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Say Hello to Your Future



Focal Point 1

現在簡單式、過去簡單式、未來簡單式

散落於課文各段

(調)念講解

- ◆ 簡單式有三種:現在簡單式、過去簡單式、未來簡單式,表達「不同時間點」發生的動作或狀態。
- ◆ 簡單式常搭配時間副詞。
- ◇ 現在簡單式:使用時機為現在的事實、狀態、習慣、經常發生的事或真理。

	句型	搭配時間副詞
十詞 +	be 動詞 (is/am/are)	always usually sometimes
主詞 +	現在式一般動詞 (主詞第三人稱單數或不可數,動詞加-s 或-es)	never every day

◆ 過去簡單式:使用時機為過去的事實、習慣。

	句型	搭配時間副詞
		yesterday
	be 動詞 (was/were)	last night
	, ,	last week/month/year
主詞 +		last + 星期
	一般過去式動詞	一段時間 +ago
		in the past
		at that time

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◆ 未來簡單式:使用時機為未來可能發生的事或預定計畫。

	句型	搭配時間副詞	
		+ be	tomorrow
	will + am		the day after tomorrow
→ ≟¬ .		+ VR	next week/month/year
土削「		+ be	next + 星期
	is + going to		in + 一段時間
	are	+ VR	in the future

侧句

• The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

(太陽東昇西落。)

• <u>In the past</u>, this night market **was** famous for its seafood restaurants.

(在過去,這個夜市以海鮮餐廳聞名。)

• I am going to have dinner with my friends next Tuesday.

(我下個星期二要跟朋友們吃晚餐。)

翻	

() 1. I usually	late on Sundays	S.	
	(A) sleep	(B) sleeps	(C) slept	(D) will sleep
() 2. The Lin family _	to Beijing	g (北京) last summer.	
	(A) go	(B) goes	(C) went	(D) will go
3.	Harry 後天將會拜訪他的	祖父母。		
	Harry	his gr	andparents the day after	er tomorrow.



Focal Point 2

$$S + Vi$$

 $S + Vt + O$

散落於課文各段

割念講解

- ◆ 動詞主要分兩種:不及物動詞 Vi、及物動詞 Vt。
- ◆ Vi 不需要受詞 O 就能成句,例如:I slept.,但也可額外接副詞或地方副詞來補充 説明,例如:I slept well.、I slept on the sofa.。
- ♦ Vi 若要接受詞,需加上介系詞,例如: My sister smiled at me.

主詞 +	不乃炒動≒∃ Vi	(+ 副詞/地方副詞)
土削「	不及物動詞 Vi	+ 介系詞 + 受詞

- ♦ Vt 一定要接受詞 O,句子意思才會完整,例如:I love you.。
- ♦ Vt 的受詞可以是名詞也可以是 that 子句。

主詞 +	及物動詞 Vt	+ 受詞
工刊 '	○	+ (that) S + V

侧句

•	Amy	opened	the	<u>door</u> .
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S Vt O (Amy 打開門。)

• The wind blows, and the rain falls.

S Vi S Vi (颳風下雨。)

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Ť

() 1. Do you	_ basketball?		
	(A) like	(B) like to	(C) like play	(D) like to playing
() 2. When you see a	a fire, call		
	(A) to 119	(B) 119	(C) for 119	(D) ×

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3.	在照片裡	Kate 快樂地微笑著。	
	Kate		in the picture

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-ing 及-ed 結尾的情緒形容詞

課文第3、12、13行

(棚)念講解

- ◆ 情緒形容詞源自情緒動詞。情緒動詞加-ing 表示「令人……的」,加-ed 表示「感到……的」。
- ◆ 描述人、事、物的特性用 V-ing 情緒形容詞,描述內心感受用 V-ed 情緒形容詞。 例如:The movie is boring.是「電影很無趣。」,I am bored.則是「我感到無聊。」
- ◇ 常見情緒形容詞:

V-ing(形容特性)	V-ed(形容感受)
interesting 有趣的	interested 感到有趣的 + in
exciting 令人興奮的	excited 感到興奮的 + about
surprising 令人吃驚的	surprised 感到驚訝的 + at
embarrassing 令人尷尬的	embarrassed 感到尷尬的 + about
satisfying 令人滿意的	satisfied 感到滿意的 + with
tiring 令人疲倦的	tired 感到疲累的 + of
confusing 令人困惑的	confused 感到困惑的 + about

例句

- The movie star will come to Taiwan. This is exciting!
 (這個電影明星將來臺灣。這真令人興奮!)
- Ben is **interested in** studying abroad. (Ben 對出國念書有興趣。)

रि≣े बब		

() 1. Is the news? You seem	·
	(A) confusing; confusing	(B) confused; confused
	(C) confused; confusing	(D) confusing; confused

() 2. What was the most moment of your life?	
(A) embarrass (B) embarra	assed
(C) embarrassment (D) embarra	assing
3. 我很滿意自己的體型。	
I am pretty with my body shape.	
4	
may/might + VR	課文第 6、7、12、20 行
muy/might v v it	所久为 0 / 12 20 j
a 念講解	
◆表示可能性的助動詞 may 和 might 意思是「可能、也許」	」,接原形動詞 VR。
♦ might 比 may 的不確定性更高。	
例句	
• The rain stopped. The weather may <u>be</u> better in the afternoor	1.
(雨停了。下午天氣可能會更好。)	
• Bad food choices might <u>cause</u> cancer.	
(糟糕的食物選擇可能導致癌症。)	
(2-1) 222	
() 1. Ask nicely, and she might "yes."	(D)
(A) to say (B) saying (C) say	(D) says
() 2. You may mistakes, but that's okay.	(5)
(A) made (B) make (C) can mal	ke (D) to make
3. 我今天可能要去大賣場,因為我需要一條新褲子。	T 1
I to the mall today becau	se I need a new pair of
pants.	

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祈使句

課文第 6、8、9、11、 13、15、16、19 行

(調)念講解

- ◆ 祈使句可表達要求、建議、指示等。
- ◆ 用法結構:

祈使句	結構
肯定	VR
	Do not
否定	Don't + VR
	Never

- ◆ 肯定用法可搭配 Always 來加強語氣。
- ◆ 祈使句後,可用連接詞 and 或 or 接一個子句,表示造成某種結果:

結構	連接詞意思	
祈使句, and + S + V.	那麼	
祈使句, or + S + V.	否則	

侧句

• Always wash your hands before you eat.

(每次吃東西前都要洗手。)

• Don't use your cellphone when you cross the road.

(過馬路時不要使用手機。)

• Look to your right, and you will see a shop with a white sign.

(看向你的右邊,你就會看到一間有白色招牌的商店。)

採	省			
() 1 me when	you are ready to	go.	
	(A) Call	(B) To call	(C) Calling	(D) To calling
() 2. Clean your room, you may find your los			y find your lost book.	
	(A) though	(B) or	(C) but	(D) and
3.	要總是對別人有禮貌。			
		nolite to oth	Ar c	

6

keep + V-ing

課文第 15~16 行

(翻)念講解

- ◆ keep 表示「繼續(做)·····、重複(做)·····」、後接 V-ing。
- ♦ 也可寫成 keep on + V-ing。

例句

- The dog **keeps** (on) **barking** at the man. (那隻狗一直對著那名男子吠叫。)
- My little brother kept (on) asking me strange questions.
 (我弟弟一直問我怪問題。)

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4	
Z /= 3	20
0.000	2
10.7	

() 1. Max kept about going on a trip to Europe.			
	(A) think	(B) thought	(C) thinking	(D) to think
() 2. The key should b	oe here. Just keep _	·	
	(A) look	(B) looking	(C) to look	(D) to looking
3.	駕駛踩了剎車,但車子拉	寺續移動。		
	The driver hit the brakes,	but the car		

Exercises

L1

一、文法選擇 40%(一題 5 分) 1. The missing dog found its way home after 2 years. This is very ((A) surprise (B) surprising (C) surprises (D) surprised) 2. I think you _____ right. We should try again. ((B) maybe (C) would be (A) may be (D) are going to) 3. Rachel is angry because her boyfriend keeps _____ her birthday. ((C) forgets (A) forget (B) to forget (D) forgetting) 4. " quiet," the teacher said. ((B) Kept (D) Keep (A) Keeps (C) Keeping) 5. What happened _____ this afternoon after you went _____ home? ($(B) \times : to$ $(C) \times \times$ (A) to; \times (D) to; to) 6. A student is looking _____ a painting in the hallway (走廊). ((C) as (A) at (B) to $(D) \times$ 7. Don't worry; we _____ our best to help you tomorrow. ((A) do (B) does (C) will do (D) did) 8. Joan _____ a touching story in the newspaper last night. ((A) reads (B) read (C) will read (D) is reading 二、填充 20% (一格 4 分) 1. 不要放棄你的夢想。 (g) on your dreams. 2. 持續練習,你就會變得更厲害。 (K) (p) , and you will get better at it. 三、句型練習 40% (一題 8 分) 1. The doctor / you / in five minutes / see / will (重組) 2. Ruby was / visited the museum / in history, / so she / interested (重組) 3. The old man kept / he was / until / tired / walking (重組)

4. We left early in the morning.

提示:請以 might + VR 改寫句子。

→

5. \(\) You should take the medicine.

You will feel better.

提示:請以祈使句開頭..., and...合併句子。

→_____