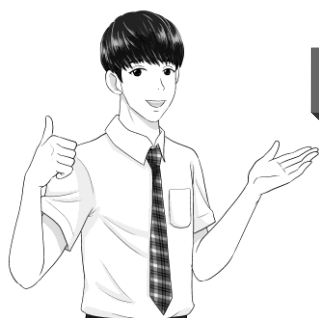


# 2 Bring the Pot and Try Your Luck



## Focal Point 1

**If + S + V..., S + Aux + VR....** 課文第 7~8、11~12 行

### 觀念講解

- ✧ 連接詞 if 表示「如果」，可引導一個以現在簡單式呈現的條件子句，用來表示主要子句成立的條件。
- ✧ if 引導的條件子句在主要子句之前，兩句用逗點隔開；條件子句在主要子句之後則不用逗點。
- ✧ 用法結構：

條件子句	主要子句			使用時機
If + 主詞 + 現在簡單式,	主詞 +		現在式 V	描述一般事實、 科學原理、 平常習慣
	主詞 +	will (將)	+ VR	表達未來可能實現的狀況、條件
		may (可能)		
		can (能夠)		
		should (應該)		

### 例句

- If it is 2 p.m. in Taipei, it is 2 a.m. in New York.  
(如果臺北是下午兩點，紐約就是凌晨兩點。)
- Sometimes customers won't be able to choose seats **if** they buy airline tickets online.  
(如果顧客在線上購買機票，有時候他們無法選擇座位。)

**練習**

- ( ) 1. If the typhoon \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend, the school \_\_\_\_\_ the camping trip.  
 (A) hits; will cancel (B) will hit; cancels  
 (C) hit; cancels (D) will hit; will cancel
- ( ) 2. Jason \_\_\_\_\_ to help you if you ask him nicely.  
 (A) may agree (B) agrees (C) agreed (D) was agreeing
3. 如果你去到島上，你應該嘗試那裡的海鮮。  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you visit the island, you \_\_\_\_\_ try the seafood there.

**Focal Point 2**

課文第 12、17 行

**S + V + SC :**
**S + look/smell/taste/sound/feel +**
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adj} \\ \text{like + N} \end{array} \right.$ 
**觀念講解**

☆ 和感官有關的連綴動詞：look（看起來）、smell（聞起來）、taste（嚐起來）、sound（聽起來）、feel（感覺起來），其後接形容詞或 like 加名詞來修飾主詞。like 為介系詞，表示「像」。

**例句**

- The medicine **tastes** bitter.  
 （這個藥嚐起來苦苦的。）
- Clean your room! It **smells** like feet.  
 （打掃你的房間！它聞起來像臭腳丫。）

**練習**

- ( ) 1. What are you cooking? It smells \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) wonderful (B) wonderfully  
 (C) like wonderful (D) like wonderfully

- ( ) 2. The burger may taste \_\_\_\_\_ meat, but it is made from soybeans.  
(A) × (B) like (C) likes (D) liked
3. Kelly 常熬夜，所以她總是看起來疲憊。  
Kelly often stays up late, so she \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.

3

**however vs. therefore**

課文第 2、11、12、20 行

**觀念講解**

- ✧ however 和 therefore 不是連接詞，它們是用在語氣轉折時的副詞。
- ✧ however 表示「然而、不過」；therefore 表示「因此」。

**例句**

- The soldier was badly hurt when he saved the child. **However**, he didn't regret it.  
(這位軍人在拯救孩童時受重傷。然而他並不後悔。)
- I couldn't find my car keys. **Therefore**, I was late for work.  
(我找不到汽車鑰匙，因此上班遲到。)

**練習**

- ( ) 1. Money is important. \_\_\_\_\_, it can't buy true friends.  
(A) In fact (B) After all (C) However (D) Therefore
- ( ) 2. Abbie exercises regularly. \_\_\_\_\_, she can stay healthy.  
(A) However (B) Firstly (C) Unfortunately (D) Therefore
3. 維他命丸或許對我們有益。然而它們無法取代天然食物。  
Vitamin pills may be good for us. \_\_\_\_\_, they can't replace natural foods.

**補充講解**

- ✧ 口語中表示因果關係多用連接詞 so；連接詞 but 用於前後兩句意思相反的時候。

**補充例句**

- I had a fever, **so** I didn't go to school.  
(我發燒了，所以我沒去學校。)

- My mother and my sister are crazy about Korean dramas, **but** I'm not interested in them.

(我媽媽和姊姊對韓劇很狂熱，但是我對那些沒興趣。)

## 4

## like、such as、for example 的用法

課文第 13、15 行

## 觀念講解

- ✧ like 為介系詞，表示「例如、像」，比 such as、for example 口語。
- ✧ such as 表示「例如、像」，後接和前面陳述相關的例子，可以和 like 代換。
- ✧ for example 表示「舉例來說、例如」，常夾在主要子句內介紹例子，也可置於主要子句前或後。

## 例句

- Vegetables **such as** red peppers and spinach help keep our eyes healthy.  
(像是紅椒和菠菜的蔬菜幫助保持我們眼睛健康。)
- Mr. Davies can speak many languages **like** English, German, and Spanish.  
(Davies 先生會說許多語言，像是英語、德語和西班牙語。)
- You can use some simple ways to focus on your studies. You can make a timetable and write down your study goals, **for example**.  
(你可以利用一些簡單的方法專注在學業上。舉例來說，你可以製作時間表，還有寫下讀書目標。)

## 練習

- ( ) 1. Cool colors, \_\_\_\_\_ blue and green, can help us feel calm.  
(A) example (B) such as  
(C) such like (D) example like
- ( ) 2. Sports \_\_\_\_\_ swimming and jogging are good for the heart.  
(A) like (B) likes (C) to like (D) liking
3. 環保吸管用不同材料製成。舉例來說，有玻璃、金屬，還有紙類的吸管。  
Eco-friendly straws are made from different materials. \_\_\_\_\_, there are glass, metal, and paper ones.

## 5

## spend 花（時間）

課文第 22~23 行

## 觀念講解

✧ spend 表示「花時間……」，用人當主詞，spend 後接一段時間，再接 in + V-ing 表示耗費時間在做某動作上，in 可省略；若是花費時間在某事物上用 on + N。

✧ 句子結構：

主詞（人）+	spend	+ 一段時間	+ (in) + V-ing
			+ on + N

✧ 注意 spend 過去式和過去分詞為 spent。

## 例句

- The scientist **spent** his life studying black holes.  
（這名科學家把他畢生的時間都花在研究黑洞。）
- David **spent** a lot of time on mobile games, but he didn't get much benefit from them.  
（David 花很多時間在手機遊戲上，不過他沒有從中獲得多少益處。）

## 練習

- (        ) 1. Robin spent a whole day \_\_\_\_\_ a romantic meal for his wife.  
(A) to make            (B) making            (C) to making            (D) made
- (        ) 2. How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_ social media?  
(A) ×                    (B) in                    (C) on                    (D) to
3. 如果一個人一天睡八小時，他或她就花三分之一的人生在睡眠上。  
If a person sleeps eight hours a day, he or she \_\_\_\_\_ one-third of his or her life \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6

## Why not + VR...?

課文第 27~28 行

## 觀念講解

☆ 此句型為口語用法，意思是「何不……？」，用來提出建議，後接原形動詞。

## 例句

- Why not join us for dinner?  
(何不加入我們晚餐的行列?)
- If you like Jessica, **why not tell** her?  
(如果你喜歡 Jessica，何不告訴她?)

## 練習

- (        ) 1. If you want to lose weight, why \_\_\_\_\_ eating junk food?  
(A) not quitting      (B) not to quit      (C) not quit      (D) don't quit
- (        ) 2. I have two tickets for the concert. \_\_\_\_\_ come with me?  
(A) How      (B) Why not      (C) How to      (D) Why don't
3. 你有機會有所作為，所以何不採取行動?  
You have a chance to make a difference, so \_\_\_\_\_ take  
action?

# Exercises

## 一、文法選擇 40% (一題 5 分)

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ too much coffee or tea, you may not sleep well.  
(A) If you drink (B) If you drank  
(C) If you drinking (D) If you had drunk
- ( ) 2. Smartphone overuse is not good for you. \_\_\_\_\_, many people still spend too much time on their phones.  
(A) Therefore (B) However (C) Otherwise (D) Because
- ( ) 3. This pillow is very soft. It feels \_\_\_\_\_ a cloud.  
(A) like (B) in (C) with (D) ×
- ( ) 4. Betty spent half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ for her friends.  
(A) wait (B) to wait (C) waiting (D) to waiting
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ just tell your mother the truth? She'll forgive you.  
(A) Why not (B) How (C) Why don't (D) How to
- ( ) 6. Skydiving (高空跳傘) sounds \_\_\_\_\_, but it is popular in this region.  
(A) danger (B) in danger (C) dangerous (D) dangerously
- ( ) 7. I enjoy outdoor activities \_\_\_\_\_ hiking and cycling.  
(A) such (B) and so on (C) as (D) like
- ( ) 8. Denny \_\_\_\_\_ a prize worth NT\$1,000 if he \_\_\_\_\_ the race.  
(A) will get; won (B) will get; wins  
(C) gets; won (D) gets; will win

## 二、填充 20% (一格 4 分)

1. 如果你擔心拿到壞成績，你應該多花時間念書。  
You should (s) \_\_\_\_\_ more time (s) \_\_\_\_\_ you are worried about getting bad grades.
2. 在圖書館製造噪音，例如講手機，也許會打擾到人們。  
Making noise in the library, \_\_\_\_\_ (e) \_\_\_\_\_, talking on a cellphone, might bother people.

三、句型練習 40% (一題 8 分)

1. spent / Ben's questions / I / ten minutes / answering (重組)

➔ \_\_\_\_\_

2. take the MRT? / If you / why not / to drive, / don't want (重組)

➔ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mark wants to watch an action movie, but his girlfriend doesn't.

提示：請以.... However, ...改寫句子。

➔ \_\_\_\_\_

4. Taiwan is famous for its delicious fruits. For example, there are bananas, mangos, and pineapples.

提示：請以 such as 改寫句子。

➔ \_\_\_\_\_

5. { Erin married a Japanese man.  
She will move to Tokyo.

提示：請以.... Therefore, ...合併句子。

➔ \_\_\_\_\_