

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

- (A) 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
- (A) 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。
 _____ If you visit the island, you _____ should try the seafood there.



Focal Point 2

課文第 12、17 行

S + V + SC :

 S + look/smell/taste/sound/feel + { Adj
 like + N

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

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

- (**B**) 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 looks tired 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

- (**C**) 1. Money is important. _____, it can't buy true friends.
(A) In fact (B) After all (C) However (D) Therefore
- (**D**) 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. However, 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

- (**B**) 1. Cool colors, _____ blue and green, can help us feel calm.
(A) example (B) such as
(C) such like (D) example like
- (**A**) 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. For example,
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

- (B) 1. Robin spent a whole day _____ a romantic meal for his wife.
(A) to make (B) making (C) to making (D) made
- (C) 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 spends one-third of his or her life sleeping.

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

- (C) 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
- (B) 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 why not take action?

Exercises

一、文法選擇 40% (一題 5 分)

- (A) 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
- (B) 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
- (A) 3. This pillow is very soft. It feels _____ a cloud.
 (A) like (B) in (C) with (D) ×
- (C) 4. Betty spent half an hour _____ for her friends.
 (A) wait (B) to wait (C) waiting (D) to waiting
- (A) 5. _____ just tell your mother the truth? She'll forgive you.
 (A) Why not (B) How (C) Why don't (D) How to
- (C) 6. Skydiving (高空跳傘) sounds _____, but it is popular in this region.
 (A) danger (B) in danger (C) dangerous (D) dangerously
- (D) 7. I enjoy outdoor activities _____ hiking and cycling.
 (A) such (B) and so on (C) as (D) like
- (B) 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) spend more time (s) studying if 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, for (e) example, 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)

→ I spent ten minutes answering Ben's questions.

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

→ If you don't want to drive, why not take the MRT?

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

提示：請以.... However, ...改寫句子。

→ Mark wants to watch an action movie. However, his girlfriend doesn't.

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。

→ Taiwan is famous for its delicious fruits such as bananas, mangos, and pineapples.

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

提示：請以.... Therefore, ...合併句子。

→ Erin married a Japanese man. Therefore, she will move to Tokyo.