

編輯大意

對即將成為高一新鮮人的國三生來說，國中英文和高中英文之間的程度落差，往往是讓學生對英文產生恐懼的主要原因，連帶也造成老師教學上的不便。翰林高中英文為高一新生編寫了最實用的英文銜接教材，幫助學生順利跨越學習分界線。

本書內容重點包括：

1. 收錄 KK 音標，複習子、母音基礎發音。
2. 介紹重點文法，由淺入深複習國中文法，再以簡明易懂的說明帶入高中重點文法，複習與預習同時完成。
3. 實用且完整的附錄，包括常用字首、字根與字尾、國中小 1200 字、國中常用動詞三態表、國中常用字詞組合。
4. 附贈份量適中的五回測驗卷電子檔於教學光碟，適合作為指定作業或課後測驗的綜合複習，冀能達到融會貫通的功效。

本教材反覆斟酌每一單元的份量及銜接性，循序漸進引導學生進行各式練習，溫故而知新，務求做到與高中課程接軌的最大效用。



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Unit 1

KK 音標

母音	範例
[i]	see [si] ; he [hi]
[ɪ]	it [ɪt] ; him [hɪm]
[e]	name [nem] ; say [se]
[ɛ]	ten [tɛn] ; head [hɛd]
[æ]	cat [kæt] ; and [ænd]
[ɑ]	hot [hɑt] ; want [wɑnt]
[ɔ]	dog [dɔg] ; law [lɔ]
[o]	go [go] ; low [lo]
[ʊ]	look [lʊk] ; put [pʊt]
[u]	food [fu:d] ; do [du]
[ɜ]	girl [gɜ:l] ; earn [ɜ:n]
[ə]	teacher [ˈti:tʃə] ; better [ˈbetə]
[ə]	of [əv] ; about [əˈbaʊt]
[ʌ]	cup [kʌp] ; above [əˈbʌv]
[aɪ]	five [faɪv] ; like [laɪk]
[aʊ]	how [haʊ] ; house [haʊs]
[ɔɪ]	boy [bɔɪ] ; join [dʒɔɪn]

子音	範例
[p]	pen [pɛn] ; help [hɛlp]
[b]	be [bi] ; tub [tʌb]
[t]	tea [ti] ; out [aʊt]
[d]	day [deɪ] ; sad [sæd]
[k]	key [ki] ; back [bæk]
[g]	game [gem] ; big [bɪg]
[f]	fire [faɪə] ; knife [naɪf]
[v]	vote [vot] ; give [gɪv]
[θ]	thing [θɪŋ] ; both [boθ]
[ð]	they [ðeɪ] ; father [ˈfɑðə]
[s]	sit [sɪt] ; bus [bʌs]
[z]	zoo [zu] ; does [dʌz]
[ʃ]	she [ʃi] ; dish [dɪʃ]
[ʒ]	Asia [ˈeɪʒə] ; decision [dɪˈsɪʒən]
[h]	high [haɪ] ; home [hɒm]
[tʃ]	cheap [tʃi:p] ; rich [rɪtʃ]
[dʒ]	joke [dʒok] ; age [eɪdʒ]
[m]	make [meɪk] ; him [hɪm]
[n]	now [naʊ] ; soon [su:n]
[ŋ]	cousin [ˈkʌzɪŋ] ; season [ˈsi:zən]
[ŋ]	song [sɔŋ] ; king [kɪŋ]
[l]	low [lo] ; tall [tɔ:l]
[l]	candle [ˈkændl] ; people [ˈpi:pəl]
[w]	way [weɪ] ; wise [waɪz]
[hw]	why [hwaɪ] ; what [hwɒt]
[j]	you [ju] ; yes [jes]
[r]	red [red] ; fear [fɪə]

Unit 2 名詞



一、普通名詞與專有名詞

名詞主要可分成**普通名詞**（common noun）與**專有名詞**（proper noun）。普通名詞泛指一般名詞，而專有名詞則指特定對象專門擁有的名稱。專有名詞的起首字母**通常必須大寫**，包含以下各類：

專 有 名 詞	
類別	示 例 說 明
人名	Eric, Rose, Henry Ford, Mona Lisa [蒙娜麗莎]
	定冠詞 不加。若指稱作品則須加，如 the Mona Lisa [蒙娜麗莎的微笑]。
	大 寫 若另指一般名詞則無需大寫，如 rose [玫瑰]。
地名	Paris, China, Europe, Maple Street
	定冠詞 不加。若為 kingdom 和 union 等須加，如 the Europe Union [歐盟]。
	大 寫 若另指一般名詞則無需大寫，如 china [瓷器]。
地理 位置	Mount Everest [聖母峰], the Alps [阿爾卑斯山脈] the Amazon River [亞馬遜河], Lake Baikal [貝加爾湖]
	定冠詞 單一山岳前不加，山脈及水域前須加。湖泊例外，前方不加。
	大 寫 定冠詞不大寫。
家人 稱呼	Dad, Mom, Uncle, Grandpa
	定冠詞 大寫時前面不可加定冠詞或所有格。
	大 寫 若前方出現定冠詞或所有格，使用小寫。 兄弟姊妹通常也使用小寫即可。

頭銜	Miss Lin, Doctor James, King Arthur, Queen Elizabeth
尊稱	一般前面不加定冠詞，有些則為例外，如 the Queen of England。
機構	Google [谷歌], Harvard University [哈佛大學]
組織	介系詞和定冠詞不大寫，如 Bank of Taiwan 和 the United Nations [聯合國]。
月份	Monday, Saturday, August, October
星期	月份和星期前不加定冠詞。季節非屬專有名詞，無須大寫。
書本	A Midsummer Night's Dream [仲夏夜之夢]
電影	介系詞和冠詞不必大寫，但若位於名稱首位則須大寫。
節日	Halloween, Christmas, Dragon Boat Festival
宗教	Buddhism [佛教], Christianity [基督教]

實力充電站

畫線部份若為普通名詞，以 C 標示，若為專有名詞，則以 P 標示

My uncle plans to visit Turkey and several countries around the Red Sea

C

P

C

P

in December.

P



小試身手 1 寫出下列字詞的正確大小寫

1. HARRY POTTER [哈利 · 波特]

Harry Potter

2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [美國]

the United States of America

3. THE PACIFIC OCEAN [太平洋]

the Pacific Ocean

4. NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY [臺灣大學]

National Taiwan University



5. PROFESSOR LIN [林教授]

Professor Lin

6. THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER [湯姆歷險記]

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer



小試身手 2

下列各句中，專有名詞前方須加定冠詞者，畫上底線

1. France and United Kingdom are two European countries.
2. Himalayas include over fifty of the world's highest mountains, including Mount Everest.
3. A famous movie star stayed at Hilton Hotel in Taipei recently.
4. Lake Victoria was named after Queen Victoria, and it is the source of Nile River.
5. Soviet Union was the largest country in the world from 1922 to 1991, and now Russia is the largest.
6. Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean are the second and third largest oceans on the planet.



二、可數名詞與不可數名詞

名詞的可數性質區分

可 數 名 詞	性	可數名詞可用數字以及部分量詞直接表達數量。
	質	ant, boy, dog, book, park, shop, apple, house, ruler, friend, pencil
	限 制	可數名詞若為單數時，不能獨立存在，前方須有冠詞、所有格或單數量詞。
		a boy, the dog, her book, every shop

不可數名詞	不可數名詞不可使用數字直接表達數量，但可使用部分量詞以及計量詞。		
	種類	物質名詞 ink, jam, oil, beef, milk, rain, money, paper, water, silver	
		抽象名詞 age, fun, joy, evil, fear, luck, magic, peace, sleep, health	
		專有名詞 Sue, Tom, July, India, Japan, Google, Grandma, Halloween	
	轉化	有些不可數名詞可轉為可數名詞，指稱種類。	
		food/foods, fruit/fruits, hope/hopes, trouble/troubles	
	變異	有些不可數名詞呈現複數結尾，但仍必須搭配單數動詞。	
		news, politics, physics, diabetes [糖尿病], mathematics [數學]	
計量詞	物質不可數名詞可使用計量名詞進行量化。		
	計量詞	bag, box, can, cup, drop, loaf, pile, glass, piece, spoon, bottle	
	a can of beer, two drops of water, a loaf of bread, three pieces of paper		
雙重特性	有些名詞兼具可數和不可數的特性，字意不同，取決於上下文而定。		
	room ① 空間 [不可數] ② 房間 [可數] time ① 時間 [不可數] ② 次數 [可數]		
量詞	有些量詞限定和可數名詞或不可數名詞連用，有些則無此限制。		
	和可數名詞連用	few, a few, several, many, each, every	
	和不可數名詞連用	little, a little, much	
	兩者皆可	any, some, plenty of, a lot of, all	
專門複數	有些名詞只以複數形式存在，無法以數字表達，但須搭配複數動詞。		
	clothes, glasses, scissors, trousers, belongings [擁有物]		

名詞充當主詞時，後方搭配的動詞須視名詞單複數進行變化。	
搭 配 動 詞	單數可數名詞 單數動詞 The book <u>belongs</u> to him. 那本書屬於他。
	複數可數名詞 複數動詞 The books <u>belong</u> to him. 那些書屬於他。
	不可數名詞 單數動詞 Your future <u>is</u> bright. 你的未來一片光明。

實力充電站

下列各字若為可數名詞以 C 標示，若為不可數名詞則標為 U

- U 1. rice C 2. bell U 3. traffic U 4. furniture
 C 5. desk U 6. salt C 7. month U 8. homework



小試身手 1 選出空格內適當的字

- (D) 1. _____ boy in this neighborhood knows our grandfather.
(A) X (B) Few (B) Much (D) Every
- (A) 2. The students in our school produce three _____ of garbage every day.
(A) bags (B) cups (C) drops (C) loaves
- (C) 3. How much _____ do young people usually need?
(A) foods (B) glove (C) sleep (D) teeth
- (A) 4. Physics _____ Simon's favorite subject.
(A) is (B) do (C) are (D) have
- (A) 5. A lot of _____ were asked by those children.
(A) questions (B) love (C) furniture (D) attention
- (D) 6. My teacher went camping with _____ friends last Saturday.
(A) much (B) every (C) little (D) several



小試身手 2 依照提示，填入適當的現在式動詞

1. Very few people know (know) the truth.

2. My mother thinks my trousers are (be) too short.
3. There is (be) still room for one more person in the car.
4. Housework takes (take) up most of my mother's time every day.
5. Politics never seems (seem) to interest my younger brother at all.
6. The information on the website is (be) really interesting.



三、集合名詞與複合名詞

集合名詞用以指稱一群同類的人事物。複合名詞則是由二字以上組成的名詞。

集 合 名 詞	
單 數 字 形	① 若表示整體，後接單數動詞，若強調成員，則接複數動詞。 army, band, club, crew [機組人員], jury [陪審團], navy [海軍] class, crowd, group, staff [全體職員], family, audience [觀眾], committee [委員會]
	The family now lives in southern Taiwan. 那個家庭目前居住於南台灣。
	Her family are all kind and friendly. 她的家人都善良又親切。
	若要讓成員語意更清楚，可在後方加上 member 等字，再做單複數變化。 staff member, family member, police officer
	② 表示整體，只接複數動詞。 cattle, police, poultry [家禽], public
複 數 字 形	The police are trying to discover who the killer is. 警察正試著找出誰是殺手。
	表示整體，只接複數動詞。 goods [貨品], lyrics [歌詞], troops [軍隊], clothes, savings [存款]
	His clothes are covered with dirt. 他的衣服沾滿泥土。

單 數 對 應	有些集合名詞有相對應的可數單數名詞。	
	poetry/poem imagery/image jewelry/jewel scenery/scene machinery / machine	
複 合 名 詞		
直 接 合 一	名詞 + 名詞	bedroom, football, keyboard, girlfriend, newspaper toothpaste
	形容詞 + 名詞	highway, goldfish, softball, software, blackboard, greenhouse
	名詞 + 動名詞	sightseeing, housekeeping, brainwashing, dressmaking
	副詞 + 動詞	income, outcome, downpour [暴雨]
中 間 留 空	名詞 + 名詞	junk food, seat belt, post office, credit card, train station
	形容詞 + 名詞	hot dog, full moon, common sense, middle class [中產 階級]
	名詞 + 動名詞	water skiing, fortune telling [算命], decision making, mountain climbing
	動名詞 + 名詞	chewing gum, driving license, swimming pool, washing machine



實力充電站

拆分下列各複合名詞為兩組成分

- web + site → website
- motor + cycle → motorcycle
- basket + ball → basketball
- finger + print → fingerprint
- skate + board → skateboard



小試身手 1 選出下列空格中的適當字詞

- (B) 1. His savings _____ just enough to pay the rent.
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) have

- (C) 2. _____ public will not be easily fooled by his lies.
 (A) × (B) A (C) The (D) These
- (C) 3. The cattle _____ happily in the field.
 (A) lives (B) are (C) live (D) is
- (A) 4. This collection contains more than three hundred _____.
 (A) poems (B) imagery (C) physics (D) information
- (A) 5. To our surprise, Judy's family all _____ musical instruments.
 (A) play (B) plays (C) does play (D) is playing
- (D) 6. Some people eat _____ junk food and do not get enough exercise.
 (A) few (B) many (C) several (D) a lot of



小試身手 2 引導式翻譯

1. 算命在台灣很受歡迎。

Fortune telling is _____ very popular in Taiwan.

2. 詩歌是一種表現情感的好方法。

Poetry is _____ a good way of showing feelings.

3. 兩位警官正沿著公路追逐小偷。

Two police officers are _____ chasing a thief along the highway.

4. 全班現在正在進行數學測驗。

The class are _____ doing a math test now.

5. 我們的貨物昨天由火車送到臺北。

Our goods were _____ sent to Taipei by train yesterday.



四、名詞的單複數變化

表示兩種以上的人事物時，須使用名詞的複數形式。名詞的單複數變化主要依照下列規律產生。

規則
變化

多數的名詞在結尾直接加上 s 形成複數。

bee/bees desk/desks name/names center/centers officer/officers
 station/stations

字 尾 條 件	① 名詞字尾為 s, x, ch, sh, ss 時，則加 es 成為複數 bus/buses box/boxes watch/watches dish/dishes class/classes
	② 名詞字尾為子音加 y 時，改為 ies baby/babies city/cities lady/ladies story/stories country/countries
	③ 名詞字尾為 f 或 fe 時，大多改為 ves，部分直接加 s half/halves leaf/leaves self/selves wolf/wolves shelf/shelves knife/knives
	④ 名詞字尾為 o 時，大多加上 s，有些加上 es 或兩者皆可 photo/photos video/videos studio/studios hero/heroes volcano/volcanos/volcanoes
母音 變化	有些名詞利用改變母音轉為複數。 man/men foot/feet goose/geese mouse/mice tooth/teeth
維 持 不 變	① 單數和複數名詞皆以單數形式表現 deer/deer fish/fish sheep/sheep trout/trout
	② 單數和複數名詞皆以複數形式表現 means/means species/species [物種], crossroads/crossroads
古 語	有些名詞保留古英語轉為複數的方式。 ox/oxen child/children
其 他 語 言	英文不少名詞借自他語，有些直接依循來源語言的複數形式。
	① 名詞字尾為 us 時，改為 i alumnus/alumni [校友], cactus/cacti [仙人掌] stimulus/stimuli [刺激]
	② 名詞字尾為 um 時，改為 a bacterium/bacteria [細菌], medium/media [媒體]
	③ 名詞字尾為 is 時，改為 es crisis/crises [危機], oasis/oases [綠洲], analysis/analyses [分析]
	④ 名詞字尾為 on 時，改為 a criterion/criteria [準則], phenomenon/phenomena [現象]



實力充電站 選出下列空格中的適當字尾

- (A) 1. aircraft _____ (A) X (B) s (C) es (D) ies
 (C) 2. civilization _____ (A) X (B) a (C) s (D) es
 (B) 3. holiday _____ (A) X (B) s (C) y → es (D) y → ies
 (B) 4. photographer _____ (A) X (B) s (C) en (D) es
 (D) 5. opportunity _____ (A) X (B) s (C) y → es (D) y → ies
 (C) 6. cockroach _____ (A) X (B) s (C) es (D) ies



小試身手 1 寫出下列各字的不規則複數形式

1. thief → thieves 2. datum → data
 3. cactus → cacti 4. criterion → criteria
 5. caveman → cavemen 6. parenthesis → parentheses



小試身手 2 翻譯填充

1. 這些國家正面臨許多危機。
These countries are facing many crises .
2. 男性和女性應該被平等對待。
Men and women should be treated equally.
3. 那些照片中所有的狼都正在狩獵。
 All the wolves in those photos are hunting.
4. 許多無名英雄正盡全力保護稀有物種。
 Many unknown heroes are doing their best to protect rare species .
5. 有些城市擁有五間以上的圖書館。
 Some cities have more than five libraries .
6. 在現代社會中很少女性生兩個以上的小孩。
 Few women give birth to more than two children in modern societies .



一、形容詞與副詞的功能和位置

形容詞的功能和位置	
普通形容詞	大部分的形容詞既可用來修飾名詞，也可充當補語。
	<p>① 用作修飾名詞時，形容詞通常置於所修飾的名詞前。然而，若修飾對象為不定代名詞，如 nothing/anything/someone/everything 等，則須置於其後。</p> <p>He is a happy prince. 他是位快樂的王子。</p> <p>I have <u>something</u> important to tell you. 我有件重要的事要告訴你。</p>
	<p>② 充當補語時，形容詞可放在連綴動詞後方，作為主詞補語，或在不完全及物動詞的受詞後方，作為受詞補語。</p> <p>The prince <u>looks</u> happy. [主詞補語] 那位王子看起來很開心。</p> <p>The gift makes the prince happy. [受詞補語] 那份禮物使王子開心。</p>
專門前置	有些形容詞只能用來修飾名詞，放在名詞前方，不可充當補語。 main, only, chief, elder, inner, outer, upper, indoor, outdoor, atomic, eastern, countless, occasional
	<p>This is the main <u>reason</u> why the boy is often late for school. 這是那位男孩上學時常遲到的主因。</p>
專門後置	有些形容詞只能用來充當補語，不可修飾名詞。 ill, glad, alike, alive, alone, apart, awake, aware, ready, afraid, asleep, unable, likely, available
	<p>The girl <u>felt</u> glad to be going back to school again. 那位女孩感到很開心能回去上學。</p>

副詞的功能和位置

副詞功能	<p>副詞可以修飾形容詞、副詞、動詞、介詞片語、副詞子句及全句。</p> <p>Cellphones are very <u>useful</u> in daily life. [修飾形容詞] 手機在日常生活中很實用。</p> <p>I still remember that building quite <u>clearly</u>. [修飾副詞] 我仍很清晰地記得那棟大樓。</p> <p>He really <u>enjoyed</u> traveling. [修飾一般動詞] 他真的很喜歡旅行。</p> <p>She <u>is</u> actually my ex-girlfriend. [修飾 be 動詞] 她實際上是我的前女友。</p> <p>The man was totally <u>out of his mind</u>. [修飾介詞片語] 那男人完全失去理智了。</p> <p>Jack arrived just <u>before we were ready to go</u>. [修飾副詞子句] 傑克在我們正準備好要離開時抵達。</p> <p>Sometimes <u>she drinks a cup of milk before bed</u>. [修飾全句] 她有時睡前會喝一杯牛奶。</p>
其他位置	<p>除了上述位置以外，副詞可以出現在助動詞和動詞之間，以及句尾。</p> <p>I <u>can</u> never <u>understand</u> why he said that to me that day. 我永遠無法理解他那天為何對我說那些話。</p> <p>We will be good friends forever. 我們將永遠都是好朋友。</p>
避開位置	<p>不可把副詞置於動詞和受詞之間，除非受詞構造複雜，例如，受詞是子句，或受詞後方另有子句修飾。</p> <p>She can understand totally <u>why you decided to quit</u>. [受詞為子句] 她完全可以理解你為何決定離職。</p> <p>I can see clearly <u>the building you are pointing at</u>. [受詞後有關係子句] 我可以清楚地看見你所指著的大樓。</p>



實力充電站 勾選出只能充當補語的形容詞

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. sorry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. ready | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. unable |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. sure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. afraid | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. elder | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. southern |



小試身手 1 選出適當的形容詞或副詞

- Please keep the classroom clean (clean / cleanly).
- Most passengers would gladly (glad / gladly) pay extra money for a good seat.
- His father is completely (complete / completely) against the new plan.
- That truck driver sometimes does not drive carefully (careful / carefully).
- I see nothing interesting (interesting / interestingly) in this.
- We certainly (certain / certainly) do not feel that way.



小試身手 2 選出適當的答案

- (B) 1. There seems to be _____ with the car.
(A) wrong nothing (B) nothing wrong
(C) wrongly nothing (D) nothing wrongly
- (D) 2. They found _____ man in the park.
(A) an afraid (B) a ready (C) an asleep (D) a strange
- (C) 3. These workers must use the machines _____.
(A) quite careful (B) careful quite (C) quite carefully (D) carefully quite
- (D) 4. Tom's parents looked _____ at him.
(A) anger (B) angry (C) angered (D) angrily
- (B) 5. Children and adults _____ are all discovering the joy of playing Sudoku.
(A) same (B) alike (C) likely (D) similar
- (B) 6. This is the _____ reason why they get married.
(A) too (B) main (C) quite (D) mainly



二、情緒形容詞

情緒形容詞其實就是情緒動詞的現在分詞與過去分詞，這類情緒動詞包括 interest, surprise, excite, embarrass, bore 等，而中文都是「使某人感到……」的意思，過去分詞當形容詞用來形容人的感受，意思為「感到……的」，現在分詞用來形容帶給人的感覺，意思為「令人感到……的」。

* 過去分詞形式的情緒形容詞，還需要搭配使用不同的介系詞。

情緒形容詞（字尾 -ed）	情緒形容詞（字尾 -ing）
Jasmine was excited <u>about</u> the trip. 潔絲敏對這趟旅行感到興奮。	Jasmine's trip sounds exciting . 潔絲敏的旅行聽起來很精彩。
The girl's parents were amazed <u>at</u> her performance. 這個女孩的父母對她的表現感到訝異。	The girl's performance was amazing . 這個女孩的表現令人驚豔。
I was touched <u>by</u> that story. 我被那則故事感動了。	It was a touching story. 那是一則令人感動的故事。
Cindy was bored <u>with</u> the old movie. 那齣舊片讓辛蒂覺得很無聊。	That man was boring . 那名男子令人感到無趣。

* boring/interesting 雖然字尾是 ing，但也常用來形容人，interesting 是指這個人很有趣，而 boring 則是指這個人很乏味。



實力充電站 圈選正確的字詞

- The kids are (exciting/excited) about their trip.
- The news that he quit his job was (surprising/surprised).
- I felt (boring/bored) by the movie and left early.
- Jennifer was (embarrassed/embarrassing) when she realized her mistake.
- Are you (interested/interesting) in that book?
- A trip to Yilan sounds (excited/exciting) to me.



小試身手 1 翻譯填充

1. 貝斯認為下棋很刺激。

Beth thinks playing chess is very exciting.

2. 學生們對校長說的故事感到無聊。

The students were bored by the story that the principal told.

3. 籃球比賽的結果對我而言並不意外。

The results of the basketball game were not surprising to me.

4. 對於那個男孩而言，自己洗碗很累。

It is tiring for the boy to do the dishes by himself.

5. 大衛對那道困難的數學題目感到困惑 (confuse)。

David was confused by the difficult math problem.

6. 班傑明被那個鬼故事嚇到 (frighten)。

Benjamin was frightened by the ghost story.



小試身手 2 選出適當的答案

- (B) 1. Mark was _____ how to fix the broken table.

(A) troubling by (B) troubled by (C) troubles by (D) troubled

- (A) 2. My dad thinks that the novel _____.

(A) is interesting (B) being interesting
(C) is interested (D) being interestingly

- (A) 3. Charlotte was not _____ with her son's performance.

(A) satisfied (B) satisfying (C) satisfaction (D) satisfy

- (B) 4. Jack is a very _____ man.

(A) boringly (B) boring (C) bore (D) boredom

- (C) 5. That is the most _____ show I've ever seen.

(A) excitingly (B) excitement (C) exciting (D) excited

- (A) 6. It _____ when I dropped a book in the quiet library.

(A) was embarrassing (B) was embarrassingly
(C) be embarrassed (D) be embarrassing



頻 率 副 詞

架 構 種 類	廣義的頻率副詞架構包括表示頻率的副詞及介系詞片語。 always, all the time, again and again, constantly [一直], repeatedly [再三] usually, often, frequently [經常] sometimes, occasionally [偶爾], now and then [偶爾], from time to time seldom, rarely, hardly ever [很少] ever [曾經], once [曾經] never	
	大致上，副詞或副詞片語可出現於如下位置。	
位 置 分 布	助動詞和 動詞間	Too much coffee before bed <u>can often make</u> you sleepless. 睡前喝太多咖啡常會讓你失眠。
	be 動詞後	Some words <u>are seldom</u> used now. 有些字現在已經很少使用了。
	一般動詞前	My father always goes to work on time. 我父親總是準時去上班。
有些頻率副詞或副詞片語可出現於句首或句尾。 Sometimes I cook for my family. 有時我會做飯給家人吃。 The old man's daughter visits him from time to time . 那位老先生的女兒不時會探望他。		
once 用於肯定句，ever 用於疑問句。 That watch once belonged to my mother. 那隻手錶曾經屬於我媽媽。 Have you ever heard of anything like this? 你有聽過任何像這樣的事情嗎？		

有些頻率副詞或副詞片語可以表示時間間隔。

時
間
間
隔

hourly [每小時], daily [每天], weekly [每週], monthly [每月],
yearly [每年]

every other day [每隔一天], every other week [每隔一週],

on Mondays [每逢週一], on Sundays [每逢週日],

in the evenings [每逢傍晚]

every three hours [每隔三小時], every five minutes [每隔五分鐘]

three times a week [每週三次], twice a year [每年兩次]



實力充電站 依照下列副詞頻率高低比較，填入「<」或「>」

- often > rarely
- from time to time < usually
- at all times > occasionally
- seldom < frequently
- yearly < twice a year
- every other week < on Sundays



小試身手 1 選擇適當的頻率副詞或副詞片語完成下列各句

ever

never

always

rarely

every eight hours

- My sister always goes to school on time (My sister / go to school / on time).
She is never late for school.
- Luke rarely visits the zoo (Luke / visit / the zoo). He has only
visited it once this year.
- My father never complains about his job (My father / complain about / his
job). He likes his job.
- I have to take the pills every eight hours (I / have to / take the pills). The
doctor asks me to take them three times a day.
- A: Have you ever been to Paris (You / have been / to Paris)?
B: No, I've never been there.



小試身手 2 翻譯填充

1. 我們偶爾在工作時彼此閒聊。

We chat to each other at work now and then .

2. 你只需要每隔一天給這些植物澆水。

You only need to water these plants every other day .

3. 這些孩子們很少生病。

These children are seldom/rarely ill.

4. 每逢早晨你都會在公園內看到許多慢跑者。

You can see many joggers in the park in the mornings .

5. 記得每四小時量一次你的體溫。

Remember to take your temperature every four hours .





一、形容詞比較級與最高級規則

●單音節：比較級 + er、最高級 + est

dark	darker	darkest
tall	taller	tallest

●字尾為 e：比較級 + r、最高級 + st

wide	wider	widest
nice	nicer	nicest

●字尾為子音 + y：比較級去 y + ier、最高級去 y + iest

pretty	prettier	prettiest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest

●短母音 + 子音：比較級重複字尾 + er、最高級重複字尾 + est

big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest

●大多雙音節與三音節以上：比較級 more + adj.、最高級 most + adj.

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

●不規則變化

good	better	best
little	less	least

A 形容詞比較級句型

1. 比較級修飾名詞：adj-er + N

例句：① I have **more money** than you (do).

(我有的錢比你多。)

② They brought **more gifts** than we (did).

(他們比我們帶了更多禮物。)

2. 比較 A 和 B：A + be adj-er/more adj than + B

例句：① My brother is **taller than** I (am).

(我哥哥比我高。)

② Playing online games is **more interesting than** studying science (is).

(玩線上遊戲比讀自然好玩。)

3. 原級比較：A + be as + 原級 adj + as + B

例句：① My sister is **as tall as** I (am).

(我的姊姊跟我一樣高。)

② Playing online games is **as interesting as** playing basketball (is).

(玩線上遊戲跟打籃球一樣有趣。)

4. 越來越：adj-er and adj-er

例句：① The weather is getting **hotter and hotter**.

(天氣變得越來越熱。)

② The story is becoming **more and more exciting**.

(故事變得越來越精彩。)

5. 越……越……：the adj-er + S + V, the adj-er + S + V

例句：① **The more** we read, **the better** (it is).

(我們讀得越多越好。)

② **The more** you get, **the more** you want.

(你獲得的越多，想要的越多。)

6. 修飾比較級：much、even、far、a lot、a bit、a little

例句：① Elephants are **far** smarter than most people think.

(大象比大部分人所相信的更聰明。)

② Sports cars are **a lot** more expensive than ordinary cars.

(跑車比一般車子貴了許多。)

7. 比較少 : less + adj. + (than) ...

例句 : ① This computer is **less expensive** than that one.

(這台電腦比另一台便宜。)

8. 常見錯誤 :

例句 : Your room is larger than *me. → (×)

Your room is larger than my room. → (○)

※ 你的房間比我的房間大，因此 than 後面應該是「我的房間」而不是「我」。這裡的 my room 也可寫成 mine。



實力充電站

1. 速食餐廳的食物比便利商店的食物好吃。

The food in a fast food restaurant is better than the food in a convenience store.

B 形容詞最高級句型

1. 最高級修飾名詞 : be the adj-est + N

例句 : She is **the most confident** girl in the class.

(她是班上最有自信的女生。)

2. 最少的 : least adj-est

例句 : This is **the least expensive** laptop.

(這是最便宜的筆電。)

3. 比較級、最高級句型表達相同意思

例句 : Love is **more important** than anything.

= Love is the **most important** thing.

(愛比任何東西都更重要。)

※ 兩句表達相同意思「愛是最重要的」，可分別以比較級與最高級描述。



二、副詞比較級與最高級規則

●單音節：比較級 + er、最高級 + est		
hard	harder	hardest
near	nearer	nearest
●字尾為 e：比較級 + r、最高級 + st		
late	later	latest
●結尾是 ly 或兩個音節以上：比較級 more + adv.、最高級 most + adv.		
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
●不規則變化		
much	more	most
well	better	best

A 副詞比較級句型

1. 比較級修飾動詞：V + adv-er

例句：I can **run faster** than before.
（我可以跑得比以前快。）

2. 比較 A 和 B：A + V + adv-er than + B

例句：I can **run faster** than my brother (does).
（我可以跑得比我哥哥快。）

3. 原級比較：A + V + as + 原級 adv + as + B

例句：I can run **as fast as** my sister.
（我可以跑得跟我姊姊一樣快。）

4. 越來越：adv-er and adv-er

例句：I will run **faster and faster**.
（我會跑得越來越快。）

5. 越……越……：the adv-er + S + V, the adv-er + S + V

例句：**The more easily** you get something, **the more easily** you lose it.
（越容易得到的東西，越容易失去。）

6. 修飾比較級：much, even, far, a lot, a bit, a little

例句：He worked **a lot** harder than I (did).

(他工作比我努力多了。)

B 副詞最高級句型

最高級修飾動詞：V + adv-est

例句：① She **laughed loudest** at her own jokes.

(她的笑話她自己笑最大聲。)

② Peter always **leaves** the office the **earliest** of all the employees.

(所有員工中，彼得總是最早離開辦公室。)

※ 最高級後常用 of + 複數名詞



小試身手 1 填入適當的字詞

1. That was **the most horrible** (horrible) place I have ever seen.
2. The handbag is as **expensive as** (expensive) a car.
3. When we get old, we get **weaker** (weak) and **less active** (active).
4. She danced **the most beautifully** (beautiful) of all the dancers.
5. I was **the least nervous** (nervous) player in the game. I was quite relaxed.
6. The **more** (much) he thought about it, the **angrier** (angry) he got.
7. Jessica takes care of the baby **more carefully than** (carefully) her husband does.



小試身手 2 翻譯下列各句

1. 學校的考試越來越多。

There are more and more tests at school.

2. 他是所有學生中講話最小聲的。

He speaks the most quietly of all the students.

Unit 5 動詞



一、動詞三態

動詞三態涵蓋動詞的**原形**、**過去式**、以及**過去分詞**，其變化分為**規則**和**不規則**兩種。

動 詞 三 態 功 用	原 形	Ⓐ	祈使句	Open the door, please. 請打開門。
		Ⓑ	現在式	Her parents enjoy watching movies. 她的父母喜愛看電影。
		Ⓒ	不定詞	I hope <u>to</u> see you again soon. 我希望很快能再見到你。
		Ⓓ	情態助 動詞後	We <u>can</u> go fishing by the river. 我們可以去河邊釣魚。
	過去式	過去式		They stayed at home last weekend. 他們上週末待在家裡。
	過去 分詞	Ⓐ	完成式	My sister <u>has</u> found her watch. 我妹妹找到她的手錶了。
		Ⓑ	被動 語態	The soldiers <u>were</u> ordered to leave. 那些士兵被命令離開。

動詞三態規則變化	① 大部分的動詞在字尾加上「ed」以形成過去式和過去分詞 pick – picked – picked , want – wanted – wanted
	② 字尾為「e」者，直接加上「d」即可 like – liked – liked , agree – agreed – agreed
	③ 字尾為子音 + 「y」者，刪除「y」後再加上「ied」 cry – cried – cried , reply – replied – replied
	④ 單音節或末音節為重音節，且為單母音加子音者，重複子音後再加上「ed」 chat – chatted – chatted , commit – committed – committed
	⑤ 字尾為「c」者，加上「ked」 picnic – picnicked – picnicked , panic – panicked – panicked
動詞三態不規則變化	① 三者完全相同 cost – cost – cost, let – let – let, put – put – put, shut – shut – shut
	② 基本形 = 過去分詞 run – ran – run , come – came – come , become – became – become
	③ 過去形 = 過去分詞 win – won – won , have – had – had , lose – lost – lost , tell – told – told
	④ 三者完全不同 give – gave – given, know – knew – known, break – broke – broken, choose – chose – chosen



實力充電站 寫出下列動詞的過去式與過去分詞

1. invite ▶ invited ▶ invited
2. play ▶ played ▶ played
3. drive ▶ drove ▶ driven
4. speak ▶ spoke ▶ spoken
5. understand ▶ understood ▶ understood



小試身手 1 選出正確的答案

- (A) 1. I will never _____ Mary, my first love.
 (A) forget (B) forgets (C) forgot (D) forgotten
- (C) 2. The two computers were _____ at the same time.
 (A) steal (B) stole (C) stolen (D) stealing
- (C) 3. The mayor _____ hands with all of the students yesterday.
 (A) shake (B) shakes (C) shook (D) shaken
- (D) 4. My father _____ home late last night.
 (A) coming (B) comes (C) come (D) came
- (D) 5. Has anyone here ever _____ this kind of car before?
 (A) took (B) rent (C) rode (D) seen



小試身手 2 寫出正確的動詞形式

1. The two lovers kissed and hugged (hug) each other in the doorway before they said goodbye.
2. I spent (spend) three hundred and seventy dollars on a new backpack last month.
3. Children should be taught (teach) table manners.
4. More and more studies have shown (show) that smoking can be very harmful to human health.
5. The fire last night was thought (think) to have started in one of the apartments on the fifth floor.



二、及物動詞和不及物動詞

動詞依照後方受詞有無，可主要區分為**及物動詞**和**不及物動詞**。

及 物 動 詞	<p>❶ 完全及物動詞：須加受詞</p> <p>My doctor told me to avoid <u>unhealthy foods</u>.</p> <p>我的醫生叫我不吃垃圾食物。</p>
	<p>❷ 不完全及物動詞：須加受詞和受詞補語</p> <p>He usually leaves <u>the door open</u> in the daytime.</p> <p>他白天通常不會關門。</p>
	<p>❸ 不完全及物動詞：須加受詞和附加語</p> <p>Someone put <u>a book on her desk</u>.</p> <p>有人放了一本書在她的桌上。</p>
	<p>❹ 雙及物動詞：須加間接受詞和直接受詞</p> <p>My father bought <u>me a waterproof watch</u>.</p> <p>我父親買了一隻防水手錶給我。</p>
	<p>❺ 反身及物動詞：須加反身受詞</p> <p>We really enjoyed <u>ourselves</u> at the party.</p> <p>我們在派對上真的玩得很愉快。</p>
不 及 物 動 詞	<p>❶ 完全不及物動詞：不加任何受詞</p> <p>Dinosaurs no longer exist.</p> <p>恐龍不再存在。</p>
	<p>❷ 不完全不及物動詞：不加任何受詞，但須加附加語</p> <p>They never lived <u>there</u>.</p> <p>他們不曾居住在那裏。</p>
	<p>❸ 限定不及物動詞：不加任何受詞，同源受詞除外</p> <p>He dreamed a very nice <u>dream</u>.</p> <p>他做了一個美夢。</p>
	<p>❹ 不及物動詞若要加上受詞，須利用介系詞進行</p> <p>Many neighbors complain <u>about</u> the noise.</p> <p>許多鄰居抱怨那聲音。</p>

雙 向 動 詞	<p>有些動詞既可為及物動詞，也可為不及物動詞</p> <p>My father can drive <u>a truck</u>.</p> <p>我父親可以開卡車。</p> <p>You should not drive too fast.</p> <p>你不應該開太快。</p>
片 語 動 詞	<p>有些片語動詞充當及物動詞使用</p> <p>He is afraid that other kids will laugh at <u>him</u>.</p> <p>他怕其他小孩會笑他。</p> <p>有些片語動詞充當不及物動詞使用</p> <p>These boys are just fooling around.</p> <p>這些男孩只是在鬼混。</p>



實力充電站 選擇劃底線動詞屬性

Ⓐ 及物動詞 Ⓑ 不及物動詞 Ⓒ 雙及物動詞 Ⓓ 反身及物動詞

- Ⓑ 1. Let's talk about this matter now.
- Ⓐ 2. This experiment raised several questions.
- Ⓒ 3. Derek lent his brother some money last year.
- Ⓓ 4. All students must learn to express themselves.
- Ⓑ 5. I didn't sleep well last night.



小試身手 1 選出適當的答案

- (**C**) 1. My aunt often _____ like a young lady.
(A) takes (B) needs (C) dresses (D) trusts
- (**C**) 2. Our success _____ on their support.
(A) helps (B) makes (C) relies (D) catches
- (**C**) 3. John _____ his niece a bag of sweets.
(A) took (B) chose (C) bought (D) carried
- (**D**) 4. Dad simply _____ down without saying a word.
(A) dreamed (B) had (C) wanted (D) sat

- (C) 5. The loud noise _____ the old woman awake all night.
 (A) let (B) drew (C) kept (D) awoke



小試身手 2 在不及物動詞後填入適當的介系詞

- We will arrive in Taichung before noon.
- Who are you talking to on the phone?
- Sandy looks sad. What happened to her?
- Don't yell at me.
- The little girl has grown into a beautiful young lady.
- The naughty kid never listens to his parents.



三、使役動詞

使役動詞包括let, make, have等字，其意思大都是「使」或者「要」某人做某事，受詞後面常須接原形動詞。let是允許的意思，但make跟have都帶點強迫的意味。

let (允許)	let 表示允許某人去做某事。
	She let me <u>use</u> her phone. 她允許我用她的電話。
make (使得)	make 表示使某人去做某事。
	She made me <u>clean</u> her desk. 她要我幫她整理桌子。
have (迫使)	have 表示賦予某人責任去做某件事，且不可拒絕。
	My teacher had me <u>say</u> sorry to Ian. 老師要我向伊恩道歉。



實力充電站 圈選正確的字詞

- My teacher (lets/makes) me do a lot of homework.
- After I finished dinner, my dad finally (made/let) me play with my dog.

3. Before I played with my dog, my dad (let/made) me finish dinner first.
4. Jane made her husband (drive/to drive) her to the supermarket on his way to the office.
5. You shouldn't let your emotions (influence/influences) your judgement.
6. The man had his secretary (booked/book) a hotel for him in Chicago.



小試身手 翻譯下列各句

1. 我哥哥讓我穿他的西裝去學校的舞會。

My brother let me wear his suit to the school party.

2. 我們老師要我們每星期五清理教室。

Our teacher makes us clean the classroom every Friday.

3. 我媽媽要我出去前先洗碗。

My mom had me do the dishes before I went out.

4. 那輛車子停下來讓一位老太太過馬路。

The car stopped to let an old lady cross the street.

5. 班尼 (Benny) 藉由告訴媽媽使他妹妹停止打擾他。

Benny made his sister stop bothering him by telling their mother.

6. 安妮 (Annie) 要她的老公在晚餐前去洗車。

Annie had her husband wash the car before dinner.



四、感官動詞

感官動詞包括see, look at, hear, listen to, notice 等字，這些字都是跟人類的五官感覺有關，常見句型有下列幾種：

後方加動詞原形表示 事實 / 狀態 / 整個過程	She heard someone <u>scream</u> . 她聽到有人尖叫。(表事實)
後方加現在分詞表示 動作正在發生	She heard someone <u>singing</u> . 她聽到當時有人正在唱歌。(表正在發生的事情)



1. We were looking at the magician (did/do) some tricks.
2. I can hear my mother (calls/calling) my name.
3. The children noticed a frog (to jump/jumping) around the garden.
4. She saw a stranger (walk/to walk) out of Mr. Lee's house the night he was killed.
5. Let's listen to the girls (to sing/singing).
6. Paul can see his son (playing/to play) in the yard from the window.


小試身手

翻譯下列各句

1. 那隻狗聽到了牠的主人進到家裡。

The dog heard its owner entering the house.

2. 哈利 (Harry) 正在聽他媽媽說故事。

Harry is listening to his mother telling a story.

3. 我聽到我媽媽在客廳彈鋼琴。

I heard my mother playing the piano in the living room.

4. 懷特先生 (Mr. White) 注意到有位陌生人跟他的鄰居在說話。

Mr. White noticed a stranger talk to his neighbor.

5. 我昨天看到他跟她說話。

I saw him talk to her yesterday.


五、連綴動詞

一般動詞要用副詞修飾，但連綴動詞不同，其後面直接接形容詞，來修飾其前面的主詞。

be 動詞	The man is <u>old</u> . 那個男人年紀很大。
get, grow, turn, become (變得)	The weather begins to turn <u>cold</u> this month. 天氣在這個月開始變冷。
seem, appear (似乎)	Nora seems <u>quiet</u> today; I wonder what's wrong with her. 諾拉今天似乎很安靜；我很好奇她怎麼了。

keep, stay, remain (仍然)	How does she eat so much yet keep slim ? 她是如何吃那麼多，還可以保持身材苗條？
smell, feel, taste sound, look (~起來)	What are you cooking? It smells good . 你在煮甚麼？聞起來好香。 The fish tasted strange , so I didn't finish it. 這魚吃起來味道很怪，所以我沒吃完。 The speaker looks confident . 那位講者看起來很有自信。
smell, feel, taste sound, look + like ... (~起來像……)	The man looks like a movie star. 那個男子看起來像是一位電影明星。



實力充電站 圈選正確的字詞

1. She got very (angry/angrily) when she heard the news.
2. The job seems (easy/easily) to her.
3. How could you stay so (calmly/calm) after you heard such bad news?
4. Mr. Brown (thought/seemed) shocked when he saw the woman.
5. His face (turned/watched) white when he saw his girlfriend.



小試身手 翻譯下列各句

1. 我們有一天都會變老。

We will all grow old someday.

2. 他看起來像是個好人。

He looks like a nice guy.

3. 我們必須在表演當中保持安靜。

We must remain quiet during the performance.

4. 我非常喜歡這件毯子因為它摸起來很軟。

I really like this blanket because it feels very soft.

5. 拜託把音樂關掉。很難聽。

Please turn off the music. It sounds terrible.




一、助動詞的種類和功能


助動詞用來協助主要動詞進行各種表達，可大致分為**普通助動詞**和**情態助動詞**兩種，均置於一般動詞前。

普通助動詞	<p>主要用於時態和語態的表達，包括 be、do、和 have，依照人稱、數量、和時間作適當變化。</p>
	<p>Several students are writing their homework. 一些學生正在寫作業。</p>
	<p>She does not remember my name. 她不記得我的名字。</p>
	<p>We have received two letters from that company. 我們收到了兩封來自那公司的信。</p>
情態助動詞	<p>情態助動詞主要用於能力、意願、假設、許可、猜測、責任、義務等語氣或態度，包括 can、could、may、might、shall、should、will、would、must、ought to 等。後方可加上原形的普通助動詞或一般動詞。</p>
	<p>Watching movies can be very educational. 看電影可以是非常有教育意義的。</p>
	<p>Such accidents could happen in any place. 這種意外任何地方都有可能發生。</p>
	<p>They may come if they wish. 若他們想，他們可以來。</p>
	<p>Their words might be true. 他們的話或許是真的。</p>
	<p>You should read the article before we discuss it. 你應該在我們討論前先讀這篇文章。</p>
<p>You will never win if you never really try. 你若從未真正嘗試過，你將永遠無法贏。</p>	

否定句	普通助動詞和情態助動詞可在後方加上 not 以形成否定句。
	The wheels of the car were not damaged in the traffic accident. 那車子的輪胎沒有在意外中受到損壞。
	The manager would not tell them the passwords. 那位經理不願告訴他們密碼。
疑問句	普通助動詞和情態助動詞可移到句首以形成疑問句。
	Have you finished your report yet? 你完成報告了沒？
	Should all high school students go to college? 所有高中生都應該上大學嗎？
組合模式	當情態助動詞和普通助動詞的 be, do 或 have 組合時，基本上由情態助動詞出現在前。
	Sam will be traveling around America next year. 山姆明年將會在美國旅行。
	The guests should have arrived half an hour ago. 客人們半小時前就應該抵達了。

 **實力充電站** 找出各句中的助動詞，並畫上底線

1. You ought to quit smoking.
2. Will the cut really leave a scar?
3. This opportunity may never come again.
4. Have you ever thought of becoming a teacher?
5. These children have not yet learned to write.
6. Those people must have misunderstood his words.

 **小試身手 1** 選出空格內適當的字詞

- (**A**) 1. They _____ not really trust each other.
(A) did (B) had (C) were (D) ought

- (D) 2. They think the man _____ not be telling the truth.
 (A) is (B) has (C) does (D) might
- (A) 3. She simply could not _____ to stop talking about it.
 (A) seem (B) seems (C) seemed (D) seeming
- (B) 4. George _____ meant to help the girl, but he made things worse.
 (A) do (B) had (C) will (D) could
- (C) 5. My brother _____ finished all his reports by the end of this week.
 (A) has will (B) had (C) will have (D) will be



小試身手 2 依照提示把下列各句改為否定句或疑問句

1. We should just depend on our parents for everything. [改成否定句]

We should not just depend on our parents for everything.

2. Our teacher felt the same way we did. [改成疑問句]

Did our teacher feel the same way we did?

3. The wound on his left knee had healed properly. [改成否定句]

The wound on his left knee had not healed properly.

4. Tom will have finished his assignment by now. [改成疑問句]

Will Tom have finished his assignment by now?

5. John might have left for Tokyo. [改成否定句]

John might not have left for Tokyo.



二、普通助動詞

be	be 本身須依照時態、人稱、和數量作適當變化。可用於下列兩種表達：	
	進行式	The manager is <u>waiting</u> for me in the company. 那位經理正在公司裡等我。
	被動語態	The missing boy was <u>found</u> in the forest. 那失蹤的男孩在森林裡被發現。
必須移到句首以形成疑問句：		
Are you surprised to see us again? 你很驚訝又看到我們嗎？		

	<p>字形須依照時態、人稱、和數量作變化。現在式包含 do 和 does，過去式則為 did。後方均須使用原形動詞。構句方式如下：</p>
do	<p>❶ 插入句中，結合 not 建構否定句</p> <p>Jerry does not live in this city. 傑瑞不住在此座城市裡。</p>
	<p>❷ 插入句首，形成疑問句</p> <p>Did you have a good time during your vacation? 你度假過得愉快嗎？</p>
	<p>❸ 插入肯定句中，用以強調</p> <p>They did look tired after the race. 他們在比賽後確實看起來很累。</p>
	<p>❹ 插入 do 於句首，結合 not 和原形動詞，建構祈使句的否定架構</p> <p>Do not cut down the tree that gives you shade. 不要把供你蔭影的樹砍掉。</p>
	<p>字形須依照時態、人稱、和數量作變化。現在式包含 has 和 have，過去式則為 have。後方均須使用過去分詞。</p>
have	<p>可用於表達完成式：</p> <p>The problem has troubled the engineers for a long time. 這問題困擾這些工程師很久了。</p>
	<p>移到句首以形成疑問句：</p> <p>Has the train to Taipei arrived? 往台北的火車抵達了嗎？</p>



實力充電站 選出適當的答案

- (C) 1. The man did not _____ to wait for us for so long.
(A) has (B) had (C) have (D) having
- (C) 2. The same thing has _____ again and again.
(A) happen (B) happens (C) happened (D) happening
- (B) 3. I am afraid that your letter was _____ to the wrong address.
(A) mails (B) mailed (C) mailing (D) been mailed

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- (B) 4. Time _____ healed all her wounds.
(A) is (B) has (C) does (D) will
- (B) 5. These students have just _____ there recently.
(A) be (B) been (C) being (D) to be



小試身手 1 填入 be、do、或 have，並做適當變化

1. The whole building was painted last week.
2. Seth has visited us many times.
3. Betty did not like dancing in her childhood.
4. These people will be asked to leave tomorrow.
5. The villagers do not catch fish for a living anymore.
6. The guest said that he had known me since I was a child.



小試身手 2 翻譯下列各句

1. 學生們已經開始閱讀那些書了嗎？

Have the students begun to read those books?

2. 魚昨天被貓咪吃了嗎？

Was the fish eaten by the cat yesterday?

3. 他們昨天輸掉比賽了嗎？

Did they lose the game yesterday?

4. 你正在寫電子郵件給那家公司嗎？

Are you writing an e-mail to that company?

5. 你已經完成那項工作了嗎？

Have you finished the job?



三、情態助動詞

成員和特性	<p>情態助動詞成員包括 can、could、may、might、shall、should、will、would、must、ought to 等。特性如下：</p>
	<p>① 不因人稱和數量改變形式 I / You / He / They must obey the law. 我 / 你 / 他 / 他們必須遵守法律。</p>
	<p>② 直接加上「not」即可形成否定句。若是 can，也可合為「cannot」一字。此外，ought to 則改為 ought not to。 Humans cannot survive for long without drinking water. 人類沒有喝水無法生存很久。</p>
成員和特性	<p>③ 可移到句首以形成疑問句 Should we accept their plan? 我們應該接受他們的計畫嗎？</p>
	<p>④ 若有疑問詞，則置於疑問詞之後 <u>Why</u> should we accept their plan? 為何我們應該接受他們的計畫？</p>
	<p>⑤ will 和 would 可分別和主詞縮寫成「'll」和「'd」 She'll do anything to help those children. 她會做任何事以幫助那些孩子。</p> <p>⑥ 可以和 not 產生縮寫形式 can't, couldn't, mayn't, mightn't, shan't, shouldn't, won't, wouldn't, mustn't, oughtn't</p>
表達各種特殊言談意涵	<p>① 表能力：can, could [過去視角] Linda can speak three foreign languages. 琳達會說三種外語。</p>
	<p>② 表確定：will, would [第二人稱] My parents will be happy to hear you say that. 我父母親聽到你那麼說會很開心。</p>

③ 表必定：must, cannot [否定語意]

You **must** be Jerry's sister.

妳一定是傑瑞的妹妹。

④ 表可能：may [較為正式], might, could

This job **may** be difficult to do at first.

這工作剛開始或許會很難做。

⑤ 表義務：must, shall [第一人稱], should

You **should** be more careful next time.

你下次應該更小心。

⑥ 表允許：can, could [過去視角], may [較為正式]

You **can** choose anything you like from the list.

你可以從清單上選任何你想要的東西。

⑦ 表未來：shall [第一人稱], will, would [過去視角]

We **will** find a solution very soon.

我們很快將會找到解決辦法。

⑧ 表過往習性：would

He **would** nap after dinner when he lived alone.

他過去自己住時，會在晚餐後小睡一下。



實力充電站 還原下列縮寫

1. can't ▶ cannot
2. shouldn't ▶ should not
3. won't ▶ will not
4. mustn't ▶ must not
5. couldn't ▶ could not
6. oughtn't ▶ ought not



小試身手 1

依照提示，在下列各句中插入情態助動詞的否定式

1. You stop the car suddenly on an icy road. (should)

You should not stop the car suddenly on an icy road.

2. We repeat the same mistakes of the past. (must)

We must not repeat the same mistakes of the past.

3. It is good to discuss this matter at this moment. (would)

It would not be good to discuss this matter at this moment.

4. Peter finds the answer to that question. (can)

Peter cannot find the answer to that question.

5. The carpenter finishes the job today. (will)

The carpenter will not finish the job today.

6. You are interested in their plan. (might)

You might not be interested in their plan.



小試身手 2

依照提示翻譯下列各句

1. 這份工作應該不會太難。(ought)

This job ought not to be too difficult.

2. 那個男孩無法照顧他的妹妹。(could)

That boy could not take care of his younger sister.

3. 我可以請問你一個問題嗎？(may)

May I ask you a question?

4. 你絕不可以把食物丟在地上。(must)

You must not throw food on the floor.

5. 我們會盡快告訴你結果。(shall)

We shall tell you the result as soon as possible.

**一、句型 1** 主詞 (S) + 不及物動詞 (Vi)

例句	說明
<u>I run.</u> S Vi	句子裡 run 後面不用加上受詞意思已完整。
<u>She cried.</u> S Vi	句子裡 cried 後面不用加上受詞意思已完整。

※ 此類動詞後面若要接受詞的話，要先接介系詞 (prep.)。

例句	說明
<u>He arrived at the station.</u> S Vi prep. O	arrive 為不及物動詞，後方不能直接加受詞，若 要加上受詞時，應放上介系詞 at。
<u>They laughed at the man.</u> S Vi prep. O	laugh 為不及物動詞，後方不能直接加受詞，若 要加上受詞時，應放上介系詞 at。

**實力充電站**

- (D) 1. She _____ the bus stop.
 (A) run (B) running (C) ran (D) ran to

**二、句型 2** 主詞 (S) + 及物動詞 (Vt) + 受詞 (O)

例句	說明
<u>I like the movie.</u> S Vt O	句子裡 like 後面加上受詞 the movie 使意思完整，若 無受詞 the movie 則句子未完成。
<u>He speaks English.</u> S Vt O	句子裡 speak 後面加上受詞 English 使意思完整，若 無受詞 English 則句子未完成。

 實力充電站

- (A) 1. I _____ to the bus stop.
 (A) took him (B) took he (C) take his (D) take



三、句型 3 主詞 (S) + 動詞 (Vi) + 主詞補語 (SC)

此類型多為連綴動詞：

- ① be 動詞
- ② ……起來：sound、smell、taste、feel
- ③ 變得：become、turn、go、grow、get
- ④ 保持：remain、stay、keep

例句	說明
<u>I am tall.</u> S Vi SC	tall 在此補充說明 I，為主詞補語，補充說明主詞。
<u>She looks beautiful.</u> S Vi SC	beautiful 在此補充說明 she，為主詞補語，補充說明主詞。

 實力充電站

- (C) 1. The blanket _____ .
 (A) feel (B) feels (C) feels soft (D) feels softly



四、句型 4 主詞 (S) + 授與動詞 (Vt) + 間接受詞 (IO) + 直接受詞 (DO)

例句	說明
<u>I gave him a book.</u> S Vt IO DO	這裡的 give 為授與動詞，應有兩個受詞，句子裡的 a book 是直接給出去的東西，稱直接受詞，him 是接受東西的人，因此為間接受詞。
<u>He bought me a gift.</u> S Vt IO DO	這裡的 bought 為授與動詞，應有兩個受詞，句子裡的 a gift 是直接給出去的東西，稱直接受詞，me 是接受東西的人，因此為間接受詞。

亦可寫成：主詞 (S) + 授與動詞 (Vt) + 直接受詞 (DO) + 介系詞 (prep.) + 間接受詞 (IO)

例句	說明
<u>I gave a book to him.</u> S Vt DO prep. IO	give 為授與動詞，應有兩個受詞，句子裡的 a book 為直接受詞，後面應先接上介系詞 to 才接間接受詞 him。
<u>He bought a gift for me.</u> S Vt DO prep. IO	bought 為授與動詞，應有兩個受詞，句子裡的 a gift 為直接受詞，後面應先接上介系詞 for 才接間接受詞 me。



實力充電站 (複選)

(**BD**) 1. A boy wrote _____ .

- (A) me to a letter (B) me a letter (C) a letter me (D) a letter to me



五、句型 5

主詞 (S) + 動詞 (Vt) + 受詞 (O) + 受詞補語 (OC)

例句	說明
<u>Mom made me do the dishes.</u> S Vt O OC	此處應有 do the dishes 句子意思才完整，若無則句子未完成。do the dishes 補充說明 me，因此為受詞補語。
<u>He finds Cindy a nice person.</u> S Vt O OC	此處應有 a nice person 句子意思才完整，若無則句子未完成。a nice person 補充說明 Cindy，因此為受詞補語。



實力充電站

(**A**) 1. She made _____ .

- (A) the girl laugh (B) laugh the girl (C) the girl (D) laugh



小試身手 1 請辨別下列句子為何種句型，並標示出句型 1、2、3、4、5。

- (1) 1. Birds fly.
 (2) 2. Sean sang a beautiful song.
 (2) 3. Tim loves sci-fi movies.
 (5) 4. Maria named her baby Angel.
 (4) 5. Patty sent me a hand-made card on my birthday.
 (3) 6. The perfume smells good.
 (1) 7. Accidents happen sometimes.
 (3) 8. He fell asleep in class.
 (4) 9. He showed his new cell phone to me.
 (5) 10. We heard someone cry.



小試身手 2 重組句子

1. sleeps / Ellen / often / in / class

Ellen often sleeps in class.

2. secret / a / told / me / Denny

Denny told me a secret.

3. Tim / The students / a / teacher / consider / good

The students consider Tim a good teacher.

4. scary / That / looks / stranger

That stranger looks scary.

5. hard / We / English / study

We study English hard.



一、簡單式

時態	1. 過去簡單式	2. 現在簡單式	3. 未來簡單式
說明	表示動作發生在過去某時間點，並且已經結束。	表示狀態、事實或習慣、規律性的動作、不變的真理。	表示動作發生在未來某時間點，或未來想要做的事。
	動詞應使用過去式，字尾加上 -d/-ed/-ied，或使用不規則動詞過去式。 例如：say → said、go → went	動詞使用原形，若主詞為第三人稱單數時，動詞要加 -s/-es/-ies。 例如：say → says、go → goes	動詞應寫成 will + V 或者 be going to + V。 例如：will say、will go、be going to say、be going to go

1. 過去簡單式：表示動作發生在過去某時間點，並且已經結束。

例句：① I **met** an old friend yesterday.

(我昨天遇見一位老朋友。)

② She **was** in a coffee shop at 8:00.

(她八點時在一家咖啡廳。)

③ A group of students **laughed** and **shouted** at me in school this morning.

(今早有一群學生在學校對我又笑又叫。)

2. 現在簡單式：表示狀態、事實或習慣、規律性的動作、不變的真理。

例句：① 狀態：She **is** a nurse.

(她是一位護士。)

② 事實：He **likes** sci-fi films more than comedies.

(他喜歡科幻電影多於喜劇。)

③ 習慣、規律：They **go** to work at 7:00 every day.

(他們每天七點去上班。)

④ 不變的真理：The sun **rises** in the east.

(太陽從東邊升起。)

3. 未來簡單式：表示動作發生在未來某時間點，或未來想要做的事。

例句：① She **will move** to Thailand soon.

(她很快將會搬去泰國。)

② He **is going to make** a speech next week.

(他下週將要發表演說。)*be going to 用在計畫好的事。

③ They **are going to leave** today. Let's go and say goodbye to them.

(他們今天要離開了。我們去向他們道別吧。)



二、進行式 (be + V-ing)

時態	1. 過去進行式	2. 現在進行式	3. 未來進行式
說明	過去某時間正在進行的動作。	現在正在進行的動作。	未來某時間正在進行或計畫要做的動作。
	was/were + V-ing。 例如：was saying、 were going	am/is/are + V-ing。 例如：is saying、 are going	will be + V-ing。 例如：will be saying、 will be going

1. 過去進行式：過去某時間正在進行的動作。

例句：① It **was raining** at 10:00 last night.

(昨天晚上十點時正在下雨。)

② Claire **was talking** to me when Dave called.

(戴夫打電話來時，克萊兒正在跟我說話。)

※ 過去進行式常用在過去某持續性的動作發生一陣子，另一個動作突然發生時。本句克萊兒 (Claire) 當時正在跟我說話，說了一陣子，戴夫 (Dave) 突然來電。

③ Mom and Dad **were cleaning** the house when I came home.

(我回家時，爸媽正在打掃房子。)

2. 現在進行式：現在正在進行的動作。

例句：① My dog **is sleeping** now.

（我的狗正在睡覺。）

② We **are planning** a trip to Japan.

（我們正規劃著日本之旅。）

③ They **are playing** soccer, not basketball.

（他們正在踢足球而非打籃球。）

3. 未來進行式：未來某時間正在進行或計畫要做的動作。

例句：① Denny **will be studying** for his tests this weekend.

（丹尼這個週末會唸書準備考試。）

※ 未來進行式常搭配未來的時間使用。

② The managers **will be discussing** the problem when you come this afternoon.

（當你下午來的時候，經理們將會在討論這個問題。）

※ 表示時間的副詞子句 when you come this afternoon 用現在式代替未來。

③ Don't call me after 11:00. I **will be sleeping** at that time.

（11:00 以後不要打給我，我會在睡覺。）



三、完成式 (have + p.p.)

時態	1. 過去完成式	2. 現在完成式	3. 未來完成式
說明	過去某個時間點以前已經發生或完成的動作。	某個動作從過去開始一直到現在、曾有過的經驗、已經完成的動作。	在未來某個時間點已經完成的動作。
	had + p.p. 例如：had said、had gone	have + p.p. 例如：have said、have gone	will have + p.p. 例如：will have said、will have gone

1. 過去完成式：過去某個時間點以前已經發生或完成的動作。

例句：① She **had been** to Kaohsiung several times before she moved there.

(她搬去高雄之前，已經去過高雄好幾次。)

② When we tried to find him, he **had gone** to the train station already.

(當我們試著要找他時，他已經去火車站了。)

③ After he **had bought** everything he needed, he moved in.

(他買完所有他需要的東西才搬進來。)

2. 現在完成式：某個動作從過去開始一直到現在、曾有過的經驗或已經完成的動作。

例句：① 某動作從過去開始一直到現在：

I **have read** this book for two hours.

(我已經讀這本書讀了兩個小時。)

※ 常與 for + 一段時間，或 since + 過去特定的時間點連用。

② 曾有過的經驗：

They **have seen** the movie.

(他們已經看過那部電影。)

③ 已經完成的動作：

The students **have handed** in their homework.

(學生已經繳交完作業。)

3. 未來完成式：在未來某個時間點已經完成的動作。

例句：① He **will have left** when we arrive home.

(我們到家時，他將已離開。)

② She **will have lived** here for 30 years by next year.

(到明年，她將會住在這裡滿 30 年。)

③ I **will have read** the whole newspaper before I leave.

(離開前，我將會讀完整份報紙。)


實力充電站 選出適當的動詞形式

- (B) 1. Jane doesn't like her manager because she thinks he _____ at her too often.
 (A) yell (B) yells (C) to yell (D) yelling
- (B) 2. Alec went to bed in the afternoon and _____ until the next morning.
 (A) sleeps (B) slept (C) was slept (D) sleeping
- (C) 3. It's quite rude to laugh at people when he or she _____ .
 (A) speak (B) is spoken (C) is speaking (D) spoke
- (D) 4. I got to the restaurant ten minutes late, and my friends _____ for me there.
 (A) wait (B) waiting (C) to wait (D) were waiting
- (B) 5. The famous singer _____ in most of the world's best concert halls.
 (A) perform (B) has performed (C) performing (D) was performed


小試身手 填入正確的動詞形式

1. He visited (visit) me yesterday but I had left (leave) an hour earlier.
2. Maria will have eaten (eat) her breakfast before she goes (go) to school tomorrow morning.
3. My dog was running (run) after me when we bumped (bump) into a tree.
4. Lily plays (play) the piano at church every Sunday. She has done (do) this since 2015.
5. I will be taking (take) photos with my new cell phone when I get (get) it next month.

Unit 9 被動語態



被動式的形成

被動語態組成

主要由 be 加上過去分詞組成。動作的執行者或產生者是否提及均可。

This movie **is enjoyed by** millions of people.

這部電影有成千上萬的人喜愛。

The two thieves **were arrested**.

這兩位小偷被逮捕了。

be 須依照時態、人稱、和數量作變化。現在式包含 am、are、和 is，過去式則包含 was 和 were，現在分詞為 being，而過去分詞則為 been。

The secret treasure **was found** eventually.

那秘密寶藏最終被找到了。

The three cities **were** all destroyed by the typhoon.

那三座城市都被颱風所摧毀。

片語動詞若為及物屬性時，亦可改為被動語態。

The baseball game **was put off** due to the rain.

棒球比賽因下雨被延期。

雙及物動詞中的直接受詞和間接受詞皆可成為被動句中的主詞。

They gave the poor old woman a lot of money.

他們給那位可憐的老婦人很多錢。

The old poor woman **was given** a lot of money.

那位可憐的老婦人被給了很多錢。

A lot of money **was given** to the old poor woman.

很多錢被交給那位可憐的老婦人。

<p>被 動 語 態 組 成</p>	<p>被動語態可針對不同時間類型，結合不同時式。</p> <p>The boy had been hit by the head. [過去被動完成] 那男孩被打到了頭。</p> <p>The young man is being questioned by two police officers. [現在被動進行] 那年輕人正被兩位警察盤問。</p> <p>A more energy-saving car will have been invented within five years. [未來被動完成] 一台更節能的車子將會在五年後被發明。</p>
<p>建 構 限 制</p>	<p>及物動詞才可改成被動句，不及物動詞無法如此進行。</p> <p>The girl was educated in both Japan and Taiwan. [及物動詞] 這位女孩在日本以及台灣受過教育。</p> <p>Two strangers stood in the corner. [不及物動詞，無法改為被動句]</p> <p>受詞若為反身代名詞時，不可更改為被動句的主詞。</p> <p>We really enjoyed ourselves. 我們真的玩得很愉快。</p>
<p>特 殊 動 詞</p>	<p>get 可取代 be，加上過去分詞，組成被動語意。</p> <p>The man got fired from his first job as a waiter. 這男人丟了他的第一份工作，也就是服務生。</p> <p>get 和 have 兩者可在受詞後方加上過去分詞，形成被動語意。</p> <p>My brother had his hair cut this morning. 我哥哥今天早上剪了頭髮。</p> <p>You should get your motorcycle fixed as soon as possible. 你應該盡快將你的摩托車送修。</p>



實力充電站 選出正確答案

- (A) 1. Martin _____ invited to the party by the boss.
(A) was (B) has (C) had (D) were
- (A) 2. The worker was _____ by a falling rock.
(A) hurt (B) hurts (C) hurting (D) to hurt

- (B) 3. Rome _____ not built in a day.
 (A) has (B) was (C) had (D) may
- (B) 4. My father _____ his car washed the other day.
 (A) was (B) had (C) being (D) having
- (B) 5. A lot of trees in the streets got _____ by the typhoon.
 (A) damage (B) damaged (C) damaging (D) to damage



小試身手 1 改寫下列各句為被動語態

1. Scientists found a new species of crab.

A new species of crab was found by scientists.

2. A speeding car hit two passers-by.

Two passers-by were hit by a speeding car.

3. Her boyfriend made up an excuse for being late.

An excuse was made up by her boyfriend for being late.

4. The doctor gave the patient some medicine. (The patient ...)

The patient was given some medicine by the doctor.

5. Did the local people support the new factory?

Was the new factory supported by the local people?



小試身手 2 依照提示，填入適當的動詞形式

1. The same topic is still discussed (still discuss) by many experts today.

2. That company was taken over (take over) by Sony more than twenty years ago.

3. How was his bike stolen (steal) again last night?

4. Joseph will have his car washed (wash) tomorrow.

5. A new method will be used (use) in this experiment.

1. the test / canceled / us / made / happy / That / was

That the test was canceled made us happy.

2. come / Willy / that / said / he / would

Willy said that he would come.

3. the / Tom / is / The truth / that / broke / vase

The truth is that Tom broke the vase.

4. that / sleeping / too much / is bad / is widely / The idea / accepted

The idea that sleeping too much is bad is widely accepted.

B if/whether 當「是否」，引導名詞子句

當主詞 (S)	whether ... (or not) 引導出名詞子句放句首當主詞，也可寫成 whether or not ...，此時 whether 不可代換成 if。
	<p><u>Whether I like it or not</u> <u>is</u> none of your business.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V</p> <p>我喜不喜歡它不關你的事。</p>
當受詞 (O)	whether/if 引導出名詞子句當受詞，此時 whether 可代換成 if。
	<p>I don't know <u>whether/if he is going to accept our apology.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V O</p> <p>我不知道他是否會接受我們的道歉。</p>
	在介系詞之後只能用 whether，不可用 if。
	<p>I need more advice <u>about whether I should study abroad.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V prep. O</p> <p>我需要更多關於我是否應該留學的建議。</p>
	不定詞 to + V 前面只能用 whether，不可用 if。
	<p><u>We can't decide whether to go abroad or take a vacation in Taiwan.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V O</p> <p>我們無法決定到底該出國還是在台灣度假。</p>

	原句的主詞跟受詞皆為同一人，此時可以改寫成「疑問詞 + to + V」。主詞跟受詞不同時不能改寫。
	<p>Tom asked me <u>how he could improve his English.</u></p> <p>= Tom asked me <u>how to improve his English.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V O</p> <p>湯姆問我如何能改善他的英文。</p>
當補語 (C)	原問句主詞動詞需倒裝，但整個當補語時，需恢復成直述句，放在 be 動詞後面補充說明主詞。
	<p>The problem <u>is how we can keep this secret.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V SC</p> <p>問題是我們如何能保守這個秘密。</p>

實力充電站 重組句子

- village / Where / a small / he / is / lives
Where he lives is a small village.
- when / I don't / we visited / remember / that place
I don't remember when we visited that place.
- is / sad / makes him / what / Losing his / money
Losing his money is what makes him sad.

小試身手 翻譯下列各句

- 我們不確定可以去哪租腳踏車。
We are not sure where we can rent bikes.
- 你如何度過周末由你決定。
How you spend your weekend is up to you.
- 他們正在討論他們是否要把車賣了。
They are discussing whether they are going to sell their car.
- 學生睡眠不足是真的。(以 that 子句當主詞開頭)
That students don't get enough sleep is true.

形容詞子句：用來形容前方的名詞，由關係代名詞引導，又叫關係子句。此時前方的名詞叫做先行詞，關係代名詞即是代替其先行詞。



一、關係代名詞：

先行詞	主格	受格	所有格（……的）
人	who/that	whom/that	whose
物	which/that	which/that	whose
人+物	that	that	X



二、修飾人的關代

例句 1	{ The girl is my sister. { The girl is reading a magazine. → The girl [who is reading a magazine] is my sister. 正在讀雜誌的女孩是我的姊姊。
說明	the girl 為先行詞，who 代替的 the girl 為主格，不可省略。
例句 2	{ She likes the boy. { Her parents are talking to the boy. → She likes the boy [(whom) her parents are talking to] . 她喜歡正在和她父母說話的男孩。
說明	the boy 為先行詞，whom 代替的 the boy 為受格，可以省略，whom 可用 who/that 代換。
例句 3	{ My brother's job is driving. { My brother drives carefully. → My brother [whose job is driving] drives carefully. 我哥哥的工作是開車，他開車很小心。

說明	my brother 為先行詞，my brother's 為所有格，改寫時所有格關代用 whose，表示「……的」。
----	------------------------------------------------------------



三、修飾物的關代

例句 1	<p>{ The coffee shop is at the beach The coffee shop is always crowded.</p> <p>→ The coffee shop [which is at the beach] is always crowded. 位於海灘的咖啡店總是擠滿人潮。</p>
說明	將重複提到的 the coffee shop 以 which 代替。the coffee shop 是先行詞，which 代替主格，不可省略。
例句 2	<p>{ I often go to the coffee shop. You are talking about the coffee shop.</p> <p>→ I often go to the coffee shop [(which) you are talking about]. 我時常去你正在說的咖啡店。</p>
說明	the coffee shop 重複，以關代 which 代替。the coffee shop 是先行詞，which 為受格關代，可以省略。
例句 3	<p>{ That tree is a pine tree. Its leaves are shaped like needles.</p> <p>→ That tree [whose leaves are shaped like needles] is a pine tree. 那棵樹葉形狀像針的樹，是棵松樹</p>
說明	that tree 為先行詞，its leaves 為所有格，改寫時關代用 whose，表示「……的」。



四、關代 that 修飾人、物、人 + 物

例句	<p>The old man and his dog [that are waiting at the bus stop] live next to me. 正在公車站等車的老先生和他的狗住在我隔壁。</p>
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

說明	先行詞為 the old man and his dog，使用關代 that，that 為主格，不可省略。
進階說明	<p>※that 的用法較為特殊</p> <p>① 先行詞有序數 the first, the second, the third ... → The first customer that comes to the new shop will get a discount. 新開商店的第一位顧客將享折扣。</p> <p>② 先行詞是最高級 → This is the most beautiful place that I have visited. 這是我去過最漂亮的地方。</p> <p>③ 先行詞有最 all, the only, every, everything, any, anything, some, something ... → Don't believe anything that he says. 別相信他說的任何事。</p> <p>④ 句子中已經有疑問詞 who, which → Who is the man that you are texting? 你傳簡訊的對象是誰？</p>



實力充電站 填入正確的關係代名詞

- The police arrested a thief whose house was full of stolen goods.
- The postcard which/that was sent by Rita hasn't arrived yet.
- The only problem that I have now is money.
- The man whom/who/that I just met on the train was my old boss.
- I lost the book which/that Bill lent me.



五、限定用法與非限定用法

A 限定用法（需要限定）

當先行詞範圍不明確時，關係代名詞應用限定用法指定其範圍，此時關代前不應有逗點。

例句	I enjoy watching movies [which are very scary] . 我喜歡看非常驚悚的電影。
說明	本句 movies 沒有範圍，應用 which 限定用法，指定其範圍為非常恐怖的電影。

B 非限定用法（不需要限定）

當先行詞範圍很明確或只有一個時，關係代名詞應用非限定用法，補述前先行詞，此時關代前應有逗點，且不可使用 that。

例句 1	Steve Jobs [, who created Apple Computers] , was proud of his company's products. 史蒂夫·賈伯斯，創辦了蘋果電腦，他非常以他公司的產品為傲。
說明	Steve Jobs 僅有一位，先行詞本身意思已經很明確，不需要限定範圍，此時使用非限定用法，who 前應有逗點，且不可使用 that。
例句 2	We plan to visit Mt. Jade [, which is the tallest mountain in Taiwan.] 我們計畫爬玉山，它是台灣最高的山。
說明	Mt. Jade 只有一座，不需要限定範圍，因此使用非限定用法，which 前應有逗點，且不可使用 that。

限定與非限定比較：

1. My sister **who is carrying a red bag** is a famous writer.
2. My sister, **who is carrying a red bag**, is a famous writer.

句子 1：我有幾個姊姊，為了要指定是帶著行李的那個，使用限定用法「who」，前面不應使用逗點。

句子 2：我只有一個姊姊，不需要限定哪一個，為了要補述那位姊姊還帶了行李，使用非限定用法「, who」，逗點不可省去，也不能用 that 代替。



小試身手 1 填入適當的關係代名詞，必要時請加逗點

1. Taipei 101 _____, **which** _____ is the tallest building in Taiwan, was built in 2004.
2. Denny remembers nothing _____ (**that**) _____ he said when he was drunk.
3. The kitten _____ **which/that** _____ was found in a box belonged to an old woman.
4. I'm going to buy that T-shirt _____ **whose** _____ design is so special.
5. They performed their new dance moves _____ (**which/that**) _____ no one had seen before.
6. That woman (**whom/who/that**) my mom invited to our place was nice but talkative.
7. Barack Obama _____, **who** _____ was the first African American president, left office in 2017.



小試身手 2 合併句子

1. { The painting is not real.
Mr. Lee bought that painting for a high price
The painting (which/that) Mr. Lee bought for a high price is not real.
2. { I found the cell phone.
The boy lost the cell phone.
I found the cell phone (which/that) the boy lost.
3. { I'd like to tell you everything.
I heard everything.
I'd like to tell you everything (that) I heard.
4. { Kenting was famous for its beautiful beaches.
Kenting became dirty because of tourism.
Kenting, which was famous for its beautiful beaches, became dirty because of tourism.

Unit 12 連接詞

連接詞：用來連接兩個句子，下面就「對等連接詞」與「從屬連接詞」做介紹。



一、對等連接詞

可以連接兩個詞性相同的字或兩個子句。

<p>and (和;而)</p>	<p>對等連接詞 and，連接兩個字詞或子句，而前後意思連貫，此時逗點可用也可省略。</p> <p>We want to buy a big house at the beach, and we can go there in summer.</p> <p>我們想在海邊買一間大房子，夏天時可以去那裡。</p>
<p>but (但是)</p>	<p>對等連接詞 but，連接兩個字詞或子句，而前後意思相反或對比。</p> <p>Our boss is rich but stingy.</p> <p>我們老闆很有錢但很小氣。</p>
<p>or (或)</p>	<p>對等連接詞 or，連接兩個字詞或子句，而前後為二擇一之意思。</p> <p>You can choose to go or to stay.</p> <p>你可以選擇離開或是留下。</p>
<p>so (所以)</p>	<p>對等連接詞 so，連接前後表示因果關係的子句。</p> <p>He promised he would come, so I waited for a long time.</p> <p>他答應他會來，所以我等很久了。</p>
<p>yet (但是)</p>	<p>對等連接詞 yet，跟 but 類似，連接前後語意相反或對比的字詞或子句。</p> <p>He said his train was delayed, yet he didn't even go to the train station.</p> <p>他說他的火車誤點，但是他甚至沒有去火車站。</p>



二、相關連接詞

both A and B (兩者皆是)	both A and B 表兩者皆如此，當主詞時，動詞用複數。
	Both my brother and my sister play basketball. 我的哥哥跟姊姊都打籃球。
not only A but also B (不僅 A 而且 B)	not only A but also B 的句型強調 B，因此動詞以 B 決定單複數。
	Not only my classmates but also <u>my teacher</u> plays basketball. 不只我的同學們，我的老師也打籃球。
either A or B (不是 A，就是 B)	either A or B 的句型，表不是 A 就是 B，沒有強調誰，動詞單複數由靠近的後者 B 決定。
	Either you or <u>she</u> has to clean the basketball court. 不是你就是她應該要打掃籃球場。
neither A nor B (不是 A 也不是 B)	neither A nor B 的句型，表不是 A 也不是 B，沒有強調誰，動詞單複數由靠近的後者 B 決定。
	Neither my brother nor <u>my sister</u> is going to clean the basketball court. 我的哥哥跟我的姊姊都不會去打掃籃球場。



三、從屬連接詞

從屬連接詞用來連接兩個子句，由從屬連接詞引導出的子句叫做從屬子句，另一個子句是主要子句。從屬子句通常用來修飾主要子句。

表 時 間	when (當……)	從屬子句放前面時，句子應用逗點；若從屬子句放後面則不用逗點。
		When I read his story on the Internet, I was very touched. = I was very touched when I read his story on the Internet. 當我在網路上讀到他的故事時，我非常感動。

表時間	while (當……)	while 跟 when 解釋都叫「當」，while 常用於長時間的動作，搭配進行式使用，不使用於瞬間動作。
		While my father was watering the garden, my dog tried to play with him. 我爸爸在花園澆水的時候，我的狗試著和他玩。 (×) While I arrived at the station, my father came to pick me up.
	as (當……)	常寫成 Just as 「正當……」。
		As I got close to the mosquito, it flew away. 當我要靠近那隻蚊子時，牠飛走了。
	before (在……之前)	before 表示在句子中兩個動作發生的時間先後順序。
		Before you leave, remember to turn off the light. 你離開之前，記得要關燈。
after (在……之後)	after 表示在句子中兩個動作發生的時間先後順序。	
	Jerry moved to another city after he graduated from university. 傑瑞大學畢業後，搬到另一個城市去了。	
until (直到)	until 意思是「到……為止」。	
	We kept asking him until he told the truth. 我們一直問他，直到他說出實情。	
since (自從)	since (自從)，表從過去開始的一段時間，搭配完成式使用。	
	I <u>haven't seen</u> him since he decided to leave here. 自從他決定要離開這裡以後，我就沒見過他了。	
表原因的 連接詞	because (因為)	because 語氣較強，表示結果的直接原因。
		He had to leave his hometown because he couldn't find a job there. 他必須要離開家鄉，因為他無法在那裡找到工作。

表原因的 連接詞	since (因為)	since 多為陳述事實的原因和理由。
		I didn't buy lunch today since I lost my money. 我今天沒有買午餐因為我弄丟了錢。
表結果的 連接詞	so that (以便)	so that 強調目的或結果。
		Billy trains every day so that he can run fast. 比利每天鍛鍊，為了可以跑很快。
表讓步的 連接詞	although (雖然)	although 為連接詞，不可再加另一個連接詞 but。
		Although my dog wanted me to play, I was too tired to do so. 雖然我的狗想要我陪牠玩，但我太累了而無法做到。
	though (雖然)	though 為連接詞可以放在句首或句中。
		I don't want to be a doctor though my parents want me to. 儘管我爸媽希望我當醫生，但我不想。
表條件的 連接詞	if (如果)	if 表示條件，if 子句由現在式代替未來式。
		If it rains tomorrow, I won't go to the beach. 如果明天下雨，我就不去海邊。
	unless (除非)	unless 可放句首或句中。
		I won't go unless you tell me the truth. 我不會走，除非你說出實情。



實力充電站 選出適當的連接詞

- (A) 1. Alice is having a birthday party next week, _____ she's invited both of us to come.
(A) and (B) though (C) or (D) for
- (D) 2. Jerry read a book _____ his mother made dinner.
(A) however (B) since (C) which (D) while
- (D) 3. _____ you arrive before nine a.m., you won't be able to enter the exam room.
(A) Until (B) Though (C) After (D) Unless

- (C) 4. I went to the station on time, _____ my train didn't leave for more than an hour.
 (A) or (B) until (C) but (D) nor
- (A) 5. Michael worked as a police officer _____ he started his own business.
 (A) before (B) or (C) if (D) nor
- (B) 6. I didn't think it was an important point, _____ I didn't mention it in my speech.
 (A) for (B) so (C) but (D) because



小試身手 1 填入適當的连接詞

but as though since until

1. He won't forgive me though I have apologized a thousand times.
2. We were going on a picnic, but suddenly it began to rain heavily.
3. Just as I decided to tell her how much I loved her, she told me she was married.
4. They haven't visited Taiwan since they moved to America.
5. She will not leave the office until she finishes her report.



小試身手 2 翻譯下列各句

1. 當我抵達家時，我爸媽已經睡了。
When I arrived home, my parents were already asleep.
2. 雖然他 sometimes 會抱怨他的學生，但他很喜歡他們。
Although he sometimes complains about his students, he likes them very much.
3. 你不能進來，除非你脫鞋。
You can't come in unless you take off your shoes.
4. 不只是大衛 (David)，他哥哥也幫忙我打掃家裡。
Not only David but also his brother helped me clean the house.
5. 她跟她先生都不知道如何開車。
Neither she nor her husband knows how to drive.



1 常用字首、字根與字尾

英文中許多字遵照規則形成，若能記下常用的字首（Prefix）、字根（Stem）、字尾（Suffix），背單字可事半功倍、省時省力。

範例

字首	字根	字尾	例如
inter-	act	-ive	= inter-act-ive
相互	行動	形容詞尾	互動的



一、字首 (Prefix)

字首	中文	例字
a-	朝向，在……之中	ashore 在岸上、aside 在旁邊
ab-	離開 (away)	abnormal 不正常的、abuse 濫用
ad- = ac-, ap-, af-, at-	前往，方向 (to)	advance 前進、adapt 適應、appear 出現、accept 接受、affect 影響、adventure 冒險
anti-	反 (against, opposite)	antiaging 抗老的、antibody 抗體
be-	使成為……；在……	befriend 和……交朋友、beside 在旁邊、below 在下面
bi-	二，兩個	bicycle 腳踏車、biweekly 雙週的
bio-	生命，生物	biology 生物學、biochemistry 生物化學
co- = col-, con-, com-	共同的 (together)	cooperate 合作、collapse 倒塌、conflict 衝突、communicate 溝通
counter-	相對的	counterpart 相對應的人

de-	離開；低下 (down, away)	decline 下降、deforest 砍伐森林
dis-	相反，不	dislike 不喜歡、disagree 不同意
eco-	生態的；環境的	ecology 生態學、eco-friendly 不破 壞環境的
en-	使……（形成動詞）	ensure 確保、enrich 使豐富
ex-	向外；之前的	exclude 除外、exit 出口、 ex-husband 前夫
extra-	超出；額外的	extraordinary 非凡的、 extracurricular 課外的
fore-	前面；早先	forehead 前額、forecast 預報
in- = il-, im-, ir-	表否定	inaccurate 不準確的、incomplete 不 完整的、illegal 非法的、illogical 不 合邏輯的、impossible 不可能的、 impolite 無禮的、irregular 不規律 的、irresponsible 不負責任的
in-	在……內；朝向	indoor 室內的、inside 內部
inter-	之間（between）； 相互	international 國際的、interaction 互 動
intro-	在內；向內	introduce 介紹、introvert 內向的人
micro-	微小	microwave 微波、microscope 顯微 鏡
milli-	千分之一	million 百萬、millimeter 公釐
mis-	壞；錯；缺少	mistake 錯誤、mislead 誤導
multi-	許多；多方面的 (many)	multicultural 多文化的、multimedia 多媒體
non-	非；無	nonsense 胡說、nonstop 不間斷的

out-	向外；超過	outward 向外的、outnumber 數量上超過
over-	多於；在……上	overcoat 外套、overreact 反應過度
per-	完全；非常	perfect 完美的、permanent 永久的
post-	在……之後	postpone 延後、postwar 戰後的
pre-	前	predict 預測、prepare 準備
re-	再；重新	rewrite 重寫、review 複習
sub-	在下方	subway 地鐵、subtitle 字幕
trans-	通過；超越	translate 翻譯、transport 運輸
tri-	三	triangle 三角形、trivial 繁瑣的
un-	相反；不	unlock 解鎖、unfortunate 不幸的



二、字根 (Stem)

字根	中文	例字
act	行動	reaction 反應、activity 活動
ann	年	annual 每年的、anniversary 週年紀念
aud	聽	audience 觀眾、audio 聽覺的
auto	自己的；自動的 (self)	autograph 親筆簽名、autobiography 自傳
cide	殺	suicide 自殺、homicide 殺人行為
cred	相信	credit 信用、incredible 難以置信的
dic	說	dictionary 字典、indicate 暗示
duc, duct	引導	introduce 介紹、conduct 指導
equ, equi	平等	equal 平等的、adequate 足夠的
fac, fact	做	factory 工廠、manufacture 製造
ject	投	project 投射、reject 拒絕
nov	新	novel 新穎的、innovation 創新

path, pathy	感覺	sympathy 同情、empathy 同理心
pos, pose	放置	pose 擺姿勢、opposite 相反
port	運送	import 進口、report 報告
scrib, script	寫	describe 描述、prescribe 規定
struct	建築	construct 建造、instruct 教導
spect	看	inspect 檢查、expect 期待
tract	吸引	attract 吸引、distract 使分心
vent	來	prevent 預防、adventure 冒險
verb	詞	adverb 副詞、proverb 諺語
vers, vert	轉	reverse 顛倒的、convert 轉變
vid, vis	看	video 錄影節目、vision 視力
viv	生命	survive 存活、vivid 生動的



三、字尾 (Suffix)

字尾	中文	例字
-able	能、 有……特性的	enjoyable 快樂的、suitable 適合的
-al	表狀態……的	arrival 抵達、refusal 拒絕、magical 魔術的
-er, -or	人	teacher 老師、translator 翻譯家
-ful	充滿 (full of)	careful 小心的、beautiful 美麗的
-ist	人	scientist 科學家、artist 藝術家
-ive	有……性質的	active 積極的、talkative 多話的
-ize	使成為	realize 實現、recognize 認出
-less	無、不能	homeless 無家可歸的、priceless 無價的
-ment	表結果、行為、 狀態	excitement 刺激、improvement 改進

-ness	表性質	kindness 仁慈、sadness 悲傷
-ous, -ious	表有……特質的	nervous 緊張的、delicious 可口的
-tion	表結果、行為、 狀態	conclusion 結論、action 行動
-ship	表狀態、身分、 抽象名詞	friendship 友誼、leadership 領導才能
-y	表性質、 狀態、……的	messy 髒亂的、noisy 吵鬧的



筆記欄

附錄2 國中小 1200 字



1. People 人物

1. baby	[ˈbeɪbɪ]	n. 嬰兒
2. boy	[bɔɪ]	n. 男孩
3. child	[tʃaɪld]	n. 孩童
4. fool	[fuːl]	n. 愚人
5. giant	[ˈdʒaɪənt]	n. 巨人
6. girl	[gɜːl]	n. 女孩
7. guy	[gaɪ]	n. 傢伙；朋友
8. kid	[kɪd]	n. 小孩
9. king	[kɪŋ]	n. 國王
10. man	[mæn]	n. 男士
11. master	[ˈmæstə]	n. 主人；碩士學位
12. neighbor	[ˈneɪbər]	n. 鄰居
13. people	[ˈpiːpl]	n. 人們
14. person	[ˈpɜːsn]	n. 人
15. queen	[kwiːn]	n. 女王
16. stranger	[ˈstreɪndʒər]	n. 陌生人
17. teenager	[ˈtiːnɪdʒər]	n. 青少年
18. visitor	[ˈvɪzɪtər]	n. 訪客
19. woman	[ˈwʊmən]	n. 女性



2. Personal Characteristics 個人特徵

1. beautiful	[ˈbjuːtɪfəl]	adj. 美麗的
2. blind	[blaɪnd]	adj. 失明的
3. cute	[kjut]	adj. 可愛的
4. fat	[fæt]	adj. 肥胖的
5. handsome	[ˈhænsəm]	adj. 英俊的
6. heavy	[ˈheɪvi]	adj. 重的；厚的
7. old	[old]	adj. 老的；舊的
8. pretty	[ˈprɪti]	adj. 漂亮的
9. short	[ʃɔːrt]	adj. 矮的
10. slim	[slɪm]	adj. 苗條的
11. tall	[tɔːl]	adj. 高的
12. thin	[θɪn]	adj. 薄的；瘦的
13. ugly	[ˈʌɡli]	adj. 醜陋的；難看的
14. young	[jʌŋ]	adj. 年輕的
15. angry	[ˈæŋɡri]	adj. 生氣的

16. bad	[bæd]	adj. 壞的；嚴重的
17. bored	[bɔːd]	adj. 感到厭煩的
18. boring	[ˈbɔːrɪŋ]	adj. 令人厭煩的；乏味的
19. brave	[breɪv]	adj. 勇敢的
20. busy	[ˈbɪzi]	adj. 忙碌的
21. careful	[ˈkeəfəl]	adj. 小心的
22. cool	[kuːl]	adj. 酷的
23. crazy	[ˈkreɪzi]	adj. 狂熱的
24. excited	[ɪkˈsaɪtɪd]	adj. 感到興奮的
25. exciting	[ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ]	adj. 刺激的；令人興奮的
26. famous	[ˈfeɪməs]	adj. 有名的
27. friendly	[ˈfrendli]	adj. 友善的
28. fun	[fʌn]	adj. 有趣的；好玩的
29. good	[ɡʊd]	adj. 好的；擅長的
30. happy	[ˈhæpi]	adj. 快樂的
31. hard-working	[ˌhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ]	adj. 努力工作的
32. honest	[ˈɒnɪst]	adj. 誠實的
33. interested	[ɪnˈtrɪstɪd]	adj. 感興趣的
34. kind	[kaɪnd]	adj. 親切的
35. lazy	[ˈleɪzi]	adj. 懶惰的
36. lonely	[ˈlonli]	adj. 孤獨的
37. lovely	[ˈlʌvli]	adj. 可愛的
38. mad	[mæd]	adj. 發狂的
39. nice	[naɪs]	adj. 很好的
40. polite	[pəˈlaɪt]	adj. 有禮貌的
41. poor	[pʊr]	adj. 貧窮的；可憐的
42. proud	[praʊd]	adj. 驕傲的；引以為榮的
43. rich	[rɪtʃ]	adj. 富有的
44. sad	[sæd]	adj. 傷心的；難過的
45. scared	[skɛrd]	adj. 害怕的
46. shy	[ʃaɪ]	adj. 害羞的
47. smart	[smɑːt]	adj. 聰明的
48. stupid	[ˈstjuːpɪd]	adj. 愚笨的
49. successful	[səkˈsesfəl]	adj. 成功的
50. unhappy	[ʌnˈhæpi]	adj. 不快樂的
51. wise	[waɪz]	adj. 明智的



3. Body Parts 身體部位

1. ear	[ɪr]	n. 耳朵
2. eye	[aɪ]	n. 眼睛
3. face	[fes]	n. 臉

4. hair	[hɛr]	n. 頭髮
5. lip	[lɪp]	n. 嘴唇
6. mouth	[mauθ]	n. 嘴巴
7. nose	[noz]	n. 鼻子
8. tooth	[tuθ]	n. 牙齒
9. arm	[ɑrm]	n. 手臂
10. back	[bæk]	n. 背部；後面
11. body	[ˈbɒdɪ]	n. 身體
12. finger	[ˈfɪŋɡə]	n. 手指
13. foot	[fʊt]	n. 腳
14. hand	[hænd]	n. 手
15. head	[hed]	n. 頭
16. knee	[ni]	n. 膝蓋
17. leg	[leg]	n. 腿
18. nail	[neɪ]	n. 指甲
19. neck	[nek]	n. 脖子
20. shoulder	[ˈʃəʊldə]	n. 肩膀
21. throat	[θrɒt]	n. 喉嚨
22. toe	[toʊ]	n. 腳趾
23. heart	[hɑ:t]	n. 心臟
24. stomach	[ˈstʌmək]	n. 胃



4. Health 健康

1. comfortable	[ˈkʌmfərtəbəl]	adj. 舒適的
2. healthy	[ˈheɪlθɪ]	adj. 健康的
3. sick	[sɪk]	adj. 生病的；噁心的
4. strong	[strɒŋ]	adj. 強壯的；強大的；濃的
5. tired	[taɪəd]	adj. 疲倦的
6. weak	[wi:k]	adj. 虛弱的
7. well	[wel]	adj. 健康的；安好的
8. cold	[kɒld]	adj. 寒冷的 n. 感冒
9. headache	[ˈhed.ek]	n. 頭痛
10. fever	[ˈfi:və]	n. 發燒
11. sore	[sɔ:r]	adj. 疼痛的
12. death	[deθ]	n. 死亡
13. health	[helθ]	n. 健康
14. life	[laɪf]	n. 生活；生命
15. medicine	[ˈmedəsn]	n. 藥



5. Forms of Address 稱謂的形式

1. Dr.	[ˈdaktə]	n. 醫生；博士
2. Mr.	[ˈmɪstə]	n. 先生（對男性的尊稱）

3. Mrs.	[ˈmɪsɪz]	n. 太太（對已婚女性的尊稱）
4. Miss	[mɪs]	n. 小姐（未婚的尊稱語）
5. Ms.	[mɪz]	n. 女士（對已婚或未婚女性的尊稱）
6. sir	[sɜ:]	n. 先生（對男子的敬稱）
7. name	[nem]	n. 名字 v. 給...取名



6. Family 家庭

1. aunt	[ænt]	n. 伯母；孀孀；姑姑
2. brother	[ˈbrʌðə]	n. 哥哥；弟弟
3. cousin	[ˈkʌzn]	n. 堂（表）兄弟姐妹
4. daughter	[ˈdɔ:tə]	n. 女兒
5. family	[ˈfæməli]	n. 家人；家庭
6. father (dad, daddy)	[ˈfɑ:ðə]	n. 父親
7. grandfather (grandpa)	[ˈgræn(d).fɑ:ðə]	n. 祖父
8. grandmother (grandma)	[ˈgræn(d).mʌðə]	n. 祖母
9. husband	[ˈhʌzbænd]	n. 丈夫
10. mother (mom, mommy)	[ˈmʌðə]	n. 母親
11. parent	[ˈperənt]	n. 雙親之一
12. relative	[ˈrelatɪv]	n. 親戚
13. sister	[ˈsɪstə]	n. 姐妹
14. son	[sʌn]	n. 兒子
15. uncle	[ˈʌŋkl]	n. (伯叔舅)父；(姑姨)丈
16. wife	[waɪf]	n. 太太
17. born	[bɔ:rn]	adj. 出生的；天生的
18. grow	[groʊ]	v. 成長；變得
19. live	[lɪv]	v. 住
20. married	[ˈmæriəd]	adj. 已婚的；有配偶的



7. Numbers 數字

1. zero	[ˈzɪro]	n. adj. 零（的）
2. one	[wʌn]	n. adj. 一（的）
3. two	[tu]	n. adj. 二（的）
4. three	[θri]	n. adj. 三（的）
5. four	[fɔ:r]	n. adj. 四（的）
6. five	[faɪv]	n. adj. 五（的）
7. six	[sɪks]	n. adj. 六（的）
8. seven	[ˈsevən]	n. adj. 七（的）
9. eight	[et]	n. adj. 八（的）
10. nine	[naɪn]	n. adj. 九（的）
11. ten	[ten]	n. adj. 十（的）
12. eleven	[ɪˈlevən]	n. adj. 十一（的）
13. twelve	[twelv]	n. adj. 十二（的）

14. thirteen	[θɜːˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十三 (的)
15. fourteen	[ˈfɔːrˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十四 (的)
16. fifteen	[ˈfɪfˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十五 (的)
17. sixteen	[ˈsɪksˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十六 (的)
18. seventeen	[ˌsevnˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十七 (的)
19. eighteen	[eɪˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十八 (的)
20. nineteen	[ˈnaɪnˈtiːn]	<i>n. adj.</i> 十九 (的)
21. twenty	[ˈtwenti]	<i>n. adj.</i> 二十 (的)
22. thirty	[ˈθɜːtri]	<i>n. adj.</i> 三十 (的)
23. forty	[ˈfɔːtri]	<i>n. adj.</i> 四十 (的)
24. fifty	[ˈfɪfti]	<i>n. adj.</i> 五十 (的)
25. sixty	[ˈsɪksti]	<i>n. adj.</i> 六十 (的)
26. seventy	[ˌsevnˈti]	<i>n. adj.</i> 七十 (的)
27. eighty	[ˈeɪti]	<i>n. adj.</i> 八十 (的)
28. ninety	[ˈnaɪnti]	<i>n. adj.</i> 九十 (的)
29. hundred	[ˈhʌndrəd]	<i>n. adj.</i> 百 (的)
30. thousand	[ˈθaʊzənd]	<i>n. adj.</i> 千 (的)
31. million	[ˈmɪljən]	<i>n. adj.</i> 百萬 (的)
32. first	[fɜːst]	<i>adj.</i> 第一次；最先的 <i>adv.</i> 首先
33. second	[ˌsekənd]	<i>adj.</i> 第二的
34. third	[θɜːd]	<i>n. adj.</i> 第三 (的)
35. last	[læst]	<i>adj.</i> 上一個；最後的
36. all	[ɔːl]	<i>adj.</i> 全部的 <i>pron.</i> 全部
37. any	[ˈeni]	<i>adj.</i> 任何的 <i>pron.</i> 任何
38. both	[boʊθ]	<i>pron. adj.</i> 兩者的
39. few	[fjuː]	<i>adj.</i> 少數；不多
40. less	[les]	<i>adj.</i> 較少的
41. little	[ˈlɪtl]	<i>adj.</i> 小的；少的
42. many	[ˈmeni]	<i>adj. pron.</i> 許多
43. more	[mɔː]	<i>adj.</i> 更多的 <i>adv.</i> 更
44. much	[mʌtʃ]	<i>adj. pron.</i> 許多 <i>adv.</i> 非常
45. number	[ˈnʌmbə]	<i>n.</i> 號碼
46. several	[ˌsevərəl]	<i>pron. adj.</i> 數個 (的)
47. some	[sʌm]	<i>pron. adj.</i> 一些
48. total	[ˈtɒtl]	<i>n.</i> 總量



8. Time 時間

1. midnight	[ˈmɪd.naɪt]	<i>n.</i> 午夜
2. morning	[ˈmɔːnɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> 早晨
3. noon	[nuːn]	<i>n.</i> 正午
4. afternoon	[ˌæftəˈnuːn]	<i>n.</i> 下午

5. evening	[ˈiːvɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> 傍晚；黃昏
6. night	[naɪt]	<i>n.</i> 夜晚
7. Monday	[ˈmʌndeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期一
8. Tuesday	[ˈtjuːzdeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期二
9. Wednesday	[ˈwenzdeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期三
10. Thursday	[ˈθɜːzdeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期四
11. Friday	[ˈfraɪdeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期五
12. Saturday	[ˈsætədeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期六
13. Sunday	[ˈsʌndeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 星期日
14. week	[wiːk]	<i>n.</i> 星期
15. weekday	[ˈwiːkdeɪ]	<i>n.</i> 工作日
16. weekend	[ˈwiːkɛnd]	<i>n.</i> 週末
17. month	[mʌnθ]	<i>n.</i> 月份
18. January	[ˈdʒænjuːəri]	<i>n.</i> 一月
19. February	[ˈfebruːəri]	<i>n.</i> 二月
20. March	[mɑːtʃ]	<i>n.</i> 三月
21. April	[ˈeɪprəl]	<i>n.</i> 四月
22. May	[meɪ]	<i>n.</i> 五月
23. June	[dʒuːn]	<i>n.</i> 六月
24. July	[dʒuːˈlaɪ]	<i>n.</i> 七月
25. August	[ˈɔːgəst]	<i>n.</i> 八月
26. September	[sepˈtembə]	<i>n.</i> 九月
27. October	[əkˈtəʊbə]	<i>n.</i> 十月
28. November	[noʊˈvembə]	<i>n.</i> 十一月
29. December	[dɪˈsembə]	<i>n.</i> 十二月
30. season	[ˈsiːzn]	<i>n.</i> 季節
31. spring	[sprɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> 春天
32. summer	[ˈsʌmə]	<i>n.</i> 夏天
33. autumn (fall)	[ˈɔːtəm / fɔːl]	<i>n.</i> 秋天
34. winter	[ˈwɪntə]	<i>n.</i> 冬天
35. alarm clock	[əˈlɑːm ˌklɒk]	<i>n.</i> 鬧鐘
36. calendar	[ˈkæləndə]	<i>n.</i> 日曆
37. clock	[klɒk]	<i>n.</i> 時鐘
38. watch	[wɒtʃ]	<i>n.</i> 手錶
39. a.m.	[ˈeɪ.əm]	<i>n.</i> 上午
40. p.m.	[ˈpiː.əm]	<i>n.</i> 下午
41. half	[hæf]	<i>n. adj.</i> 一半 (的)
42. hour	[aʊə]	<i>n.</i> 小時
43. minute	[ˈmɪnɪt]	<i>n.</i> 分鐘
44. moment	[ˈmɒmənt]	<i>n.</i> 瞬間
45. o'clock	[əˈklɒk]	<i>adv.</i> 點鐘
46. past	[pæst]	<i>n.</i> 過去 <i>prep.</i> 超過
47. quarter	[ˈkwɔːtə]	<i>n.</i> 四分之一；十五分鐘
48. second	[ˌsekənd]	<i>n.</i> 秒
49. time	[taɪm]	<i>n.</i> 時間；次數

50. ago	[ə`go]	adv. 以前
51. already	[ɔl`redɪ]	adv. 已經
52. current	[`kʌrənt]	adj. 當前的
53. early	[`ɜli]	adj. 早的 adv. 早
54. late	[let]	adj. adv. 晚的(地)
55. later	[`letə]	adv. 較遲; 稍後
56. next	[nekst]	adj. 下一個 adv. 接下去
57. now	[naʊ]	adv. 現在
58. once	[wʌns]	adv. 一次
59. future	[`fju:tʃə]	n. 未來
60. soon	[sun]	adv. 不久
61. today	[tə`de]	n. adv. 今天
62. tonight	[tə`nart]	n. adv. 今晚
63. tomorrow	[tə`mɔro]	n. adv. 明天
64. year	[jɪr]	n. 年
65. yesterday	[`jestə`de]	n. adv. 昨天
66. day	[de]	n. 天; 一日; 白晝



9. Money 金錢

1. cent	[sɛnt]	n. 分
2. change	[tʃeɪndʒ]	n. 零錢
3. dollar	[`dɒlə]	n. 元
4. money	[`mʌni]	n. 錢
5. price	[praɪs]	n. 價格
6. borrow	[`bɔro]	v. 借來
7. buy	[baɪ]	v. 買
8. cost	[kɒst]	v. 花費(錢)
9. lend	[lend]	v. 借出
10. pay	[peɪ]	v. 支付
11. spend	[spɛnd]	v. 花費
12. cheap	[tʃi:p]	adj. 便宜的
13. expensive	[ɪk`spɛnsɪv]	adj. 昂貴的



10. Food & Drinks 食物和飲料

1. fruit	[fru:t]	n. 水果
2. apple	[`æpl]	n. 蘋果
3. banana	[bə`nænə]	n. 香蕉
4. grape	[greɪp]	n. 葡萄
5. guava	[`gwavə]	n. 芭樂
6. lemon	[`lemən]	n. 檸檬
7. orange	[`ɔrɪndʒ]	n. 柳橙; 橙色 adj. 橙(色)的

8. papaya	[pə`paɪə]	n. 木瓜(樹)
9. peach	[pitʃ]	n. 桃子
10. pear	[peə]	n. 梨(梨樹)
11. strawberry	[`strɔ:bɛrɪ]	n. 草莓
12. tangerine	[,tændʒə`rin]	n. 橘子; 橘紅色
13. tomato	[tə`meto]	n. 番茄
14. watermelon	[`wɔtə`melən]	n. 西瓜
15. vegetable	[`vedʒətəbəl]	n. 蔬菜
16. bean	[bi:n]	n. 豆
17. pumpkin	[`pʌmpkɪn]	n. 南瓜
18. meat	[mi:t]	n. 肉
19. beef	[bi:f]	n. 牛肉
20. bread	[brɛd]	n. 麵包
21. bun	[bʌn]	n. 小圓麵包
22. chicken	[`tʃɪkɪn]	n. 雞肉; 小雞
23. egg	[ɛg]	n. 蛋
24. fish	[fi:ʃ]	n. 魚肉; 魚
25. food	[fu:d]	n. 食物
26. fries (French fries)	[fraɪz / `frɛntʃ ,fraɪz]	n. 薯條
27. ham	[hæm]	n. 火腿
28. hamburger (burger)	[`hæmbɜ:gə / `bɜ:gə]	n. 漢堡
29. hot dog	[`hɒt ,dɒg]	n. 熱狗
30. noodle	[`nu:dəl]	n. 麵
31. pizza	[`pɪtsə]	n. 披薩
32. pork	[pɔ:k]	n. 豬肉
33. rice	[raɪs]	n. 米
34. salad	[`sæləd]	n. 沙拉
35. sandwich	[`sændwɪtʃ]	n. 三明治
36. soup	[sup]	n. 湯
37. steak	[steɪk]	n. 肉排(牛排、魚排)
38. breakfast	[`breɪkfəst]	n. 早餐
39. dinner	[`dɪnə]	n. 晚餐
40. lunch	[lʌntʃ]	n. 午餐
41. meal	[mi:l]	n. 餐
42. snack	[snæk]	n. 點心
43. coffee	[`kɒfi]	n. 咖啡
44. drink	[drɪŋk]	n. 飲料 v. 喝
45. ice	[aɪs]	n. 冰
46. juice	[dʒus]	n. 果汁
47. liquid	[`lɪkwɪd]	n. 液體 adj. 液體的
48. milk	[mɪlk]	n. 牛奶
49. tea	[ti:]	n. 茶

50. water	[ˈwɔ:tə]	n. 水
51. cake	[keɪk]	n. 蛋糕
52. candy	[ˈkændɪ]	n. 糖果
53. cheese	[tʃi:z]	n. 乳酪
54. chocolate	[ˈtʃɒkəleɪt]	n. 巧克力
55. cookie	[ˈkʊki]	n. 餅乾
56. ice cream	[ˈaɪs ˈkrɪm]	n. 冰淇淋
57. pie	[paɪ]	n. 餡餅
58. popcorn	[ˈpɒp.kɔ:m]	n. 爆米花
59. toast	[tɔ:st]	n. 吐司
60. butter	[ˈbʌtə]	n. 奶油
61. oil	[ɔɪl]	n. 油；燃料油
62. salt	[sɔ:lt]	n. 鹽
63. sugar	[ˈʃʊgə]	n. 糖
64. honey	[ˈhʌni]	n. 蜂蜜
65. hungry	[ˈhʌŋɡrɪ]	adj. 飢餓的
66. full	[fʊl]	adj. 充滿的
67. thirsty	[ˈθɜ:stɪ]	adj. 口渴的
68. delicious	[dɪˈlɪʃəs]	adj. 美味的
69. hot	[hɒt]	adj. 熱的
70. sweet	[swi:t]	adj. 甜的；甜美的
71. yummy	[ˈjʌmi]	adj. 好吃的
72. bake	[beɪk]	v. 烤
73. boil	[bɔɪl]	v. 沸騰；煮熟
74. burn	[bɜ:n]	v. 燃燒
75. cook	[kʊk]	v. 烹調 n. 廚師
76. eat	[i:t]	v. 吃
77. order	[ˈɔ:də]	v. 訂購 n. 訂單
78. menu	[ˈmenju]	n. 菜單



11. Tableware 餐具

1. bowl	[bɔ:l]	n. 碗
2. chopsticks	[ˈtʃɒp.stɪks]	n. 筷子
3. cup	[kʌp]	n. 杯子
4. dish	[dɪʃ]	n. 碟；盤；菜餚
5. fork	[fɔ:rk]	n. 叉子
6. glass	[glæs]	n. 玻璃；玻璃杯
7. knife	[naɪf]	n. 刀子
8. plate	[plet]	n. 碟；盤
9. spoon	[spun]	n. 湯匙



12. Clothing & Accessories 衣服和配件

1. coat	[kəʊt]	n. 外套
2. dress	[dres]	n. 洋裝 v. 穿著...
3. jacket	[ˈdʒæktɪt]	n. 夾克
4. jeans	[dʒi:nz]	n. 牛仔褲
5. pants	[ˈpænts]	n. 長褲
6. shirt	[ʃɜ:t]	n. 襯衫
7. T-shirt	[ˈti:ʃɜ:t]	n. T 恤
8. shorts	[ʃɔ:ts]	n. 短褲
9. skirt	[skɜ:t]	n. 裙子
10. sweater	[ˈswetə]	n. 毛衣
11. uniform	[ˈjunə.fɔ:m]	n. 制服
12. bag	[bæg]	n. 袋
13. belt	[beɪlt]	n. 腰帶
14. button	[ˈbʌtn]	n. 鈕扣；按鈕
15. cap	[kæp]	n. 帽子
16. comb	[kɒm]	n. 梳子
17. glove	[glɒv]	n. 手套
18. hat	[hæt]	n. 帽子
19. mask	[mæsk]	n. 面具
20. pocket	[ˈpɒkɪt]	n. 口袋
21. ring	[rɪŋ]	n. 戒指 v. (鈴、鐘)響
22. shoe	[ʃu]	n. 鞋子
23. sock	[sɒk]	n. 襪子
24. tie	[taɪ]	n. 領帶 v. 綁
25. umbrella	[ʌmˈbrɛlə]	n. 雨傘
26. underwear	[ˈʌndəˌweɪ]	n. 內衣
27. wallet	[ˈwɒlɪt]	n. 皮夾
28. clothes	[klo:z]	n. 衣服
29. wear	[weɪ]	v. 穿；戴



13. Colors 顏色

1. black	[blæk]	n. adj. 黑色 (的)
2. blue	[blu]	adj. 藍色的；沮喪的 n. 藍色
3. brown	[braʊn]	n. adj. 棕色 (的)
4. color	[ˈkʌlə]	n. 顏色
5. gray	[greɪ]	n. adj. 灰色 (的)
6. green	[ɡri:n]	n. adj. 綠色 (的)；關心環保的
7. orange	[ˈɔ:rnɪdʒ]	adj. 橙色 (的) n. 柳橙；橙色
8. pink	[pɪŋk]	n. adj. 粉紅色 (的)

9. purple	[ˈpɜ:pəl]	<i>n. adj.</i> 紫色 (的)
10. red	[red]	<i>n. adj.</i> 紅色 (的)
11. white	[hwaɪt]	<i>n. adj.</i> 白色 (的)
12. yellow	[ˈjɛləʊ]	<i>n. adj.</i> 黃色 (的)



14. Sports, Interests & Hobbies 運動、興趣與嗜好

1. badminton	[ˈbædmɪntən]	<i>n.</i> 羽毛球
2. baseball	[ˈbes.bɔ:l]	<i>n.</i> 棒球
3. basketball	[ˈbæskɪt.bɔ:l]	<i>n.</i> 籃球
4. race	[res]	<i>n.</i> 比賽
5. soccer	[ˈsɒkə]	<i>n.</i> 足球
6. sport	[spɔ:t]	<i>n.</i> 運動
7. tennis	[ˈtenɪs]	<i>n.</i> 網球
8. camp	[kæmp]	<i>v.</i> 露營 <i>n.</i> 營隊
9. climb	[klaɪm]	<i>v.</i> 爬
10. cook	[kuk]	<i>v.</i> 烹調 <i>n.</i> 廚師
11. dance	[dæns]	<i>v.</i> 跳舞
12. draw	[drɔ:]	<i>v.</i> 繪畫
13. exercise	[ˈeksəˌsaɪz]	<i>v.</i> 運動 <i>n.</i> 運動；練習題
14. film	[fɪlm]	<i>n.</i> 電影
15. fish	[fɪʃ]	<i>v.</i> 釣魚
16. hike	[haɪk]	<i>v.</i> 健行；遠足
17. jog	[dʒɔ:g]	<i>v.</i> 慢跑
18. picnic	[ˈpɪknɪk]	<i>v.</i> 去野餐 <i>n.</i> 野餐
19. run	[rʌn]	<i>v.</i> 跑
20. sail	[seɪl]	<i>v.</i> 航行
21. sing	[sɪŋ]	<i>v.</i> 唱歌
22. stamp	[stæmp]	<i>n.</i> 郵票
23. surf	[sɜ:f]	<i>v.</i> 衝浪；瀏覽
24. swim	[swɪm]	<i>v.</i> 游泳
25. trip	[trɪp]	<i>n.</i> 旅行
26. hobby	[ˈhɒbi]	<i>n.</i> 嗜好
27. interest	[ˈɪntrɪst]	<i>n.</i> 興趣
28. band	[bænd]	<i>n.</i> 樂團
29. card	[kɑ:d]	<i>n.</i> 卡片
30. comic	[ˈkɒmɪk]	<i>n.</i> 漫畫 <i>adj.</i> 喜劇的
31. doll	[dɔ:l]	<i>n.</i> 洋娃娃
32. drum	[drʌm]	<i>n.</i> 鼓
33. game	[ɡem]	<i>n.</i> 遊戲；比賽
34. guitar	[ɡɪˈtɑ:]	<i>n.</i> 吉他
35. kite	[kaɪt]	<i>n.</i> 風箏
36. movie	[ˈmuvi]	<i>n.</i> 電影
37. music	[ˈmju:zɪk]	<i>n.</i> 音樂

38. paint	[peɪnt]	<i>v.</i> 繪畫；塗油漆
39. piano	[pɪˈæno]	<i>n.</i> 鋼琴
40. song	[sɔŋ]	<i>n.</i> 歌曲
41. team	[ti:m]	<i>n.</i> 團隊
42. toy	[tɔɪ]	<i>n.</i> 玩具
43. violin	[ˌvaɪəˈlɪn]	<i>n.</i> 小提琴
44. lose	[lu:z]	<i>v.</i> 失去；遺失；輸掉
45. play	[pleɪ]	<i>v.</i> 表演；玩；播放 <i>n.</i> 玩；戲劇
46. win	[wɪn]	<i>v.</i> 贏
47. fan	[fæn]	<i>v.</i> 粉絲



15. Houses & Apartments 房子與公寓

1. apartment	[əˈpɑ:tmənt]	<i>n.</i> 公寓
2. house	[haʊs]	<i>n.</i> 房子
3. home	[hɒm]	<i>n.</i> 家 <i>adv.</i> (往自己) 家
4. bathroom	[ˈbæθ.rʊm]	<i>n.</i> 浴室
5. bedroom	[ˈbed.rʊm]	<i>n.</i> 臥室
6. dining room	[ˈdaɪnɪŋ.rʊm]	<i>n.</i> 飯廳
7. garden	[ˈɡɑ:dn̩]	<i>n.</i> 花園
8. kitchen	[ˈkɪtʃɪn]	<i>n.</i> 廚房
9. living room	[ˈlɪvɪŋ.rʊm]	<i>n.</i> 客廳
10. room	[ru:m]	<i>n.</i> 房間
11. yard	[jɑ:d]	<i>n.</i> 院子
12. balcony	[ˈbælkənɪ]	<i>n.</i> 陽台
13. door	[dɔ:]	<i>n.</i> 門
14. floor	[flɔ:]	<i>n.</i> 地面；樓
15. gate	[ɡet]	<i>n.</i> 大門；出入口
16. roof	[ru:f]	<i>n.</i> 屋頂；車頂
17. stairs	[steɪz]	<i>n.</i> 樓梯
18. wall	[wɔ:l]	<i>n.</i> 牆
19. window	[ˈwɪndo]	<i>n.</i> 窗戶
20. bath	[bæθ]	<i>n.</i> 洗澡
21. bed	[bed]	<i>n.</i> 床
22. bench	[bentʃ]	<i>n.</i> 長凳
23. chair	[tʃeə]	<i>n.</i> 椅子
24. couch	[kaʊtʃ]	<i>n.</i> 長沙發
25. desk	[desk]	<i>n.</i> 書桌
26. drawer	[ˈdrɔ:]	<i>n.</i> 抽屜
27. lamp	[læmp]	<i>n.</i> 燈
28. light	[laɪt]	<i>n.</i> 燈；光線 <i>adj.</i> 輕的；淡的
29. sofa	[ˈsɒfə]	<i>n.</i> 沙發

30. table	[ˈteɪbəl]	n. 桌子
31. blanket	[ˈblæŋkɪt]	n. 毛毯
32. towel	[ˈtaʊəl]	n. 毛巾
33. camera	[ˈkæməɾə]	n. 照相機
34. computer	[kəmˈpjʊtə]	n. 電腦
35. fan	[fæn]	n. 風扇
36. machine	[məˈʃɪn]	n. 機器
37. radio	[ˈreɪdɪo]	n. 收音機
38. refrigerator (fridge)	[ˈrɪfrɪdʒəˌretə / frɪdʒ]	n. 冰箱
39. tape	[teɪp]	n. 磁帶；膠帶
39. telephone (phone)	[ˈteləˌfɒn / fɒn]	n. 電話 v. 打電話
40. television (TV)	[ˈteləˌvɪʒən]	n. 電視 (機)
41. video	[ˈvɪdɪo]	n. 錄影帶
42. basket	[ˈbæskɪt]	n. 籃子
43. candle	[ˈkændl]	n. 蠟燭
44. key	[ki]	n. 鑰匙
45. pot	[pɒt]	n. 壺；罐
46. umbrella	[ʌmˈbrɛlə]	n. 雨傘
47. build	[bɪld]	v. 興建
48. clean	[kliːn]	v. 打掃 <i>adj.</i> 乾淨的
49. fix	[fɪks]	v. 修理
50. wash	[wɒʃ]	v. 洗淨
51. road	[rɒd]	n. 道路
52. street	[striːt]	n. 街道



16. School 學校

1. campus	[ˈkæmpəs]	n. 校園
2. education	[ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən]	n. 教育
3. elementary school	[ˌɛləˈmentəriˈskul]	n. 小學
4. junior high school	[ˌdʒʊnjəˈhaɪˈskul]	n. 國中
5. school	[skuːl]	n. 學校
6. senior high school	[ˌsiːnjəˈhaɪˈskul]	n. 高中
7. classroom	[ˈklæs.rʊm]	n. 教室
8. gym	[dʒɪm]	n. 體育館；健身房
9. playground	[ˈpleɪˌɡraʊnd]	n. 操場；遊樂園
10. library	[ˈlaɪ.brəri]	n. 圖書館
11. class	[klæs]	n. 班級；課

12. seesaw	[ˈsiːsəʊ]	n. 蹺蹺板
13. slide	[slaɪd]	n. 滑梯 v. 滑行
14. blackboard	[ˈblæk.bɔːd]	n. 黑板
15. book	[bʊk]	n. 書；冊
16. chalk	[tʃɔːk]	n. 粉筆
17. dictionary	[ˈdɪkʃən.eri]	n. 字典
18. envelope	[ˈenvəˌlɒp]	n. 信封
19. eraser	[ɪˈreɪsə]	n. 橡皮擦
20. glasses	[ˈglæsɪz]	n. 眼鏡
21. glue	[ɡluː]	n. 膠水
22. letter	[ˈletə]	n. 信
23. map	[mæp]	n. 地圖
24. marker	[ˈmɑːkə]	n. 記號筆
25. notebook	[ˈnɒt.bʊk]	n. 筆記本
26. page	[peɪʒ]	n. 頁
27. paper	[ˈpeɪpə]	n. 紙張；報紙 <i>adj.</i> 紙製的
28. pen	[pen]	n. 筆
29. pencil	[ˈpensl]	n. 鉛筆
30. picture	[ˈpɪktʃə]	n. 圖畫；照片
31. postcard	[ˈpɒst.kɑːd]	n. 明信片
32. present	[ˈpreznt]	n. 禮物 <i>adj.</i> 出席的
33. ruler	[ˈruːlə]	n. 尺
34. workbook	[ˈwɜːk.bʊk]	n. 習作；練習簿
35. course	[kɔːrs]	n. 課程；科目
36. art	[ɑːt]	n. 藝術
37. Chinese	[tʃaɪˈniːz]	n. 中文；中國人 <i>adj.</i> 中文的
38. English	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	n. 英語 <i>adj.</i> 英語的
39. history	[ˈhɪstəri]	n. 歷史
40. language	[ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ]	n. 語言
41. math (mathematics)	[mæθ / .mæθəˈmætɪks]	n. 數學
42. PE (physical education)	[ˈpiːi]	n. 體育
43. science	[ˈsaɪəns]	n. 科學
44. classmate	[ˈklæs.met]	n. 同學
45. friend	[frend]	n. 朋友
46. student	[ˈstjuːdnt]	n. 學生
47. teacher	[ˈtiːtʃə]	n. 老師
48. answer	[ˈænsə]	n. 答案 v. 回應
49. ask	[æsk]	v. 詢問；要求
50. explain	[ɪkˈspleɪn]	v. 解釋
51. fail	[feɪl]	v. 失敗
52. learn	[lɜːn]	v. 學習

53. listen	[ˈlɪsn̩]	v. 聆聽
54. mark	[mɑ:k]	v. 打分數 n. 分數；污漬；記號
55. pass	[pæs]	v. 經過；通過；傳遞 n. 許可證
56. practice	[ˈpræktɪs]	v. 練習
57. prepare	[prɪˈpeɪ]	v. 準備
58. read	[ri:d]	v. 讀；看；閱讀
59. repeat	[riˈpi:t]	v. 重複
60. say	[seɪ]	v. 說
61. speak	[spi:k]	v. 說
62. spell	[spɛl]	v. 拼字
63. study	[ˈstʌdi]	v. 研讀
64. talk	[tɔ:k]	v. 交談
65. teach	[ti:tʃ]	v. 教
66. understand	[ˌʌndəˈstænd]	v. 了解
67. write	[raɪt]	v. 寫
68. example	[ɪɡˈzæmpəl]	n. 例子
69. final	[ˈfaɪnəl]	n. 期末考；決賽 adj. 最後的
70. grade	[ɡreɪd]	n. 年級；成績
71. homework	[ˈhɒm.wɜ:k]	n. 家庭作業
72. knowledge	[ˈnɒlɪdʒ]	n. 知識
73. lesson	[ˈlesn̩]	n. 課
74. problem	[ˈprɒbləm]	n. 問題
75. question	[ˈkwɛstʃən]	n. 問題
76. quiz	[kwɪz]	n. 小考
77. story	[ˈstɔ:ri]	n. 故事；報導
78. test	[test]	n. 考試



17. Places & Locations 地方與位置

1. here	[hɪə]	adv. 這裏
2. there	[ðeə]	adv. 那裡
3. back	[bæk]	adv. 回原處 adj. 後面的 n. 後面；背部
4. front	[frʌnt]	adj. 前面的 n. 前面
5. left	[left]	n. 左邊 adj. 左(方)的 adv. 在左方
6. middle	[ˈmɪdl̩]	n. 中央 adj. 中間的；中等的
7. right	[raɪt]	adj. 正確的；右邊的 adv. 向右 n. 右邊

8. east	[i:st]	n. 東方 adj. 東方的 adv. 朝東
9. west	[west]	n. 西方 adj. 西方的 adv. 朝西
10. south	[sauθ]	n. 南方 adj. 南方的 adv. 往南
11. north	[nɔ:θ]	n. 北方 adj. 北方的 adv. 往北
12. top	[tɒp]	n. 頂端
13. bakery	[ˈbækəri]	n. 麵包店
14. bank	[bæŋk]	n. 銀行
15. beach	[bi:tʃ]	n. 沙灘
16. bookstore	[ˈbʊk.stɔ:r]	n. 書店
17. church	[tʃɜ:tʃ]	n. 教堂
18. department store	[dɪˈpɑ:tmənt.stɔ:r]	n. 百貨公司
19. factory	[ˈfæktəri]	n. 工廠
20. hospital	[ˈhɒspɪtl̩]	n. 醫院
21. hotel	[hoʊˈtel]	n. 飯店；旅館
22. mall	[mɔ:l]	n. 購物中心
23. market	[ˈmɑ:kit]	n. 市場
24. museum	[mjuːˈziəm]	n. 博物館
25. office	[ˈɒfɪs]	n. 辦公室
26. park	[pɑ:k]	n. 公園 v. 停車
27. pool	[pu:l]	n. 水池
28. post office	[ˌpɒstˈɒfɪs]	n. 郵局
29. restroom	[ˈrest.rʊm]	n. 廁所
30. restaurant	[ˈrestərənt]	n. 餐廳
31. shop	[ʃɒp]	n. 商店 v. 購物
32. store	[stɔ:r]	n. 商店
33. supermarket	[ˌsupəˈmɑ:kit]	n. 超級市場
34. temple	[ˈtempəl]	n. 廟
35. theater	[ˈθiətə]	n. 電影院
36. zoo	[zu:]	n. 動物園
37. city	[ˈsɪti]	n. 城市
38. country	[ˈkʌntri]	n. 鄉下；國家
39. farm	[fɑ:m]	n. 農場
40. place	[pleɪs]	n. 地方
41. town	[taʊn]	n. 鎮；城；市



18. Transportation 運輸

1. airplane (plane)	[ˈeɪ.plen / plen]	n. 飛機
2. bicycle (bike)	[ˈbaɪsɪkl̩ / baɪk]	n. 腳踏車

3. boat	[bɒt]	n. 船
4. bus	[bʌs]	n. 巴士
5. car	[kɑː]	n. 汽車
6. motorcycle	[ˈmɒtəˌsaɪkl̩]	n. 摩托車
7. scooter	[ˈskuːtə]	n. 摩托車；滑板車
8. ship	[ʃɪp]	n. 大船
9. taxi	[ˈtæksɪ]	n. 計程車
10. train	[treɪn]	n. 火車
11. truck	[trʌk]	n. 卡車
12. metro	[ˈmetro]	n. (尤指法國的) 地鐵
13. airport	[ˈer.pɔːt]	n. 機場
14. station	[ˈsteɪʃən]	n. 車站；局
15. block	[blɒk]	n. 街區
16. bridge	[brɪdʒ]	n. 橋
17. sidewalk	[ˈsaɪd.wɜːk]	n. 人行道
18. traffic	[ˈtræfɪk]	n. 交通
19. arrive	[əˈraɪv]	v. 到達
20. cross	[krɒs]	v. 越過；橫過
21. drive	[draɪv]	v. 開車 n. 開車；兜風
22. fly	[flaɪ]	v. 飛行；駕駛； 放風箏
23. land	[lənd]	v. 降落 n. 陸地
24. ride	[raɪd]	v. 騎；乘 n. 搭乘
25. sail	[seɪl]	v. 航行
26. turn	[tɜːn]	v. 轉；翻；變 n. 輪流
27. fast	[fæst, fɑːst]	adj. 快的 adv. 快地
28. quick	[kwɪk]	adj. 迅速的；聰敏的
29. slow	[sləʊ]	adj. 慢的 adv. 慢慢地

13. row	[roʊ]	n. 排 v. 划船
14. shape	[ʃeɪp]	n. 形狀
15. square	[skwɛr]	n. 正方形 adj. 正方形的
16. angle	[ˈæŋɡl̩]	n. 角；角度；觀點
17. big	[bɪɡ]	adj. 大的
18. deep	[diːp]	adj. 深的
19. far	[fɑː]	adj. 遠的 adv. 遠
20. high	[haɪ]	adj. 高的 adv. 高
21. large	[lɑːrdʒ]	adj. 大的
22. light	[laɪt]	adj. 輕的；淡的
23. little	[ˈlɪtl̩]	adj. 小的；少的
24. long	[lɒŋ]	adj. 長的
25. low	[ləʊ]	adj. 低的
26. medium	[ˈmiːdiəm]	adj. 中間的；五分熟的
27. narrow	[ˈnæroʊ]	adj. 狹窄的；心胸狹窄的
28. plus	[plʌs]	prep. 加(上) n. 正號
29. short	[ʃɔːrt]	adj. 短的
30. small	[smɔːl]	adj. 小的；無關緊要的
31. straight	[streɪt]	adj. 直的 adv. 直地
32. wide	[waɪd]	adj. 寬的；寬闊的
33. round	[raʊnd]	adj. 圓的
34. bottle	[ˈbɒtl̩]	n. 瓶
35. dozen	[ˈdɒzn̩]	n. 一打；十二個
36. pack	[pæk]	n. 包 v. 打包
37. package	[ˈpækɪdʒ]	n. 包裹
38. pair	[peɪr]	n. 一(對、副、雙...)
39. piece	[piːs]	n. 片；塊；張
40. size	[saɪz]	n. 尺寸
41. height	[haɪt]	n. 高度；身高；高處



19. Sizes & Measurements 尺寸與測量

1. centimeter	[ˈsentə.mɪtə]	n. 公分
2. foot	[fʊt]	n. 呎
3. gram	[græm]	n. 公克
4. inch	[ɪntʃ]	n. 吋；寸
5. kilogram	[ˈkɪlə.ɡræm]	n. 公斤
6. mile	[maɪl]	n. 哩；英里
7. pound	[paʊnd]	n. 磅；英鎊
8. yard	[jɑːd]	n. 碼
9. circle	[ˈsɜːkl̩]	n. 圓圈
10. dot	[dɒt]	n. (小圓) 點
11. line	[laɪn]	n. 線
12. point	[pɔɪnt]	n. 點



20. Countries and Areas 國家與區域

1. country	[ˈkʌntri]	n. 鄉下；國家
2. world	[wɜːld]	n. 世界
3. America	[əˈmerɪkə]	n. 美國
4. China	[ˈtʃaɪnə]	n. 中國
5. Taiwan	[ˈtaɪˈwɑːn]	n. 台灣
6. R.O.C./ROC		n. 中華民國
7. U.S.A./USA		n. 美國

**21. Languages 語言**

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chinese | [ˈtʃaɪˈniːz] | n. 中文；中國人 adj. 中文的 |
| 2. English | [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] | n. 英語 adj. 英語的 |

**22. Holidays & Festivals 節日與節慶**

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. Christmas | [ˈkrɪsməs] | n. 聖誕節 |
| 2. Easter | [ˈiːstə] | n. 復活節 |
| 3. Halloween | [ˌhæləʊˈɪn] | n. 萬聖夜 |
| 4. festival | [ˈfɛstɪvəl] | n. 節慶 |
| 5. holiday | [ˈhɒlədeɪ] | n. 假日 |
| 6. vacation | [veˈkeɪʃən] | n. 假期 |
| 7. celebrate | [ˈseɪləbreɪt] | v. 慶祝 |

**23. Occupations 職業**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. actor | [ˈæktə] | n. 男演員 |
| 2. actress | [ˈæktɪs] | n. 女演員 |
| 3. boss | [bɒs] | n. 老闆 |
| 4. businessman | [ˈbɪznɪs.mæn] | n. 生意人 |
| 5. clerk | [kɜːk] | n. 職員 |
| 6. cook | [kʊk] | n. 廚師 v. 烹調 |
| 7. dentist | [ˈdentɪst] | n. 牙醫 |
| 8. doctor (Dr.) | [ˈdɒktə] | n. 醫生；博士 |
| 9. driver | [ˈdraɪvə] | n. 司機 |
| 10. engineer | [ˌendʒɪˈnɪr] | n. 工程師 |
| 11. farmer | [ˈfɑːmə] | n. 農夫 |
| 12. fisherman | [ˈfɪʃəmən] | n. 漁夫 |
| 13. housewife | [ˈhaʊs.waɪf] | n. 家庭主婦 |
| 14. lawyer | [ˈlɔːjə] | n. 律師 |
| 15. mailman (mail carrier) | [ˈmeɪl.mæn/ˈmeɪl.kæriə] | n. 郵差 |
| 16. nurse | [nɜːs] | n. 護士 |
| 17. police | [pəˈliːs] | n. 警官 |
| 18. officer | [ˈɒfɪsə] | n. 官員 |
| 19. reporter | [rɪˈpɔːtə] | n. 記者 |
| 20. salesman | [ˈselzmən] | n. 男推銷員 |
| 21. secretary | [ˈsekɪrə.tɪrɪ] | n. 祕書 |
| 22. shopkeeper | [ˈʃɒp.kɪpə] | n. 店老闆 |
| 23. singer | [ˈsɪŋə] | n. 歌手 |
| 24. soldier | [ˈsɒldʒə] | n. 士兵 |
| 25. waiter | [ˈwetə] | n. 男服務生 |

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 26. waitress | [ˈwetɪs] | n. 女服務生 |
| 27. worker | [ˈwɜːkə] | n. 工人 |
| 28. writer | [ˈraɪtə] | n. 作家 |
| 29. business | [ˈbɪznɪs] | n. 生意 |
| 30. job | [dʒɒb] | n. 工作 |
| 31. work | [wɜːk] | n. 工作 v. 工作 |

**24. Weather & Nature 天氣與大自然**

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. weather | [ˈweðə] | n. 天氣 |
| 2. clear | [klaɪə] | adj. 清澈的；無雲的 |
| 3. cloudy | [ˈklaʊdɪ] | adj. 多雲的 |
| 4. cold | [kɒld] | adj. 寒冷的 |
| 5. cool | [kuːl] | adj. 涼爽的 |
| 6. dry | [draɪ] | adj. 乾燥的 |
| 7. hot | [hɒt] | adj. 熱的 |
| 8. rainy | [ˈreɪnɪ] | adj. 下雨的 |
| 9. snowy | [ˈsnəʊɪ] | adj. 下雪的 |
| 10. sunny | [ˈsʌnɪ] | adj. 有陽光的 |
| 11. warm | [wɔːm] | adj. 溫暖的 |
| 12. wet | [wet] | adj. 潮濕的 |
| 13. windy | [ˈwɪndɪ] | adj. 多風的 |
| 14. rainbow | [ˈreɪn.bɔ] | n. 彩虹 |
| 15. shower | [ˈʃaʊə] | n. 陣雨 |
| 16. snow | [snəʊ] | n. 雪 v. 下雪 |
| 17. typhoon | [taɪˈfuːn] | n. 颱風 |
| 18. wind | [wɪnd] | n. 風 |
| 19. blow | [bləʊ] | v. 吹；颳 |
| 20. rain | [reɪn] | v. 下雨 n. 雨 |
| 21. shine | [ʃaɪn] | v. 照耀；發光 |
| 22. nature | [ˈneɪtʃə] | n. 自然 |
| 23. cloud | [klaʊd] | n. 雲 |
| 24. earth | [ɜːθ] | n. 地球 |
| 25. earthquake | [ˈɜːθ.kweɪk] | n. 地震 |
| 26. moon | [muːn] | n. 月亮 |
| 27. sky | [skaɪ] | n. 天空 |
| 28. sun | [sʌn] | n. 太陽 |

**25. Geographical Terms 地理名詞**

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. area | [ˈeɪrɪəːˈeɪrɪə] | n. 區域 |
| 2. bank | [bæŋk] | n. 河岸 |
| 3. beach | [biːtʃ] | n. 沙灘 |
| 4. hill | [hɪl] | n. 山丘 |

5. island	[ˈaɪlənd]	n. 島嶼
6. lake	[leɪk]	n. 湖泊
7. mountain	[ˈmaʊntɪn]	n. 山
8. pond	[pɒnd]	n. 池塘
9. pool	[puːl]	n. 水池
10. river	[ˈrɪvə]	n. 河
11. sea	[siː]	n. 海
12. spring	[sprɪŋ]	n. 泉水



26. Animals & Insects 動物與昆蟲

1. animal	[ˈænəml]	n. 動物
2. bear	[ber]	n. 熊
3. cat	[kæt]	n. 貓
4. chicken	[ˈtʃɪkɪn]	n. 雞；雞肉
5. cow	[kau]	n. 乳牛
6. dog	[dɒg]	n. 狗
7. duck	[dʌk]	n. 鴨子
8. elephant	[ˈɛləfənt]	n. 象
9. fox	[fɒks]	n. 狐狸
10. frog	[frɒg]	n. 青蛙
11. goat	[got]	n. 山羊
12. goose	[gʊs]	n. 鵝；鵝肉
13. hen	[hen]	n. 母雞
14. horse	[hɔːs]	n. 馬
15. lion	[ˈlaɪən]	n. 獅子
16. monkey	[ˈmʌŋkɪ]	n. 猴子
17. mouse	[maʊs]	n. 老鼠
18. pet	[pet]	n. 寵物
19. pig	[pɪg]	n. 豬
20. puppy	[ˈpʌpɪ]	n. 小狗
21. rabbit	[ˈræbɪt]	n. 兔子
22. rat	[ræt]	n. 老鼠
23. sheep	[ʃip]	n. 綿羊
24. tiger	[ˈtaɪgə]	n. 虎
25. zebra	[ˈzɪbrə]	n. 斑馬
26. insect	[ˈɪnsɛkt]	n. 昆蟲
27. ant	[ænt]	n. 螞蟻
28. bat	[bæt]	n. 蝙蝠
29. bee	[biː]	n. 蜜蜂
30. bird	[bɜːd]	n. 鳥
31. bug	[bʌg]	n. 小蟲
32. butterfly	[ˈbʌtəˌflaɪ]	n. 蝴蝶
33. snake	[sneɪk]	n. 蛇

34. spider	[ˈspaɪdə]	n. 蜘蛛
35. fish	[fɪʃ]	n. 魚；魚肉
36. turtle	[ˈtɜːtl]	n. 龜
37. bite	[baɪt]	v. 咬
38. tail	[teɪl]	n. 尾巴



27. Pronouns & Reflexives 代名詞與反身代名詞

1. I (me, my, mine, myself)		pron. 我
2. you (you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves)		pron. 你
3. he (him, his, himself)		pron. 他
4. she (her, hers, herself)		pron. 她
5. it (its, itself)		pron. 它
6. we (us, our, ours, ourselves)		pron. 我們
7. they (them, their, theirs, themselves)		pron. 他們
8. all	[ɔːl]	adj. 全部的 pron. 全部
9. another	[əˈnʌðə]	adj. pron. 另一個
10. any	[ˈeni]	adj. 任何的 pron. 任何
11. anyone (anybody)	[ˈeni.wʌn / ˈeni.bɒdi]	pron. 任何人
12. anything	[ˈeniθɪŋ]	pron. 任何事物
13. both	[boʊ]	pron. 兩者
14. each	[iːtʃ]	adj. pron. 每個 (的)
15. everyone (everybody)	[ˈevri.wʌn / ˈevri.bɒdi]	pron. 每個人
16. everything	[ˈevriθɪŋ]	pron. 每件事物
17. many	[ˈmeni]	adj. pron. 許多
18. most	[moʊst]	pron. 大多數 adj. 大多數的； 最多的 adv. 最
19. nobody	[ˈnoʊ.bɒdi]	pron. 沒有人 n. 無名小卒
20. nothing	[ˈnʌθɪŋ]	pron. 無事；無物
21. other	[ˈʌðə]	adj. 其他的 pron. 其餘的人或物
22. part	[pɑːt]	n. 部分
23. some	[sʌm]	adj. pron. 一些
24. someone (somebody)	[ˈsʌm.wʌn / ˈsʌm.bɒdi]	pron. 某人
25. something	[ˈsʌmθɪŋ]	pron. 某事物



28. Wh-words 疑問詞

1. how	[haʊ]	adv. 如何
2. what	[hwʌt]	adj. 何種的 pron. 何事；何物

3. which	[hwɪtʃ]	adj. pron. 哪一個
4. who	[hu]	pron. 誰
5. whose	[huz]	adj. 誰(的)
6. when	[hwɛn]	adv. 何時 conj. 當...時
7. where	[hwɛr]	adv. 在哪裡
8. whether	[ˈhwɛðə]	conj. 是否；無論是否
9. while	[hwaɪl]	conj. 當 n. 一會兒
10. why	[hwaɪ]	adv. 為什麼



29. Prepositions 介系詞

1. about	[əˈbaʊt]	prep. 有關；大約
2. above	[əˈbʌv]	prep. 在...之上
3. across	[əˈkrɒs]	prep. 在...對面
4. after	[ˈæftə]	prep. ...之後
5. along	[əˈlɒŋ]	prep. 沿著
6. among	[əˈmʌŋ]	prep. 在...之間
7. around	[əˈraʊnd]	prep. 在四周；在附近；大約
8. at	[æt]	prep. 在...地點；在...時間；在...方面
9. before	[bɪˈfɔː]	prep. 在...之前 adv. 以前
10. behind	[bɪˈhaɪnd]	prep. 在...後面
11. below	[bɪˈləʊ]	prep. 在...下面
12. beside	[bɪˈsaɪd]	prep. 在...旁邊
13. besides	[bɪˈsaɪdz]	prep. 除了...之外
14. between	[bɪˈtwɪn]	prep. 在...之間
15. by	[baɪ]	prep. 藉由；搭乘；被
16. down	[daʊn]	prep. 往...的下方
17. during	[ˈdʒʊrɪŋ]	prep. 在...期間
18. except	[ɪkˈsept]	prep. 除...之外
19. for	[fɔː]	prep. 為了；對...來說；...之久
20. from	[frʌm]	prep. 自...；從...
21. in	[ɪn]	prep. 在...裡面；在...之內
22. inside	[ˈɪnˈsaɪd]	prep. 在...裡面
23. into	[ˈɪntu]	prep. 往...裡面
24. like	[laɪk]	prep. 像
25. near	[nɪr]	prep. 在...附近
26. of	[ɒv]	prep. ...的
27. off	[ɒf]	prep. 離開
28. on	[ɒn]	prep. 在
29. out	[aʊt]	prep. 從...而出
30. outside	[ˈaʊtˈsaɪd]	prep. ...的外邊
31. over	[ˈovə]	prep. 在...上面；到處；超過

32. since	[sɪns]	prep. 自從
33. than	[ðæn]	prep. 比
34. through	[θru]	prep. 貫穿；穿過
35. to	[tu]	prep. 到；向；往
36. under	[ˈʌndə]	prep. 在...下面；未滿...
37. until	[ənˈtuɪl]	prep. 直到
38. up	[ʌp]	prep. 向上
39. with	[wɪθ]	prep. 和(...一起)；用；有...的
40. without	[wɪðˈaʊt]	prep. 沒有



30. Conjunctions 連接詞

1. and	[ænd]	conj. 和；而且
2. as	[æz]	conj. 當...時
3. because	[bɪˈkɔːz]	conj. 因為
4. but	[bʌt]	conj. 但是
5. however	[haʊˈɛvə]	conj. 然而
6. if	[ɪf]	conj. 如果；是否
7. or	[ɔː]	conj. 或；否則
8. since	[sɪns]	conj. 自從
9. than	[ðæn]	conj. 比
10. though (although)	[ðoʊ / ɔːlˈðoʊ]	conj. 雖然；儘管



31. Interjections 感嘆詞

1. hello	[həˈloʊ]	interj. 哈囉
2. hey	[heɪ]	interj. 嘿
3. hi	[haɪ]	interj. 嗨
4. good-bye (goodbye, bye)	[ɡʊdˈbaɪ]	interj. 再見



32. Other Nouns 其他名詞

1. age	[edʒ]	n. 年齡
2. American	[əˈmɛrɪkən]	n. 美國人
3. band	[bænd]	n. 樂團
4. beginning	[bɪˈɡɪnɪŋ]	n. 開始；起點
5. bell	[bɛl]	n. 鐘；鈴
6. birthday	[ˈbɜːθdeɪ]	n. 生日
7. blank	[blæŋk]	n. 空白；空格
8. bottom	[ˈbɒtəm]	n. 底部
9. box	[bɒks]	n. 箱；盒
10. can	[kæn]	n. 罐子
11. case	[kes]	n. 案例

12. castle	[ˈkæsl]	n. 城堡
13. cellphone	[ˈsɛlˌfɒn]	n. 手機
14. center	[ˈsɛntə]	n. 中心
15. chance	[tʃæns]	n. 機會
16. cheer	[tʃɪr]	n. 歡呼
17. choice	[tʃɔɪs]	n. 選擇
18. club	[klʌb]	n. 社團；俱樂部
19. corner	[ˈkɔrnə]	n. 轉角
20. culture	[ˈkʌltʃə]	n. 文化
21. custom	[ˈkʌstəm]	n. 風俗；習俗
22. difficulty	[ˈdɪfəˌkʌltɪ]	n. 困難；難題
23. drama	[ˈdræmə]	n. 戲劇
24. dream	[dri:m]	n. 夢想
25. e-mail	[iˈmeɪl]	n. 電子郵件
26. error	[ˈɛrə]	n. 錯誤
27. eve	[iv]	n. 前夕
28. event	[ɪˈvɛnt]	n. 大事；比賽項目
29. excuse	[ɪkˈskju:z]	n. 藉口
30. experience	[ɪkˈspɪriəns]	n. 經驗
31. fact	[fækt]	n. 事實
32. file	[faɪl]	n. 檔案
33. fire	[faɪr]	n. 火；火災
34. foreigner	[ˈfɔrɪnə]	n. 外國人
35. flower	[ˈflaʊə]	n. 花
36. fun	[fʌn]	n. 樂趣；好玩
37. garbage	[ˈgɑ:brɪdʒ]	n. 垃圾
38. gas	[gæs]	n. 瓦斯；汽油
39. ghost	[gɒst]	n. 鬼
40. gift	[gɪft]	n. 禮物
41. goal	[gɔl]	n. 終點；目標；球門
42. god	[gɒd]	n. 上帝；神
43. government	[ˈgʌvənmənt]	n. 政府
44. grass	[græs]	n. 草；草地
45. ground	[graʊnd]	n. 地面
46. group	[grʊp]	n. 團體
47. habit	[ˈhæbɪt]	n. 習慣
48. heat	[hit]	n. 熱
49. idea	[aɪˈdiə]	n. 主意
50. Internet (Net)	[ˈɪntəˌnet / net]	n. 網路
51. interview	[ˈɪntəˌvju:]	n. 面試；訪問
52. item	[ˈaɪtəm]	n. 項目；條款
53. joke	[dʒɒk]	n. 笑話
54. joy	[dʒɔɪ]	n. 喜悅
55. kind	[kaɪnd]	n. 種類

56. leader	[ˈli:də]	n. 領導者
57. leaf	[li:f]	n. 葉子
58. level	[ˈlevl]	n. 水平面；水準；程度
59. mail	[meɪl]	n. 郵件
60. matter	[ˈmætə]	n. 事情；問題
61. meeting	[ˈmi:tɪŋ]	n. 會議
62. member	[ˈmembə]	n. 會員；成員
63. mind	[maɪnd]	n. 心意；心智
64. mistake	[mɪˈsteɪk]	n. 錯誤
65. mud	[mʌd]	n. 泥土
66. news	[nju:z]	n. 新聞
67. newspaper	[ˈnju:zˌpeɪpə]	n. 報紙
68. noise	[nɔɪz]	n. 喧鬧聲；噪音
69. note	[nɒt]	n. 筆記；便條
70. party	[ˈpɑ:ti]	n. 宴會
71. photo	[ˈfɒtə]	n. 照片
72. pin	[pɪn]	n. 大頭針
73. pipe	[paɪp]	n. 管子；煙斗
74. planet	[ˈplænt]	n. 行星
75. player	[ˈpleɪə]	n. 選手；播放器
76. pleasure	[ˈpleʒə]	n. 愉快；樂趣；趣事
77. power	[ˈpaʊə]	n. 電力；能力
78. prize	[praɪz]	n. 獎賞
79. program	[ˈprɒgræm]	n. 節目
80. reason	[ˈri:zən]	n. 理由
81. report	[rɪˈpɔ:t]	n. 報導
82. robot	[ˈrɒbət]	n. 機器人
83. rock	[rɒk]	n. 岩石；搖滾
84. root	[ru:t]	n. 根；根莖；起源；根源
85. rope	[rɒp]	n. 繩子
86. rose	[rɒz]	n. 玫瑰
87. rule	[rul]	n. 規則
88. sale	[seɪl]	n. 出售
89. screen	[skri:n]	n. 螢幕；紗窗
90. seat	[si:t]	n. 座位
91. seed	[si:d]	n. 種子
92. sentence	[ˈsɛntəns]	n. 句子
93. service	[ˈsɜ:vɪs]	n. 服務
94. set	[set]	n. 一套
95. side	[saɪd]	n. 側邊
96. sight	[saɪt]	n. 視力
97. smile	[smɑɪl]	n. 笑容
98. space	[speɪs]	n. 空位
99. story	[ˈstɔ:ri]	n. 故事；報導

100. string	[strɪŋ]	n. 線；細繩；（弦樂器的）弦
101. style	[stɑɪl]	n. 作風；款式
102. subject	[ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]	n. 科目
103. swing	[swɪŋ]	n. 擺動
104. system	[ˈsɪstəm]	n. 系統；制度
105. thing	[θɪŋ]	n. 東西
106. ticket	[ˈtɪkɪt]	n. 票；罰單
107. tip	[tɪp]	n. 尖端；小費；祕訣
108. tool	[tu:l]	n. 工具
109. topic	[ˈtɒpɪk]	n. 題目；標題
110. tradition	[trəˈdɪʃən]	n. 傳統
111. trash	[træʃ]	n. 垃圾
112. treat	[tri:t]	n. 對待；款待
113. tree	[tri:]	n. 樹
114. trick	[trɪk]	n. 惡作劇；把戲
115. trouble	[ˈtrʌbl]	n. 麻煩
116. voice	[vɔɪs]	n. 聲音
117. way	[weɪ]	n. 方法；道路；方向
118. word	[wɜ:d]	n. 字；詞；（說的）話



33. Other Verbs 其他動詞

1. feel	[fi:l]	v. 感覺
2. hear	[hɪr]	v. 聽見
3. look	[lʊk]	v. 注視；看起來
4. see	[si:]	v. 看見；理解
5. smell	[smel]	v. 聞到；聞起來
6. sound	[saʊnd]	v. 聽起來
7. taste	[teɪst]	v. 嚐；嚐起來
8. watch	[wɒtʃ]	v. 看；觀賞
9. check	[tʃek]	v. 檢查
10. end	[end]	v. 結束
11. finish	[ˈfɪnɪʃ]	v. 完成
12. believe	[brɪˈli:v]	v. 相信
13. forget	[fəˈɡet]	v. 忘記
14. guess	[ɡes]	v. 猜
15. hate	[het]	v. 討厭
16. hope	[hop]	v. 希望
17. know	[noʊ]	v. 知道
18. like	[laɪk]	v. 喜歡
19. love	[lʌv]	v. 喜愛
20. mind	[maɪnd]	v. 介意
21. need	[ni:d]	v. 需要
22. notice	[ˈnəʊtɪs]	v. 注意
23. remember	[rɪˈmembə]	v. 記得
24. surprise	[səˈpraɪz]	v. 使驚訝
25. think	[θɪŋk]	v. 想；認為
26. want	[wɒnt]	v. 想要
27. wish	[wɪʃ]	v. 希望
28. worry	[ˈwɜ:ɪ]	v. 擔心
29. act	[ækt]	v. 行動
30. blow	[bloʊ]	v. 吹；颳
31. bow	[baʊ]	v. 鞠躬
32. break	[breɪk]	v. 損壞；摔斷
33. bring	[brɪŋ]	v. 帶來
34. brush	[brʌʃ]	v. 刷
35. carry	[ˈkæri]	v. 搬運；帶來
36. catch	[kætʃ]	v. 抓住；趕上；接住
37. cheat	[tʃi:t]	v. 作弊
38. choose	[tʃu:z]	v. 選擇
39. clap	[klæp]	v. 鼓掌
40. close	[kloʊz]	v. 關
41. come	[kʌm]	v. 來
42. collect	[kəˈlekt]	v. 收集
43. correct	[kəˈrekt]	v. 改正
44. copy	[ˈkɒpi]	v. 抄襲
45. count	[kaʊnt]	v. 計算；數
46. cover	[ˈkʌvə]	v. 遮蓋
47. cry	[kraɪ]	v. 哭；大叫
48. cut	[kʌt]	v. 切割；砍斷
49. dial	[ˈdaɪəl]	v. 撥號
50. dig	[dɪɡ]	v. 挖
51. define	[dɪˈfaɪn]	v. 下定義；準確地描述； 標明的界限或形狀
52. drop	[drɒp]	v. 滴下；落下
53. enter	[ˈentə]	v. 進入；入學
54. feed	[fi:d]	v. 餵食
55. fight	[faɪt]	v. 打架；戰鬥
56. follow	[ˈfɒləʊ]	v. 跟隨；遵從
57. fry	[fraɪ]	v. 油炸；油煎
58. go	[ɡoʊ]	v. 去
59. grow	[ɡroʊ]	v. 成長；變得
60. hand	[hænd]	v. 交付
61. hang	[hæŋ]	v. 掛
62. help	[help]	v. 幫忙
63. hit	[hɪt]	v. 撞擊；侵襲
64. hold	[həʊld]	v. 握住；舉行
65. hunt	[hʌnt]	v. 打獵
66. hurry	[ˈhʌɪ]	v. 催促

67. jump	[dʒʌmp]	v. 跳躍
68. kick	[kɪk]	v. 踢
69. knock	[nɒk]	v. 敲
70. kill	[kɪl]	v. 殺；消磨
71. kiss	[kɪs]	v. 親吻
72. laugh	[læf]	v. 笑
73. leave	[li:v]	v. 離開；留下
74. make	[mek]	v. 製作；沖泡；使得、迫使
75. meet	[mit]	v. 遇見；認識
76. miss	[mɪs]	v. 想念；錯過
77. move	[mu:v]	v. 搬動；搬家
78. open	[ˈopən]	v. 打開
79. pack	[pæk]	v. 打包
80. park	[pɑ:k]	v. 停車
81. paste	[pest]	v. 用漿糊黏
82. pick	[pɪk]	v. 剔挖；採摘；挑選
83. plant	[plænt]	v. 種植
84. pull	[pu:l]	v. 拖；拉
85. push	[puʃ]	v. 推
86. put	[put]	v. 放置
87. rise	[raɪz]	v. 升起；上揚
88. roll	[rɒl]	v. 滾動
89. run	[rʌn]	v. 跑；流（鼻涕）
90. rest	[rest]	v. 休息
91. shake	[ʃek]	v. 搖動
92. shout	[ʃaʊt]	v. 呼喊
93. smoke	[smɒk]	v. 抽煙
94. sign	[saɪn]	v. 簽名
95. stand	[stænd]	v. 站立
96. take	[tek]	v. 帶；花（時間）；參加
97. tell	[tel]	v. 告訴
98. throw	[θrəʊ]	v. 投擲；舉辦
99. touch	[tʌtʃ]	v. 觸摸
100. type	[taɪp]	v. 打字
101. use	[ju:z]	v. 使用
102. walk	[wɒk]	v. 散步；步行；溜
103. wave	[weɪv]	v. 揮手
104. mop	[mɒp]	v. 拖地
105. agree	[əˈgri:]	v. 同意
106. allow	[əˈləʊ]	v. 允許
107. appear	[əˈpɪr]	v. 出現；似乎；看起來好像
108. attack	[əˈtæk]	v. 攻擊
109. become	[brɪˈkɒm]	v. 成為；變得
110. begin	[brɪˈɡɪn]	v. 開始
111. belong	[bɪˈlɒŋ]	v. 屬於
112. blame	[bleɪm]	v. 歸咎；譴責
113. call	[kɔ:l]	v. 打電話；稱呼
114. care	[keə]	v. 在乎；關心
115. date	[deɪt]	v. 約會
116. deal	[di:l]	v. 處理；應付
117. decide	[dɪˈsaɪd]	v. 決定
118. die	[daɪ]	v. 死亡；枯萎
119. download	[ˌdaʊnˈləʊd]	v. 下載
120. enjoy	[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]	v. 享受；喜愛
121. expect	[ɪkˈspekt]	v. 期待
122. explain	[ɪkˈspleɪn]	v. 解釋
123. fall	[fɔ:l]	v. 掉落
124. fill	[fɪl]	v. 使填滿
125. find	[faɪnd]	v. 發現
126. fit	[fɪt]	v. 合適
127. get	[ɡet]	v. 得到；到達；變得
128. give	[ɡɪv]	v. 給予
129. happen	[ˈhæpən]	v. 發生
130. hide	[haɪd]	v. 藏
131. hurt	[hɜ:t]	v. 傷害；痛
132. invite	[ɪnˈvaɪt]	v. 邀請
133. join	[dʒɔɪn]	v. 加入
134. keep	[ki:p]	v. 持有；保持；養
135. lead	[li:d]	v. 引導
136. let	[let]	v. 讓
137. lie	[laɪ]	v. 說謊；躺
138. limit	[ˈlɪmɪt]	v. 限制
139. list	[lɪst]	v. 條列
140. mean	[mi:n]	v. 意指；意圖
141. own	[əʊn]	v. 擁有
142. plan	[plæn]	v. 計畫；打算
143. please	[pli:z]	v. 使高興
144. pray	[preɪ]	v. 祈禱
145. prepare	[prɪˈpeə]	v. 準備
146. raise	[reɪz]	v. 舉起；養育；募集
147. reach	[ri:tʃ]	v. 到達
148. save	[seɪv]	v. 儲蓄；救；節省
149. sell	[sel]	v. 賣
150. send	[send]	v. 寄；送
151. share	[ʃeə]	v. 共享；共用
152. show	[ʃəʊ]	v. 指出；上演
153. sit	[sɪt]	v. 坐著
154. sleep	[sli:p]	v. 睡覺

155. start	[stɑ:t]	v. 開始；出發
156. stay	[steɪ]	v. 停留
157. stop	[stɒp]	v. 停止
158. strike	[straɪk]	v. 打擊
159. succeed	[sək'sɪd]	v. 成功；有成就
160. thank	[θæŋk]	v. 感謝
161. treat	[tri:t]	v. 對待；款待
162. try	[traɪ]	v. 嘗試
163. upload	[ˈʌp.lɒd]	v. 上傳
164. visit	[ˈvɪzɪt]	v. 拜訪；遊覽
165. wait	[wet]	v. 等待
166. wake	[wek]	v. 醒來；喚醒
167. welcome	[ˈwelkəm]	v. 歡迎



34. Other Adjectives 其他形容詞

1. able	[ˈeɪbəl]	adj. 能夠
2. absent	[ˈæbsənt]	adj. 缺席的；不在的
3. afraid	[ə'freɪd]	adj. 害怕的；擔心的
4. alike	[ə'laɪk]	adj. 相同的；相似的
5. alive	[ə'laɪv]	adj. 活的
6. alone	[ə'lon]	adj. 單獨的；獨自的
7. ancient	[ˈeɪnʃənt]	adj. 古代的；古舊的
8. asleep	[ə'sli:p]	adj. 睡著的
9. available	[ə'veɪləbəl]	adj. 可得到的；可用的
10. basic	[ˈbeɪsɪk]	adj. 基本的
11. bright	[braɪt]	adj. 明亮的
12. broad	[brɔ:d]	adj. 寬闊的
13. classical	[ˈklæsɪkəl]	adj. 古典的
14. colorful	[ˈkɒləfəl]	adj. 五彩繽紛的
15. common	[ˈkɒmənz]	adj. 普通的；共同的
16. complete	[kəm'pli:t]	adj. 完全的；徹底的
17. convenient	[kən'veɪnjənt]	adj. 方便的
18. correct	[kə'rekt]	adj. 正確的
19. crowded	[ˈkraʊdɪd]	adj. 擁擠的
20. dangerous	[ˈdendʒərəs]	adj. 危險的
21. dark	[dɑ:k]	adj. 黑暗的；深色的
22. dead	[ded]	adj. 死亡的
23. dear	[dɪə]	adj. 親愛的；珍貴的
24. different	[ˈdɪfərənt]	adj. 不同的
25. difficult	[ˈdɪfə.kəlɪ]	adj. 困難的
26. dirty	[ˈdɜ:ti]	adj. 髒的
27. double	[ˈdʌbəl]	adj. 雙的
28. easy	[ˈi:zi]	adj. 容易的
29. electric	[ɪ'lektɪk]	adj. 電的
30. enough	[ə'nʌf]	adj. 足夠的
31. equal	[ˈi:kwəl]	adj. 相同的；相等的
32. excellent	[ˈeksələnt]	adj. 優秀的
33. false	[fɔ:ls]	adj. 錯誤的
34. fair	[feə]	adj. 公平的
35. fashionable	[ˈfæʃənəbəl]	adj. 流行的
36. favorite	[ˈfeɪv(ə)rɪt]	adj. 最喜愛的
37. fine	[faɪn]	adj. 很好；晴朗的
38. foreign	[ˈfɔ:rn]	adj. 外國的
39. formal	[ˈfɔ:rməl]	adj. 正式的；拘謹的
40. former	[ˈfɔ:rmə]	adj. 前任的；前者的
41. free	[fri:]	adj. 空間的；免費的
42. fresh	[frefʃ]	adj. 新鮮的；清新的
43. general	[ˈdʒenərəl]	adj. 一般的；公眾的
44. glad	[glæd]	adj. 高興的
45. great	[gret]	adj. 偉大的
46. hard	[hɑ:d]	adj. 困難的
47. helpful	[ˈhelpfəl]	adj. 有幫助的
48. homesick	[ˈhɒm.sɪk]	adj. 想家的
49. horrible	[ˈhɒrəbəl; ˈhɑ:rəbəl]	adj. 可怕的；糟透的
50. important	[ɪm'pɔ:tnt]	adj. 重要的
51. impossible	[ɪm'pɒsəbəl]	adj. 不可能的
52. independent	[ˌɪndɪ'pendənt]	adj. 獨立的
53. instant	[ˈɪnstənt]	adj. 立即的；即刻的
54. interesting	[ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	adj. 有趣的
55. latest	[ˈleɪtɪst]	adj. 最新的；最晚的
56. latter	[ˈlætə]	adj. 後面的；後半的
57. likely	[ˈlaɪkli]	adj. 可能的；適當的
58. loud	[laʊd]	adj. 大聲的
59. lucky	[ˈlʌki]	adj. 幸運的
60. magic	[ˈmædʒɪk]	adj. 神奇的
61. main	[meɪn]	adj. 主要的；最重要的
62. major	[ˈmeɪdʒə]	adj. 較大的；主要的
63. minor	[ˈmaɪnə]	adj. 較少的；次要的；副修的
64. modern	[ˈmɒdənz]	adj. 現代的
65. national	[ˈnæʃənəl]	adj. 國家的
66. necessary	[ˈnesəsəri]	adj. 必要的；必需的
67. nervous	[ˈnɜ:vəs]	adj. 緊張不安的
68. new	[nju:]	adj. 新的
69. negative	[ˈnegətɪv]	adj. 否定的；反面的；消極的
70. noisy	[ˈnɔɪzi]	adj. 喧鬧的
71. only	[ˈɒnli]	adj. 唯一的
72. ordinary	[ˈɔ:dənəri; ˈɔ:dənəri]	adj. 普通的；平常的

73. other	[ˈʌðə]	adj. 其他的
74. own	[on]	adj. 自己的
75. OK	[ˈoʊke]	adj. 可以的
76. peaceful	[ˈpiːsfəl]	adj. 寧靜的；和平的
77. perfect	[ˈpɜːfɪkt]	adj. 完美的
78. personal	[ˈpɜːsnl]	adj. 個人的
79. pleasant	[ˈpleɪzənt]	adj. 愉快的；美好的
80. pop	[pɒp]	adj. 流行音樂的
81. popular	[ˈpɒpjələ]	adj. 受歡迎的
82. positive	[ˈpɒzətɪv]	adj. 積極的
83. possible	[ˈpɒsəbəl]	adj. 可能的
84. precious	[ˈpreɪʃəs]	adj. 寶貴的
85. present	[ˈpreznt]	adj. 出席的
86. primary	[ˈpraɪməri]	adj. 主要的；初級的
87. private	[ˈpraɪvət]	adj. 私人的
88. public	[ˈpʌblɪk]	adj. 公眾的
89. quiet	[ˈkwaɪət]	adj. 安靜的
90. rare	[reɪ]	adj. 罕見的；稀薄的；(肉)半熟的
91. ready	[ˈredɪ]	adj. 準備好的
92. real	[ˈriəl]	adj. 真實的
93. regular	[ˈregjələ]	adj. 規律的；定期的；一般的；標準尺寸的
94. responsible	[rɪˈspɒnsəbəl]	adj. 有責任的；可以信任的
95. safe	[seɪf]	adj. 安全的
96. same	[seɪm]	adj. 相同的
97. scared	[skɛəd]	adj. 害怕的
98. secondary	[ˈsekən.dɛəri]	adj. 次要的；輔助的；中等教育的
99. serious	[ˈsɪriəs]	adj. 嚴重的；認真的
100. sharp	[ʃɑːp]	adj. 銳利的
101. silent	[ˈsaɪlənt]	adj. 沉默的；安靜的；不發音的
102. similar	[ˈsɪmələ]	adj. 相似的；相像的
103. simple	[ˈsɪmpəl]	adj. 簡單的
104. single	[ˈsɪŋɡl]	adj. 單一的；單身的； 單程的
105. skillful	[ˈskɪlfəl]	adj. 技術好的；熟練的
106. sleepy	[ˈsliːpi]	adj. 睏倦的
107. sorry	[ˈsɔːri]	adj. 抱歉的；遺憾的
108. special	[ˈspeʃəl]	adj. 特別的
109. strange	[streɪndʒ]	adj. 陌生的；奇怪的
110. such	[sʌtʃ]	adj. 這樣的；如此的
111. sudden	[ˈsʌdn]	adj. 突然的
112. super	[ˈsupə]	adj. 超級的
113. sure	[ʃʊə]	adj. 確信的
114. surprised	[səˈpraɪzd]	adj. 感到驚訝的
115. terrible	[ˈterəbəl]	adj. 可怕的；糟透的

116. terrific	[təˈrɪfɪk]	adj. 極好的；了不起的
117. thick	[θɪk]	adj. 厚的；濃密的
118. tidy	[ˈtaɪdi]	adj. 整齊的
119. traditional	[trəˈdɪʃənəl]	adj. 傳統的；習俗的
120. true	[truː]	adj. 真實的
121. unique	[juˈniːk]	adj. 獨一無二的
122. useful	[ˈjuːsfəl]	adj. 有用的
123. usual	[ˈjuːʒuəl]	adj. 通常的；平常的
124. valuable	[ˈvæljuəbəl]	adj. 貴重的；值錢的；寶貴的
125. social	[ˈsoʊʃəl]	adj. 社會的；社交的
126. whole	[hol]	adj. 全部的
127. wild	[waɪld]	adj. 野生的；荒涼的；狂熱的
128. wonderful	[ˈwʌndəfəl]	adj. 神奇的；令人愉快的
129. wrong	[rɒŋ]	adj. 錯誤的；不對勁的



35. Other Adverbs 其他副詞

1. always	[ˈɔːlweɪz]	adv. 總是；永遠
2. ever	[ˈevə]	adv. 曾經
3. never	[ˈnevə]	adv. 從不；永不
4. often	[ˈɒfən]	adv. 常常
5. seldom	[ˈseldəm]	adv. 很少
6. sometimes	[ˈsʌm.taɪmz]	adv. 有時候
7. actually	[ˈæktʃʊəli]	adv. 實際地
8. again	[əˈɡeɪn]	adv. 再
9. also	[ˈɔːlsə]	adv. 也
10. away	[əˈweɪ]	adv. 離開
11. too	[tuː]	adv. 也(用在肯定句中)；太
12. almost	[ˈɔːl.mɒst]	adv. 幾乎
13. altogether	[.ɔːltəˈɡeɪðə]	adv. 總之；合計；全部
14. especially	[əˈspeʃəli]	adv. 特別；尤其
15. even	[ˈiːvən]	adv. 甚至；更
16. finally	[ˈfɑːnəlɪ]	adv. 最後；最終
17. hardly	[ˈhɑːdli]	adv. 幾乎不
18. just	[dʒʌst]	adv. 只是；剛剛
19. least	[liːst]	adv. 最少
20. maybe	[ˈmeɪbi]	adv. 也許
21. nearly	[ˈniːrli]	adv. 幾乎；差不多
22. only	[ˈɒnli]	adv. 僅僅
23. perhaps	[pəˈhæps]	adv. 也許
24. probably	[ˈprɒbəbəlɪ]	adv. 可能地
25. rather	[ˈræðə]	adv. 相當
26. really	[ˈriːəli]	adv. 真實地



附錄3 國中常用片語

1. above all 尤其；最重要的是
2. according to 根據
3. after all 畢竟
4. apply for 申請
5. arrive in/at 抵達
6. as...as possible 盡可能……
7. as soon as... 一……就……
8. as well as 和……一樣好；和
9. at first 起初 (= in the beginning)
10. at home 在家
11. at last 終於
12. at least 至少
13. at once 立刻
14. at the same time 同時
15. be able to 能夠，可以 (= can)
16. be afraid of 害怕
17. be dressed in 穿著
18. be fond of 喜歡
19. be full of 充滿……
20. be interested in 對……感興趣
21. be made of/from 由……製成的
22. be proud of 以……為榮
23. by the way 順便一提
24. by way of 經由
25. call back 回電
26. call off 取消
27. call up 打電話給……
28. cannot (help) but + V 不禁，忍不住
29. care about 關心；在意
30. catch up (with) 追上；迎頭趕上
31. deal with 處理，應付
32. depend on(upon) 依……而定；信賴
33. do one's best 全力以赴
34. each other 彼此
35. face to face 面對面
36. fall asleep 睡著
37. find out 發現
38. first of all 首先，第一 (= in the first place)
39. for fun 為了好玩
40. from now/then on 從現在 / 那時起
41. get along (with) (與……) 和睦相處
42. get up 起床
43. give up 放棄
44. go ahead 繼續進行；【口】請吧，做吧
45. grow up 長大成人
46. hang up 掛斷 (電話)
47. have a good time 玩得愉快
48. hear from 得到……的消息 (信或電話等)
49. in addition to 除……之外 (還)
50. in fact 事實上
51. in front of 在……的前面

52.in general 大致而言 (= generally speaking)

53.in time 及時

54.lead to 導致，造成

55.leave for 啟程前往

56.lie in 在於

57.listen to 傾聽

58.little by little 逐漸地

59.look at 注視

60.look after 照顧，照料

61.look for 尋找

62.look up 查詢

63.make fun of 嘲笑 (= laugh at)

64.make up 構成；捏造；和好；彌補；
化妝

65.make up one's mind 下定決心

66.mind one's own business

【口】別多管閒事

67.more and more 越來越（多）

68.next to 在……旁邊

69.not at all 一點也不

70.not yet 還沒，尚未

71.now and then 偶爾

72.on foot 徒步，步行

73.on one's way 在……途中

74.on sale 廉價出售

75.on time 準時

76.once more 再一次 (= one more time)

77.prefer...to... 喜歡……甚於……

78.put off 延期

79.put on 穿上

80.rather than (寧願……) 而不是

81.right away 立刻

82.show off 炫耀

83.show up 【口】出現，現身

84.shut up 【口】閉嘴

85.so far 到目前為止

86.so...that... 如此……以致於……

87.sooner or later 遲早

88.such as 例如，像是

89.take care of 照顧

90.take off 起飛；脫掉

91.take place 發生 (= happen)

92.think about 考慮

93.think of 想起

94.too...to... 太……以致於不能……

95.turn into 變成

96.turn off 關閉

97.turn on 打開

98.up to 達到；由……決定

99.wait for 等候

100.wake up 喚醒



附錄4 國中常用動詞三態表

動詞原形	過去式	過去分詞	中文解釋
be	was/were	been	是
bear	bore	born, borne	生產
beat	beat	beaten, beat	打
become	became	become	變成
begin	began	begun	開始
bite	bit	bitten	咬
blow	blew	blown	吹
break	broke	broken	打破
bring	brought	brought	帶來
build	built	built	建造
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt	燃燒
buy	bought	bought	買
can	could	--	能
catch	caught	caught	捕捉
choose	chose	chosen	選擇
come	came	come	來
cost	cost	cost	值，花費
cut	cut	cut	切，割
dig	dug	dug	挖
do	did	done	做
draw	drew	drawn	畫圖；拉
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt	作夢

drink	drank	drunk	喝
drive	drove	driven	駕駛
eat	ate	eaten	吃
fall	fell	fallen	落下
feel	felt	felt	感覺到，覺得
find	found	found	發現；覺得
fly	flew	flown	飛
forget	forgot	forgot, forgotten	忘記
get	got	got, gotten	得到
give	gave	given	給予
go	went	gone	去
grow	grew	grown	生長
hang	hung	hung	懸掛
have	had	had	有
hear	heard	heard	聽到
hit	hit	hit	打擊
hold	held	held	握住
hurt	hurt	hurt	傷害；使疼痛
keep	kept	kept	保持
know	knew	known	知道
lay	laid	laid	放置
lead	led	led	引導
leave	left	left	離開
lend	lent	lent	借出
let	let	let	讓
lie	lay	lain	躺
lose	lost	lost	失去

make	made	made	做
may	might	--	可以
mean	meant	meant	意指
meet	met	met	遇見
pay	paid	paid	支付
put	put	put	放
read	read	read	讀
ride	rode	ridden	乘坐
ring	rang	rung	鳴響
rise	rose	risen	上升，升起
run	ran	run	跑
say	said	said	說
see	saw	seen	看
sell	sold	sold	賣
send	sent	sent	送，寄
set	set	set	安置
shake	shook	shaken	搖；震動
shall	should	--	將要
shine	shone	shone	發光
show	showed	showed, shown	顯示
sing	sang	sung	歌唱
sit	sat	sat	坐
sleep	slept	slept	睡
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt	聞到
speak	spoke	spoken	說
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt	拼寫
spend	spent	spent	花費

stand	stood	stood	站
steal	stole	stolen	偷竊
sweep	swept	swept	打掃，掃除
swim	swam	swum	游泳
take	took	taken	取，拿
teach	taught	taught	教
tell	told	told	告訴
think	thought	thought	想
throw	threw	thrown	投，擲
understand	understood	understood	理解，瞭解
wear	wore	worn	穿
will	would	--	會...，要...
win	won	won	贏得；獲勝
work	worked	worked	工作
write	wrote	written	書寫，寫字

Unit 2



一、普通名詞與專有名詞

實力充電站

My uncle plans to visit

C

Turkey and several countries around

P

C

the Red Sea in December.

P

P

小試身手1

1. Harry Potter
2. the United States of America
3. the Pacific Ocean
4. National Taiwan University
5. Professor Lin
6. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

小試身手2

1. France and United Kingdom are two European countries.
2. Himalayas include over fifty of the world's highest mountains, including Mount Everest.
3. A famous movie star stayed at Hilton Hotel in Taipei recently.
4. Lake Victoria was named after Queen Victoria, and it is the source of Nile River.

5. Soviet Union was the largest country in the world from 1922 to 1991, and now Russia is the largest.

6. Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean are the second and third largest oceans on the planet.



二、可數名詞與不可數名詞

實力充電站

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> U 1. rice | <input type="checkbox"/> C 2. bell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> U 3. traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> U 4. furniture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C 5. desk | <input type="checkbox"/> U 6. salt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C 7. month | <input type="checkbox"/> U 8. homework |

小試身手1

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. A | 6. D | | |

小試身手2

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| 1. know | 2. are | 3. is | 4. takes |
| 5. seems | 6. is | | |



三、集合名詞與複合名詞

實力充電站

1. web site
2. motor cycle
3. basket ball
4. finger print
5. skate board





小試身手1

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A
5. A 6. D

小試身手2

1. Fortune telling is
2. Poetry is
3. Two police officers are
4. The class are
5. Our goods were



四、名詞的單複數變化

實力充電站

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B
5. D 6. C

小試身手1

1. thieves 2. data
3. cacti 4. criteria
5. cavemen 6. parentheses

小試身手2

1. These countries, crises
2. Men, women
3. wolves, photos
4. heroes, species
5. cities, libraries
6. women, children, societies

Unit 3



一、形容詞與副詞的功能和位置

實力充電站

1. only 2. sorry
 3. ready 4. unable

5. sure

6. afraid

7. elder

8. southern

小試身手1

1. clean 2. gladly
3. completely 4. carefully
5. interesting 6. certainly

小試身手2

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D
5. B 6. B



二、情緒形容詞

實力充電站

1. excited
2. surprising
3. bored
4. embarrassed
5. interested
6. exciting

小試身手1

1. is very exciting
2. were bored by
3. were not surprising
4. It is tiring for
5. was confused by
6. was frightened by

小試身手2

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B
5. C 6. A



**三、頻率副詞****實力充電站**

1. often > rarely
2. from time to time < usually
3. at all times > occasionally
4. seldom < frequently
5. yearly < twice a year
6. every other week < on Sundays

小試身手1

1. My sister always goes to school on time
2. Luke rarely visits the zoo
3. My father never complains about his job
4. I have to take the pills every eight hours
5. Have you ever been to Paris

小試身手2

1. now and then
2. every other day
3. are seldom
4. in the mornings
5. every four hours

Unit 4**一、形容詞比較級與最高級規則****實力充電站**

1. The food in a fast restaurant is better than the food in a convenience store.

**二、副詞比較級與最高級規則****小試身手1**

1. the most horrible
2. expensive as
3. weaker, less active
4. the most beautifully
5. the least nervous
6. more, angrier
7. more carefully than

小試身手2

1. There are more and more tests at school.
2. He speaks the most quietly of all the students.

Unit 5**一、動詞三態****實力充電站**

1. invite ▶ invited ▶ invited
2. play ▶ played ▶ played
3. drive ▶ drove ▶ driven
4. speak ▶ spoke ▶ spoken
5. understand ▶ understood
▶ understood

小試身手1

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. D



小試身手2

1. hugged 2. spent 3. taught
4. shown 5. thought



二、及物動詞和不及物動詞

實力充電站

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

小試身手1

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. C

小試身手2

1. in 2. to 3. to
4. at 5. into 6. to



三、使役動詞

實力充電站

1. makes 2. let 3. made
4. drive 5. influence 6. book

小試身手

- My brother let me wear his suit to the school party.
- Our teacher makes us clean the classroom every Friday.
- My mom had me do the dishes before I went out.
- The car stopped to let an old lady cross the street.
- Benny made his sister stop bothering him by telling their mother.
- Annie had her husband wash the car before dinner.



四、感官動詞

實力充電站

1. do 2. calling 3. jumping
4. walk 5. singing 6. playing

小試身手

- The dog heard its owner entering the house.
- Harry is listening to his mother telling a story.
- I heard my mother playing the piano in the living room.
- Mr. White noticed a stranger talk to his neighbor.
- I saw him talk to her yesterday.



五、連綴動詞

實力充電站

1. angry 2. easy 3. calm
4. seemed 5. turned

小試身手

- We will all grow old someday.
- He looks like a nice guy.
- We must remain quiet during the performance.
- I really like this blanket because it feels very soft.
- Please turn off the music. It sounds terrible.



Unit 6



一、助動詞的種類和功能

實力充電站

1. ought to 2. Will 3. may 4. Have
5. have 6. must have

小試身手1

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

小試身手2

1. We should not just depend on our parents for everything.
2. Did our teacher feel the same way we did?
3. The wound on his left knee had not healed properly.
4. Will Tom have finished his assignment by now?
5. John might not have left for Tokyo.



二、普通助動詞

實力充電站

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B

小試身手1

1. was 2. has 3. did 4. be 5. do
6. had

小試身手2

1. Have the students begun to read those books?
2. Was the fish eaten by the cat yesterday?

3. Did they lose the game yesterday?



4. Are you writing an e-mail to that company?

5. Have you finished the job?



三、情態助動詞

實力充電站

1. cannot 2. should not
3. will not 4. must not
5. could not 6. ought not

小試身手1

1. You should not stop the car suddenly on an icy road.
2. We must not repeat the same mistakes of the past.
3. It would not be good to discuss this matter at this moment.
4. Peter cannot find the answer to that question.
5. The carpenter will not finish the job today.
6. You might not be interested in their plan.

小試身手2

1. This job ought not to be too difficult.
2. That boy could not take care of his younger sister.
3. May I ask you a question?



4. You must not throw food on the floor.
5. We shall tell you the result as soon as possible.

Unit 7



一、句型 1

實力充電站

1. D



二、句型 2

實力充電站

1. A



三、句型 3

實力充電站

1. C



四、句型 4

實力充電站

1. BD



五、句型 5

實力充電站

1. A

小試身手 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. 1 | 2. 2 | 3. 2 | 4. 5 | 5. 4 |
| 6. 3 | 7. 1 | 8. 3 | 9. 4 | 10. 5 |

小試身手 2

1. Ellen often sleeps in class.
2. Denny told me a secret.
3. The students consider Tim a good teacher.
4. That stranger looks scary.
5. We study English hard.

Unit 8

實力充電站

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. B

小試身手

1. visited, had left
2. will have eaten, goes
3. was running, bumped
4. plays, has done
5. will be taking, get

Unit 9

實力充電站

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B

小試身手 1

1. A new species of crab was found by scientists.
2. Two passers-by were hit by a speeding car.
3. An excuse was made up by her boyfriend for being late.
4. The patient was given some medicine by the doctor.



5. Was the new factory supported by the local people?

小試身手2

1. is still discussed 2. was taken over
3. was, stolen 4. washed
5. be used

Unit 10

實力充電站

1. That the test was canceled made us happy.
2. Willy said that he would come.
3. The truth is that Tom broke the vase.
4. The idea that sleeping too much is bad is widely accepted.

實力充電站

1. Whether or not we will win the game depends on our attitude.
2. The engineer wondered whether he needed to work late.
3. The most important thing is whether he will help us.

實力充電站

1. Where he lives is a small village.
2. I don't remember when we visited that place.
3. Losing his money is what makes him sad.

小試身手

1. We are not sure where we can rent bikes.
2. How you spend your weekend is up to you.
3. They are discussing whether they are going to sell their car.
4. That students don't get enough sleep is true.

Unit 11

實力充電站

1. whose 2. which/that
3. that 4. whom/who/that
5. which/that

小試身手1

1. , which 2. (that)
3. which/that 4. whose
5. (which/that) 6. (whom/who/that)
7. , who

小試身手2

1. The painting (which/that) Mr. Lee bought for a high price is not real.
2. I found the cell phone (which/that) the boy lost.
3. I'd like to tell you everything (that) I heard.
4. Kenting, which was famous for its beautiful beaches, became dirty because of tourism.



實力充電站

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B

小試身手1

1. though 2. but 3. as 4. since
5. until

小試身手2

1. When I arrived home, my parents were already asleep.
2. Although he sometimes complains about his students, he likes them very much.
3. You can't come in unless you take off your shoes.
4. Not only David but also his brother helped me clean the house.
5. Neither she nor her husband knows how to drive.





筆記欄

A series of horizontal dotted lines providing a space for taking notes.

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編著者：鄭佩綺·呂紹暉
主編：曹怡蘋
編輯組長：柯慧如
企畫編輯：雲筱婷
責任編輯：柯慧如·李奕臻
美術組長：周家琪
美術編輯：周家琪
封面設計：沈芳因

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有著作權●請勿侵害

高中職全國服務中心

北區服務中心（臺北、基隆、宜蘭、花蓮）

地址 / 23585 新北市中和區建一路136號9樓

電話 / (02) 32344718 傳真 / (02) 32344720、22

桃園區服務中心（桃園、新竹）

地址 / 32060 桃園市中壢區內定二十街76巷55號

電話 / (03) 4515136 傳真 / (03) 4515305

中區服務中心（臺中、苗栗、南投、彰化、雲林）

地址 / 40854 臺中市南屯區東興路一段488號

電話 / (04) 24732018 傳真 / (04) 24734074

南區服務中心（嘉義、臺南）

地址 / 70252 臺南市新忠路8-1號（安平工業區）

電話 / (06) 2619621 傳真 / (06) 2658354

高屏區服務中心（高雄、屏東、臺東、澎湖、金門）

地址 / 80794 高雄市三民區民族一路373巷15號

電話 / (07) 3972288 傳真 / (07) 3971199

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