

“If you want things to be different,  
perhaps the answer is to become different  
yourself.”

– Norman Vincent Peale, Minister

---

「如果你希望周遭環境改變，答案或許是讓自己成為不同的人。」 – 諾曼·文森特·皮爾（牧師）

諾曼·文森特·皮爾 (1898-1993) 為牧師及作家，其最有名的著作為 *The Power of Positive Thinking* (正面思考的力量)，他是「正面思考」理論的先驅之一。

# U3-U5複習

大學伴：林宛儒

小學伴：簡○祥

# 連連看-U3-5單字複習

## VOCABULARY

either

look at

be good at...

sentence

PE

subjects

tutor

## IN CHINESE

句子

學科、科目、主題

也(用於否定句)

擅長於

家庭教師

看

Physical education 體育

# 連連看-U3-5單字複習

## VOCABULARY

about

drum

Thursday

weekend

after

school fair

run

## IN CHINESE

學校園遊會

在……之後

周末

星期四

鼓

經營

大約

# 連連看-U3-5單字複習

## VOCABULARY

spooky

stand

sell

without

neck

play

a.m.

p.m.

## IN CHINESE

學校園遊會

恐怖的

脖子

扮演

下午

沒有

賣;銷售

早上

# 配對選一選

doesn't	either	go to	get
it	school	<b>too</b>	Is
Isn't	right	bet	thanks

\* I don't \_\_\_ it. 我不了解。

\* You \_\_\_\_. 當然;的確。

\* How's \_\_\_going? 近況如何?

\* Her son \_\_\_\_\_ every day.(沒有去學校)

\* He is a student, **and** I am (a student), \_\_\_\_\_.

\* Jean can't speak any Chinese, **and** Jack can't (speak any Chinese), \_\_\_\_\_.

# Either/too

- \* The French fries aren't all eaten up, and the hamburgers \_\_\_\_\_, either.  
(A) haven't (B) aren't (C) don't (D) won't
- \* Susan collects stamps, **and** her sister \_\_ stamps, **too**.  
(A) collects (B) collected (C) don't (D) doesn't

請問在英語中所謂的  
「第三人稱單數」的「人稱代名詞」  
有哪些？



he, she, it

人名/一般的名詞=「第三人稱單數」

1. Henry wash\_\_ dishes after dinner every day.

Henry 每天晚餐後洗碗盤。

2. Wendy and her brother wait\_\_ for the bus here every morning.

Wendy 和她的弟弟每天早上在這裡等公車。

3. Maria's brother walk\_ to work every day.

Maria 的兄弟每天走路上班。

# 翻譯一夏

那個女孩喜歡穿短褲。 [提示: 短褲shorts]

她決定每天喝牛奶。 [提示: 決定 (v.) decide]

# ANSWER

- \* That girl likes**s** to wear shorts.
- \* She decides**s** to drink milk every day.

# It's rainy. You **have to** take an umbrella.

\* 在「can 的用法」單元中，即已介紹過「**原形動詞**」。

有看過或聽過「西遊記」的人，都知道孫悟空很厲害，他會72變，但無論他怎麼變，他的原來就是一隻猴子，換句話說，孫悟空的「**原形**」就是猴子。在英語中，每一個**動詞**也有很多種形式，這些動詞不管它們是如何的變化，它們原來的樣子、形狀、寫法，就叫做該動詞的「**原形動詞**」。

\* **have/has to** 的中文意思是「**必須**」（**has** 是用於主詞是第三人稱時-**她/他/一個人**），其後面的動詞須用「**原形動詞**」——亦即不管是主詞為第幾人稱，均不須在字尾加 s/es 等。

# Have/has to

\* 1. I \_\_\_ **to go** to the doctor.

\* 2. You \_\_\_ **to play** the piano today.

\* 3. He \_\_\_ **to study** English.

(主詞是 He，所以用 has to，但在 has to 之後的動詞 **study** 仍是用原形動詞。)

\* 4. Jean \_\_\_ **to do** well in the exam.

# 介係詞複習

\_\_\_ + 時刻(較短的時間)

\_\_\_ + (Sunday) 日期 + (morning/afternoon/evening/night)

\_\_\_ + 週；月；季；年(較長的一段時間)

\_\_\_ the morning

\_\_\_ the afternoon

\_\_\_ the evening

\_\_\_ night

\_\_\_ a week

\_\_\_ a month

# 文法練習-填空



\* When do they play soccer?

They play soccer \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.(介係詞)

\* Who will come here \_\_\_\_\_ night? (介係詞)

# 有些字詞前，不可加任何介詞：

\* **yesterday/today/tomorrow**

**every + 時間**

**last + 時間**

**next + 時間**

**this + 時間**

\* You can try it again tomorrow. 你可以明天再試一次

\* My sister goes to dancing club every week. 我姐姐每周都會去熱舞社

\* The Li family went to Japan last month. 李氏一家上個月去日本了

\* See you next Tuesday! 下禮拜二見！

\* We are going to Taipei City this afternoon. 我們今天下午要去台北市。



# U3 文法

Does	主詞 he /she	原形動詞	....	... ?
------	---------------	------	------	-------

Yes / No	,	主詞 he /she	does /doesn't	.
----------	---	---------------	------------------	---

What	does	主詞 he /she	原形動詞	... ?
------	------	---------------	------	-------

主詞 He /She	動詞+s	...	.
---------------	------	-----	---

# U4 文法

What time What day	do does	主詞	原形動詞	...?
-----------------------	------------	----	------	------

1. 問： **What time** do you usually get up every morning?

(你每天早上通常幾點起床?)

答： I usually get up **at six**.

2. 問： **What day** does Alice study English every week?

(Alice 每星期幾讀英語?)

答： She **studies** English **on Monday**.

when 的對應中文是「何時」字面上即可看出，when 依上、下文意，可能是指「時刻」，也可能是指「日期」、「月份」、「年」等，如：

Vivian: \_\_\_\_ do you study English every day? (你每天什麼時候讀英語?)

Joan: I usually study English at 8:00. (我通常八點讀英語。)

# U5 文法

Who	動詞 (has/needs)	冠詞(a/an) any X	名詞	... ?
-----	-------------------	----------------------	----	-------

# 文法練習-填空

- \* 1. \_\_\_\_\_ **does it** drink milk?  
It drinks milk \_\_\_ **8:00 A.M.**



- \* 2. \_\_\_\_\_ does your son eat dinner?  
He eats dinner at 6:00 P.M.

- \* 3. \_\_\_\_\_ do you do?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.



- \* 4. \_\_\_\_\_ are they?  
They are my sons.

# 改錯

不改變句子的意思，圈出文法錯誤並在( )寫下正確答案

例題：You is a boy. ( are )

1. He doesn't my father. (      )

2. Do you his daughter? (      )

3. She read books at 7:00 A.M. (      )

4. Does he reads books? (      )

5. Who does he? (      )

\* 6. Is she a doctors? ( )

\* 7. What are you do on Sunday? ( )

\* 8. He has many book. ( )

\* 9. We doesn't like birds. ( )

# 造句練習-中翻英

1. 你的弟弟每天都做什麼？
2. 這位護士每天都讀書嗎？
3. 你每天下午慢跑嗎？[提示：慢跑 jog]

# ANSWER

- \* What **does** your brother **do** every day?
- \* **Does** this nurse read books every day?
- \* **Do** you jog every afternoon?



# 造句練習-中翻英

\* 4. 她的弟弟們喜歡玩具車嗎？

\* 5. Candy沒有兄弟姐妹。

# ANSWER

- \* **Do** her brothers **s** like toy car?
- \* Candy **doesn't** have brothers and sisters.

# WHEN造句練習-中翻英

- \* 他弟弟什麼時候睡午覺？
- \* 她什麼時候去上學？
- \* 你們每天什麼時候吃早餐？

# ANSWER

- \* When does **his brother** take a nap?
- \* When does **she** go to school?
- \* When do you eat breakfast every day?

# HAS/HAVE造句練習

- \* 我們必須幫我們父母的忙。
- \* 上課時每個人都必須注意聽老師說。



\* We have to help our parents.

\* Everyone has to listen to the teacher in class.

- <https://www.hopenglish.com/why-do-we-have-eyebrows?ref=category>



**「人類為什麼要有眉毛？」 - Why Do We Have Eyebrows?**

- <https://www.hopenenglish.com/how-well-do-you-pay-attention?ref=category>

「注意力大考驗」 - How Well Do You Pay Attention?



- <https://www.hopenglish.com/water-ink?ref=related>



水影畫 Water Ink