

1 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

觀念講解

- ✧ 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
主詞 +	be 動詞 (is/am/are)	always usually sometimes
	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
主詞 +	be 動詞 (was/were)	yesterday last night last week/month/year last + 星期
	一般過去式動詞 (規則變化 + -ed、不規則變化需記憶)	一段時間 + ago in the past at that time

☆ 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
主詞 +	will	+ be	tomorrow
		+ VR	the day after tomorrow
	am is + going to are	+ be	next week/month/year
		+ VR	next + 星期 in + 一段時間 in the future

例句

- The Sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.
(太陽東昇西落。)
- In the past, 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。)

練習

- (A) 1. I usually _____ late on Sundays.
(A) sleep (B) sleeps (C) slept (D) will sleep
- (C) 2. The Lin family _____ to Beijing (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 will visit his grandparents the day after tomorrow.



Focal Point 2

S + Vi

S + Vt + O

散落於課文各段

觀念講解

- ✧ 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說明，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 +	不及物動詞 Vi	(+ 副詞／地方副詞)
		+ 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
		+ (that) S + V

例句

- Amy **opened** the door.
S Vt O
(Amy 打開門。)
- The wind **blows**, and the rain **falls**.
S Vi S Vi
(颯風下雨。)

練習

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

3. 在照片裡，Kate 快樂地微笑著。

Kate smiled happily in the picture.

3

-ing 及-ed 結尾的情緒形容詞

課文第 3、12、13 行

觀念講解

- ✧ 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。)

練習

(D) 1. Is the news _____? You seem _____.

(A) confusing; confusing

(B) confused; confused

(C) confused; confusing

(D) confusing; confused

- (**D**) 2. What was the most _____ moment of your life?
 (A) embarrass (B) embarrassed
 (C) embarrassment (D) embarrassing

3. 我很滿意自己的體型。

I am pretty satisfied with my body shape.

4

may/might + VR

課文第 6、7、12、20 行

觀念講解

- ✧ 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 be** better in the afternoon.
 (雨停了。下午天氣可能會更好。)
- Bad food choices **might cause** cancer.
 (糟糕的食物選擇可能導致癌症。)

練習

- (**C**) 1. Ask nicely, and she might _____ “yes.”
 (A) to say (B) saying (C) say (D) says
- (**B**) 2. You may _____ mistakes, but that’s okay.
 (A) made (B) make (C) can make (D) to make
3. 我今天可能要去大賣場，因為我需要一條新褲子。
 I may/might go to the mall today because I need a new pair of pants.

5

祈使句

課文第 6、8、9、11、
13、15、16、19 行

觀念講解

✧ 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....
否定	Do not 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……

例句

- **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。)

練習

- (**A**) 1. _____ me when you are ready to go.
(A) Call (B) To call (C) Calling (D) To calling
- (**D**) 2. Clean your room, _____ you may find your lost book.
(A) though (B) or (C) but (D) and
3. 要總是對別人有禮貌。
_____ **Always** _____ **be** _____ polite to others.

6

keep + V-ing

課文第 15~16 行

觀念講解

- ✧ 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。）

練習

- (**C**) 1. Max kept _____ about going on a trip to Europe.
(A) think (B) thought (C) thinking (D) to think
- (**B**) 2. The key should be here. Just keep _____.
(A) look (B) looking (C) to look (D) to looking
3. 駕駛踩了剎車，但車子持續移動。
The driver hit the brakes, but the car kept moving.

Exercises

一、文法選擇 40% (一題 5 分)

- (B) 1. The missing dog found its way home after 2 years. This is very _____.
 (A) surprise (B) surprising (C) surprises (D) surprised
- (A) 2. I think you _____ right. We should try again.
 (A) may be (B) maybe (C) would be (D) are going to
- (D) 3. Rachel is angry because her boyfriend keeps _____ her birthday.
 (A) forget (B) to forget (C) forgets (D) forgetting
- (D) 4. “_____ quiet,” the teacher said.
 (A) Keeps (B) Kept (C) Keeping (D) Keep
- (C) 5. What happened _____ this afternoon after you went _____ home?
 (A) to; × (B) ×; to (C) ×; × (D) to; to
- (A) 6. A student is looking _____ a painting in the hallway (走廊).
 (A) at (B) to (C) as (D) ×
- (C) 7. Don't worry; we _____ our best to help you tomorrow.
 (A) do (B) does (C) will do (D) did
- (B) 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。
 _____ Don't _____ (g) _____ give _____ up _____ on your dreams.
2. 持續練習，你就會變得更厲害。
 (K) _____ Keep _____ (p) _____ practicing _____, 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)
 → The doctor will see you in five minutes.
2. Ruby was / visited the museum / in history, / so she / interested (重組)
 → Ruby was interested in history, so she visited the museum.
3. The old man kept / he was / until / tired / walking (重組)
 → The old man kept walking until he was tired.

4. We left early in the morning.

提示：請以 might + VR 改寫句子。

→ We might leave early in the morning.

5. { You should take the medicine.
 { You will feel better.

提示：請以祈使句開頭..., and...合併句子。

→ Take the medicine, and you will feel better.