


寰宇名師學院升高中系列英文科_96 第一次基測命中率比對

1	命中率 100% ★★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	第一部份第一題 1. Look at the picture. What is the bird doing? (A) Flying in the sky. (B) Playing in the tree. (C) Singing on the bicycle. (D) Sleeping on the ground. 
	名師 學院 升高中 產品	國中一年級英文(1)講義第 16 頁 12 singer ['sɪŋə] n. 可數名詞 【C】 歌手 sing [sɪŋ] vt. 及物動詞 唱歌 ▶動詞三態：sing-sang-sung (例) ▶ Jay is the most famous singer in Asia. He sings popular songs. (周杰倫是亞洲最有名的歌手。他唱流行歌曲。)	
2	命中率 100% ★★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	第一部份第三題 3. The _____ at Linda's supermarket is very good, so she makes a lot of money. (A) business (B) example (C) knowledge (D) menu
	名師 學院 升高中 產品	國中一年級英文(1)講義第 15 頁 9 businessman ['bɪznɪsmən] n. 可數名詞 【C】 生意人 businessmen n. 生意人(複數形) business ['bɪznɪs] n. 不可數名詞 【U】 事業 ▶字源結構：business = busi + ness = busy + N (例) ▶ My father is a businessman, and he is always busy taking care of his business. (我爸是個生意人，他總是忙著照顧他的生意。)	

國中三年級英文(1)講義第 29 頁

17 example 【ɪg`zæmpəl】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 例子

▶ 相關片語：take~for example 拿~做例子
for example 例如

- 例** ▶ Just take me for example. (就拿我來做例子吧。)
- ▶ He helps do much of the housework. For example, he mops the floor and washes the dishes.
(他幫忙做很多家事。例如拖地和洗碗。)
- ▶ He enjoys playing sports like volleyball, tennis, baseball and so on.
(他喜歡打球，像排球、網球、棒球等等。)

國中三年級英文(1)講義第 29 頁

16 knowledge 【`nɑ:lɪdʒ】 n. 不可數名詞 【U】 知識

- 例** ▶ Knowledge is power. (知識就是力量。)
- ▶ We have to get knowledge as much as possible.
(我們應當盡可能地獲得知識。)

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 110 頁

54 menu 【`menju】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 菜單

- 例** ▶ May I see the menu first? (我可不可以先看看菜單?)

<p>3</p>	<p>命中率 100% ★★★★★</p>	<p>96 基測 II 題目</p>	<p>第一部份第八題</p> <p>8. If you want to be _____ in this job, you need to work harder than other people. (A) careful (B) honest (C) polite (D) successful</p>
	<p>名師 學院 升高中 產品</p>	<p>國中三年級英文(2)講義第 21 頁</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>1 carefully [ˈkɛrfəli] adv. 副詞 細心地；小心地</p> <p>▶ 同義字詞：care vi. 不及物動詞 關心；在意 with care = carefully 小心地 careful adj. 形容詞 小心的；細心的</p> <p>▶ 反義字詞：careless adj. 形容詞 粗心的 carelessly adv. 副詞 粗心地</p> </div> <p>注意 名詞(N.)+ful=形容詞(adj.)</p> <p>例</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To avoid accidents, we have to drive carefully all the time. (為了避免交通意外，我們必須小心地開車。) 【92基測】 ▶ I feel safe in Mr. Johnson's car. He always drives carefully. (坐強森先生開的車我感到很安心。他開車總是很小心。) 【90基測】 ▶ To avoid accidents, we have to be careful. (為了避免意外，我們必須小心。) ▶ To avoid accidents, we have to drive carefully. = To avoid accidents, we have to drive with care. (為了避免意外，我們必須小心開車。) ▶ Tom never cares about his grades. = Tom never cares about how his grades are. (湯姆從不在乎他的成績。) 	
			<p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 12 頁</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>5 honest [ˈɒnɪst] adj. 形容詞 誠實的</p> <p>▶ 反義字詞：dishonest adj. 形容詞 不誠實的</p> </div> <p>補充 dis+動詞(V.)</p> <p>例</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ discover vt. 及物動詞 發現 ▶ dislike vt. 及物動詞 不喜歡 ▶ disappear vi. 不及物動詞 消失

			<p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 13 頁</p> <p>7 polite 【pə`lart】 adj. 形容詞 有禮貌</p> <p>▶ 反義字詞：impolite = rude adj. 形容詞 沒禮貌的；無禮的</p> <p>補充 形容詞字首為m, b, p的單字，表否定時字首一律加im。</p> <p>例 ▶ impolite adj. 形容詞 沒禮貌的 ▶ impossible adj. 形容詞 不可能的</p> <p>例 ▶ Always be polite to others. (總是有禮待人。)</p> <p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 134 頁</p> <p>7 successful 【sək`sesfəl】 adj. 形容詞 成功的</p> <p>success 【sək`ses】 n. 不可數名詞 【U】 成功</p> <p>succeed 【sək`sid】 vi. 不及物動詞 成功</p> <p>▶ 必考文法：succeed in + Ving / 名詞(N.) 做~成功</p> <p>▶ 注意：名詞(N.) + ful 形容詞(adj.)</p> <p>例 ▶ successful adj. 形容詞 成功的 ▶ helpful adj. 形容詞 有幫助的 ▶ useful adj. 形容詞 有用的 ▶ wonderful adj. 形容詞 美好的 ▶ careful adj. 形容詞 小心的 ▶ colorful adj. 形容詞 多采多姿的</p>
<p>4</p> <p>命中率 100% ★★★★★</p>	<p>96 基測 II 題目</p>	<p>第一部份第九題</p> <p>9. We don't have enough toys for each child, so they will have to _____ them with each other. (A) follow (B) prepare (C) repeat (D) share</p>	<p>國中三年級英文(2)講義第 10 頁</p> <p>9 follow 【`fəlo】 vt. 及物動詞 跟隨；聽從</p> <p>▶ 同義字詞：follower n. 可數名詞 【C】 跟隨者</p> <p>▶ 相關片語：follow the tips 遵照這個秘訣 follow the rules 遵循這個規則 follow the directions 遵照這個說明／指示 follow the advice 遵從這個建議</p> <p>例 ▶ You will become a good learner if you follow the tips your teachers talk about. (如果你聽從老師說的要訣，你就會成為一個好的學習者。)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【90基測】</p> <p>▶ Confucius had a lot of followers. (孔子有很多跟隨者。)</p> <p>▶ Follow me, please. Are you following? (請跟著我，有跟上嗎？／你聽懂了嗎？)</p>
	<p>名師 學院 升高中 產品</p>		

			<p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 58 頁</p> <p>8 prepare 【prɪˈpeɪə】 v. 及物/不及物動詞 準備</p> <p>▶ 相關片語：prepare+(物)+for+目的 為~而準備</p> <p>國中三年級英文(1)講義第 30 頁</p> <p>19 repeat 【riˈpi:t】 vi. 不及物動詞 重覆</p> <p>▶ 相關片語：repeat after+人 跟某人重覆~</p> <p>例 ▶ Please repeat after me. (請跟我重覆一遍。)</p> <p>▶ Please repeat after the teacher. (請跟老師重覆一遍。)</p> <p>▶ Please repeat after the tape. (請跟著錄音帶重覆一遍。)</p> <p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 125 頁</p> <p>5 share 【ʃeɪə】 v. 及物/不及物動詞 分享；共用</p> <p>▶ 必考文法：share+事+with+人 和某人分享~ 放棄~</p> <p>例 ▶ We should share good things with good friends. (我們應該把好東西和好朋友分享。)</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>命中率 100% ★★★★★</p>	<p>96 基測 II 題目</p>	<p>第一部份第十一題</p> <p>11. My three-year-old brother watched a magic show on TV last month. Since then he has always ____ that rabbits may come out of hats. (A) asked (B) believed (C) forgot (D) planned</p>
		<p>名師 學院 升高中 產品</p>	<p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 57 頁</p> <p>4 ask 【æsk】 vt. 及物動詞 詢問；要求</p> <p>▶ 相關片語：ask+人+事 = ask+事+of+人 = ask+代名詞 = ask+人+for+事 = ask+for+事+of+人 問某人~事</p> <p>例 ▶ It's embarrassing to ask for money of a friend. = It's embarrassing to ask a friend for money. (向朋友要錢是很尷尬的事。)</p> <p>▶ He asks me a math question. = He asks a math question of me. (他問我一個數學問題。)</p>

國中二年級英文(1)講義第 118 頁

- ① **believe** 【br`liv】 vi 不及物動詞 相信
belief 【br`lif】 n. 不可數名詞 【U】 信仰

▶ 相關片語：believe + 人／物 相信～
believe in + 信仰 信仰～
believe it or not 信不信由你

- 例 ▶ To see is to believe.
= Seeing is believing.
(眼見爲憑。)
- ▶ I don't believe your story.
= I don't buy your story.
(我不相信你講的。)
- ▶ He believed in God. (他信上帝。)
- ▶ He believed in Buddha. (他信佛教。)

國中三年級英文(2)講義第 11 頁

- 10 **forget** 【fə`get】 v. 及物／不及物動詞 忘記

▶ 相關字詞：unforgettable adj. 形容詞 難以忘懷的
an unforgettable memory 難忘的回憶

▶ 必考文法：forget + to + 原形動詞(Vr)～ 忘了要去做～ (未發生)
forget + Ving 忘了曾經做過～ (已發生)

- 補充 remember + to + 原形動詞(Vr)～ 記得要去做～ (未發生)
remember + Ving 記得曾經做過～ (已發生)

- 例 ▶ My mom asked me several times to send an e-mail to my cousin in England, but I always forget to do it.
(媽媽告訴我好多次，要我寫一封電子郵件給在英國的表姐，但是我一直忘了去做。) 【93基測】
- ▶ Don't forget to mail the letter. (別忘了要去寄信。)
- ▶ I forgot telling the same joke last week.
(我忘記上禮拜曾講過同樣的笑話。)

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 122 頁

- 7 **plan** 【plæn】 v. 及物／不及物動詞 計劃
n. 可數名詞 【C】 計畫

▶ 相關片語：make a plan 做計畫
plan to Vr... 計劃……

- 例 ▶ We plan to visit Hong Kong during Chinese New Year.
(我們計劃過年期間去香港旅遊。)

6	命中率 100% ★★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	<p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">第二部份第三十六~三十七題</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(36-37)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: right;">Dear Da-ming,</p> <p>How are you? This is my first time to write to a foreign pen friend. I hope we can become good friends.</p> <p>I am 13 years old. I live in Cork, the second largest city in Ireland. Many of my friends love sports. Football, for example, is very popular in my school. I enjoy it a lot, but I have not joined any team. I also enjoy cooking and usually cook with my dad on Saturdays.</p> <p>I'm sending you a CD of Irish songs with this letter. Ireland is a country with beautiful music. The songs on this CD tell many sad stories from Irish history. I like Eoin's voice very much and I hope you will like him, too.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours, Sean</p> </div> <p>36. Which is true about Sean?</p> <p>(A) He likes to cook. (B) He is on the school football team. (C) He lives in a small town in Ireland. (D) He wants Da-ming to send him a CD.</p> <p>37. Who is Eoin in the letter?</p> <p>(A) A cook. (B) A singer. (C) A football player. (D) Sean's pen friend.</p>
		名師 學院 升高中 產品	<p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">國中二年級英文(2)講義第 134 頁</p> <div style="background-color: #FFF9C4; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>foreign ['fɔ:rn] adj. 形容詞 外國的</p> <p>foreigner ['fɔ:rnə] n. 可數名詞 【C】 外國人</p> <p>▶ 相關片語：foreign language 外國語言</p> </div> <p>補充 mother's tongue = native language 母語</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">國中一年級英文(1)講義第 75 頁</p> <div style="background-color: #E0F0E0; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>sports [spɔ:ts] adj. 形容詞 運動的</p> <p>sport [spɔ:t] n. 可數/不可數名詞 【C】【U】 運動會(英式用法)；戶外運動(常用複數)</p> <p>▶ 相關字詞：exercise n. 可數/不可數名詞 【C】【U】 運動；【C】練習；vi 不及物動詞 運動</p> <p>sports car 跑車</p> <p>sportswear 運動服</p> <p>sportsman n. 可數名詞 【C】 運動家</p> <p>sportsmanship n. 不可數名詞 【U】 運動家精神</p> </div>

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 22 頁

6 soccer 【ˈsɒkə】 n. 可數/不可數名詞 【U】 足球運動；【C】 足球

▶ 相關字詞：football n. 可數/不可數名詞 【U】 橄欖球（美式足球）
運動；【C】 橄欖球

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 15 頁

10 cook 【kʊk】 n. 不可數名詞 【C】 廚師；v. 及物/不及物動詞
烹調、煮

▶ 相關字詞：chef n. 可數名詞 【C】 大廚
cooker n. 可數名詞 【C】 廚具

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 16 頁


12 singer 【ˈsɪŋə】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 歌手
sing 【sɪŋ】 vt. 及物動詞 唱歌

▶ 動詞三態：sing-sang-sung

國中三年級英文(2)講義第 100~101 頁

Dear Julia, May 16, 2000
It's been two months since I came to England. I have settled down and started to like the life here. I have made several new friends. They are from different countries: Japan, Germany, and Russia. English is the only language we can use for communication. These friends are my classmates and we also live in the same house. So we are 1 all day-studying playing basketball and going shopping. It's very interesting to go to the supermarket. People from different countries enjoy different foods. Some of the foods are very 2 to me.
Could you come to England for a vacation this summer? You would love to meet my new friends.
Laura

【90基測第一回】

 提示 settle down 安頓下來

2 請參考本文作答

- () 1. (A) free
(B) active
(C) bored
(D) together

- () 2. (A) strange
(B) serious
(C) illegal
(D) hungry

7	命中率 90% ★★★★☆	96 基測 II 題目	<p>第二部份第十九~二十一題 (19~21)</p> <p>One day after dinner, Lois went to the park for a walk. On her way there, she was stopped by a man who <u>19</u> his fingernails. "Somebody took my bag," he said, "and I have no money to get home." He asked Lois if she could lend him some money. Lois was afraid and said "no" to him in a polite way. The man did not listen and kept asking for money. Lois did not change her mind. The man got angry and cried out, "You <u>20</u> a cold person. I hate you!" Lois felt so bad that she ran home quickly.</p> <p>Even today, Lois is still wondering whether what she <u>21</u> to that man was right or wrong.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;">  fingernail 指甲 wonder 疑惑 </div>																								
	名師 學院 升高中 產品	<p>19. (A) bites (B) has bit (C) was biting (D) would bite</p> <p>20. (A) are (B) were (C) will be (D) would be</p> <p>21. (A) says (B) said (C) will say (D) would say</p>																									
			<p>國中二年級英文(2)講義第 143 頁</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>1 bite v. 及物/不及物動詞 咬</p> <p>▶ 動詞三態：bite-bit-bitten</p> </div> <p>國中一年級英文(2)講義第 6 頁</p> <p>2 be 動詞要配合固定的人稱使用（類似中文的「是」）。</p> <p>(1) 現在式：am, is, are</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>人稱</th> <th>beV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">單數</td> <td>I (我)</td> <td></td> <td>am</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You (你/你們)</td> <td></td> <td>are</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He/She/It (他/她/它)</td> <td></td> <td>is</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">複數</td> <td>We (我們)</td> <td></td> <td>are</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You (你們/你)</td> <td></td> <td>are</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They (他們)</td> <td></td> <td>are</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>國中一年級英文(1)講義第 52 頁</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #90ee90; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>15 lend 【lend】 v. 及物/不及物動詞 借出</p> <p>▶ 動詞三態：lend-lent-lent</p> </div> <p>例 ▶ I can't lend you any money because you always forget to return my money. (我不能借你錢，因為你老是忘記還我錢。)</p>			人稱	beV	單數	I (我)		am	You (你/你們)		are	He/She/It (他/她/它)		is	複數	We (我們)		are	You (你們/你)		are	They (他們)		are
		人稱	beV																								
單數	I (我)		am																								
	You (你/你們)		are																								
	He/She/It (他/她/它)		is																								
複數	We (我們)		are																								
	You (你們/你)		are																								
	They (他們)		are																								

國中二年級英文(2)講義第 25 頁

- ④ A + lend + B + 物 = A + lend + 物 + to + B A借某物給B
 或 A + borrow + B's + 物 = A + borrow + 物 + from + B A向B借某物
- 例 ▶ A : My dictionary is lost. (我的字典不見了。)
 B : May I borrow yours? = Would you lend me yours?
 (你的能借我嗎?)

國中三年級英文(2)講義第 50 頁

- ⑥ whether 是否；可和 or not 連用。
- 句型：主詞(S.) + be動詞 / 動詞(V.) ~ whether + 主詞(S.) + be動詞 / 動詞(V.)
- 例 ▶ A-wei : This typhoon is so terrible!
 (阿威：這個颱風好可怕！)
 A-fen : Yes, I'm not sure whether we can still go fishing tomorrow.
 (阿芬：對啊，我不確定我們明天是否可以去釣魚。) 【92基測】
- ▶ I'm not sure whether we can go fishing tomorrow.
 (我不確定明天我是否會去釣魚。)
 - ▶ I'm not sure whether we will go or not. = I'm not sure whether or not we'll go.
 (我不確定我們會不會去。)
 - ▶ Whether we'll go or not is still a question. (我們會不會去還是個問題。)

第二部份第二十八~二十九題

(28-29)

Here are descriptions of four famous places on K.K. Island. Look at them and answer the questions.

his year
we until
ready
entire.
use the
today is
if rainy,
ple who
an. The
is there
we will
a north
wind.
is here.
is there
we will
a north

Have Fun on K.K. Island

Blue Bridge



Blue Bridge is full of different places for city fun—theaters, restaurants, museums, shopping centers. Also, don't miss its famous night markets.

East Hills

Summer is the best season to see the trees and flowers. Spend a quiet day in the tea houses here to get away from your busy life.



New Lake

August is Music Month in this small town. Come and enjoy different groups playing music you've never heard before!

Green Garden

Come and ride a bicycle under the sun and enjoy a country lunch with farm-fresh fruits and vegetables.



28. Charles loves city life. He is looking for a place to eat and have fun with his friends on Saturday night. What is the best place for him to go to?
 (A) Blue Bridge. (B) East Hills. (C) New Lake. (D) Green Garden.
29. Diana is a singer. She is going to join her friends' band in the summer music festival. Where will she go?
 (A) Blue Bridge. (B) East Hills. (C) New Lake. (D) Green Garden.

8

命中率 90%
★★★★☆

96
基測 II
題目

國中一年級英文(2)講義第 117 頁

14 **band** 【bænd】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 樂團

▶ 相關字詞：rock band 搖滾樂團

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 63 頁

▶ 比較：county n. 可數名詞 【C】 縣
city n. 可數名詞 【C】 市

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 157 頁

1 **festival** 【ˈfestɪvəl】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 節慶

▶ 字源結構：estival是拉丁文的「夏天」之意，而節慶、活動通常在夏天舉行。

國中二年級英文(2)講義第 114 頁

4 表示樂趣的句型

(1) 單字

fun n. 不可數名詞 【U】 樂趣

funny adj. 形容詞 好笑的；滑稽的

(2) 句型

① 人+have+much+fun+(in)+Ving

=人+have+a lot of+名詞(N.)

=人+have+some+名詞(N.)

=人+have+no+名詞(N.)

=人+have a good time~

=人+enjoy~+~self

② 事+be動詞+much/a lot of+fun=It+be動詞~+fun+to+原形動詞(Vr)~
~事很好玩

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 42 頁

38 **August** 【ˈɒɡəst】 n. 名詞 八月

國中一年級英文(1)講義第 140 頁

14 **bicycle** 【ˈbaɪsɪkl̩】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 腳踏車

▶ 字源結構：bicycle=bi+cycle=2+○

▶ 同義字詞：bike n. 可數名詞 【C】 腳踏車

例 ▶ I used to ride my bicycle to school, but now I ride my motorcycle.
(我過去習慣騎腳踏車去學校，可是現在我騎摩托車上學。)

第二部份第四十~四十二題

(40~42)

What comes to your mind when you hear the word "twins" ? Born on the same day? Looking almost the same? Or having the same hobbies? Well, I have a twin brother who was born on a different day from me. We do not look very much alike and we are always interested in different things.

Twelve years ago, my brother, Wayne, was born at eleven fifty-eight on the night of May 28. Five minutes later, I was born — on May 29. Since the time we were born, I have always been heavier and stronger than Wayne, so people usually think I am the older brother.

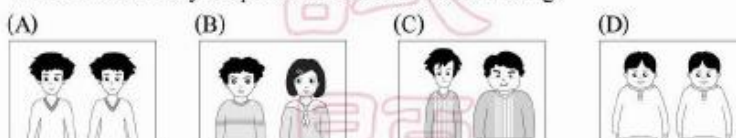
But Wayne is always smarter than I. He loves reading and learns many things quickly. He knows a lot about animals, although he does not spend much time with our dogs and birds. He knows a lot about bicycles, but never likes to ride bikes as much as I do.

Though we are very different, I love my brother very much. I hope both of us can have a happy life in the future.



most likely 最有可能

40. Which is most likely the picture of the twins in the reading?



41. What do we know about the twins?

- (A) They are twelve years old.
- (B) They have the same interests.
- (C) They were born on the same day.
- (D) They both want to be teachers in the future.

42. Which is true about the writer?

- (A) He has several pets.
- (B) He is the older one of the twins.
- (C) He does not enjoy riding a bicycle.
- (D) He does not like to stay with his brother.

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題目

命中率 90%
★★★★☆

9

國中二年級英文(1)講義第 14 頁

interest [ˈɪntəɪst] vi. 不及物動詞 使~感興趣
n. 可數名詞 【C】 興趣

interested [ˈɪntəɪstɪd] adj. 形容詞 感到有趣的

interesting [ˈɪntəɪstɪŋ] adj. 形容詞 令人有趣的

- 必考文法：事+interest+人
=事+be動詞+interesting to+人
=人+be動詞+interested in+事
=人+have interest in+事/人
人感到有興趣~


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國中二年級英文(2)講義第 47 頁

2 形容詞(adj.)的三級變化

(1) 基本概念

- ① 原級沒有比較者。
- ② 比較級是兩方做比較。
- ③ 最高級是三方或以上作比較。

 **注意** 動詞(V)有三態，形容詞(adj.)或副詞(adv.)則是三級變化。

(2) 規則變化：


① 單雙音節（一個或兩個母音者）

◆ 比較級是原級+er；最高級是原級+est


 ▶ short-shorter-shortest

▶ tall-taller-tallest

◆ 比較級是原級e+r；最高級是原級e+st


 ▶ cute-cuter-cutest

◆ 原級為子音+y，則比較級為去y+ier；最高級為去y+iest。

 ▶ happy-happier-happiest

▶ busy-busier-busiest

◆ 原級結構為子音+母音+子音，像是短母音（a、e、i、o、u單獨存在於子音之間）規則，則比較級是原級+重複字尾+er；最高級是原級+重複字尾+est。

 ▶ big-bigger-biggest

▶ hot-hotter-hottest

國中三年級英文(2)講義第 72 頁

10 形容詞比較級

(1) 定義：由形容詞原級加er變來，中文為「比較～」。

(2) 句型：主詞(S.)+be動詞+形容詞比較級+than+受詞

國中二年級英文(2)講義第 61 頁

1 時間副詞

(1) 時間副詞列表

- ① yesterday (morning...) 昨天（早上……）
- ② this morning（今天早上）、afternoon（下午）、today（今天）、tonight（今天晚上）
- ③ tomorrow (morning...) 明天（早上……）
- ④ every/ last/ next+時間
- ⑤ 時間+ago/時間+later

10	命中率 80% ★★★★	名師 學院 升高中 產品	96 基測 II 題目	<p>第一部份第二題</p> <p>2. On cold days, my cats love to lie on the couch because it is warm and _____. (A) comfortable (B) friendly (C) modern (D) simple</p>
				<p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 13 頁</p> <p>6 friendly [ˈfrendli] adj. 形容詞 友善的</p> <p>▶ 反義字詞：unfriendly adj. 形容詞 不友善的</p> <p>補充 un + 形容詞(adj.)</p> <p>例 ▶ uneasy adj. 形容詞 不自在的；不安的 ▶ unhappy adj. 形容詞 不快樂的 ▶ unsafe adj. 形容詞 不安全的</p> <p>in + 形容詞(adj.)</p> <p>例 ▶ inconvenient adj. 形容詞 不方便的 形容詞(adj.) + ly</p> <p>例 ▶ friendly adj. 形容詞 友善的 ▶ lovely adj. 形容詞 可愛的 ▶ lonely adj. 形容詞 寂寞的</p> <p>例 ▶ He's very friendly to all of us. (他對我們所有人都很友善。)</p> <p>國中二年級英文(1)講義第 24 頁</p> <p>3 comfortable [ˈkʌmfərtəbəl] adj. 形容詞 舒適的</p> <p>例 ▶ After exercising in the gym, he felt comfortable right now. (在健身中心運動過後，他感覺舒服多了。)</p> <p>國中三年級英文(1)講義第 66 頁</p> <p>20 modern adj. 形容詞 現代的；新式的</p> <p>例 ▶ Pollution is one of the major problems of modern times. (污染是現代最主要的問題之一。) ▶ Pollution is one of the major problems of modern society. (污染在現代社會是最主要的問題之一。)</p>

11	命中率 80% ★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	<p>第一部份第十題</p> <p>10. Ms. Smith is ____ at telling stories, so all of her students enjoy story time in her class very much. (A) convenient (B) excellent (C) lucky (D) ready</p>
		國中三年級英文(1)講義第 61 頁	<p>5 convenient 【kən`vɪnjənt】 adj. 形容詞 便利的/方便的</p> <p>▶ 相關片語：convenience store 便利商店 ▶ 必考文法：事+be動詞+convenient for+人 = It+be動詞+convenient for+人+to+原形動詞(Vr)~ 某事對某人來說很方便</p> <p>例 ▶ It can be bought at any convenience store. (在便利商店都可以買到它。) ▶ Surfing the Net for information is convenient for us. = It's convenient for us to surf the Net. (我們上網找資料很方便。)</p>
		國中三年級英文(1)講義第 62 頁	<p>8 excellent 【`eksələnt】 adj. 形容詞 傑出的</p> <p>▶ 同義字詞：outstanding adj. 形容詞 醒目的 ▶ 比較：expensive adj. 形容詞 昂貴的 experience n. 可數名詞 【C】 經驗 exercise n. 可數名詞 【C】 運動</p> <p>補充 outgoing adj. 形容詞 外向的</p> <p>例 ▶ He is an excellent student. (他是位傑出的學生。) ▶ He always gets good grades in all the subjects. (所有科目他都得到很好的成績。)</p>
國中二年級英文(1)講義第 135 頁	<p>9 ready 【`redi】 adj. 形容詞 準備好的</p> <p>▶ 必考文法：人+be動詞+ready for+名詞(N.) = 人+be動詞+ready to+原形動詞(Vr)~ = 人+be動詞+ready that+主詞(S.)+動詞(V.)~ 某人準備好做~事</p> <p>例 ▶ We're ready for the test. (我們準備好考試了。) ▶ We're ready to go. (我們準備要走了。)</p>		

12	命中率 80% ★★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	第一部份第十七題 17. Bob: I never knew Judy could play _____ . Ann: Of course she can! She's a music teacher! (A) basketball (B) cards (C) computer games (D) the piano
		名師 學院 升高中 產品	國中一年級英文(1)講義第 75 頁 5 basketball 【ˈbæskɪtˌbɔːl】 n. 可數/不可數名詞 【C】 籃球； 【U】 籃球運動 ▶字源結構：basket+ball=籃子+球 ▶相關字詞：basketball game 籃球賽 (例) ▶ O'Neal is one of my favorite basketball players. (歐尼爾是我喜歡的籃球員之一。) 國中一年級英文(1)講義第 80 頁 24 computer games 【kəmˈpjʊtəˌɡeɪmz】 n. 名詞片語 電玩 ▶相關字詞：on-line games 線上遊戲 國中一年級英文(1)講義第 82 頁 31 piano 【piˈæno】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 鋼琴 pianist 【piˈænist】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 鋼琴家 ▶相關字詞：play the piano 彈鋼琴 (例) ▶ Richard plays the piano well; he is a great pianist. (理察鋼琴彈得很好；他是個很棒的鋼琴家。) 國中一年級英文(1)講義第 176 頁 8 history 【ˈhɪstəri】 n. 可數/不可數名詞 【C】 【U】 歷史 ▶字源結構：his+story=一個國家的故事
13	命中率 80% ★★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	第一部份第十八題 18. Doris: You look pretty in your school _____ . Lucy: Really? But I hate to wear the same clothes as everyone else to school every day. (A) history (B) uniform (C) vacation (D) workbook
		名師 學院 升高中 產品	國中一年級英文(1)講義第 176 頁 8 history 【ˈhɪstəri】 n. 可數/不可數名詞 【C】 【U】 歷史 ▶字源結構：his+story=一個國家的故事

			<p>國中一年級英文(1)講義第 157 頁</p> <p>2 vacation 【ve`keʃən】 n. 可數/不可數名詞 【C】【U】 假期</p> <p>▶ 相關字詞：summer vacation 暑假 winter vacation 寒假</p> <p>例 ▶ A：How was your last summer vacation? (你去年暑假過得如何?) B：I had a good time in Europe. (我去歐洲玩得很愉快。)</p> <p>例句說明 have a good time + Ving = have fun + Ving 玩得很愉快 have a bad time + Ving 玩得不愉快</p> <p>國中一年級英文(1)講義第 31 頁</p> <p>9 workbook 【`wɜ:k .bʊk】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 作業簿</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>命中率 80% ★★★★</p>	<p>96 基測 II 題目</p>	<p>第二部份第三十三~三十五題 (33~35)</p> <div data-bbox="501 902 1307 1413" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Debbie: Sorry, I'm late. Sharon: I can't believe it! You're two hours late! Debbie: My car broke down on the road. I forgot to bring my cell phone, and there was no public phone around. So I walked 30 minutes to find one, but <u>it</u> was broken, too! Then it took me another 30 minutes to get a taxi and come here. Sharon: Where's your car then? Debbie: It's somewhere outside town. Sharon: So what are you going to do now? Debbie: I need to get someone to go and fix it. Can I use your cell phone? Sharon: Sure. But how about the dinner? It's your birthday. Debbie: <u>New Age</u> is open until 12 o'clock. If you're not in a hurry, we can still go after my car is fixed. Then we can go see a movie, and then.... Sharon: OK, OK, here's my cell phone.</p> <div data-bbox="1129 1323 1289 1391" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">  break down 故障 </div> </div> <p>33. What do we learn about Debbie? (A) She is going to buy a new car. (B) She forgot Sharon's phone number. (C) She has to go home before 12 at night. (D) She wants to celebrate her birthday with Sharon.</p> <p>34. What does <u>it</u> mean? (A) The taxi. (B) Debbie's car. (C) The public phone. (D) Debbie's cell phone.</p> <p>35. What is <u>New Age</u>? (A) A town. (B) A movie. (C) A factory. (D) A restaurant.</p>

名師
學院
升高中
產品

國中二年級英文(2)講義第 36 頁

(4) 動詞(V.) + to + 原形動詞(Vr) ~ 與動詞(V.) + Ving ~

動詞(V.)	+ to + 原形動詞(Vr) ~	未做之事而要做
forget, remember, stop, regret	+ Ving ~	已做了曾做的事

國中三年級英文(2)講義第 11 頁

10 forget 【fəˈget】 v. 及物/不及物動詞 忘記

▶ 相關字詞：unforgettable adj. 形容詞 難以忘懷的
an unforgettable memory 難忘的回憶

▶ 必考文法：forget + to + 原形動詞(Vr) ~ 忘了要去做 ~ (未發生)
forget + Ving 忘了曾經做過 ~ (已發生)

補充 remember + to + 原形動詞(Vr) ~ 記得要去做 ~ (未發生)
remember + Ving 記得曾經做過 ~ (已發生)


國中一年級英文(1)講義第 22 頁

1 telephone 【ˈteləˌfɒn】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 電話

▶ 字源結構：tele + phone = far + sound
tele + vision = far + see = 遠 + 看 = 電視

2 cell phone 【ˈselˌfɒn】 n. 可數名詞 【C】 手機

▶ 同義字詞：mobile phone

15	命中率 80% ★★★★	96 基測 II 題目	<p style="text-align: center;">第二部份第四十三~四十五題</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(43~45)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>43. Where does Gordon live with his family? (A) In China. (B) In Taiwan. (C) In England. (D) In America.</p> <p>44. Who is NOT going to meet Grandpa at the airport? (A) Lily. (B) Gordon. (C) Gordon's father. (D) Gordon's mother.</p> <p>45. What holiday can Gordon celebrate with his grandfather? (A) Father's Day. (B) Teacher's Day. (C) Christmas Day. (D) New Year's Day.</p>
	名師 學院 升高中 產品	<p style="text-align: center;">國中一年級英文(1)講義第 160 頁</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>12 New Year's Day 元旦</p> <p>例 ▶ New Year's Day is the first day of the year. (元旦是新年的第一天。)</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">國中一年級英文(1)講義第 162 頁</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>20 Christmas 【ˈkrɪsməs】 聖誕節 (12月25日)</p> <p>例 ▶ People send Christmas cards to give their best wishes to their friends. (人們寄聖誕卡祝福他們的好友們。)</p> <p>例句說明 stocking n. 可數名詞 【C】 長襪 (常用複數形) Christmas tree 聖誕樹 Christmas carol / song 聖誕歌曲 Christmas card 聖誕卡</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">國中二年級英文(2)講義第 158 頁</p>	

2 pick up 撿起、搭載、選購

- 例 ▶ He picked up the pen. = He pick the pen up. (他把筆撿起來。)
- ▶ He picked me up at the station. (他到車站來載我。)
- ▶ He doubled me on his motorcycle. (他用機車載我。)
- ▶ He picked up a cake for me. (他爲我選購一個蛋糕。)



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