

# 3 The Hospital Window



## Focal Point 1

### 現在進行式、過去進行式、未來進行式

課文第 1~3、11~13 行

#### 觀念講解

✧ 現在進行式：使用時機為現在正進行的動作、最近持續發生的事和轉變。

| 句型   |                 |         | 搭配時間副詞                              |
|------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 主詞 + | am<br>is<br>are | + V-ing | now<br>at present<br>at this moment |

✧ 過去進行式：過去某時間正在進行的動作。

| 句型   |             |         | 搭配時間副詞     |
|------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 主詞 + | was<br>were | + V-ing | 過去某個明確的時間點 |

✧ 未來進行式：未來某刻正在進行的動作、已決定好或預期屆時將進行的動作。

| 句型   |         |         | 搭配時間副詞                                                                   |
|------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 主詞 + | will be | + V-ing | tomorrow<br>in the future<br>next + 星期／月／季節／年<br>in + 一段時間<br>未來某個明確的時間點 |

### 例句

- The ice around the South Pole **is melting**, and oceans **are getting** warmer.  
(南極附近的冰正在融化，海洋變得愈來愈熱。)
- I **was just talking** to Jason about the new action movie.  
(我剛剛在跟 Jason 講那部新動作片。)
- The president **will be meeting** with the award winners at 10 a.m. next Wednesday.  
(總統將於下週三上午十點會見獲獎者。)

### 練習

- ( **D** ) 1. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting at present.  
(A) had (B) was having  
(C) will be having (D) is having
- ( **A** ) 2. The boy band \_\_\_\_\_ a free show at 2 p.m. tomorrow.  
(A) will be doing (B) was doing  
(C) is doing (D) did
3. 我跟我朋友們昨天下午四點半的時候正在打籃球。  
My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ **were** \_\_\_\_\_ **playing** basketball at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

### 補充講解

◇ 區別進行式和簡單式：

|     |                      |
|-----|----------------------|
| 進行式 | 暫時性或短時間內持續發生的動作 → 即時 |
| 簡單式 | 恆定性或長時間的習慣 → 常態      |



## Focal Point 2

**S + Vt + IO + DO**

**S + Vt + DO + to/for + IO**

課文第 6、13 行

### 觀念講解

- ✧ 有關「物品傳遞」或「替人做事」的及物動詞稱作「授與動詞」，其後會接兩個受詞：直接受詞 DO（大多是事物）和間接受詞 IO（大多是人）。
- ✧ 授與動詞後若先接 IO，則不需介系詞就可以再接 DO。若先接 DO，和 IO 間就要加介系詞。
- ✧ 常見用法：

| 授與動詞                                      | 介系詞搭配 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| give、lend、send、write、sell、bring、pass、sing | to    |
| buy、make、get、build                        | for   |

### 例句

- Please **pass me the ketchup**.  
(請遞給我番茄醬。)
- If I **write a letter to Santa Claus**, will I get a reply from him?  
(如果我寫信給耶誕老人，我會收到他的回覆嗎？)

### 練習

- ( **B** ) 1. Michael asked me to give \_\_\_\_\_, but I refused.  
 (A) money him (B) him money  
 (C) money to he (D) him to money
- ( **C** ) 2. Dean's father built \_\_\_\_\_ a rocking horse.  
 (A) he (B) with him (C) him (D) to him
3. 這個歌手在粉絲見面會上唱了兩首新歌給粉絲聽。  
 The singer sang two new songs to his fans at the fan party.

## 3

## both 的用法

課文第 3 行

## 觀念講解

☆ both 意思是「兩者、雙方」，介紹兩種常見用法：

| 修飾對象     | 結構          | 範例                                            |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 代名詞，且是主詞 | 主詞 + both   | We both...<br>They both...                    |
| 複數名詞     | both + 複數名詞 | both sides<br>both the men<br>both my parents |

## 例句

- You **both** need to turn in the paper today.  
(你們倆都需要今天繳交報告。)
- Mom put butter on **both** sides of the bread.  
(媽媽將麵包兩面都抹上奶油。)
- **Both** my sisters are interested in reading novels.  
(我的兩個姊妹都對閱讀小說感興趣。)

## 練習

- ( A ) 1. The MRT station and the park next to it are \_\_\_\_\_ popular tourist spots.  
(A) both (B) all (C) either (D) too
- ( C ) 2. I have a twin sister, and \_\_\_\_\_ study at the same school.  
(A) both us (B) us both (C) we both (D) both we
3. 女孩用雙手握住她的杯子。  
The girl held her cup with both hands.

4

**Because + S<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>.**  
**= S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub> because + S<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>1</sub>.**  
**= S<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>1</sub>, so + S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>.**

課文第 4、7、8 行

### 觀念講解

- ✧ 此句型表示「因為……所以……」。
- ✧ so 和 because 都是連接詞，連接兩個子句時只能擇一使用。
- ✧ because 可置於句首或兩子句中間。because 在句首時，兩子句中間必須加逗點；  
because 在兩子句中間時則不用逗點。
- ✧ so 的位置只能放在兩子句中間，前面需加逗點。

### 例句

- **Because** blue cheese has a strong smell, many people don't like it.  
 (因為藍紋起司有強烈氣味，所以許多人不喜歡。)
- I have a stuffy nose and a sore throat, **so** I can't taste anything.  
 (因為我鼻塞又喉嚨痛，所以我吃不出味道。)

### 練習

- ( **D** ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the owner trains the dog well, the dog behaves well.  
 (A) So (B) While (C) But (D) Because
- ( **A** ) 2. Listen carefully \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not going to say this twice.  
 (A) because (B) therefore (C) then (D) although
3. 魚是良好的蛋白質來源，所以我一週吃兩次魚。  
 Fish is a good source of protein, so I eat it twice a week.

## 5

**with + O + 介系詞片語**

課文第 8 行

**觀念講解**

- ✧ 「with + O + 介系詞片語」用來修飾全句，置於句首或句末皆可。
- ✧ 此用法有解釋原因、描述情況的功能，例如課文 **with the bandage on his eyes** 說明年輕人看不見的原因。
- ✧ 介系詞片語說明前面的受詞，例如課文 **on his eyes** 說明受詞 **the bandage** 的位置。

**例句**

- The boy stands **with his back against the wall**.  
( 男孩背靠牆站著。 )
- I often sleep **with my hands above my head**.  
( 我常手舉過頭睡覺。 )

**練習**

- ( **D** ) 1. The man walked toward me \_\_\_\_\_ a warm smile on his face.  
(A) like (B) as (C) for (D) with
- ( **B** ) 2. The boy ran to his parents \_\_\_\_\_ a kite in his hand.  
(A) from (B) with (C) of (D) to
3. 口中有食物時不要講話。  
Don't talk **with** (f) **food** **in** your mouth.

## 6

## be able to + VR

課文第 19 行

## 觀念講解

- ✧ be able to + VR 表示「有能力做……、可以做……」，比 can 稍微正式，to 後接原形動詞。注意沒有 can be able to 的用法。
- ✧ be 動詞隨主詞單複數及時態變化。注意助動詞後 be 動詞的搭配，如未來式 will be able to 要保留 be 動詞原形。

## 例句

- To everyone's surprise, the little girl **is able to** play the violin beautifully.  
(令大家驚訝的是，這個小女孩能夠優美地演奏小提琴。)
- To get this job, you must **be able to** speak Japanese and English.  
(要獲得這份工作，你必須要能夠講日語和英語。)

## 練習

- ( C ) 1. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ able to lift heavy weights.  
(A) am (B) are (C) is (D) be
- ( A ) 2. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ speak confidently in public, so I'm taking some speech courses.  
(A) be able to (B) can  
(C) is able to (D) can be able to
3. 獵豹能達到高達每秒 31.2 公尺的速度。  
Cheetahs are able to reach speeds of up to 31.2 meters per second.

# Exercises

## 一、文法選擇 40% (一題 5 分)

- ( **A** ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ are from Hong Kong.  
 (A) Both his parents (B) His both parents  
 (C) Both they (D) Them both
- ( **A** ) 2. April wants to \_\_\_\_\_ able to cook delicious, healthy meals.  
 (A) be (B) can (C) can be (D) being
- ( **C** ) 3. The store owner was fined (罰款) for selling cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_ people under the age of 18.  
 (A) for (B) with (C) to (D) ×
- ( **D** ) 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. Why don't you see a doctor?  
 (A) will cough (B) was cough  
 (C) is coughing (D) are coughing
- ( **B** ) 5. Bob showed up \_\_\_\_\_ his pet bird on his shoulder.  
 (A) and (B) with (C) for (D) as
- ( **A** ) 6. Use the self-ordering machine, and someone will \_\_\_\_\_ your food \_\_\_\_\_ your table!  
 (A) bring; to (B) bring; × (C) make; for (D) make; ×
- ( **B** ) 7. When the teacher entered the classroom, some students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) are playing (B) were playing  
 (C) playing (D) played
- ( **D** ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a huge earthquake hit, the city called off school and work.  
 (A) So (B) But (C) Although (D) Because

## 二、填充 20% (一格 4 分)

1. 許多人相信機器人將可以解決許多問題。  
 Many people believe that robots will be able to solve many problems.
2. 動作快！五分鐘後校車就要到了！  
 Hurry up! The school bus will be coming in five minutes!

### 三、句型練習 40% (一題 8 分)

1. before you leave / Give / your answer sheet / the teacher / to (重組)

→ Give your answer sheet to the teacher before you leave.

2. in his pockets / Martin waited / with / both / hands (重組)

→ Martin waited with both hands in his pockets.

3. I went to bed early because I felt really tired.

提示：請以 so 改寫句子。

→ I felt really tired, so I went to bed early.

4. { David is an engineer.  
    { Todd is an engineer.

提示：請以 both 合併句子。

→ Both David and Todd are engineers. / David and Todd are both engineers.

5. { The couple asked the police for help.  
    { The couple couldn't find their child.

提示：請以 because 合併句子。

→ Because the couple couldn't find their child, they asked the police for help. /  
The couple asked the police for help because they couldn't find their child.