稱語+名+姓	
Patty Lin	Miss Lin	
	Miss Patty Lin	
John Brown	Mr. Brown	
	Mr. John Brown	
Amy White	Mrs. Amy White	
	Dr. Wang	
	Mr. and Mrs. Lin	
	Uncle Ben	

公面 202	釆羽≡罜
旅音	

1. White 先生是歌手。	
2. John Brown 是廚師。	
3. 我是家庭主婦。	

4. Lisa 阿姨是醫生。

(3)除「人稱代名詞」外,「be 動詞」也可與「名字」或「單數名詞」縮寫。

例: Her father's a teacher.

例: Amy's a singer.

2. 否定直述句:

主詞	be 動詞+not		主詞補語.	
(某人)	(不是)		(職業、身分)	
I	am			
You	are	not	a nurse.	
He / She	is			
John				
Mrs. Lin				
My uncle				

文法說明 ▶

(1) 含「be 動詞」的直述句形成「否定」時,在「be 動詞」之後加上 "not",表達「不是」。

練習 填空

1. 我不是學生。	I	a student.

2. 她的堂哥不是廚師。 Her cousin _____ a cook.

3. 你不是家庭主婦。 You _____ a housewife.

4. Meg Lin 不是歌手。 Meg Lin _____ a singer.

(2) 在「否定句」中,「be 動詞」可與「主詞」縮寫,也可與 "not" 縮寫。

否定 be 動詞			縮寫式 1		縮寫式 2	
I	am		I'm		×	
you	are		you're		you	aren't
he		not	he's	not	he	
she	is		she's		she	isn't
It			it's		it	

練習 翻譯

1. 她不是家庭主婦。	

3. yes-no 問句:

問句

be(n't) 動詞	主詞	主詞補語?
Are(n't)	you	
	he / she	
To (n't)	John	a nurse?
Is(n't)	Mrs. Lin	
	your uncle	

肯定答句

肯定,	主詞	be 動詞.
	I	am.
Yes,	he	is.
	she	15.

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.	
I	am	a nurse.	
He	is		
She	15		

否定答句

否定,	主詞	be 動	詞+not.
	I	am	
No,	he	is	not.
	she	10	

主詞	be 動詞+not		主詞補語.
I	am		
He	is	not	a nurse.
She	20		

文法說明 ▶

(1) 含「be 動詞」的「直述句」,形成「肯定問句」時,須將「be 動詞」移至句首;形成「否定問句」時,須將 "be 動詞"與 "not" 縮寫,移至句首,放在「主詞」之前。

例: Are you a housewife? (你是家庭主婦嗎?)

例: Isn't Meg a singer? (Meg 不是歌手嗎?)

(2) "am not" 不可縮寫,形成「否定問句」時,須將 not 移到主詞 "I" 之後。

例: Am I not your student? (我不是你的學生嗎?)

(3)以「be 動詞」為首的「疑問句」,「肯定」回答須以 "yes" 起首,「否定」回答時, 須以"no" 起首。

例: A: Is Amy a student? (A: Amy 是學生嗎?)

B: Yes, she is a student. (B:是的,她是學生。)

例: A: Is your aunt a nurse? (A: 你的阿姨是護士嗎?)

B: No, she is not a nurse. (B: 不是,她不是護士。)

(4)「簡答句」的「主詞」必為「人稱代名詞」;「肯定」簡答「不可」縮寫。

例: A: Is his grandmother a housewife? B: Yes, she is.

(A: 他的祖母是家庭主婦嗎? B: 是的, 她是。)

例: A: Is her uncle a teacher?

B: No, he's not. / No, he isn't.

(A:她的叔叔是老師嗎? B:不,他不是。)

(5) 在課本中以 "no" 起首的「否定答句」, 若内容與「問句」相同,則 "no" 之後寫「逗號」, 若内容與「問句」不同,則 "no" 之後通常會寫「句號」。

例: A: Is William a doctor? (A: William 是醫生嗎?)

B: No, he's not a doctor. (B: 不,他不是醫生。)

例: A: Are you a student? (A: 你是學生嗎?)

B: No. I'm a teacher. (B:不。我是老師。)

練習

一、依提示作答

1. You are a student. ((1) 改為問句;(2) 肯定簡答)

(1) _____

(2) _____

2. Is Amy Lin a singer? (肯定詳答)

3. Is her father a doctor? (先肯定簡答,再詳答)

4. Is his aunt a housewife? (以「老師」據實回答)

二、翻譯

1.A:William 是醫生嗎? B:不,他是護士。

2. 你的堂妹不是歌手嗎?

3.A: 你是家庭主婦嗎? B: 不, 我不是。

二、含 be 動詞的句型可用於說明某人的與某人的「關係」

問句	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
	Who	.0	he?
VVIIO		15	she?

答句

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.
He	io	Ted.
She	IS	Ted's cousin.

文法說明 ▶

(1) "who is" 可縮寫為 "who's"。

(2) 以 who 為首的問句可詢問「名字」或與某人的「關係」。

例: A: Who's he? B: He's Mike.

(A:他是誰? B:他是 Mike。)

例: A: Who is he? B: He's our classmate.

(A:他是誰? B:他是我們的同班同學。)

- (3) 所有格的形成方式:「所有格」之後須接「名詞」:
 - a. 人稱代名詞的所有格

人稱	單數		複	數
第一人稱	主格	所有格	主格	所有格
为 八冊	I	my	we	our
第二人稱	主格	所有格	主格	所有格
	you	your	you	your
	主格	所有格	主格	所有格
第三人稱	he	his		
	she	her	they	their
	it	its		

例: Patty Brown is their teacher. (Patty Brown 是他們的老師。)

例:Our grandpa is a cook. (我們的爺爺是廚師。)

b.「名詞所有格」的形式

Rita	\rightarrow	Rita's
James	\rightarrow	James'
my dad	\rightarrow	my dad's
Mr. and Mrs. Wang	\rightarrow	Mr. and Mrs. Wang's

例: Is Amy's dad a teacher? (Amy 的父親是老師嗎?)

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

(4) 疑問詞 "who" 也可當「主詞」, 視為「第三人稱單數」。

例: A: Who is Peter's aunt?

B: Lisa is his aunt. = Lisa is.

(A: 誰是 Peter 的舅媽? B: Lisa 是他的舅媽。)

練習

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. What is her name? (以 who 改寫)
- 2. Mike is their uncle. (造原問句)
- 3. I am your teacher. (以 student 改寫)
- 4. She is his wife. (以 husband 改寫)
- 5. Tony is her father. (以 daughter 改寫)

二、翻譯

1.A: Emma 是誰? B: 她是我的堂妹。

2.A: 誰是 Mike 的叔叔? B: 是我。

3. Patty 的先生是他們的老師。

4.Lin 夫婦的女兒是我的學生。

三、複數主詞

1.「複數主詞」包括:

複數名詞	my parents	
以 and 連接的名詞	my grandmother and my aunt	
人稱代名詞	we, you, they	

2. 「複數主詞」須與 be 動詞 "are" 連用:

例: My parents are teachers. (我的父母是老師。)

例: Amy and Patty are Mr. and Mrs. Lin's daughters.

(Amy 和 Patty 是 Lin 夫婦的女兒。)

例: A: Are you students? B: Yes, we are.

(A:你們是學生嗎? B:是的,我們是。)

例: A: Who are they? B: They're my sons.

(A:他們是誰? B:他們是我的兒子。)

3. 「複數名詞」的「所有格」,是在 s 之後加上"'"。

例: My parents' parents are my grandparents. (我的父母的父母是我的祖父母。)

4. 「個別所有格」的形成,是在由 and 連接的「兩個名詞」之後分別加上"'s"。

A's and B's

例: Amy's and Meg's husbands are doctors. (Amy 的先生和 Meg 的先生是醫生。)

5. 「共同所有格」表示共同的所有關係時,只在最後一個詞的詞尾加「's」,即 A and B's。 於此,A and B 視為一個整體,但是,A or B 的情況不同,兩個名詞用「or」連接,表示的是非一個整體,所以,不應寫 A or B's,要寫 A's or B's。

例: Andy and Maggie's dog is cute. (Andy 和 Maggie 的狗很可愛。)

例: Ann's or Rita's husband is knocking on the door. (Ann 或 Rita 的丈夫正在敲門。)

四、形容詞的用法(一): 敘述法

1. 肯定/否定句:

主詞	be 動詞+(not)		Adj.
I	am		
You	are	(not)	b
He	io	(not)	hungry.
She	is		

主詞	be 動詞+(not)	Adj.
We		
You	are (not)	hungry.
They		

文法說明 ▶

(1) 在此用法中,「形容詞」為「主詞補語」,放在「be 動詞」之後。

例: Her car is pretty. (她的車很漂亮。)

例: Their teacher is nice. (他們的老師很親切。)

(2) 程度副詞 "very" 可放在「形容詞」之前修飾。

例: John and his brother are very strong. (John 和他的哥哥很強壯。)

(3) 「be 動詞」之後可以 "and" 連接「兩個」或「三個以上」的「形容詞」做為「補語」; 連接「三個以上」的「形容詞」時,將 and 放在「最後一個」形容詞之前:

例: He is sad and hungry. (他又傷心又餓。)

例: Lisa's brother is nice, tall and strong.

(Lisa 的哥哥很親切,很高,且很強壯。)

(4)「be 動詞」之後加上"not",即形成「否定句」。

例: Tina and Lisa are not happy. (Tina 和 Lisa 不快樂。)

│練習│翻譯

1. 我堂哥的車是黃色的。

2	她的父母很任輕	C

- 3. 我們很餓。
- 4. Ted 舅舅和 Lisa 阿姨不年老。
- 5. 我很飽,且快樂。

2. yes-no 問句/答句:

問句

be 動詞	主詞	Adj?
Are(n't)	you	
T = (= 14)	he	tirod?
Is(n't)	she	tired?
Are(n't)	they	

肯定答句

肯定,	主詞	be 動詞.	
	I / we	am / are.	
Yes,	he	io	
	she	is.	
	they	are.	

主詞	be 動詞	Adj.
I / We	am / are	
He	io	tired.
She	is	urea.
They	are	

否定答句

否定,	主詞	be 動詞+not.	
	I / we	am / are not.	
No,	he	isn't.	
	she	1511 t.	
	they	aren't.	

主詞	be 動詞+not	Adj.	
I / We	am / are not		
He	isn't	tired.	
She	1511 (uieu.	
They	aren't		

文法說明 ▶

(1) 將「直述句」中的「be 動詞」移至「句首」,即形成「問句」。

例: Are you hungry? (你餓了嗎?)

(2)「簡答句」的「主詞」必為「人稱代名詞」。

A: Is Miss Lin old and ugly? B: No, she isn't.

(A: Lin 小姐又老又醜嗎? B: 不, 她不是。)

(3)「肯定簡答」不可縮寫:

A: Are Grandpa and Grandma happy? B: Yes, they are.

(A:爺爺和奶奶快樂嗎? B:是的,他們是。)

(4)「否定答句」的「内容」若與「問句」的「内容」不同,則 "no" 之後通常寫「句號」。

例: A: Are you hungry? B: No. I'm full.

(A:你餓了嗎? B:不,我很飽。)

(5) 本單元的反義形容詞包括:

tall	\rightarrow	short	old	\rightarrow	young
big	\rightarrow	small	old	\rightarrow	new
fat	\rightarrow	thin	ugly	\rightarrow	beautiful
sad	\rightarrow	happy	ugly	\rightarrow	pretty
full	\rightarrow	hungry			
good	\rightarrow	bad			

練習

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. Lisa is pretty.

2. His daughters are tall.

二、翻譯

1. A: Lin 夫婦的家很小嗎? B: 不。很大。

2. 她的叔叔又高又壯嗎?

五、形容詞的用法(二):限定用法

1. 肯定句/否定句:

主詞	be 動詞+(not)	a(名詞.	
T4	is (not)	а	new	bike.
11	is (not)	an	old	DIKE.

文法說明 ▶

(1)在「限定用法」中,「形容詞」位於「名詞」之前。

例: Miss Lin is a nice teacher. (Miss Lin 是親切的老師。)

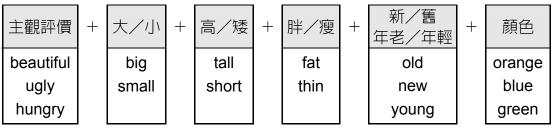
例: Jack and Sandy are good singers. (Jack 和 Sandy 是好歌手。)

(2)「單數名詞」之前的「形容詞」,「字首」若發「子音」,則與 "a" 連用;「字首」若 發「母音」,則與 "an" 連用。

例: It's a beautiful house. (它是美麗的房子。)

例: It's an ugly car. (它是很醜的車。)

(3)「名詞」前若有「兩個」或「多個」形容詞修飾,其排列順序如下:



例: It is a nice red car. (它是漂亮的紅色車子。)

例: It's an ugly old bag. (它是又醜又舊的袋子。)

練習											
 2. 他們是 	快樂的學	學生。									
3. 它是很	新的黃〔	色車子	0								
2. yes-no 問	句/答	句:									
問句	be §	動詞	主詞		a(n)+Adj+名詞?						
	Is(n't)	it		a an		new old			bike'	?
					<u> </u>		Old				
肯定答句	肯定,	主詞	be 動詞.		主詞	be 動詞		а	(n)-	+Adj+	名詞.
	Yes,	it	is.		It		is	6		new	bike.
								a	11	old	
否定答句	否定,	主詞	be 動詞 n't.		主詞	be §	動詞+not	а	(n)-	+Adj+	名詞.
	No,	it	isn't.		It		is not	á	a	new	bike.
								a	n	old	
	譯)學生嗎	5? B :是的] :	,我是。						
	—— 是好的粉	分紅車子	子嗎? B:不	_ (。它是很醜	 跳的黑	色車子。				

3. A: 她是你們的新同學嗎? B: 是的,她是我們的新同學。

六、介紹某人/某物的句型

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.			
		Patty.			
This	is	my	cousin.		
		my	(new) bike.		

文法說明 ▶

"This is ..." 可用於「介紹」某人,介紹時,通常會先將「年少者」介紹給「年長者」。例: Mom, this is my new classmate, Amy.(媽媽,這是我的新同學 Amy。)

練習 翻譯

- 1. Lin 先生,這是我的表妹 Emma。
- 2. 這是我的新車。

七、對等連接詞 and

1. and 為對等連接詞,連接詞性相同的單字、片語或子句。

名詞		名詞
形容詞	and	形容詞
子句		子句

例: John and Sandy are my cousins.

(John 和 Sandy 是我的表兄妹。)

例: Ben and Emma are husband and wife.

(Ben 和 Emma 是夫妻。)

例: Your new house is big and beautiful.

(你的新房子又大又美麗。)

例: Ted's father is a doctor, and his mother is a nurse.

(Ted 的父親是醫牛,他的母親是護十。)

2. and 連接兩個子句時,若 and 之後的子句,動詞以下的内容與第一句重覆,則可省略不寫。

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語	, and	主詞	be 動詞	, too.
Amy	is	a singer	, and	John	is	, too.
He	is	sad	, and	we	are	, too.

文法說明 ▶

- (1)本句型屬「肯定附和句」。
- (2) "too" 為「也是」之意,放句尾,可用於「肯定句」或「肯定問句」; too 之前通常有「逗號」。

例: Ben is a very happy boy, and John is, too.

(Ben 是個很快樂的男孩, John 也是。)

例: A: Are you a student, too? B: Yes, I am.

(A:你也是學生嗎? B:是的,我是。)

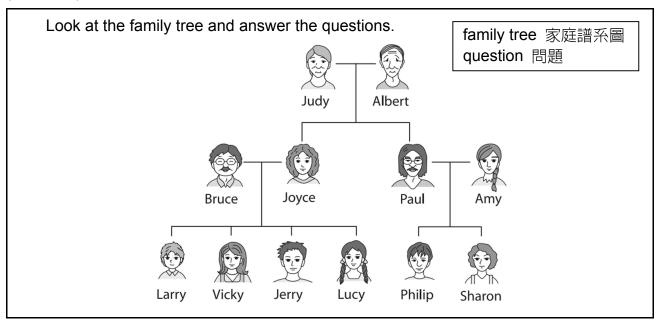
練習

一、依提示作答(合併句子)		
1. They are sad. They are hungry.		
2. His uncle is a cook. His aunt is a singer.		
3. My parents are tall. I am tall, too.		
二、翻譯 1.她的叔叔又高又壯。		
2. Peter 的兒子是醫生,他的女兒們是護士。		
3. 爸爸很餓,我也是。		

() 1	you a cook?						
		(A) Be (B) Are	(C) Is	(D) Am				
() 2	2. A: Is it Kitty? B:						
		(A) Yes, It's. (B) Yes. It is.	(C) Yes, Kitty is.	(D) Yes, it is.				
() 3	s. Is Ted brother?						
		(A) Patty (B) Becky's	(C) Tinas'	(D) he's				
() 4	. Is Lisa your aunt? B:						
		(A) Yes, she's your aunt.	(B) No, she is my	aunt.				
		(C) No. She's her aunt.	(D) Yes, she's no	t your aunt.				
() 5	s. A: Who is? B: Emma.						
		(A) her name	(B) her husband					
		(C) his wife	(D) you					
() 6	is not a teacher. She is a n	urse.					
		(A) Lisa Aunt	(B) Miss. Wang					
		(C) Mr. White	(D) Mrs. Brown					
() 7	'. A: B: She's one.						
		(A) What's your phone number?	(B) How old is yo	ur cat?				
		(C) Is it two?	(D) Is it one?					
() 8	s. She's						
		(A) young and beautiful nurse	(B) a beautiful nu	rse and young				
		(C) a young and a beautiful nurse	(D) a beautiful yo	ung nurse				
() 9	. Ben is						
		(A) a boy cute and nice	(B) a cute boy an	d nice				
		(C) a nice and a cute boy	(D) nice and cute					
() 10	. My dad is a teacher,						
		(A) My mom is too	(B) my mom is, to	00				
		(C) and my mom is, too	(D) and my mom	is				
() 11	are good students.						
		(A) Her cousin, Sandy.	(B) Amy and Emr					
		(C) His sister	(D) Mr. and Mrs.	Wang's daughter				
() 12	. My sister is seven						
		(A) years	(B) year					
		(C) years old	(D) year old					
() 13	Kate: Earl, is that tall boy your brother?						
		Earl: Yes,						
		Kate: But you two look so different(不同						
		(A) it is (B) he is	(C) that is	(D) you are				
() 14	. Paul: Shelly's father a busin						
		Carl: I don't think so. I remember (記得	_					
		(A) Are (B) Is	(C) Do	(D) Does				

() 15.	Tim: Aren't you hu	ngry?	
		Emi: No, I'm not.	I'm still	from lunch.
		(A) full		(B) strong
		(C) thirsty		(D) tired
() 16.	Cindy: Do you war	nt some bread(麵包)	?
		Allen: I need (需要	要) more than (不只)	that. I'm so!
		(A) heavy		(B) hungry
		(C) lucky		(D) surprised
() 17.	Nicole:	_ is the boy?	
		Daren: He's ten.		
		(A) How tall		(B) What
		(C) How old		(D) Who
() 18.	Julie and Penny _	friends, no	ot sisters.
		(A) isn't		(B) is
		(C) aren't		(D) are

 $(19.\sim 20.)$



) 19. Which of the following is Sharon's cousin?

the following 以下的

(A) Albert.

(B) Joyce.

(C) Vicky.

(

(D) Philip.

) 20. "My father is a Chinese teacher. He is tall and wears glasses. My mother is a businesswoman. They both are busy, so we children have to do the housework. Sometimes my sisters cook, and I help wash the dishes and vacuum the floor. My younger brother is only three years old. The only things he does are eating and playing." Who wrote the paragraph?

(A) Judy.

(B) Jerry.

(C) Philip.

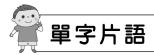
(D) Sharon.

wear 戴 both 兩者都 children 小孩 housework 家事 vacuum 用吸塵器清掃 paragraph 段落



Unit 2 What Are Those?





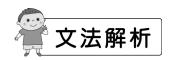
1.	house [haus] (名詞) 房子
	(1) house 和 home 的比較:
	● house 指「房子」表示居住的建築物。
	例:Michael's is very big.(麥可的房子很大。)
	● home 指「家」,表示居住的地方,但通常帶有更濃厚的情感色彩,故通常不會拿來
	指稱建築物。
	例:The is big, but it's not my home.
	(這間房子很大,但不是我的家。)
	(2) 補充: housework 家事
_	
2.	parents [`psrənts](名詞)父母親
	(1) 單數形的 parent 指「父親或母親」,故要表「雙親」則須以複數形 parents 呈現。
	例: Joe's are teachers. (喬的父母是老師。)
	(2) 補充:grandparents 祖父母、single parent 單親
	例: My grandparents' house is near the park. (我祖父母的房子離公園很近。)
3.	wall [wol](名詞)牆壁
	(1) 為可數名詞。常搭配形容詞 long、big、high、thick(厚的)、thin 等。
	例:The of the bedroom are pink.(這間臥室的牆是粉紅色的。)
	= The bedroom are pink.
	(2) 補充:the Great Wall of China 萬里長城
4.	living room [`lɪvɪŋ ˌrum](名詞)客廳
	(1)由 living(生活) + room(房間)組成的複合名詞。
	例:The old TV is in the(那臺舊的電視在客廳。)
_	
Э.	purple [`psp!] (形容詞;名詞) 紫色(的)
	(1) 當形容詞,表「紫色的」。
	例:A: Where is my marker? B: It's on your desk.
	(A: 我紫色的彩色筆在哪裡? B: 它在你的書桌上。)
	(2) 當名詞,指「紫色」。
	例: is my favorite color. (紫色是我最喜歡的顏色。)
6.	special [`spɛʃəl] (形容詞) 特別的
	(1) 在本單元為形容詞,表「特別的」,用來指某事物是不常見的。
	例:Your eraser is blue. That's . (你的橡皮擦是藍色的。真特別。)
	(2) 當形容詞,也有「特別重要的」之意。
	例:The doll is very to me.(這隻娃娃對我來說很重要。)
	(3) 也可作名詞,表「(電視)特別節目;(餐廳)特製菜餚」。
	例:What's today's ?(今天的特餐早什麻?)

7. favorite [`fevərɪt](形容詞;名詞)最喜愛(的)
(1) 當形容詞,表「最喜愛的」,只置於修飾的名詞前。英式拼法為 favourite。
例: My color is black. (我最喜愛的顏色是黑色。)
(2)可當名詞,表「最喜愛的事物」。
例: Bananas and apples are my (香蕉和蘋果是我的最愛。)
8. color [`kʌlə̞](名詞)顏色
(1) 在本單元為名詞,指「顏色」。英式拼法為 colour。常搭配形容詞 bright(明亮的)、light(淺的)、dark(深的)等。
例:The of the dining room walls is orange.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(2) 補充: colorful 鮮豔的;五顏六色的
例:This picture is really colorful. (這張圖片的色彩繽紛。)
9. kitchen [`kɪtʃən](名詞)廚房
(1) 例:The cake is on the table.(蛋糕在廚房的桌上。)
10. bedroom [`bɛdˌrum](名詞)臥室
(1) 由 bed + room 組成的複合名詞。
例:The small is for his baby.(這間小臥室是為他的寶寶準備的。)
11. but [bʌt](連接詞)但是
(1) 為對等連接詞,用以連接前後語意轉折的字、片語或子句。
例:My favorite color is white, Hana's favorite is purple.
(我最喜歡的顏色是白色,但哈娜最喜歡的是紫色。)
12. gray [gre](形容詞;名詞)灰色(的)
(1) 當形容詞,表「灰色的」,也可以形容天氣「昏暗的;昏沉的」。英式拼法為 grey。
例:Willie's dog is . (威利的狗是灰色的。)
(2)補充:gray hair 白頭髮
(3) 當名詞,當名詞,指「灰色」。
例:Celine is beautiful in(席琳穿灰色很漂亮。)
13. brown [braun](形容詞、名詞)棕色(的)
(1) 當形容詞,表「棕色的」。
例:My sister's bedroom door is . (我姊姊臥室的門是棕色的。)
例: and blue are my two favorite colors.
(棕色和藍色是我最喜愛的兩個顏色。)
14. cookie [`kʊkɪ](名詞)餅乾
(1) 為有加糖的「(甜)餅乾」,而 cracker 則通常為較脆的「(鹹)餅乾」。
例:I'm hungry. Can I have some ?(我好餓。我可以吃一些餅乾嗎?)

15. mice [maɪs](名詞)老鼠 (為 mouse [maʊs] 的複數)
(1) 當名詞,指「鼠;老鼠」,體型通常比 rat 來得小。
例:Those are so small. (那些老鼠好小。)
16. maybe [`mebɪ](副詞)可能
(1) 通常置於句首。
例:A: Where is Dad? B: he is in the bathroom.
(A:爸爸在哪裡? B:他可能在廁所。)
17. behind [bɪ`haɪnd](介系詞)在…後面
(1) 此處-i-發音為[aɪ]。
(2)指「在···後面」,意同 in back of。
例:My cat is the tree. (我的貓在樹後面。)
[列· Wy Cat is the tice. (我即知上的反面。)
18. hungry [`hʌŋgrɪ](形容詞)餓的
(1) 例:The boy is and sad. (那個男孩又餓又傷心。)
19. notebook [`not, buk](名詞)筆記本
(1)由名詞 note(筆記)+ book 組成的複合名詞,指「筆記本」。
例: My is in my book bag. (我的筆記本在書包裡。)
/// ····/ io iii iii/ book bag. (j戏li) 幸山 中江自己注 /
20. marker [`markə·](名詞)記號筆;彩色筆
(1) 由動詞 mark (作記號) + -er (表用來實施某動作之物品的字尾) 組成, 也作 marker pen。
例: The pink is under the bed. (粉紅色的彩色筆在床底下。)
21. brush [brʌʃ](名詞)毛筆;筆刷
(1) 作名詞用,指「毛筆;筆刷」。
例: The new is for you. (這枝新筆刷是要給你的。)
(2) 補充: toothbrush 牙刷
22. gift [gɪft](名詞)禮物
(1) 有「禮物」的意思。
例:The book is my birthday .(這本書是我的生日禮物。)
(2) 也有「天賦;才能」的意思,通常為單數。
例:Kelly is a kid with a for languages.(凱莉是個有語言天分的孩子。)
23. pencil case [`pεns! _kes](名詞)鉛筆盒 (= pencil box)
(1) 由 pencil + case (盒子)組成的複合名詞。
例:My is gray. (我的鉛筆盒是灰色的。)

24. bathroom [`bæθ¸rum](名詞)浴室;廁所 (1) 由名詞 bath(沐浴)+ room(房間)組成。 (2) bathroom 指家中的「浴室;廁所」。美式英語中,也會用來指「公共廁所;洗手間」。 例:The in this house is really small.(這間房子的浴室很小。)
25. dining room [`daɪnɪŋ ˌrum](名詞)飯廳 (1) 由 dining(用正餐)+ room 組成的複合名詞。 例:Our is next to the living room. (我們的飯廳在客廳旁邊。)
26. table [`teb!](名詞)桌子 (1) 有「桌子」的意思,但和 desk 不同。table 為四腳支撐的平面桌,而 desk 則為有抽屉的書寫桌。 例:The two boxes are under the (那兩只箱子在桌子底下。) (2) 補充:dining table 餐桌、coffee table 茶几
27. sofa [`sofə](名詞)沙發 (1) 例:Oreo is sleeping on the(奥利歐在沙發上睡覺。)
28. near [nɪr](介系詞)在···附近 (1) 作為介系詞,表「在···附近」。 例 : Albert's house is my son's school.(艾伯特的家在我兒子學校附近。) (2) 也可作形容詞,表「近的」。 例 : The elementary school is very(那間國小很近。)
29. between [bɪ`twin](介系詞)在…之間 (1) 可用來描述位置、數值或時間等。 例:Meg's car is the two trees.(梅格的車在兩棵樹之間。) 例:The game is for boys ten and thirteen years old. (這個競賽是要讓十到十三歲的男孩參加。)
30. in front of [ɪn `frʌnt əv] 在…前面 (1) front 表「前面;前面的」。 例:A: Who is the girl your brother? B: She's my cousin Liz. (A:在你哥哥面前的那位女孩是誰? B:她是我的堂姊莉茲。)
31. inside [ɪn`saɪd](介系詞)在…裡面 (1) 在本單元為介系詞,表「在…裡面」。 例: My notebook is my bag. (我的筆記本在我的包包裡。) (2) 也可當名詞,指「裡面;内部」。 例: The of the bag is pink. (那包包的内裡是粉紅色。) (3) 反義詞:outside 在…外面;外面

32.right [raɪt](副詞)就
(1) 當副詞時,有「恰好、正好」的意味。
例:Your pencil box is next to your watch.
(你的鉛筆盒就在你的手錶旁邊。)
(2) 也可作名詞和形容詞,表「右邊;右邊的」。
例:The orange tree is on the(柳橙樹在右邊。)
33. each other [ˌitʃ `ʌðᡒ] 互相、彼此
(1)用於表示「兩人(或以上)互相」,多置於動詞與介系詞之後。
例:Leo and his sister are nice to
(里歐和他的妹妹對彼此很好。)
34 . above [ə`bʌv](介系詞;副詞)在…上方、在上方
(1)介系詞 above 和 on 的比較:
● above 指某物高於另一物,且沒有接觸,也不一定是在正上方。
例:The picture is the sofa.(那張照片在沙發上方。)
● on 指某物在另一物上面,且兩者有接觸。
例:The picture is on the table.
(2) 也可表「多於···;高於···」。
例:The toy is for boys and girls three.
(這款玩具是給三歲以上的男孩及女孩使用的。)
35. person [`p₃-sṇ](名詞)人 (複數為 persons 或 people [`pip!])
(1) 複數形可作 persons 或 people, 其中 persons 是較為正式的用法, 用於法律文件、正式公文等。
例:Phoebe is a nice .(菲比是個好人。)
例:The room is for three .(這間房間可供三人住宿。)



、指示代名詞

1. 肯定/否定句:

主詞	be 動詞+(not)	主詞補語.
This	is (not)	a book.
That	is (not)	an apple.

文法說明 ▶

(1)this (這個)用於指靠近「說話者」的「單數名詞(人、物)」;that (那個)用於指 距離「說話者」較遠的「單數名詞(人、物)」。

例: This is Amy's bag. (這是 Amy 的包包。)

例: That is not your eraser. (那不是你的橡皮擦。)

(2) "This is ..." 或 "That is ..." 之後的「單數名詞」,「字首」若發「子音」,則與不定冠 詞 "a"連用;若「字首」發「母音」,則與不定冠詞 "an" 連用,表示「一個」。

不定冠詞	字首發子音之名詞
	ball
	comic book
a	pencil case
	ruler

不定冠詞	字首發母音之名詞
	apple
an	egg
an	eraser
	orange

- (3) be 動詞 "is" 可與 that 或 not 縮寫,但不可與 this 縮寫。
 - 例: That is a pencil case. (那是鉛筆盒。)
 - = That's a pencil case.
 - 例: This is a workbook. (這是作業本。)
 - 例: That is not a marker. (那不是彩色筆。)
 - = That's not a maker.
 - = That isn't a maker.
 - 例: This is not an egg. (這不是蛋。)
 - = This isn't an egg.
- (4) 若要表達「這是...,不是...」,說法為:

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語	not	補語.
This	is	a notebook,	not	a workbook.

例: That is a brush, not a marker. (那是毛筆,不是彩色筆。)

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練習				
一、填入正確的不	定冠詞:a 或 an			
1.This is	ball.	2.This isn't	orange.	
3.That's	egg.	4.That's not	ruler.	
5.That isn't	eraser.	6.This is	_ brush.	
、翻譯				
1.那不是橡皮擦。				
2. 這是作業本,不是筆記本。				

2. yes-no 問句及答句:

問句

be 動詞	主詞	主詞補語?
Is(n't)	this	a book?
	that	an apple?

肯定答句

肯定,	主詞	be 動詞.
Yes,	it	is.

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.
T4	io	a book.
11	İS	an apple.

否定答句

否定,	主詞	be 動詞 n't.
No,	it	isn't.

主詞	be 動詞 n't	主詞補語.
Τ.	ion't	a book.
11	isn't	an apple.

文法說明 ▶

(1)「簡答句」的「主詞」必為「人稱代名詞」。

例: A: Is this a ball? B: Yes, it is.

(A: 這是球嗎? B: 是的, 它是。)

例: A: Is that an eraser? B: No, it's not.

(A: 那是橡皮擦嗎? B: 不,它不是。)

(2)「肯定簡答」不可縮寫。

(3)「答句」的「内容」若與「問句」不同,則 "no"之後通常寫「句號」。

例: A: Is that a pen? B: No. It's a pencil.

(A: 那是筆嗎? B: 不, 是鉛筆。)

練習 翻譯

1. A: 那是尺嗎? B: 不, 不是。

2. 這不是毛筆 (brush) 嗎?

3. A: 那是作業本嗎? B: 不, 它是漫畫書。

3.wh 問句及答句:

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?
		this?
What	is	that?
		it?

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.
This		a book.
That	is	
It		an apple.

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 疑問詞 What 可用於問「物品名稱」。
- (2) "what is" 可縮寫為 "what's"。

例: What is that? (那是什麼?)

= What's that?

(3) 回答此問題時, it 可代替 this 或 that。

例: A: What's this? B: This / That / It is a pencil case.

(A: 這是什麼? B: 這/那/它是鉛筆盒。)

(4)「簡答」此問句時,可省略「指示代名詞+be 動詞」,但須保留「a/an+單數名詞」。

例: A: What is it? B: An eraser.

(A:它是什麼? B:橡皮擦。)

練習|翻譯

1. A: 那是什麼? B: 這是一隻手錶。

2. A: 這是什麼? B: 一把尺。

3. A: 它是什麼? B: 它是一台車。

二、指定代名詞 these / those

1. 肯定/否定句:

主詞	be 動詞+(not)	主詞補語.	
These	ara (not)	notobooko	
Those	are (not)	notebooks.	

文法說明 ▶

(1) these (這些)為 this 之「複數」,用於指與說話者靠近的「複數名詞(人、物)」; those (那些)為 that 之「複數」,用於指距離說話者較遠的「複數名詞(人、物)」。

例: These are my pens. (這些是我的筆。)

例: Those are their bikes. (那些是他們的腳踏車。)

(2)「複數名詞」的形成方法:

名詞写	ア尾加 s	字尾為「母語	雪+y」: 加 s	字尾	,「母音+o」:加 s
pictu	re(s)	boy(s	5)		z00(s)
chair	r(s)	monk	ey(s)		kangaroo(s)
gift(s)	day(s	5)		radio(s)
bag(s)				
名詞字尾為 ch, sh, ss, s, x, z:加 es		名詞字尾為	子音	音+o」:加 s 或 es	
watch(es)	brush(es)	glass(es)	tomato(e	es)	piano(s)
bus(es)	box(es)	class(es)	class(es) hero(es)		hippo(s)
名詞字尾為「子音+y」: 改為 ies			名詞字	尾為 f,	fe: 改為 ves
party	\rightarrow	parties	wife	_	→ wives
fly	\rightarrow	flies	knife	_	→ knives
story	\rightarrow	stories	wolf	_	→ wolves

※ glass 當「玻璃杯」時可數,當「眼鏡」時恆為複數 glasses。

- (3) 在「否定句」中, be 動詞 "are" 可與 "not" 縮寫。
 - 例: Those are not his markers. = Those aren't his markers.

(那些不是他的彩色筆。)

(4) 若要表達「這些是...,不是...」,句型為:

主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語,	not	補語.
These	are	watches,	not	clocks.

例: Those are workbooks, not comic books. (那些是作業本,不是漫畫。)

練習	
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一、將下列名	詞改為複數形						
1.marker	→	2.brush	\rightarrow				
3.party	→	4.eraser	\rightarrow				
5.class	→	6. box	\rightarrow				
7.housewife	→	8.nurse	\rightarrow				
二、將下列單	數句改為複數句						
1. This is an a	apple.						
→ <u> </u>							
2. It is a fish.							
\rightarrow							
3. That's not a fly.							
→							
4. She's a housewife.							
\rightarrow			\rightarrow				

2. yes-no 問句:

問句	be 動詞(n't)	主詞	主詞補語?
	Aro(n't)	these	comic books?
	Are(n't)	those	COTTIC DOOKS?
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

主詞

肯定答句 肯定, 主詞 be 動詞.

Yes, they are.

主詞

They	are	comic books.
主詞	詞 be 動詞+not 主詞補語.	
They	aren't	comic books.

主詞補語.

be 動詞

否定答句

No, they aren't. 文法說明 ►

否定,

- (1) 在「簡答」句中,須以 "they" 代替 these 或 those。
 - 例: A: Are those your pens? (那些是你的筆嗎?)

be 動詞+not.

- B: No, they're not. (不,它們不是。)
- (2)「肯定簡答」不可縮寫。
 - 例: A: Are these brushes? (這些是毛筆嗎?)
 - B: Yes, they are. (是的,它們是。)

	` '		司,則 "no" 之後〕		o		
			book?(這些是》 rkbooks (不。"	,	\		
B: No. They are workbooks.(不,它們是作業本。)							
	_ 練習 」 一、依提示作答 1. A: Is it an egg? B: Yes, it is.(改為複數句)						
	2. <u>Is that his watch</u> ? (畫線部分全改為複數)						
、翻譯							
1. 這些是她的筆記本嗎?							
							3.wh 問句及答句:
	疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?	主詞	be 動詞	主詞補語.	
			these?	These			
	What	are	those?	Those	are	pencil boxes.	
			they?	They		БОЛОО.	
	文法說明▶						
	"pencil box"或"pencil case"。為「複合名詞」:把一個名詞放在另一個名詞之前,即						
	構成「複合名詞」,「第一個名詞」具有「形容詞」的作用,故使用「單數」。 例:a pencil box → pencil boxes						
練習							
	一、依提示作答 1. They are <u>comic books</u> .(造原問句)						
	\rightarrow						
2. What are those?(以「彩色筆」回答)							
	→						
、翻譯							
2. A:這些是什麼? B:那些是柳橙。							
	-						

三、this / that / these / those 為指示形容詞

this / that / these / those 可做「指示形容詞」,其後接「名詞」。

this / that + 單數名詞

these / those + 複數名詞

例: This pen is good.

(這支筆很好。)

例: That big house isn't beautiful.

(那間大房子不美。)

例: Those pink erasers are cute.

(那些粉紅色橡皮擦很可愛。)

練習

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. That is a pretty car. (將 that 改為指示形容詞)
- 2. Are these good brushes? (將 these 改為指示形容詞)
- 3. Those aren't big classrooms. (將 those 改為指示形容詞)
- 二、翻譯
- 1. 這支紅色的手錶很可愛。
- 2. 那些包包太大了。
- 3. 這些學生很快樂。

四、定冠詞 the 之相關用法

- 1. 置於「再次提到」的「名詞」之前:
 - 例: This is an eraser. The eraser is cute.

(這是橡皮擦。這橡皮擦很可愛。)

2. 置於依狀況可知所指為何的「名詞」之前:

the bathroom the living room the kitchen the dining room

例: This is the living room, and that's the bathroom.

(這是客廳,那是浴室。)

- 3.the 之後可接「單數名詞」或「複數名詞」,表「特定」。
 - 例: A: Who are the girls? B: They're my daughters.

(A:那些女孩是誰? B:她們是我的女兒。)

五、以 Where 為首的問句及答句

1.where(在哪兒)用於詢問「地點」:

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?	
		Amy?	
Where	is .	the bathroom?	
		your	pen?
		the	pen?

疑問詞	be 動詞	主詞?	
		Amy a	nd John?
Where	are	your	bedrooms?
		the	pens?

文法說明 ▶

(1) 以 where 為首的問句詢問「特定的人」或「特定的物」,故須與定冠詞 "the" 或「所有格」連用;但 the 與所有格不可一起使用。

例: Where are my / the glasses? (我的眼鏡在哪兒?)

(2) "where is" 可縮寫為 where's。

例: Where is the telephone? = Where's the telephone? (電話在哪兒?)

- (3) "Where am I?" 或 "Where are we?" 為「這是哪兒?」之意。
- 2. 回答以 where 為首的問句:表達「某人/某物在某處。」

主	主詞 be 動詞		地方副詞.		
	Amy		•		in the living room.
(Sh	ne)				
The bathroom (It)		is	behind the kitchen.		
My	non				
The	pen		near the pencil case.		
(It)					

主	主詞 be 動詞 地方副詞.		地方副詞.
	nd John ney)		in front of the house.
Our	bedrooms	are	between the bathroom and the kitchen.
The	pens	next to the books.	
(They)			next to the books.

文法說明 ▶

(1)表「位置」的「介系詞」包括:

in	(在…之内)	near	(在…附近)	between (在…之間)
at	(在地點)	under	(在…之下)	next to (在隔壁)
on	(在…之上)	behind	(在…後面)	in front of (在…前面)

(2) 大多數的「地方副詞」由「介系詞+the/所有格+地方」構成,但也有不同者,參 照下表:

at	home school Amy's house the door the window
----	---

in	the classroom the dining room the kitchen my bedroom

in front of	
behind	the school
next to	the school
near	

(3)表達「某人在家。」,英語可說:

某人	be	at home.	
	De	home.	

- (4) here 為「副詞」,可單獨使用,表示「在這裡」,也可與 "in" 連用,表示「在這裡面」。
 - 例: Kitty is here. (Kitty 在這兒。)
 - 例: It's dark in here. (這裡面很暗。)
- (5) "between" 為「介系詞」,通常用於指「兩者」之間,但也可用於表達「某一物」的「位置」與「一組特定」的「可分離」的「事物」之間的關係。
 - 例: A: Where's the ball? B: It's between the two chairs.
 - (A: 球在哪兒? B: 在兩張椅子之間。)
 - 例: A: Where are the boxes? B: They're between the sofa and the table.
 - (A:箱子在哪兒? B:它們在沙發和茶几之間。)
 - 例: My bedroom is between the bathroom and the living room.

(我的臥室在浴室和客廳之間。)

- (6) 若要表達「某物」的「位置」是處在「大空間」的「某個位置」,其排列順序 為「小地方+大地方」。
 - 例: Your glasses are on the desk in your bedroom.

(你的眼鏡在臥室的書桌上。)

- (7) 回答以 where 為首的問句,可以「介系詞片語」簡答。
 - 例: A: Where's my new bag? B: Under the sofa.
 - (A:我的新包包在哪兒? B:在沙發下。)

練習

_ 、	以英文寫出以下的介系詞	

1.在…裡面:	2 .在…上面:	3.在…附近:
4 .在…之下:	5.在…後面:	6.在…之間:
7 .在某地點:	8.在隔壁:	9.在…前面:

二、依提示作答	
1. Mom is <u>in the kitchen</u> . (依畫線部分造原問句)	
2. Where are Mike and Tina? (以「在學校」詳答)	
三、翻譯	
1.Amy 和 Emma 在學校,不在家。	
2. 我的臥室在浴室的旁邊。	
3.A:爺爺奶奶在哪兒? B:在飯廳。	
4. 你的貓在客廳的沙發下。	
5. 那幅美麗的圖在門的後面嗎?	

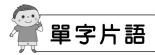
() 1. A: Is this your watch? B: Yes,	·
	(A) I am	(B) we are
	(C) it is	(D) they are
() 2. That picture is ugl	у.
	(A) a	(B) an
	(C) X	(D) your
() 3. A: What? B: Com	nic books.
	(A) is it	(B) are they
	(C) are you	(D) is this
() 4. Those my erasers	
	(A) are	(B) is
	(C) am	(D) be
() 5. A: What's this? B:	
	(A) It's orange	(B) Its orange
	(C) This orange	(D) An orange
() 6. A: Is car good?	B: No, it isn't.
	(A) a	(B) an
	(C) that	(D) these
() 7. Is it orange pen?	
	(A) an	(B) X
	(C) a	(D) the
(with him when he takes a trip(旅行),
		下)what he sees on the road(在路上).
	(A) door	(B) gift
	(C) notebook	(D) watch
() 9. These are cute.	
	(A) dog	(B) cat
	(C) cake	(D) fish
() 10. Echo: Are those your markers?	
	Lucas: Yes,	
	(A) they're	(B) they are
	(C) those are	(D) these are
() 11. A: Where's Mike? B:	
	(A) In	(B) At
_	(C) Near	(D) Next to
() 12. The telephone is t	
	(A) in	(B) at
	(C) between	(D) near

() 13.	A: Where's your house? B:		
		(A) At school.	(B) In school.	
		(C) Near school.	(D) Behind the	school.
() 14.	Her brother's room is near	kitchen.	
		(A) a	(B) that	
		(C) the	(D) an	
() 15.	Where are?		
		(A) a pen and an eraser	(B) markers	
		(C) the brushes	(D) his bag	
() 16.	Robert: Where are the boys playi	ng?	
		Barbie:		
		(A) After school.	(B) Under the tr	ree.
		(C) On Sunday.	(D) To the park.	
() 17.	I live my office (辦分	公室), so I walk(走路)	to work $(\pm \%)$
		every morning.		
		(A) along	(B) between	
		(C) near	(D) out of	
() 18.	There's something wrong	Gina and Greg. T	hey haven't talked
		to each other (彼此不交談) for o	over one month.	
		(A) beside	(B) between	
		(C) during	(D) under	
() 19.	My dog, Lucy, was lying(躺)on	the sofa the	e fan on the wall.
	So when(當)the fan fell(掉落),), she was hit(撞到)ri	ight on the head.
		(A) under	(B) off	
		(C) from	(D) down	
() 20.	Jeff isn't home now.	He's at school.	
		(A) at	(B) in	
		(C) at the	(D) in the	



Unit 3 Open the Magic Door





1.	guy [gaɪ](名詞)人;像伙
	(1)guy 是口語用字,較不正式,指「人;傢伙」,通常是男性。複數 guys 則指「一群
	人;大家;各位」,不分性別。
	例: Who's the over there? (在那裡的那個男人是誰呀?)
	例:The bus is here. Let's get on the bus, (公車來了。大家上車吧。)
2. '	with [wɪð; wɪθ](介系詞)用;和
	(1)介系詞,意思為「用…做某事」或「和…在一起(做某事)」。
	例:I can't write my left hand.(我不會用左手寫字。)
	例:Come and sing us.(過來和我們一起唱歌。)
3.	can [kæn; kən](助動詞)可以;會
	(1) 為情態助動詞,後接原形動詞,翻作「可以;會;能」。主要有四種意涵,表「請求允
	許」、「能力」、「要求」及「可能(性)」。
	例: I have the cake?(我可以吃這蛋糕嗎?)
	例:Jeffrey sing, but he can dance.(傑佛瑞不會唱歌,但是他會跳舞。)
	例: you read the letter for me? (你可以讀這封信給我聽嗎?)
	例:The cat on TV be my cat; my cat is next to me now.
	(電視裡的那隻 <u>貓不可能是</u> 我的貓;我的貓現在在我身旁。)
	(2)補充:can 也可作名詞用,意思為「罐子」。
4 . ı	many [`mɛnɪ](形容詞;代名詞)許多(的)
	(1)後接可數名詞。
	例: people are here for the superstar.
	·····································
	(2) 也可當代名詞。
	例:A: Can I have a cookie? B: Sure. I have .
	(A: 我能要個餅乾吃嗎? $B:$ 當然。我有很多。)
5.	place [ples](名詞)地方
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	例:This is beautiful.(這個地方很美。)
	(2) 口語中也可指「住家」,等同 home。
	例:Come and have afternoon tea at my . (來我家喝下午茶吧。)
	(3) place 也可作動詞用,為「放置;擺放」之意。
	例:Can you the chair next to the table, please?
	·····································

6. use [juz; jus] (動詞;名詞) 使用
(1) 作及物動詞用,後接名詞或代名詞為受詞,意思為「使用;利用」。
例 : Sorry. You can't your phone here. (抱歉 · 在這裡你不能使用手機 ·)
例:Please put the pen back after . (筆用完後請放回原處。)
例:We can make good use of the school library.(我們可以好好利用學校圖書館。)
7. sure [ʃʊr](副詞;形容詞)當然;確定的
(1) 作副詞用,為「當然;沒問題」之意。
例:A: Can you turn off the TV for me, please? B:
(A: m可以幫我關掉電視嗎? B: 當然可以。)
(2) 亦可作形容詞用,意思為「肯定的;確定的;毫無疑問的」。
例:A: Is your aunt home? B: I'm not
(A:你阿姨在家嗎? B:我不確定。)
(3) 補充: for sure 確切地:無疑地
例:A: Rihanna is Henry's favorite singer.
B: That's
(A: 蕾哈娜是亨利最愛的歌手。)
(B:無庸置疑。)
8. let's… [lɛts] 讓我們─起…
(1) let's 為let us縮寫,後接原形動詞(片語),表示建議或請求「讓我們一起(做某事)
我們來(做某事) 吧」。須注意此用法與使役動詞 let 的意義不同。
例: go home. (我們回家吧。)
(2) let's not為 let's的否定式。
例:The sofa is small sit on it.
(沙發很小。我們就別坐了吧。)
9. careful [`kɛrfəl](形容詞)小心的
(1)由 care (小心;照料) + -ful (有某種特性的形容詞字尾)組合而成的形容詞。常與
介系詞 with 搭配,表「小心處理或對待…」。
例:Be with that big dog.(小心那隻大狗。)
(2) 反義字:careless 粗心的
10. museum [mju`ziəm](名詞)博物館
(1) 例:Let's go to the after class.(我們下課後去博物館吧。)

11. Hurry! [`h̞̞̞̞̞̞ɪ] 快點!
(1) 當動詞用時,為「趕緊;趕快;催促」之意,與片語 hurry up 意思相同。
例:Let's go inside the house!(我們進屋子裡去吧。快點!)
(3) 補充:in a hurry 匆忙
例:Come on. I'm in a hurry.(快點。我趕時間。)
12. please [pliz](感嘆詞)請;拜託
(1) 為感嘆詞,可置於句首、句中或句尾。
例: stand up, Flora.
= Flora, stand up.
= Flora, stand up,(芙蘿拉,請站起來。)
(2) 亦可作動詞用,意思為「使…開心、滿意;取悦…」。
例:You can't everybody.(你不可能讓所有人都滿意。)
13. wait [wet](動詞)等待
(1) 為不及物動詞,意思為「等待;等候;期盼」,後須先加介系詞 for,再接名詞或代名
例:I'm not ready. Please for me.(我還沒準備好。請等等我。)
(2) 亦可作名詞,但只用作單數。
例:My mother can't stand the long for the doctor.
(我母親無法忍受看醫生要等待那麼久。)
(3) 補充:wait a second/minute/moment 等一下
例:A: The New Year party is this Saturday. I can't wait.
B: Wait a second. It's next week, not this week.
(A:新年派對在這個週六。我等不及了。)
(B:等等。派對是在下禮拜,不是這禮拜。)
14. man [mæn](名詞)男人(複數為 men [mεn])
(1)作名詞用,為「男人」之意。
例: The tall at the door is my uncle. (站在門口的那位高個兒男子是我舅舅
(2) man 也常直接用來指稱「人」,意同 person。
例:All are created equal.(人皆生而平等。)
15. now [naʊ](副詞)現在
(1) 當副詞,為「現在;此刻;目前;立刻」之意,可置於句首、句中或句尾。
例:, talk to me about your new school.
(現在,告訴我有關你新學校的事情吧。)
例:My brother is in the kitchen.(我弟弟現在人在廚房。)
1/3 J oreaner is and interest (3/2/3/3/3/11/2/11/11/3/

16. or [ɔr](連接詞)或者
(1) 為連接詞,連接兩個(或兩個以上)對等的字詞或句子,表「或(者)」。
例:You can eat drink in this room. (在這個房間裡,你可以飲食。)
例:Don't write draw on the wall. (不可以在牆壁上寫字或畫畫。)
17. time [taɪm](名詞)次;時間
(1)表「次;一段經歷」時,為可數名詞。
例:I can only do one thing at a(我一次只能做一件事。)
例:I have a goodat the party. (我在那派對有個美好的經歷。)
(2) 表「時間」時,為不可數名詞。
例: It's for bed. (睡覺的時間到了。)
18. wake up [͵wek `ʌp] 醒來;叫醒···
(1) wake up 是「醒來」,也可用作「叫醒或喚醒某人」,用法為 wake +人+up 或 wake up
+人,為可分片語動詞。
例: They at seven every morning.(他們每天早上七點醒來。)
例:It's time for dinner. Please George
(吃晚餐的時候到了。請把喬治叫醒吧。)
19. class [klæs](名詞)課;班級
(1) 例:We have four in the afternoon.(我們下午有四堂課。)
例:Mary is in 713, and her cousin is in 709.
(瑪麗在 713 班,而她的表弟在 709 班。)
20. quiet [`kwaɪət](形容詞)安靜的
(1) 例:Please be We are in the library.(請安靜。我們在圖書館裡。)
21. turn off [ˌtɜ·n `əf] 關掉
(1) 為可分片語動詞,後接電器指「關上(電器)」。
例: your phone, please.
= your phone, please.(請關手機。)
(2) 反義字:turn on(打開···開關)。
22. sign [saɪn](名詞)標誌
(1)-i-的發音為[aɪ],而-g-不發音。
(2)作名詞用,有「標誌;告示」的意思。
例:Please read the carefully.(請仔細閱讀告示上的文字。)
(3) 也有「徵兆;跡象」的意思。
例:A: Look! The road is full of worms. B: Maybe it's a of an earthquake.
(A:看呀!路上滿滿的都是蟲。 B:或許是地震來臨的徵兆。)
(4)亦可作動詞,意思為「簽(名);簽署」。
例:Please your name here.(請在這裡簽名。)

23. talk [tɔk](動詞)說話
(1) 為不及物動詞,意思是「講話;談論」,須接介系詞 ${f to}$ 或 ${f with}$,再接名詞或代名詞,
表「和…說話、討論」。
例:Please don't to your parents now. They are busy.
· 請不要現在去跟你父母講話。他們很忙。)
(2) 亦可作名詞用,為「交談;演講;會談」之意。
例:Can we have a?(我們可以談一下嗎?)
24 . fight [faɪt](動詞;名詞)吵架;打架
(1)作不及物動詞用時,意思為「吵架;打架」。fight with意即「和…争吵或打鬥」。
例:Don't with your sister, please.(請不要跟你姊姊吵架。)
(2) fight 當動詞時,亦有「對抗」之意,常與介系詞 for 搭配,表「為…而戰」。
例:Let's for our rights. (讓我們為我們的權利而奮戰吧。)
(3) 亦可作名詞用,意即「爭鬥;吵架;打架」。
例:Please don't start a .(請別挑起爭端。)
25. check [tʃεk] (動詞) 檢查;核對
(1)表「檢查;核對」,常搭配介系詞 for,表「檢查有無…」。
例:Can you the cup for cracks?(你可以檢查那杯子有沒有裂縫嗎?)
例:Please your umbrella at the door. (請將你的雨傘寄放在入口處。)
例:Can I have the ,please? (請幫我結帳,好嗎?)
26. wash [wɑʃ](動詞)清洗
(1) 例:Let's the car this afternoon. (今天下午我們來洗車吧。)
27. after class [ˌæftə `klæs] 下課後
(1) after 為介系詞,後接名詞,意思為「在…之後」。其反義詞為 before [bɪ`fɔr](在…之前)。
例:Don't stay in the lab(下課後,別逗留在實驗室裡。)
(2) 補充:be after something/someone 追求;追捕
例:The police officer is that bad man.(那名警官正在追捕那個壞人。)
28. follow [`falo](動詞)遵守;跟隨
(1) 有「遵守;聽從」的意思。
例:Please the school rules.(請遵守校規。)
(2) 另外也有「跟隨;追隨」的意思。
例: me, please.(請跟著我走。)
29. rule [rul](名詞)規則
(1)「遵守規定」會用動詞 follow,而「違反規定」會用 break(打破)。
例:No one can break the . (無人可破例。)
(2) 作動詞,有「統治;支配」和「裁決」的意思。
例:Love can your life. (愛情可以支配你的人生。)

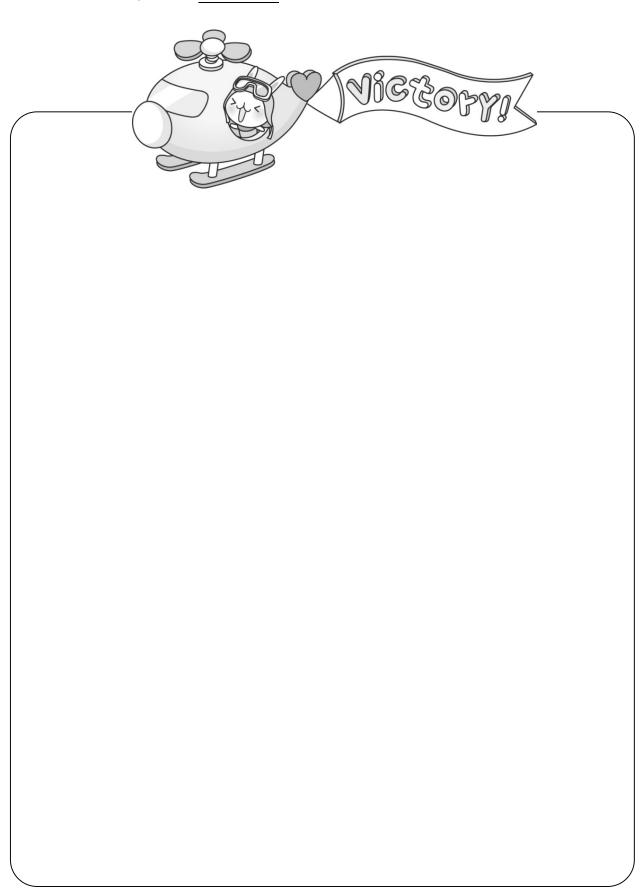
30. safe [sef] (形容詞) 安全的

(1)作形容詞,為「安全的;無危的;無損的」之意。

例:This place is _____. Let's stay here.(這個地方很安全。我們待在這裡吧。)

(2) 作名詞時,意思為「保險箱」。

例:I can't open the _____. (我打不開這個保險箱。)





- 、 對第二人稱使用的祈使句

句型 **1**:

動詞原形	受詞.
Open	the door.
動詞原形	地方副詞.
Wait	here.
be 動詞原形	補語.
Ве	quiet.

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 對「第二人稱」使用的「祈使句」用於表達「指示」、「命令」、「警告」或「提醒」。
- (2)「祈使句」的「主詞」為 "you", 但通常省略不寫, 而以「動詞原形」起首。
- (3) "am, is, are" 之原形為 "be"; 而「動詞」的「字尾」沒有 "s, es, ies", "ing" 或 "ed" 即 為「原形動詞」。

例:Sit here.(坐這兒。)

例: Look at this picture. (看這幅畫。)

例: Be a good student. (當個好學生。)

練習	翻譯
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1.站起來。	
2 .看著時鐘。	
3. 把書本闔上。	
4 . 要對你的朋友	

句型 2:

:	否定助動詞	動詞原形	受詞.
		touch	the picture.
		動詞原形	地方副詞.
	Don't	run	in the museum.
		be 動詞原形	補語.
		be	sad.

文法說明 ▶

「祈使句」之前加上"don't",即形成「否定祈使句」,其意為「別...;不要...」。

練習	翻譯
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1 .不要打架。	
2 .不要碰我的車。	
3.不要在博物館喊叫。	
4. 不要在公車上奔跑。	
5.不要在這兒吃東西或	曷飲料。

句型 3:	感嘆詞	(否定助動詞)	動詞原形	受詞.	
			open	the book.	
			動詞原形	地方副詞.	
	Please	(don't)	sit	here.	
			be 動詞原形	補語.	
			be	a driver.	
文法說明	>				
(1) 為使	語氣「婉轉」,在「i	祈使句」中,可加入	"please" ∘		
(2) pleas	se 可放「句首」,「祈	「使句」之前,也可放	放「句尾」; 放「句周	星」時,please 之前	
須寫	「逗號」。				
例:	Please come to my	house. = Come to n	ny house, please. (請來我家。)	
例:	Please listen to the	teacher. = Listen to	the teacher, please	. (請聽老師的話。)	
例:	Please don't shout.	= Don't shout, pleas	se.(請不要喊叫。)		
練習	翻譯:(1) please 在	句首; (2) please 在	句尾		
1.	1.請不要碰我的袋子。				
(1)					
(2)	(2)				
2.請在學	校前面等待。				
(1)					
(2)					
3.請善待	3.請善待動物(animal)。				
(1)					
(2)					
4.請聽。					
(1)					
(2)					
	5.請不要在這裡奔跑。				
(1)					

(2) _____

句型 4: 稱謂語, (否定助動詞) 動詞原形 受詞. close the door. 動詞原形 地方副詞. here. Amy, (don't) sit be 動詞原形 補語. be a nurse. 文法說明 ▶ 「稱謂語」可位於「句首」,「祈使句」之前,或「句尾」;位於「句尾」時,「稱謂語」 之前須寫「逗號」。 例: John, look at this bag. = Look at this bag, John. (John,看這個包包。) 例: Mark, don't read comic books. = Don't read comic books, Mark. (Mark,不要看漫畫。) **│練習│**翻譯:(1)稱謂語放句首;(2)稱謂語放句尾 1.Amy,不要在廚房奔跑。 (2) _____ 2. Ted , 看這本書。 (1) _____ (2) 3. Tom,不要在床上吃東西。 (1) _____ (2) 4. Mike, 站在你妹妹的後面。 (2) _____ 5. Patty, 坐在 John 旁邊。

(1) _____

句型 5: 稱謂語, (否定助動詞) 動詞原形 受詞. 感嘆詞 close the door. 動詞原形 地方副詞. Amy, please (don't) sit here. be 動詞原形 補語. be a nurse. 文法說明 ▶ 當「稱謂語」與 please 同時出現於「祈使句」時,句型如下: 稱謂語, + please + 動詞原形 + 例: John, please be quiet. Please + 動詞原形 +, 稱謂語. 例: Please be quiet, John. 稱謂語, 動詞原形 +, please. 例: John, be quiet, please. 練習 一、依提示作答 1. Please wait in front of the school. (在句首加入 Tom) 2. Susie, eat the apple on the table. (在句首加入 please) 3. Girls, don't shout. (在句尾加入 please) 二、翻譯:(1) please 在句中;(2) please 在句首;(3) please 在句尾 1. 男孩女孩們,請當好學生。 (1) _____ (3) 2. Emma,請在這裡寫你的名字。

(1) _____

	博物館裡使用手機(cellphone)。		
4.Amy,請把禮物	打開。		
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
5.Bob,請不要站	在椅子上。		
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
· 對第一人稱使用的	为祈使句		
	動詞原形	受詞.	
	sing	a song.	
Let's	動詞原形	副詞.	
	wait	here.	
	be 動詞原形	補語.	
-t->t=0.00 b	be	nice.	
文法說明 ► (1) 中 Let's 리道의	了「祈使句」用於表達「建議」。		
(2) Let's 之後須接			
` '	o the gift shop.(我們去禮品店吧!)	
例:Let's wait	in the living room. (我們在客廳等區		
	ch TV in your room. (我們在你的房	間看電視吧!)	
• •	ot,即形成「否定」。	\	
	shout here. (我們不要在這裡喊叫。)	
練習 翻譯			
1. 我們安靜吧! _			
2. 我們不要在家用]餐吧!		
3. 我們在樹下看書	Re!		
4.我們跑吧!			
5. 我們來畫些圖吧]!		

三、對等連接詞 or

- 1.or(或者)為「對等連接詞」,連接詞性相同的單字或片語。
 - 例: Are you a doctor or a nurse? (你是醫生還是護士?)
 - 例: Is your teacher young or old? (你的老師很年輕還是很年老?)
- 2. 含 or 的問句,答句不可以 yes 或 no 起首。
 - 例: A: Is Amy his cousin or sister? B: She is his sister.
 - (A:Amv 是他的表姊或姊姊? B: 她是他的姊姊。)
- 3. or 連接兩個「主詞」時,「動詞」須與「最接近」的「主詞」一致。
 - 例: Is Mike or John your brother? (Mike 還是 John 是你的哥哥?)
- 4. or 也使用於「否定句」中,連接「被否定」的「單字」或「片語」。
 - 例: He isn't my uncle or my dad. (他不是我的叔叔或爸爸。)
 - 例: Don't eat or drink here. (不要在這裡吃東西或喝飲料。)

練習 翻譯

- 1. Sam 的叔叔是五十四歲還是四十五歲?
- 2. 她年紀不大,也不醜。
- 3. 我們不要在這裡吃東西或交談吧!
- 4. 不要在教室裡喊叫或奔跑。

四、情態助動詞 can 之用法

1. 肯定句:

主詞	助動詞	原形動詞+
I / We		
He / She	can	dance. make cookies.
They		make cookies.

文法說明 ▶

- (1) can 為「會;可以」之意,為「情態助動詞」,用於表達「能力」或「許可」。
- (2) can 之後須接「原形動詞」;若為「一般動詞」,則字尾不可加 $s \cdot es \cdot ies \cdot ing$ 或

ed;若為 am、is、are,則須恢復為 be。

例: My dog can do many tricks. (我的狗會耍很多把戲。)

例: You can sit here. (你可以坐這兒。)

2. Rocky 會耍很多把戲。 → Rocky many tricks. 3. 那隻象會用毛筆作畫。 → The elephant hello. 4. 那隻鳥會說哈囉。 → The bird hello. 5. 牠也會從一數到十。 → 2. 否定句:	a brush.
4. 那隻鳥會說哈囉。 → The bird hello. 5. 牠也會從一數到十。 → 2. 否定句: 主詞 否定助動詞 原形動詞+	a brush.
5. 牠也會從一數到十。 →	
2. 否定句: 主詞 否定助動詞 原形動詞+	
主詞 否定助動詞 原形動詞+	
I / Wo	
He / She can't dance. make cookies	3
They	,.
例 1 : A: Can't he swim? B: No, he can't. (A: 他不會游泳嗎? B: 不,他例 2 : He can't / cannot jump rope. (他不會跳繩。) [練習] 一、依提示作答 1. She can read. (改為否定句) → 2. You can play here. (改為否定句) → 3. The bird isn't singing. (isn't 改為 can't) → 4. We aren't watching TV. (aren't 改為 can't) → 5. I'm not dancing. (am not 以 can't 改寫) →	
 二、引導式翻譯 1. 你不可在教室使用手機。 You your cellphone in the classroom. 2. 我們不能在公車上吃東西或喝飲料。 We on the bu 	

練習 引導式翻譯

3. yes-no 問句:

助動詞	主詞	原形動詞+?
	you	
Can ('t)	he / she	jump rope?
	they	

肯定,	主詞	助動詞.	
	I / we		
Yes,	he / she	can.	
	they		

主詞	助動詞	原形動詞+	
I / We			
He / She	can	jump rope.	
They			

否定,	主詞	助動詞 n't.
	I / we	
No,	he / she	can't.
	they	

主詞	助動詞 n't	原形動詞+	
I / We			
He / She	can't	jump rope.	
They			

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 將情態助動詞 can ('t) 移至「句首」,即形成 yes-no 問句。
- (2)回答時,「簡答句」的「主詞」必為「人稱代名詞」。

練習 依提示作答

- 1. Yes, Grandpa can sing. (造問句)
- 2. No, my grandma can't dance. (造問句)
- 3. Can Rocky catch fish? (先否定簡答,再詳答)
- 4. Can you paint? (肯定簡答)
- 5. Can his sister swim? (否定簡答)

4.wh- 問句及答句:

疑問詞	助動詞	主詞	原形動詞?
		you	
What	can	he / she	do?
		they	

主詞	助動詞	原形動詞+
I / We		
He / She	can	jump rope. ride a bike.
They		nde a bike.

文法說明 ▶

((1)	路問詞	what ī	可用於詢問	「動作」	寸	「事物」
١.			WIIGL -		· = // ⊢	ース・	· 1///

例: A: What can the bear do? B: It can catch fish.

(A:那隻熊會做什麼? B:牠會捉魚。)

例: A: What can we eat? B: We can eat some cookies.

(A:我們可以吃什麼? B:我們可以吃些餅乾。)

(2) 疑問詞 where 用於詢問「地點」:

例: A: Where can I watch TV?

B: You can watch TV in your bedroom.

(A:我可以在哪兒看電視? B:你可以在你的臥室看電視。)

(3) 疑問詞 what time 詢問「時間」:

例: A: What time can we play baseball?

B: We can play baseball at six thirty.

(A:我們什麼時候可以打棒球? B:我們可以在六點三十分打棒球。)

(4) 疑問詞 who 用於詢問「是誰」:

例: A: Who can jump rope? B: I can.

(A: 誰會跳繩? B: 我會。)

練習 依畫線部分造原問句

1. The bear can <u>catch fish</u> there.

2. You can sit <u>here</u> .	
3. Susie can sing and dance here.	
4. They can play at ten fifteen.	

5. They can read comic books in the library.

()	1.	shout in the	library.		
			(A) Please (E	B) Not	(C) Don't	(D) Let's
()	2.	Please nice	to your classmates		
			(A) are (E	B) is	(C) be	(D) am
()	3.	Look here,			
			(A) Please Amy (E	B) Amy please	(C) Amy	(D) Please
()	4.	Let's			
			(A) don't eat at the sna	ick bar	(B) wait behind the	e house
			(C) no run in the classr	room	(D) quiet, please	
()	5.	, come here,			
			(A) Don't ; please		(B) Please ; Joe	
			(C) Please don't; Joe		(D) Joe ; please	
()	6.	Please shou	ut on the bus.		
			(A) no (E	B) not	(C) don't	(D) isn't
()	7.	A: I'm hungry. B:	some drink	and the	apple on the table.
			(A) Having ; eat		(B) Have ; eating	
			(C) Don't have ; eat		(D) Have ; eat	
()	8.	Don't Ther	re's a big lion over t	here.	
			(A) run (E	B) running	(C) to run	(D) be running
()	9.	Tom, a good	d student. Your bro	other, Tim,	a good student.
			(A) is; is (B)	B) be ; is	(C) be ; are	(D) is ; be
() 1	10.	Please the o	cake. Let's	for Johnny. T	he banana cake is
			his favorite.			
			(A) eat ; wait		(B) don't eat; don	
			(C) eat ; not waiting		(D) don't eat ; wai	t
() 1	11.	your bedrooi	m. It's very dirty.		
			(A) Clean		(B) Don't clean	
			(C) Not clean		(D) Cleaning	
() 1	12.	carefully (仔			
			(A) Thinking (E	,	` '	(D) Think
() 1	13.	A-ming: Dad, can I go	•		
			Mr. Wu: you			
			(A) Finishes (E	,	` ,	` ,
() 1	14.	Judy: The ball game w			n the morning.
			Lucy: up ear			
	_	. –	` ,	, -	(C) Getting	(D) Gets
() 1	15.	Wendy: Do you know v	•		
			Simon: Just			
			(A) keep (E	B) to keep	(C) keeping	(D) keeps



Unit 4 What Time Is the Concert?



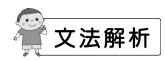


1. music video [ˌmjuzɪk `vɪdɪo](名詞)音樂影片	
(1)表「音樂影片」。須注意臺灣人常簡稱為 MV,但實際上歐美並無這樣的用法。	
例:Rita is watching the(麗塔正在看那支音樂影片。)	
(2) video 是「影片」的意思。	
(3) 補充:video game 電玩遊戲	
例:They're playing a(他們正在玩電玩。)	
2. band [bænd](名詞)樂團	
(1)表「樂團」。	
(2) 補充:rock band 搖滾樂團、jazz band 爵士樂團	
例:The Beatles are my favorite rock(披頭四是我最喜歡的搖滾樂團	0
(3) 也有「帶;箍」的意思。	
例:I'm looking for a for my watch. (我在替我的手錶找一個錶帶。)	
3. take a look [ˌtek ə `lʊk] 看一看	
(1) 表「看一看」,同 have a look。take 為動詞,在此表「從事;進行」	
例: at this book. (看一看這本書。)	
4. cute [kjut](形容詞)可愛的	
(1) 例: My baby brother is really (我年幼的弟弟真的很可愛。)	
5. great [gret](形容詞)棒的	
(1)表「棒的;傑出的;重大的」。	
例:Mr. Wood is a writer.(伍德先生是位很棒的作家。)	
例:A: Let's make a cake for Amy's birthday. B:!	
(A:我們來為艾咪的生日做個蛋糕吧。 B:太棒了!)	
(2) 當名詞有「偉人;大人物」之意。	
例:Serena Williams is a tennis (小威廉絲是位網球名將。)	
6. free [fri](形容詞)有空的	
(1)表「有空的」。	
例:A: Are you this evening? B: Sure	
(A:你今晚有空嗎? B:當然。)	
(2)也可表「自由的」。	
例:The birds are and happy.(那些鳥既自由又快樂。)	
(3) 也有「 趸費的」之意。	
例:The comic books are all . (這些漫畫書都是冤費的。)	

7. weekend [`wikˏεnd](名詞)週末 (1) 由 week(週)+ end(末端)組成。	
	(蒂娜四歲的生日是在這週末。)
8. Saturday [`sæta·de; `sæta·dɪ](名詞)星期 (1) Saturday 的縮寫為 Sat.。 (2) 表「星期」的字常搭配介系詞 on,指「例:My basketball class is on	
9. ready [`rɛdɪ](形容詞)準備好的 (1) 可搭配介系詞 for,表「為····準備好了」 例:Dinner is(晚餐準備处例:We are for the party.	子了。)
10. p.m. [`pi `ɛm](副詞)下午;晚上 (1) 以正午十二點為分界,十二點前用 a.m. (2) 須注意不和 o'clock 同時使用。 (3) 例:The K-pop concert is at 3	表示,十二點後則用 p.m. 表示。 (那場韓國流行音樂會是在下午三點。)
11. o'clock [ə`klɑk](副詞)···點鐘 (1) 表「···點鐘」,只用作表達整點時間。 例:The baseball game is at five	(棒球比賽是在五點鐘。)
(4) 補充:day and night 日日夜夜;一直	愉快的一天!) (那位歌手現在很受歡迎。) or night?(外面好暗。現在是白天還是夜晚?) (他夜以繼日地在工作。)
13. today [tə`de](名詞)今天 (1) 當名詞。 例: is Saturday.(今天是 (2) 也可當時間副詞。 例: Jill is not free(吉兒 (3) 補充:tonight 今晚	
14. Friday [`fraɪde; `fraɪdɪ](名詞)星期五 (1) -i-的發音為[aɪ]。 (2) Friday 的縮寫為 Fri.。 例:Let's take a walk at the park on (我們星期五晚上一起去公園散步》	night. 巴。)

15. Sunday [`sʌnde; `sʌndɪ](名詞)星期日
(1) Sunday 的縮寫為 Sun.。
例:Mother's Day is on(母親節是在星期日。)
16. Monday [`mʌnde; `mʌndɪ](名詞)星期一
(1) Monday 的縮寫為 Mon.。
例:Let's go to the zoo this (我們這星期一一起去動物園吧。)
17. Tuesday [`tjuzde; `tjuzdɪ](名詞)星期二
(1) Tuesday 的縮寫為 Tue. 或 Tues.。
例:A: When is your birthday?
B: It's this?
(A :你的生日是什麼時候?)
(B:這星期二。)
18. Wednesday [`wɛnzde; `wɛnzdɪ](名詞)星期三
16. Wednesday [wenzue, wenzur](石韵) 星期二 (1)-d-不發音。
(2) Wednesday 的縮寫為 Wed.。
例:This is New Year's Day.(這星期三是元旦。)
19. Thursday [`θ̞̞̞zde; `θ̞̞zdɪ](名詞)星期四
(1) Thursday 的縮寫為 Thur. 或 Thurs.。
例:The meet-and-greet is on a(那場見面會是在某個星期四。)
20. week [wik] (名詞) 週;星期
(1)表「週;星期」。可以指七天或是從星期一到日,同時也可以指工作週(星期一到五)
此時等於 weekday。
例:Let's go to the new museum this (我們這星期一起去那間新的博物館吧。)
(2) 補充:weekly 每週一次
例:With this card, we can see a movie for free.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
21. a.m. [`e `εm](副詞)上午;凌晨
(1) 是拉丁文 ante meridiem 的縮寫
例:It's 1 Go to bed now.(凌晨一點了。現在馬上去睡覺。)
22. otudy [Not.da] / 和詞 / 和詞
22. study [`stʌdɪ](動詞)研讀 (1) 當動詞,表「研讀;學習」,可為及物或不及物動詞。
例: Vivian is English in her bedroom. (薇薇安正在她的臥室讀英文。
例:Helen is . (海倫正在讀書。)
(2) 也可當名詞,指「學習;研究」。
例:It's a ten-year of dogs. (這是一份十年來對於犬隻的研究。)
(3) 當名詞時,也指「書房」。
例:The is right next to the kitchen.(書房就在廚房旁邊。)

23.	English [`ɪŋglɪʃ](名詞)英文
	(1) 當名詞,意為「英文」。
	例:Jason's is good.(傑森的英文很好。)
	(2) 也可當形容詞,表「英文的;英國人的」。
	例:Joe is singing an song.(喬正在唱一首英文歌。)
	例: Mr. Smith is (史密斯先生是英國人。)
24	. take a walk [ˌtek ə `wɔk] 散步
	(1) take 為動詞,在此表「從事;進行」,後接名詞 a walk 形成動詞片語。
	(2) walk 在此片語為名詞,表「步行;行走」。與此片語意思相同的說法還有 go for a walk。
	例:We can short in the evening.
	(我們傍晚可以短短地散個步。)
	(3) walk 也可當動詞。
	例:My baby sister is one year old, and she can now.
	(我年幼的妹妹一歲大,而且她現在會走路了。)
25	. movie [`muvɪ](名詞)電影
	(1) movie 為美式用法,英式用法為 film。
	(2) 常搭配動詞 see、watch,通常 see 指到電影院觀賞,而 watch 則指看電視上的電影。
	例:My favorite is <i>The Avengers</i> .(我最喜歡的電影是《復仇者聯盟》。)
	例:Meilee is watching a at home.(梅麗正在家裡看電影。)
	(3) 補充: the movies 電影院、go to the movies 看電影、movie ticket 電影票、horror movie
	恐怖片。
	例:Let's this weekend.
	(我們這週末一起去看電影吧。)
26	. party [`partɪ](名詞)派對;宴會
	(1) 常搭配動詞 have、give(給),表「舉辦派對/宴會」。
	例:We can have a birthday for Pete.
	(我們可以為彼得辦一場生日派對。)
27	. report [rɪ`pɔrt](動詞、名詞)報導
	(1) 當動詞時表「報導;報告」,常搭配介系詞 on,表「報導某事」。
	例: Jamie is on the meet-and-greet. (潔咪正在播報這場見面會。)
	(2) 補充:reporter 記者
	(2) 補充:reporter 記者
28	(2) 補充:reporter 記者 (3) 當名詞時,常搭配動詞 write。
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28	(2) 補充:reporter 記者 (3) 當名詞時,常搭配動詞 write。 例:Henry is writing his English(亨利在寫他的英文報告。) . popular [`papjələ*](形容詞)受歡迎的 (1) 表「受歡迎的」,常搭配介系詞 with。 例:Ariana Grande is a singer.(亞莉安娜·格蘭德是個受歡迎的歌手。) 例:The band is with people of all ages.



-、詢問「今天星期幾?」的問句與答句

What day	is	it (today)?
		today?

It	is	Monday.
Today	15	ivioriday.

文法說明 ▶

- (1) day 為「日子;星期」之意;疑問詞 what day 詢問「星期幾」。
- (2) 詢問「今天是星期幾?」英語可說:

What day is it? = What day is today? = What day is it today?

(3) 本問句的答句可以 it 或 today 為「主詞」:

It is Tuesday. = Today is Tuesday. = It is Tuesday today.

(4) 星期名稱為「專有名詞」,「字首」須「大寫」,一星期的七天依序為:
Sunday → Monday → Tuesday → Wednesday → Thursday → Friday → Saturday

練習 | 請依據圖示回答問題

1.	
	2月26
	星期三

A: What day is today?

B: Today is _____.



A: What day is it?

B: It is .



A: What day is it today?

B: It is _____ today.



A: What day is it?

B:



A: What day is today?

B: _____



A: What day is it today?

B:



A: What day is it?

B: _____

二、詢問時間的問句及答句

What time	is	it?	It	is	two (o'clock). five p.m. eleven forty.
					nine twenty-six.

文法說明 ▶

- (1) time 為「時間」之意;疑問詞 what time 詢問「什麼時間」。
- (2) 詢問「現在幾點?」, 英語可說:

What time is it? = What is the time?

- (3) 為「加強語氣」,問句之後可加上 now。
 - 例: What time is it now? = What's the time now?
- (4) 問句的句尾可加上 please,表示「禮貌」的語氣。
 - 例: What time is it, please? (請問,現在幾點?)
- (5) 回答時間的方式:
 - a. 若時間為「整點」, o'clock 通常可以省略:

句型: It is + 數字 + (o'clock).

例: A: What time is it?

B: It is four (o'clock).

b. 若時間為「點鐘 + 分鐘」:

句型: It is + 點鐘的數字 + 分鐘的數字.

例: A: What time is it?

B: It is four forty.

- c. 若「分鐘」為「十位數 + 個位數」,則「十位數」與「個位數」之間須有「連字號」。
 - 例: A: What time is it?
 - B: It's four forty-five.
- d.若「分鐘」為「個位數」,可在「點鐘」的數字與「分鐘」的數字之間加入 O 或 oh:
 - 例: A: What time is it?
 - B: It's ten oh three.
 - = It's ten O three.
 - = It's ten three.
- e. 為能更清楚地表達時間,「凌晨一點」至「中午十二點」之間的「點鐘」或「點鐘 + 分鐘」之後可加入 a.m.;「下午一點」至「午夜十二點」之間的「點鐘」或「點鐘 + 分鐘」之後可加入 p.m.。
 - 例: A: What time is it? B: It's 7:00 a.m.

(A:現在幾點? B:現在是早上七點。)

練習 | 依圖示,以英文字母寫出下列時間

1. 09:00

A: What time is it?

B: _____

2.

08:30

A: What is the time?

B: _____

3.

A: What time is it?

B: _____

4. 05:03

A: What time is it?

B: _____

07:45

A: What time is it?

B: _____

三、時間介系詞

1.at + 時間

at	10 o'clock 12:45	
at night		
	at Christmas	
at / on the weekend		
at / on weekends		

例: The concert is at 7:30 p.m. (音樂會是在晚上七點三十分。)

2.on + 星期名稱 + (早上/下午/傍晚/晚上)/on + 特定日子

Friday(s)
Sunday afternoon
Christmas Day
my birthday

例: It's seven a.m. on Thursday. (現在是星期四的早上七點。)

例: Are you free on Saturday morning?(你星期六早上有空嗎?)

例: The baseball game is at five on Monday evening.

(那場棒球賽是在週一傍晚上五點。)

3.in + 早上/下午/傍晚

in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

例:It's five twenty in the evening. = It's 5:20 p.m.

(現在是傍晚五點二十分。)

練習

一、埴	(介系詞
-----	------

1. There is a concert Saturday night.	
2. Let's sing and dance Tom's birthday.	
3. It's six o'clock the morning.	
4. The basketball game is eight o'clock	Tuesday.
二、翻譯	
1. 現在是早上十一點二十五分。	

2. 週六下午有場籃球賽。

3. 那場音樂不是在星期三的兩點五十五分嗎?

四、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			
He	io			
She	IS	singing	(in the room)	(now).
We	oro			
They	are			

文法說明 ▶

- (1)「現在進行式」用於表達「正在進行中」的「動作」。
- (2) now 可用於「現在進行式」,用於「加強語氣」。
- (3)「現在進行式」的「動詞形式」為「be+現在分詞」。
- (4)「現在分詞」之形成方式:

——般動詞+ing				
do	→ doing	fight -	→ fighting	
draw	ightarrow drawing	hang -	→ hanging	
drink	ightarrow drinking	jump –	→ jumping	
eat	→ eating	shout -	→ shouting	

動詞字尾已有 e 時	,先去	云掉 e,再加 ing
come	\rightarrow	coming
dance	\rightarrow	dancing
make	\rightarrow	making
use	\rightarrow	using
write	\rightarrow	writing

動詞字尾為	「短母音+子音」	時,先重覆字尾的子音,再加 ing
run →	running	sit $ ightarrow$ sitting

- (5)「句首」有 Look!(看啊!)或 Listen!(聽啊!)時,也常與「現在進行式」連用。
 - 例: Listen! The students are singing. (聽啊!學生們正在唱歌。)
 - 例:Look! A girl is dancing over there. (看啊!一個女孩正在那邊跳舞。)
- (6) 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 laughing. (那些學生正在邊說邊笑。)

練習

一、填入下確的動詞形式

1.Emma	(roast) a turkey in the kitchen now
--------	-------------------------------------

- 2. They (clean) the living room now.
- 3. Mike (make) cookies in the dining room now.
- 4.I (watch) TV in my room now.
- 5. Sam (run) behind the house now.
- 二、翻譯
- 1.Amy 正在客廳看電視。
- 2. 爺爺下在他的房裡讀書。
- 3. Susie 和 Ivy 正在教室前面邊唱邊跳。
- 4. 他們正在樹下看書。
- 5. 我正在製作卡片。

2. 否定句:

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

文法說明 ▶

- (1) be 動詞之後加上 not,即形成「現在進行式」的「否定句」。
- (2) 若要表達「某人正在...,不在...」,其句型為:

例: Tom is doing his homework, not playing. (Tom 正在寫作業,不在玩耍。)

(3) or 需使用於「否定句」中,連接「否定動詞」。

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

(爺爺不是在房裡看書或客廳裡看電視。)

練習翻譯

- 1. 他們現在不在飯廳用餐。
- 2. 我不是在使用手機 (cellphone)。
- 3. 媽媽不是在廚房做飯。
- 4. 我們不是在打架。
- 5. 她正在寫卡片,不是在寫作業。
- 6. 他不是在吃火雞或做餅乾。
- 3. yes-no 問句:

be 動詞	主詞	V-ing	(地方副詞)	(時間副詞)?
Are	you			
Ale	they	singing	(in the room)	(now)?
To	he	singing	(in the room)	
Is	she			

肯定,	主詞	be 動詞.
	we	aro
Voc	they	are.
Yes,	he	is.
	she	15.

否定,	主詞	be 動詞+not.	
No	we	aro	not.
	they	are	
No,	he	io	
	she	is	

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 將 be 動詞移到句首,即形成「現在進行式」的「疑問句」。
- (2)「簡答句」的「主詞」必為「人稱代名詞」。

例: A: Is Grandpa dancing with Grandma?

B: No, he's not.

(A:爺爺正和奶奶跳舞嗎? B:不,他不是。)

(3)「肯定簡答」不可縮寫。

例: A: Are the students drawing pictures?

B: Yes, they are.

(A:那些學生正在畫圖嗎? B:是的,他們是。)

4.wh 問句:

疑問句	be 動詞	主詞	V-ing	(時間副詞)?
What	are	you	doing ((now)2
		they		
	is	he		(now)?
		she		

主詞	be 動詞	V-ing	(時間副詞).
I	am		
We	oro		
They	are	reading	(now).
He	io		
She	IS		

文法說明 ▶

以 what 起首的問句,可用於詢問「動作」。

練習

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. Mom and Dad are <u>singing</u>. (造原問句)
- 2. What is Sandy doing in her room? (以 make Christmas cards 回答)
- 二、翻譯
- 1.A:他們正在做什麼? B:他們正在寫作業。
- 2.A:Benson 在廚房做什麼? B:他在做飯。
- 3.A:你在做什麼? B:我在寫卡片。
- 4.A:Becky 正在做什麼? B:她正和貓一起玩。

() 1	. A: What time? B: It's one.			
		(A) is this	(B) is that		
		(C) is it	(D) is there		
() 2	. A: What is the time? B:			
		(A) It's two o'clock p.m.	(B) It's morning.		
		(C) It's at two twenty-five.	(D) It's twelve.		
() 3	. A: What time is Billy Fujiki's concert? B	· ·		
		(A) It's four thirty.	(B) It's at nine.		
		(C) It's Monday.	(D) It's on Tuesday.		
() 4	. The baseball game is			
		(A) in the morning ten o'clock			
		(B) on Saturday in the afternoon			
		(C) at two p.m. in the afternoon			
		(D) at eleven on Thursday night			
() 5	. A: What is it? B: It's Tueso	lay.		
		(A) today	(B) a day		
		(C) the day	(D) day		
() 6	. A: What time is it? B: It's eight	the evening.		
		(A) on (B) at	(C) for (D) in		
() 7	. A: What time is the movie? B: It's	10:30 a.m.		
		(A) on (B) at	(C) to (D) for		
() 8	. Amy's birthday party is Sund			
		(A) in (B) at	(C) on (D) for		
() 9	. Harry Potter is on TV Saturo			
		(A) at (B) in	(C) on (D) to		
() 10. A: Is it three fifteen? B: Yes, it's				
		(A) a quarter past three	(B) half past three		
,		(C) a quarter to three	(D) fifteen to three		
() 11	Sarah: does your little sister get up?			
		Willy: About six.	(5) 11		
		(A) How often	(B) How old		
,	\ 40	(C) What day	(D) What time		
() 12	. Carl:	- 1 (14 11)45)		
		Tina: It's three thirty. Why? You look worried(擔心的).			
	Carl: I have a math test at four o'clock. (A) How much money do you have? (B) What day is today?				
		(C) When does your school begin?			
		(D) What time is it?			

() 13.	The movie is	seven ten	Sunday eveni	ng.
		(A) at ; on		(B) X; on	
		(C) at ; in		(D) on ; in	
() 14.	Ted is doing his hom	ework,		
		(A) and playing		(B) not playing	
		(C) or playing		(D) isn't playing	
() 15.	Amy is talking on the	phone		
		(A) and laughing		(B) and is laughing	
		(C) laughing		(D) not laughing	
() 16.	A: are t	he girls doing?		
		B: They're making co	ookies in the kitchen.		
		(A) How	(B) Where	(C) What	(D) Who
() 17.	A: Are they taking a	walk? B:		
		(A) They are taking a	a walk.		
		(B) Yes, they're takin	ig a walk.		
		(C) Yes, there are.			
		(D) No. They're mak	ing cards.		
() 18.	A:	B: In the	e living room.	
		(A) What's Grandpa	doing?		
		(B) Who's watching	TV?		
		(C) Where's Grandpa	a watching TV?		
		(D) How's Grandpa	doing?		
() 19.	Some men	in the park now.		
		(A) is playing		(B) isn't playing	
		(C) are play		(D) are playing	
() 20.	A: Dad	reading? B: A book		
		(A) How's	(B) What's	(C) Where's	(D) Who's
() 21.	Mom is dancing	Grandma in	the living room.	
		(A) to	(B) at	(C) with	(D) in
() 22.	A: Ted s	singing? B: In his ro	oom.	
		(A) What's	(B) How's	(C) Where's	(D) Who's
() 23.	A: Who	sitting next to Jenny	? B: Her parents.	
		(A) is	(B) are	(C) am	(D) be
() 24.	Daniel is	_ and w	ith his dog in the park.	
		(A) run ; play		(B) running ; play	
		(C) run ; playing		(D) running; playing	
() 25.	Mary and her sister	, not stud	ying.	
		(A) sleep		(B) are sleeping	
		(C) sleeping		(D) is sleeping	

Here are the timetable and the price list of Shilla Theater. Look at them and answer the questions.

MOVIE	TIME					
The Dead End	11:50	13:50	15:50	17:50		
Tina	10:00	12:10	14:30	16:50		
Summer Time	11:20	13:20	15:20	17:20		
Life Is Wonderful	10:00	12:10	14:30	16:40		
The Singing Bird	10:30	12:30	14:30	16:30		

	Grownups	Children under 12
Mon.∼Fri.	NT\$200	NT\$100
Weekend & Holiday	NT\$250	NT\$150

timetable 時刻表 price list 價格表 answer 回答 question 問題 grownup 成人 children 孩童 holiday 假日

() 26. School is over at 5:00 in the afternoon from Monday to Friday. Which of the following movies can students go to after school? the following 以下的

(A) The Dead End.

(B) Tina.

(C) Life Is Wonderful.

- (D) The Singing Bird.
- () 27. John is ten years old. If John's parents take him with them to a movie on Saturday, how much do they have to pay?
 - (A) NT\$350.

(B) NT\$400.

(C) NT\$500.

(D) NT\$650.



Unit 5 What's the Date?





1.	date [det] (名詞) 日期
	(1)表「日期」,為可數名詞。
	例:A: What's the today? B: Today is the twenty-ninth of February.
	(A: 今天幾號? B: 今天二月二十九號。)
	(2) 補充:out of date 過時的
	例:The color of that dress is out of date.(那件洋裝的顏色已經過時了。)
	(3) 也表「約會」,可作名詞或動詞。
	例:A: Can we go on a tonight? B: No, sorry.
	(A:我們今晚可以約會嗎? B:不,抱歉。)
2.	November [no`vɛmbゃ] (名詞) 十一月
	(1) November 的縮寫為 Nov.。
	例:My sister's birthday is in (我妹妹的生日是在十一月。)
3.	first [fኇst] (形容詞;副詞;名詞)第一(的)
	(1) 可作形容詞,指「第一(的)」。
	例:Emma is Mr. and Mrs. Smith's baby.
	(艾瑪是史密斯夫婦的第一個小孩。)
	(2) 也可當副詞,表「首先」。
	例:Please open the book to page seventy-two .
	(首先請把課本打開翻到第七十二頁。)
	(3)也可當名詞,表「史無前例的事;第一次發生的事;第一個(做某事的)人」,只用單
	數形。
	例:A: Our son is cleaning his room now.
	B: That's a
	(A: 我們的兒子正在清理他的房間。)
	(B:還真是史無前例啊。)
4.	Thanksgiving [ˌθæŋks`gɪvɪŋ](名詞)感恩節
	(1) 也可寫作 Thanksgiving Day。在美國,感恩節是在十一月的第四個星期四,而在加拿
	大則為十月的第二個星期一。
	例:We can have a big cake this .
	(我們今年感恩節可以來吃個大蛋糕。)
5.	important [ɪm`pɔrtnt](形容詞)重要的
	(1) 例: You are a very friend to me. (你是我很重要的朋友。)
	(2) 反義詞: unimportant 不重要的;無足輕重的。

6. holiday [`hɑlə´de](名詞)節曰;假曰
(1) 指官方所訂不用上班、上課的「節日」。
(2) 補充:national holiday 國定假日
例:The Fourth of July is a national in the USA.
(七月四日美國獨立日是美國的國定假日。)
(3) 也表不用上班、上課的「假日」。
例: We can go to Poland on our (我們放假的時候可以去波蘭。)
7. when [(h)wεn](副詞)何時
(1) 和 what、where 一樣,-h-可不發音。
(2) 例:A: can we go to the movies?
B: Let's go now.
(A:我們什麼時候可以去看電影?)
(B:我們現在就去吧。)
8. fourth [fɔrθ] (形容詞;副詞;名詞) 第四(的)
(1) 可作形容詞,指「第四的」。
例:Today is Cody's birthday.(今天是寇弟的四歳生日。)
(2) 也可當副詞,表「第四」。
例:Liz and Jenny came in the race.
(莉茲和珍妮是這次賽跑比賽的第四名。)
(3) 也可當名詞,是「第四個」之意。
例:The concert is on the (那場演唱會是在四號。)
9. birthday [`b汆θ¸de](名詞)生日
(1) 由名詞 birth(出生)+ day 組成。
例:I am making a card for my mom.
(我正在做要送我媽媽的生日卡片。)
10. also [`ɔlso](副詞)也;此外
(1)用來提供附加的、額外的資訊,可放在句首或句中,不過將 also 置於句首屬較不正式
的用法。
例:Today is June fourteenth, it's my mom's birthday.
(今天是六月十四日。而且,今天也是我媽的生日。)
例:My brother is a singer and a dancer.
(我哥哥是歌手,也是舞蹈家。)
l1. before [bɪ`fɔr](介系詞)在···之前
(1) 作介系詞和副詞,表「在…之前」,可以描述時間或是空間。
例:The concert is at one o'clock. Please come that.
(音樂會在一點鐘。請在那之前過來。)
例: There's a line our school. (我們學校前面有一條隊伍。)
(2) 補充:before long 不久;很快
例:My husband is coming back from Poland. I can see him before long.
(我的丈夫要從波蘭回來了。再過不久我就可以見到他。)

12. around [ə`raʊnd](副詞;介系詞)圍繞;在···附近
(1)表「圍繞;四處」,作介系詞或副詞用。
例:Let's sit the table.(我們圍著桌子坐下吧。)
例:The kids are running in the park. (小孩在公園裡到處跑。)
(2) 也可表「在…附近」,為副詞或介系詞。
例:My uncle's house is around here.(我舅舅的房子就在這附近。)
(3) 也可指「大約」,當副詞。
例:We can go to the museum nine o'clock.
(我們大約九點的時候可以去那間博物館。)
13. How about? [ˌhaʊ ə`baʊt] 那…呢?
(1) 用來詢問另一件人、事,或是提出建議。
例:A: Blue is not my favorite color. B: yellow?
(A:藍色不是我最喜歡的顏色。 B:那黃色呢?)
例:A: taking a walk this evening? B: OK.
(A: 今天晚上去散步怎麼樣? B: 好啊。)
(2) about 表「關於」。
例:It's a story three little pigs. (這是一則關於三隻小豬的故事。)
14 econd (Nedsed) (形容詞,可詞,夕詞)等二(的)
14. second [`sɛkənd](形容詞;副詞;名詞)第二(的)
(1) 可作形容詞,指「第二的」。
例:A: Is Peter your first or son? B: He's my son.
(A:彼得是你的長子還是次子? B:他是我的次子。)
(2) 可當副詞,表「第二;其次」。
例: First, wash the test tubes carefully, check them for cracks.
(首先,小心地清洗試管。接下來,檢查試管是否有裂痕。) (2) 此可常名詞,指「第三個」。
(3)也可當名詞,指「第二個」。
例: This is the of the four games. (這是四場比賽中的第二場。)
(4) 當名詞時,也有「秒」的意思。
例: Hank Yang can run one hundred meters in eleven
(楊俊瀚能夠在十一秒内跑完一百公尺。)
15. month [mʌnθ](名詞)月份
(1) 例:Let's go to the farm next . (我們下個月一起去那座農場吧。)
(1) 193 Tota go to the lann home
16. January [`dʒænjʊˌɛrɪ](名詞) 一月
(1) January 的縮寫為 Jan.。
例:New Year's Day is the first day of(元旦是一月的第一天。)
17. February [`fεbrʊˌεrɪ](名詞) <u>二</u> 月
(1) February 的縮寫為 Feb.。
例: is the second month of the year. (二月是一年中的第二個月。

18. March [martʃ](名詞)三月
(1) March 的縮寫為 Mar.。
例:George's birthday is on fifteenth. (看治的生日是三月十五日。)
19. April [`eprəl](名詞)四月
(1) April 的縮寫為 Apr.。
例:Let's go to the USA this(我們今年四月去美國吧。)
(2) 補充:April Fool's Day 愚人節
20. May [me](名詞)五月
(1) 例:Mother's Day is on the second Sunday of
(母親節在五月的第二星期天。)
(2) 補充:May Day 勞動節
21. June [dʒun](名詞)六月
(1) June 的縮寫為 Jun.
例:The party is in(派對是在六月。)
22. July [dʒu`laɪ](名詞)七月
(1) July 的縮寫為 Jul.。
例: is before August and after June. (七月是在八月之前,六月之後。
(2) 補充:the Fourth of July 美國獨立紀念日
23. August [`ɔgəst](名詞)八月
(1) August 的縮寫為 Aug.。
例: We can go to Tainan next (我們明年八月可以一起去臺南。)
24. September [sεp`tεmbͽ](名詞)九月
(1) September 的縮寫為 Sep.。
例:Teacher's Day is on the twenty-eighth of
(教師節在九月二十八 日。)
25. October [ak`tobə](名詞)十月
(1) October 的縮寫為 Oct.。
例: tenth is Double Tenth Day.(十月十日是國慶曰。)
26. December [dɪ`sɛmbə·](名詞)十二月
(1) December 的縮寫為 Dec.。
例:Christmas is in(聖誕節在十二月。)

27. New Year's Eve [ˌnju jɪrz `iv](名詞)元旦前夕
(1) New Year 是「新年」的意思,eve 則是指「前夕;前日」。New Year's Eve 亦可譯作
「跨年夜」。
(2) 補充:New Year's Day 元旦
例: is the day before
(跨年夜是在元旦的前一天。)
28. Christmas [`krɪsməs](名詞)聖誕節
(1) ch-唸作[k],-t-則不發音。Christmas 的縮寫為 Xmas。
(2) 補充:Christmas Eve 聖誕節前夕;平安夜
例:Let's have a big dinner on Eve.
(平安夜我們來吃頓豐盛的晚餐 吧。)
29. third [θ3·d](形容詞;副詞;名詞)第三(的)
(1) 可作形容詞,指「第三的」。
例:Our classroom is on the floor.(我們的教室在三樓。)
(2)可當副詞,表「第三」。
例:, do not use the phone in class.(第三,不要在課堂上使用手機。)
(3) 也可當名詞,指「第三個」。
例:Grandma's house is the from the right.
(奶奶的房子是從右邊數過來的第三間。)
30. animal [`ænəm!](名詞)動物
(1) 補充:animal lover 動物愛好者
例:My cousin and I are lovers.(我表姊和我都是動物愛好者。)
31. cow [kaʊ](名詞)牛;乳牛
(1)-ow 唸作[aυ]。
(2) 例: Look, the baby is next to its mother. (你看,那隻小牛在牠媽媽旁邊。
(3) 補充:cowboy 牛仔、ox [aks] 公牛
32. lucky [`lʌkɪ](形容詞)幸運的
(1) 由名詞 luck(運氣)+ -y(形容詞字尾)組成。
例:My number is seven.(我的幸運數字是七。)
(2) 補充:Good luck. 祝你好運。
(3) 反義詞:unlucky 不幸運的

- 33. **only** [`onlɪ] (副詞;形容詞) 只是;唯一的
 - (1) 當副詞時,表「只是;僅僅」。

例:Jasper's father is very young. He's _____ twenty-eight years old. (賈斯柏的爸爸非常年輕。他才二十八歲。)

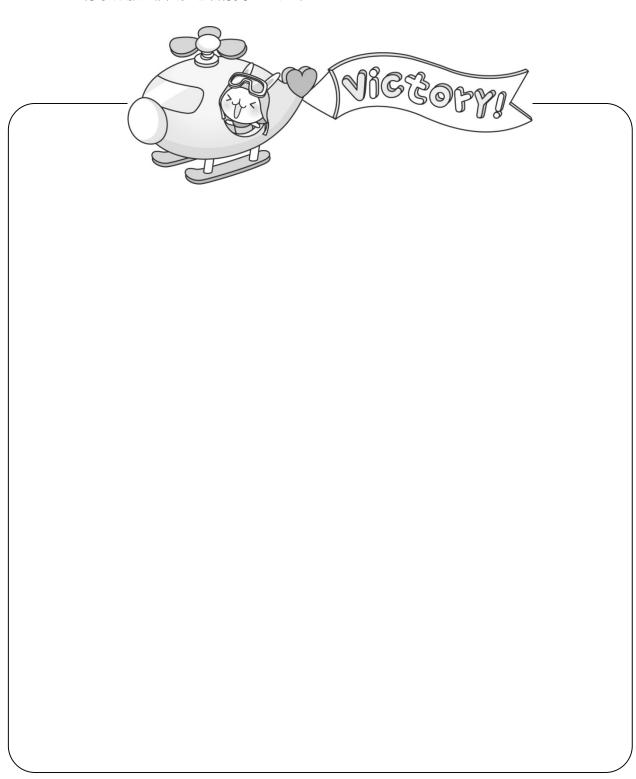
(2) 當形容詞用時,表「唯一的」。

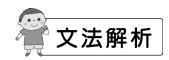
例:She is the _____ woman on the stage. (她是舞臺上唯一的女性。)

(3) 常見片語: only child 獨生子(女)

例: Fiona is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

(費歐娜是伯朗夫婦的獨生女。)





一、詢問與表達「日期」的方法

What's	the date	today?		It's	May 10th / tenth.
--------	----------	--------	--	------	-------------------

文法說明 ▶

(1) 詢問「今天是幾月幾日?」說法為:

What's	the date	today?
What date	is	it?

(2) 回答/表達「日期」時,會使用"it"為「主詞」,「月份名稱」的「字首」須「大寫」, 而「數字」部分則須使用「序數」。

例: A: What's today's date? B: It's September third.

(A: 今天是幾月幾日? B: 今天是九月三日。)

(3) 日期的寫法與讀法:

寫法	讀法
(美式) October 2 October 2 nd	October (the) second
(英式) 2 October 2 nd October	the second of October

(4)「序數」用於表示順序。一般前面會加上 the,表示日期時可省略。其形成方式:

數字	序數		
	first(1) second(2) third(3)		
1~10	fifth(5) eighth(8) ninth(9)		
	其他數字:基數字尾 + th		
11~19	twelfth(12)		
11/~19	其他數字:基數字尾 + th		
	第 20、第 30 ~ 第 90∶字尾 ty 改成 tieth		
20~99	例:thirty → thirtieth		
20, 099	「幾十」加「序數」。		
	例:第 21 → twenty-first		

(5) 序數的縮寫方式:數字+序數字尾2個字。

例:fifteenth \rightarrow 15th $^{\downarrow}$ forty-third \rightarrow 43rd

	一、寫出下							_	
			2. 2月:]:	
			5. 5月:]:	
			8. 8月:]:	
	10.10 月:_		11.11 月:				12.12 ⊨] :	
	二、以英文								
	1.8月4	⊦⊟: <u></u>							
	2. 4月 9	9 ⊟ :							
	3. 3月12	2日:			_				
	4. 1月 2	2日:							
	5. 2月21	□ :			_				
	6.10月 5	5日:							
	三、翻譯(數字用英語	表示)						
			? B: 今天是 7 月	∃ 3					
		1-0-							_
	2. 聖誕節是	十—月—	-Д□°						
									_
` ;	疑問詞 whe	n							
ſ	When		Father's Day?			It's	on	August 8th / eighth.	
L		•	-	ı					_
			旬問「何時?」。 1						
	()		e concert? B: It's	on F	Frida	av eve	ning.		
	•		:什麼時候? B :5			•	J		
			」的說法為 "on +						
	例: A : V	Vhen is Te	acher's Day? B: I	[t's c	on S	eptem	ber 28 th .		
	(A	: 教師節是	:什麼時候? B :5	≧九.	月二	十八日	•)		
	例: A : V	Vhen is Ch	nristmas? B: It's c	n D	ece	mber t	wenty-fifth	l.	
	(A	: 聖誕節是	:什麼時候? B :5	릩十.	二月	二十 王	ī日∘)		
	練習 翻譯	屋(數字用:	英語表示)						
,			:候? B :是十二月	∄—.	十四	l⊟ ∘			
		7,7211,2213	,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,_ ,	-					
		切什口目!			—— +-				_
	∠. A : 耶耶	以土口走什	·麼時候? B:是t	」月,	ノレ⊟	0			
									_
	3. A:那場	表演是什麼]三-	+-	- □ 。			

三、序數為形容詞之用法

「序數」為「形容詞」時,位在「名詞」之前,須與 the 或所有格連用。

the / 所有格+序數+名詞

例: September is the ninth month of the year. (九月是一年的第九個月份。)

例: Mother's Day is on the second Sunday of May. (母親節是在五月的第二個星期天。)

練習|翻譯

- 1. 你的第三節課是幾點?
- 2. 星期日是一週的第一天嗎?
- 3. Kevin 是他們的第二個兒子。
- 4. 母親節是在五月的第二個星期天。

() 1	. August is eighth mor	nth of the year.
		(A) X	(B) an
		(C) a	(D) the
() 2	. A: What's the date today? B: It's	s
		(A) Friday, September	(B) second day in April
		(C) November fifth day	(D) March 26 th
() 3	. Today is my sister's	birthday.
		(A) twenty-first	(B) twenty-one
		(C) twentieth-one	(D) twentieth-first
() 4	. Ted sits behind	
		(A) their	(B) I
		(C) she	(D) him
() 5	. 9 th June =	
		(A) ninth of June	(B) the ninth of June
		(C) nine of June	(D) June nine
() 6	. A: is your birthday?	B: On June 20.
		(A) What day	(B) What time
		(C) When	(D) Where
() 7	. A: Do you have a gift for Kelly?	B: Yes, I have a book for
		(A) she.	(B) her.
		(C) it.	(D) them.
() 8	. This is my to stay in	America.
		(A) two years	(B) the second year
		(C) second year	(D) two year
() 9	. A: When is Halloween's Eve? B	:
		(A) It's on October 31 st .	(B) It's on October thirty-one.
		(C) It's in October.	(D) It's October 31 st .
() 10	. The boy is standing in front of	
		(A) she	(B) her
		(C) his	(D) we
() 11	. Her birthday party is on	<u></u> .
		(A) Friday evenings	(B) ninth of June
		(C) June 9 th	(D) the year 2016
() 12	. Beatrice loves to draw apples.	ou can see in her notebooks,
		on her letters, and even on her so	chool bag!
		(A) one	(B) others
		(C) them	(D) which

() 13.	Jim grew up (成長) with many animals at	home and knows (知道) well (很好地)
	how to pets (寵物).	
	(A) change into	(B) turn on
	(C) take care of	(D) get up
() 14.	Bob: When is Mr. Wang going to Japan?	Tim: On
	(A) June	(B) June fourth
	(C) the year 2010	(D) June, 2010
() 15.	Mary got two dolls from her grandfather o	n her birthday, and she liked
	very much.	
	(A) her	(B) it
	(C) ones	(D) them
() 16.	Lucy and her boyfriend, Daniel, came(來	(s) to Taiwan July 10, 1999.
	(A) at	(B) in
	(C) with	(D) on
(17.∼18.)	

CRAZY FOOT is coming to town with a new show!

1/12 ~ 1/17 3:00p.m. at the Art Theater A dance you can't miss!

Get your tickets at Towel Music Store Price: NT\$300

poster 海報 answer 回答 question 問題 town 鎮 art 藝術 theater 劇場 miss 錯過 ticket 票 store 商店 price 價錢

- () 17. What is CRAZY FOOT?
 - (A) A movie.
 - (B) A music band (樂團).

Look at the poster and answer the questions.

- (C) A TV program (節目).
- (D) A dance group (舞群).
- () 18. Linda works (工作) from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day except (除...之外) Sunday. Look at the calendar (月曆). When can she go to the show?
 - (A) Jan. 7. (B) Jan. 13.
 - (C) Jan. 14. (D) Jan. 20.

				$\overline{}$			
Ī				anua	arv		
	S	М	Т	W	T.	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			



Unit 6 There Are Some Elephants over There





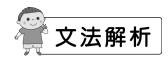
1. lion [`laɪən](名詞)獅子
(1)表「獅子」,多分佈於非洲和印度。
(2) 例:A: Look behind the tree. Is that a lioness? B: No. That's a
(A:你看樹後面。那是一隻母獅子嗎? $B:$ 不。那是一隻公獅子。)
2. over there [ˌovə `ðεr] 在那裡
(1)表「在那裡」,over 在此為副詞用來強調位置,有「越過」的意思。
例:Are my book bag and pencil case on the table?
(我的書包和鉛筆盒在那邊的桌上嗎?)
3. king [kɪŋ](名詞)國王
(1)表「國王;君王」時,若後面接人名則字首須大寫。
例:Look! Is that Charles I?(你看!那是查理一世嗎?)
(2) 常與介系詞 of 搭配:
● king + of + 地名,某國家的國王
例:He is Henry VIII, the of England.(他是亨利八世,英國國王。
● king + of + 某物,某領域的佼佼者
例:He is the of pop.(他是流行樂之王。)
(3)補充:queen 王后、prince 王子、princess 公主
4. some [sʌm](形容詞;代名詞)一些(的)
(1)表數量的量詞,置於修飾的名詞前,可以修飾可數和不可數名詞。
例:There are books in my bag. (我的包包裡有一些書。)
(2) 當代名詞時,用來代替某群體或物件中的「一些」。
例:A: This turkey is yummy. B: Can I have?
(A: 這火雞好吃。 B: 我可以吃一些嗎?)
5. elephant [`εləfənt](名詞)大象
(1)例: are my favorite animals. (大象是我最喜歡的動物。)
(2) 補充:an elephant in the room(人們不願提起的)棘手問題
例:Let's not talk about the in the room.
(我們最好不要提到這棘手 的問題。)
6. so [so](副詞)如此地
(1) 為副詞,用來強調所接形容詞或副詞的程度。
例:The bathroom is clean.(廁所好乾淨。)

7. any [`εnɪ](形容詞;代名詞)任何(的)
(1) 為量詞,通常用於否定或疑問句中。
例:There aren't people in the house.(房子裡沒有任何人。)
(2) 補充:any minute/day/time now 很快;過不了多久
例:Grace's dad is coming home any minute now.(葛蕾絲的爸爸就快到家了。
(3) 也可當代名詞。
例:A: Are there pens in the box? B: I can't find
(A:箱子裡有筆嗎? B:我找不到任何筆。)
8. tiger [`taɪgəː](名詞)老虎
(1) 例:Look. There are two sleeping under the tree.
(看。有兩隻老虎在樹下睡覺。)
9. zebra [`zibrə](名詞)斑馬
(1) 例:A: Are there in this zoo? B: No, there aren't any zebras.
(A: 這個動物園裡有斑馬嗎? B: 不,沒有任何斑馬。)
(2) 補充:zebra crossing 班馬線
10. back [bæk](名詞)背;後面
(1) 當名詞時,搭配介系詞用法整理:
● on the back of 在…的背部之上
例:Please write down your name
the book. (請在書的背面寫上你的名字。)
● in the back of 在…内部的後面
例:My mom and dad are sitting
the bus. (我爸媽坐在公車内的尾部。)
● at the back of 在···的後面
例:There's a new school
Dan's house.(阿丹的房子後面有一所新的學校。)
(2) 當副詞時表「返回」或「回到…」。
例:Your grandpa is coming home now.(你爺爺現在要回家了。)
(3) 也可當動詞表「(使) 退後」。
例:Can you your car into your garage?
(你可以把你的車子倒進車庫裡嗎?)
(4) 補充:back to back 背靠背;一個接一個
例:People are sitting back to back in the room.(人們在那房間背靠背的坐著。
例:The singer is singing her famous songs back to back.
(那歌手正一首接一首演唱她的著名歌曲。)

(1)表「幫助」,為不可數名詞。也可作可數名詞,表「幫手;有助益的東西」,但只用單
數形。
例:Thanks for all your, Sara.(謝謝你的幫助,莎拉。)
例:Patrick is a great to me.(派崔克對我來說是個大幫手。)
(2) 當動詞時常與介系詞 with 和 out 搭配:
● help + 人 + with + N 在某方面幫助某人
例:Kate is her mom dinner.
(凱特正在幫她媽媽準備晚餐。)
● help + 人 + out 幫助某人
例:A: What is Kayle doing? B: He's Ben
(A: 凱爾在做什麼? B: 他在幫班的忙。)
(3) 補充:can't help + V-ing 忍不住做···
例:I the food. I'm so hungry.
(我忍不住一直吃那食物。我好餓。)
12. monkey [`mʌŋkɪ](名詞)猴子
(1) 例:Look! Three are sleeping in the tree, and two are eating
bananas.(你看!有三隻猴子在樹上睡覺,有兩隻在吃香蕉。)
13. fox [faks](名詞)狐狸
(1) 當名詞時有「狐狸」的意思。另外也有「狡猾的人」的意思。
例:Those are so cute. (那些狐狸好可愛。)
例:Don't listen to him. He's an old . (別聽他的。他是隻老狐狸。)
()33451043 10702 03303 7
14. horse [hɔrs](名詞)馬
(1) 例:A: Who is that on the back of the ? B: Oh, that's Gordon.
(A:在馬背上的那個人是誰? B:喔,那是高登。)
15. rat [ræt](名詞)老鼠
(1)表「老鼠」。口語上也常拿來描述「小人;背信棄義的人」。
例:That is eating our lunch!(那隻老鼠在吃我們的午餐!)
例:How can you do this to me? You're a
(你怎麼能這樣對我?你這個小人。)
16. bear [bεr](名詞)熊
(1) 當名詞有「熊」的意思。
例:The polar in the video is sad.(影片裡的北極熊好悲傷。)
(2) 也可作動詞,表「忍受;承擔」。
例: Paul is a rat. I can't him.(保羅是個小人。我受不了他。)

11. **help** [hɛlp](名詞;動詞)幫助;幫忙

17.world [w̞̞̞̞̞ld](名詞)世界
(1)表「世界;領域」,通常用單數形。
例:There are many kinds of animals in the(世界上有很多種動物。)
18. example [ɪg`zæmp!](名詞)實例
(1) 有「例子;範例」之意,為可數名詞。for example 表「舉例來說」。
例:Basketball and baseball are of team sports.
(籃球和棒球都是團隊運動的例子。)
19. bug [bʌɡ](名詞)蟲子
(1)表「蟲子」,泛指小昆蟲。
例:Wait, do not eat the cake. There's a on it.
(等等,別吃那個蛋糕。它上面有隻蟲。)
20. food [fud](名詞)食物
(1)表「食物」,為不可數名詞。當在強調食物的種類時,則為可數。
例:There isn't enough for the students.
(這裡沒有足夠的食物給學生吃。)
例:I can't eat some (我不能吃某些食物。)
(2) 補充:fast food 速食、junk food 垃圾食品
21. clean up [ˌklin `ʌp] 清理;打掃
(1) clean 作動詞表「打掃;清潔」。clean up 為可分片語動詞,用法為 clean + 物 + up
或 clean up + 物。
例:Please the table.
= Please the table (請把桌子清乾淨。)
22. full [fol] (形容詞) 飽的;滿的
(1) 常與介系詞 of 搭配,full of表「充滿…」。
例:Amanda's bag is of books.(亞嫚達的包包裡裝滿了書。)
(2) 也可表「完整的」,須置於修飾的名詞前。
例:A: Is James Bond your name? B: Yes, it is.
(A:詹姆士·龐德是你的全名嗎? B:是的,沒錯。)
23. healthy [`hεlθɪ](形容詞)健康的
(1) 由名詞 health(健康)+ -y(形容詞字尾)組成。
例:Do not eat junk food. Eat food.



一、There is / are 的用法

1. 肯定句: 某處有...

There	be 動詞	不定冠詞/ 數量形容詞	名詞	地方副詞.
	is	а	bear	
There	aro	three	bears	in the zoo.
	are	some	bears	

文法說明 ▶

- (1) There is / are 為「有」之意,用於說明「在某處」不定時存在的「東西」。
- (2) 在本句型中,be 動詞之後的「名詞」為「主詞」,若為「單數」,則與 "there is" 連用;若為「複數」,則與 "there are" 連用。
- (3) there is / are 之後的「名詞」不與 the 連用;若要說明「某物」的「數量」,「單數名詞」與不定冠詞 "a" 或 "an" 連用,而「複數名詞」則可與「數字」,many(許多)或 some(一些)連用。
 - 例: There is a brush in his pencil case.

(他的鉛筆盒裡有支毛筆。)

例: There are some oranges in the box under your desk.

(在你書桌下的箱子裡有一些柳橙。)

例: There are two apple trees behind the house.

(屋後有兩棵蘋果樹。)

- (4) There is 可縮寫為 There's:
 - 例: There's a monkey on the horse's back.

(馬的背上有隻猴子。)

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. There is an egg in the box. (畫線部分改為 many)
- 2. There are some markers on the desk. (畫線部分改為單數名詞)
- 二、翻譯
- 1. 椅子下有個橡皮擦。
- 2. 我們學校有很多學生。
- 3. 斑馬和馬之間有兩隻袋鼠。

2. 否定句:某處沒有...

There	be 動詞+not	不定冠詞/ 數量形容詞	名詞	地方副詞.
	isn't	а	bear	
There	oron't	three	bears	in the zoo.
	aren't	any	bears	

文法說明 ▶

- (1) There is not = There's not = There isn't; There are not = There aren't
- (2)在「否定句」中,「不可」使用 some 修飾「名詞」,而以 any 修飾。
 - 例: There are some bears over there.

(在那裡有一些熊。)

例: There aren't any birds in the tree.

(樹上沒有鳥兒。)

- (3) 在「否定句」中,「單數名詞」常與不定冠詞 "a" 或 "an" 連用,而「複數名詞」則 常與"any"、"many" 或「數字」連用。
 - 例: There isn't an elephant over there.

(那裡沒有大象。)

例: There aren't many comic books in his bag.

(他的袋子裡沒有很多漫畫。)

- (4) "not + a / an + 單數名詞" 或 "not any + 複數名詞" 可以 "no + 名詞" 改寫。
 - 例: There isn't a chair in this room.
 - = There's no chair in this room.

(這房間裡沒有椅子。)

- 例: There aren't any foxes here.
 - = There are no foxes here.

(這裡沒有狐狸。)

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. There are some lions behind the tigers. (改為否定句)
- 2. There isn't a school near here. (以 no 改寫句子)
- 3. There isn't a <u>hippo</u> in the zoo. (畫線部分改為複數)
- 二、翻譯
- 1. 樹上沒有任何小鳥。
- 2. 書桌下沒有一個橡皮擦。

3. yes-no 問句:某處有...嗎?

be 動詞	there	不定冠詞/ 數量形容詞	名詞	地方副詞?
Is		а	dog	
Aro	there	any	any dogs in the ho	in the house?
Are		three		

肯定,	there	be 動詞.	
Voc	there	is.	
165,	Yes, there	are.	

否定	there	be 動詞+not.	
No,	there	isn't.	
INO,		aren't.	

文法說明 ▶

- (1) 在「問句」中,"a" 或 "an" 與「單數名詞」連用,詢問「某處有…嗎?」,而「複數名詞」則常與 "any"、"many" 或「數字」連用。
 - 例: Is there a tree in front of their house? (他們的屋子前面有棵樹嗎?)
 - 例: Are there any students in the classroom? (教室裡有學生嗎?)
- 例: Are there many big animals in the Taipei Zoo? (臺北動物園有許多大型動物嗎?)
- (2)「肯定簡答」不可縮寫:
 - 例: A: Is there a teacher behind the students? B: Yes, there is.
 - (A:學生們的後面有位老師嗎? B:是的,有。)
- (3)「答句」的内容若與「問句」不同,則以 "no" 起首,而 "no" 之後通常會寫「句點」。
 - 例: A: Are there two rabbits over there? B: No. There are five (rabbits over there).

(A: 那裡有兩隻兔子嗎? B: 不, (那裡) 有五隻 (兔子)。)

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. Yes, there are some markers in his bag. (造原問句)
- 2. Are there any bears in the bear house? (以數字八詳答)
- 3. Are there any cats at your school? (否定簡答)
- 二、翻譯
- 1. 狗屋裡有任何狗嗎?
- 2. A: 獅子附近有隻大象嗎? B: 是的,有。
- 3. A: 這裡有四隻袋鼠嗎? B: 不。有六隻。

() 1	. Is there elephant over	_ elephant over there?		
		(A) a	(B) an		
		(C) not	(D) the		
() 2	. There is dog in the h	ouse.		
		(A) no	(B) an		
		(C) the	(D) our		
() 3	. There aren't books u	inder the sofa.		
		(A) no	(B) some		
		(C) any	(D) the		
() 4	. Are there erasers in	your pencil case?		
		(A) no	(B) some		
		(C) the	(D) any		
() 5	. (In the teachers' office)			
		Miss Huang: Sue, ar	ny students in the classroom?		
		Miss Cheng: I don't think so(我不	不這麼認為). School's over.		
		Miss Huang: But I hear(聽到)p	eople talking over there.		
		(A) are they	(B) do they		
		(C) is there	(D) are there		
() 6		. Tina: The bread(麵包)looks de	licious(美味的)!		
		You want to buy some?			
		Carl: I'd love to, but I don't have	money with me now.		
		(A) no	(B) all		
		(C) any	(D) some		
() 7	. Elsa: Did Eric buy any vegetables	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
		Bob: No, he didn't, but he bought	(買) fish.		
		(A) no	(B) any		
		(C) some	(D) both		
() 8	. Grace: many pencils	in your pencil box?		
		Allen: No, there's only one.			
		(A) Are there	(B) Are they		
		(C) Is there	(D) Is it		
() 9	. My younger sister likes			
		(A) lions	(B) oranges		
		(C) spoons	(D) tennis		
() 10	. Somewhere along (沿著) the roa			
		sells (賣) things from foreign (外國的) countries.			
		(A) that is	(B) it is		
		(C) it has	(D) there is		

《簡答》

Starter Unit

P.2

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

P.3

練習 寫出正確的所有格

 1.my
 2.Her

 3.his
 4. Your

5. Its

練習 填空

1. (1) She; Miss; Mary

(2) It ; Its

2. (1) I'm fine. Thank you.

(2) Good morning, students.

P.4

3. (1) I'm

(2) I ; am ; not

一、寫出正確的所有格

1. Her 2. His 3. My 4. Your

5. Its

P.5

二、依提示作答

1. What is his name?

2. Its name is Kitty.

3. What is your name?

三、翻譯

1. What is her name?

2. His name is Kevin.

P.6

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?

二、翻譯

1. What is her phone number?

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

P.7

一、依提示作答

1. How old are you?

2. No. She's forty-four (years old).

二、翻譯

1.A: How old is her cousin?

B: She's thirty-one (years old).

2. His mom isn't fifty-nine years old.

3. Is their daughter one year old?

綜合演練

①D ②D

(3)A

(4)B

(5)A

(6)B

7C

(8)B

9C

10C

Unit 1

P.8 單字片語

(1) (1) handsome

② (1) new

(3) new

③ (1) classmate

4 (2) young

⑤ (2) woman

6 (1) very

P.9 單字片語

(7) (1) beautiful

(2) beautiful

(2) really

8 (1) too

(9) (2) Nice : too : meet : you : Nice : too : meet : you

10 (2) cousin

11) (1) Really

12 (1) years ; year

13 (1) see

P.10 單字片語

14 (1) singer

15 (1) office; worker

16 (2) housewife

(17) (2) police; officers

18 (1) writer

19 (1) uncle

20 (2) Aunt

21 (1) wife

P.11 單字片語

- 22 (2) daughter
- 23 (1) husband
- 24 (1) son
- 25 (1) dear
- (2) dear
- (3) dear
- 26 (2) family ; family ; family
- 27 (1) elementary
- 28 (1) junior; high; school

P.12 單字片語

- 29 (1) baby
- (2) baby
- (3) Baby

P.13

練習 填入正確的不定冠詞 a 或 an

1.a

2.an

3.a

4.a

5.a

6.a

P.14

練習 翻譯

- 1. Mr. White is a singer.
- 2. John Brown is a cook.
- 3. I am a housewife.
- 4. Aunt Lisa is a doctor.

練習填空

- 1.am; not
- 2.is; not
- 3. are; not
- 4. is ; not

練習 翻譯

- She is not / She's not / She isn't a housewife.
- 2. You are not / You're not / You aren't a doctor.
- 3. He is not / He's not / He isn't a singer.

P.16

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. (1) Are you a student?
 - (2) Yes, I am.
- 2. Yes, she is a singer.
- 3. Yes, he is. He is a doctor.
- 4. No. She is a teacher.
- 二、翻譯
- 1. A: Is William a doctor?
 - B: No. He is a nurse.
- 2. Isn't your cousin a singer?
- 3. A: Are you a housewife?
 - B: No, I'm not.

P.17

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. Who is she?
- 2. Who is Mike?
- 3. You are my student.
- 4. He is her husband.
- 5. She is Tony's daughter.

P.18

- 二、翻譯
- 1. A: Who is Emma?
 - B: She's my cousin.
- 2. A: Who is Mike's uncle?
 - B: I am.
- 3. Patty's husband is their teacher.
- 4. Mr. and Mrs. Lin's daughter is my student.

P.19

練習翻譯

- 1. My cousin's car is yellow.
- 2. Her parents are (very) young.
- 3. We are (very) hungry.
- 4. Uncle Ted and Aunt Lisa aren't (very) old.
- 5. I am full and happy.

P.21

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. (1) Is Lisa pretty?
 - (2) Yes, she is. She's pretty.
- 2. (1) Are his daughters tall?
 - (2) No, they aren't. They're not tall.
- 二、翻譯
- A: Is Mr. and Mrs. Lin's house small?
 B: No. It's big.
- 2. Is her uncle tall and strong?

P.22

- 一、將括號内的形容詞放入正確的位置
- 1. an ugly pink car
- 2.a tall thin girl
- 3. an old red bus
- 4. a nice new bag
- 5. a sad old dog
- 二、翻譯
- 1. It's not an old chair.
- 2. They are happy students.
- 3. It's a new yellow car.

練習翻譯

- 1. A: Are you a happy student?
 - B: Yes, I am.
- 2. A: Is it a nice pink car?
 - B: No. It's an ugly black car.
- 3. A: Is she your new classmate?
 - B: Yes, she's our new classmate.

P.23

練習 翻譯

- 1. Mr. Lin, this is my cousin, Emma.
- 2. This is my new car.

P.24

- 一、依提示作答(合併句子)
- 1. They are sad and hungry.
- 2. His uncle is a cook, and his aunt is a singer.
- 3. My parents are tall, and I am, too.
- 一、翻譯
- 1. Her uncle is tall and strong.
- 2. Peter's son is a doctor, and his daughters are nurses.
- 3. Dad is hungry, and I am, too.

P.25 綜合演練

- (1)B (2)D
 - D
- **3B**
- (8) D
- (9) D

(4)**C**

19C

(1)B

(6)**D**

16B

12C 17C

(7)B

- 13B 18D
- 14B
- 15A 20B

(5)**C**

10C

Unit 2

P.27 單字片語

- 1 (1) house; house
- 2 (1) parents
- 3 (1) walls; walls
- 4 (1) living; room
- (5) (1) purple
- (2) Purple
- 6 (1) special
- (2) special
- (3) special

P.28 單字片語

- (7) (1) favorite (2) favorites
- 8 (1) color
- 9 (1) kitchen
- (1) bedroom
- 11) (1) but
- 12 (1) gray
- (3) gray
- 13 (1) brown
- (2) Brown
- (1) cookies

P.29 單字片語

- 15 (1) mice
- 16 (1) Maybe
- 17 (2) behind
- 18 (1) hungry
- 19 (1) notebook
- 20 (1) marker
- 21 (1) brush
- 22 (1) gift (2) gift
- 23 (1) pencil; case

P.30 單字片語

- 24 (2) bathroom
- 25 (1) dining; room
- 26 (1) table
- 27 (1) sofa
- 28 (1) near (2) near
- 29 (1) between; between
- 30 (1) in; front; of
- (2) inside

P.31 單字片語

- 32 (1) right (2) right
- 33 (1) each ; other
- 34 (1) above
- 35 (1) person; people

P.32

- 一、填入正確的不定冠詞:a或 an
- 1.a

2.an

(2) above

- 3.an
- 4.a
- 5.an
- 6.a

二、翻譯

- 1. That's not an eraser.
- 2. This is a workbook, not a notebook.

P.33

練習 翻譯

- 1.A: Is that a ruler?
 - B: No, it's not.
- 2. Isn't this a brush?
- 3.A: Is that a workbook?
 - B: No. It is a comic book.

P.34

練習」翻譯

- 1. A: What is that? B: This is a watch.
- 2. A: What is this? B: A ruler.
- 3.A: What is it? B: It's a car.

P.35

一、將下列名詞改為複數形

1. markers2. brushes3. parties4. erasers5. classes6. boxes7. housewives8. nurses

二、將下列單數句改為複數句

- 1. These are apples.
- 2. They are fish.
- 3. Those aren't flies.
- 4. They're housewives.

P.36

一、依提示作答

- 1. A: Are they eggs?
 - B: Yes, they are.
- 2. Are those their watches?
- 二、翻譯
- 1. Are these her notebooks?
- 2. Are those Emma's markers?
- 3.wh 問句及答句:
- 一、依提示作答
- 1. What are these / those / they?
- 2. These / Those / They are markers.
- 二、翻譯
- 1.A: What are those?
 - B: They're brushes.
- 2.A: What are these?
 - B: Those are oranges.

P.37

一、依提示作答

- 1. That car is pretty.
- 2. Are these brushes good?
- 3. Those classrooms aren't big.
- _ 、翻譯
- 1. This red watch is cute.
- 2. Those bags are too big.
- 3. These students are happy.

P.39

一、以英文寫出以下的介系詞

1.in2.on3.near4.under5.behind6.between7.at8.next to

9. in front of

P.40

二、依提示作答

- 1. Where is Mom?
- 2. They are at school.

三、翻譯

- 1. Amy and Emma are at school, not at home.
- 2. My bedroom is next to the bathroom.
- 3. A: Where are Grandpa and Grandma?B: In the dining room.
- 4. Your cat is under the sofa in the living room.
- 5. Is the beautiful picture behind the door?

P.41 綜合演練

①C ②C ③B ④A ⑤D ⑥C ⑦A ⑧C ⑨D ⑩B

(i)B (i)D (i)D (i)C (i)C

(16)B (17)C (18)B (19)A (20)A

Unit 3

P.43 單字片語

① (1) guy; guys

2 (1) with; with

(3) (1) Can; can't; Can; can't

(4) (1) Many(5) (1) place(2) many(2) place

(3) place

P.44 單字片語

(a) use (b) use (c) use (c) Sure (c) (c) Sure (c) (c) (c) (d)

(3) for ; sure

(a) (1) Let's (2) Let's ; not

9 (1) careful

10 (1) museum

P.45 單字片語

11) (1) Hurry (up)

12 (1) Please; please; please

(2) please

(1) wait (2) wait (4) (1) man (2) men

(1) Now; now; now

P.46 單字片語

16 (1) or

(2) or

- (1) time; time

- (2) time
- (1) wake ; up ; wake ; up
- (1) classes ; Class ; Class
- 20 (1) quiet
- 21 (1) Turn; off; Turn; off
- 22 (2) sign
- (3) sign
- (4) sign

P.47 單字片語

- 23 (1) talk
- (2) talk
- 24 (1) fight
- (2) fight
- (3) fight
- 25 (1) check
- (2) check
- (3) check
- 26 (1) wash
- 27 (1) after ; class
- (2) after
- 28 (1) follow
- (2) Follow
- 29 (1) rules
- (2) rule

P.48 單字片語

30 (1) safe

(2) safe

P.49

練習 翻譯

- 1. Stand up.
- 2. Look at the clock.
- 3. Close the book.
- 4. Be nice to your friends.

練習翻譯

- 1. Don't fight.
- 2. Don't touch my car.
- 3. Don't shout in the museum.
- 4. Don't run on the bus.
- 5. Don't eat or drink here.

P.50

練習翻譯

- 1. (1) Please don't touch my bag.
 - (2) Don't touch my bag, please.
- 2. (1) Please wait in front of the school.
 - (2) Wait in front of the school, please.
- 3. (1) Please be nice to animals.
 - (2) Be nice to animals, please.
- 4. (1) Please listen.
 - (2) Listen, please.
- 5. (1) Please don't run here.
 - (2) Don't run here, please.

P.51

練習翻譯

- 1. (1) Amy, don't run in the kitchen.
 - (2) Don't run in the kitchen, Amy.
- 2. (1) Ted, read this book.
 - (2) Read this book, Ted.
- 3. (1) Tom, don't eat on the bed.
 - (2) Don't eat on the bed, Tom.
- 4. (1) Mike, stand behind your sister.
 - (2) Stand behind your sister, Mike.
- 5. (1) Patty, sit next to John.
 - (2) Sit next to John, Patty.

P.52

一、依提示作答

- 1. Tom, please wait in front of the school.
- 2. Please eat the apple on the table, Susie.
- Girls, don't shout, please.

二、翻譯:

- 1. (1) Boys and girls, please be good students.
 - (2) Please be good students, boys and
 - (3) Boys and girls, be good students, please.
- 2. (1) Emma, please write your name here.
 - (2) Please write your name here, Emma.
 - (3) Emma, write your name here, please.

P.53

- 3. (1) Ted, please don't use your cellphone in the museum.
 - (2) Please don't use your cellphone in the museum, Ted.
 - (3) Ted, don't use your cellphone in the museum, please.
- 4. (1) Amy, please open the gift.
 - (2) Please open the gift, Amy.
 - (3) Amy, open the gift, please.
- 5. (1) Bob, please don't stand on the chair.
 - (2) Please don't stand on the chair, Bob.
 - (3) Bob, don't stand on the chair, please.

練習|翻譯

- 1. Let's be quiet.
- 2. Let's not eat at home.
- 3. Let's read under the tree.
- 4. Let's run.
- 5.Let's draw some pictures.

P.54

練習 翻譯

- 1. Is Sam's uncle fifty-four or forty-five?
- 2. She isn't old or ugly.
- 3. Let's not eat or talk here.
- 4. Don't shout or run in the classroom.

P.55

練習 引導式翻譯

- 1.can; jump
- 2.can; do
- 3.can; paint; with
- 4.can; say
- 5. It can count from one to ten, too.
- 一、依提示作答
- 1. She can't read.
- 2. You can't play here.
- 3. The bird can't sing.
- 4. We can't watch TV.
- 5. I can't dance.
- 二、引導式翻譯
- 1.can't; use
- 2.can't; eat; or; drink

P.56

練習 依提示作答

- 1. Can Grandpa sing?
- 2. Can your grandma dance?
- 3. No, it can't. It can't catch fish.
- 4. Yes, I can.
- 5. No, she can't.

P.57

練習依畫線部分造原問句

- 1. What can the bear do there?
- 2. Where can I / we sit?
- 3. Who can sing and dance here?
- 4. What time can they play?
- 5. What can they read in the library?

P.58 綜合演練

- ①C ⑥C
- ②C
- (3)**C**
- 4B9B
- ⑤D ①D

- (11)**A**
- ⑦D ①D
- 8 A13 D
- 14)A
- (15)A

Unit 4

P.59 單字片語

- 1 (1) music; video
 - (3) video ; game
- ② (2) band (3) band
- ③ (1) Take; a; look
- (4) (1) cute
- (2) great Great (2) great
- 6 (1) free
- (2) free
- (3) free
- (3) 1100

P.60 單字片語

- 7 (1) weekend
- (2) Saturday
- 9 (1) ready; ready
- 10 (3) p.m.
- (1) (1) o'clock
- ① (1) day
- (2) these; days
- (3) day
- (4) day; and; night
- 13 (1) Today
- (2) today
- (2) Friday

P.61 單字片語

- 15 (1) Sunday
- 16 (1) Monday
- 17 (1) Tuesday
- (2) Wednesday
- 19 (1) Thursday
- 20 (1) week
- (2) weekly
- 21) (1) a.m.
- 22 (1) studying; studying
 - (2) study
- (3) study

P.62 單字片語

- 23 (1) English
- (2) English ; English
- 24 (2) take ; a ; walk
 - (3) walk
- 25 (2) movie ; movie
 - (3) go; to; the; movies
- 26 (1) party
- 27 (1) reporting
- (3) report
- 28 (1) popular ; popular

P.63 單字片語

- 29 (1) fans
- (3) fan
- 30 (1) shaking; hands; shaking
- 31 (1) Everyone; is

P.64

練習」請依據圖示回答問題

- 1. Wednesday
- 2. Saturday
- 3. Thursday
- 4. It's Sunday.
- 5. Today is Tuesday.
- 6. It's Friday today.
- 7. It's Monday.

P.66

|練習|依圖示,以英文字母寫出下列時間

- 1. It's nine (o'clock).
- 2. It's eight thirty.
- 3. It's eleven twelve.
- 4. It's five (oh) three.
- 5. It's seven forty-five.

P.67

一、填入介系詞

1.on 2.on

3.in 4.at; on

二、翻譯

- 1. It's eleven twenty-five in the morning. / It's 11:25 a.m.
- 2. There is a basketball game on Saturday afternoon.
- 3. Isn't the concert at two fifty-five on Wednesday?

P.68

一、填入正確的動詞形式

1. is roasting

2. are cleaning

3. is making

4.am watching

5. is running

二、翻譯

- 1. Amy is watching TV in the living room.
- 2. Grandpa is reading a book in his room.
- 3. Susie and Ivy are singing and dancing in front of the classroom.
- 4. They are reading under the tree.
- 5. I'm making a card.

P.69

練習 翻譯

- 1. They aren't eating in the dining room now.
- 2. I'm not using the cellphone.
- 3. Mom isn't cooking in the kitchen.

- 4. We're not fighting.
- 5. She's writing a card, not doing her homework.
- 6. He isn't eating a turkey or making cookies.

P.70

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. Is he drawing?
- 2. Are they studying English?
- 3. No. She's studying.
- 4. Yes, I am. I'm doing my homework.
- 5. No, they aren't. They're not fighting.

二、翻譯

- 1. A: Are you reading a book?
 - B: Yes, I am.
- 2. A: Is Uncle Ted using the bathroom?
 - B: No, he's not.
- 3. A: Are they playing basketball?
 - B: No. They are playing baseball.

P.71

一、依提示作答

- 1. What are Mom and Dad doing (now)?
- 2. She's making Christmas cards (in her room).

二、翻譯

- 1.A: What are they doing (now)?
 - B: They're doing their homework.
- 2.A: What's Benson doing in the kitchen (now)?
 - B: He's cooking.
- 3. A: What are you doing (now)?
 - B: I'm writing a card.
- 4. A: What's Becky doing (now)?
 - B: She's playing with her cat.

P.72 綜合演練

1 C	②D	3B	4 D	⑤D
6 D	7 B	®C	9C	10 A
11 D	12D	13A	14B	15 A
16C	①D	18C	19D	20B
21)C	22C	23A	24D	25B
26A	27)D			

Unit 5

P.75 單字片語

- 1 (1) date (3) date
- (2) (1) November
- ③ (1) first (2) first
 - (3) first
- (4) (1) Thanksgiving
- ⑤ (1) important

P.76 單字片語

- 6 (2) holiday (3) holiday
- (2) When
- (8) (1) fourth (2) fourth
 - (3) fourth
- 9 (1) birthday
- 10 (1) Also; also
- 1) (1) before; before

P.77 單字片語

- (1) around; around
 - (3) around
- (1) How; about; How; about
 - (2) about
- (1) second; second
 - (2) Second
 - (3) second
 - (4) seconds
- 15 (1) month
- (1) January
- 17 (1) February

P.78 單字片語

- 18 (1) March
- 19 (1) April
- 20 (1) May
- 21 (1) June
- 22 (1) July
- 23 (1) August
- 24 (1) September
- 25 (1) October
- 26 (1) December

P.79 單字片語

- (2) (2) New ; Year's ; Eve ; New ;
 - Year's ; Day
- 28 (2) Christmas
- 29 (1) third (2) Third
 - (3) third
- 30 (1) animal
- (2) cow
- 32 (1) lucky

P.80 單字片語

33 (1) only (2) only

P.82

一、寫出下列月份名稱

1.January 2. February 3.March 4. April 5.May 6. June 7.July 8. August 9.September 10.October 11.November 12.December

二、以英文寫出下列日期

- 1. August (the) fourth
- 2. April (the) ninth
- 3. March (the) twelfth
- 4. January (the) second
- 5. February (the) twenty-first
- 6. October (the) fifth

三、翻譯(數字用英語表示)

- 1. A: What's the date today?
 - B: It's July (the) third.
- 2. Christmas is on December twenty-fifth.

|練習|翻譯(數字用英語表示)

- 1.A: When is Christmas Eve?
 - B: It's on December twenty-fourth.
- 2. A: When is Grandpa's birthday?
 - B: It's on July ninth.
- 3. A: When is the show?
 - B: It's on January thirty-first.

P.83

練習|翻譯

- 1. What time is your third class?
- 2. Is Sunday the first day of the week?
- 3. Kevin is their second son.
- 4. Mother's Day is on the second Sunday of May.

P.84 綜合演練

- (1)**D** (2)D (3)A (4)D (5)B (6)**C 7**B **8**C 10B (9)A (11)C 12C 13C 15D (14)B
- 16D (17)D 18C

Unit 6

P.86 單字片語

- 1) (2) lion
- ② (1) over; there
- 3 (1) King (2) king; king
- (4) (1) some
 (5) (1) Elephants
 (2) some
 (2) elephant
- 6 (1) so

P.87 單字片語

- \bigcirc (1) any (3) any
- (1) tigers
- 9 (1) zebras
- (1) on ; the ; back ; of
 in ; the ; back ; of
 at ; the ; back ; of
 - (2) back (3) back

P.88 單字片語

- (1) (1) help; help
 - (2) helping; with helping; out
 - (3) can't ; help ; eating
- 12 (1) monkeys
- 13 (1) foxes; fox
- 14 (1) horse
- 15 (1) rat; rat
- 16 (1) bear (2) bear

P.89 單字片語

- 17 (1) world
- 18 (1) examples
- 19 (1) bug
- 20 (1) food; foods
- ② (1) clean; up; clean; up ② (1) full (2) full
- 23 (1) healthy

P.90

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. There are many eggs in the box.
- 2. There is a marker on the desk.
- 二、翻譯
- 1. There is an eraser under the chair.
- 2. There are many students at our school.
- 3. There are two kangaroos between the zebra and the horse.

P.91

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. There aren't any lions behind the tigers.
- 2. There is no school near here.
- 3. There aren't any hippos in the zoo.
- 二、翻譯
- 1. There aren't any birds in the tree.
- 2. There isn't an eraser under the desk.

P.92

- 一、依提示作答
- 1. Are there any markers in his bag?
- 2. Yes, there are eight bears in the bear house.
- 3. No, there aren't.
- 二、翻譯
- 1. Are there any dogs in the dog house?
- 2. A: Is there an elephant near the lion?
 - B: Yes, there is,
- 3. A: Are there four kangaroos here?
 - B: No. There are six.

P.93 綜合演練

- <u>1B</u> 2A 3C 4D 5D
- 6C 7C 8A 9A 0D







