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名祐英文 國三會考英文句型總整理

UNIT 1 被動語態專論

涵義：要形成被動語態的要點：

- 一、動詞一定要是_____。
- 二、將_____語態的受詞變成_____語態的主詞。
- 三、by 片語不一定要寫出來，尤其做動作的人或物不是那麼重要時。

被動語態的注意事項

一、不需要接受詞的動詞即為不及物動詞，在不及物動詞的句構中，是無法將其改成被動語態的。

- a. Tom runs fast.
- b. Mary looks happy.

二、當主動語態的主詞不重要時，變成被動語態時，by 片語不須寫出。

- a. People speak French in Quebec.

- b. Someone ate all the cookies last night.

- c. Some one established the company in 2004.

被動語態的時態變化

- 一、現在簡單貌： _____
- 二、現在進行貌： _____
- 三、現在完成貌： _____
- 四、過去簡單貌： _____
- 五、過去進行貌： _____
- 六、過去完成貌： _____
- 七、未來語態的貌： _____
- 八、未來語態的進行貌： _____
- 九、未來語態的完成貌： _____

a. 現在簡單貌：

Mary writes a letter to his brother every week.

→ _____

The janitor waters the plants and flowers in the garden every morning.

→ _____

The sun gives off the radiation.

→ _____

I walk my dog every morning.

→ _____

b. 現在進行貌：

Someone is giving an oral test to the students in the next room.

→ _____

The plumber is fixing the leaking faucet.

→ _____

我正在幫我家的狗狗洗澡。

→ _____

這個案子正在接受調查。

→ _____

這項提案正在討論中。

→ _____

John 因為考試作弊正在接受處罰。

→ _____

c. 現在完成貌：

Has someone tested these cosmetics on animal?

→ _____

The principal has granted our request.

→ _____

那座老舊的建築物已經被拆除了。

→ _____

John 已經被媽媽罵了一整晚了。

→ _____

John 已經被好幾個女生甩過很多次了。

→ _____

許多人因為這次的暴風雨而無家可歸。

→ _____

我已經精疲力竭了。

→ _____

d. 過去簡單貌：

Someone cancelled the concert because of the storm.

→ _____

John bullied the little boy on the playground.

→ _____

The little boy bullied John on the playground.

→ _____

比賽因為龍捲風警報而取消。

→ _____

John 被老師認為有奇怪行為的傾向。

→ _____

昨天我看見 John 和一個男生手牽手走在路上。

→ _____

e. 過去進行貌：

May was writing a “Dear John” letter to John then.

→ _____

I was eating a piece of cake when you called.

→ _____

John was putting on a skirt when I saw him.

→ _____

我看到 John 時，他正在被幾個小女生欺負。

→ _____

當你打電話來時，我正在準備晚餐。

→ _____

f. 過去完成貌：

Someone had installed a pin-hole camera before the moved into the house.

→ _____

I had finished the project by the time you came to my office.

→ _____

John 到車站時，他女友已經 被人接走了。

→ _____

John 很沮喪，因為他女友把他給甩了。

→ _____

 **Exercise:**

1. The school _____ 100 years ago.
(A) is build (B) was built (C) built (D) will be built
2. _____ his new car towed away yesterday?
(A) Did (B) Was (C) Were (D) Is
3. _____ the floor mopped by John every day?
(A) Does (B) Did (C) Was (D) Is
4. Taiwan _____ Formosa.
(A) calls (B) called (C) is called (D) is called as
5. They _____ John chicken.
(A) call (B) are called (C) calling (D) have calling
6. The mail _____ Mary yesterday.
(A) sent to (B) was sent to (C) sent (D) was sent
7. English _____ in Bangladesh.
(A) spoke (B) speaks (C) is spoken (D) spoken

8. In what language was your book _____?
(A) be written (B) writing (C) writes (D) written
9. A novel _____ by Mary now.
(A) is reading (B) reads (C) being read (D) is
being read
10. Mr. Wang _____ English by Mr Lin for 3 years.
(A) has been taught (B) is taught
(C) has taught (D) teaches

11. The chef will prepare the food.

12. A hurricane destroyed the small town.

13. Our plane will land at 6:00.

14. The Red Cross is feeding the homeless victims.

15. Lightning didn't cause the fire.

16. Sally made that delicious pie.

17. Three journalists were interviewing the official this afternoon.

18. Manager Wang proposed a new alternative at the meeting.

名祐英文 國三會考英文句型總整理

UNIT 2 特殊動詞專論

情緒動詞一定有下列兩個特性：

一、所有情緒動詞均為_____動詞，中文翻譯均翻為「使...」。

二、所有的情緒動詞詞尾均可加 ed 與 ing，變成形容詞。

其句型則為：

a. 英文使我感興趣。

b. 昨天那場激烈的比賽使我們興奮。

- c. 上課無聊的老師會讓學生感到無聊。

 **Exercise:**

1. _____ bores _____.
(A) Swim, him (B) Swimming, him
(C) He, swim (D) He, swimming
2. Going mountain climbing _____ us.
(A) exciting (B) excite (C) is exciting to (D) is excited about
3. John is really _____, so nobody wants to talk with him.
(A) bore (B) boring (C) boring (D) bores
4. Mike is really _____ in class because his teacher is so _____.
(A) bored, boring (B) boring, bored (C) bored, bored (D) bores, bores
5. Mary feels _____ the answer.
(A) satisfying with (B) satisfied with (C) satisfies (D) satisfied
6. We were _____ with the _____ baseball game.
(A) satisfying, exciting (B) satisfying, excited
(C) satisfied, exciting (D) satisfied, excited

感官動詞

其句型為：

- a. 昨晚八點，有人看見 Cindy 走進 Alan 家中。

- b. 昨天晚上十二點，我覺得我的床在搖。

- c. 每天早上在我上學路上，我都會看見 Anson 在路上對狗唱歌。

其他類動詞

表「希望」語意的動詞：_____。

其句型為：

a. 我希望我將來能考進一所好高中。

b. 我好希望我是一個億萬富翁。

c. 我希望我的英文能和母語人士一樣地好。

e. 我希望我現在的英文能和母語人士一樣地好。

不定詞與動名詞的差別

一、不定詞片語當副詞用：

She reads English newspapers to widen her vocabulary.

(她讀英文報紙來擴充她的英文辭彙量。)

I'm surprised to meet you here.

(我很驚訝在這裡遇見妳。)

a. 她年紀夠大了，所以可以自己作決定。

b. 他太矮所以無法加入籃球隊。

c. 我太累了所以無法寫完我的報告。

d. 我很高興可以看見你們英文的進步。

e. 為了要強化你的溝通技巧，你應該修這堂課。

f. 我們衝到車站，卻還是錯過這班火車。

g. 瑪莉回到家卻發現她家裡失火了。

h. 湯姆回到家，卻發現他家遭小偷了。

名祐英文 國三會考英文句型總整理

UNIT 3 題型演練與重點提示

綜合測驗

1. The Sami people ___1___ in the far north of Finland, Sweden, and Norway for centuries. They live off the land by hunting, coastal fishing, and working as reindeer (馴鹿) shepherds. So rapidly are temperatures rising due to pollution in the atmosphere, however, that the Sami shepherds are at risk of seeing their traditional way of life disappear.

___2___ past decades, northern winters are now warmer and shorter. Much snow has now been replaced by rain, which re-freezes on the ground and covers all the plants with thick ice. The result is a ___3___ of food for the reindeer population. Shepherds are forced to feed the animals hay, which is expensive. With ___4___ profits, shepherds are facing financial difficulty.

Severe as the problem is, Sami shepherds complain the government does little to slow the pace of global warming. And now continuing their traditional industry has become ___5___ difficult.

- (1) () (A) live (B) lived (C) have lived (D) had lived
(2) () (A) As much as (B) On the verge of
(C) With a view to (D) In comparison with
(3) () (A) disadvantage (B) shortage (C) promotion (D) fuel
(4) () (A) reduced (B) affected (C) polluted (D) ruined
(5) () (A) likely (B) improvingly (C) increasingly (D) suddenly

2. Standing onto the podium, I told the audience that three years ago I once planned to do ___1___. At this moment, I heard a ___2___ going through the crowd. Everyone was surprised. Then I looked hard at my best friend, Jack, who was looking at me ___3___, and continued to tell how Jack had saved me. I told them on that day, I had cleaned out my locker so that my mother did not have to do it for me but ___4___ I met Jack. He accompanied me home and even invited me to play sports with him. He gave me hope that day. At the end, I told everyone in presence that ___5___ a friend is the best gift one can give.

- (1) () (A) the unspeakably (B) the unspeakable
(C) the elderly (D) the unknown
(2) () (A) gasp (B) step (C) pat (D) wave
(3) () (A) in a hurry (B) without delay (C) with delight (D) in disbelief
(4) () (A) thankfully (B) originally (C) unfortunately (D) sadly
(5) () (A) as (B) to (C) being (D) be

3. In America, each state likes to be unique, so each one chooses symbols to set it apart from the other 49 ones. One of these symbols is the official state food. State foods are a delicious way to discover ___1___ different areas celebrate their uniqueness.

New York produces nearly half a billion kilograms of apples every year, and ___2___ the official state muffin of New York is the apple muffin. In Florida, the official state pie is the key lime pie. The small limes ___3___ in this dessert grow in a chain of islands called the Florida Keys (佛羅里達群島). Are sweets not your thing? Then try boiled peanuts. ___4___ lives in South Carolina will tell you they have the best boiled peanuts. It is the state's official snack food. ___5___ in the 1800s, when the peanut crop was first introduced, farmers would boil what they couldn't sell and hold community get-togethers to give thanks for a good harvest.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) () | (A) when | (B) what | (C) which | (D) how |
| (2) () | (A) therefore | (B) likely | (C) instead | (D) likewise |
| (3) () | (A) use | (B) used | (C) to use | (D) using |
| (4) () | (A) Anything that | (B) Whomever | (C) No matter who | (D) Whoever |
| (5) () | (A) To start | (B) Started | (C) Starting | (D) Starts |

二、閱讀測驗

1. On my first day of college, I felt really lonely. After my parents dropped me off, I was shown to a small bedroom along an empty corridor. I was used to living in a big house with family all around, so the idea of living in this little room seemed horrible. I didn't know anyone here, and was sure I would hate studying at college.

Feeling very sad, I went to a meeting for freshmen that afternoon. Many others came to college along with friends from the same high school, so they were having fun and enjoying themselves. Everyone seemed to fit in, except for me. As I looked around, I noticed a girl who was standing in the corner of the room, alone. She smiled at me, and then walked toward my direction. She told me her name was Janet, and whispered that she didn't know if she was ever going to enjoy being at college. This made me laugh, and we immediately became friends.

Whenever times in college got hard, Janet was the reason I didn't quit. Whenever I thought life was just too hard, she helped me to get it through. If she was sick or had problems with her boyfriend, I was there by her side. She was a friend who I could call up, even in the middle of the night, and who would always be there. Now, it has been ten years, and we are still best friends, helping each other through difficult times—this is all because of her warm smile on that first afternoon.

- (1) () Why didn't the author enjoy her college life in the beginning?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Her bedroom was small. | (B) She didn't know anyone. |
| (C) She felt lonely. | (D) All of the above. |
- (2) () Where did the author first meet Janet?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) In a freshman meeting. | (B) In a big house. |
| (C) In the author's room. | (D) In the classroom. |

- (3) () Which of the following statements is NOT true?
(A) The author never quit because of Janet.
(B) The author was not allowed to call Janet in the middle of the night.
(C) Ten years later, the author and Janet are still best friends.
(D) When Janet had problems with her boyfriend, the author was there by her side.
- (4) () According to the article, the author and Janet became best friends because of _____ on that first day.
(A) the author's warm smile (B) Janet's jokes
(C) Janet's warm smile (D) the author's sadness
- (5) () What is the best title for the article?
(A) My Best Friend (B) The Meaning of College Life
(C) My Sister Janet (D) Why College Life Is Fun.

2. Video games are very popular with children and young people. But a new video game from Nintendo may become a hit with adults. Called *Brain Age*, this video game is meant for people who want to improve their memories.

The idea for *Brain Age* came from the research of Professor Ryuta Kawashima, a famous Japanese scientist, who studied how reading and math exercises can affect the brain. Using this scientist's ideas, developers at Nintendo created a video game that allows players to use their minds and improve their memories. *Brain Age* offers several mental activities for players, including solving math problems, reading classic stories out loud, and completing number puzzle games, such as Sudoku (數獨).

First sold in Japan in May of 2005, the video game, called *Brain Training for Adults* in Japanese, was an instant hit. More than 3 million copies have been sold there. Because of this success, Nintendo decided to launch the video game to players in North America and Europe the following year, where it was called *Brain Age*.

In order to attract adults, *Brain Age* is designed to be user-friendly. The game isn't kitted out with any confusing controls; only a pen and a touch pad are needed. Users can also turn the console (操控桿) sideways, so that they'll feel more comfortable while using it.

Usually, people think video games are just for fun, and few people believe that they can "make you smarter." However, *Brain Age* shows that video games can be a fun way for people to exercise their brains.

- (1) () *Brain Age* was released in Japan in _____.
(A) 1995 (B) 2003 (C) 2005 (D) 2006
- (2) () *Brain Age*, a video game, _____.
(A) makes Ryuta Kawashima smarter
(B) aims to make users thinner
(C) is designed for people over 65 only
(D) sells more than 3 million copies in Japan
- (3) () According to the article, *Brain Age* is available in _____.
(A) America (B) Italy
(C) Canada (D) All of the above.

- (4) () Playing *Brain Age* _____.
- (A) requires little effort (B) takes a lot of time
(C) hurts people's eyes (D) helps enter a good college
- (5) () This article is mainly about _____.
- (A) a Japanese scientist
(B) a video game that may improve people's memories
(C) a company that helps people find their ideal mate
(D) video games' influence on children

3. After the Trojan War, Odysseus, King of Ithaca, had a long and difficult trip back to his home. His journey took so long because he ran into many problems and many of his group were killed along the way. The story of his journey is called the *Odyssey*, written by Homer, the famous Greek writer of ancient times.

During his trip, Odysseus had many adventures, but the most dangerous was when he and his men met the one-eyed, giant Cyclops, whose name was Polyphemus. Odysseus and his men landed on a beach and found a cave, where they found and ate delicious food. The food belonged to the Cyclops, who became angry and ate two of the men and shut the rest of them in his cave with a boulder. Odysseus then tricked Polyphemus into drinking a lot of wine. After the giant fell asleep, Odysseus and his men blinded the sleeping Cyclops by putting the point of a stick in his eye. After the Cyclops had to move the boulder (大圓石) so he could leave the cave, Odysseus and his men finally escaped.

After even more adventures and many more years, Odysseus finally arrived by ship at his home of Ithaca.

- (1) () What took Odysseus so long to return home?
- (A) He was trapped by Polyphemus. (B) He came across many troubles.
(C) Their ship was gone. (D) Some of his men tried to kill him.
- (2) () According to this passage, which of the following was NOT true about the Cyclops?
- (A) It was always angry. (B) It had only one eye.
(C) It was huge and strong. (D) Its name was Polyphemus.
- (3) () What did Odysseus do to make Polyphemus sleep?
- (A) to make him tired (B) to make him drunk
(C) to make him think it was night (D) to throw a boulder on his head
- (4) () Odysseus blinded Polyphemus with _____.
- (A) a needle (B) a lot of wine (C) a stick (D) a boulder

- (5) () According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Homer had a hard time going back home during the Trojan War.
 - (B) Odysseus asked Homer to record all his stories.
 - (C) Odysseus moved the boulder away while Polyphemus was sleeping.
 - (D) The *Odyssey* is a book of adventures.

名祐英文 國三會考英文句型總整理

UNIT 3 選文賞析

Religion plays a large role in the different peoples. In some religions, followers are forbidden to eat certain foods or must prepare their foods in a certain way.

Early on, religions set food taboos as a way to regulate dietary practices and maintain social behavior. Many of these are still followed today. Scriptures including the Torah, the Bible, and the Koran contain such taboos. The Torah orders Jewish people not to eat pork, saying that pigs are unclean animals. It also explains how foods should be prepared; the adjective “kosher” describes foods that meet these standards. Muslims also do not eat pork, nor other animals, such as dogs, cats and reptiles. Christians are allowed to eat all meats, but many Catholics still follow a rule against eating any meat on Fridays.

Our diets are composed of a variety of ingredients, but clearly, the most important ingredient is one’s beliefs.

- _____ 1. What is the main subject of the passage above?
- A. Christian food restrictions.
 - B. Religions and food restrictions.
 - C. Reasons to be a vegetarian.
 - D. How to cook meats correctly.
- _____ 2. What does the word “kosher” describe?
- A. Certain Christian eating practices.
 - B. All religions and their scriptures.
 - C. Foods made according to Jewish laws.
 - D. Only animals that are unclean.
- _____ 3. What is something that Jews and Muslims have in common?
- A. They do not like to eat beef.
 - B. They do not eat meat on Fridays.
 - C. They are not allowed to eat pork.
 - D. They both prefer kosher foods.

Good Reasons to Study English

English is the most frequently spoken language in the modern world. It is the language of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It's also the second language of many people in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America.

If you travel to a country where you don't speak the language, you can often communicate in English. It is common for English to be spoken between two people who aren't native speakers. For example, when someone from Japan meets someone from Spain, they will probably speak English. This makes English a useful language for international commerce and travel. It lets you communicate with people all over the world.

Many films, books and popular songs use English, so if you understand English you can get much more enjoyment out of these forms of entertainment. English is also the most widely used language on the Internet. And in the future, more people will expect you to speak English. For example, an employer may not consider an applicant worthy of a job if he or she can't read and speak English.

In the past, people thought the only reason to learn English was to use it for traveling in English-speaking countries. Now the world is different. Because of business, satellite television, and computers, the world is very closely linked. This is what people mean when they talk about the "Global Village." When an event happens in another part of the world, the information spreads very quickly. These days English is the main language of the global village.

Actually, English is a relatively straightforward language to learn. It has close links to Latin, French, German and other European languages and anyone can learn

English if they try hard for a few years. And once they have learned English, they will have access to the world language forever.

True or False

- ____(1) English is the most frequently spoken language in the world because most people speak it as their first language.
- ____(2) All films, books, songs and sites on the Internet require people to read and speak English.
- ____(3) Job applicants are often required by an employer to read and speak English.
- ____(4) Today people use English for different reasons than they did in the past.
- ____(5) The main language used to communicate in the global village is English.
- ____(6) English is difficult to learn for most European language speakers.

Try This !

Help these people from around the world by choosing the right word for each sentence.

commerce traveling native films job Internet Europe
speak communicate improve language enjoy excuse

1. Lars is from Sweden. "I enjoy _____ to other countries, so it is important for me to speak English."
2. Maria is Brazilian. "I want to improve my English, so I can understand what is said when I watch _____ from the United States."
3. Sophie comes from France. "My boyfriend is from New Zealand, so I need to speak English and we can _____ properly."

4. Lucas is Taiwanese. “I want to be an international businessman. I therefore need to understand the world _____ of _____.”
5. Tania is Italian. “I always _____ English with my Japanese friends.”
6. Susan is from Canada. “I don’t need to learn English because I am a _____ English speaker.”
7. Patel comes from India. “I want to learn English so I have a better chance of finding a good _____.”
8. Stefan is German. “I’m trying to improve my English because I need to use the _____ to find information.”

successful company of its kind in South Korea,
started by a former teacher who's changing the way
Korean _____.

Megastudy founder : I was a social studies teacher. It's a subject
_____ reality. So I was paying
attention to changes in society. I noticed a
_____ in education market from
offline learning to online.

James Macdonald : Education is a big market, a national obsession in
South Korea and a _____ for
students preparing for standardized testing.

Megastudy student : _____ fail, you have to do it again
_____.
four times, you don't go to university.

【字詞用法】

1. **celebrity** *n/c* 名人

This singer is a national **celebrity**. He has released plenty of albums.

(該歌手是一個全國性的名人，他已經發行了好幾張專輯了。)

2. **peer** *n/c* 同儕團體

The opinions of his **peers** are more important to him than those of his
parents.

(對他來說，同輩人的意見比他父母的看法更重要。)

3. **enterprising** *adj.* 有創業心的；上進的

It's very **enterprising** of them to start up a business like that.

(他們那樣去開創生意是很有魄力的。)

4. **auditorium** *n/c/* 大禮堂

When I walked into the **auditorium**, the concert began.

(當我走進大禮堂後，音樂會才開始。)

5. **autograph** *n/c/* 親筆簽名

May I have your **autograph**?

(能不能給我簽名?)

6. **enroll** *vt.* 登記；報名

She **enrolled** in the literature course.

(她註冊學習文學課程。)

7. **obsession** *n/c, u/* 著魔；執著

He has an unhealthy **obsession** with death.

(他有一種不健康的念頭，老是想著死)

8. **head start** *nph.* 搶先起步

Study with Grant, and you are getting a **head start** over your classmates on high school English.

(和 Grant 老師一起學英文，你就會在高中英文的部份領先你其他的同學。)

9. **soul** *n/c/* 靈魂；心靈；人

Christians believe that the **soul** lives forever.

(基督徒相信靈魂永生。)

You saw hardly a **soul** in the village.

(在村子裡,你幾乎看不到什麼人。)

10. **pressure cooker** *n/c/* 壓力鍋；緊繃；緊張的氣氛

The trading floor of the stock exchange was a real **pressure cooker**.

(證券交易所的交易大廳氣氛緊張。)

給家長與同學的話

利用暑假掌握高中英文學習先機

很多同學會考的英文成績可以拿到不錯的等級及分數，因此對自己的英文程度很有信心，也沿襲國中的那套讀英文的方法，認為高中英文自己可以讀得來。沒想到第一學期三次段考下來，分數直直跌落，到下學期才發現苗頭不對，趕快上補習班補救一番，但在學習的契機上，已經比別人慢一大步。

高中英文的學習與國中有截然的差異。首先，國中單字有範圍，只要把課本的單字課文背熟，月考考個 90 幾分不是什麼難事。高中雖然也有個課本，考試也會考課本的單字，但是除了考單字在課本上的那個意思之外，又會多考這個單字的其他意思。例如，大家都知道「書」的英文叫做 book，這幾乎是國民生活須知的單字，但是高中英文卻考您“ I am booked tonight ”是什麼意思。國一時，大家也都學過「站起來」英文叫做 stand up，可是高中卻考您“Don't stand me up!”是什麼意思。這幾個單字大家都看得懂，可是重新組合後，往往就被考倒了。這種考題就是課本沒有，老師上課也不教，考試卻會考的用法。因此，您必須在課本之外，大量地涉獵英文單字片語的用法，只侷限於課本或學校的課堂學習，就會把您的英文成績也侷限住了。

「背」單字與「記」單字之間

接下來我們來談高中英文學習的兩個關鍵：單字與文法。先說單字。首先，我要先矯正同學一個錯誤的觀念：「背」單字。單字就名祐老師的觀點來說，不是用「背」單字，而是用「記憶」的。您可能會感到納悶，背單字跟記憶不是一樣嗎？大大不同！「背」單字是死的，「記憶」單字是活的。我們先來看「背」這個字的組成，它是由「北+月」所形成的字，就部首而言它是一個「肉」部的單字，而肉體是會死的，所以，背單字就是死的，然而，「記憶」就有很大的不同。「記」這個字是由「言+己」所構成，也就是說，面對一個單字時，您必須先「自己發出聲音」(self-vocalizing)；而「憶」這個字是由「心+意」所構成，也就是說您必須讓一個單字在您的「心裡產生意義」(significance in your mind)。因此，我們可以歸論，「記憶」單字就是一個活的「聲音+思考」的活動。

記憶單字的觀念落實到名祐老師的教學方式，就是一種您在學校或其他補習班學習不到的「字尾字首字根法」。這是一種舉一反三、非常有效率的單字學習法。簡單說，就是當別人辛辛苦苦地背下一個單字時，您已經輕鬆鬆鬆記憶了 10 個單字。但這種方法通常

在托福的單字教學，因此只有教過托福的老師才會這套方法，名祐老師寶貴的教學經驗，正是同學最佳的選擇。

整體性與系統性—學好文法的關鍵

文法本身是一種語言的規則。我們知道句子是由兩個以上的單字所組合而成的。當您心中浮現幾個單字時，您就可以將它們拼組成一個句子，但是您必須符合遊戲規則，也就是文法，否則，本來每個有意義的單字，就會變成一個別人完全看不懂的句子。國中文法的學習，基本上只能算是一種句型的套用，還談不上真正的文法觀念的學習。所謂的句型套用是指老師教您一個語言公式，您就不斷地找單字套上去使用。例如，老師教您：人+ spend +時間+ Ving 這個公式，您就套用一個句子：I spent all night doing my homework.這樣的學習方式，並不適用於高中。因為您學到的只是片面的用法，而不是整體性的概念。

那麼高中文法學些什麼呢？高中文法首重整體性與系統性。像上面的那個句子之所以會用 doing，其實是因為原句在 do 之前省略介係詞 in 的關係，整體上是在說明動名詞當名詞用的文法觀念。光談動名詞還不夠，您還必須瞭解它與不定詞的關係、它與現在分詞的差別，而這就是一個需要花 2 堂課以上才能完全融會貫通的整體性文法觀念。另外，系統性是指教學上絕對要有先後關係的層次安排，因為有些文法觀念是必須建立在另一個基礎觀念之上，才可以進一步解釋的。因此，若能以整體性與系統性的方法來學習高中英文文法，那您在句子上的理解上，就會比別人更有效率與精確。

一般而言學校所用的課本並不注重文法的整體性與系統性，每一課雖然都有一些文法，但都只是非常片段、非常瑣碎的句型而已，同學又回復到國中的套用公式的不當學習習慣，這樣只會讓您見樹不見林。然而，名祐老師在文法上的教學即是採取整體性(holistic)的觀念啟迪；在課程設計上採取系統性(systematic)的層次安排，強調先思考再熟習的學習模式。我們有一套最完整的系統文法講義，讓您再高一就先解決掉惱人的文法問題，克服句子看不懂的障礙，進而能夠享受大量閱讀五花八門的英文文章的樂趣。

聽力—感覺的培養

相對於單字文法是一種思考層面的心智活動，聽力卻是一種直覺式的官能反應。因此，我們可以說，單字文法的教學是一種理解能力的訓練，而聽力的教學也是一種感覺的培養。既然聽力是一種感覺，於是學校老師是不教的，其他補習班也完全沒有教授聽力，因為在台灣，聽力教學實在是一種很專業的課程，只有在補托福的留學中心才會開設這種課程。雖說學校或其他補習班不教，可是段考卻要考。全民英檢也要考，現在許

多大學大學推甄也需考英語聽力這項成績。因此，名祐老師在這裡特別以本身豐富及深厚的英語聽力教學實力和經驗，來和同學分享聽力應該怎麼學，才能擺脫「聽障」的陰影。

首先，您必須養成天天聽英語廣播的習慣。您可能會說，要天天聽啊！我怎麼聽得懂？沒錯，就是天天聽。記住，聽力既然是一種感覺的培養，您就不需要很用力地去聽出每個字句來。您只要大概聽懂它在談什麼就夠了。就算連大概也聽不懂那也沒關係，初期您只要模模糊糊地先習慣老外講話的腔調和速度，那也就夠了。很多人聽不懂的主要原因不是單字不懂，而是腔調不習慣，速度跟不上。所以，名祐老師說聽力是一種感覺的培養，要培養什麼呢？就是培養一種習慣習慣天天聽英文廣播，習慣外國人正常的講話腔調和速度。而聽英文廣播有又一些方法。英文廣播有的是教學性節目，如「大家說英語」、「空中英語教室」等；有的是娛樂性的節目，如 ICRT。當您在聽教學性節目時，因為速度通常比較慢，您就要試著去聽出每個字句來；當您在聽娛樂性的音樂或談話節目時，那您儘管放鬆耳朵，一面做自己的事情，一面聽廣播，不要管每個字句到底是什麼，只管讓感覺溜進耳朵就夠了。電視台 CNN 的全球新聞網，也是用同樣的方式去聽，聽這種美國新聞性的節目，您大概不太可能聽得懂一兩成，但卻是訓練習慣腔調和速度的最佳管道。當您有了聽的習慣之後，英語的語感就會養成。而接下來所要面對的就是聽力測驗的考驗。聽力測驗除了考您聽不聽得懂對話或文章的大意之外，它還要考您聽力的精確度。這個部份就不是感覺能夠處理的問題了，聽力精確度也是托福授課的內容。若要很清楚地聽出每個字句，那您就得受過標準的美式口語發音訓練，這包括連音、消音、彈舌音等的專業訓練。當然啦，您若要學會這些技巧，你就一定要跟名祐老師學習這些別的補習班學不到的密技！

青春時期學好英文

在台灣，國中（有的人是國小）是同學正式接觸英文的時期，而高中卻是正式學習英文的階段，也可以說是您能夠有最完整的時間純粹學習英文的人生階段，因為上大學後，您就不是在學英文，而是在用英文了。這是一個資訊的社會、網路的時代、地球村的時代，而資訊的傳遞、網路的溝通、地球村的想像，就是透過英語構築出來的。時值青春，活力無限，讓我們一起學好英文，成為全球化社會中地球村公民的一份子吧！

~林名祐

Grant

高一英文學習課程規劃

課內部分：

1. 每周各版本課內課文克漏字考題解析
2. 考前各版本課內文法句型複習演練
3. 針對各版本發放每課家庭作業練習本

課外部分(每周皆會教授)：

1. 文法與基礎寫作---從五大句型談起
2. 高一基礎寫作文體分析
3. CNN 新聞英文聽力 + The New York Times (紐約時報) / Time (時代雜誌) 新聞英文閱讀 (一周聽力，一周閱讀)

補充教材：

高一上下學期皆會發放單字本 (以字母排序分類) 及片語集，上學期單字本補充約 1200 個，片語集補充約 800 個，下學期單字同樣約 1000 個，片語集約 500 個。同時每周會再發放新聞英文閱讀文章與詳解給同學自讀。

高二英文學習課程規劃

上學期：

1. The Grammar Bible(文法寶典)：大考必考文法句型整理 Unit 1 ~ Unit 4
2. The Basic Writing Bible (基礎寫作寶典)
3. The Art of Styling Sentences 英文寫作20種句型變化 (Unit 1 ~ 10)
4. CNN 新聞英文聽力 + The New York Times (紐約時報) / Time (時代雜誌) 新聞英文閱讀 (一周聽力，一周閱讀)

下學期：

1. The Grammar Bible(文法寶典)：大考必考文法句型整理 Unit 5 ~ Unit 8
2. The American Reader 美國文化讀本 (克漏字形式)
3. The Art of Styling Sentences 英文寫作20種句型變化 (Unit 11 ~ 20)
4. CNN 新聞英文聽力 + The New York Times (紐約時報) / Time (時代雜誌) 新聞英文閱讀 (一周聽力，一周閱讀)

補充教材：

高二上下學期皆會發放單字本 (以字首字根構詞方式分類) 及片語集，上學期單字本補充約800個，片語集補充約500個，下學期單字同樣約800個，片語集約500個。同時每周會再發放新聞英文閱讀文章與詳解給同學自讀。

高三英文學習課程規劃

上學期：

1. The Translation Bible (翻譯寶典 + 重點文法句型複習)
2. The Writing Bible(寫作寶典 – 以作文文體為討論主題)
3. 每周模考考題詳細解析
4. CNN新聞英文聽力 + The New York Times (紐約時報) / Time (時代雜誌) 新聞英文閱讀 (會以閱讀為主，聽力看時間調整)
5. 每周當堂上課由老師示範寫作作文一篇，以新版學測題型為主

下學期：

1. The Translation Bible (翻譯寶典+ 重點文法句型複習)
2. The Writing Bible(寫作寶典 – 以作文文體為討論主題)
3. 每周模考考題詳細解析
4. CNN新聞英文聽力 + The New York Times (紐約時報) / Time (時代雜誌) 新聞英文閱讀 (會以閱讀為主，聽力看時間調整)
5. 每周當堂上課由老師示範寫作作文一篇。

高中三年英文學習課程規劃

高中三年英文學習課程規劃

林名祐英文團隊為您高中三年的英文學習訂作一套完整的計劃

高一:結構的認識 — 認識語言就是認識它的結構

一進到高中,同學面對英文最頭痛的問題就是單字一籬筐、文法一團糟,不知從何下手。高中的單字與文法雖然浩瀚無邊,但在名祐老師的眼中,它們都有一個共同點:兩者都是在談英文的結構。而結構的問題,說穿了其實就是語言的規則。底下就來說明為何單字與文法是語言的結構:

● 單字作為一種語言結構:

是指任何一個英文單字都可以透過字根、字首、字尾的拆解與分析,來理解它的意思,這種方法是記憶單字最有效率的方法,也是名祐老師的招牌教法。在這種方式下學單字,不是死記單字,而是找出單字的共通規則,舉一反三。別人辛辛苦苦背一個單字,你卻可以同時輕輕鬆鬆記住更多的單字。

● 文法作為一種語言的結構:

是指句子的組成方式,包括最基本的八大詞性(parts of speech)學起,再談如何清楚地辨別主詞、動詞、受詞語補語的位置,而進一步瞭解由這四個詞所變化組合而成的五大句型(parts of sentences),最後再深入探討三大子句的作用。在高一就學好文法,是奠定高二閱讀與高三寫作的基礎。名祐老師以深入淺出的方式,將文法化繁為簡,讓您的文法免煩惱。

● 時代雜誌與紐約時報閱讀:

我們強勢要求每一位名祐英文家教班的同學自高一開始每週都會在課堂上接觸這兩份國外權威讀物,有別於一般學校或是補習班要求學生閱讀空中英語教室或是長春藤雜誌,名祐英文的同學所接觸到的文本將是最道地、最正確、同時也是最即時的英文文本,從高一開始培養閱讀道地英文文本的能力,從中強化詞彙應用、修辭技巧與美式寫作習慣,為高二高三大下雄厚的英文基礎!

That is to say

結構就是一種規則，規則從來不需要背，而是需要理解與歸納，同學在高一清清楚楚地認識了單字與文法的結構後，就為您高中三年的英文打下了穩固的基礎。所以剛進高一時，一定要學好單字與文法的結構。

高二:語感的培養 — 學習語言就是學習一種感覺

高二這個階段的學習，我們將大量閱讀各種題材，以運用高一學過的結構，並加深結構的印象。也就是說，在大量的文章閱讀過程中，將單字與文法內化到語言的認知體系裡，透過沉浸式的閱讀，培養語感。而語感若不經過理性的結構思考訓練，光憑自己的感覺，則會導致似是而非的語感，所以唯有先透過高一整年完整語言邏輯的結構訓練，再經過廣讀文章的洗禮，所培養出來的語感才是最正確的。高二這年，同學將廣泛地接觸到多元主題的文章，包括：

● 大考必考文法重點探究: (Grammar Review)

總共十二回大考必考文法專題探究，以大考出題方式切入文法教學，同時輔以語言學中語意學與句法學之觀念，協助同學早在高二結束前高三開始時就將所有必考文法概念全部精讀一遍！高三時即可心無旁騖面對模擬試題與寫作課程的挑戰。

● 美國文化的探討: (American Issues)

語言是文化的外衣。既然台灣所學的英文是美式英語，我們當然要認識該語言使用者的社會文化，所以大量閱讀這個階段的一開始我們就得先接觸到美國的萬種風情，這些內容包括：美國的歷史發展、多族群社會、社會問題、政府體制、教育制度、文學樣貌等。

● 全球化的議題: (Globalization)

美語已是全球化的通用語 (universal language)。當全球化的腳步不斷在推進，當地球村的趨向愈來愈明顯，你已經無法抗拒成為地球公民的一份子。而全球化與地球村就是透過英語和網際網路建構而成的概念。全球化議題在 21 世紀將成為顯學，因此同學們將會閱讀到關於電腦網際網路、生態環保、女性議題、太空科技、醫學、遺傳工程等全球化的熱門議題。

● 介紹台灣本土化的英文文章: (Localization)

全球化必須有在地化的養分作基礎，然後讓在地文化多生並存，開出多元文化的花朵，而這就是全球化普識的價值。就語言而言，我們就得學會如何用英文來展現自己國家的文化，才能讓台灣文化鑲嵌到全球化的價值體系當中。因此我們將會讀到有關台灣原住民、台灣的歷史發展、當代社會情境、流行文化、風景名勝等等的英文文章。

That is to say

高二這年廣讀的過程,主要是大量地藉由英文來輸入 (input) 多元化的知識，以漸漸養成自己對英文這種語言的敏銳度，也就是英文語感的養成。如此，進入高三後才能有足夠的能力面對產出 (output) 的挑戰---英文作文。

高三:技巧的訓練 — 面對考試就是琢磨一種技巧

有了高一對英文結構的認識、高二英文語感的養成，接下來高三的課程，完全是為了入學考試的準備而設計。這一年主要是以高一與高二的基礎為出發，讓同學們接受到本班為您特別安排的最緊湊、最有效率的升學考試技巧訓練，包括兩個部分：

● 全真模擬試題測驗: (Mock Tests)

每周會有一次學測全真模擬試題測驗，題目來源含括全國各明星高中與北中南區聯合考試試題，務必使每一位同學能熟習題型、增加應試技巧、加速答題速度，試後授課教師會詳細檢討試卷中同學易錯的題目，進而改正同學錯誤觀念，必同時複習高一二所學過之文法概念。

● 閱讀測驗技巧: (Reading Skills)

共分為 10 個單元，教你如何辨識文體、歸納題目的類型、看出文章中答案的線索、找出題目的破綻等頗為受用的技巧。另外，由於閱讀測驗與單字關係最為密切，因此老師也將教授考試中最高頻率的單字。你將接受到最短時間內鯨吞蠶食大量字彙的訓練。

● 翻譯寫作技巧: (Writing and Translation Skills)

入學考試的英文翻譯寫作和文法關係最為密切，因此在翻譯寫作的 10 個單元中，主要是教授你如何將學過的系統文法運用在翻譯上，並重複加以練習，讓你的中英對譯達到駕輕就熟的地步。英文作文部分，先教授基本文章的起承轉合結構，再教授實用的起頭句、轉折句、結尾句的寫法，以及在考場中腦力激盪的獨門絕招。老師會更提供各式主題的範文與關鍵用語給同學平時記誦。

That is to say

翻譯寫作最重要的是同學的文章要有人批改。我們嚴格規定，至少每週寫一篇英文作文，由團隊老師親自批改，同學訂定後，將自己的文章記誦起來。不像其他補習班一樣，要求同學背誦別人的範文，我們要求同學記誦自己的文章，因為自己寫過的文章，印象最深刻，記誦起來較容易，也較有成就感。翻譯寫作是入學考試中，同學可主動掌握分數的一環，但你必須先受過嚴格的訓練。翻譯寫作的訓練過程會很辛苦，但經過這種磨練，你會比別人多出關鍵致勝的那幾分。