



ANDY'S
ENGLISH CENTER

劉頡英文

品味賞析英文的原汁原味

會考複習課程一覽表

My
Checklist

- 時態 (U1-7)
- 動名詞當S (U8)
- 子句 (U9-10)
- 祈使句 (U11)
- 不定代名詞 (U12)
- 特殊動詞
- 感嘆句 (U15)
- 假設語氣 (U16)
- 比較級 & 最高級 (U17)
- 特殊句型 (U18-20)

※滿分課程，播放連結
立即掃，立即聽→





S + V



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 永恆事實
- B. 不變真理
- C. 習慣性的動作

例句

1. I often **go** to the library when I am free. (空閒的時候, 我常去圖書館。)
2. This **makes** him crazy. (這事令他抓狂。)
3. John **likes** fishing. (約翰喜歡釣魚。)
4. I **work** from nine to five. (我的工作朝九晚五。)
5. I **believe** it to be a mistake. (我認為這是錯的。)

ANDY'S'S 說明 ▶ 現在式通常在附屬子句中說明未來

Breakfast will be ready before you get up.

早餐在你起床前就會準備好。



S + V-ed



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 說明過去事件：單純的動作及事件。
- B. 主詞為第一與三人稱單數用 was，其餘用 were。
- C. 過去簡單式無法表達過去的習慣，須加入 would/used to 或頻率副詞說明某動作或行為是過去習慣。

例句

1. A car accident **happened** yesterday.
(昨天發生一場車禍。)
2. I **was** in a meeting when you called me.
(你昨天打給我的時候，我在開會。)
3. I **used to** smoke, but now I've stopped.
(我以前抽菸，現在已經戒掉了。)
4. Sometimes he **would bring** me little presents without saying why.
(他以前有時候會送我小禮物，但不會告訴我原因。)



S + { will
be going to } + V



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 用於描述發生或結束於未來的行為事件。
- B. 若是表示未來的計畫，用 be going to 或 will 皆可。
- C. 當未來的事件、行為是屬於來去動詞時，可用現在進行式來表達這些事件與行為。

例句

1. I believe that I **will go** to NTU someday.
(我相信有一天我會進台大。)
2. A: **Will** you **love** me forever? B: Yes, I will.
(A: 你會永遠愛我嗎? B: 是的，我會。)
3. I bought this book because I **am going to travel** next month.
(我買這本書，是因為我預定下個月去旅行。)
4. Ana **is going to take** a trip next month.
=Ana **is taking** a trip next month.
(安娜下個月要去旅遊。)



S + be + V-ing



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 描述：剛剛、當下、即將發生的事件
- B. 說明臨時或短暫持續的狀態
- C. 搭配頻率副詞來表示重複動作/事情
- D. 來去動詞 (go, come, arrive, leave) 以現在進行式表未來

例句

1. He's **working** in Saudi Arabia at the moment.
(他目前在沙烏地阿拉伯工作。)
2. **Are** you **seeing** someone special?
(你有男/女朋友嗎?)
3. She **is making** a phone call to her mother.
(她在和她媽媽打電話。)
4. He **is** always **telling** me "do this" or "do that".
(他老是叫我做這或做那。)
5. He **is reading** a novel.
(他在看一本小說。)

FINOY 說明▶沒有現在進行式的動詞：

感官	知覺	存在	擁有	需求	喜惡	記憶
hear see sound notice	believe think * understand know	be exist	own have * posses belong	need want prefer	like love hate	forget remember

★think 可用進行式來表正在思考，

但 think 被當成相信、認定时，不能做為進行式使用

- ❶ I **think** that English is easy. (我認為英語很容易。)
- ❷ I **am thinking** about the question now. (我現在正在想那個問題。)

👉判定動詞可否用進行式的方法：將動詞套上「我正在…」

延伸討論：現在簡單式與現在進行式的比較

- A.** 現在簡單式，可以用來描述不變的真理或事實，像是日出東方；以及持續重複發生的習慣與行為動作。
- B.** 現在進行式所能描述的只是現在當下這個時間點正在發生的事件、行為動作，至於會持續多久，並未言明，但只是暫時性的。
- C.** 現在進行式帶有「變化」的意涵，不能與表示狀態的動詞來連用，亦不能用來表示長時間的習慣。



S + beV $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\}$ + V-ing



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 描述過去某一時間點正在發生的事件或行為動作
- B. 需加上可說明時間的時間子句、片語與或是單字，以說明事件行為是發生於過去那個時間點

例句

1. I **was sleeping** when he opened the door.
(當他打開門時，我正在睡覺。)
2. I **was sleeping** at that time.
(那時我正在睡覺。)
3. I **was sleeping** then.
(那時我正在睡覺。)

延伸

時間子句 = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when / while} \\ \text{before / after} \end{array} \right\} + \text{S} + \text{V} \dots$

▶▶ when

when = at that time 在那個時間點，when 所引導的時間子句，只能用簡單式。主要子句與時間子句，可以都是過去簡單式，或主要子句用過去進行式，而時間子句為過去簡單式。

例句

1. I was brushing my teeth when my father called me.
(當我爸爸昨晚打電話給我的時候，我正在刷牙。)
2. I ate breakfast when John watched TV.
(當強在看電視時，我在吃早餐。)

▶▶ after 與 before

當說明主要子句與時間子句兩者發生時間的先後，只能用簡單式。

例句

1. I did the homework before I played TV game.
(在玩電視遊樂器前我先做家庭作業。)
2. I played TV game after I did the homework.
(做完家庭作業後，我才玩電視遊樂器)

延伸討論：過去簡單式與過去進行式之比較

- A.** 過去式的重點，在於說明過去曾經發生了某事，至於幾點發生，什麼時候發生，都是次要的，描述『結果』。
- B.** 過去進行式是強調過去某時某刻某事件行為正在發生，得再加上說明時間的時間子句、片語或是單字，描述過程/背景。



S + have / has + P.P.



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 到現在為止已完成的動作或經驗
- B. 到現在為止仍持續的動作或狀態

例句

1. He is one of the very best men I **have** ever **met**.
(他是我遇見的最好的人之一。)
2. **Has** he **finished** the work yet? (那工作他做完了沒有?)
3. How long **have** you **stayed** here? (你在這裡多久了?)

▶▶表示過去開始持續到現在的動作或狀態常用的時間有：

for, since, how long, so far, these days, already, never, ever, just, yet 等。

延伸討論：現在完成式與過去簡單式的用法比較

▶▶現在完成式：表 1. 完成 2. 持續 3. 經驗

▶▶過去簡單式：表示動作發生的時間在過去

c.f.

1. I **have taught** here for fifteen years. (現在完成)
(我在這已經教了十五年。)
2. I **taught** here for a year. (過去簡單)
(我在這教過一年。)

延伸 Since 和 for 的用法

{ **Since** + 過去時間點
{ **For** + 一段時間

1. Mr. Smith **has worked** here since 1984.
(1984 年以來，史密斯先生一直在這工作。)
2. He's **learned** about 5,000 English words since he went to college.
(他上大學以來大約學了五千個英語單詞。)
3. We **have known** each other for twenty years.
(我們認識有二十年了。)
4. I **haven't seen** her for a long time.
(我好久沒有見到她了。)



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延伸

have / has + been to 表示「曾經去過某地」

have / has + gone to 表示「到某地去了或正在去某地的途中」

▶▶ have/has been to 可與 just, ever, never 等連用。

▶▶ have/has been to 後面可接次數，表示去過某地幾次。

1. I **have** just **been to** the post office.

(我剛才去郵局了。)

2. **Have** you ever **been to** Taipei?

(你曾經去過台北嗎?)

3. They **have been to** that village several times.

(他們去過那個村莊好幾次了。)

4. – Where is Tom? – He **has gone to** the bookshop.

(– 湯姆在哪裡? – 他到書店去了。)

5. Jack **has gone to** London.

(Jack 到倫敦去了。)



牛刀小試

1. () The women you met in the library yesterday _____ our school a lot of books.
(A) giving (B) given (C) to give (D) will give
2. () Mrs. Smith _____ the movie very much. She has seen it three times.
(A) liked (B) likes (C) has liked (D) will like
3. () Sam: Sorry, I am late.
Ben: Here you are! I waited for you for one hour and _____ you wouldn't come
(A) forget (B) found (C) noticed (D) thought
4. () Tina _____ hamburgers for lunch every day last week.
(A) has (B) had (C) has had (D) was having
5. () Mr. Yang has worked in this factory _____ 1968.
(A) before (B) for (C) in (D) since
6. () Sam: _____ you have a good time at Mr. Moore's house tonight?
Tom: Yes. It was a wonderful day. I'm glad I went.
(A) Do (B) Did (C) Will (D) Would
7. () Many of my classmates have had the experience of taking an airplane, but I _____.
(A) don't (B) wasn't (C) won't (D) haven't
8. () Judy moved to France and has lived there _____ two years. I miss her very much.
(A) before (B) for (C) in (D) since
9. () I sent Lucy two e-mails last week, but she has not answered me _____.
(A) already (B) also (C) either (D) yet

10. () Tina is getting married to a man she has known only _____ a month.
(A) for (B) in (C) on (D) since
11. () Stella is a baseball fan. She _____ more than one hundred pictures of famous baseball players.
(A) has (B) has been (C) is (D) is having
12. () Ryan: Would you like to play tennis with me?
Dora: No, thanks. _____ it for three hours already. I'm tired now.
(A) I play (B) I'm playing (C) I've played (D) I'll play
13. () At first, my bookstore's business _____ not very good. But now it is doing quite well.
(A) is (B) does (C) was (D) did
14. () My brother doesn't live with us. He _____ out after he got married.
(A) has moved (B) will move (C) was moving (D) moved
15. () Candy has decided to move to Taipei next year. When she studies in an art school there, she _____ with her aunt for five months.
(A) lives (B) has lived (C) lived (D) will live
16. () Betty _____ TV when her little brother fell off the chair.
(A) watched (B) was watching
(C) has watched (D) is going to watch



S+ (助動詞) + be + v-ed + (by sb)



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 不知道或沒必要指出動作的執行者
- B. 出於婉轉、禮貌
- C. 正式的佈告、通告
- D. 英文被動語態常一成不變以「被」字來翻譯，如被打、被罵。
應依據句子的意思做適當的變化。

例句

1. The child **was forced** by family circumstances to drop out of school.
(這孩子為家境所迫中途輟學。)
2. Hundreds of houses **were destroyed** by fire last night.
(昨晚有幾百間木屋毀於火災。)
3. He told us that a big reservoir **was being built** in his hometown.
(他告訴我們他的家鄉正在建造一個大型水庫。)
4. All the rooms **are cleaned** regularly.
(所有的房間都定期打掃。)
5. He **was considered** to be a computer genius.
(他被認為是個電腦天才。)
6. Passengers **are requested** to remain seated until the aircraft comes to a complete stop.
(飛機停妥前，請乘客不要離開座位。)



牛刀小試

- 1.() A new road is going to _____ in town because traffic is getting busier and busier.
(A) build (B) building (C) be built (D) have built

- 2.() This English song____ by the girls after class.
(A) often sings (B) often sang (C) is often sang (D) is often sung

- 3.() The key _____ on the table when I leave.
(A) was left (B) will be left (C) is left (D) has been left

- 4.() Japanese _____ in every country.
(A) is not spoken (B) are spoken
(C) is speaking (D) is not speaking

- 5.() The old bridge in my hometown_____ next month.
(A) is going to be rebuilt (B) will rebuilt
(C) are going to be rebuilt (D) are going to rebuilt



觀念

- A. 動名詞當主詞時，動詞為第三人稱單數。
- B. 動詞不能直接當主詞，要改以動名詞 (Ving) 或不定詞 (To V) 的形式當主詞。



滿分課程連結



牛刀小試

1. () _____ the lesson before class gives me a better idea about what the teacher is going to teach.
(A) Preview (B) Previews (C) Previewed (D) Previewing
2. () There are five stories in this book. The one about a shy police officer is the most _____ to me.
(A) interest (B) interested (C) interesting (D) interestingly
3. () Asking directions _____ Henna learn more and better.
(A) help (B) helps (C) helping (D) to help
4. () Playing in the water _____ lots of fun on a hot summer day.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
5. () Learning foreign languages _____ me to know more about other countries.
(A) helps (B) helping (C) help (D) to help



觀念

- A. 完整的單句加上無意義的连接詞 **that**，表那件事。
- B. 可當主要子句中的主詞、受詞、補語或同位語
- C. 置於情緒形容詞之後，陳述引發情緒的緣由
- D. 以疑問詞引導的疑問句，改為非疑問句語序可做名詞子句，代表一個問題，而此時的疑問詞變為连接詞。



滿分課程連結

例句

1. { Something is strange.
He didn't show up on time.



It is strange **that** he didn't show up on time. 他沒有準時出席很奇怪。

2. { I am afraid of that thing.
I can't help you.



I am afraid **that** I can't help you. 我恐怕無法幫忙你。

3. { Do you know the question?
Where does he come from?



Do you **know** where he comes from? 你知道他是從哪裡來的嗎？

4. { He asked me the question.
When would we leave?

↓

He **asked** me when we would leave. 他問我我們甚麼時候離開。

延伸 疑問詞+to+RV

1. I don't know what I can do. = I don't know what to do.
2. I don't know how I can do it. = I don't know how to do it.



牛刀小試

1. () Alice learned from the TV news ____ Nora Jones was coming to Taiwan next month.
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) whether
2. () Willy found _____ the novel he bought last week was under his bed.
(A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) which
3. () Jacky would like to bring that poor dog back home, but he isn't sure _____ his mother like dogs.
(A) how (B) what (C) whether (D) which
4. () Lisa is new here, so she doesn't know _____ the restroom is.
(A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) whic



觀念

- A. 兼有「連接詞」與「代名詞」雙重作用
- B. 關代所代替的名詞或代名詞稱為先行詞
- C. 關代所引導的關係子句，具形容詞作用又稱為形容詞子句



滿分課程連結

	主格	受格	所有格
表人	who	whom	whose
表動物、事物	which	which	whose (of which)
表人、動物、事物	that	that	

句型一 ▶ 主格 (不可省)

ANDY'S

先行詞 + {
who
which + 動詞....
that

1. I like the boys **who** have short hair.
(我喜歡留短髮的那些男孩們。)
2. Do you like the cat **which/that** is under the chair?
(你喜歡椅子下那隻貓嗎?)

句型二 ▶ 受格 (可省)

ANDY'S

先行詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whom} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ + 主詞 + 及物動詞 (或不及物動詞 + 介係詞) + ...

1. The man **whom/that** you were talking about is my husband.
(你在談論的那位男士是我的丈夫。)
2. David knows the music **which/that** you listen to.
(大衛懂你聽的音樂。)

句型三 ▶ 所有格

ANDY'S

先行詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whose} + \text{名詞...} \\ \text{of which} + \text{名詞...} \end{array} \right\}$

1. I have a friend **whose** father is a doctor.
(我有一位朋友，他的父親是醫生。)

觀念辨析

A. 關代的省略：

- (1) 「主格」關係代名詞，不可省略。
- (2) 「受格」關係代名詞，可省略，前如有「介係詞」，不可省略。

B. 關係代名詞 that 有下列情形者，常用 that：

- (1) 先行詞前有「最高級」形容詞時，常用 that。
- (2) 先行詞是「人 and 動物」或「人 and 事物」時，用 that。
- (3) 先行詞前有「序數」如 the first/the last 時，常用 that。
- (4) 先行詞前有 all, no, every, any, the only, the same, the very，用 that。
- (5) 疑問句的開頭是 who, which, what 等，用 that。

C. 不可使用關係代名詞 **that** 的場合：

- (1) 「介係詞」如 **in** 或 **on, at** 後面不可使用關係代名詞 **that**。
- (2) 「逗號」後面不可使用關係代名詞 **that**。
- (3) 先行詞是 **people, those** (那些人) 時，關係代名詞用 **who**
- (4) **whose** 當所有格，不可用 **that** 代替

延伸

限定的形容詞子句與非限定的形容詞子句之區別

▶▶ 先行詞「沒有明確」指出，用限定的形容詞子句，前沒有逗點。

My elder brother **who** is in America will come back to Taiwan.
我在美國的哥哥要回到臺灣來。

▶▶ 先行詞「已經明確」指出，用非限定的形容詞子句，前有逗點。

My elder brother, **who** is in America, will come back to Taiwan.
我的哥哥要回到臺灣來，他現在在美國。



牛刀小試

1. () Tommy is looking for the watch his uncle _____him on his birthday.
(A) gives (B) gave (C) to give (D) has given
2. () I like to read comic books _____ me laugh.
(A) made (B) to have made
(C) that make (D) which makes
3. () In my family, my sister is the only person who _____ chocolate.
(A) love (B) loves (C) loved (D) loving
4. () The movie is about a true story _____ happened in Korea in 1945.
(A) it (B) that (C) what (D) when
5. () At dinner time, I often enjoy telling Mom everything _____ at school.
(A) happened (B) was happening
(C) that happened (D) which happening
6. () It is an exciting moment for Mr. and Mrs. Wang _____ they learned that they were going to have a baby.
(A) what (B) when (C) whether (D) why



行為動詞原形

Be動詞

Let + 受詞 + 原形動詞

} + 形容詞、名詞或介詞片語等



滿分課程連結

例句

1. **Make** sentences after the model.
(根據例句造句。)
2. **Be** careful when crossing the street.
(過馬路時要小心。)
3. **Let** him **go** back now.
(讓他現在回去吧。)

觀念

祈使句的否定句式

- A.** 句首 + Don't 形成否定句 → Don't + RV
可在當 Let 受詞的名詞或代詞後加 not → Let + O + not + RV
- B.** Let's 開頭的祈使句，必須在 Let's 後加 not。
Let's not tell her the truth whenever we meet her.
(無論什麼時候我們碰到她，都不要告訴她真相。)
- C.** “No + 名詞/V-ing”，表示“禁止做某事”。
1. NO PHOTOS! 禁止拍照！
 2. NO SMOKING! 禁止吸菸！

延伸 祈使句與陳述句的並列使用

1. **Leave** it with me and I **will see** what I can do.
(把它留給我吧，我想想有沒有辦法。)
2. **Hurry** up, or we'll be late.
(快點，否則我們要遲到了。)



牛刀小試

1. () Be _____ when you pick up the broken dishes. Don't cut yourself.
(A) careful (B) honest (C) polite (D) strong
2. () A-Ming: Dad, can I go dancing tomorrow?
Mr.Wu: _____ your homework and we'll talk about it.
(A) Finishes (B) Finishing (C) To finish (D) Finish
3. () Judy: The ball game will be on TV tomorrow at six in the morning.
Lucy: _____ up early and you won't miss it.
(A) Get (B) To get (C) Getting (D) Gets
4. () Wendy: Do you know where the library is?
Simon: Just _____ going for two more blocks and you'll see it.
(A) keep (B) to keep (C) keeping (D) keeps



句型一 ▶ 單數的不定代名詞

ANDY'S

One
 Each (one...)
 Any (one...)
 Every (one...)
 Some (one...)
 Nothing
 Nobody
 Another
 Anything
 Neither
 Either

of { the / these / those 複數可數名詞
 所有格 (my, Tom's...) 複數可數名詞
 複數代名詞受格 (us, you, them) }

+ 單數 動詞

例句

1. **One** of the boys is my brother.
 (其中一個男孩是我的哥哥。)
2. **Everyone** of my teachers is wise and friendly.
 (我的每一位老師都是聰明友善的。)



滿分課程連結

句型二 ▶ 複數不定代名詞

ANDY'S

數字
both
all
some
several of
many
most
a few
few

{ the / these / those 複數可數名詞
所有格 (your, his, Mary's...) 複數可數名詞
複數代名詞受格 (us, you, them) } + 複數動詞

例句

1. **Two** of the women **live** near my house.
(那些女人中的其中兩個住在我家附近。)
2. **Most** of them **will** go camping next week.
(下禮拜他們大部分都會去宿營。)

句型三 ▶ 不可數的不定代名詞

ANDY'S

any
some
much
most of
all
alittle
little

{ the / these / those 不可數名詞
所有格 (your, his, Coco's...) 不可數名詞
代名詞受格 it } + 單數動詞

例句

1. **All** of the pork in the store **is** expensive. (所有商店裡賣的豬肉都很貴。)
2. **Some** of my money **was** stolen. (我有一些錢被偷了。)

觀念辨析

A. each 和 every 意義相同、詞性不同：

each 可作_____及_____用, every 作_____用

B. one / the other / another / the others / others 區別：

one 指群體中的其中一個，並未“特定指出”是那一個。

one 代替前面已說過的單數名詞

ones 代替前面已說過的複數名詞

C. 若該群體只有二個，當 one 表其中一個時，另一個用 the other 代表

D. another 表是該群體的數量有“三個以上”

E. the others 表三個以上的群體，當其中一些已被 one 所代表，剩下來的那群用 the others

F. others 和 the others，the others 是指剩下的全部，others 是剩下來的那群裡的“某些”

例句

I have five pens. _____ is red, _____ is blue,
_____ is black, _____ is green, and _____ is yellow.



牛刀小試

- () Cell phones are convenient; every person in my family has _____.
(A) it (B) one (C) them (D) those
- () _____ of the students in my school do not have the experience of going to a foreign country. Only a few do.
(A) Any (B) Both (C) Most (D) One
- () When Sean came to Taiwan several years ago, _____ people knew about him, but now he is a famous cook in Taiwan.
(A) any (B) few (C) little (D) most

4. () Most of Jeff's best books _____ when he was sick and poor.
(A) have written (B) were written
(C) would write (D) wrote
5. () _____ of the books on the desk is about the famous writers of our country.
(A) A lot (B) A few (C) Both (D) One
6. () There are many trees in the park. _____ of them are over fifty years old.
(A) Both (B) Most (C) Much (D) One
7. () Mike: I heard there are many monkeys in this mountain.
But I didn't see any of them last time when I was here.
Carl: Hope we can see _____ today.
(A) another (B) others (C) some (D) themselves
8. () _____ of the gift boxes are already put under the Christmas tree.
(A) One (B) Any (C) All (D) Much
9. () Elsa: Do you know anyone form class A?
Jeff: No, I don't know any of _____.
(A) they (B) their (C) theirs (D) them



句型一 ▶ 連綴動詞

ANDY'S
主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞
主詞 + 連綴動詞 + like + 名詞



滿分課程連結

觀念

- A. 連綴動詞是用來補充描述和指明事物的，常用形容詞來補充說明主詞不足的地方，使得整句的意思更加完整。
- B. 形容詞在句子中稱為「主詞補語」。
- C. 連綴動詞後若接名詞，名詞前會再加上介系詞「like」。
- D. 連綴動詞有：
seem, appear, look, feel, sound, taste, become, get, turn 等。

例句


- 1. The river **looks** dirty. (這條河看起來髒髒的。)
- 2. The idea **sounds** interesting. (這主意聽起來很有趣。)
- 3. The cake **tastes like** strawberries. (這蛋糕嚐起來像草莓口味。)
- 4. He **looks like** a big star. (他看起來像大明星。)



牛刀小試

1. () The students got _____ when they saw their favorite movie star eating at the next table.
 (A) excited (B) excitedly (C) exciting (D) excitingly
2. () When I am hungry, any food looks _____ to me.
 (A) common (B) delicious (C) honest (D) simple

句型二 ▶ 感官動詞

S + 感官動詞 + O +		RV 表主動
		V - ing 表主動
		pp 表被動

觀念 ▶ 感官動詞有：see, look at, hear, feel, smell, notice, listen to, watch 等。

例句

1. I **saw** (watched) her swim. (我看到她游泳。)
2. I **heard** her singing. (我看到她正在唱歌。)
3. I **heard** my name called. (我聽見有人叫我名字。)



牛刀小試

1. () Cindy cried out when she saw a motorcycle _____ into her car.
 (A) bump (B) bumped (C) to bump (D) has bumped
2. () When I was walking along the river, I saw some fish _____ out of the water.
 (A) jumped (B) to jump (C) jumping (D) are jumping



			ANDY'S
have	+ O +	{ RV	主動
make		{ Ved	被動
let	+ O +	{ RV	主動
		{ be Ved	被動
get	+ O +	{ to RV	主動
		{ (to be) Ved	被動



滿分課程連結

例句

1. My father **made** me **take** out the trash.
(我爸爸要我去倒垃圾。)
2. Her English teacher **had** her **practice** speaking English.
(她的英文老師要她練習說英文。)
3. Mary **got** her boyfriend **to join** the dance club with her.
(Mary 要她男朋友一起參加舞蹈社。)
4. My mother **lets** me **watch** TV an hour a day.
(我媽媽讓我每天看電視一小時。)



牛刀小試

1. () Deborah put some sugar and cream in her coffee to make it _____ better.
(A) taste (B) tasted (C) tasting (D) to taste
2. () My mother _____ me send a letter yesterday.
(A) asked (B) had (C) told (D) wanted
3. () If I finish my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me _____ TV for one hour.
(A) watch (B) watching
(C) to watch (D) have watched



What + a / an + adj + N + (S + V)!

How { +adj + a / an / the + N + (S + V)!

 +adv + S + V!



滿分課程連結

例句

1. What a cute girl (she is)!
2. How cute a girl (she is)!
3. What a good idea!
4. How fast he runs!
5. How rude you are!
6. How carefully they are listening!
7. How heavily the rain is falling!



ANDY'S

If + S + 現在式V, { ① S + can
will
shall
may + RV

② 祈使句



滿分課程連結

觀念 → 現在或未來之純粹假設 → 即_____

例句 →

1. It's raining now. We'll get soaking wet if we go out now.

→如果現在出門我們會淋溼。

→如果現在_____我們_____淋溼。

2. If we don't hurry, we'll be late.

→如果不快一點的話，我們會遲到。

→如果_____的話，我們_____遲到。

3. If I find your money, I'll give it to you.

→如果我找到你的錢的話，我會拿給你。

→如果我_____你的錢，我_____拿給你。



牛刀小試

- 1.() If you _____ speaking Spanish every day, you'll master it soon.
(A) practiced (B) had practiced (C) practice (D) will practice
- 2.() They will leave if it _____ not rain.
(A) will (B) does (C) has (D) is
- 3.() If it rains tomorrow, we will not go shopping.
(A) We are not sure it will rain tomorrow.
(B) We are sure it will rain.
(C) We are not sure whether it will rain or not tomorrow.
(D) We are sure we will not go shopping.
- 4.() If the weather is fine this weekend, my family _____ to the beach for two days.
(A) go (B) went (C) have gone (D) will go
- 5.() If Frank _____ to the office tonight, give this package to him.
(A) came (B) comes (C) has come (D) will come



句型一 ► 比較級的用法

ANDY'S

A + $\begin{cases} \text{BeV} + \text{形容詞比較級} \\ \text{V} + \text{副詞比較級} \end{cases}$ + than + B (A比B...)

A + be + the + 形容詞
比較級 + of the two + ... (A是兩者中較...的)



滿分課程連結

觀念 much, a lot, far, a little, a bit, even, still 可以修飾比較級

例句

1. Tom is taller than Kate.
(湯姆比凱特高。)
2. I got up earlier than my mother this morning.
(我今天早晨起床比我媽媽還早。)
3. John is the taller of the two.
(約翰是兩人當中較高的一位。)

句型二 ▶ 最高級常用句型結構

ANDY'S

主詞 + BeV + the +

形容詞 最高級

 +

單數 名詞

 +

in of

 + 範圍

主詞 + BeV + one of the +

形容詞 最高級

 +

複數 名詞

 +

in of

 + 範圍

(...是...中最...的)

例句

1. Tom is the tallest

in his class.
of all the students.

(湯姆是他們班上/所有學生當中最高的。)
2. Melbourne is one of the largest cities in Australia.
(墨爾本是澳洲最大的城市之一。)

句型三 ▶

ANDY'S

疑問詞 +

be 動詞

 +

形容詞比較級 副詞比較級

 , A or B?

疑問詞 +

be 動詞

 +

the + 形容詞 副詞最高級

 , A, B, or C?

例句

1. Who draws better, Jenny or Danny ?
(誰畫得比較好，詹妮還是丹尼？)
2. Which season do you like the best, spring, summer or autumn ?
(你最喜歡哪一個季節，春天，夏天還是秋天？)



牛刀小試

1. () The singer sings beautifully. I cannot think of anyone with a _____ voice.
(A) best (B) better (C) more (D) most

2. () Lucy looks _____ in pants than in a dress.
(A) pretty (B) this (C) prettier (D) the prettiest

3. () All the packages are _____ checked at the airport to keep everyone safe.
(A) careful (B) carefully
(C) more careful (D) the most careful



句型建構 ▶

1. 前後語氣相反，附加問句部分要用縮寫形式。
2. 前後人稱一致。
3. 前後時態一致。
4. 附加問句部分的主詞要用人稱代名詞主格。



滿分課程連結

觀念 ▶

- A.** 祈使句的附加問句表請求，用 *will you*；表邀請、勸說時，用 *won't you*。
祈使句為否定句式，其附加問句通常只用 *will you*。
- B.** *Let* 開頭構成的附加問句時，除 *Let's* 用 *shall we* 外，
- C.** 其他均用 *will you*。動詞是 *think, suppose, believe, expect* 等，附加問句與主句對應，時態與子句一致。
e.g. I don't think you are right, are you?
e.g. I don't believe he has done it, has he?
- D.** 主句中含有 *no, never, hardly, little, seldom, few, nothing* 等否定詞附加問句用肯定句
e.g. He can hardly read English, can he?



牛刀小試

1. () The tall man over there is our new English teacher, _____?
(A) is he (B) is there (C) isn't he (D) isn't there
2. () You've studied English for a long time, _____?
(A) did you (B) didn't you (C) have you (D) haven't you
3. () Lucy: Do you think sally and martin should get married?
Rose: why not? They love each other, _____?
(A) will they (B) won't they (C) do they (D) don't they
4. () She's going to Europe, _____ she?
(A) doesn't (B) hasn't (C) isn't (D) won't
5. () Alice: Have you ever been to a baseball game?
Jamie: No, never. _____
Alice: Sure. Baseball is my favorite sport.
(A) Do you? (B) Have you?
(C) Don't you? (D) Haven't you?
- 6.() Robert: Charles wanted to borrow \$1000 from me yesterday.
Mandy: You didn't lend him the money, _____?
(A) would you (B) wouldn't you
(C) did you (D) didn't you



ANDY'S

Here } + V + 純N
There } + 代N + V



滿分課程連結

觀念 → 主詞是代名詞時，不需倒裝

例句 →

1. There comes the train. = There it comes.
(火車來了！)
2. Here you are.
(拿去吧！)
3. There goes the bell.
(鈴響了！)



S. + used to RV

過去曾經

S. + be used to { Ving
N. }

習慣於...



滿分課程連結

例句

1. He used to smoke.
(他過去常常抽菸。)
2. He's used to working late.
(他習慣值班。)
3. We are used to the country life.
(我們習慣鄉村生活。)
4. Are you used to it?
(你還習慣嗎?)

S + V + too + adj + (for someone) + to do sth.

例句

1. The child is **too young to go** to school.
(這個小孩年紀太小了，以致於還無法上學。)
2. It is **too good to be** true.
(這件事太好了，好像不是真的。)
3. The work is **too hard for the boy to do**.
(這件工作對這個男孩來說太難了，所以根本沒辦法做。)

《比較》

1. You're **too nice to help the child**. 屬於「不定詞」用法
(你能幫那個小孩的忙實在是太好了。)
2. It's **too dangerous to drive fast on busy streets**. 真主詞
(在交通忙碌的街道上開快車，實在是太危險了。)

S + V + so + adj. + that + 子句

例句

1. The weather is **too hot to work**.
= The weather is **so hot that we can't work**.
(天氣太熱，所以我們無法工作。)
2. The car is **too old to drive**.
= The car is **so old that we can't drive it**.
(這部車太舊了，所以我們無法再開了。)

S + V + adj. + enough to + RV

例句

- The child is **too** young **to go** to school.
= The child **isn't old enough to go** to school.
(這個小孩的年紀，還不夠大到可以上學。)
- The boy is **too** short **to get** the cup on the shelf.
= The boy **isn't tall enough to get** the cup on the shelf.
(那個男孩還不夠高到可以拿架子上的杯子。)
- The child is **old enough to go** to school.
(這小孩的年紀，已大到可以上學了。)
- The boy is **tall enough to get** the cup on the shelf.
(那個男孩的身高，已可以拿得到架子上的杯子了。)

S + V + not only + A + but also + B …不只 A, 而且 B

- not only...but also...和 and 的意思雷同
- not only ... but also ...在主詞的位置，用法和 and 有很大差別。
- not only 和 but also 後所連接的詞，在詞性上要相同。

例句

- She is nice and beautiful. (她很好而且漂亮。)
= She is not only nice but also beautiful. (她不只好而且漂亮。)
- The children and their dog **like** eating hamburgers.
(這些小孩和他們的狗都喜歡吃漢堡。)
= Not only the children but also their dog **likes** eating hamburgers.
(不只這些小孩喜歡吃漢堡，連他們的狗也是。)

S + V + either + A + or + B

…不是 A, 就是 B

S + V + neither + A + nor + B

…不是 A, 也不是 B



either A or B 和 neither A nor B A 和 B 詞性要相同



1. I can play neither basketball nor baseball.

(我不會打籃球，也不會打棒球。)

2. This tool is neither cheap nor useful.

(這個工具，既不便宜，也不實用。)

3. You can eat either an apple or a guava.

(你可以吃蘋果或是芭樂。)



1. already, yet 的區別

already 用於肯定句中表示「已經」；yet 用於否定句尾表示「還」
兩者用於疑問句尾表示「已經」

1. He had already left when I called. (當我給他打電話時，他已經離開了。)
2. I haven't finished my homework yet. (我還沒有完成作業。)

2. so 與 such 的區別

so+形容詞+a/an+可數名詞單數

such + (a / an) + 形容詞

}	(可數名詞單數)
	可數名詞複數
	不可數名詞

▶so 修飾形容詞或副詞，修飾的形容詞後可以有一個單數的可數名詞

▶such 修飾可數名詞單複數和不可數名詞，名詞前可有形容詞作修飾

1. My brother runs so fast that I can't follow him.
(我弟弟跑得那麼快以至於我跟不上他。)
2. He is so clever a boy.=He is such a clever boy.
(他是一個如此聰明的孩子。)
3. It is such cold weather.
(這麼冷的天氣。)

3. also, too, as well, either 的區別

also、as well、too，用於肯定句和疑問句，
also 常用於 be 動詞，情態動詞，助動詞之後，行為動詞之前；
as well、too 用於句尾；
either 用於否定句中，置於句尾。

1. My father **is** a teacher. My mother **is also** a teacher.
=My father **is** a teacher. My mother **is a teacher as well**.
=My father **is** a teacher. My mother **is a teacher, too**.
(我爸爸是一名老師，我媽媽也是。)
2. I **can't** speak French. Jenny **can't** speak French, **either**.
(我不會說法語，詹妮也不會。)

4. ago 與 before 的區別

ago 表示以現在為起點的「以前」，常與過去式連用
before 指過去或將來某時刻「以前」，常和完成式連用

1. I saw him ten minutes ago.
(我十分鐘之前看到的他。)
2. He told me that he had seen the film before.
(他告訴我他以前看過這場電影。)

5. just, just now 的區別

just：與現在完成式、過去完成式連用，表示「剛...」
just now：和過去式連用，表示「剛才」

1. We have just seen the film. (我們剛看過這場電影。)
2. He was here just now. (他剛才在這裡。)



牛刀小試

- 1.() My sister does not like the jacket, and I don't,_____.
(A) either (B) so (C) too (D) yet
- 2.() It was___ bad weather that we all had to stay inside.
(A)very (B) so (C) rather (D) such
- 3.() We won't go to the cinema next Saturday. They won't, _____.
(A) too (B) also (C) neither (D) either
- 4.() He likes to do some reading in the morning, and I like it, _____.
(A) too (B) either (C) neither (D) also
- 5.() I have never seen ___ big pears.
(A) such (B) very (C) so (D) rather



考答案：**ADDAA**



使用時機	句型	例句
月、季、年、世紀前面 要用 in	in + month/season/ year/century	He was born in 1971. 他出生於 1971 年 We all live in the 21st century. 我們都生活在 21 世紀 I will move in fall. 我將於秋天搬家
in : 描述一段時間	in the past/ present/ future, in the morning/ afternoon/ evening	Nobody knows what will happen in the future. 沒人知道未來會發生什麼事 I usually jog in the morning. 我通常早上慢跑
at : 描述某一個 時間點	at noon/ night/ midnight at “時鐘時間” at present, at the moment, at the present time	People eat lunch at noon. 人們在中午吃午餐 The class begins at 8 o'clock. 這堂課八點開始 I am busy at present. 我現在很忙
on : 用在描述日 期與星期幾	on+ a date, weekday on+ weekday morning(s), afternoon(s), evening(s)	I was born on October 30, 1971. 我出生於 1971 年 10 月 30 日 Are you free on Sunday? 星期天你有空嗎? I have a date on Thursday evening. 星期四晚上我有約會

Motivate Your Mind ▶▶▶

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